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Census Special

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa

WE REMEMBER

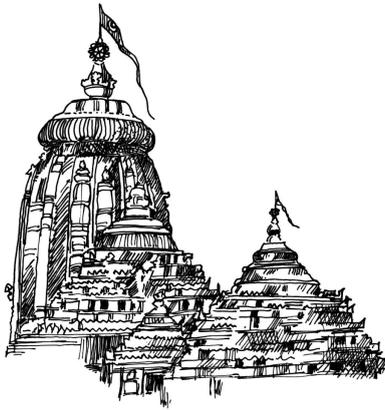


Pathani Samanta

WE REMEMBER



Maharaja Shriram Chandra Bhanja Deo



Shree Mandir (THE TEMPLE OF LORD JAGANNATH)

The Temple and the Icon-The temple of Jagannath built on elevated ground about twenty feet above the level of the surrounding area, presents an imposing sight and can be seen from miles away. The height of the main temple or Vimana above the road level is 214.8'. It is a fine specimen of the 'Pancharatha' style of Orissan temple architecture. The construction of the present edifice is credited to Anantavarman Chodaganga Dev (1078-1147 A.D.) of the illustrious Ganga Dynasty. The main shrine consists of four-distinct building viz., the Vimana or the Great Temple, 'Jagamohan' or the Hall of Audience, 'Natamandapa' the Dancing Hall and 'Bhogamandapa' or the refractory. The Natamandapa is approachable by two entrances on the north and south. The main entrance from Natamandapa to Jagamohan is called Jaya Bijaya Dwar and there is another door to Jagamohan on the south side. The only entrance door to Vimana is known as Kalahata Dwara, which is considered very sacred.

The images of Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra and Sudarshana are installed in the inner sanctuary of the temple on a raised platform called the 'Ratnavedi' or the jewelled platform. The miniature images of Laxmi, Saraswati and Madhab are also placed on the Ratnavedi along

with the main deities and worshipped. The platform made of stone is 16 ft. long, 13 ft. wide and 4 ft. high. There is a circumambulating path around the platform.

The temple has two massive enclosures. The two concentric stone walls known as KURMA PRACHIRA (Or inner wall measuring 400' x 278') and MEGHANADA PRACHIRA (Or outer wall measuring 665' x 644' with height varying from 20' to 24') were constructed in the reign of Purnottama Deva (1467-1497) and Kapilendra Deva (1435-1467) respectively. The whole temple complex comprises an area of 10.7 acres. The space between the temple complex and the inner enclosure goes by name of KURMA BEDHA owing to its shape resembling a tortoise.

The temple has four gates at the eastern, southern, western and northern mid-points of the outer wall, known as 'SIMHADWARA (Lions Gate), ASHWA DWARA (Horse Gate), VYAGHRA DWARA (Tigers Gate) and HASTI DWARA (Elephants Gate). They are said to represent Dharma, Mana, Vairagya and Aishwarya. In front of the Simhadwara is installed the ARUN STAMBHA made of a single solid chlorite stone and upon it beautiful Arun squat in obeisance.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS OF LORDS

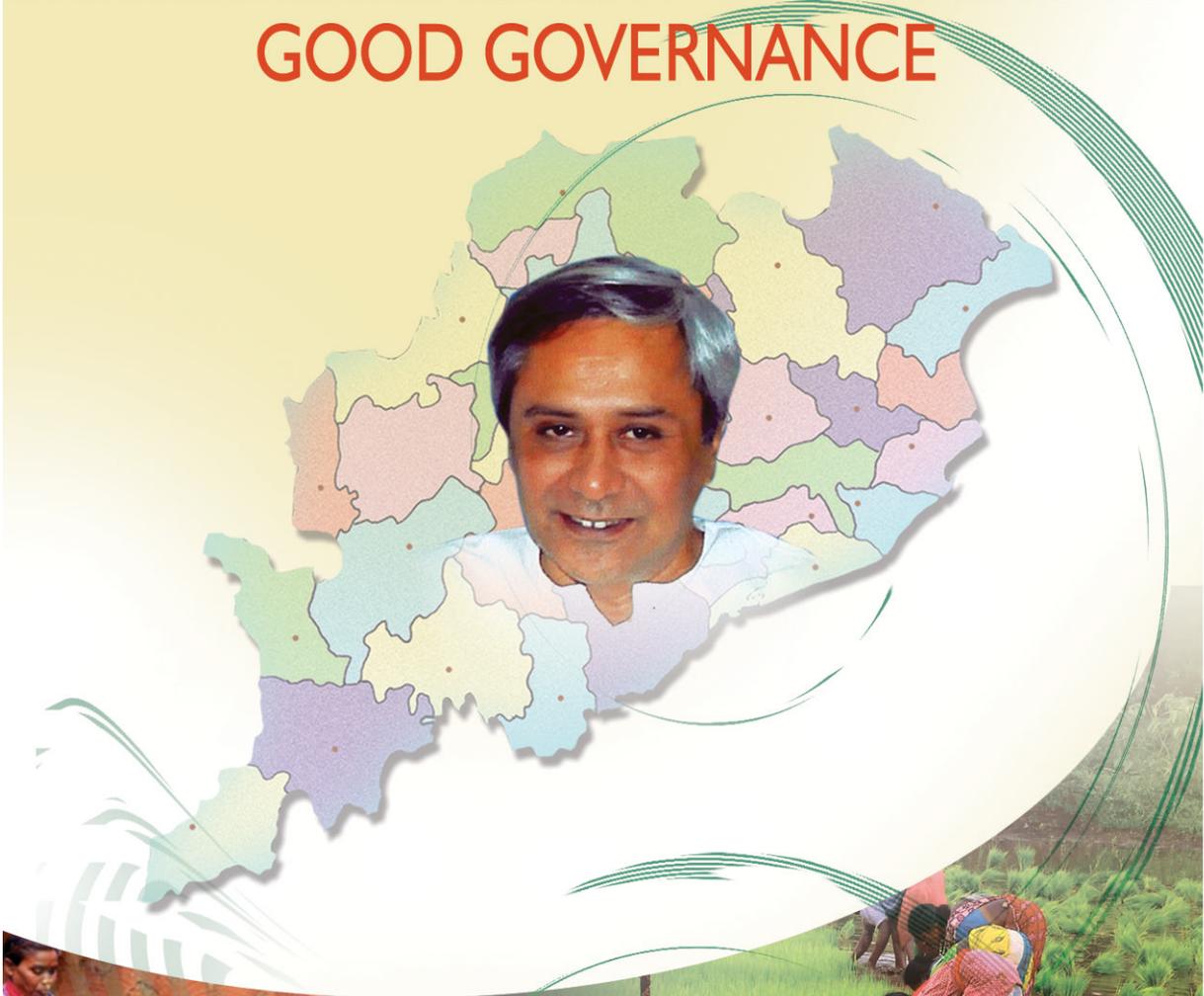
- | | | | |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| (i) | December-January (Pausa)-Navanna and Dhanu Sankranti | (vi) | Bali Vamana Vesha-The 12th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadraba |
| (ii) | January-February (Magha)-Makara Sankranti and Sripanchami | (vii) | Raja Vesha-The 10th day of the bright fortnight of Aswina, the full moon of Pausa and the full moon of Phalguna. |
| (iii) | February-March (Phalguna)-Dola Purnima | (viii) | Radha Damodar Vesha-The 10th day of the bright fortnight of Aswina, the full moon of Pausa and the full moon of Phalguna. |
| (iv) | April-May (Baisakha)-Chandan Jatra | (ix) | The Thia Khia Vesha-The 11th day of bright fortnight of Kartika |
| (v) | May-June (Jyestha)-Nrusingha Janma & Snana Jatra | (x) | Bankachuda Vesha-The 12th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika |
| (vi) | June-July (Asadha)-Ratha Jatra and Bahuda Jatra | (xi) | Nagarjuna Vesha-During Panchuka in the month of Kartika |
| (vii) | July-August (Sravana)-Jhulana Jatra | (xii) | Adakia Vesha-The 13th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika |
| (viii) | August-September (Bhadraba)-Krushna Janmastami and Kaliya Dalana | (xiii) | Talkia Vesha-The 14th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika |
| (ix) | September-October (Aswina)- Durga Puja and Dashara | (xiv) | Raja Rajeswari Vesha-The full moon of Kartika |
| (x) | October-November (Kartika)-Rasa Purnima, Kartika Purnima, Panchuka | (xv) | Padma Vesha-The 2nd day of the bright fortnight of Magha |
| (xi) | November-December (Margasira)-Prathamastami | (xvi) | Sradha Vesha-From the 1st to 3rd day of the dark fortnight of Magha |

THE VESHAS (COSTUMES) OF LORD JAGANNATH

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|--|
| (i) | Suna Vesha-The 11th day of the bright fortnight of Asadha | (xvii) | Gaja Uddharana Vesha-The full moon of Magha |
| (ii) | Banabhojee Vesha-The 10th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba | (xviii) | Chacheri Vesha-From the 9th day of the bright fortnight to the full moon of Phalguna |
| (iii) | Kaliya Dalana Vesha-The 11th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba | (xix) | Chandana Lagi Vesha-From the 19th day of dark fortnight to the full moon of Jyestha |
| (iv) | Pralambasura Badha Vesha-The 12th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba | (xx) | Gajanana Vesha (Ganesh Vesha)-Devasnana Purnima. |
| (v) | Krushna Balaram Vesha-The 13th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba | | |



GOOD GOVERNANCE



The glorious re-emergence of present Government in Orissa evoked new spirit and enthusiasm among the people. Backed by the overwhelming support of the people, the Government led by Shri Naveen Patnaik pursued hard to improve the socio-economic condition in the face of many challenges. The Government from the very beginning adopted the attitude of retrospection of policies and programmes undertaken during the earlier phase of its tenure and devised appropriate strategies to improve the quality of lives.

In accelerating the pace of development, the Government of Orissa clearly outlined its prime objective of human development. It concentrated on a meaningful and effective development framework and also identified the growth engines directing thereby all its policies and programmes to be anchored in a social context. It sincerely tried to reflect the development priorities of the targetted public where all its interventions are applied. The Government led by Shri Patnaik consistently endeavoured to encourage effective and efficient use of available resources for furthering the well-being of the people of Orissa. The major initiatives launched in the field of Public Enterprises and Planning and Co-ordination Departments are as follows :-

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES DEPARTMENT

Public Enterprise reform has assumed priority under the reform agenda worldwide since the early 1980s. In India, at the Central level and at the State Government level the process has gained momentum with economic liberalization. The Government of Orissa has adopted the process of reform with restructuring of Power Sector and now implemented in other sectors of public enterprises. In spite of the difficulties, reform has become essential to ensure higher growth, promote efficiency, provide competition, improve quality of life and provide good governance. The Government of Orissa is determined to achieve a higher economic growth rate for the State through economic and social developments including development of industry, improvement in living conditions of weaker sections, generation of employment and provision of facilities in social sectors.

Privatisation Policy

The State Government, as a matter of policy, has pursued the policy of selective privatization / disinvestment of loss making Public and Co-operative enterprises operating in 'non-core' sectors. The primary objective of the Government's privatization policy has been to revive potentially viable loss making enterprises. As a part of this strategic policy choice, the State Government have consciously opted for the model of privatization to secure the interest of the workers and to create opportunities for further job creation by catalyzing the dynamism of the private enterprise. The State Government has also identified a set of core enterprises which will continue to operate in the domain of the public sector. Efforts will be made by the Government to provide these enterprises optimum managerial autonomy so that they can run on sound commercial principles.

Corporate Governance Manual for the State PSUs

The State Government has approved the 'Corporate Governance Manual for the State PSUs as policy to institute a system of good corporate governance practices in public enterprises so as to enhance transparency and accountability in their operations and stimulate their performance.

o Empanelment of Independent Directors

As part of corporate governance measure, DPE is in the process of empanelment of eminent persons / professionals as Independent Directors from which PSUs can select independent directors to be in their Boards. The main responsibility of the Independent Directors is to provide an independent and broader perspective to their respective Board as well as the Company.

o Categorization of the State PSUs

Functional and financial autonomy to the PSUs for taking commercial decisions is a major thrust area of corporate governance. In that direction DPE by engaging a consultant is in the process of finalizing the criteria for classification of PSUs, so as to enable the Government to delegate financial power to make capital expenditure upto a specified limit by the PSUs without approval of the Project Approval Committee (PAC) of DPE.

o Memorandum of Understanding with the State PSUs

MoU is a policy instrument to stimulate the performance of the PSUs through a mutually agreed set of parameters. As a humble beginning, Government through Water Resources Department signed MoU for the financial year 2010-11 with Orissa Construction Corporation on 16th January 2010 in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa. Further, DPE is in the process of finalizing MoU with 6 (six) more PSUs in this financial year.

o Listing of PSUs

Cabinet Memorandum for listing of OHPC Ltd. and in principle listing of PSUs is in process for Cabinet approval. Cabinet Memorandum for listing of OMC Ltd. is in progress.

Recruitment of professionals through Public Enterprise Selection Board

Government has re-constituted the Public Enterprise Selection Board with the provision to co-opt experts to the PESB for selection of top professionals of the PSUs. The PESB is in the process of selection of Board level positions of PSUs specifically power sector companies to ensure professionalization in their functioning, keeping in view the Corporate Governance Manual for the State PSUs.

Revision of scale of pay of the employees of State PSUs on the basis of ORSP Rules, 2008

Government has allowed revision of scales of pay of the employees of State PSUs as per ORSP Rules, 2008 with effect from 01.01.2006 subject to fulfillment of certain eligibility criteria as per ORSP Rules, 2008 to remove wide disparity in the pay structures of both executive and non-executive cadres of different PSUs keeping in view the pay revision of the State Government employees.

Orissa State Renewal Fund Society

To continue the next generation enterprise reform, implementation of corporate governance practice, explore the possibility of listing of PSUs in the stock exchanges, State Government has set-up Orissa State Renewal Fund Society (OSRFS) registered under Societies Registration Act and activities under OSRFS has been started by engaging a management consultancy firm to assist DPE/ OSRFS.

PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT

- With a view to accelerating the growth of the State economy and reducing poverty at a faster pace, Planning & Co-ordination Department has been providing higher plan funds year after year. During the year 2009-10, the approved plan outlay was Rs.8,500 crore, which was substantially higher than Rs.7,500 crore during the previous year 2008-09. Total plan expenditure during the year 2009-10 was Rs.7,727.74 crore that was 91% of the approved plan outlay.
- The Plan outlay for the current financial year 2010-11 has been further enhanced to Rs.11,000 crore which is higher than that during the previous year. This Department has been continuously monitoring the plan performance of different Departments from time to time. Different Departments have responded to our efforts and have reported a higher plan expenditure of Rs.3,835.34 crore, i.e., 34.87% of the approved plan outlay against the norm of 30% up to the end of September 2010. This is substantially higher than plan expenditure of Rs.2,315.32 crore (24.37%) during the year 2009-10. Our efforts to further improve the plan performance would continue.
- The State is poised to far exceed the 11th Five Year Plan target of Rs.32,225 crore by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan. This would be for the first time in last twenty years. The following table attests to these observations.

State Plan Outlay and Expenditure, Orissa : 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	% of expenditure to approved Outlay
11th Five Year Plan: Agreed Outlay	32,225.00		
Annual Plan: 2007-08	5,520.00	6,015.34	108.97
Annual Plan: 2008-09	7,500.00	7,506.25	100.08
Annual Plan: 2009-10	8,500.00	7,727.74	90.91
Annual Plan:2010-11	11,000.00	3,835.34 (till Sept 2010)	34.87
Total	32,520.00	25,084.67	77.14

- Orissa has made impressive achievements in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. The State grew at a rate of 9.51% per annum during the 10th Five Year Plan against the target of 6.20% and in comparison to 4.12% during the period from 1995-96 to 1999-2000. The average annual economic growth during the first three years of the 11th Plan has been of the order of 8.73% despite adverse impact of the global economic slowdown. The economic

growth projections for the year 2010-11 are being estimated and should be available by the middle of January, 2011.

- The poverty has come down by 7.25 percentage points from 47.15% in 1999-2000 to 39.90% in 2004-05. The poverty data from the 66th round of National Sample Survey, 2009-2010 are being analyzed to estimate the extent of poverty and poverty reduction from 2004-05 to 2009-10. The tentative results of analysis of NSS data are expected by March 2011.
- Planning & Co-ordination Department has thoroughly revised the Orissa Economic Survey, 2009-10 that is very rich in data and its analysis. The revised Economy Survey, 2009-10 has been received by different stakeholders including academics, economists and others.
- The State Government has launched two new schemes namely (i) Exploitation of Ground Water in water deficit area and (ii) Augmentation of irrigation potential by constructing Check Dams with a view to providing quick and assured irrigation facilities in deficient districts. Each scheme has a Budget Provision of Rs.100.00 crore for 2010-11.
- Planning & Co-ordination Department has taken several initiatives to strengthen decentralized planning. As mandated by Planning Commission and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, annual district plans have been prepared for all 30 districts. From the year 2009-10, Orissa prepares its annual district plans one year in advance. Orissa was the first and only state to incorporate its all district plans in the State Plan, 2010-11. This effort has been appreciated by Planning Commission. Advance preparation of district plans also enables the State to get central funding under Backward Regions Grant Fund and other central programmes. The annual district plan for the year 2011-12 is almost completed.
- Recently, District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMU) have been established in all 30 districts with a view to (i) strengthening decentralized planning at district and sub-district level. (ii) providing secretarial support to District Planning Committees, and (iii) to monitor the implementation of various development programmes.
- The performance of Government of Orissa under Twenty-Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006) has been progressively improving. Orissa's performance ranking was 23rd during 2007-08 and has since improved to 9th in 2008-09, 6th in 2009-10 and 5th in 2010-11 (up to July, 2010).
- The MLA LAD fund has been enhanced from Rs.75 lakh to Rs.1 crore per constituency per year from 2010-11 onwards.
- Planning & Co-ordination Department has been successfully implementing several flagship schemes of the State Government. These schemes include: Biju KBK Plan, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and others.

PREAMBLE

This volume is intended to create awareness and appreciation of people towards Population Census. Census Operations, 2011, have already been fielded starting with House listing phase and now embarking on actual Population enumeration. Sensitization of people, on their rights and responsibilities to be counted, is achieved through information campaign to which the present endeavour would contribute heavily. The Census is people - oriented and thus, the theme of World Population Day 2010 was accepted as 'Every one Counts'. The presentations in this volume utilize immensely the internet resources, and other published and unpublished sources and this is acknowledged in general gratefully. The anxiety was to place before the public as much representative materials as possible to present at least the tip of the iceberg in a collage framework. Thus, Prof. Ashis Bose, an eminent demographer, puts it,

“ The Census of India is a veritable gold mine of data but one can get easily lost and not find even gold dust ! As a result, the massive Census data remains mostly unanalyzed”.

The present volume can be considered as an appeal to all concerned with public interest and also to each individual to be a part of the national venture to count every one in 2011 and utilize more and more the information collected eventually for development of people . The collated information are now easily accessible and amenable with technological advancement. Finally, gratitude is due to those who collect and to those who give their valuable time to facilitate its collection.

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**CENSUS
ADMINISTRATION
NOW AND THEN**

Census Operations, 2011

Bishnupada Sethi,

Director, Census Operations, Orissa

The Population Census provides the fullest and most reliable picture of a country's population and its characteristics at the 'determinant' time. In a Census the data is collected at a specified time from the entire population and thus, Census data relates to a particular point of time. The Census is unique, compared to other mode of data collection, in that it provides the possibility of examining small and special population groups and acquiring information on small geographical units, even for the lowest units in administration, the village, and its sub divisions sometime designated as enumeration blocks. A population Census is a complete process of collection, reception, assessment, analysis, publication and distribution of demographic, economic and social statistics, which relate, at a given point of time, to all the residents of a country or a well defined partial geographical area. This indicates the gigantic and versatile nature of the operations involved even for a state like Orissa. More so, it is a bounden duty for all concerned under a legal obligation and thus, poses a challenge to administration to ensure quality and coverage of data relating to individuals and communities spread widely and located in remotest areas. Keeping these in view, an overview of administration of 2011 Census, in respect of logistics of the Census, number of employees involved, the time frame the Census

will be conducted, the amount of money required and general administrative scope of the undertaking, is presented.

Census taking in India and thus, in a constituent state of Orissa, has a glorious and uninterrupted tradition. The Census of India 2011 will be the 15th Census and the 7th after Independence. Census 2011 will mark a milestone as the National Population Register (NPR) will also be prepared. The 2011 Census operation consists of two major phases.

1st Phase: Houselisting and Housing Census and Collection of Data on National Population Register April to September 2010 and

2nd Phase: Population Enumeration during 9th to 28th February 2011 with a revisional round during 1st March to 5th March, 2011.

Census 2011 in India is different on several counts from earlier exercises done for the same purpose. Some of the distinct features of 2011 Census for the country as a whole are :

- This time, along with Census 2011, there will be an added task of preparing the National Population Register (NPR). This is being done for the first time in the country.

- Provisions of the Census Act 1948 and Rules will be used for the Census exercise whereas provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 will govern creation of the National Population Register.
- This Census operation spreads across 35 States and Union Territories.
- Number of mobile phones, computers and internet connections etc will be collected and summed up to find out the total users in the country.
- Enumerators will be required to snap finger prints and photographs of all the residents for NPR.
- National Population Register (NPR) or computerized National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) will be used to allot a unique identification number (UID) by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) using the information collected.
- The UIDAI will assign Unique Identity Number (UID) to each resident in India and issue UID and a card (similar to a smart card with UID number) having details like name, sex, birth and family details along with photograph of citizen.
- It has been made clear that possession of UID card will not give guarantee of the citizenship.
- Enumerators were instructed to visit each and every household to collect details such as Name, Date of Birth, Sex, Present Address, Permanent Address, Names of Father, Mother and Spouse etc. The data will be entered into computers. Biometrics such as photograph and fingerprints and other information will be added for all persons aged 15 years and above. For those who are below 15, UID number will be linked to parents and guardians.
- National Population Register Preparation Process includes Scanning of Schedules and Digitizing of data collected through house to house canvassing for NPR by Enumerators, Publication of the Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR), Disposal of Objections/Claims by Registrars, Biometric and Photography Visit 1 (First Round) in PHASE I and finally, Biometric and Photography Visit 2 (Second Round) in PHASE-II.
- After authentication, the details will be sent to the Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of UID Numbers.
- All duplicates will be eliminated based on comparison of biometrics. Unique ID numbers will also be generated for every person.
- The database along with the UID Number will then be sent back to the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) and it would constitute the National Population Register.
- National Identity Cards will be given in a phased manner to all usual residents by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The issue of Cards will be done first in the coastal villages and then in coastal towns.

- Universal Coverage, Accurate Content, Timely Completion, collection of information from difficult Areas and difficult People are the major challenges. Collection of information from Special Charges like Military and Para-Military Forces need caution and care. Publicity and Awareness Creation is the only way forward to meet the challenges.
 - The information collected about individuals is kept absolutely confidential. In fact this individual information is not accessible even to Courts of law. The preliminary Census results are expected to be declared on March 25, 2011.
 - Help is being sought from NGO's. Senior members from different NGO's are selected to be involved in training at different levels to help in collection of data.
 - Since 1931, after a gap of eight decades, this Census is likely to take into account the count of castes as a separate exercise.
 - Administrative Set Up to organise Census operations include : Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, Directors of Census Operations, State Principal Census Officers, Principal District Census Officers (District Collectors) Charge Officers (Commissioner Corporations, Tehsildars), Supervisors and Enumerators.
 - Administrative Set Up to organise NPR activities include : National Registration Authority, Directorate of Census Operations (Each State), District Magistrate of Every Revenue district, Sub District Magistrate / Local revenue officers. State Coordinator NPR will co-ordinate between State and Central Government Offices. These officers will have designations like Registrar General of Citizen Registration, State Directors of Citizen Registration, District Registrars of Citizen Registration, Sub-District Registrars of Citizen Registration, Local Registrars of Citizen Registration as per decision of government in consonance with the relevant rules.
 - The **Census** is a purely statistical exercise which involves only the head count whereas the **NPR** involves individual data collection.
 - It is being labelled as the **world's largest exercise** in terms of the data captured, manpower involved and the expenses involved but it is also a **technological marvel** to achieve such goals.
 - "Our Census, Our Future" is the slogan of Census 2011.
- All these features are also applicable to the state of Orissa being a part of the Indian Union. The magnitude of the task can be appreciated from the estimates presented below for the entire country.
- 24 crores households spread over 640 districts, 5767 tehsils, 7742 towns and approx. 6 lakh villages are likely to be covered by enumerators for 2011 Census.
 - Around 12000 metric tonnes of paper will be used for printing 640 million Census forms and 500,000 instruction manuals.
 - The whole operation will cost 5700 crores rupees (\$1.2 billion dollars) for the

country as a whole. This includes approximate expenditure for the entire Census exercise of Rs.2209 crore and that for National Population Register Rs.3539.24 crore.

Besides the English versions of the Schedules, training and field instruction manuals, Census and NPR operations will utilize the translated version in Oriya increasing the costs and activities in the state. Thus, to give an understanding of the magnitude of the tasks involved figures corresponding information (as for India indicated earlier) for the state of Orissa are given below for better appreciation in a comparative perspective.

The information presented above clearly elucidate that Census 2011 is the largest administrative exercise in the country. The operation is full of challenges and has to be accomplished clearing the hurdles within the time frame provided. It is an effort that can be fruitful only with the cooperation and dedication of the army of officials involved at different stages and levels. Census in India is conducted at regular

intervals, having a large canvass with the goal of generating information on relatively permanent socio-economic characteristics of population in a comprehensive manner. It is hoped this comprehensive data base will be explored and exploited more and more for development planning of a state like Orissa where lot of scope exists for the information to be researched and utilized heavily. In fine, the two quotes one dedicated to the Census field personnel and the other for the individuals being counted will be in order and reproduced below.

‘Heroes are ordinary men and women, who on motivation perform extraordinary feats in extraordinary times.’ - A Tribute to the Census Officials.

‘I am one, still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something. And because I can not do everything, I will not refuse to do something that I can do.

- *Hellen Keller*-

In the context of Census, therefore, ‘Every one counts.’

Census of India, 1931

(BIHAR AND ORISSA)

Introduction :

A very brief description may be given here of the manner in which the census was actually taken. There has been practically no change since 1921 in the main organization and machinery of the enumeration. Each district is divided into a number of charges, circles and blocks, the block being the smallest of these units and containing as a rule from 30 to 50 houses. An enumerator is placed in charge of each block, and his immediate superior is the circle supervisor. A circle usually comprises some 10 to 15 blocks. The number of circles included in a charge varies a good deal but seldom exceeds 20, and the charge is ordinarily co-terminus with the jurisdiction of a police-station. In most cases the duties of charge superintendent were carried out by the local sub-inspector of police; the supervisors and enumerators were, almost without exception, non-officials. They are recruited from the most intelligent and literate portion of the population and are placed under a statutory obligation to perform their duties as census officers. At the present census there were 219,380 enumerators and 16,916 supervisors. Apart, therefore, from the charge superintendents (950 in number) and the various Government servants employed in the sub-divisional, district and provincial offices, the enumeration staff in this province included not less

than 21/4 lakhs of unpaid non-official workers, many of whom were actually put to some personal expense in carrying out the tasks assigned to them.

After the formation of blocks, circles and charges has been completed, the work of numbering the houses is taken up. Every house likely to be occupied on the night of the census is marked with a number and entered up in a list. Special importance attaches to the preparation of these lists, as they form the basis on which the number of census forms required is estimated. Thereafter the staff are trained in the correct manner of filling up the census schedules, which contain as many as 18 columns. The difficulty of securing uniformity as well as accuracy in these manifold entries is far greater than might be supposed. Then, some weeks before the night of the actual census, the writing up of the preliminary record is taken in hand. First on plain paper, and subsequently- after the enumerator's entries have been checked by the circle supervisor-in the printed schedules, the requisite particulars are recorded for all persons found in residence at the time when this preliminary enumeration is carried out. During this period charge superintendents and superior officers are required to be moving about continually, testing as many entries as possible and satisfying themselves that the instructions have been

properly understood and put into effect. Consequently, the final enumeration on the night of the 26th February amounted to little more than a revision of the record already prepared. Between the hours of 7 P.M and midnight on that date each enumerator visited all the houses in his block; persons who had left the place after the preliminary count were struck off, and newcomers were added to the record. In view of the immobile nature of the population in India it is generally found that at least 90 per cent of the original entries hold good. Special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of persons travelling by road, rail, or water on the census night and for persons watching in their fields or assembled in fairs, camps and so forth; and precautions had to be taken to ensure that such persons were not counted twice over. In a few localities, which are particularised in the first chapter of this report, an absolutely synchronous count was not possible, and the enumeration was spread over a complete day or even longer.

At dawn on the 27th February the striking of provisional totals began. The enumerators added up the number of males and females in their blocks, and these figures were consolidated for the circles by the supervisors, who then despatched them post-haste to the charge superintendents. The charge totals were conveyed by trains, motor car, bicycle, runner, telephone, or whatever other means might secure the greatest expedition, to the sub-divisional headquarters, and then a report was forwarded to the headquarters of the district. The district figures were reported by telegram to the provincial Superintendent and the Census Commissioner for India. As usual, there was keen competition among districts and states to get their figures in first, and I received the provisional totals of seven states and one district (Balasore) before retiring to bed on the 27th February. The achievement of Mayurbhanj

State, whose figures were handed in at the incredibly early hour of 2-20 p.m. on that date, was particularly meritorious. The returns from the last district of all were received on the night of the 4th March, and the consolidated figures for the whole province were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner the next day. The provisional totals so telegraphed differed from the finally checked and published figures by 0.2 per cent.

The first stage in the abstraction and compilation of the statistics was carried out at the headquarters of each district. It consisted in copying out on to a separate slip of paper the entries relating to each one of the 42,329,583 persons in the province. Papers of different colours were used for the different religions, and sex was denoted by printed symbols. This work, which was performed by paid copyists, was accomplished in most districts in a period of six or seven weeks: when work was in full swing as many as 3,669 copyists were employed, and on the average they turned out about 420 slips each per diem. They were paid at piece-rates and worked long hours, but it was only an exceptional copyist who could earn as much as Rs. 20 in a month—from which it may be inferred that the rates of pay were not excessively liberal. None the less, they were appreciably more generous than on the occasion of the previous census. When the slips had been copied and arranged by sex and religion for each circle, they were despatched to the central offices, five in number, where they were sorted by hand for the different tables and the results compiled by districts. Altogether, nearly 1,500 sorters were at work in these offices, their remuneration being slightly in excess of that prescribed for the slip-copyists. The final tabulation of the figures was carried out in the headquarters office.

On the present occasion, however, there were one or two factors which served to excite spasmodic displays of interest in the operation. Among the more educated classes, particularly in urban areas, some appreciation was shown of the bearing of the census figures on the impending constitutional changes. The prospect of the creation of a separate Orissa province and the question whether such a province should include the whole or any part of Singhbhum district were responsible for a lively concern in the returns of caste, language, etc., in that locality. The anxiety of many of the lower castes all over the province to improve their social status by the adoption of more impressive caste names attracted considerable attention of the schedule. And, lastly, for the second time in succession the census operations happened to coincide with a political campaign of non-co-operation. In this province no serious attempt was made to organize a boycott of the census, and comparatively little active opposition was encountered from individuals. But political principles were not infrequently advanced as a convenient excuse for declining to undertake the irksome duties of a supervisor of enumerator, and ground that it was their duty not to assist the Government in any shape or form. This made the difficult task of enrolling the requisite number which was manifested by considerable sections of the population throughout the conduct of the operations. Sometimes false rumours were set about regarding which the numbers painted on houses by the census staff were obliterated. But refusals to answer questions put by an enumerator were very rare, and the direct effect of this political agitation on the accuracy of the census returns cannot be appreciable. Indirectly its effect was more serious in that sub-inspectors of police (who, as already explained, occupied an important position in the hierarchy of census officials) were

so pre-occupied with the civil disobedience movement that they had little time to spare for other duties. And for the same reason District Officers were unable to take such an active interest in supervising the progress of the census work as they would normally have done.

A few words may be added regarding the cost of the census operations. At the time of writing the accounts have not been finally closed, but the outstanding items (of which the most important is the cost of printing the report) are few and can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. The gross expenditure incurred by Government will, when the last bill has been paid, amount to approximately Rs.4,69,500. In estimating the cost per mile of the population it is fair to confine the calculation to British territory only, because, although the States were not invited to make any contribution towards superintendence charges or towards the preparation of the report itself, the recoveries made from them cover almost all the extra cost incurred over the actual enumeration of their inhabitants and the compilation of the figures. It may therefore be said that the cost to Government works out at Rs.11-4-0 per mille of the population in British territory. At the census of 1921, if the same method of calculation be adopted, the corresponding figure was Rs.10-4-8 per mille. It would therefore seem that the present operations were slightly more expensive. But the increase in cost is more apparent than real, being due to the different method of accounting adopted at the present census. Mention may be made of two important items which were affected by this change of procedure. (1) In 1921 charges on account of travelling allowance and contingent expenditure incurred in district offices, were not ordinarily debited to the census grant at all, but were treated as a part of

the cost of general administration. The reversal of this practice on the present occasion threw upon the census budget an additional liability of about Rs.23,500. (2) Most of the printing work connected with the census is carried out by the local Government Press, which in 1921 charged the Government of India nothing for this service over and above the actual labour cost. This time the ordinary overhead charges were levied. Moreover, the 1921 accounts did not include the cost of printing the report itself. The result is that the present expenditure on Printing is heavier by about Rs.30,000 than it was ten years ago. If the unreal additions represented by these two items be left out of account, the cost of the operations in 1931 is less by about 7½ annas per mille of the population than it was on the last occasion-and this in spite of the fact that appreciably higher rates of pay were allowed to the copyists, sorters, compilers and other temporary employees.

One more point may be made clear in regard to the cost of taking the census. The figures so far quoted cover the entire pay of all permanent Government servants who were deputed to census work as whole-time officers, and in consequence they convey a somewhat exaggerated idea of the net additional expenditure incurred by Government on account of the operations; for in the case of such officers the additional expenditure is limited to the cost of the arrangements made for carrying on their ordinary work during their absence on

deputation. It is not possible to give exact figures of the reduction in total cost that may be ascribed to this circumstance; but judging from the figures worked out in 1921, it would be in the neighbourhood of Rs.65,000. It remains to convey my thanks to those-and they are many-without whose assistance and co-operation this report could not have been written. As Mr. Tallents justly remarked ten years ago, so long as the census is run on the present lines, the first and greatest debt of thanks will always be due to the great multitude enumerators and supervisors, of whose names there is no record and who at best can look only for a printed certificate as the reward of their labours. To the district census officers I am under a very special obligation.

X X X X X

And this is a fitting opportunity to pay tribute to the initiative, keenness and efficiency displayed by the Feudatory States in carrying out the enumeration of their people.

X X X X X

W.G.LACEY

N.B. These extracts, from census report 1931, provide a feel of the census prior to formation of separate state of Orissa and appreciation of magnitude of operation and type of census administration then.

The Census Act, 1948

Year:1948

Act : An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census.

[3rd September.1948.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in {The word the Provinces and Acceding States were rep.by the A.O.1950.} India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

(1) ***This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.***

{Subs., ibid., for the former sub-section.}

[(2) It extends to the whole of India {Subs.by Act 51 of 1950, s.2, for except the States of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin .} [except the State of Jammu and Kashmir].]

{Ins., ibid., s.3.The original s.2 was rep.by the A.O.1950.}

2. Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to part B States:-

Any reference to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to a Part B State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

3. Central Government to take census:- The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

4. Appointment of Census staff:-

(1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as census-officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers conferred by subsection (2).

5. Status of census authorities as public servants:- The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all

census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

6. Discharge of duties of census officers in certain cases:- (1) Where the District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs-

(a) every officer in command of anybody of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces, or of any vessel of war, of India,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living, shall perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

7. Powers call upon certain persons to assistance:- The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon-

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,

(b) all members of the district, municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

8. Asking of questions and obligation to answer:- (1) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and of published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under subsection (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household,

and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

9. Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers:- Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

10. Occupier or manager to fill up schedule:-

(1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him. as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census-officer may direct.

11. Penalties:- (1) (a) Any census-officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) any census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

12. Sanction required for prosecutions:- No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

13. Operation of other laws not barred:- Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

14. Jurisdiction:- No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class {Ins.by Act 51 of 1950, s.4.} [or in a Part B State, a Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class] shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

15. Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence:- No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible evidence in any civil

proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

16. Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities:- Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations or with such other authority as the State Government may authorize in this behalf, shall, at the time it appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

17. Grant of statistical abstracts:- The Census Commissioner or any Superintendent of Census Operations or such person as the State Government may authorize in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for India or any State, as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

18. Power to make rules:- (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

**HISTORY
AND
GEOGRAPHICAL
SPREAD OF CENSUS**

Census in Different Countries of the World

A **census** is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. It is a regularly occurring and official count of a particular population. The term is used mostly in connection with national population and housing censuses; other common censuses include agriculture, business, and traffic. In the latter cases the elements of the 'population' are farms/businesses/ etc rather than people. The United Nations defines the essential features of population and housing censuses as "individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity and defined periodicity", and recommends that population censuses are taken at least every 10 years. The term itself comes from Latin: during the Roman Republic the census was a list that kept track of all adult males fit for military service. The census can be contrasted with sampling in which information is obtained only from a subset of a population.

The UN recommendations also relate to methodological issues such as data collection methods, census geography, use of samples at various stages of population censuses, and data processing methods.

Today, population censuses are conducted in every country in the developed world and also in many developing countries. Censuses

are very important, because they are a unique source of information on the size, composition, and characteristics of the population, even in the smallest geographical units such as statistical areas.

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL CENSUSES

Egypt

Censuses in Egypt are said to have been taken during the early Pharaonic period in 3340 BC and in 3050 BC.

Israel

Census is mentioned in the Bible: the book of Numbers is named after the counting of the Israelite population during the exodus from Egypt. Later, it is reported that King David performed a census.

China

The world's oldest surviving census data comes from China. According to The Canadian Encyclopedia, a census was recorded in there over 4,000 years ago and counted some 16 million people. Another census comes from the Han Dynasty, in what is perhaps China's most well-known ancient census. Taken in the fall of 2 AD, it is considered by scholars to be quite accurate. By that time, there were 57.67 million people registered in 12.36 million households

living in China. A third recorded census dates back to 144 AD, when only 49.73 million people living in 9.94 million households were counted. Mass migrations into what is today southern China are believed to be behind this massive demographic decline. Numerous other census data survives from Imperial China.

Rome

The word 'census' originates in ancient Rome from the Latin word 'censere' (meaning 'estimate'). The census played a crucial role in the administration of the Roman Empire, as it was used to determine taxes (see Censor (ancient Rome)). With few interruptions, it was usually carried out every five years. It provided a register of citizens and their property from which their duties and privileges could be listed.

Umayyad Caliphate

In the Middle Ages, the Caliphate began conducting regular censuses soon after its formation, beginning with the one ordered by the second Rashidun Caliph, Umar.

Medieval Europe

The most famous census in medieval Europe is the Domesday Book, undertaken in 1086 by William I of England so that he could properly tax the land he had recently conquered. In 1183, a census was taken of the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, to ascertain the number of men and amount of money that could possibly be raised against an invasion by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria.

Inca Empire

In the 15th century, the Inca Empire had a unique way to record census information. The Incas did not have any written language but recorded information collected during censuses

and other numeric information as well as non-numeric data on quipus, strings from llama or alpaca hair or cotton cords with numeric and other values encoded by knots in a base-10 positional system.

MODERN CENSUSES

Afghanistan

A partial and incomplete population census was taken in Afghanistan in 1980. A census was planned for 2007.

Albania

The latest population census was conducted in Albania in April 2001. Prior to that, a census was conducted in 1989 at the end of the communist regime.

Algeria

Population and housing censuses have been carried out in Algeria in 1967, 1977, 1987, 1998, and 2008. The next census is in 2016.

Antigua and Barbuda

A Population and Housing Census was carried out in 2001.

Argentina

National population census is carried out in Argentina roughly every ten years, the last one being in 2001.

Australia

The Australian census is operated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It is currently conducted every five years, the last occurrence being on August 8, 2006. Past Australian censuses were conducted in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, and 1961 - 2006 every five years. In 2006, for the first time, Australians were able to complete their census online.

Austria

The Austrian census is run by the *Statistik Austria*. It is carried out every ten years, the last one being in 2001.

Azerbaijan

Population censuses have been taken in Azerbaijan under Russian/Soviet rule in 1897, 1926, 1937, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989. Beginning in 1991, two more censuses have been carried out in Azerbaijan: one in 1999 and one in 2009.

Bangladesh

Population censuses were conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 1974, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Barbados

Census on population size in Barbados are conducted by the Barbados Statistical Service (BSS), the last major census conducted was 2000, and one is scheduled for 2010.

Benin

Population censuses have been taken in Benin in 1978, 1992 and 2002.

Bolivia

Population and housing censuses have been carried out in Bolivia in 1992 and 2001.

Brazil

The Brazilian census is carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics every 10 years. The last one was in 2000. Earlier censuses were taken in 1872 (the first), 1900, 1920, 1941, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991. Brazil's Demographic Census is one of the most hierarchical collection of Census data in the world. Its hierarchies include: Brazil (Country), Major Regions, States, macro-regions, micro-regions, municipalities, districts, sub-districts, Neighbourhoods and census tracts.

Bulgaria

Bulgarian governors organized a national census soon after the liberation of the Bulgarian lands. In 1881 a census took place in the Principality, while in 1884 a census was organized in Eastern Rumelia. The first census covering the unified state took place in 1888.

Since these first accounts, Bulgarian authorities had organized several population censuses: 1892, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1920, 1926, 1934, 1946, 1956, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1992 and 2001.

Canada

The Canadian census is run by Statistics Canada. The 1666 census of New France was conducted by French intendant Jean Talon, when he took a census to ascertain the number of people living in New France. The method and data was later used when Canada was founded 280 years later. In 1871, Canada's first formal census was conducted, which counted the population of Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec. Censuses in Canada are conducted in five-year intervals. The last two censuses were conducted in 2001 and 2006. Censuses taken in mid-decade (1976, 1986, 1996, etc.) are referred to as quinquennial censuses. Others are referred to as decennial censuses. The first quinquennial census was conducted in 1956. For the 2006 Census of Canada, respondents were able, for the first time, to choose to complete their census questionnaire online. Other options for answering the questionnaire include postal mail (using a pre-paid envelope) and telephone (using 800 number).

Chile

National population censuses are carried out in Chile every ten years by the INE (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*, or National Statistics Institute), the last one being in 2002.

China

Population censuses have been taken in the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China in 1913, 1944, 1953, 1964, 1982, 1990 and 2000. These were the world's biggest censuses as they attempted to count every man, woman and child in the most populous nation in the world. Some 6 million enumerators were engaged in the 2000 census. The next national population census started on August 15, 2010. Between National Population Censuses, 1% National Population Sample Surveys were taken in 1987, 1995, 2005 and 0.1% National Population Sample Surveys have been taken annually since 2000.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica carried out its 9th population census in 2000. INEC, *National Institute of Statistics and Census* is in charge of conduct these censuses. Past Costa Rican censuses were conducted in 1864, 1883, 1892, 1927, 1950, 1963, 1973 and 1984.

Czech Republic

Census in the Czech Republic is carried out every 10 years by the Czech Statistical Office. The last census was taken in 2001. Earlier censuses were taken in 1869, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1921, 1930, 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980 and 1991.

Denmark

The first Danish census was in 1700-1701, and contained statistical information about adult men. A census of school children was taken during the 1730s. Following these early undertakings, the first census to attempt completely covering all citizens (including women and children who had previously been listed only as numbers) of Denmark-Norway was taken in 1769. After that, censuses followed somewhat

regularly in 1787, 1801, and 1834, and between 1840 and 1860, the censuses were taken every five years, and then every ten years until 1890. In the 20th century, censuses were taken every five years from 1901 to 1921, and then every ten years from 1930. The last traditional census was taken in 1970.

A limited population census based on registers was taken in 1976. From 1981 and each year onwards information that corresponds to a population and housing census is retrieved from registers. Denmark was the first country in the world to conduct these censuses from administrative registers. The most important registers are the Population Register (Det Centrale Personregister), the Building and Dwelling Register and the Enterprise Register. The central statistical office, Statistics Denmark is responsible for compiling these data. This information is available online.

Egypt

The Statistical Department of the Ministry of Finance conducted the first census in 1882, considered as a preparatory step; the first true population census was conducted in 1897. Thereafter, censuses were conducted at ten-year intervals in 1907, 1917, 1927 and so on.

Estonia

Population censuses have been taken in Estonia in 1881, 1897, 1922, 1934, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000. The responsible institution is the Statistics Estonia.

Ethiopia

Three censuses have been taken in Ethiopia: 1984, 1994 and in 2007. The responsible institution is the Central Statistical Agency.

Most of the census in 2007 was taken in August, while the Somali Region and the Afar

Region were not covered. The northern Afar region is a remote, hot and arid area. The eastern Somali region (Ogaden) hosts a large nomadic Somali population and is a conflict area where Ethiopian regular forces are fighting against Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF).

Finland

The first population census was taken in 1749 when Finland was a part of Sweden. The most recent census took place on December 31, 2000.

France

The census in France is carried out by INSEE. Since 2004, a partial census is carried out every year, and the results published as averages over 5 years.

Germany

The first systematic population on the European continent was taken in 1719 in Prussia (roughly corresponding to today's northern Germany and western Poland).

The first large-scale census in the German Empire took place in 1895. Attempts at introducing a census in West Germany sparked strong popular resentment in the 1980s since many quite personal questions were asked. Some campaigned for a boycott. In the end the Constitutional Court stopped the census in 1980 and 1983. The last census was in 1987. Germany has since used population samples in combination with statistical methods, in place of a full census.

Greece

Census takes place every 10 years and is carried out by the National Statistical Service of Greece. Last census was in 2001.

Guatemala

Modern population censuses have been taken in Guatemala in 1930, 1950, 1964, 1973,

1981, 1994 and in 2002. Controversial censuses include those in 1950 and 1964 (misclassification of the Maya population) and 1994 (generally questioned). About 14,000,000 people live in Guatemala as of July 2009.

Hong Kong

Census takes place every 10 years and by-census between two censuses by the Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong. The last census was conducted in 2001 and the last by-census was taken in 2006.

Hungary

Official decennial censuses have been taken in Hungary since 1870; the latest one – in line with the recommendations of the United Nations and the Statistical Office of the European Union – was carried out in 2001. Starting from 1880 the Hungarian census system was based on native language (the language spoken at home in the early life of the person and at the time of the survey), vulgar language (the most frequently used language in the family), and other spoken languages.

Iceland

The first Icelandic census took place in 1703, following upon the first Danish census of 1700–1701. Further censuses were carried out in 1801, 1845 and 1865. The 1703 exercise was the first ever census to cover all inhabitants of an entire country, mentioning the name, age and social position of each individual. All of the information still exists. The setting up, in 1952, of the National Registry (*Þjóðskrá*) eliminated the need for censuses. All those born in Iceland, and all new residents, are automatically registered. Individuals are identified in the registry by means of a national identification number (the so-called *kennitala*), a number composed of the date of birth in the format *ddmmyy* and four additional digits, the third of which is a control digit, and the last of

which indicates the century in which the person was born (9 for the 1900s and 0 for the 2000s). The National Registry doubles as an electoral register. Likewise, all bank accounts are linked to the national identification of the owner (companies and institutions all have their own identification numbers).

India

The decennial census of India is the primary source of information about the demographic characteristics of the population of India. The 2011 census will be the largest census in the history of mankind. The first census in India in modern times was conducted in 1872. First regular census was started in 1881 by Lord Rippon. Since then, a population census has been carried out every 10 years. The latest census commenced on 1 May, 2010. It will create a National Population Register with photographs and fingerprints of every resident. All usual residents of India will also be provided with their Unique ID numbers and National Identity Cards. The census is carried out by the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Delhi, an office in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, under the 1948 Census of India Act.

Indonesia

The first population census was done during the colonial era, 1930. Before that, a non-overall census was already conducted in 1920. After that census was done irregularly. The first census after independence was 1961, followed by 1971. Since 1980 it is conducted regularly every 10 years. In between, there is also economical census (every 10 years, five years after population census) and agricultural census (three years after population census).

Iran

The Statistical Centre of Iran carries out nationwide population and housing censuses every

10 years, the last of which occurred in 2006 (1385 AP). In the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on Article 4 of the Act of the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI), the census shall be implemented once every 10 years according to the Presidential decree. So far there have been 6 incidences of population census in Iran in the years 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, and 2006; all taken in accordance with scientific methods.

Ireland

The census in Ireland is carried out by the Central Statistics Office. The census is carried out every five years, with more detailed information collected in years ending in 1 and less in the years ending in 6. The 1976 census was cancelled as a cost-saving measure, but a supplementary census was held in 1979 after. It became apparent that the 1970s had seen major demographic changes. The census scheduled for 2001 was postponed until 2002 due to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

The most recent census took place on 23 April 2006. Data from the 1911 Census for the island of Ireland was made publicly available in 1961, and are being published online. Subsequent census records will be made publicly available 100 years after collection. In June 2010, the 1901 census of Ireland became available on the internet.

Israel

The first census in the state of Israel was held in November 1948, six months after its creation, to establish the population registry. Subsequent censuses were conducted by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS) in 1961, 1972, 1983 and 1995. In these, 20% of households completed a detailed survey and the remainder a shorter questionnaire. There is no legal requirement to hold a census within a given interval; in practice, the ICBS requests and the

government decides. The next Census to be held was postponed from 2006 to late 2008/early 2009. Only the detailed survey of 20% will be carried out, as a cost-saving measure.

Italy

The census in Italy is carried out by ISTAT every 10 years. The last four were in 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

Japan

Japan collects census information every five years. The last one is that of the 2005 census. The form solicits information on name, sex, relationship to head of household, year and month of birth, marital status, nationality, number of members of household, type and nature of dwelling, floor area of dwelling, number of hours worked during the week prior to October 1, employment status, name of employer and type of business, and kind of work.

Jordan

The first population census after the independence in 1946 was taken in 1952. It did only count the number of people in the households and could therefore be considered only to be a housing census. The first real complete census was taken in 1961. The censuses have been taken in 1979, 1994 and 2004.

Kenya

Census in Kenya was first held in 1948, when Kenya was still a Colony administrated by the British. Since 1969 census has been taken every ten years. The last census to date was in 2009.

Kosovo

Kosovo, administrated by the UN since 1999, declared independence in 2008. Kosovo government is planning a general population

census for 2011. The first census was conducted in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1921.

Latvia

The most recent census in Latvia was in 2000. Before that, it was about 6 censuses, most part of these previous censuses was undertaken during Soviet (USSR) control. The census in Latvia is carried out by Centrālā Statistikas Pārvalde (Central Statistical Bureau).

Lebanon

No census has been conducted in Lebanon since 1932. It indicated a population of 861,399 Lebanese.¹ Various estimates of the population have been taken since; in 1956 it was estimated a population of 1,411,416, with 54% Christian and 44% Muslim. Conducting a census since then has been complicated by various conflicts in the 1970s and 1980s.

Malaysia

The census in Malaysia is carried out every 10 years, like many nations, since 1960 (with the exception of the fourth census, which was carried out in 1991). The Census was again scheduled to be carried out in between July 6 to August 22, 2010, the most recent was in 2000.

Macedonia

The foundation of the Republic of Macedonia followed the break up of the former Yugoslav Republic in 1991. The first population and housing census was taken in the summer 1994. The second census was taken in the autumn 2002.

Mauritius

Population and housing censuses for Mauritius was collected in 1972, 1983, and 2000; although respondents were asked to identify their race/ethnic origin in the 1972 census, this question

was dropped from the following censuses because “the government felt that it was a divisive question”. The Statistics Act of 2000 directed that all official censuses be conducted by the Central Statistics Office of Mauritius, as well as serve as the central depository for this information.

Mexico

Population censuses are taken every 10th year in Mexico. The latest have been in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 (the 12th census). After 1990 the Mexican census has been taken every 5 years.

Mozambique

The first census was taken in 1980 and the second in 1997. The third was taken 1–14 August 2007.

Netherlands

The first census in the Netherlands was conducted in 1795, and the last in 1971. A law was produced on April 22, 1879, ordering a census to be conducted every ten years. The census that was planned for 1981 was postponed and later cancelled. A call for privacy was responsible for the cancellation of any further census since 1991. Censuses are being conducted by the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek since 1899.

New Zealand

The census in New Zealand is carried out by Statistics New Zealand (Tataurangi Aotearoa), every five years. The last was on 7 March 2006. For the 2006 Census of New Zealand, respondents could choose to complete their census questionnaire online.

Nepal

Population censuses are taken every 10th year in Nepal. The latest were in 1981, 1991 and 2001 (the 6th census.)

Nigeria

Population censuses have been taken in Nigeria during colonial time in 1866, 1871, 1896, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1952. The 1952 census was conducted country wide, and the censuses before 1921 were based on administrative estimates rather than on an actual enumeration. Censuses during the independence were taken 1963, 1973, 1991 and 2006.

Norway

The two first male censuses was conducted during the 1660s and 1701. Later statistical censuses were held in 1769, 1815, 1835, 1845, and 1855. Norway’s first nominative, complete census was taken in 1801, when Norway still was ruled by the Oldenburg dynasty of Denmark-Norway. The scope of the census followed the de jure principle, so military persons should be included as well as foreigners if they were residents. The 1865, 1875 and 1900 censuses are digitized, and are made searchable on the internet. The census records are made public available when 100 years have passed. Since 1900, a census has been conducted every ten years. (However, the 1940 census was postponed to 1946.) Since 2001 the population census has been combined with the housing statistics.

Oman

Censuses have been taken in the Sultanate of Oman in 1993 and 2003.

Pakistan

The first **Pakistan Census** after the proclamation of independence of Pakistan was conducted in 1951. It was decreed that censuses have to be carried out once in 10 years. The second census was conducted in 1961. However the third one was conducted in 1972 because of war with India. The fourth census was held in

1981. The fifth census was delayed in March 1998. The sixth census of Pakistan was planned for October 2008.

Peru

The first census in Peru was carried out in 1836. The eleventh and latest one was the 2007 Census and was carried out by Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática in August 2007.

Philippines

The census of the Philippines is enumerated every 5 years (beginning in 1960, except in 2005 where it was moved to 2007 due to budgetary constraints). The census is performed by the National Statistics Office. The first official census in the Philippines was carried out by the Spanish government pursuant to a royal decree calling for the counting of persons living as of the midnight of December 31, 1877. The first door-to-door census was conducted in 1903 to fulfill Public Act 467 which was approved by the U.S. Congress in July 1902. The last national census was held in 2007 and the next census is scheduled for 2010.

Poland

The census in Poland is carried out by GUS every circa 10 years. The last one occurred in 2002 between May 21 and June 8. During the national census in 2002 the following censuses were conducted at the same time: National Population and Housing Census and National Agricultural Census.

Portugal

The first census in Portugal was carried out in 1864. The census in Portugal is carried out by Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) every 10 years. The last one occurred in 2001.

Romania

The first census in Romania was carried out in 1859. It is now carried out every ten years

by the Institutul Național de Statistică (INSSE). The last census was in 2002; the next one will be in 2011.

Russia and USSR

In Russia, the first census of the taxpayers was made in 1722-23 by the order of Peter the Great (only men were counted), and was ordered to be repeated every 20 years. The only complete Russian Empire Census was carried out in 1897. All-Union Population Censuses were carried out in the USSR (which included RSFSR and the other republics) in 1920 (urban only), 1926, 1937, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989. The first post-Soviet Russian Census was carried out in 2002. The next census is tentatively planned for 2010. Currently, the census is the responsibility of the Federal State Statistics Service.

Saudi Arabia

Population censuses have been taken in Saudi Arabia in 1962/63 (incomplete), 1974 (complete but not reliable), 1992 and 2004. An agriculture census was taken in 1999.

Serbia

The census takes place every 10 years. The last census was in 2002 (although having been planned for 2001), the previous one was in 1991 and the next is planned for 2011.

Slovenia

The first census of modern Slovenia was carried in 1991, after independence had been declared. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (*Statistični urad Republike Slovenije*) conducted the second census in 2002. Further censuses are planned for every 10 years.

South Africa

The first census of South Africa was taken in 1911. Several enumerations have occurred since then, with the most recent two being carried

out by Statistics South Africa in 1996 and 2001. The next South African census is planned for 2011.

Spain

The census in Spain is carried out by INE every 10 years. Although there has been an old tradition and like for making census in Spain, the oldest ones dating back to the 12th century (by Alfonso VII of the Kingdom of Castile), the first modern census was carried out in 1768 by Conde de Aranda, under the reign of Carlos III. The last four were in 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Sri Lanka

The census in Sri Lanka is carried out by the Department of Census and Statistics every 10 years, with the next one being planned for 2011, the 2011 one being the first post-war census in three decades. The census will cover all Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions of the country. The first scientific census in Sri Lanka was conducted on 27th March 1871. The last four were in 1963, 1971, 1981 and 2001 with a census estimate in 1989. The 2001 census was only carried out in 18 Districts due to the Sri Lankan Civil War.

Sudan

Population censuses have been carried out in Sudan in 1955/56, 1973 (national), 1983 (national) and 1993 (only north). A census was conducted in April 2008. Some areas were difficult to measure (e.g. Darfur, Juba and Malakal)

Sweden

The first population census in Sweden was carried out in 1749. The last population and housing census was carried out in 1990. It is planned to conduct population and housing censuses based on registers in the future.

Switzerland

In Switzerland, the *Federal Population Census*, has been carried out every 10 years starting in 1850. The census was initiated by

Federal Councillor Stefano Franscini, who evaluated the data of the first census all by himself after Parliament failed to provide the necessary funds. The census is now being conducted by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. Participation is compulsory and reached 99.87% of the population in 2000. Starting in 2010, the census will cease to be conducted through written questionnaires distributed nationwide. Instead, data in existing population registers will be used. That data will be supplemented with a biannual questionnaire sample of 200,000 people as well as regular microcensuses.

Syria

The first population census in Syria was taken by the French Mandatory Regime in 1921-22. This is however not considered reliable. Censuses during independence have been taken in 1947, 1960 (the first comprehensive demographic investigation), 1970, 1976 (a sample census), 1981, 1994 and 2004.

Taiwan

The first census in Taiwan was conducted in 1905, while Taiwan was under Japanese rule.

Turkey

The Turkish census is run by the *Turkish Statistical Institute*. The first census in Turkey was conducted in 1927. After 1935, it took place every 5 years until 1990. Now, the census takes place every 10 years. The last census was in 2000. The 15th census based on improved geographical information systems is planned for 2010.

Uganda

The first censuses in Uganda were taken in 1911, 1921 and 1931. It was done in a rather primitive way. Enumeration unit was 'huts' and not individuals. More scientific censuses were taken 1948 and 1959 where the enumeration unit

was persons. The census was however divided into two separate enumerations, one for Africans, and one for the non-African population. The censuses during independence 1969, 1980, 1991 were taken jointly for all races. The last census was conducted in 2002.

Ukraine

The first post-Soviet Ukrainian Census was carried out by State Statistics Committee of Ukraine in 2001, twelve years after the last All-Union census in 1989.

United Kingdom

Following the influence of Malthus and concerns stemming from his *An Essay On The Principle Of Population* the UK census as we know it today started in 1801. The census has been conducted every ten years since 1801 and most recently in 2001. The first four censuses (1801–1831) were mainly headcounts and contained little personal information. The Next census is planned for 2011.

United States

The first U.S. Census was conducted in 1790 by Federal Marshals. From 1950 onward, census forms were mailed to every address on record with the United States Post Office, including the Armed Services Postal System, in an effort to enhance completeness of the data collected. Beginning in 1970, it was made illegal to fail to return a completed census form, which many were discovered to have done in the previous two decades' censuses.

Different countries conduct censuses in different ways, in accordance with the size and social behaviour of their populations. In most countries, population censuses are conducted once every 10 years. In some countries such as Japan, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, and Canada, censuses are conducted more often, every 5 years.

Notwithstanding differences between countries with regard to the frequency of censuses and techniques used in different countries, the information collected ultimately relates to similar issues. Thus, it is possible to conduct international comparisons afterwards. Typically, census data is processed to obscure individual information to ensure confidentiality.

In recent years, the use of administrative data and other official statistics has intensified. This is largely due to technological changes, especially in the areas of computerization, and the expansion of administrative databases. These processes have opened new options for collection, analysis, and storage of data in addition to improving data accessibility. Moreover, the need to meet standards of diversity and expansion of the statistical products in developed and developing economies, as well as the need to reduce the response burden on participants involved in data collection, and the need to reduce the costs of producing statistical data, have all led to the conclusion that it is possible and desirable to make more efficient use of data found in administrative sources. These trends are also evident in population Census.

History of Indian Census

The earliest literature, the Rigveda, makes it 'clear that population was scanty and spread over wide areas' in small villages, the Brahmana literature around 800-600 BC reveals that some of the villages had grown into towns and capitals with an urban mode of life.

The Buddhist literature indicates that between the 7th and 4th centuries BC the economy of India was comparable to that of the later middle ages in Europe. Crafts and commerce were flourishing and were highly organised. In an ordinary town there used to live 30 to 1000 families and about 20 such cities existed in Northern India.

The existence of dense population was confirmed by Alexander's army, which invaded India in 327-26 BC. The records of Chandra Gupta (321-297 BC) show that there was a standing army of 700,000 men, the maintenance of which must have required a substantial population. Under Ashoka (274-236 BC) the Indian civilization reached to a very high point, based on efficient administration, the use of written commands, and abundant commerce etc.

From the above it can safely be concluded that before the Christian era India had a substantial population. Attempts were also made to collect the population data from very early times. The celebrated 'Arthashastra', the Principles of

Government, evolved by one of the greatest geniuses of political administration, Kautilya during the days of Mauryas in the third century BC, prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of state policy for the purpose of taxation. It contains a detailed description of methods of conducting population, economic and agricultural censuses. During the Moghul period extensive records were used to be maintained of land, production, population, famines, etc. During the time of Akbar the Great, another bright period in Indian history, the administration report known as the Ain-i-Akbari included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth, and many other characteristics. However the population counts, the importance of which was so well recognised in the ancient days of good Government was neglected during the medieval period when the history of the country was also somewhat disturbed. But again with the system of modern government developing, the need for a fairly accurate account of the population was felt.

For obvious reasons, such as defence, collection of revenues and taxes and employment of population in profitable trades and services, the East India Company was anxious, soon after the Restoration in England, to obtain reliable estimates of population in its Indian settlements. Moreland, the famous historian estimated the total

number of Indians in 1600. For numerical basis of calculation he based his studies, in the south, on the strength of the armed forces and in the north on the land under cultivation on both of which subjects contemporary figures were available. Indirect estimates had been made, for example, of Fort St. George, Madras, for 1639 and 1648 by comparing revenues in 1639 and 1648, and for 1646 by adding reported famine deaths of 1647 to the estimate of 1648. Captain Thomas Bowrey who arrived in Madras in 1669 made an estimate of the Fort in 1670. A Dr. John Fryer was appointed surgeon for duty at Bombay at the end of 1672 shortly after he had taken the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. He was evidently expected to make statistical enquiries, for his estimates of Masulipattam, Fort St. George, Madras and Bombay. Inquiries in the 17th century like Sir William Langhorn's, Captain Willshaw's or Elihu Yale's, were in the nature of deductions based on items like revenue or quit-rent. A Census is mentioned having been taken in 1716 of Bombay, probably embracing only the Fort and a portion of the Island. The unsettled condition of the country, following the disintegration of the Moghul empire, did not offer favourable conditions for systematic estimates of population. An estimate made of the company's possessions as late as the 1780's was discounted by H.T. Colebrooke. In 1798 the Collectors of Bengal and Bihar districts furnished grounds for estimating 22 millions, but Sir William Jones, the great Orientalist, in his preface to the translation of *Al Sirajiyah*, hinted at a higher figure. H.T. Colebrooke, in Chapter-II devoted to 'population' of his *Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal* (1794) has gone on record as a pioneer in the application of sample surveys when he observed, "First-An actual assessment (the result of an official enquiry in the province of Puriniya) found 80,914 husbandmen holding leases, and 22,324 artificers

paying ground rent, in 2,784 villages (mauzas) upon 2,531 square miles. Allowing five to a family this gives more than 203 to a square mile; and for the whole of the Dewani provinces, at that proportion, it gives a population of 30,291,051; or including Benares, 32,987,500; since the area of Bengal and Bihar is 149,217 square miles, and, with Benares, not less than 162,500. But it must be remembered..." with which he goes on to make meticulous reservations, for and against both lower and higher figures, which set up his methodology as a model for Dr. Francis Buchanan-Hamilton to copy in 1808, when he began his celebrated statistical survey of districts of Bengal and Bihar.

Sir James Renell had in the meantime completed his stupendous surveys, which helped to relate population to defined territories. Regretting that 'in India, no bills of mortality, nor registers of births, marriages and burials, afford data for calculation', H.T. Colebrooke built up an ingenious system of self-checking inferences based variously on area, density, sample counts, persons per household leases, ground rent, land under cultivation, area under each tillage, rent-rolls, and the yield and consumption of articles like cereals, pulses and salt. Buchanan-Hamilton applied Colebrooke's method and in several cases improved upon it by resorting to extensive sample counts-his empirical way of discriminating between samples is most instructive-and his accounts of the northern districts of Bengal contain some of the most reliable population estimates for the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Equally penetrating and valid are his comments "On the population of the district and the causes which operate on its increase or diminution."

Meanwhile, England had begun her Census series in 1801 and the parliament was anxious to ascertain the populations of dependencies. It took some time to plan and carry

out systematic censuses, but the counts taken between 1820 and 1830, even though they do not satisfy the requirements of a modern census, were some of the best estimates that any country could have under comparable circumstances. Some of the finest are Ward and Conner's Memoir of the Survey of the Travancore and Cochin States (1816-20), Richard Jenkin's Report on the Province of Malwa and Adjoining Districts (1822), Thomas Marshall's Pergunnahs of Southern Mahratta Country (1822), W.H. Syke's returns on the Collectorate of Khandesh (1827), D.A. Blane's statistical reports on the districts of the province of Kattywar (1831), and R. Montgomery Martin's compilation, Statistics of the colonies of the British Empire (1839). It may be mentioned in passing that Montgomery Martin obtained corroboration of the estimate made in 1822 by Henry Shakespeare of the Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency from Dwarakanaut Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore's grandfather:

'I obtained it in India from Dwarakanaut Tagore, a Hindoo of an enlarged mind, a most generous disposition, and a truly British spirit. Dwarakanaut Tagore was then at the head of the salt and opium department at Calcutta, and had perhaps the best means of judging as to its correctness of any man in India; he considered it as a fair estimate for 1820 or 1822.'

Of the greatest technical and methodological interest by far of this period are 'the censuses' made of the town of Allahabad (1824) and the city of Benares (1827-28) by the great James Prinsep, FRS, and of the city of Dacca (1830) by Henry Walters. Walter's census was perhaps the first complete census of an Indian city, which classified the population by sex and broad-age-groups, the houses and structures by building characteristics, storeys, other amenities, lodgers and inmates, and the population again by as many as 132 caste-occupations.

The second census of Fort St. George Presidency was taken in 1836-37 and it was not until a decade later, that is, in 1849 that the Government of India asked the local governments to establish, by means of their revenue officials, quinquennial returns of population. This "inaugurated (in Madras) a system of periodical stock-taking of the people, which continued down to the time when the Imperial Census was ordered. The first of these returns was taken during the official year 1851-52, the second in 1856-57, the third in 1861-62 and the fourth and last in 1866-67. The quinquennial Census of 1871-72 was merged in the Imperial Census of 1871." "Thus", continues Dr. W.R. Cornish, FRCS, Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, 1871 in page 3 of Volume 1 of his Report, "It will be seen that within a period of twenty years the population of this Presidency has been counted, more or less efficiently on five occasions, and it becomes no cause for surprise that the fifth counting should have involved no more political anxiety to the government than any of the former enumerations. As remarked by the Madras Government, 'There is nothing novel in the ideal of a Census in this Presidency, and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India.'

The northern provinces were not so fortunate. The North-Western provinces took their census in 1852 under G.J. Christian, and it is interesting to note that J.D. Sim's Scheme of quinquennial censuses for Madras was based on the North-Western Provinces' scheme of 1850. The N.W.P. Census of 1852 'was a regular house to house numbering of all the people in the Province at one fixed time - viz., the night of the 31st December, 1852'.

Under Statistical Despatch No. 2 of 23 July, received from the Home Government, in the year 1856, the Government of India had entered

upon a consideration of the means by which a general Census of the population of India might be taken in 1861. But the undertaking was postponed in 1859 in consequence of the Mutinies. In the North-Western Provinces, however, a census was conducted on 10 January, 1865 by W. C. Plowden on 'the principle that the population should be determined by an actual house to house enumeration to be made on the same day throughout the province, distinguishing the sexes, the two great creeds, and classifying the people according as they followed agricultural or non-agricultural occupations, the different occupations and trades of the people, and their various castes'. The census was also required to collect information on 'the settlement of the several prevailing castes in the different parts of the country, their origin, and the manner in which the subsidiary castes had separated themselves from the parent stock.' It was also the first census to attempt a detailed age classification of the population. A similar census of the Central Provinces was taken in November, 1866 followed by one of Berar in 1867. A census of the population of the Punjab Territories taken in January, 1855 was followed by another in January, 1868, while a census of Oudh was taken in 1869. Censuses of the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had, in the meantime been taken in 1863, 1864, and 1866 respectively.

Statistical organisation moved fast at the close of this decade under the leadership of Lord Mayo, Governor General. W.W. Hunter was appointed Director General of Statistical Survey in 1869. An experimental census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal was organised in 1869 by H. Beverley, Registrar General. In 1865 the Government of India and the Home Government had agreed upon the principle that a general population census would be taken in 1871. Model census schedules and questionnaires had already been patiently worked out by W.C. Plowden in

1865. The years 1867-72 were spent in taking a census by the actual counting of heads in as much of the country as was practicable. This series, commonly known as the Census of 1872, was not a synchronous project, nor did it cover all territory possessed or controlled by the British. Though based on uniform schedules it was not centrally supervised, moderated or compiled. But it was inspired by modern concepts, marked an auspicious beginning, and contained the rudiments of all basic demographic, social and economic tables. The undertaking stimulated the introduction into the Statue Book of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1873, to be followed later by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 which would henceforth provide 'data for calculation', the lack of which H.T. Colebrooke had regretted in 1794.

The problems of coverage and cartography that the 1872 group of censuses had presented were ably followed up by W.W. Hunter's Statistical Survey and the Survey of India, so that the Census of 1881 taken by W.C. Plowden, Census Commissioner for India, was a great step forward toward a modern synchronous and comprehensive operation, in which much effort was spent not only on more complete coverage but on classification of demographic, economic and social characteristics. The Census stimulated for over eighty years on of the most thorough-going inquiries into social structure ever to be conducted in any part of the world, while, it was responsible for the great Linguistic Survey of India, another unique inquiry, again, for any part of the world.

The first complete census of population was, however, conducted in 1881, on a uniform basis throughout India providing the most complete and continuous demographic record for any comparable population. Since then the Census is being regularly conducted after every ten years. These censuses have collected

information on the distribution of population, with respect to its density, physical groups, urban and rural distribution, housing condition, migration, occupation, racial distribution, literacy, religion, physical deformities, sex, civil condition etc.

Contrary to uninformed opinion, which seems to imagine that the early Censuses were little concerned with economic information, the 1872 Census of Bombay Presidency made an alphabetical classification of 376 occupations. The 1881 All India Census adopted 6 classes, 18 orders, 75 sub-orders and 480 groups of occupations, while 1891 adopted 478 occupations divided into 7 classes, 24 orders and 77 Sub-orders. Even this was improved upon in 1901 by 521 occupations divided into 8 classes, 24 orders and 79 sub-orders, which can still serve as a model for countries with insufficiently developed economies and a preponderance of rural skills. The 1901 classification also made an exhaustive analysis of caste-occupations. In fact, the classification developed in 1901 was overshadowed, not without some loss of definition of local realities, by the requirements of international comparability in 1911.

Much has been made of the Indian Census's preoccupation with castes and tribes and cognate anthropological inquiries over the decades. While indeed a very large and valuable body of anthropological literature has grown round the Indian Census, it needs to be emphasised that the Indian Census has always been primarily concerned with its legitimate tasks of demographic analysis and economic classification, of 'mathematical manipulation' and even 'statistical ingenuity', the apparent lack of which was the subject of a regret expressed by Kingslay Davis, a modern demographic scholar of India and Pakistan. For early work on age in India, such efforts as J.A. Baines's Age Distribution in his report of Bombay and Sind 1881, L.Mc. Liver's dissertation on the same theme in his report for

Madras, 1881, Gabriel Stokes's Native Life Tables for the Madras Presidency, 1881, W.W. Drew's note on age distribution in his Report on Bombay, 1891, G.H. Stuart's Life Table for the City of Madras, 1891, M.M. Khan's Life Tables for the Nizam's Dominions, 1891, V.N. Narasimmiyengar's note on age statistics and sex ratio in his report of Mysore, 1891, not to speak of a host of other works in later censuses, would do honour to demographic analysis in any country. What is more, they brought to the world of mathematical manipulation, much broad understanding and empirical knowledge. One is liable to ignore the fact that in the preparation of age and life tables, India has always been fortunate in securing the services of eminent actuaries, beginning with Sir George F. Hardy, and this long line of actuarial investigations since 1881 has presented the World with valuable devices for the construction of age and life tables out of inadequate and often very unsatisfactory material. A third important feature of past censuses is also insufficiently appreciated. The Indian Census has never been bound hand-and-foot to tradition, never taken shelter 'behind an official wall of infallibility', but has broken new ground at every census without losing comparability with previous censuses. Thus the Indian Census has always paid a good deal of attention to the changing scene and the requirements of Government while trying to keep pace with contemporary and advanced census quests. In short, it has never rested on its oars, but represents 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'.

The Government emphasised the importance of population data and set up a Population Data Committee in 1944 to examine and advise the Government of India on the available data relating to growth of population. This committee comprised of Mr. W.M. Yeatts, the Census Commissioner of India in 1941 as

Chairman and Sir Theodore Gregory, Professor P.C. Mahalanobis, Professor K.B. Madhava and Dr. K.C. K.E. Raja as members. The Committee paid special emphasis to the statistical problems relating to the age tabulation of the 1941 census which could not be completed because of financial stringency caused by the Second World War, and also made recommendations for the use of sampling methods for the estimation of vital statistics rates. In particular, they pointed out the use which could be made of the household lists prepared at the census as a sampling frame for obtaining demographic data and recommended their safe keeping.

The Health Survey and Development Committee popularly referred to as the Bhore Committee constituted for making plans for post-war developments in the health fields made a comprehensive review of the field of population from the quantitative and qualitative points of view. It suggested the appointment of Registrar General of Vital and Population Statistics at the centre and Provincial Superintendents in the Provinces with a view to improve the quality of population statistics. One of its chief recommendations was that "the population problem should be the subject of continuous study."

Census Act was passed in 1948 and was placed on the Statute Book. In 1949, the Government of India decided to initiate steps for improvement of Registration of Vital Statistics and further decided to establish a single organisation at the Centre in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India to deal with Vital Statistics and Census.

Till 1951 the Census Organisation in India was functioning like the phoenix, that is the Organisation came into being just on the eve of the census and wound up as soon as census operations were over within two or three years

of its creation. With the establishing of a permanent nucleus at the centre, it has been possible to have continuing Census Organisation during the inter-censal period. Concentrated steps were taken to improve registration of Births and Deaths in the country to yield reliable vital rates which are so essential for present day planning.

The first census after Independence was taken in 1951. The report of 1951 census by the Census Commissioner for India was a complete departure from the pattern of previous census reports. This report attempted to interpret the past changes in the size and structure of India's population and to point out their implications for the level of living of the population. The report also made a plea for a reduction in the birth rate of the country. The 1951 census also attempted for the first time to make an assessment of the accuracy of the census count by a re-check in the field.

The demands of the various Government Departments, Planning Commission and various Demographic Bodies for the collection of the detailed statistics on population necessitated the enlargement of the 1961 census questionnaire and a number of cross tabulations of data. As many as 1400 publications were planned and printed. A novel feature of 1961 census was the undertaking of a large number of ancillary studies relating to rural craft, fairs and festivals and ethnographic surveys. The Census Organisation, therefore, became the repository of a wealth of sociological information relating to the country. Special Socio-economic Surveys were undertaken in a large number of villages. For the first time in the history of Census of India, a Census Atlas was planned at the State level as well as at India level. An attempt was also made for the mechanical tabulation of some of the data and consequently a moderate complement of mechanical data equipments like, Key punches, Verifiers, Sorters, Tabulators, Reproducers were obtained and household schedules of the 1961

census were tabulated on the mechanical equipments.

The schedules of 1971 Census were further modified to suit the needs of the Govt., Planning Commission, various Demographic Bodies and Scholars. The new features of 1971 Census were (i) an attempt was made to collect data on current fertility, (ii) migrational particulars with reference to place of last residence were collected which yielded valuable and realistic data on internal migration, (iii) considerable departure was made in respect of economic questions. The main activity of a person was ascertained according as he spent his time basically as a worker producing goods and services or as a non-worker. A new concept of 'Standard urban Area' was developed for the tabulation of certain urban data. Encouraged with the experience of 1961 Census it was again proposed to have a number of studies ancillary to 1971 Census. It was proposed to have a restudy of a number of villages and also to have intensive studies of about 200 towns and ethnographic studies of selected communities. Besides there would be one special study at the choice of the Director of Census Operations in each State.

The results of each census have been published in great detail. The general reports which summarise and analyse the results have often been exceptionally scholarly. It was only in 1941 that the census publications could not be as complete as usual because of the limitations imposed by the Second World War. The Indian Censuses were remarkable not only for the information they reveal but for the special obstacles they had had to overcome. Imagine a massive, diversified sub-continent with hundreds of millions of people nearly all of whom are illiterate, most of them rural and some isolated in jungles or mountains, some harbouring superstitions inimical to census co-operation, some split by political and religious rift and some pure savages of stone age. One can imagine all this and the difficulty of taking a census becomes apparent.

Modern techniques of postal enumeration cannot be used and the time-tested slow but sure method of each individual being enumerated separately is all that is possible. This involves the recruitment and training of a vast army of enumerators whose number can only be reckoned in thousands. The social and cultural complexities create special problems.

The Indian Census has not been a mere statistical operation. Demographic data have not been presented in a dry form but interpreted and analysed in an interesting manner. The Indian Census has been fortunate in having had at its helm extremely devoted civil servants and scholars. Sir William W. Hunter, historian directed the gigantic statistical survey of India made in 1869-1881 and published among other books, the famous *Annals of Rural Bengal* (three Volumes) and *A History of British India* (two Volumes). Sir George Grierson, who wrote the chapter on Indian languages for the 1901 census report, directed the monumental *Linguistic Survey of India*; Sir Herbert Risley, who was Census Commissioner for India in 1901, wrote the treatise 'The People of India'; Sir Edward Gait, who was in charge of the Census in 1901, was an authority on caste; L.S.S. O'Malley and J.H. Hutton, both of whom wrote fine studies of Indian administration and castes, were closely associated with the census. The general report of 1951 by R.A. Gopalaswamy was a landmark in that it was a forthright plea for a population policy, while the "Levels of Development" of 1961 by A. Mitra was an excellent regional analysis for planning.

India is one of the few countries to have an unbroken series of modern decennial Censuses spanning over a hundred years. India's history of conducting Census dates back to 1865-75 when a systematic Census was taken. The first synchronous Census was taken in 1881 in India and thereafter Census has been taken every ten years without break.

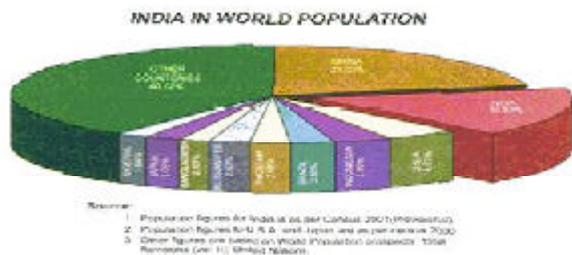
**PORTRAITS -
INDIA AND ORISSA**

India Profile

“The poor is the maker of their own poverty by marrying improvidently.”

-Malthus-

The United Nations “World Population Prospects”, released on 24th February, 2005 in New York, estimates that there will be 1,395m people in India by 2025, and 1,593m in 2050. China will be populated by 1,441m by 2025 and 1,392m in 2050. It is estimated that by 2050, India will overtake China to become the most populous country on the earth with about 17.2 percent population living here. The report also mentions that the population of developed countries will remain the same but the 50 least developed countries is projected to be more than double. The new India will seem like the world in one country. India not only has a tradition of decadal Census but also has recognised problems related to high population growth, size and consequent structure long before adopting a policy of Family Planning as early as 1952 to curb population growth realising the concerns reflected in 1951 Census. It is still pursuing the strategy for population stabilisation vigorously as announced in the National Population Policy, 2000. The present size may be to a great extent the result of population momentum generated by earlier high fertility regime sustained over a substantial periods. The signs of decline in growth rate is visible recently.



The total population of India at the 00.00 hours of 1st March 2001 stood at 1,028,737,436 comprising 532,223,090 males and 496,514,346 females. The area of the country as a whole is 3,287,263 sq.kms.. India accounts for only 2.4 percent of the world surface area and yet it supports and sustains 16.9 percent of world's population.

Uttar Pradesh with a population of more than 166 million holds distinction of being the most populous state in the country followed by Maharashtra (97 million) and Bihar (83 million). Other large states, in terms of population size are West Bengal (80 million), Andhra Pradesh (76 million), Tamil Nadu (62 million), Madhya Pradesh (60 million), Rajasthan (57 million) and Gujarat (51 million). These states together account for 76 percent of the country's population.

The decadal growth rate of India has declined from 24.66 percent in 1971-81 to 21.53 in 1991-2001. The population density is 313 per sq.km. as calculated in census 2001. In areas classified as urban 27.8 percent of population reside. The country classifies 16.2 percent of its population as Scheduled Castes and 8.2 percent as Scheduled Tribes according to 2001 census. Total disabled population according to same census constitute around 2 percent of the total population.

Quick Facts: Indian Census 2001

16.7% of world population in 2.4% of world surface area-India	933 females per 1000 males as against 927 in 1991 census
Only 75 males and 54 females literate out of every 100	29 life adds to population every minute from 24.79 births and 8.88 deaths per 1000
Uttar Pradesh most populated, estimated more than Pakistan's population.	West Bengal most dense and Arunachal Pradesh least.

Distribution of Population

India lives in its villages. Due to diverse geographical features in terrains the size of the villages is small but in plain areas the villages tend to be bigger. Out of a total of 5.94 lakh inhabited villages in the country, the largest number of villages (1.45 lakh) are in the population size group of 500-999 persons, followed by the groups 1000-1999 (1.30 lakh) and 200-499 (1.28 lakh). Only 3,961 villages, have a population of 10,000 persons or more. As in case of the villages, the UAs / towns also vary considerably in terms of population size. Largest numbers of UAs / towns are in the population size group 10,000 to 19,999 persons with 1,346 UAs / towns falling in this group. The total number of UAs / towns with more than one million populations is 35. Mumbai Urban Agglomeration with 1604 million populations is the largest UA in terms of Population, followed by Kolkata UA (13.2 million) and Delhi UA (12.9 million).

Age Structure

Age- sex structure is one of the most important characteristics of population composition. Almost all population characteristics vary significantly with age. Age statistics form an important component of population analysis, as most of the analysis is based on age-sex structure of the population. Apart from purely demographic concerns, the age- sex data structure is required for age specific analysis of data for planning, scientific, technical and commercial purposes. The dependency ratio, which is the ratio of economically active to economically inactive persons, is dependent on age composition.

India has one of the largest proportions of population in the younger age groups in the world. 35.3% of the population of the country has been in the age group 0-14 years at the Census 2001. 41% of the population account for less than 18 years of age.

Table - 8 : Number of villages and UAs / Towns by size class and their population

Ranges	No. of villages	Population	Ranges	No. of UAs/Towns	Population
Less than 100	45,276	2,274,375	Less than 5000	192	667,772
100-199	46,276	6,912,023	5,000-9,999	879	6,658,356
200-499	127,511	43,960,187	10,000-19,999	1,346	19,458,295
500-999	145,402	105,274,341	20,000-49,999	1,163	35,154,857
1,000-1,999	129,977	183,294,133	50,000-99,999	404	27,832,412
2,000-9,999	80,413	239,184,866	1,00,000-4,99,999	320	60,554,358
5,000-9,999	14,799	98,112,136	5,00,000-9,99,999	39	27,503,626
10,000 & above	3,961	63,478,578	10,00,000-& above	35	108,290,013
Total	593,615	742,490,639	Total	4,378	286,119,689

Source : Primary Census Abstract, India, Census of India 2001.

Table-9 : Population in different Age Groups and their Proportions to total Population

Age group	Population	Percentage
All Ages	1,028,610,328	100.0
0 - 4	110,447,164	10.7
5 - 9	128,316,790	12.5
10 - 14	124,846,858	12.1
15- 19	100,215,890	9.7
20 - 24	89,764,132	8.7
25 - 44	284,008,819	27.6
45 - 64	139,166,661	13.5
65 - 79	41,066,824	4.0
80+	8,038,718	0.8
Less Than 18	422,808,543	41.1
Less than 21	492,193,906	47.9
Age notstated	2,738,472	0.3

Source : C2 and C14 Table, India, Census of India 2001.

SEX RATIO

It is commonly understood that males and females in the population balance each other in number. Little do they know sexes are imbalanced in different population across the world. According to United Nation estimates, the world had 986 females against 1000 males in 2000. Except Indonesia and Japan, all other Asian countries have low sex ratios. However, most of the developed European countries have high sex ratio. Interestingly the sheer weight of the population of the four Asian countries, particularly China (944) and India (933) with low sex ratio contributes to the preponderance of males over females in world.

Indian Census has the tradition of bringing out disaggregated information by sex on various aspects of population. The first and foremost component of gender statistics revealed by Census 2001, 532 million (constituting 52 percent) are males and 497 million (constituting remaining 48 percent) are females in the total population. In sheer numbers, males outnumber females by 35 million in population.

Sex ratio is defined in Indian Census, as the number of females per thousand males. It is an important and useful indicator to assess relative excess of deficit of men or women in a given population at that point of time. Sex differentials can be due to difference in mortality rate, migration, sex ratio at birth and at times the undercounting of women at the time of population enumeration.

As revealed from the Table10, the Census has shown an increase in the sex ratio of total population from 927 in 1991 to 933 in 2001 though it still needs further improvement. According to 2001 Census, the highest sex ratio (1058) has been reported in Kerala. Haryana (861) has reported the lowest among the major states. Eighteen States/UTs have recorded sex ratio above the national average of 933, while remaining seventeen the ratio falls below this. In rural India, sex ratio is higher (946) compared to the urban areas (900). Migration of males could be one of the reasons for lower sex ratio in urban areas.

Table 10: Sex Ratio In India in 100 years

Years	Sex Ratio	Years	Sex Ratio
1901	972	1961	941
1911	964	1971	930
1921	955	1981	934
1931	950	1991	927
1941	945	2001	933
1951	946	X	X

Source: Census of India 2001

Table -11 : Number of districts, villages and Urban Agglomerations (UAs)/Towns by sex ratio of total Population : India

Sex ratio	No. of Districts	No. of Villages	No. UAs/towns
Less than 800	9	33,876	201
800-849	39	44,636	270
850-899	116	86,359	1,140
900-949	193	125,542	1,261
950-999	162	117,935	948
1000 & above	74	174,351	558
Total*	593	582,699	4,378
Source : Primary Census Abstract, India, Census of India 2001			
Note : Excludes villages with no male / female population			

The sex ratio of population in villages and towns helps to know the composition of population distribution at lower levels and is also useful in micro level planning. As indicated by the table 11, about half of the villages in the country have sex ratio of total population above 950 while only one third towns and Urban Agglomerations fall in this category. There are 184,712 villages and 558 UAs / Towns with sex ratio 1000 or

more in Census 2001 as is observed from the table below. Major concern area is constituted by units which have sex ratio of less than 850. These include 33,876 villages and 201 towns having sex ratio below 800 and 44,636 villages and 270 towns having sex ratio between 800-849. These areas need further research for identification of specific reasons for intensified corrective actions.

Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)

Like the sex composition of the total population, the sex composition by age groups is vital for studying the demographic trends, future patterns of population structure and possibly, the status of the girl child. **Normal sex ratio at birth: 940-950 girls per 1000 boys. India's sex ratio at birth: 976/1000 in 1961 to 927/1000 in 2001.** The availability of technology to determine the sex of the foetus and the practice of aborting a female foetus are given as the reasons for any adverse sex ratios. At the Census 2001, sex ratio of the population in the age group 0-6 years has been registered as 927, in India, declining from 945 in 1991 and 962 in 1981. The decreasing sex ratio in this age group has a cascading effect on population over a period of time leading to diminishing sex ratio in the country. The sharpest decline in sex ratio of the child population has been observed in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttaranchal, Maharashtra and Union territory of Chandigarh.

The problem is better understood, if one considers the fact that the child sex ratio is primarily influenced by sex ratio at birth and mortality in the early childhood. The natural sex ratio at birth usually has higher male births as already indicated. But the advantage of higher sex ratio at birth (SRB) is neutralized due to higher male infant mortality in the normal population. Prior to 2001, the child sex ratio was close to sex ratio at birth but due to rapid decline, this has fallen even below the natural SRB in Census 2001. The magnitude of the decline can be seen by the fact that 31 States / UTs have registered a decline in Child Sex Ratio during 2001. Alarming trends are discerned in some of the major states like Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujrat, and Delhi. Only Kerala, Pondicherry and Lakshdweep have shown an increase between 1991-2001. Though

the national child sex ratio in the case of rural population is higher (934) compared to urban population (906), the position is not encouraging as this is also below the natural sex ratio at birth. Aggregated at the national level, the child sex ratio in urban areas seems to be very low registering a sharp decline from 935 in 1991.

Table - 12 : Numbers of villages and urban agglomeration UAs / Towns by child sex ratio (0-6 years) : India

Sex ratio	No. of Districts	No. of Villages	No. of UAs/towns
Less than 800	14	122,520	236
800-849	35	55,021	454
850-899	69	65,175	921
900-949	217	70,468	1,457
950-999	250	53,544	939
1000 & above	8	221,856	370
Total*	593	588,584	4,377

*Source: Primary Census Abstract, India, Census of India 2001
Note: Excludes villages with no male/female population*

As can be observed from the table 12, in 122,520 villages, the child sex ratio is less than 800, while in case of overall sex ratio, only 33,876 villages are in this group. Nearly 40 % villages in the country, have recorded child sex ratio (0-6) below 900 in Census 2001. There are 690 UAs / Towns which have returned child sex ratio below 850 while for the total population as a whole, 471 UAs/ Towns are in this group.

RELIGION

India, known as the land of spirituality and philosophy, is recognised as the birthplace of some religions namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism which have originated in India and even exist today in the world. Few religions of foreign origin have also flourished here. The most dominant religion in India is Hinduism. Around 500 BC two other religions developed in India, namely, Buddhism and Jainism. At the same time the country is home to several indigenous faiths,

Table - 13 : Distribution of Population by Religion

Religion	Number	%
All religious communities	1,028,610,328	100.0
Hindus	827,578,868	80.5
Muslims	138,188,240	13.4
Christians	24,080,016	2.3
Sikhs	19,215,730	1.9
Buddhists	7,955,207	0.8
Jains	4,225,053	0.4
Others	6,639,626	0.6
Religion not stated	727,588	0.1

Source : Religion, Census of India 2001

tribal religions which have survived the overpowering influence of major religions for centuries and are holding the ground firmly. Returns on religious affiliations in Indian census thus provide a wonderful kaleidoscope of the country's rich social composition. Regional coexistence of diverse religious groups in the country makes it really unique and the epithet unity in diversity is brought out clearly in the Indian Census.

Ever since its inception, the Census of India has been collecting and publishing information about the religious affiliations as expressed by the people of India. In fact, population census has the rare distinction of being the only instrument that collects the information on this diverse and important characteristic of the Indian population.

At the census 2001, out of 1028 million population, little over 827 million (80.5%) have returned themselves as followers of Hindu religion, 138 million (13.4%) as Muslims or the followers of Islam, 24 million (2.3%) as Christians, 19 million (1.9%) as Sikhs, 8 million (0.80%) as Buddhists and 4 million (0.4%) as Jains. In addition, over 6 million have reported professing other religions and faiths including tribal religions, different from six main religions. Hinduism is professed by the majority of population in India.

The Hindus are most numerous in 27 states/UTs except in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab.

The table-14 indicates the population growth rates for decades beginning with 1961 to 2001 as reflected in different censuses for different religious communities. Among the major religions, the growth rates of Hindus has declined through successive censuses starting from a lower rate compared to many other major religions in 1961-71. Muslim population growth rate is higher compared to other major religious groups in all decades but has distinctively declined during 1991-2001. Even though highest growth rate was recorded in 1961-71 by Christians among the major religious groups, it continued to decline in the next two decades but indicate an increase in 1991-2001. The growth rates may be resultant of many socio-economic differentials and also of religious attitudes, if any and hence, interpretation on causation without any rigorous study may be inappropriate at this stage.

THE SCHEDULED POPULATION

The population of Scheduled Tribes is 84,326,240 as per the Census 2001 accounting for 8.2% of the total population of country.

Majority of the Scheduled tribe population live in rural areas and their population is 10.4 % of the total rural population of the country. The share of the Scheduled Tribe population in urban areas is a meagre 2.4%.

Table 14 : Decadal Growth Rate by Religious Communities

Religious communities	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
All	24.8	24.7	23.3	21.5
Hindus	23.4	24.2	22.8	20.0
Muslims	31.2	30.8	32.9	29.3
Christians	36.0	19.2	17.0	22.1
Buddhists	17.0	25.4	36.0	23.2
Jains	28.5	23.7	4.0	26.0
Others	97.7	26.6	13.2	111.3

As revealed from the Table 15 there are 105,295 villages and 57 UAs/Towns which have more than 50% Scheduled Tribes population in the country while 3.23 lakh or half of the villages do not have any Scheduled Tribes population. It is due to the fact that, while the Scheduled Castes population is more widely spread over both in rural and urban areas, the Scheduled Tribe population prefers to live in groups in the rural surroundings.

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujrat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka are the States having larger number of Scheduled Tribes. These states account for 83.2% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, account for another 15.3% of the total Scheduled Tribe population.

Table-15 : Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in districts, villages and UAs / Towns - India.

Proportion of SC/ST population (%)	Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribes		
	No. of Districts	No. of villages	No. of UAs/towns	No. of Districts	No. of villages	No. of UAs/towns
Nil	13*	152,796	62	50**	323,487	1,090
Upto 4.9%	92	71,479	506	278	68,189	2,420
5.0%-9.9	68	61,275	1,055	56	23,742	387
10.0%-19.9%	271	110,590	1,876	69	28,662	264
20.0%-49.9%	148	153,481	856	65	44,240	160
50.0%-74.9%	1	28,672	20	35	26,788	15
75.0% or above	0	15,322	3	40	78,507	42
Total	593	593,615	4,378	593	593,615	4,378

* No SC list applicable in 11 districts.
 ** No ST list applicable.
 Source : Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

As per the Census 2001, total population of the Scheduled Castes in the country (excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur) is 166,635,700 which constitutes 16.2% of the total population. Uttar Pradesh (35,148,377) has the largest Scheduled Caste population, followed by West Bengal (18,452,555) and Bihar (13,048,608). These states, along with Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu, Maharastra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab comprise the group of 'top ten' states in terms of large Scheduled Caste population in the country. In Nagaland, Lakshadweep, and A & N Islands, no Scheduled Caste is notified.

At the village level out of the total 5.94 lakh villages in the country 1.53 lakh (1/4th of villages) do not have any Scheduled Caste population. In 171,865 villages and 2,931 UAs / Towns, the proportion of the Scheduled Caste population is less than 20 percent while in 154,481 villages and 856 UAs/Towns it is more than 20 percent but less than 50 percent as can be seen from the table above.

MARITAL STATUS

The Table presents the percentage of males and females to total males and females by their marital status in India as per Census 2001. As per Census 2001, the mean age at marriage for females, who married in the last five years, has been 23.5 years in the country.

Census 2001 data on marital status of persons show that out of over a billion population of the country, 513 million (49.8%) have been reported as 'Never married', mainly due to high proportion of young people. The 'Married' constitute about 45.6% of the total population.

The number 'Widowed' persons, mostly females, are more than 44 million in the country. In the age group 15-49 years, the prime child bearing age group, 81.4% of the women are married. This percentage may be high due to lower female age at marriage in many parts of the country.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Spread traits of modern civilization are modernization, urbanization, industrialization, communication and trade and commerce. Literacy forms an important input in overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. According to the Census 2001, as many as 560,687,797 persons in the country are literate. Of these 336,533,716 are males and 224,154,081 are females. While the overall literacy rate works out to be 64.8 percent, the male literacy rate is 75.3 percent and that for females is 53.7%, showing a gap of 21.6 percentage points between the sexes. The gap is more in the

Table - 16 : Population by Marital Status and Sex : India - 2001

Marital status	Number of Persons (in '000)			Percentage (%)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	1,028,610	532,157	496,454	100	100
Never Married	512,668	289,619	223,048	49.8	54.4
Married	468,593	231,820	236,773	45.6	43.6
Widowed	44,019	9,729	34,290	4.3	1.8
Divorced / Separated	3,331	988	2,343	0.3	0.2

Source : C2 and C14 Table, India, Census of India 2001

Table-17 : Number of villages / towns by range of Literacy Rate and Sex

Range of Literacy (Percent)	Persons		Males		Females	
	No. of Villages	No. of UAs/Towns	No. of Villages	No. of UAs/Towns	No. of Villages	No. of UAs/Towns
Nil	3,077	0	3,546	0	9,899	0
Less than 10	8,664	0	4,516	0	28,412	0
10-25	31,494	0	14,410	0	90,198	17
25-50	162,727	122	72,057	33	244,760	475
50-75	294,596	1,740	237,381	624	186,245	2,638
75 or above	93,055	2,516	261,630	3,721	33,029	1,248
Total*	593,613	4,378	593,540	4,378	592,543	4,378

Source : Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001 Note: *Excludes villages/UA/Towns with no Male/Female population.

rural areas. In urban areas higher literacy rate has been recorded both for males and the difference among the sexes is also lower (13 percentage points). The number of villages or UAs/Towns has been grouped in different ranges of literacy rate in Table 17. This helps to evolve specific intervention strategies. Among the UAs/Towns, 2,516 out of 4,378 UAs/Towns fall in the literacy range 75.0 percent or above. More than 294 thousands villages come under the literacy range of 50-75 %. There are still as many as 3,077 villages in the country, which do not have a single literate. Out of them, 341 villages have

population of at least 100 persons. The number of villages not having a single female literate in 9,899 out of which 2,351 villages have population of at least 100 persons.

Among major states, however, Kerala, occupy the top position in literacy while Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar, are at bottom. The literacy rates for rural population are the highest in Kerala. Fourteen (14) States / UTs have recorded less than 60 percent rural literacy rate.

Out of 561 million literates in the country, 145 million literates are educated only up to

Table-18 : Number and percent Literates by level of Education

Level of education	Absolute Numbers (000')			Percent to Literate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Literate	560,688	336,534	224,154	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate without educational level \$	20,023	11,361	8,662	3.6	3.4	3.9
Below Primary	144,831	81,148	63,683	25.8	24.1	28.4
Primary	146,740	83,525	63,215	26.2	24.8	28.2
Middle	90,227	55,940	34,286	16.1	16.6	15.3
Matriculation/Secondary	79,230	51,202	28,028	14.1	15.2	12.5
Higher Secondary / Intermediate/PreUniversity/ Senior Secondary	37,816	24,596	13,220	6.7	7.3	5.9
Non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	386	259	128	0.1	0.1	0.1
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	3,667	2,901	766	0.7	0.9	0.3
Graduate and above	37,670	25,533	12,137	6.7	7.6	5.4

#India figures excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district in Manipur state as census state as census results were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

'Below Primary' level and another 147 million up to 'Primary' level. Number of literates educated up to these two levels account for 52 % of the total literates in the country. 79 million (or 14.1%) of literates have attained Matric/Secondary level. There are 37 million persons in the country who are 'Graduates & above' which also include 12 million females. The category wise break-up is given in the Table 18.

WORK PARTICIPATION

As per the Census 2001, the Indian workforce is over 400 million strong, which constitutes 39.1 % of the total population of the country. The workers comprise 312 million main workers and 88 million marginal workers (i.e., those who did not work for at least 183 days in the preceding 12 months to the census taking).

Sex differential among the number of male and female workers in the total workforce is significant as is evident from the Table 19. Of the total 402 million workers, 275 million are males

and 127 million females. This would mean that 51.7 percent of the total males and 25.6 percent of the total females are workers. The number of female workers is about less than half the number of male workers. In terms of proportion, 68.4 percent of the workers are males and 31.6 percent females. Main workers constitute 77.8 percent of the total workers. The remaining are marginal workers. Among the main workers, female workers, are only 23.3 % and 76.7% are male workers. Majority of female workers (87.3 percent) are from rural areas. This is also twice that of male workers, which may be due to their being employed predominantly in activities like cultivation and agricultural labour. In the urban areas, majority of female workers are engaged in Households industry and other works. Interestingly, among marginal workers females outnumber the males. In three of the four categories, viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industries, female marginal workers outnumber male workers.

Table-19: Work participation according to Sex of the Workers

Number of Workers ('000s)			
Category	Persons	Males	Females
Total population	1,028,610	532,157	496,453
Total workers	402,235	275,015	127,220
Main workers	313,005	240,148	72,857
Marginal workers	89,230	34,867	54,363
Non-workers	626,376	257,142	369,234
Cultivation	127,313	85,417	41,896
Agricultural labourers	106,957	57,329	49,446
Household industry workers	16,957	8,744	8,213
Other workers	151,190	123,525	27,665

Source : PCA India, Census of India 2001

Table-20 : Main Workers by different Industrial Categories

Industrial category	Main Workers ('000s)	Percentage (%)
Total main workers *	312,972	100.0
Agricultural & allied activities	176,979	56.6
Mining & quarrying	1,908	0.6
Manufacturing	41,848	13.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,546	0.5
Construction	11,583	3.7
Wholesale, retail trade & repair work, Hotel and restaurants	29,333	9.4
Transport, storage & communications	12,535	4.0
Financial intermediation, Real estate, business activities	6,109	2.0
Other services	31,131	10.0

Source : Industrial classification data based on sample.

The workers have been classified by the type of economic activity into nine broad categories as per National Industrial Classification, 1998. Distribution of main workers by industrial category shows that agriculture sector still employs largest number of workers. The dependence on agriculture is brought out by the fact that of the 313 million main workers in the

country, 166 million (56.6%) has been engaged in 'Agricultural and allied activities'. This is followed by 'Manufacturing Industries', which employed about 42 million (13.4%). There are 31.1 million workers in the services sector forming 10 % of the total main workers with similar number engaged in 'Wholesale retail trade and repair work, Hotel and restaurant.

Table-21 : Number of Disabled Population and type of Disability

	Population	Percentage (%)
Total population	1,028,610,328	100.0
Total disabled population	21,906,769	2.1
Disability rate (per lakh population)	2,130	--
Type of Disability		
(a) In seeing	10,634,881	1.0
(b) In speech	1,640,868	0.2
(c) In hearing	1,261,722	0.1
(d) In movement	6,105,477	0.6
(e) Mental	2,263,821	0.2

Source : Census of India 2001.

DIFFERENTLY ABLE POPULATION

Census 2001 has revealed that over 21 million people in India are suffering from one or the other kind of handicaps making them differently able. This is equivalent to 2.1% of the total population. Among the such persons, 12.6 million are males and 9.3 million are females. The disability rate (number of disabled per 100,000 populations) for the country as whole works out to be 2130. This is 2,369 in the case of males and 1,874 in the case of females. Among the five types of disabilities on which data has been collected, disability in seeing (48.5 percent) emerges as the highest category. Others in sequence are : in movement (27.9 percent), Mental (10.3 percent), in speech (7.5 percent), and in hearing (5.8 percent). The disabled by sex follow similar pattern except that the proportion of disabled females is higher in the category of In seeing and In hearing.

Across the country, the highest number of disabled has been reported from the state of Uttar Pradesh (3.6 million). Significant numbers of disabled have also been reported from the state like Bihar (1.9 million), West Bengal (1.8million), Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra (1.6 million each). Tamil Nadu is the only state, which has a higher number of disabled females than males. Among the states, Arunachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of disabled males (66.6%) and lowest proportion of females disabled.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND HOUSING PROFILES

India is a large country comprising 28 states and 7 union territories. These states and the union territories are divided into districts. At the time of Census 2001 there were in all 593 districts against 467 districts at the time of 1991

Census. The lowest primary administrative units of administration are the villages in rural areas and towns in urban areas. At the time of Census 2001, there were about 6.39 lakhs villages in the country, out of which about 44,856 have been uninhabited villages. The villages are of different sizes in terms of population depending upon the geography of the area, availability of land and water, etc. The number of towns in the country at the time of Census 2001 was 5,161. The towns include statutory towns (as notified by government) and census towns. The Census also provides data on the Urban Agglomerations (UAs), which comprise core town(s) and its outgrowths meeting the urban characteristics. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai are examples of such Urban Agglomerations. There are 384 Urban Agglomerations in the country. The number of UAs and towns at the Census 2001 was 4,378. All the villages and towns usually form part of a sub – district. Districts are found to be fully urban (Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, etc.) and also some are fully rural.

Census 2001 reveals, 187 million houses are reported to be used as residence and for residence-cum-other use are indicated by about 192 million households. The condition of nearly 94 million of these houses are reported as ‘Good’, nearly 83 million as ‘Livable’ and 10 million as ‘Dilapidated’.

Table-22 : Conditions of census house

Conditions	Number	%
Total households	187	100.0
Good	94	50.3
Livable	83	44.5
Dilapidated	10	5.2

Source : Housing Tables, Census of India, 2001

About 38 million households have concrete roof on their house; nearly 63 million tiled roof and another 53 million 'Grass' thatch, etc, as the material for the roof. For walls, nearly 84 million households have reported use of 'Burnt brick' and about 62 million 'Mud / Unburnt brick'. Nearly 110 million households have mud flooring and about 51 million cement flooring. Only about 14 million households have floor of mosaic and floor tiles. Houses have been classified as permanent, Semi permanent or Temporary based on the type of material used in construction of wall and roof. Nearly 99 million of the 187 million houses are of Permanent category, 58 million semi-permanent and 35 million temporary. Nearly 22 million of the temporary houses which are 'Serviceable' while the balance 13 million are 'Non serviceable' depending on the material used for wall of house such as, 'mud', unburnt bricks or wood' or 'grass' thatch, bamboo, etc., or plastic or polythene.

The census 2001 collected data on amenities and assets available to each household in the country. Highlight from the data collected as revealed from the Tables are as follows :

- ◆ 74 million (38.5%) households, out of 192 million households in the country have only one dwelling room for living.
- ◆ Drinking water facility is available within the premise to 75 million (39.0%) households only.
- ◆ 32 million (16.7%) households have to fetch drinking water from sources which are at least 500 meters away in case of towns.
- ◆ Hand pump/Tube well is the most popular source of drinking water reported to be used by 79 million (41.2%) households.
- ◆ Electricity as the source of lighting is available to 107 million (55.8%) households.
- ◆ Only 69 million households (36.1%) have bathroom within the house.
- ◆ 123 million (64.0%) households do not have latrine within the house.
- ◆ Fire wood is still the mostly used source for fuel for cooking reported by 101 million (52.5%) households in the country.
- ◆ LPG as fuel for cooking is used by 34 million (17.5%) households.
- ◆ Availability of assets portrays a varied picture. Whereas 67 million (35.1%) households have Radio or Transistor, Television is available to 61 million (31.6%) households in the country.
- ◆ There are 84 million (43.7%) households owning bicycles.
- ◆ About 5 million (2.5%) households in the country own at least one car, Jeep or Van.
- ◆ 66 million (34.5%) households do not have any of the specified assets in Census 2001.
- ◆ 68 million (35.5%) households avail banking facility in the country.

The Census of India 2001 has been an historic and epoch making census, being the first census of the third millennium. It has produced wealth of data on the state of abundant human resources inhabiting the country, their demographic and economic structure, social and other characteristics. The portraits presented the illustrative of the "gold mine" of information available from Indian Census. More indepth study and analysis of data which are available in the gold mine would illuminate on interesting aspects that can be utilised for the welfare of people who have provided the information to people, again, who collected the information and ultimately collated and presented by people at higher level of heirarchy.

Table-23 : Materials of House

Area and Materials	No. of households (In million)	Percentage
Roof:		
Total number of households	192	100.0
Concrete	38	19.8
Tiles	63	32.6
Grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, etc.	42	21.9
Others	49	25.7
Wall :		
Burn brick	84	43.7
Mud, unburnt brick	62	32.2
Grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, etc.	21	10.2
Others	25	13.9
Floor :		
Mosaic, Floor tiles	14	7.3
Cement	51	26.5
Mud	110	57.1
Others	17	9.1
Source : Housing Tables, Census of India, 2001.		

Table-24 : Fuel used for Cooking

Conditions	Number	%
Total Households	191.9	100.0
Fire wood	100.8	52.5
LPG	33.6	17.5
Crop residue	19.2	10.0
Cow-dung cake	18.8	9.8
Source : Housing Tables, Census of India, 2001		

Table-25 : Number of Dwelling Rooms facilities and Assets available

	No. of Households (in million)	%
Total households	191.9	100.0
No exclusive room	6.0	3.1
One room	73.9	38.5
Two room	57.6	30.0
Three room	27.5	14.3
More than three room	27.0	14.1
Source of drinking water :		
Total households	191.9	100.0
Within premises	74.8	39.0
Near premises	85.1	44.3
Away	32.0	16.7
Handpump / Tubewell	79.1	41.2
Tap	70.4	36.7
Well	34.9	18.2
Other	7.5	3.9
Source of lighting :		
Total households	191.9	100.0
Electricity	107.2	55.8
Kerosene	83.1	43.3
Other	1.0	0.9
No lighting	0.6	-
Availability fo bathroom, latrine & kitchen :		
Total households :	191.9	100.0
Bathroom available within the house	69.4	36.1
Latrine available within the house	69.9	36.4
Kitchen available within the house	122.9	64.0
ASSETS		
TYPE	Number	%
Total households	191.9	100.0
Radio, Transistor	67.4	35.1
Television	60.6	31.6
Telephone	17.5	9.1
Bicycle	83.8	43.7
Scooter, Motor cycle, Moped	22.5	11.5
Car, Jeep, Van	4.8	2.5
None of the above assets	66.2	34.5
Availing banking services	68.2	35.5
Source : Housing tables, Census of India 2001		

Orissa - Population Portrait 2001

The state of Orissa manifests contradictions in many facets. It is situated in such a location that the geographical features present lush green forests and hills as well as a coastline spread over 482km. It is in the cultural confluence of north and south and yet maintains an identity of its own. It is a resource rich state and yet the highest percentage (45 percent) of population, compared to other states in the country living below the poverty line. It is one among the less developed states but exhibits a population growth rate much below that of the country and many prominent states for last few decades. It has one of the highest Infant Mortality Rate and even then declining fertility rate, the fertility being below all India level. It has substantial backward population but had relatively better sex ratio compared to all India even prior to 2001 indicating female advantage which is gradually on the decline. The population scenario of the state as revealed from 2001 census may have some explanations in the history and geography influencing the demography of the state.

Rich cultural heritage owe its origin to its rich and varied history. At one time the kingdom was vast sprawling from Ganga to Godavari. It had a flourished maritime trade with south-east – asian countries i.e. Java, Borneo, Sumatra, etc. The foundation of the modern state of Orissa was laid on 1st April, 1936 when Britishers recognised the Oriya identity and formed a separate province carving Oriya speaking tracts from different provinces. In 1948 and 1949, the area was almost

doubled and the population increased a third by addition of the former 24 princely states. In 1950, this state was reorganised as to be first state formed on language basis among states of Indian Union. The state is bounded in the East by Bay of Bengal, State of Chattisgarh in the West, Jharkhand in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the South and West Bengal in the Northeast. Orissa has become a multidimensional, multifaceted many splendoured vibrant and bolstrous modern state all set on a journey in the present millennium to make its presence and voice felt in the nook and corner of the World through the universal brotherhood which has the back up of its unique cultural heritage. The information available from the first census of the new millennium (21st century) is presented in that context to facilitate better appreciation of the states population and its characteristics.

The population of the state as enumerated in 2001 census is about 3.68 crores of whom about 1.87 crores are males and about 1.81 crores are females. The population is spread over an area of 155707sq.km. and are distributed in about 7.7 lakhs households. The population density of the State is 236 and the average size of household is 4.8. The sex ratio of the population (females per thousand males) are 972 and the that of 0-6 years is 953. The population growth rate during the decade 1991-2001 is 1.63 averaged annually.

It is a major concern to note that sex ratio of 0-6 years is disturbingly disadvantageous for

females in recent years, whereas the population growth rate is declining. The major towns of the state are Bhubaneswar (648032), Cuttack (534654), Brahmapur (307792), Rourkela (224,987) and Rourkela Industrial Township (206,693). Only 15 percent of the population live in areas classified as urbans. The state has 16.53 percent classified as Scheduled Castes and 22.13 percent classified as Scheduled Tribes. Hindus constitute the largest religious groups with 94.35 percent of population and Christians are 2.4 percent and Muslims constitute 2.1 percent of state population. Among the Scheduled caste groups like Pan, Pano (17.73 percent), Dewar (10.67 percent), Dom etc. (10.14 percent) and Dhoba etc. (9.63 percent) constitute the major groups. Among Scheduled Tribes, the groups of Khond (17.13 percent), Gonda etc. (9.60 percent), Santal (9.50 percent) and Kolha (6.13percent) are the major groups.

The state has a literacy rate of 63.1 percent. The male literacy rate is 75.35 percent but female literacy is 50.51 percent. Of the literates 2.15 percent are without any level of formal education and Graduate and above constitute 5.98 percent. Below primary and primary levels constitute above 29 percent each. Middle level education is achieved by 14.50 percent and Matric/Higher Secondary by 19.12 percent. The work participation rate is 38.79 percent. Of the total workforce 26 percent are main workers and 12.7 percent are marginal workers. Non workers constitute 61.21 percent.

Looking at the age distribution 0-4 years group claim 9.71 percent of state population and 5-14 years constitute 23.46 percent. The working age population is 58.4 percent and old age (including ANS) 8.26 percent indicating high dependancy burden rate particularly related to old age.

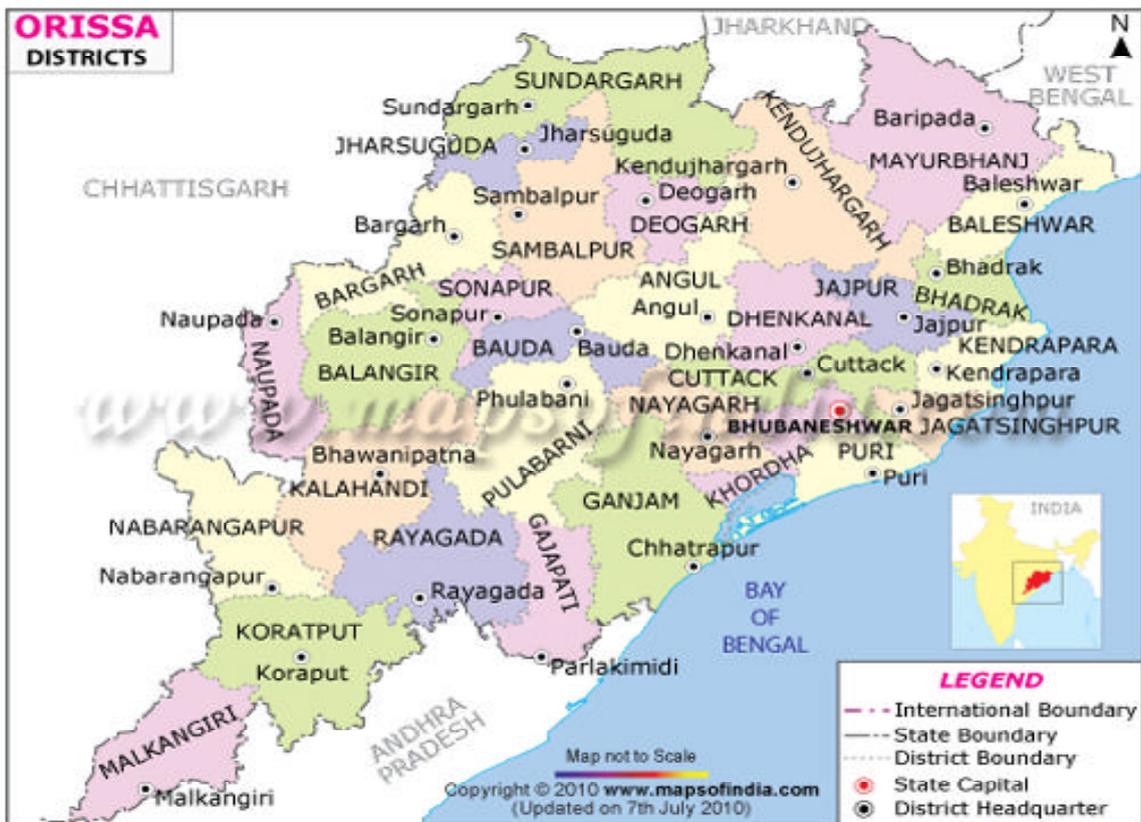
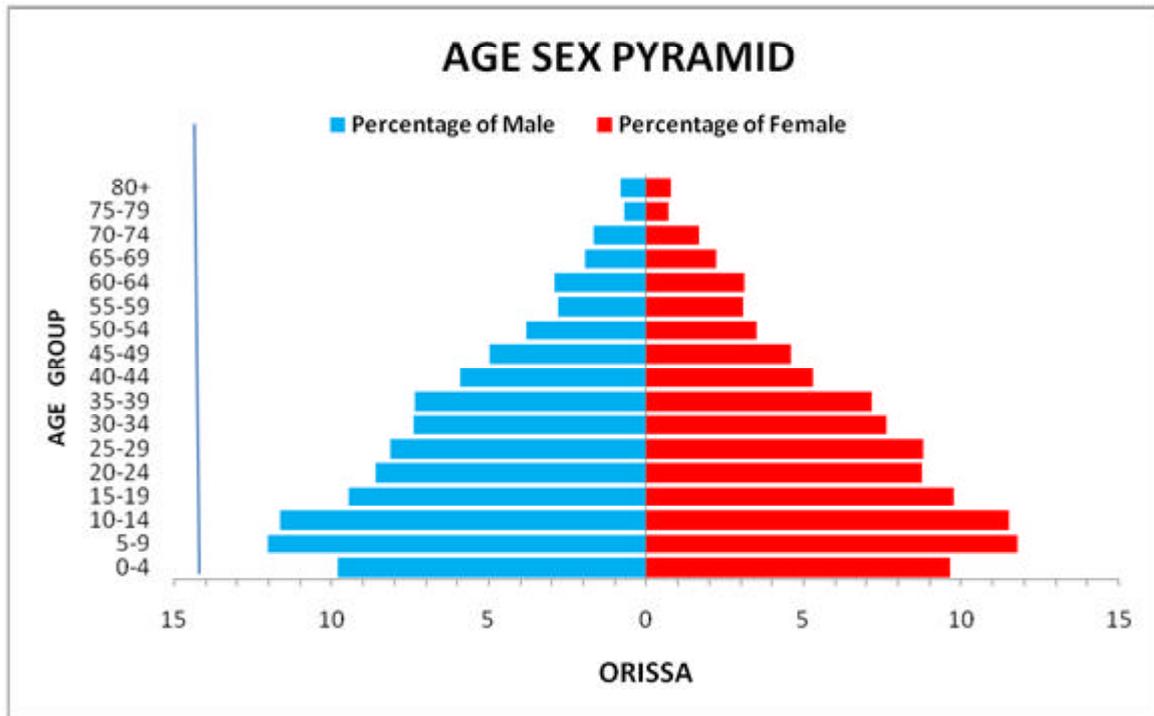
Of the households 27.6 percent are occupying permanent houses, 25 percent semi

permanent houses and 47.4 percent are living in temporary houses.

The Census 2001 also collected information on amenities and infrastructure facilities available in inhabited villages and also in households. Those available for different households are analysed elsewhere. The villages have been grouped on availability of different facilities. Although drinking water is available in almost all villages, safe drinking water is available in 98.27 percent of villages. Electricity is available in 65.32 percent of villages of which only 9.52 percent of villages use it for agriculture purposes. Regarding education facilities 71.24 percent have primary schools and 27.13 percent have middle schools. Secondary/Senior Secondary schools are available with 15.12 percent of villages and colleges in 1.22 percent of villages. Medical facility is available in 13.63 percent of villages. Post, Telegraph etc. facilities are available in 31.66 percent villages. Bus services are available in 22.95 percent and Paved approach road in 39.84 percent villages. Mud approach road is available in 86.27 percent villages.

Orissa has population growth lower than all India since 1981. The sex ratio is better compared to all India but recent low level particularly in 0-6 years is one of the major concern areas. The state has about 40 percent belonging to S.C and S.T. A lot need to be improved at village level infrastructure wise. The demographic picture is emerging in low growth rate with high IMR and low fertility. The development process have induced forced/distressed migration in some areas which can be checked by adopting a strategy of development which is sustainable. While sustaining / increasing the efforts to reduce fertility, more intensive efforts are required by developing district specific strategies. Appropriate monitoring or welfare activities are required to bring out the facts that the opportunity and services reach the disadvantaged population.

Basic Data Sheet			
Orissa (Data In Percentage)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	36804660	Number of households	7738065
Males	18660570	Household size (per household)	4.8
Females	18144090	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	972
Growth (1991 - 2001)	16.25	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	953
Rural Percent	85 .00	Area(in sq.km)	155707
Urban Percent	14.99	Population density(per sq km)	236
Scheduled Caste population	6082063	Scheduled Tribe population	8145081
Percentage to total population	16.53	Percentage to total population	22.13
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	19837055	Total	63.08
Males	11992333	Without level	2.15
Females	7844722	Below primary	29.02
Literacy rate		Primary	29.23
Persons	63.08	Middle	14.50
Males	75.35	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	19.12
Females	50.51	Graduate and above	5.98
Workers			
Total workers	38.79	Age groups	
Main workers	26.05	0 - 4 years	9.71
Marginal workers	12.74	5 - 14 years	23.46
Non-workers	61.21	15 - 59 years	58.40
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	8.26
Scheduled Castes (Largest four)			
1.Pan,Pano	17.73	Scheduled Tribes (Largest four)	
2.Dewar.	10.67	1.Khond etc.	17.13
3.Dom..	10.14	2.Gond etc.	9.60
4.Dhoba	9.63	3.Santal	9.54
		4 Kolha	6.13
Religions (Largest three)		Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
1.Hindus	94.35	Total inhabited villages	47529
2.Muslims	2.44	Amenities available in villages Percent of Vill	
3.Christians	2.07	Drinking water facilities	99.77
Important Towns (Largest five)			
	Population	Safe Drinking water	98.27
1 Bhubaneswar	1.76	Electricity (Power Supply)	65.32
2.Cuttack	1.45	Electricity (domestic)	50.05
3.Brahmapur	0.84	Electricity (Agriculture)	9.52
4.Raurkela	0.61	Primary school	71.24
5.Raurkela Industrial Township	0.56	Middle schools	27.13
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	15.12
House Type		College	1.22
Type of house (% of households occupying		Medical facility	13.63
Permanent	27.6	Primary Health Centre	2.67
Semi-permanent	25.0	Primary Health Sub-Centre	11.53
Temporary	47.4	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	31.66
		Bus services	22.95
		Paved approach road	39.84
		Mud approach road	86.27



Orissa - Housing Profile

Orissa is described to have a glorious past of maritime trade and thus as a significantly developed state but in recent years it is characterized as a state with low per capita income and a high percentage of people living below poverty line. Its land mass is covered by luxuriant forests and cultivable lands, lakes, serpentine river chains rushing to ultimately merge with Bay of Bengal which provides its coastline. The cultivable land is 79 lakhs hectares, of which 30% are irrigated land. The forest land consists 58 lakh hectares which is 37 percent of total land mass. The state has 30 districts, 58 Sub-divisions, 171 Tahasils and 314 Community Development Blocks. It has 147 Assembly seats, 21 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha seats. Against this background, the housing profile as reflected in 2001 census is proposed to be examined for the state as a whole.

The total numbers of households are 77.4 lakhs and census houses are 98.7 lakhs. The houses occupied constitute 95.8 percent of census houses. Of the census houses 4.2 percent are vacant and the vacant houses are 3.5 percent in rural and 7.8 percent in urban areas. About 77 percent of the occupied houses in rural areas are used for residential purpose but in urban areas such houses are 75.4 percent. In urban areas 13 percent of houses are used for shop / office purpose, whereas in rural areas it is 3.2 percent.

Only 25.6 percent houses are classified to be in good condition and those types of houses are 22.3 percent in rural and 46.3 percent in urban areas. Houses in livable conditions of the state are 64.4 percent. Percentages are 67.5 and 45.9 in rural and urban areas respectively. About 10.3 percent houses are dilapidated in rural and 7.8 percent is dilapidated in urban areas. This information can be utilized while planning housing schemes like Indira Awas and slum clearance.

Examining the predominant material of roof at these census houses, 54.8 percent houses in rural areas and 21.7 percent urban houses have roofs of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, wood, mud etc... Tiles constitute the next major roof material accounting for 28.1 percent in rural and 17.5 percent in urban areas. Concrete is the third major roof material found in 9 percent houses in rural and 40.2 percent in urban areas. In similar way when wall material is examined, mud and un-burnt Bricks are found in 65.9 percent rural but 27.3 percent in urban, Burnt Bricks are used in 21.2 percent rural and 58.7 percent in urban areas. Concrete wall is found in 0.7 percent rural and 2.3 percent of urban houses. In regard to floor material, mud is used in 80.7 percent rural and 30.7 percent of urban houses. Concrete is used in 17.9 percent rural and 64.2 percent of urban houses for flooring. Even such cursory examination of materials used for different purpose

just provides leads as how to improve the housing conditions for the development administrators.

Of the total households 27.6 percent have occupied permanent houses. This percentage is 21.8 for rural and 63.8 in urban areas. In rural areas 26.3 percent have occupied semi permanent houses and similar occupation of houses in urban areas is 16.7 percent. Non serviceable temporary houses are occupied by 5.5 percent in rural and 3.5 percent of urban. In total 51.9 percent of households in rural areas and 19.5 percent in urban areas live in temporary houses.

In rural areas 4 members are found in 19.4 percent and in urban areas 21.6 percent of households. More than 19 percent in both areas are five member households. The highest percentage, both in rural (26.4) and urban (25.9), belong to households having six to eight members indicating the strength of joint family system.

In rural areas 95.5 percent households live in own houses whereas in urban areas 53.5 percent live in own houses. Rented houses are rarely (2.3 percent) used by rural households and in urban areas 33.2 percent live in rental houses.

Median number of dwelling rooms per house is 2 in both urban and rural areas. In rural areas, 37.5 percent households and in urban areas 33.6 percent households live in houses having two dwelling rooms. One dwelling room houses are available to 37.7 percent household in rural and 30.1 percent in urban areas.

Percentage of married couples having independent sleeping room is 64.8 in rural areas and 74.4 in urban areas.

Only 13.7 percent rural households have drinking water facilities in their own premises and 52.7 percent of urban households have similar facilities. In rural areas 32.4 percent and in urban

20.9 percent have the facility away from their houses.

In rural areas the major source of drinking water is hand pump, Tube well and well which provide facility to about 30 percent household each. In urban areas Tap is the major source available to 45 percent household well (25.2 percent), Tube well (15.6 percent) and Hand pump (10 percent) constitute the other major sources in urban areas.

Kerosene (79.8 percent) in rural and electricity (74.1 percent) in urban are the major sources of lighting. Electricity (19.4 percent) for rural and kerosene (24.3 percent) for urban households are the next major source of lighting.

Bathroom facility within the house is available is 4.3 percent of rural and 48.9 percent of urban households. In rural areas 92.3 percent households and 40.3 in urban areas have no latrine facility. Similarly 85.1 percent rural and 42.5 percent households have no drainage facilities. Open drainage facility is available with 12.3 percent household in rural and 37.9 percent in urban areas.

In 61.8 percent rural and 72.5 percent urban households separate kitchen within the house is available and for 26.7 percent households in rural and 20.5 percent households in urban separate kitchen in the house is not available. Firewood is used as fuel in 74.8 percent of rural and 35.8 percent urban households. Crop residue is used by 10.2 percent of the household in rural areas. LPG (31.4 percent) and Kerosene (15.9 percent) are the other major fuels used in urban areas for cooking.

Considering two types of facilities viz electricity and latrine the households were classified. Only 5.4 percent in rural and 5.6

percent in urban households both facilities are available. In 13.9 percent rural and 17.4 percent urban households electricity is available but toilet not available. In 78.3 percent in rural and 23.0 percent in urban households electricity and toilet facility both are not available.

Data are collected through census for various services and assets. In rural areas 19.7 percent and in urban 52.1 percent avail banking services.

Regarding household assets 21.2 percent rural and 38.8 percent urban have radio / transistors and 9.2 percent rural and 54.5 percent urban have televisions. Telephone is available in 1.6 percent rural and 18.3 percent urban households. Bicycle is available in 49.4 percent rural and 67.8 percent urban households. Two wheeler vehicles are available in 4.5 percent rural and 28.7 percent urban households. Car is available in 0.6 percent rural and 3.9 percent urban households. None of the assets included

above is available in 44.4 percent of rural and 20 percent of urban households.

The profile on housing and household assets is based on the information collected alongwith houselisting operations in every census. The information is valuable and has potentials for use in development planning. Perhaps due to delay in data availability and may be lack of sufficient awareness these data seem to have been used inadequately. The present purpose is to create awareness for the data collected from the people and thus provided by the people for the use of the development of people. The rural-urban differential presented here clearly indicate major gaps in facilities. The indicators on assets suggest substantial differentials on possessions. Any development planners should take into contigence the gaps between rural and urban areas, developed and under-developed areas in regard to assets and amenities and try to bridge the same so as to prevent exodus from rural to urban areas.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik being presented with a memento by Shri Bishnupada Sethi, I.A.S., Director of Census Operations, Orissa.



Organisers of the Street Plays with the Boudh District Administration.

**PORTRAITS -
DISTRICTS OF ORISSA**



ANUGUL DISTRICT

area of the district is 6,375 sq. kms. The district is surrounded by Sundargarh district in its north, Baudh and Nayagarh districts in its south, Kendujhar, Cuttack and Dhenkanal districts in its eastern side and Deogarh and Sambalpur districts on its western direction. River Brahmani and Mahanadi are the major rivers of the district. Though Brahmani flows through the district and becomes the boundary with Dhenkanal district, Mahanadi stands as boundary between this district and Baudh as well as with Nayagarh district. Several loftiest peaks like Malaygiri (1187 mts) in Palalahada, Banmundali (790 mts) in Anugul, Panchadhara (915 mts) and Hingmandal (896 mts) in Athmallik subdivisions are seen in this district.

Mahanadi and Brahmani, the two main rivers of the state are flowing as boundary. The major tributaries are Karandi Jor, Ghosar Jor (also called Man Jor), Sindoljor which fed rain water to river Mahanadi. Mankadajor, Samkoi, Tikra, Singda and Nigra are the tributaries of Brahmani river.

The new district of Anugul is constituted by nine towns including six census towns and 1910 villages spread over 8 C.D blocks. It has 11.4 lakhs population of which males constitute 51.5 percent and females 48.5 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 1.86 annually. The area of the district is 6375 sq/km and thus, population density works out to be 179. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be 941 considering

Anugul district came into existence in the year 1993 in pursuance of the Government of Orissa, Gazette Notification No. DRC-44/93-14218/R, Dated 27.3.1993. Four sub-divisions namely Talcher, Anugul, Palalahada and Athmallik were carved out of erstwhile Dhenkanal district to form the present Anugul district. Talcher, Athmallik and Palalahada being part of this district, history of this district is concurrent to these places. Anugul is newly created district after 1991 Census. It was created in 1993 out of Dhenkanal district. Earlier Dhenkanal district had seven sub-divisions of which only three, Dhenkanal, Hindol and Kamakshyanagar sub-divisions were retained and the rest four sub-divisions were tied together to form Anugul district. Athmallik NAC was created in the year 1994 taking 14 villages from Athmallik police station. Some jurisdictional changes were incorporated to create Banarpal police station from Anugul and Nalco police stations. 70 number of villages from Anugul, 2 number of villages from Nalco police station were taken for this new police station. NTPC police station was created from Kaniha police station by carving out 16 villages.

This district lies between 84°E & 86° E longitude and 20° N & 22° N latitude. The total

the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 936 indicating relatively higher deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 9.6 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 23.6 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 59.1 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 7.7 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 13.9 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Anugul (N.A.C) Talcher(M) and Dera colony township having 38 thousand, 35 thousand and about 18 thousand in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (98.94 percent), Muslim (0.58 percent) and Christian (0.29 percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The scheduled caste population of the district constitute 17.2 percent and among them the major caste groups are Pan/Pano (44.6 percent), Hadi etc. (11.4 percent) and Dhoba etc. (10.8 percent). The scheduled tribes account for 11.7 percent population of the district and Gond etc. (17.9 percent), Khond etc. (17.6 percent) and Kissan (12 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

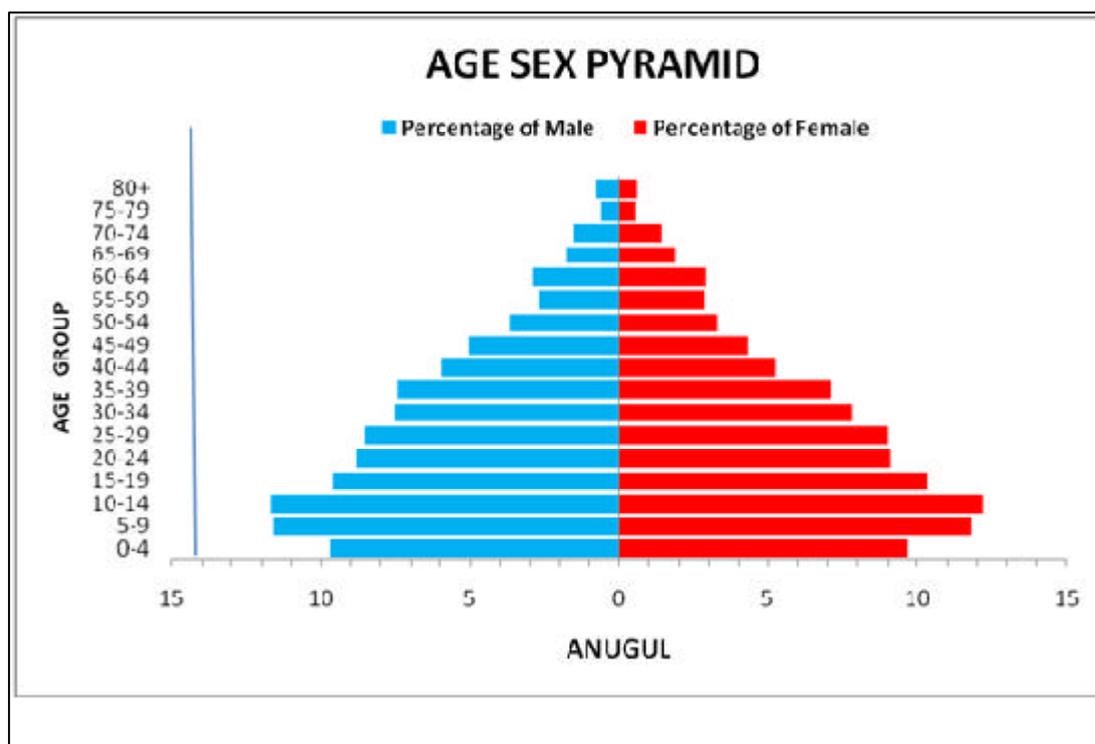
The district has 6.7 lakhs literates of which 4.1 lakhs are males and 2.6 lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be 68.8 percent, the male literacy rate being 81.4 percent and female rate 55.4 indicating substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with greater degree and above constitute 5.6 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 1.9 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are 18.8 percent. Below primary group are 30.1 percent and those having primary and middle

education are 29.5 and 13.4 percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district 4.5 lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of 39.8 percent. Of the workers 66 percent are main workers and 34 percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about 2.3 lakhs household in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is 5 per household. Of the household 38.9 percent are occupying permanent houses, 7.3% semi permanent houses and 53.8% temporary houses. The rural household are spread over 1661 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in 99.5 percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is 98.6 percent. Electric power supply is available in 69 percent of villages : 55.2 percent have it for domestic purposes and only 9 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 65.6 percent have primary schools, 25 percent middle school and 13.2 have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only 0.96 percent have colleges in the villages and 10.2 percent have medical facility. Post, telegraph and telephone facility is available in 20.2 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 24 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 27 percent of villages and 88.6 percent villages have mud approach roads.

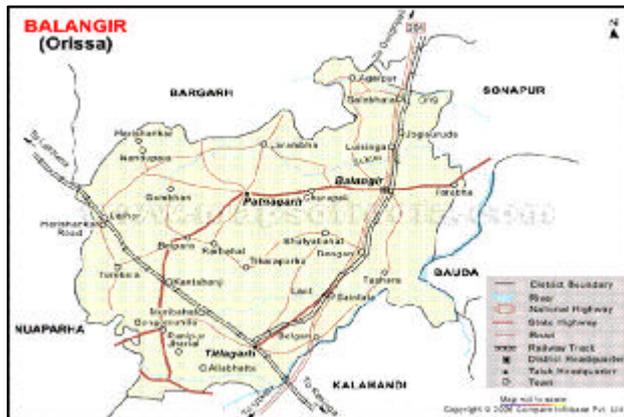
Mention of Anugul district is found in pre independence census but the present district of Anugul is formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base in recent decades. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.C&S.T. Percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern particularly in age group 0-6 years. The work participation rate still needs improvement keeping in view the recent industrialisation process. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and sustainable development.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Anugul * (15), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,140,003	Number of households	230,711
Males	587,234	Household size (per household)	5
Females	552,769		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	18.55	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	941
Rural	981,587	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	938
Urban	158,416		
Scheduled Caste population	196,109	Scheduled Tribe population	132,994
Percentage to total population	17.20	Percentage to total population	11.67
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	671,433	Total	671,433
Males	409,260	Without level	13,060
Females	262,173	Below primary	206,251
Literacy rate		Primary	198,111
Persons	68.79	Middle	89,695
Males	81.43	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	126,552
Females	55.37	Graduate and above	37,745
Workers			
Total workers	453,570	Age groups	
Main workers	299,052	0 - 4 years	110,129
Marginal workers	154,518	5 - 14 years	268,898
Non-workers	686,433	15 - 59 years	673,502
		60 years and above (Ind. A.N.S.)	87,474
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	87,494	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Haddi etc.	22,294	1.Gond etc.	23,747
3.Dhoba etc.	21,103	2.Khond etc.	23,451
		3.Kisan	15,949
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,127,926	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	6,610	Total inhabited villages	1,661
3.Christians	3,292	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Anugul (NAC)	38,018	Drinking water facilities	1,653
2.Talcher (M)	34,998	Safe Drinking water	1,637
3.Dera Colliery Township (CT)	18,592	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,148
		Electricity (domestic)	917
		Electricity (Agriculture)	151
		Primary school	1,090
		Middle schools	415
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	219
		College	16
		Medical facility	170
		Primary Health Centre	33
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	138
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	336
		Bus services	398
		Paved approach road	449
		Mud approach road	1,471
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	38.9		
Semi-permanent	7.3		
Temporary	53.8		



District Highlights

- Anugul is the 11th district in terms of size and 16th in terms of population in the State.
- Anugul is the 8th urbanized district in the state having about 13.90 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of States population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Angul is 20th densely populated district in the state.
- Anugul has 27th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 249 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 9 villages have a population of more than 5000.
- Balaramprasad (Part) in NALCO P.S. is the most populated village (7,440) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 58 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Athmallik police station is having the highest number of villages (202) in the district and NALCO police station is having the lowest number of villages (12) in the district.



BALANGIR DISTRICT

The princely state of Patna was an important state in western Orissa under the Chauhans since 14th century A.D. Sonapur, which was formerly a chief ship subordinate to Patna was constituted as a separate state about the middle of 17th century A.D. The states of Patna and Sonapur were under the occupation of Marathas of Nagpur since 1755, which were occupied by the East India Company during the 2nd Maratha war early in 1804. These states were again restored to the Raja of Nagpur in 1806. After the third Maratha war, these states came under the permanent possession of the British. When the central province was constituted in November 1861, these states formed a part of new province. From 1877 onwards chief of Patna and Sonapur administered their own states. In 1905 these states were transferred to Bengal along with the district of Sambalpur to form a part of Orissa division. After the merger of feudatory states of Orissa on 1st, January 1948, the ex-state of Kalahandi, Patna and Sonapur were combined together to form a new district called Balangir-Patna. Subsequently, on 1.11.49, the Ex-states of Patna and Sonapur were separated and together formed a new district presently known as Balangir.

The district can be divided into two distinct physiographical regions, namely rolling plains and hilly areas of western and southern part of the district. The plain areas again are divided

into two parts, namely; irrigation plains enjoying irrigation facilities due to Hirakud canal system and Ang medium irrigation project. The hilly areas have undulating terrain with isolated hill ranges with height of about 3,500 mtrs. The famous Gandhamardan hill range lies in the western side of the district. A sizeable portion of the district is occupied by forest, which is mostly found in western and southern parts of the district. Kendu leaves, Sabaigrass, Timber, Mahua flowers, Sal seeds, Bamboos and Hill brooms are collected from the district by various agencies.

The river Mahanadi and its tributaries such as Tel and Suktel are the principal rivers of the district. The Tel River flows across the eastern boundary and joins the river Mahanadi. The Suktel river originating from the hill ranges on the western side flows through Patnagarh.

The district of Balangir lies between 20°09' N 21°05' N latitude and 82°41' E to 83°42' E longitude. It is bounded on the north by district of Bargarh, on the south by Kalahandi, on the east by the districts of Kandhamal, Boudh, Debagarh and Sonapur on the west by the district Nuapada. Area of the districts is 6575 sq.km. According to the census of India, 2001, the population of the district is 1,337,194 comprising 673985 males and 663209 females. The

percentage of male population is 50.4 and that of females is 49.6 percent. The sex ratio of the population works out to be 984 females per 1000 males and of 0-6 years population is 967. The population density is 203 per sq.km of area. The population growth rate during the decade 1991-2001 is 0.85 averaged annually.

The percentage of population classified as urban is 11.54. The major towns are Balangir, Titilagarh (NAC) and Kantabanji. The number of households spread over rural and urban areas is 303,385 providing an average household size of 4 persons per household.

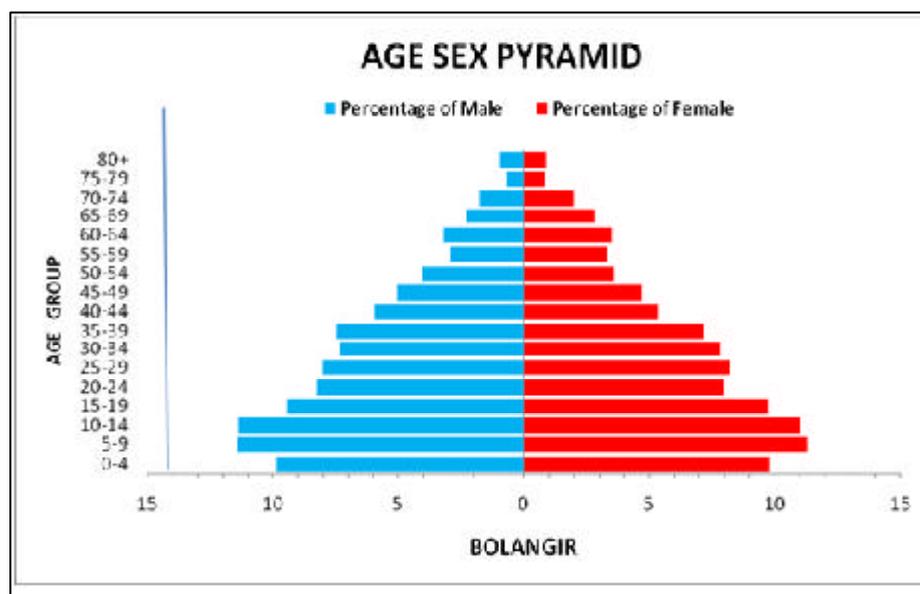
Religion wise distribution indicates, Hindus constitute 98.19 percent, Christians 1.03 percent and Muslims 0.46 percent. The district population is constituted by 20.63 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 16.92 percent of Scheduled Castes. The major tribes enumerated in the districts are Gond etc. (30.35%) Khond etc.(29.25 %) and Saora etc. (14.05%) among the total tribal population of the district. Similarly, the castes having highest population are Ganda (66.02 percent), Dewar (10.06 percent) and Dhoba etc. (5.48) considering the total Scheduled Caste population.

The age composition of a population indicates mainly the past trends of fertility and mortality, although migration plays some roles in it is significant. The population in the age group 0-4 years constitute 9.81 percent and 5-14 years comprise 22.55 percent. The working age population of 15-59 age group constitute to 58.09 percent and the old age population (including age not stated) comprise 9.55 percent. The old age group needs some attentions for further investigation and supportive action for different schemes.

The literacy rate of the district is 55.70 percent considering 7+ population. The male literacy rate is 71.67 percent for male and female rate is 39.51 reflecting a major gender difference. The total populations who have got some education constitute 47.72 percent. Of them about 30.77 percent each have studied below primary or primary level. Graduate and above constitute 4.39 percent and without level 3.77 percent of the total educated persons. Middle to higher secondary is reported by 12.58 percent of the persons indicating some level of education. Work participation rate of the district is 41.86 percent. Of the total workers 62.83 percent are main workers while 37.17 percent are marginal workers. Schemes like NREGS have wider scope on implementation in such districts, where 58.14 percent population is non workers.

Looking at the housing statistics, it is revealed that only 29.5 percent of households live in permanent, 47.7 percent in semi permanent and 22.7 percent in temporary houses. The district has 5 towns, and 1325 villages of which 1764 villages are inhabited. It is revealed from the Census data that 99.89 percent of villages are having drinking water and nearly 99.89 percent have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in 73.13 percent and 52.1 percent have it for domestic purpose and 15.31 percent only for agriculture. Primary Schools are available in 94.78 percent of villages and 22.62 percent have a Middle School. Only 14.91 percent have Secondary/Senior Secondary schools and 1.47 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 13.4 percent of villages which mainly constitutes health sub-centers (11.17 percent). Postal and related facilities are available in 21.4 percent of villages and bus services are 23.9 percent. Paved approach road is available in 40.5 percent and mud approach road is 91.16 percent of villages.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Balangir (24), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,337,194	Number of households	303,385
Males	673,985	Household size (per household)	4
Females	663,209		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	8.52	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	984
Rural	1,182,871	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	967
Urban	154,323		
Scheduled Caste population	226,300	Scheduled Tribe population	275,822
Percentage to total population	16.92	Percentage to total population	20.63
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	638,048	Total	638,048
Males	413,224	Without level	24,042
Females	224,824	Below primary	196,334
Literacy rate		Primary	202,083
Persons	55.70	Middle	80,273
Males	71.67	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	107,242
Females	39.51	Graduate and above	28,036
Workers			
Total workers	559,750	Age groups	
Main workers	351,689	0 - 4 years	131,174
Marginal workers	208,061	5 - 14 years	301,583
Non-workers	777,444	15 - 59 years	776,713
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	127,724
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	149,404	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	22,763	1.Gond etc.	83,711
3.Dhoba etc.	12,395	2.Khond etc.	80,670
		3.Saora etc.	38,760
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,312,924	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	13,801	Total inhabited villages	1,764
3.Muslims	6,138	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Balangir (M)	85,261	Drinking water facilities	1,762
2.Titlagarh (NAC)	27,904	Safe Drinking water	1,762
3.Kantabanji (NAC)	20,095	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,290
		Electricity (domestic)	919
		Electricity (Agriculture)	270
		Primary school	1,672
		Middle schools	399
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	263
		College	26
		Medical facility	237
		Primary Health Centre	47
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	197
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	378
		Bus services	423
		Paved approach road	714
		Mud approach road	1,608
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	29.5		
Semi-permanent	47.7		
Temporary	22.7		



District Highlights

- Balangir is the 10th district in terms of size and 11th in terms of population among the 30 districts of the State.
- Balangir is the 12th urbanized district in the state having about 11.54 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 percent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Balangir is 16th densely populated district in the state.
- Balangir has 12th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 30 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 5 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.
- Belpara, a police station hqrs., is the most populated village (7,588) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 71 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Balangir police station is having the highest number of villages (285) in the district and Kantabanji police station is having lowest number of villages (56) in the district.



BALESHWAR DISTRICT

Baleshwar, a coastal district on the north-eastern border of Orissa, has the distinction of having been called the “Granary of Orissa” with stretches of green paddy fields, a network of rivers, blue hills, extensive meadows and an extraordinary beach. The district is said to have derived its name from ‘Baneswar’ the presiding deity of a Siva temple in old Baleshwar. The district headquarters also bears the same name. It is also surmised that Baleswar is derived from Persian words ‘Bala-o-shore’ meaning thereby ‘the fort on the sea’. However, it is certain that the modern district of Baleshwar was not a territorial unit in the ancient and mediaeval periods. It was included in different territorial units under different rulers at different periods. The region of Baleshwar, which was part of ancient Kalinga, was conquered by King Ashoka in the 3rd century B.C. With the victory of Ashoka, the great, in the Kalinga War, the territories were annexed to Magadhan Empire. In the 1st century B.C. Kalinga came under the rule of Mahameghabahana Kharavela who enhanced its glory.

Baleshwar situated on Mahanadi Deltaic region can be divided into three sub-micro regions viz Baleshwar coastal plain, Lower Suburnarekha Basin and Nilgiri upland. Lying between 21°03’

and 21°59’ North latitude and 86°20’ to 87°29’ East longitude, Baleshwar is bounded on the north by Midnapore district of West Bengal, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the district of Bhadrak and on the west by the districts of Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj.

Extending over an area of about 3,806 sq. km which covers 2.44 per cent of total area of the state, it ranks 20th among the districts of Orissa in size.

The district of Baleshwar is constituted by 5 towns and 2952 villages spread over 12 C.D blocks. It has 20 lakhs population of which male constitutes 51.20 percent and females 48.80 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 1.92 annually. The area of the district is 3806 sq/km and thus, population density works out to be 532. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be 953 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 943 indicating relative deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 9.58 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 24.50 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 57.90 percent and old age group and age not

stated group together constitute **8.02** percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has **10.88** percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Baleshwar(M), Remuna(NAC), Soro(NAC) having **106082**, **29072** and **27794** in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindus (**95.72** percent), Muslims (**3.77** percent) and Christians (**0.29** percent) indicating Hindu predominance but Christians are also a discernible group. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **18.84** percent and among them the major caste groups are Kandra etc (**20.72** percent), Pan Pano (**15.73** percent) and Gokha (**15.28** percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for **11.28** percent population of the district and Santal (**37.08** percent), Bhumij (**25.95** percent) and Kolha(**17.59** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

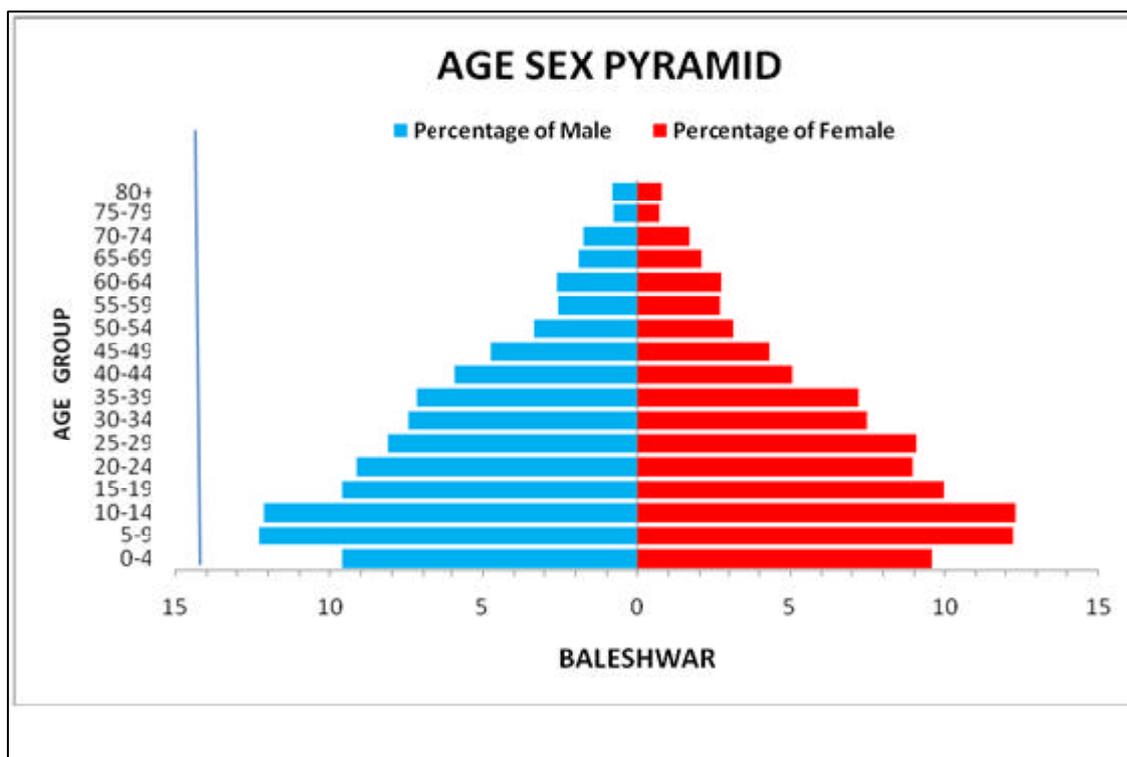
The district has **12** lakhs literates of which **7** lakhs are males and **4.9** lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be **70.56** percent, the male literacy rate being **81.69** percent and female rate **58.90** indicating substantial gender gap in literacy even in a low literacy scenario. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate Degree and above constitute **6.26** percent and those indicating **NO** educational level are only **1.05** percent. The group reporting Matric/Higher Secondary/ Diploma as their level of education are **19.3** percent. Below Primary group are **28.89** percent and those having primary and middle education are **29.98** and **14.52** percent respectively. Total

population classified as workers in the district is **6** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of **31.87** percent. Of the workers **74.92** percent are main workers and **24.08** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **4** lakhs household in the rural and urban areas of the district .Thus the average household size is **5** persons per household. Of the household **11.8** percent are occupying permanent houses, **18.6** percent semi permanent houses and **69.6** percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over **2,587** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in cent percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is **99.92** percent. Electric power supply is available in **89.45** percent of villages. **54.35** percent have it for domestic purposes and only **23.58** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **68.88** percent have primary schools, **43.49** percent middle school and **22.65** have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **2.01** percent villages have colleges and **11.52** percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facility is available in **32.28** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **15.69** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **40.09** percent of villages and **90.49** percent villages have mud approach roads.

The new district of Baleshwar is carved out of the old Baleshwar District in 1993. Overall Sex ratio is dis-advantageous to females and also the decrease in 0-6 years is a matter of concern. Power supply, educational and health facilities and road facilities need to be improved. Development administration should focus on these aspects as well as on the sex imbalance as a priority so that the feeling of female neglect can be overcome.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Baleshwar (08), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	2,024,508	Number of households	403,653
Males	1,036,511	Household size (per household)	5
Females	987,997		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	19.24	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	953
Rural	1,804,140	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	943
Urban	220,368		
Scheduled Caste population	381,422	Scheduled Tribe population	228,454
Percentage to total population	18.84	Percentage to total population	11.28
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,219,495	Total	1,219,495
Males	722,244	Without level	12,810
Females	497,251	Below primary	352,280
Literacy rate		Primary	365,601
Persons	70.56	Middle	177,018
Males	81.69	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	235,371
Females	58.90	Graduate and above	76,372
Workers			
Total workers	645,133	Age groups	
Main workers	483,345	0 - 4 years	193,943
Marginal workers	161,788	5 - 14 years	495,987
Non-workers	1,379,375	15 - 59 years	1,172,333
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S)	162,245
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Kandra etc.	79,037	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Pan Pano	59,984	1.Santal	84,713
3.Gokha	58,300	2.Bhumij	59,281
		3.Kolha	40,194
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,937,765	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	76,270	Total inhabited villages	2,587
3.Christians	5,967	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Baleshwar (M)	106,082	Drinking water facilities	2,587
2.Remuna (NAC)	29,072	Safe Drinking water	2,585
3.Soro (NAC)	27,794	Electricity (Power Supply)	2,314
		Electricity (domestic)	1,406
		Electricity (Agriculture)	610
		Primary school	1,782
		Middle schools	1,125
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	586
		College	52
		Medical facility	298
		Primary Health Centre	71
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	223
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	835
		Bus services	406
		Paved approach road	1,037
		Mud approach road	2,341
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	11.8		
Semi-permanent	18.6		
Temporary	69.6		



District Highlights

- Baleshwar is the 20th district in terms of size and 4th in terms of population.
- Baleshwar is the 13th urbanized district in the state having about 10.89 percent of its population live in urban areas whereas about 14.99 percent of state population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Baleshwar is 5th densely populated district in the state.
- Baleshwar has 25th rank in terms of sex-ratio in the state.
- There are only 365 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 14 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Sartha in Singla P.S. is the most populated village (13,549) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 67.10 are engaged in primary sector.
- Bhograi police station is having the highest number of villages (356) in the district and Bampada police station is having lowest number of villages (23) in the district.



BARGARH DISTRICT

Bargarh is a district on the Western border of Orissa. Prior to 1992, it was a subdivision of Sambalpur district. Bargarh has been named after the headquarters town Bargarh situated on the left bank of the Jira river. The town is on the National Highway No.6 and located at 59 km to the west of Sambalpur district. It is also served by the D.B.K railway running from Jharsuguda to Titlagarh. The railway station is about 3 kms off the town. A meter gauge railway line connects Bargarh with the limestone quarry at Dunguri. The main Hirakud canal passes through the town and is known as the Bargarh canal.

The District of Bargarh lies between $20^{\circ} 45' N$ to $21^{\circ} 45' N$ latitude and $82^{\circ} 40' E$ to $83^{\circ} 50' E$ longitude. It is bounded on the North by the districts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda, on the South by the district Nuapada, on the west by the districts of Raigarh and Raipur of Chhattisgarh state and on the East by the districts of Sonapur and Balangir. The district has an area 5837 sq km. According to the Census of India-2001, the population of the district is 1,346,336 comprising of 681,500 males and 664,836 females. As regards the size of population and area of the district it occupies 10th and 12th ranks respectively among all the districts of Orissa.

The district of Bargarh is one of the newly created districts carved out of the old Sambalpur district. It has a population of **13.5** lakh of which **50.62** percent are males and **49.38** percent females. The area of the district is **5837** sq. Km and thus density is **231** per sq.km. The population growth is **1.15** annually averaged over the decade of **1991-2001**. Urban population of the district constitute **7.69** percent of total population. The Scheduled Caste population is **19.37** percent of total population and major caste group are Ganda (**54.82**), Dewar (**17.08**) and Dhoba etc. (**6.43** percent) among the Scheduled Castes. Similarly the Scheduled Tribe population is **19.36** percent of total and major Tribes groups of the total Tribes are Saora etc. (**37.49** percent), Binjhal (**27.47** percent) and Gond etc. (**12.34** percent) of the total tribal population. Hindu population constitute **98.65** percent of total, Christians (**0.75** percent) and Muslim (**0.50** percent) are very insignificant groups. The main towns of the district are Bargarh (M) (63,678), Barpali (NAC) (19,157) and Padmapur (NAC) (15,442).

The sex ratio for the population as a whole is **976** females per **1000** males and that of 0-6 years **957** females per 1000 males. The age

distribution reflects **0-4** year's age group constitute **8.86** percent and the old age group (60+ and ANS) is **9.94** percent. The working age population (15-59 years) constitute **59.65** percent of total population. Total workers constitute **44.8** percent of the total population. Of the workers **64.82** percent are main workers and **35.18** percent marginal workers. The total literacy rate is **63.99** percent, that of male is **77.42** percent and female literacy rate is **50.26**. Looking at education levels attained, of the literates **12.02** percent are without any level of education. Below primary levels constitute **32.69**, Primary **33.27** percent and Middle group **12.46** percent. Those having Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma are **15.79** percent and Graduate and above group **3.77** percent.

The district has **2.96** lakh of households and the average household size is **5** persons per household. Permanent houses are occupied by only **24.7** percent of households, **28** percent houses occupied are Temporary and **47.3** Semi-permanent houses.

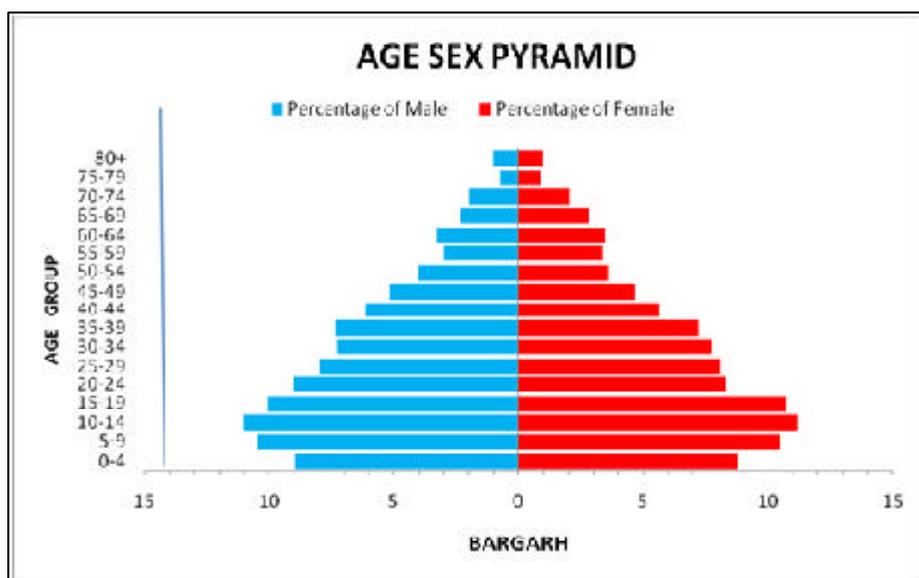
Total numbers of village of the district are **1207** of which **1180** villages are inhabited. The numbers of towns are **4** including **1** census town. All the villages have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in **97.8** percent of villages. Of the villages **64.41** percent use it for domestic

purposes and **11.44** percent put it for agricultural use. Primary Schools are available in **96.10** villages but only **39.09** have Middle School and **24.32** percent have a Secondary/Senior Secondary School, colleges are available only in **2.37** percent of villages. Communication facilities like post, telegraph etc. are available in **69.92** percent of villages. Medical facility is available in **19.41** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **31.19** percent of villages but **45** percent villages have paved approach road and **90.42** percent mud approach road.

The district has developed in many respects particularly in agricultural sector. Infrastructure like electricity etc are also developed. But education and road facilities need substantial improvement.

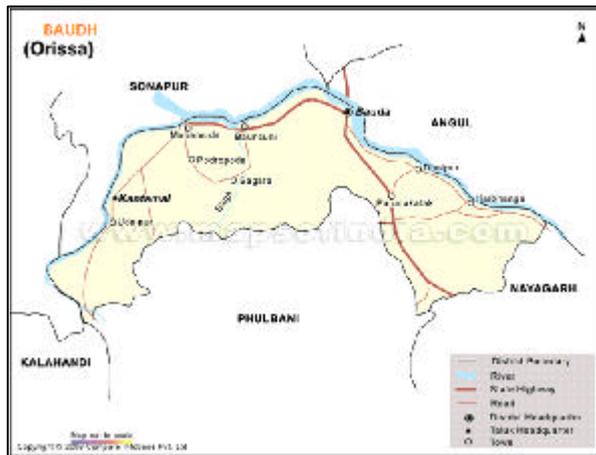
The sex ratio is a major demographic concern for the district. The age structure indicates signs of ageing population suggesting increase in old age dependency. Population growth rate is lower than state average which may be due to decline in fertility and out migration during the period of counting as the district has some major areas visited by drought. The backward population are almost of same percentage one fifth each and their development needs special strategy.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Bargarh * (01), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,346,336	Number of households	296,514
Males	681,500	Household size (per household)	5
Females	664,836		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	11.47	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	976
Rural	1,242,795	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	957
Urban	103,541		
Scheduled Caste population	260,719	Scheduled Tribe population	260,691
Percentage to total population	19.37	Percentage to total population	19.36
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	749,820	Total	749,820
Males	458,534	Without level	15,117
Females	291,286	Below primary	245,140
Literacy rate		Primary	249,457
Persons	63.99	Middle	93,408
Males	77.41	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	118,362
Females	50.26	Graduate and above	28,280
Workers			
Total workers	593,530	Age groups	
Main workers	384,710	0 - 4 years	119,279
Marginal workers	208,820	5 - 14 years	290,084
Non-workers	752,806	15 - 59 years	803,080
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	133,893
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	142,923	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	44,533	1.Saora etc.	97,726
3.Dhoba etc.	16,756	2.Binjhal	71,610
		3.Gond etc.	32,173
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,327,967	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	10,121	Total inhabited villages	1,180
3.Muslims	6,758	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Bargarh (M)	63,678	Drinking water facilities	1,180
2.Barapali (NAC)	19,157	Safe Drinking water	1,180
3.Padmapur (NAC)	15,442	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,154
		Electricity (domestic)	760
		Electricity (Agriculture)	135
		Primary schools	1,134
		Middle schools	461
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	287
		Colleges	28
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	229
Permanent	24.7	Primary Health Centre	52
Semi-permanent	47.3	Primary Health Sub-Centre	201
Temporary	28	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	825
		Bus services	368
		Paved approach road	531
		Mud approach road	1,067



District Highlights

- Bargarh is the 12th largest district in terms of size and 10 largest in population in the State.
- Bargarh is one of the least urbanized district in the state having 7.69% of its population in urban areas whereas 14.99 % of State's population lives in urban area.
- In terms of population per sq km. Bargarh is the 13th densely populated district in the State.
- Bargarh has 16th rank in terms of sex-ratio in the State.
- There are only 27 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 14 villages are having a population more than 5,000.
- Tora (Bargarh P.S) is the most populated village (13,707).
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent on cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 75 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Bijepur police station is having the highest number of villages (110) in the district and Burden police station is having the lowest number of villages (56) in the district.



BAUDH DISTRICT

Baudh was a sub-division of previous undivided district of Phulbani. This enjoyed the status of a district Vide Notification No. DRC 218/93-56413 dated 22.12.93. This was an ex-State, which merged with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 and was named after its headquarters town, Baudh, a place located near the bank of Mahanadi.

Baudh is one of the centrally located districts of Orissa. The Marathas occupied this region in 1800 AD and it remained under the rule of the Bhonsala Rajas of Nagpur. In November 1803, when the British occupied Cuttack after defeating the Marathas, the latter led by Shankar Bapu took shelter in the territory of the Raja of Baudh.

The district is one of the centrally located districts of Orissa. It lies between 20°22'N and 20°50'N latitudes and between 83°34' E and 84°49' E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Sonapur and Anugul, on the east by Anugul and Nayagarh, on the south by Nayagarh and Kandhamal and on the west by Balangir and Sonapur. The area of this district is 3098 sq.kilometers which has been carved out from the area (11,119 sq.kms) of Phulbani District.

It ranks 22nd in terms of area and ranks 29th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Orissa.

The river Mahanadi forms the northern boundary of the fertile plains of Baudh District. To the south of the plains of Baudh District, the Kandhamal District forms a broken plateau, about 518 meters above the sea level girdled almost continuously by high ranges of mountains which cut it off from the surrounding country. On the northeast and west, these ranges quite perceptibly rise abruptly from the plains of Baudh. Primeval forest still covers much of this tract and the villages lie in scattered clearings on the hillsides and in the valleys below. Gondwana rocks occur with ESE-WNW trend in the Mahanadi basin in the northern part of the district.

The hills on the southern border of the District and the country along their foot are thickly covered with forests in which Sal (*Shorea robusta*) largely predominates.

The area of the district is 3098 sq.km. according to the census of India, 2001, the population of the district is 373,372 comprising 188155 males and 185217 females. The percentage of male population is 50.39 and that of females is 49.61 percent. The sex ratio of the

population works out to be 984 females per 1000 males and of 0-6 years population is 965. The population density is 121 per sq.km of area. The population growth rate during the decade 1991-2001 is 1.74 averaged annually.

The percentage of population classified as urban is 4.83. The major town is Boudhgarh (NAC). The number of households spread over rural and urban areas is 83,245 giving an average household size of 4 per household.

Religion-wise distribution indicates- Hindus constitute 99.65 percent, Muslims 0.2 percent and Religion not stated 0.08 percent. The district population is constituted by 12.47 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 21.88 percent of Scheduled Castes. The major tribes enumerated in the districts are Khond etc. (76.44%) Gond etc.(7.15%) and Saora etc. (5.3%) among the total tribal population of the district. Similarly, the Castes having highest population are Ganda (28.85 percent), Pan Pano (21.78 percent) and Dewar (20.16) constituting the total scheduled caste population.

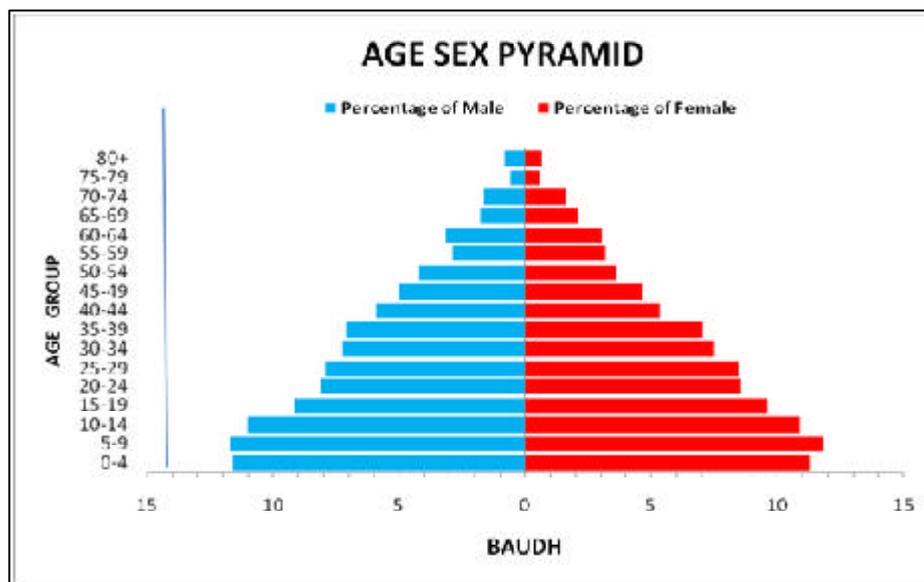
The age composition of a population indicates mainly the past trends of fertility and mortality, although migration plays some roles in it is significant. The population in the age group 0-4 years constitute 11.45 percent and 5-14 years constitute 22.71 percent. The working age population of 15-59 age group constitutes to 57.72 percent and the old age population (including age not stated) comprise 8.12 percent. The old age group needs some attention for further investigation and supportive action for different schemes.

The literacy rate of the district is 57.73 percent considering 7+ population. The male

literacy rate is 76.23 percent and female rate is 39.02 reflecting a major gender difference. The total population who have got some education constitute 48.3 percent. Of them about 42.74 percent each have studied below Primary or Primary level. Graduate and above constitute 2.63 percent and without level 2.7 percent of the total educated persons. Middle to higher secondary is reported by 11.43 percent of the persons indicating some level of education. Work participation rate of the district is 45.73 percent. Of the total workers 61.95 percent are main workers and 38.05 percent are marginal workers. Schemes like NREGS have wider scope on implementation in such districts where 54.27 percent population is non workers.

Looking at the housing statistics, it is revealed that only 10.1 percent of households live in permanent, 8.2 percent in semi permanent and 81.7 percent in temporary houses. The district has 5 towns, and 1325 villages of which 1,115 villages are inhabited. It is revealed from the census data that 99.82 percent of villages are having drinking water and nearly 99.19 percent have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in 46.82 percent and 38.9 percent have it for domestic purpose and 6.1 percent only for agriculture. Primary Schools are available in 49.6 percent of villages and 10.85 percent have a Middle school. Only 4.93 percent have Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools and 0.18 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 5.83 percent of villages which mainly constitutes health sub-centers (4.66 percent). Postal and related facilities are available in 11.03 percent of villages and bus services are 17.04 percent. Paved approach road is available in 25.11 percent and mud approach road is 91.39 percent of villages.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Baudh * (22), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	373,372	Number of households	83,245
Males	188,155	Household size (per household)	4
Females	185,217		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.45	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	984
Rural	355,347	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	965
Urban	18,025		
Scheduled Caste population	81,710	Scheduled Tribe population	46,557
Percentage to total population	21.88	Percentage to total population	12.47
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	180,321	Total	180,321
Males	119,757	Without level	4,872
Females	60,564	Below primary	77,074
Literacy rate		Primary	55,094
Persons	57.73	Middle	20,616
Males	76.23	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	17,922
Females	39.02	Graduate and above	4,743
Workers			
Total workers	170,761	Age groups	
Main workers	105,794	0 - 4 years	42,751
Marginal workers	64,967	5 - 14 years	84,780
Non-workers	202,611	15 - 59 years	215,518
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	30,323
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	23,576	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Pan Pano	17,795	1.Khond etc.	35,587
3.Dewar	16,475	2.Gond etc.	3,331
		3.Saora etc.	2,468
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	372,070	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	747	Total inhabited villages	1,115
3.Religion not stated	294	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,113
1.Baudhgarh (NAC)	18,025	Safe Drinking water	1,106
		Electricity (Power Supply)	522
		Electricity (domestic)	434
		Electricity (Agriculture)	68
		Primary school	553
		Middle schools	121
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	55
		College	2
House Type		Medical facility	65
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Primary Health Centre	13
Permanent	10.1	Primary Health Sub-Centre	52
Semi-permanent	8.2	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	123
Temporary	81.7	Bus services	190
		Paved approach road	280
		Mud approach road	1,019



District Highlights

- Baudh is the 9th smallest district in terms of size and 2nd smallest in terms of Population in the State.
- Baudh is the 28th urbanized district in the state having about 4.83 per cent of its Population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Baudh is 25th densely populated district in the state.
- Baudh has 11th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 71 uninhabited villages in the district whereas no village is having a population of more than 5,000.
- Sarasara in Baudh Sadar P.S. is the most populated village (3,465) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation.
- Out of each 100 workers in the district 78 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Manamunda police station is having the highest number of villages(317) in the district and Baunsuni Police station is having the lowest number of villages(89) in the district.



BHADRAK DISTRICT

The name of the district Bhadrak is named after the presiding deity “Bhadrakali”, which is too ancient to mention. The earliest inscription about the district, which is traced to be of 3rd century A.D., shows that the present Bhadrakali temple was popularly known as “Parnadevati” at that time.

In ancient period, a greater part of the present Orissa was known as Kalinga, the northern boundary of which was Holy River Ganga. Starting from river Ganga, the entire coastal Orissa and a part of the present coastal Andhra Pradesh till the river Godavari was included in that kingdom. Thus the entire geographical area of Bhadrak was a part of the Kalinga kingdom of ancient times.

Bhadrak is surrounded by Baleshwar district in the north, Kendujhar district in the west, Jajapur and Kendrapara in the south and Bay of Bengal in the east. It was a part of Baleshwar district till 27.03.1993 when it was declared as a district by carrying out the entire Bhadrak subdivision. The district is located between latitude 20^o43 to 21^o13 and longitude 86^o16 to 87^o05 and extends over an area of 2505 sq. km. that covers 1.61 per cent of the total area of the State

and ranks 27th among the districts of Orissa in size.

The district of Bhadrak lies between 20°43'N 22°11' N latitude and 82°39' E to 85°13E longitude. It is bounded on the north by districts of Sundargarh and Jharsuguda, on the south by the districts of Sonapur and Angul, on the east by the districts of Sundargarh and Debagarh and on the west by the districts of Bargarh and Jharsugura. Area of the districts is 2505 sq.km. according to the Census of India, 2001, the population of the district is 1,333,749 comprising 475,122 males and 460,491 females. The percentage of male population is 50.66 and that of females is 49.34 percent. The sex ratio of the population works out to be 974 females per 1000 males and of 0-6 years population is 942. The population density is 532 per sq.km of area. The population growth rate during the decade 1991-2001 is 2.04 averaged annually.

The percentage of population classified as urban is 10.58. The major towns are Bhadrak (M), Basudebpur (NAC) and Dhamanagar (NAC). The number of households spread over rural and urban areas is 238,888 providing an average household size of 6 persons per household.

Religion wise distribution indicates Hindus constitute 93.61 percent, Muslim 6.3 percent and Religion not stated 0.05 percent. The district population is considered by 1.88 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 21.5 percent of Scheduled Castes. The major Tribes enumerated in the district are Kolha (31.94%), Munda etc. (23.47%) and Santal (12.74%) among the total tribal population of the district. Similarly, the castes having highest population are Pan pano(36.77 percent), Gokha(25.39) and Dhoba etc. (12.27) considering the total Scheduled Caste population.

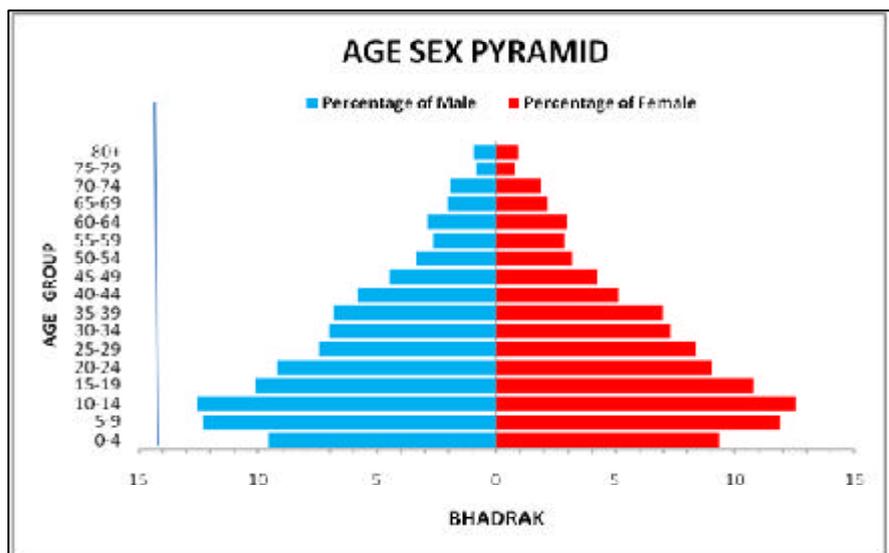
The age composition of a population indicates mainly the past trends of fertility and mortality, although migration plays some roles if it is significant. The population in the age group 0-4 years constitutes 9.44 percent and 5-14 years comprise 24.65 percent. The working age population of 15-59 age group constitute to 57.25 percent and the old age population (including age not stated) constitute 8.66 percent. The old age group needs some attentions for further investigation and supportive action for different schemes.

The literacy rate of the district is 73.86 percent considering 7+ population. The male literacy rate is 84.65 percent and female rate is 62.85 reflecting a major gender difference. The total populations who have got some education constitute 63.19 percent. Of them about 31.33 percent each have studied below Primary or Primary level. Graduate and above constitute 5.57

percent and without level 1.38 percent of the total educated persons. Middle to Higher Secondary is reported by 14.75 percent of the persons indicating some level of education. Work participation rate of the district is 28.87 percent. Of the total workers 78.31 percent are main workers and 21.69 percent are marginal workers. Schemes like NREGS have wider scope on implementation in such districts where 71.13 percent population is non workers.

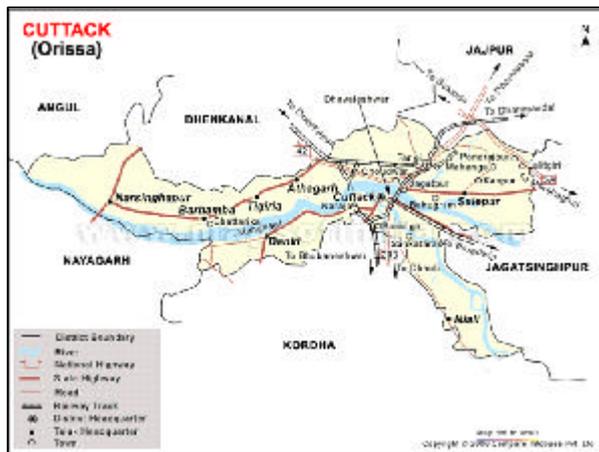
Looking at the housing statistics, it is revealed that only 8.4 percent of households live in permanent, 6.1 percent in semi permanent and 85.6 percent in temporary houses. The district has 5 towns, and 1325 villages of which 1243 villages are inhabited. It is revealed from the census data that cent percent of villages are having drinking water and nearly cent percent have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in 78.28 percent and 54.06 percent have it for domestic purpose and 15.69 percent only for agriculture. Primary Schools are available in 76.75 percent of villages and 44.01 percent have a Middle School. Only 25.58 percent have Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools and 0.8 percent Colleges. Medical facility is available in 16.33 percent of villages which mainly constitutes health sub-centers (12.15 percent). Postal and related facilities are available in 43.2 percent of villages and bus services are 24.7 percent. Paved approach road is available in 33.87 percent and mud approach road is 91.39 percent of villages.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Bhadrak * (09), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,333,749	Number of households	238,888
Males	675,642	Household size (per household)	6
Females	658,107		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	20.47	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	974
Rural	1,192,678	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	942
Urban	141,071		
Scheduled Caste population	286,723	Scheduled Tribe population	25,141
Percentage to total population	21.50	Percentage to total population	1.88
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	842,855	Total	842,855
Males	487,993	Without level	11,595
Females	354,862	Below primary	234,531
Literacy rate		Primary	264,062
Persons	73.86	Middle	124,330
Males	84.65	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	161,403
Females	62.85	Graduate and above	46,921
Workers			
Total workers	385,119	Age groups	
Main workers	301,570	0 - 4 years	125,928
Marginal workers	83,549	5 - 14 years	328,765
Non-workers	948,630	15 - 59 years	763,577
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	115,479
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	105,431	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Gokha	72,793	1.Kolha	8,029
3.Dhoba etc.	35,172	2.Munda etc.	5,900
		3.Santal	3,202
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,248,486	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	83,993	Total inhabited villages	1,243
3.Religion not stated	622	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,243
1.Bhadrak (M)	92,515	Safe Drinking water	1,243
2.Basudebpur (NAC)	30,006	Electricity (Power Supply)	973
3.Dhamanagar (NAC)	18,550	Electricity (domestic)	672
		Electricity (Agriculture)	195
		Primary schools	954
		Middle schools	547
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	318
		Colleges	10
House Type		Medical facility	203
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Primary Health Centres	46
Permanent	8.4	Primary Health Sub-Centres	151
Semi-permanent	6.1	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	537
Temporary	85.6	Bus services	307
		Paved approach road	421
		Mud approach road	1,136



District Highlights

- Bhadrak is the 27th district in terms of size and 13th in terms of population.
- Bhadrak is the 14th urbanized district in the state having about 10.58 per cent of its Population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Bhadrak is 6th densely populated district in the state.
- Bhadrak has 17th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 68 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 10 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- Bideipur in Naikanidihi P.S. is the most populated village with 10,452 population in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 68 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Bansada police station is having the highest number of villages (165) in the district and Agarpada police station is having lowest number of villages (74) in the district.



CUTTACK DISTRICT

Cuttack district is named after the principal town as well as the headquarters of the district of the same name. The word “Cuttack” is an anglicized form of the Sanskrit work ‘Kataka’ that assumes seven different meanings out of which two, namely, the ‘military camp’ and ‘the fort of Capital or the seat of the government protected by the army’, find applicable in this context.

Cuttack, which is one of the oldest cities of India and the capital city of Orissa for almost nine centuries, was built as a military cantonment in 989 AD by the king Nrupa Keshari as stated by the distinguished historian, Sterling. He based his opinion upon the Madalapanji, a chronicle of the Lord Jagannath Temple of Puri. The city, however, attained prominence in the 12th century as the capital of imperial Gangas whose empire stretched from the river Ganga in the north to the river Godavari in the south. This capital town continued to prosper during the rule of the successive dynasties, except for a brief period. After the killing of Mukundadeva by Ramchandra Bhanj who was subsequently defeated & killed by Bayazid the suzerainty of Cuttack passed on to the hands of the Afghans in 1568 AD at first and later to the Mughals.

The district Cuttack forms a part of the Mahanadi delta and extends from $84^{\circ}58'$ to $86^{\circ}20'$

east longitudes and from $20^{\circ}03'$ to $20^{\circ}40'$ north latitudes. It is bounded on the north by Jajapur district, on the east by Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara districts, on the west by Dhenkanal district and on the south by Khordha and Nayagarh districts.

Total geographical area of the undivided Cuttack district was 11,142.00 sq. km as reported by the Surveyor General of India. However, the district was divided into four districts after the 1991 Census. These districts are Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajapur and Cuttack. The area figures of Cuttack district after division is 3932 sq. km and forms 2.53 per cent of the total area of the State and ranks 17th among the districts as far as area is concerned. Presently the district Cuttack is constituted with three sub-divisions, namely, Cuttack Sadar, Athagad and Banki. The district contains a population of 2,341,094 persons as per the 2001 Census and forms 6.36 per cent of the total population of the State. In order of size and population, the district holds seventeenth place and second place among the districts respectively.

Area of the district is 3932 sq.km. According to the Census of India, 2001, the population of the district is 23.4 lakhs. The percentage of male population is 51.59 and that of females is 48.41 percent. The sex ratio of the population works out to be 938 females per 1000 males and of 0-6years population is 939. The population density is 595 per sq.km of area. The

population growth rate during the decade 1991-2001 is 1.4 averaged annually.

The number of households spread over rural and urban areas is 466,326 that providing an average household size of 5 per household.

The percentage of population classified as urban is 27.39. The major towns are Cuttack (M Corp.), Choudwar and Banki (NAC).

Religion wise distribution indicates Hindus constitute 93.95 percent, Christians 0.46 percent and Muslim 5.19 percent. The total district population is contributed by 3.57 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 19.08 percent of Scheduled Castes. The major tribes are Shabar (32.27 percent), Munda etc.(19.09 percent) and Saora etc. (15.85percent) among the total tribal population of the district. Similarly, the castes having highest population are Bauri (22.43 percent), Dewar (19.06 percent) and Pan Pano (17.12 percent) considering the total Scheduled Caste population.

The age composition of a population indicates mainly the past trends of fertility and mortality, although migration plays some roles if it is significant. The population in the age group 0-4 years constitute 8.23 percent and 5-14 years comprise 21.03 percent.

The working age population of 15-59 age group constitute to 60.85 percent and the old age population (including age not stated) comprise 9.9 percent. The old age group needs some attentions and supportive action for different schemes.

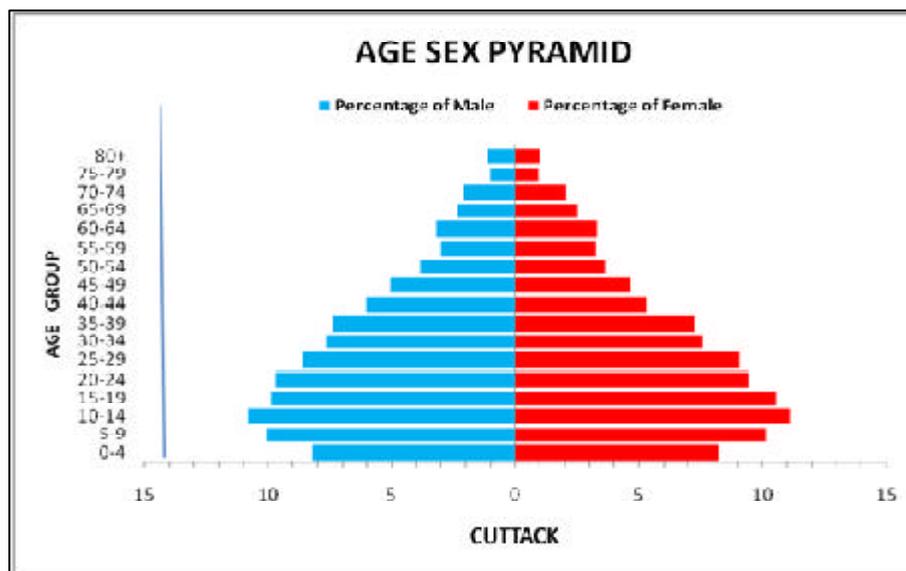
The literacy rate of the district is 76.66 percent considering 7+ population. The male literacy rate is 85.82 percent and female rate is 66.9 reflecting a major gender difference. The total populations who have got some formal education constitute 67.27 percent. Of them about 24.79 percent each have studied below Primary or Primary level. Graduate and above constitute

8.53 percent and without level 1.02 percent of the total educated persons. Middle to Higher Secondary is reported by 15.96 percent of the persons indicating some level of education. Work participation rate of the district is 33.92 percent. Of the total workers 77.31 percent are main workers and 22.69 percent are marginal workers. Schemes like NREGS have wider scope on implementation in such districts where 66.08 percent population is non workers.

Looking at the housing statistics, it is revealed that only 39.9 percent of households live in permanent, 13.2 percent in semi-permanent and 47 percent in temporary houses. The district has 5 towns, and 1325 villages of which 1856 villages are inhabited. It is revealed from the Census data that cent percent of villages are having drinking water and nearly cent percent have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in 94.34 percent and 67.4 percent have it for domestic purpose and 16.1 percent only for agriculture. Primary Schools are available in 77.16 percent of villages and 37.45 percent have a Middle School. Only 22.84 percent have Secondary/Senior Secondary schools and 2.1 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 16.11 percent of villages which mainly constitutes health sub-centers (13.25 percent). Postal and related facilities are available in 36.5 percent of villages and bus services are 31.7 percent. Paved approach road is available in 62.28 percent and Mud approach road is 85.90 percent of villages.

The District good on some development indicators like electricity and education but the road conditions need further improvement as obtained in 2001 but much improvement may be reflected in 2011 census. The low sex ratio is a major demographic concern which may have been contributed by the higher availability of the sophisticated Medical facilities for prenatal digonistic knowledge and consequent undesiarable actions.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Cuttack (12), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	2,341,094	Number of households	466,326
Males	1,207,781	Household size (per household)	5
Females	1,133,313		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	14.00	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	938
Rural	1,699,964	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	939
Urban	641,130		
Scheduled Caste population	446,789	Scheduled Tribe population	83,591
Percentage to total population	19.08	Percentage to total population	3.57
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,574,742	Total	1,574,742
Males	909,527	Without level	16,069
Females	665,215	Below primary	390,398
Literacy rate		Primary	428,041
Persons	76.66	Middle	251,400
Males	85.82	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	354,489
Females	66.90	Graduate and above	134,291
Workers			
Total workers	794,034	Age groups	
Main workers	613,883	0 - 4 years	192,634
Marginal workers	180,151	5 - 14 years	492,299
Non-workers	1,547,060	15 - 59 years	1,424,458
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	231,703
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Bauri	100,215	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	85,162	1.Shabar	26,976
3.Pan Pano	76,509	2.Munda etc.	15,961
		3.Saora etc.	13,246
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	2,199,526	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	121,529	Total inhabited villages	1,856
3.Christians	10,657	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,856
1.Cuttack (M Corp.)	534,654	Safe Drinking water	1,852
2.Choudwar (M)	42,622	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,751
3.Banki (NAC)	15,989	Electricity (domestic)	1,251
		Electricity (Agriculture)	299
		Primary school	1,432
		Middle schools	695
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	424
		College	39
		Medical facility	299
		Primary Health Centre	53
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	246
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	678
		Bus services	589
		Paved approach road	1,156
		Mud approach road	1,594
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	39.9		
Semi-permanent	13.2		
Temporary	47		



District Highlights

- Cuttack is the 17th district in terms of size and the 2nd highest district in terms of population.
- Cuttack is the 4th urbanized district in the state. About 27.39 per cent of its population live in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Cuttack is 3rd densely populated district in the state.
- Cuttack has 28th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 94 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 6 villages have a population of more than 5,000 each.
- Talabasta in Banki P.S. is the most populated village (9,693) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon agriculture. Out of 100 workers in the district 43% are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Salepur police station is having the highest number of villages (278) in the district and Baranga police station is having the lowest number of villages (24) in the district.



DHENKANAL DISTRICT

Dhenkanal, the centrally located land-locked district of the State owes its name to its headquarters town. The district is constituted of two ex-princely states, Dhenkanal and Hindol. So, the history of the district is synonymous to these ex-states.

The district originally consisted of five ex-estates and Angul sub-division. The latter was primarily state prior to 1848, when its last ruler Somanath Singh Jagadev was deposed by the East India Company for alleged in sub-ordination. Under the direct rule of the British, Angul was administered by the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals. The Laws and Regulations of the Mogulbandi areas were not followed here and in their place special laws were framed for Angul only. In 1855, the Raja of Boudh was compelled to surrender a part of his territory known as Khondmals as he was unable to enforce effective control over that land. The Khondmal area was also placed under the administration of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1891, Anugul and Khondmals were constituted into Angul district, with its headquarters at Anugul. The amalgamation of these two tracts, each forming a sub-division continued up to 1936, when the new province of Orissa was created. That year, Angul sub-division was constituted into a district under the Angul Laws and Regulations Act, 1936. On 1st January, 1948 all the feudatory states of Orissa

except Mayurbhanj acceded to the India Union and formed part of the province of Orissa. New districts were created with effect from that day and the district of Dhenkanal thus came into being, consisting of the ex-states areas of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Talcher, Athmallik, Palalahada and Rairakhol. Later on for administrative convenience the Rairakhol ex-estate was transferred to Sambalpur district with effect from 26th October 1949. Two villages namely Kabatabandha and Goliamuhanpatana were transferred to Cuttack district in 1964. Dhenkanal and Angul were two separate districts with one composite office located at Dhenkanal. The collector of Dhenkanal was the ex-officio collector of Angul. The status of Angul as a district was changed to that of a sub-division of Dhenkanal district since 15th September 1967 by the Angul Laws and Regulation (repeal) Act, 1967.

Again on 2.10.1992 the Government of Orissa divided the erstwhile Dhenkanal district into two districts, namely, Dhenkanal and Angul. The present Dhenkanal district constituted with three sub-divisions i.e. Dhenkanal, Hindol and Kamakshyanagar leaving apart the other four sub-divisions i.e. Angul, Talcher, Palalahada and Athmallik, forming the Angul district.

Dhenkanal district lies between 20°29' N to 21° 26' N latitude and between 85°07' E to 86°12' E longitude. Dhenkanal district is bounded on the north by Kendujhar district and in the south by Nayagarh district. In the east lies Jajapur district and in the west Anugul district. The river Brahmani

flows in the west of the district as a boundary to Anugul district and then flows within the district bisecting it into two parts. The Valley of Brahmani River comprises major northern part of Dhenkanal Sub-Division and southern part of Kamakyanagar Sub-Division. The general slope of the district is from west to east and north to south. The countryside is mostly undulating and contains a large number of villages within the fertile valley of the river.

The area of the district is 4452 Sq.Km., which is 2.86 % of the total area of the State occupying 15th rank among the 30 districts of the State.

The present district of Dhenkanal is carved out of the erstwhile Sambalpur district. It was a princely state before being included in Sambalpur district and has immense contribution to Oriya literature and pioneered development in some of the sectors like water supply.

The population size of the State as per 2001 census is 10 lakhs, of which 50.99 percent are males and 49.01 percent females indicating male advantage which is also reflected in another indicator i.e. sex ratio (females per 1000 males) being 961. The sex ratio for 0-6 years is 925 indicating increasing females being disadvantaged. The age distribution of population indicate 9.14 percent in 0-4 years and 22.64 percent in 5-14 years. The working age group of 15-59 constitute 59.29 percent and 60+ and ANS group constitute 8.94 indicating onset of the phenomenon of aging or higher non reporting of ages. The household size of this district is 5. Population density is 240, the area being 4452 sq/km. The population growth rate during 1991-2001, averaged annually, is 12.46.

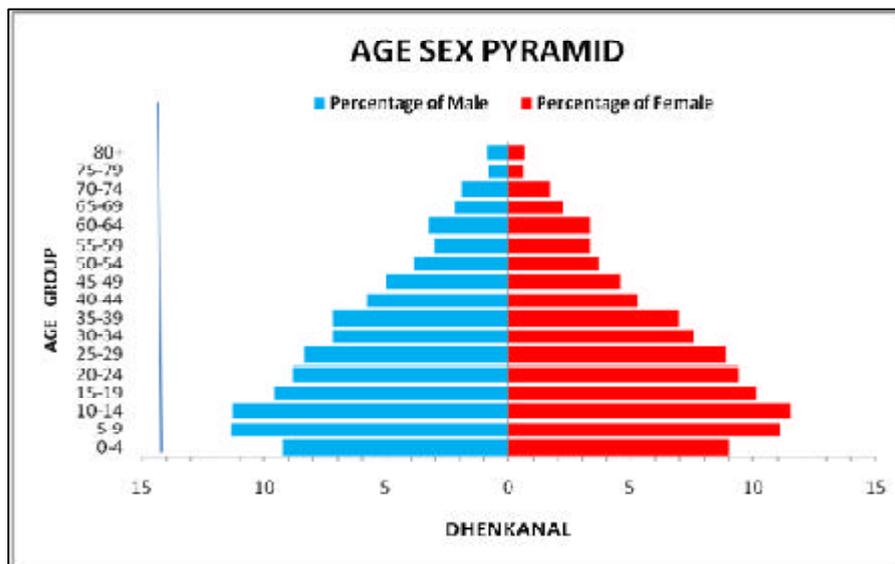
The percentage of population classified as urban is only 8.71 percent Dhenkanal town being the only urban area. The Scheduled Caste population of the district is 18.49 percent and the Scheduled Tribes constitute 12.79 percent. The major S.C. group of the district according to

percentage of total S.C population are Pan Pano (53.05 percent), Haddi etc.(8.94 percent), and Dewar(14.99 percent) and similarly the major Tribes are Shabar(28.35 percent), Saora etc.(14.42 percent), and Munda etc.(12.53 percent). Hindus constitute 99.44 percent of the population, Christians 0.04 percent and Muslims only 0.39 percent.

The Literacy rate of the district is 69.42 percent. Male literacy being 80.57 and female literacy is 57.89 percent. Among the population who have attained some educational level, it is observed that they are distributed as Below Primary (32.33 percent), Primary (29.95 percent), Middle (13.7 percent) and without level (2.06 percent). Graduation and above are achieved by only 4.9 percent and Higher Secondary/Matriculation by 17.06 percent of population. The work participation rate is 33.42 percent. Of the workers 73.45 percent main workers and 26.55 are marginal workers.

The district has 3 towns and 1215 number of villages of which 1076 number of inhabited villages. Of the total 222,023 households 26.8 percent are occupying permanent houses, 66.3 percent temporary houses and 6.9 percent semi-permanent houses. Out of the inhabited villages almost all villages (99.35 percent) have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in 82.25 percent of villages but only 11.34 percent villages put it to agricultural use. Primary schools available in 76.30 percent, Middle school in 40.06 percent of villages. Secondary school are located in 25.74 percent and colleges in 2.14 percent of villages. Medical facility is available in 16.45 percent of villages and post, telegraph etc in 44.98 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 29.18 percent. Paved approach road in 38.48 percent and mud approach road in 89.78 percent of villages. The population growth rate being high compared to the state and the low sex ratio as young ages is major demographic concern.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Dhenkanal (14), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,066,878	Number of households	222,023
Males	544,001	Household size (per household)	5
Females	522,877		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	12.46	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	961
Rural	973,964	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	925
Urban	92,914		
Scheduled Caste population	97,280	Scheduled Tribe population	36,501
Percentage to total population	18.49	Percentage to total population	12.79
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	39,363	Total	639,363
Males	77,237	Without level	13,220
Females	62,126	Below primary	206,700
Literacy rate		Primary	191,465
Persons	69.42	Middle	87,602
Males	80.57	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	109,048
Females	57.89	Graduate and above	31,348
Workers			
Total workers	56,513	Age groups	
Main workers	61,875	0 - 4 years	97,462
Marginal workers	94,638	5 - 14 years	241,556
Non-workers	10,365	15 - 59 years	632,513
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	95,347
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	104,650	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	29,568	1.Shabar	38,695
3.Haddi etc.	17,638	2.Saora etc.	19,677
		3.Munda etc.	17,100
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,060,943	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	4,177	Total inhabited villages	1,076
3.Christians	468	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Dhenkanal (M)	57,677	Drinking water facilities	1,075
2.Bhuban (NAC)	20,234	Safe Drinking water	1,069
3.Kamakshyanagar (NAC)	15,003	Electricity (Power Supply)	885
		Electricity (domestic)	699
		Electricity (Agriculture)	122
		Primary school	821
		Middle schools	431
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	277
		College	23
		Medical facility	177
		Primary Health Centre	35
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	144
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	484
		Bus services	314
		Paved approach road	414
		Mud approach road	966
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	26.8		
Semi-permanent	6.9		
Temporary	66.3		



District Highlights

- Dhenkanal is the 15th district in terms of size and 17th in terms of population.
- Dhenkanal is the 17 urbanized district in the state having about 8.71 per cent of its population lives in the urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population lives in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Dhenkanal is 11th densely populated district in the state.
- Dhenkanal ranks 23rd in terms of sex-ratio in the state.
- There are only 139 uninhabited villages in the district and 8 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- Rasol, a P.S. hqrs., is the most populated village (7,142) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 60 are engaged in Agricultural sector.
- Dhenkanal Sadar police station is having the highest number of villages (235) and Hindol police stations is having the lowest number of villages (55) in the district.



DEBAGARH DISTRICT

So far as archives available, Bamara was under the rule of 'Mathara Royal Family' in the second half of 10th century A.D. The kings of this family were very powerful, who ruled over Kalinga extending from the Mahanadi river in the north to the Krishna river in the south. The scions of this dynasty were found to be the ruler of Bamanda Dandapat under Lordship of the Somavamsi monarchs of Kosala. A copper plate inscription found from the village Kudopalli in Sambalpur reveals that Rankapunja, son of Boda was ruling over Bamanda in the 13th regal year of his overlord Bhima Ratha. Kalachuris of Ratanpur vanquished the Matharas early in the 11th century A.D. after the decline of Somavamsis. After them during 12th century A.D. the 'Gangas' of Utkal occupied the region and reigned over till the arrival of the Britishers.

The district Debagarh is situated in the north-west portion of Orissa being surrounded by Sundargarh district (north), Angul district (east & west) and Sambalpur district (south-west). It was named as 'Debagarh' from 'Debagan' the

regal abode of 'Deb's of Ganga dynasty, the rulers of ex-state of Bamara, who accepted its suitability as a Capital Headquarters. Later on, it became the sub-divisional headquarters of Debagarh Sub-division being a part of un-divided Sambalpur district on 1.1.1948. It got its identity and entity of a separate district due to re-organization of districts of Orissa in 1993.

Debagarh District is located 280 km away from state hqrs Bhubaneswar and 95 km from Sambalpur city, the principal centre of western Orissa, being situated at north-west portion of the State. It lies between 21°08'N to 21°43'N latitude and 84°25'E to 85°13'E longitude approximately with an area of 2,940 sq. km.

The present district of Debagarh is carved out of the erstwhile Sambalpur district. It was a princely state before being included in Sambalpur district and has immense contribution to Oriya literature and pioneered development in some of the sectors like water supply.

The population size of the State as per 2001 census is 2.74 lakhs of which 50.49 percent are males and 49.51 percent females indicating male advantage which is also reflected in another

indicator i.e. sex ratio (females per 1000 males) being 980. The sex ratio for 0-6 years is 956 indicating increasing females being disadvantaged. The age distribution of population indicates 10.75 percent in 0-4 years and 23.85 percent in 5-14 years. The working age group of 15-59 constitute 57.54 percent and 60+ and ANS group constitute 8.1 indicating onset of the phenomenon of aging or higher non-reporting of ages. The household size of this district is 5. Population density is 93, the area being 2940 sq.km. The population growth rate during 1991-2001, averaged annually, is 1.72.

The percentage of population classified as urban is only 7.53 percent, Debagarh town being the only urban area. The Scheduled Caste population of the district 15.37 percent and the Scheduled Tribes constitute 33.6 percent. The major S.C. group of the district according to percentage of total S.C population are Pan Pano (49.19 percent), Dhoba (14.47 percent), and Dewar(7.38 percent) and similarly the major Tribes are Kisan(26.42 percent), Munda etc.(17.81 percent), and Gond etc.(15.68 percent). Hindus constitute 95.42 percent of the population, Christians 4.09 percent and Muslims only 0.38 percent.

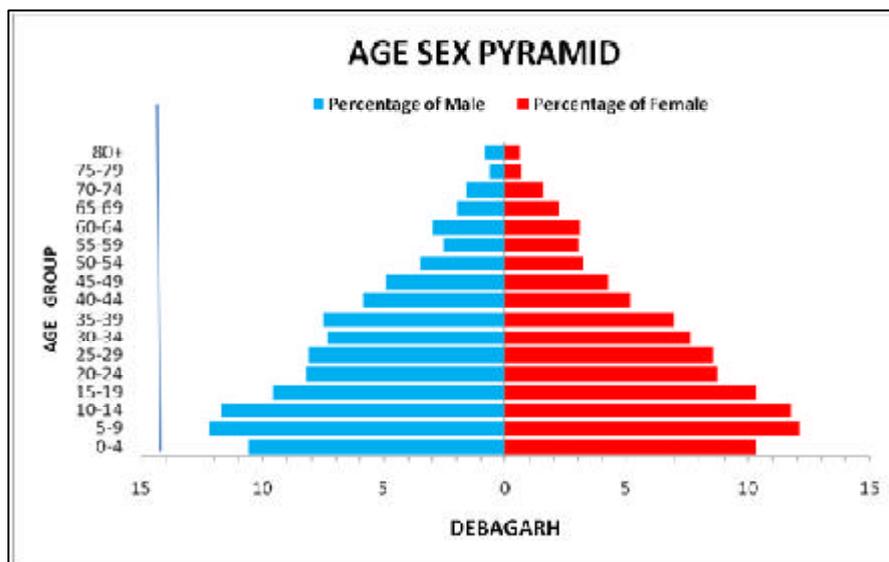
The Literacy rate of the district is 60.36 percent. Male literacy being 73.33 and female literacy is 47.18 percent. Among the population who have attained some educational level, it is observed that they are distributed as Below Primary (30.21 percent), Primary (33.25

percent), Middle (12.7 percent) and without level (1.43 percent). Graduation and above are achieved by only 4.31 percent and Higher Secondary/Matriculation by 18.05 percent of population. The work participation rate is 46.06 percent. Of the workers 55.32 percent main workers and 44.68 are marginal workers.

The district has one town and 875 number of villages of which 711 number of inhabited villages. Of the total 58324 households 34.7 percent are occupying permanent houses, 41.6 percent temporary houses and 34.7 percent semi-permanent houses. Out of the inhabited villages almost all villages (99.3 percent) have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in 43.18 percent of villages but only 7.3 percent villages put it to agricultural use. Primary schools available in 68.5 percent, Middle school in 25.04 percent of villages. Secondary school are located in 11.4 percent and colleges in 1.4 percent of villages. Medical facility is available in 5.77 percent of villages and post, telegraph etc in 23.9 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 34.88 percent. Paved approach road in 58.9 percent and mud approach road in 89 percent villages.

The population growth rate being high compared to the state and the low sex ratio as young ages is major demographic concern. Lot more need to be improved on developmental indicators like education, health, electricity and improved road types.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Debagarh * (04), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	274,108	Number of households	58,324
Males	138,408	Household size (per household)	5
Females	135,700		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.02	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	980
Rural	254,012	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	956
Urban	20,096		
Scheduled Caste population	42,117	Scheduled Tribe population	92,103
Percentage to total population	15.37	Percentage to total population	33.60
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	139,877	Total	139,877
Males	85,620	Without level	2,016
Females	54,257	Below primary	42,254
Literacy rate		Primary	46,515
Persons	60.36	Middle	17,816
Males	73.33	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	25,246
Females	47.18	Graduate and above	6,030
Workers			
Total workers	126,260	Age groups	
Main workers	69,848	0 - 4 years	28,645
Marginal workers	56,412	5 - 14 years	65,367
Non-workers	147,848	15 - 59 years	157,710
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	22,386
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	20,717	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dhoba etc.	6,096	1.Kisan	24,337
3.Dewar	3,109	2.Munda etc.	16,407
		3.Gond etc.	14,445
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	261,544	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	11,216	Total inhabited villages	711
3.Muslims	1,055	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Debagarh (M)	20,096	Drinking water facilities	711
		Safe Drinking water	706
		Electricity (Power Supply)	307
		Electricity (domestic)	267
		Electricity (Agriculture)	52
		Primary school	487
		Middle schools	178
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	83
		College	10
		Medical facility	41
		Primary Health Centre	9
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	34
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	170
		Bus services	248
		Paved approach road	419
		Mud approach road	633
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	34.7		
Semi-permanent	23.7		
Temporary	41.6		



District Highlights

- Debagarh is the 23rd district in terms of size and 30th in terms of population, thus the smallest district in terms of population in the State.
- Debagarh is the 21st urbanized district in the state having about 7.33 per cent of its population living in urban areas against about 14.99 per cent of state's population in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Debagarh is the 28th densely populated district in the state.
- Debagarh has 13th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 164 uninhabited villages in the district whereas not a single village is having a population of more than 5000.
- Tinkbir in Reamal P.S. is the most populated village having 3,962 population in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 78 are engaged in agriculture-sector.
- Reamal police station has the highest number of villages (251) in the district and Barkot police station has the lowest number of villages (187) in the district.

age not stated group together constitute **6.71** percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has **10.19** percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Parlakhemundi(M), Kashinagara (NAC) having **43,097, 9,791** in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (**65.78** percent), Christian (**33.47** percent), Buddhists (**0.38**) indicating although Hindu predominance is there Christians are a major discernible group. The scheduled caste population of the district constitute **7.50** percent and among them the major caste groups are Pan Pano (**32.11** percent), Dhoba (**14.01 percent**) and Mala etc. (**9.49** percent). The scheduled tribes account for **50.78** percent population of the district and Khond (**14.86** percent) Saora etc. (**32.21** percent) and Shabar (**50.84** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

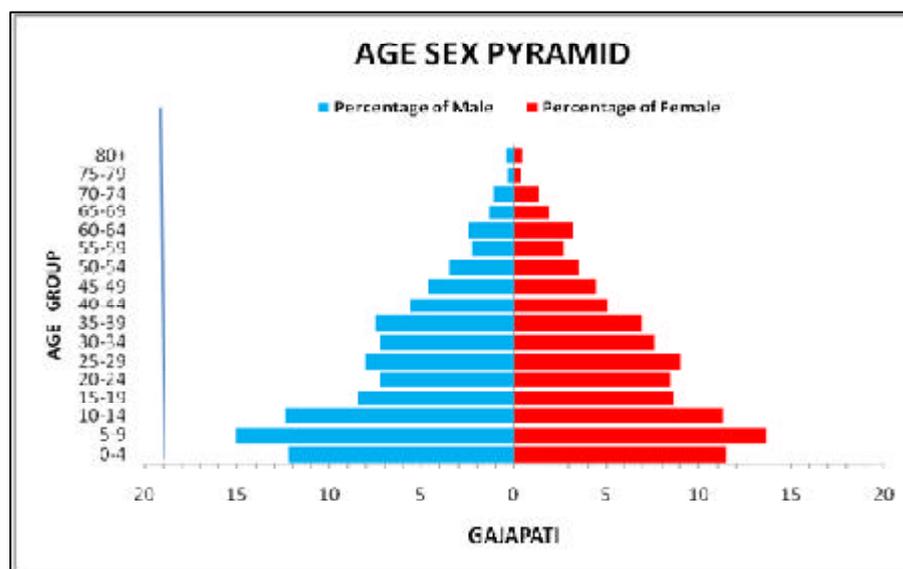
The district has **1.75** lakhs literates of which **1.13** lakhs are males and **0.61** lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be **41.26** percent, the male literacy rate being **54.71** percent and female rate **28.42** indicating substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate degree and above constitute **3.94** percent and those indicating no educational level are only **4.34** percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are **15.52** percent. Below primary group are **32.63** percent and those having primary and middle education are **31.25** and **12.31** percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district **2.75** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of

53.11 percent. Of the workers **65.32** percent are main workers and **34.68** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **1.11** lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is **5** per household. Of the households **26.9** percent are occupying permanent houses, **15.9** percent semi permanent houses and **57.2 percent** temporary houses. The rural household are spread over **1512** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in **100** percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is **94.11** percent. Electric power supply is available in **48.88** percent of villages. **38.16** percent have it for domestic purposes and only **7.08** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **59.19** percent have primary schools, **8.33** percent middle school and **3.9** have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **0.4** percent villages have colleges and **7.8** percent have medical facility. Post, telegraph and telephone facilities are available in **11.5** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **17.13** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **27.71** percent of villages and **61.24** percent villages have mud approach roads.

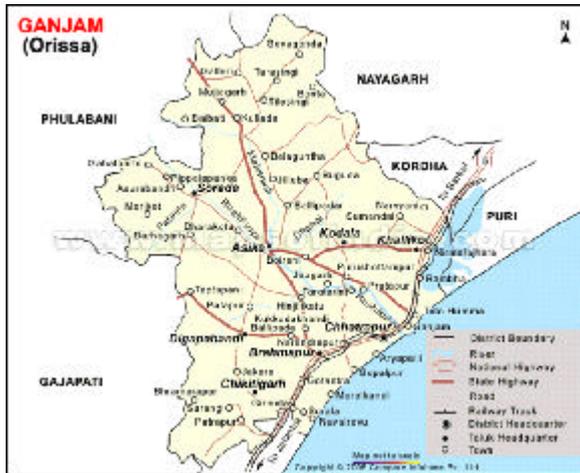
The district of Gajapati was among the new districts formed in 1993. It has substantial percentage population which are Backward particularly Scheduled Tribes. Overall sex ratio is advantageous for females but female disadvantage is growing as is indicated by the sex ratio at younger ages and this needs immediate attention. The district suffers from educational under development and also major deficiency in road infrastructure and electricity supply. These aspects need focus to improve the condition of the district and upliftment of its people.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Gajapati * (20), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	518,837	Number of households	111,405
Males	255,423	Household size (per household)	5
Females	263,414		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	14.02	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,031
Rural	465,949	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	964
Urban	52,888		
Scheduled Caste population	38,928	Scheduled Tribe population	263,476
Percentage to total population	7.50	Percentage to total population	50.78
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	175,850	Total	175,850
Males	113,924	Without level	7,640
Females	61,926	Below primary	57,387
Literacy rate		Primary	54,959
Persons	41.26	Middle	21,643
Males	54.71	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	27,286
Females	28.42	Graduate and above	6,935
Workers			
Total workers	275,534	Age groups	
Main workers	179,992	0 - 4 years	61,359
Marginal workers	95,542	5 - 14 years	135,799
Non-workers	243,303	15 - 59 years	286,870
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	34,809
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	12,501	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dhoba etc.	5,453	1.Shabar	133,953
3.Mala etc.	3,693	2.Saora etc.	84,856
		3.Khond etc.	39,164
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	341,308	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	173,663	Total inhabited villages	1,512
3.Buddhists	1,972	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,512
1.Parlakhemundi (M)	43,097	Safe Drinking water	1,423
2.Kashinagara (NAC)	9,791	Electricity (Power Supply)	739
		Electricity (domestic)	577
		Electricity (Agriculture)	107
		Primary school	895
		Middle schools	126
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	59
		College	7
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	118
Permanent	26.9	Primary Health Centre	22
Semi-permanent	15.9	Primary Health Sub-Centre	108
Temporary	57.2	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	174
		Bus services	259
		Paved approach road	419
		Mud approach road	926



District Highlights

- Gajapati is the 16th district in terms of size and 26th in terms of population among 30 districts of state.
- Gajapati is the 15th urbanized district in the state having about 10.19 percent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Gajapati is 26th densely populated district in the state.
- Gajapati has first rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 107 uninhabited villages in the district and not a single one village has a population of more than 5,000.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 78 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- R.Udaygiri police station is having the highest number of villages (302) in the district and Kashinagara police station is having lowest number of villages (86) in the district.



GANJAM DISTRICT

Resident of Ganjam on whom the administration was conferred. He was the first British administrator of Ganjam. The Ganjam collectorate was established in 1794. Of course the hilly areas of Ganjam and Visakhapatanam districts were excluded from the jurisdiction of the civil court and placed under the control of the Political Agent of the Governor in 1839. However during the 2nd half of 19th century, the British rule was consolidated in Ganjam.

In the ancient past the present district Ganjam was part of Khinjili Mandal of the Kangoda Kingdom. At another point of time this area also formed a part of ancient Kalinga which is confirmed not only by the famous Ain-i-Akhabari but also by the rock edicts of Ashoka, the Great inscribed on a hill-Khapingala at Jaugada on the bank of the river Rushikulya. In 261 B.C. emperor Ashoka conquered the whole of Kalinga fighting a fierce battle near Dhauligiri and as a consequence the present Ganjam area formed a part of his kingdom. In the middle of 4th century A.D. the areas were under the control of Gupta kings. It continued to be ruled by Bhoumkars in the 8th century A.D. and about the 10th century A.D. a new Bhanja dynasty came to power in Ghumusar the capital of which was at Russelkunda (presently Bhanjanagar). Subsequently the areas of Ganjam district remained under the domains of later Gangas and Gajapati kings. However the Marathas extended their supremacy over these areas about the year 1740. In 1753 the Nizam of Hyderabad Salabat Jung gave away northern districts of his empire including Ganjam area to "French" as "Jagir". By virtue of a deed between Nizam of Hyderabad and East India Company on 12th Nov 1766, the British extended their virtual power over Ganjam including Chicacole Circar (Srikakulam division). In December of the same year Edward Cotsford was appointed as

Broadly, this district is divided into two divisions- (a) the coastal plains in the east and (b) the table land in the west. The plain area lies between Eastern Ghat and the Bay of Bengal. This area contains fertile lands. The east and north frontiers of coastal plains are covered with thick forests, mostly containing Sal wood. Towards the centre and south it is hilly with beautiful well-watered and fertile valleys extending towards the sea. The south eastern portion is fertile and contains vast multi cropped areas, well served by major and minor irrigation projects. The extreme south-east is occupied by a portion of Chilika lake, the largest fresh/saline water lake of Asia, its immediate vicinity being good for fishery and salt manufacture.

The new district of Ganjam is constituted by 19 towns including census town and 3212 villages spread over 8 C.D blocks. It has 31.6 lakh population of which males constitute 50.05 percent and females 49.95 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 1.6 annually.

The area of the district is 8206 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 385. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be 998 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 939 indicating relatively higher deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 9.95 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 24.4 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 56.8 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 8.85 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 17.6 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Brahmapur (M), Hinjilicut (N.A.C) and Asika (N.A.C) township having 3 lakhs, 21 thousand and about 20 thousand in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (91.11 percent), Muslim (0.34 percent) and Christian (0.47 percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 18.57 percent and among them the major caste groups are Bauri (20.87 percent), Dhoba etc. (20.47 percent) and Dewar (14.01 percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for 2.88 percent population of the district and Khond etc. (49.33 percent), Shabar (25.46 percent) and Saora (14.37 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

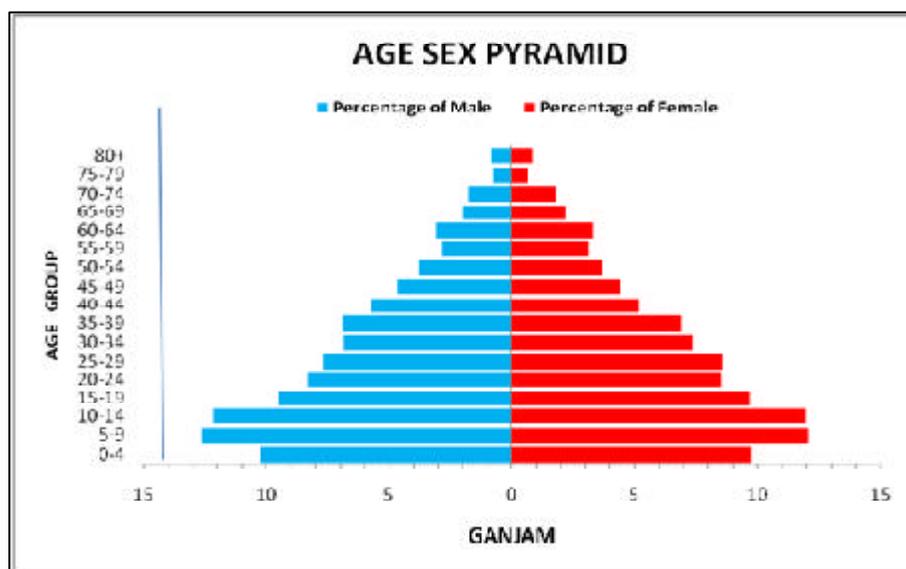
The district has 16.3 lakh literates of which 10 lakh are males and 6.2 lakh are females. The total literacy rate works out to be 51.63 percent, the male literacy rate being 61.63 percent and female rate 38.62 indicating substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with greater degree and above constitute 4.7 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 3.41 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education is

16.54 percent. Below primary group are 32.01 percent and those having primary and middle education are 32.01 and 11.72 percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district 13.05 lakh which accounts for a work participation rate of 41.32 percent. Of the workers 62.77 percent are main workers and 37.23 percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about 6.4 lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is 5 per household. Of the household 51 percent are occupying permanent houses, 10.6% semi permanent houses & 38.3 % temporary houses. The rural household are spread over 2812 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in 99.6 percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is 97.37 percent. Electric power supply is available in 77.41 percent of villages. 55.19 percent have it for domestic purposes and only 15.04 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 75.71 percent have primary schools, 26.06 percent middle schools and 14.36 have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only 0.46 percent has colleges in the villages and 17 percent have medical facility. Post, telegraph and telephone facilities are available in 32.78 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 33.17 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 41.36 percent of villages and 74.78 percent villages have mud approach roads.

Mention of Ganjam district is found in pre independence census but the present district of Ganjam was formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base in recent decades. It has substantial population which are Backward as indicated by S.C & S.T. percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern particularly in age group 0-6 years. The work participation rate still needs improvement keeping in view the recent industrialisation process. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and sustainable development.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Ganjam (19), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	3,160,635	Number of households	644,919
Males	1,581,986	Household size (per household)	5
Females	1,578,649		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	16.01	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	998
Rural	2,604,276	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	939
Urban	556,359		
Scheduled Caste population	586,798	Scheduled Tribe population	90,919
Percentage to total population	18.57	Percentage to total population	2.88
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,631,722	Total	1,631,722
Males	1,005,585	Without level	55,794
Females	626,137	Below primary	515,568
Literacy rate		Primary	522,328
Persons	60.77	Middle	191,227
Males	75.22	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	269,998
Females	46.44	Graduate and above	76,807
Workers			
Total workers	1,305,932	Age groups	
Main workers	819,726	0 - 4 years	314,793
Marginal workers	486,206	5 - 14 years	771,398
Non-workers	1,854,703	15 - 59 years	1,795,114
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	279,330
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1. Bauri	122,475	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2. Dhoba etc.	120,170	1. Khond etc.	44,850
3. Dewar	82,234	2. Shabar	23,150
		3. Saora etc.	13,068
Religions (Largest three)			
1. Hindus	3,132,628	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2. Christians	14,818	Total inhabited villages	2,812
3. Muslims	10,910	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1. Brahmapur (M)	307,792	Drinking water facilities	2,801
2. Hinjilicut (NAC)	21,347	Safe Drinking water	2,738
3. Asika (NAC)	20,739	Electricity (Power Supply)	2,177
		Electricity (domestic)	1,552
		Electricity (Agriculture)	423
		Primary school	2,129
		Middle schools	733
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	404
		College	13
		Medical facility	478
		Primary Health Centre	87
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	397
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	922
		Bus services	933
		Paved approach road	1,163
		Mud approach road	2,103
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	51		
Semi-permanent	10.6		
Temporary	38.3		



District Highlights

- Ganjam is the 5th biggest district in terms of size and first in terms of population.
- Ganjam is the 6th urbanized district in the state having about 17.60 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Ganjam is 9th densely populated district in the state.
- Ganjam has 8th rank in terms of sex-ratio in the state.
- There are only 400 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 40 villages have a population of more than 5,000.
- Lochapada in Berhampur Sadar P.S. is the most populated village (9,240) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 63 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Jarada police station has the highest number of villages (246) in the district and Gopalpur police station has the lowest number of villages (27) in the district.



JAGATSINGHPUR DISTRICT

jungle. The second tract covers fertile plain land. The soil is of alluvial type.

Jagatsinghpur district was carved out from the undivided district of Cuttack vide Gazette Notification No.DRC-44/93R-14218 dated 27.3.1993 of Government of Orissa. Jagatsinghpur became a sub-division of Cuttack district in the year 1965 and was declared a district in the year 1993 catering to the needs of the area. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the undivided Cuttack district sharing the fertile land and the most important natural port, Paradip of the eastern coast.

Jagatsinghpur district is one of the coastal districts of Orissa and lies between 19°58' and 20°23' N. latitude and between 86°30' and 86°45' E. longitudes. The district is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Kendrapara district in the north, Cuttack district in the west and Puri district in the south. The area of the district is 1,668 sq.kilometers and accounts for 1.07 percent of the total area of the state. The district comprises two distinct tracts, the first being marshy and swampy strips along with the coast covered with wild growth of reeds and tropical

The district of Jagatsinghpur is one of the new created districts carved out of the old Cuttack district. It has a population of 10 lakh of which **50.95** percent are males and **49.05** percent females. The area of the district is **1668** sq. Km and thus density is **634** per sq.km. The population growth is **1.31** annually averaged over the decade of **1991-2001**. Urban population of the district constitute **9.88** percent of total population. The Scheduled Caste population is **21.05** percent of total population and major caste group are Bauri (**32.89**), Kandra etc. (**20.73**) and Dewar (**18.06** percent) among the Scheduled Castes. Similarly the Scheduled Tribe population is **0.82** percent of total and major Tribes groups are Santal (**29.63** percent), Munda etc (**22.07** percent) and Kolha(**13.25** percent) of the total tribal population. Hindu population constitute **95.96** percent of total, Muslims (**3.84** percent) but Christians (**0.11** percent) are a very insignificant group. The main towns of the district are Paradip (NAC) (**73,625**), Jagatsinghpur (NAC), (**30,824**).

The sex ratio for the population as a whole is **963** females per **1000** males and that of

0-6 years 925 females per 1000 males. The age distribution reflects 0-4 years' age group constitute **7.82** percent and the old age group (60+ and ANS) is **10.89** percent. The working age population (**15-59** years) are **60.07** percent of total population. Total workers constitute 31.20 percent of the total population. Of the workers **75.07** percent are main workers and **24.93** percent marginal workers. The total literacy rate is **79.08** percent of that male is **88.55** percent and female literacy rate is **69.28**. Looking at education levels attained, of the literates **1.16** percent are without any level. Below primary levels constitute **23.82**, Primary **28.49** percent and Middle group **14.53** percent. Those having Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma are **26.22** percent and Graduate and above group **5.78** percent.

The district has **2.21** lakh of households and the average household size is **5** persons per household. Permanent houses are occupied only by **25.4** percent of households, **67** percent houses occupied are Temporary and **7.6** percent Semi-permanent houses.

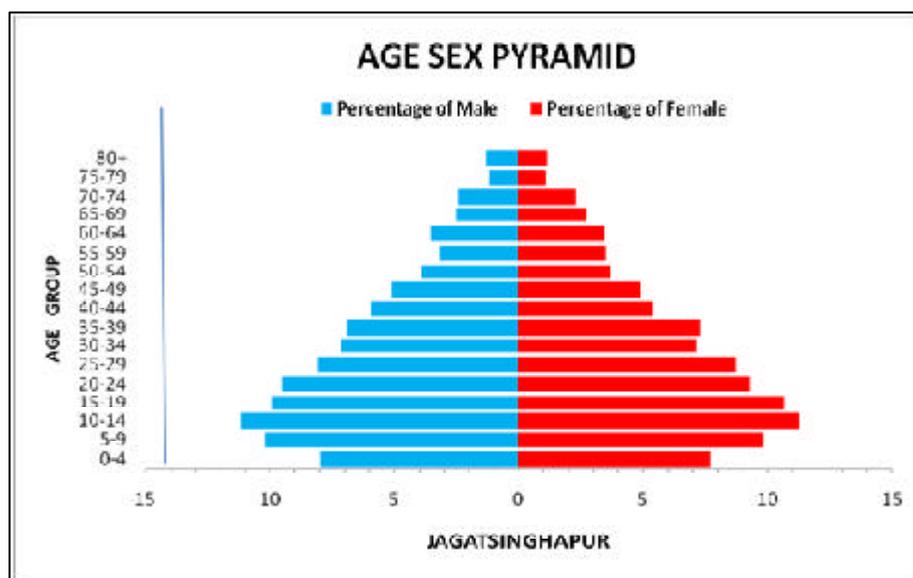
Total number of villages of the district are **1288** of which **1227** villages are inhabited. The numbers of towns are **2**. Of the villages **99.92** percent the villages have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in **89.08** percent villages. Of the villages **80.68** percent use it for domestic purposes and **15.48** percent put it for

agricultural use. Primary Schools are available in **73.76** villages but only **37.9** percent have a Middle School and **23.88** percent have a Secondary/Senior Secondary School, colleges available only in **2.36** percent of villages. Communication facilities like post and telegraph etc. available in **59.17** percent of villages. Medical facility is available in **14.18** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **23.55** percent of villages but **56.32** percent villages have paved approach road and **88.59** percent mud approach road.

Demographically the concern for the district is low growth rate compared to the state. Adverse sex ratio for females is yet another area of major concern particularly in age group of 0-6. This might suggest sex selective mortality or increase rate of abortion after prenatal diagnosis of sex. Possible vulnerability of the fair sex during the period of natural calamities like cyclones, also may not be ruled out. The age structure of the population of the district suggests the district is in the process of aging of population and this aspect needs attention to improve old age care.

Infrastructure wise the district seems to have developed relative to other districts, in respect of drinking water, Electricity, Education and Health facilities. The road condition particularly approached road to villages need major improvement. The district being one of the enlightened district would be able to take care of itself with the help of its active political climate.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Jagatsinghapur * (11), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,057,629	Number of households	221,783
Males	538,881	Household size (per household)	5
Females	518,748		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	13.15	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	963
Rural	953,180	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	925
Urban	104,449		
Scheduled Caste population	222,634	Scheduled Tribe population	8,640
Percentage to total population	21.05	Percentage to total population	0.82
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	737,848	Total	737,848
Males	419,922	Without level	8,564
Females	317,926	Below primary	175,753
Literacy rate		Primary	210,226
Persons	79.08	Middle	107,179
Males	88.55	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	193,478
Females	69.28	Graduate and above	42,623
Workers			
Total workers	329,973	Age groups	
Main workers	247,726	0 - 4 years	82,720
Marginal workers	82,247	5 - 14 years	224,376
Non-workers	727,656	15 - 59 years	635,351
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	115,182
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Bauri	73,218	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Kandra etc.	46,159	1.Santal	2,560
3.Dewar	40,218	2.Munda etc.	1,907
		3.Kolha	1,145
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,014,872	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	40,586	Total inhabited villages	1,227
3.Christians	1,119	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Paradip (NAC)	73,625	Drinking water facilities	1,227
2.Jagatsinghapur (NAC)	30,824	Safe Drinking water	1,226
		Electricity (Power Supply)	1,093
		Electricity (domestic)	990
		Electricity (Agriculture)	190
		Primary school	905
		Middle schools	465
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	293
		College	29
		Medical facility	174
		Primary Health Centre	39
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	154
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	726
		Bus services	289
		Paved approach road	691
		Mud approach road	1,087
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	25.4		
Semi-permanent	7.6		
Temporary	67		



District Highlights

- Jagatsinghapur is the smallest district in terms of size and 18th in terms of population.
- Jagatsinghapur is the 16th urbanized district in the state. About 9.88 per cent of its population live in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Jagatsinghapur is the 2nd densely populated district in the state.
- Jagatsinghapur occupies 22nd rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 61 uninhabited villages in the district of which only 2 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Krushnanandapur in Tirtol P.S. is the most populated village, having 8,574 population, in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district about 55% are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Jagatsinghapur police station is having the highest number of villages (319) in the district and Paradip police station is having the lowest number of villages (39) in the district.



JAJPUR DISTRICT

Jajpur district is located in the eastern region of the state. It was a sub-division of the erstwhile Cuttack district and was formed as a separate district vide Notification No.DRC-44/93-14218 dated 27.03.93 of Government of Orissa. Jajpur is the headquarters town of the district and abounds in many relics of the past. It is a place of pilgrimage and is popularly known as “Birajakshetra”. Goddess Biraja is the presiding deity of the town as well as of the district.

Jajpur was the ancient capital of Orissa under the Bhaumakar kings and was famous for centuries as Jajanagar and finds its place in the travelogue of the Chinese traveler Huen Tsang as a flourishing city of trade and commerce in the 7th century A.D. This place has its unique importance in India as Navigaya Kshetra where Pinda is offered for the salvation of the ancestors. Otherwise known as Baitarani Tirtha, Jajpur is highly acclaimed in many scriptures of our country. The shrines of “Sweta-Varah” (the white bear incarnation of Lord Bishnu) and “Sapta Matruka” (the seven mothers) along with numerous shrines have made Jajpur a Tirtha par excellence.

The district of Jajpur extends from 85°40' East longitude to 86° 44' East longitude and from 20° 43' north latitude to 21° 10' north latitude. Bhadrak and Kendujhar bound it on the north, on the east by the district Kendrapara, on the south by the district Cuttack and on the west by the district Dhenkanal.

The population of the district is enumerated in 2001 Census to be 16.24 lakh of which 50.71 percent are males and 49.29 percent females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 1.7 percent arithmetically averaged annually. The area of the district is 2899 sq.km, thus the calculated population density is 560 persons per sq km. The percentage of population living in urban area is 4.49. The Scheduled Caste population is 22.99 percent of the total population and of these the Pan Pano (48.23 percent), Kondra etc. (16.83 percent) and Dhoba etc. (7.83 percent) are the major castes. The Scheduled Tribe population is only 7.76 percent. Even among this small segment of Tribes the largest three as indicated percentage to total Tribal population are Munda etc. (28.32), Shabar (25.27) and Kolha (14.74). Among the major religious groups of the district are Hindus (95.01 percent), Muslims (4.79 percent) and Christians

only 0.08 percent. The major towns are Byasanagar (M) and Jajpur (M) having population 16,915 and 15013 respectively. The district has two towns and 1778 number of villages of which 1591 number are inhabited. The sex ratio of the district is 972 and that of 0-6 years 936 females per 1000 males. The age group wise distribution reflects that the age group 0-4 is 8.89 percent and that of 5-14 years is 23.39 percent indicating some decline fertility in recent year. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 59.79 percent and the old age dependants (including age not stated) constitute 8.93 percent.

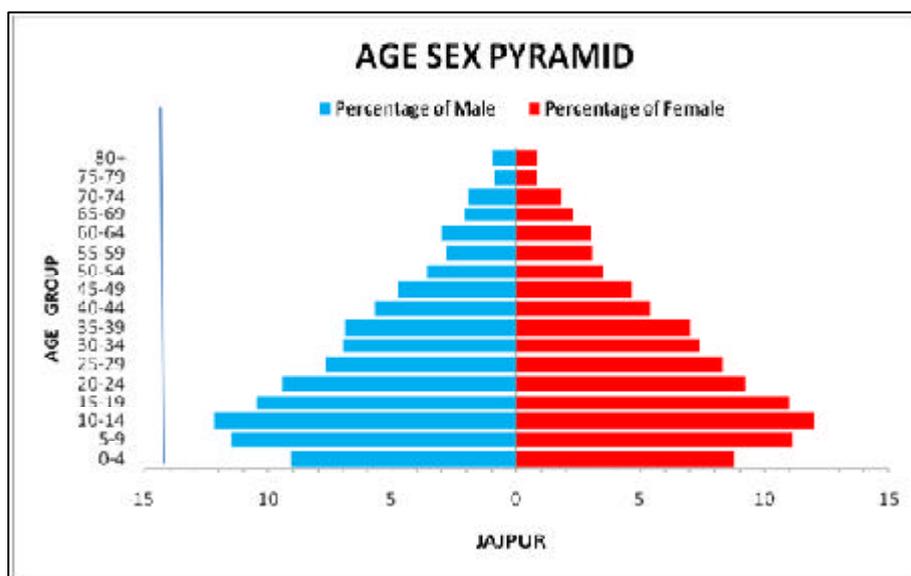
The literacy rate of the district is 71.44 percent considering population 7+ years. The male literacy rate is 81.89 percent and female literacy 60.76 percent. Looking at educational level attained, Below Primary and Primary level group constitute 25.73 percent and 28.84 percent. Middle and H.S.C level constitute 16.14 and 21.87 percent respectively. Graduate and above constitute 5.93 percent and without any level 1.49 percent. Work participation rate is 27.49 percent. Of the workers 77.78 percent are main workers and 22.22 percent marginal workers.

The total number of households of the district is 327,129. Of the total households 20.1 percent occupy permanent houses, 9.3 occupy semi-permanent houses and 70.6 percent temporary houses. Average household size is 5 persons.

The amenities available in inhabited villages indicate all villages have drinking water facility and 99.75 percent have safe drinking water. Electricity is available in 92.51 percent of villages that 74.54 percent have it for domestic purpose and 18.79 percent for agricultural purpose. Primary School is available in 75.11 percent. Inter Middle School in 47.37 percent indicating necessity of improvement in education even at lower level. Only 26.92 percent villages have Secondary Schools and 2.67 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 16.38 percent of villages and Postal communication facility in 40.19 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 22.03 percent of villages and mud approach road in 94.1 percent of villages.

This district is one of the enlightened districts educationally and a developed district also on other infrastructures. Approach roads to villages, however, need improvement. The population growth rate of the district is higher than state average and the sex ratio is same. Increase in sex imbalance as indicated by sex ratio in 0-6 years is an area of concern. Higher Non worker percentage is also an area needing attention. The district has higher percentage of Scheduled Castes. The major demographic concern is the high growth rate in spite of high literacy rate and these need to be tackled with appropriate strategy for population programme. Work participation needs improvement through creation of more work opportunities and a favourable attitude towards work.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Jajapur * (13), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,624,341	Number of households	327,129
Males	823,747	Household size (per household)	5
Females	800,594		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.08	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	972
Rural	1,551,361	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	936
Urban	72,980		
Scheduled Caste population	373,513	Scheduled Tribe population	125,989
Percentage to total population	22.99	Percentage to total population	7.76
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,004,464	Total	1,004,464
Males	582,222	Without level	15,016
Females	422,242	Below primary	258,445
Literacy rate		Primary	289,716
Persons	71.44	Middle	162,077
Males	81.89	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	219,666
Females	60.76	Graduate and above	59,544
Workers			
Total workers	446,525	Age groups	
Main workers	347,328	0 - 4 years	144,388
Marginal workers	99,197	5 - 14 years	379,915
Non-workers	1,177,816	15 - 59 years	955,029
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	145,009
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	180,145	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Kandra etc.	62,850	1.Munda etc.	35,685
3.Dhoba etc.	29,245	2.Shabar	31,840
		3.Kolha	18,569
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,543,317	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	77,825	Total inhabited villages	1,575
3.Christians	1,280	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Byasanagar (M)	37,612	Drinking water facilities	1,575
2.Jajapur (M)	32,239	Safe Drinking water	1,571
		Electricity (Power Supply)	1,457
		Electricity (domestic)	1,174
		Electricity (Agriculture)	296
		Primary school	1,183
		Middle schools	746
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	424
		College	42
		Medical facility	258
		Primary Health Centre	55
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	214
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	633
		Bus services	347
		Paved approach road	969
		Mud approach road	1,482
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	20.1		
Semi-permanent	9.3		
Temporary	70.6		



District Highlights

- Jajapur is the 24th district in terms of size and 7th in terms of population.
- Jajpur is the 29th urbanized district in the state having about 4.49 per cent of its population live in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of states population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per Sq. Km. Jajapur is 4th densely populated district in the state.
- Jajapur has 18th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 203 uninhabited villages in the district of which 12 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Brahmabarada in Dharmasala Police Station is the most populated village (8,515) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 56% are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Dharmasala police station is having the highest number of villages (444) in the district whereas Jajapur Road police station is having the lowest number of villages (44) in the district.



JHARSUGUDA DISTRICT

Jharsuguda district has been created out of the erstwhile district of Sambalpur by bifurcating the Sambalpur District vide Govt. Notification No.DRC- 218/93 – 56413/R dated 22.12.93. During the decade 1971-81 one new sub-division was created at Jharsuguda thereby bringing the total number of sub-divisions from six to seven of old Sambalpur district. This sub-division comprises the entire Jharsuguda tahsil and 12 villages from Katarbaga P.S. under Sambalpur Sadar tahsil earlier forming the jurisdiction of Sambalpur Sadar sub-division. So Jharsuguda sub-division was formed having two tahsils, five CD blocks and nine police stations. The district headquarters Jharsuguda is situated 48 Kms to the North of Sambalpur on State Highway No.10.

Jharsuguda district is lying between 21°31' to 22°03' North latitudes and 83° 27' East to 84°23' East longitudes. It is bounded by Sundargarh district in the North, Sambalpur district in the East, Bargarh district in the South and Raipur, Raighar of Chhatisgarh in the West.

The meso regions of the State viz. Orissa high lands and eastern coastal region can be divided into three micro regions based on various physio-geographical factors. Jharsuguda district comes under the Northern Orissa high lands.

The new district of Jharsuguda is constituted by three towns including one census town and 348 villages spread over 8 C.D blocks. It has 5.09 lakh populations out of which males constitute 51.39 percent and females 48.61 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 1.51 annually. The area of the district is 2081 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 245. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 946 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 948 indicating relatively higher deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in the age group of 0-4 years is 8.74 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 22.72 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 60.13 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 8.41 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 36.47 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major town in the district are Brajarajnagar (M) Jharsuguda (M) and Belpahar (N.A.C) Township having 76 thousand, 76 thousand and about 32 thousand in respective order.

The main religions in the district are Hindu (96.16 percent), Muslim (1.86 percent) and Christian (1.66 percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 17.07 percent and among them the major caste groups are Ganda (47.66 percent), Chamar etc. (12.95 percent) and Dewar (10.43 percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for 31.34 percent population of the district and Kissan (30.18 percent) Gond etc. (27.06 percent) and Munda etc. (9.88 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

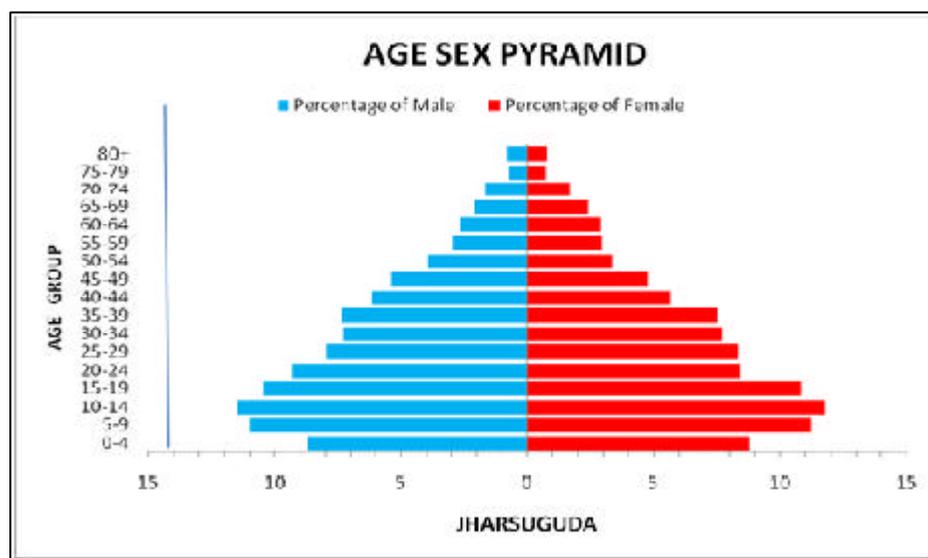
The district has 3.1 lakh literates of which 1.8 lakh are males and 1.2 lakh are females. The total literacy rate works out to be 70.65 percent, the male literacy rate being 82.16 percent and female rate 58.48 indicating substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with greater degree and above constitute 5.19 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 2.1 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education is 21.41 percent. Below primary group are 28.55 percent and those having Primary and Middle education is 28.98 and 13.77 percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district 1.8 lakh, which accounts for a work participation rate of 37.2 percent. Of the workers, 70.23 percent are main workers and 29.77 percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to 1.06 lakh households in the rural and urban

areas of the district. Thus the average household size is 5 per household. Of the households 34.9 percent are occupying permanent houses, 51.5 percent semi permanent houses and 13.6 percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over 346 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in cent percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is cent percent. Electric power supply is available in 96.82 percent of villages while 45.66 percent have it for domestic purposes and only 4.91 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 92.77 percent have primary schools, 36.71 percent middle schools and 24.28 have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only 3.18 percent have colleges in the villages and 18.79 percent have medical facility. Post, telegraph and telephone facilities are available in 77.75 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 30.64 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 47.11 percent of villages and 98.84 percent villages have mud approach roads.

Mention of Jharsuguda district is found in pre-independence census but the present district of Jharsuguda was formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base in recent decades. It has substantial population which are Backward as indicated by S.C and S.T. percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern particularly in age group 0-6 years. The work participation rate still needs improvement keeping in view the recent industrialisation process. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and sustainable development.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Jharsuguda * (02), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	509,716	Number of households	106,839
Males	261,941	Household size (per household)	5
Females	247,775		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	15.13	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	946
Rural	323,831	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	948
Urban	185,885		
Scheduled Caste population	87,011	Scheduled Tribe population	159,757
Percentage to total population	17.07	Percentage to total population	31.34
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	312,880	Total	312,880
Males	187,019	Without level	6,565
Females	125,861	Below primary	89,339
Literacy rate		Primary	90,669
Persons	70.65	Middle	43,070
Males	82.16	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	66,985
Females	58.48	Graduate and above	16,249
Workers			
Total workers	189,593	Age groups	
Main workers	133,148	0 - 4 years	44,550
Marginal workers	56,445	5 - 14 years	115,812
Non-workers	320,123	15 - 59 years	306,507
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	42,847
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	41,466	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Chamar etc.	11,268	1.Kisan	48,219
3.Dewar	9,076	2.Gond etc.	43,230
		3.Munda etc.	15,778
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	490,127	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	9,498	Total inhabited villages	346
3.Christians	8,485	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	346
1.Brajarajnagar (M)	76,959	Safe Drinking water	346
2.Jharsuguda (M)	76,100	Electricity (Power Supply)	335
3.Belpahar (NAC)	32,826	Electricity (domestic)	158
		Electricity (Agriculture)	17
		Primary school	321
		Middle schools	127
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	84
		College	11
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	65
Permanent	34.9	Primary Health Centre	18
Semi-permanent	51.5	Primary Health Sub-Centre	52
Temporary	13.6	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	269
		Bus services	106
		Paved approach road	163
		Mud approach road	342



District Highlights

- Jharsuguda is the 29th district in terms of size and 27th in terms of population.
- Jharsuguda is the second urbanized district in the state having about 36.47 percent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. Km Jharsuguda is 10th densely populated district in the state.
- Jharsuguda ranks 26th in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 2 uninhabited villages in the district whereas only one village is having a population of more than 5000.
- Bandhabahal in Banaharpali P.S is the most populated village(7609) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 46.62 % are engaged in agriculture sector.
- Laikera police station is having the highest number of villages(92) in the district whereas Orient police station is having the lowest number i.e only 1 village.



KALAHANDI DISTRICT

According to a popular belief, a powerful man of Rajputana named Kalahambir came to this part and ruled it for many years. After his name, this was called Kalahambir, which in course of time corrupted into Kalahandi. The name Kalahandi as stated may literally mean, “Black pot” or it may mean “Pot of arts”. According to another interpretation, the name has possibly been derived from “Gudahandi” a hill located close to Kokasara Police Station of the district, in the caves of which are painted pre-historic paintings in red and black colours. These interpretation concerning the origin of the name of Kalahandi are, however conjectural.

The district of Kalahandi is located in south-west region of the state of Orissa. As regards geographical region, the district is situated between 19°3'N and 20°18'N latitude and 82°20'E and 83°47'E longitudes. The district headquarter town Bhanupatna is situated at a distance of 418 kms from State Capital Bhubaneswar. The district is bounded on the north by Nuapada and Balangir districts, on the east by Kandhamal and Rayagada, on the south by Nabarangapur and Koraput districts, on the west by Raipur (Chhatisgarh) and Nabarangapur

districts. Total geographical area of this district as supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 7,920 sq kms. The district ranked seven in this state of Orissa in comparison to other districts in terms of area.

The population size of the district as per 2001 census is 13.34 lakhs, of which 49.98 percent are males and 50.02 percent females indicating female advantage which is also reflected by another indicator i.e. sex ratio (females per 1000 males) being 1001. The sex ratio for 0-6 years is 984 indicating females being disadvantaged at early ages. The age distribution of population indicates 11.78 percent in 0-4 years and 22.99 percent in 5-14 years. The working age group of 15-59 constitute 57.61 percent and 60+ and ANS group constitute 8.22 indicating onset of the phenomenon of aging or higher non reporting of ages. The household size of this district is 4. Population density is 169 per sq.km., the area being 7920 sq.km. The population growth rate during 1991-2001, averaged annually, is 17.99 percent.

The percentage of population classified as urban is only 7.5 percent. The important towns

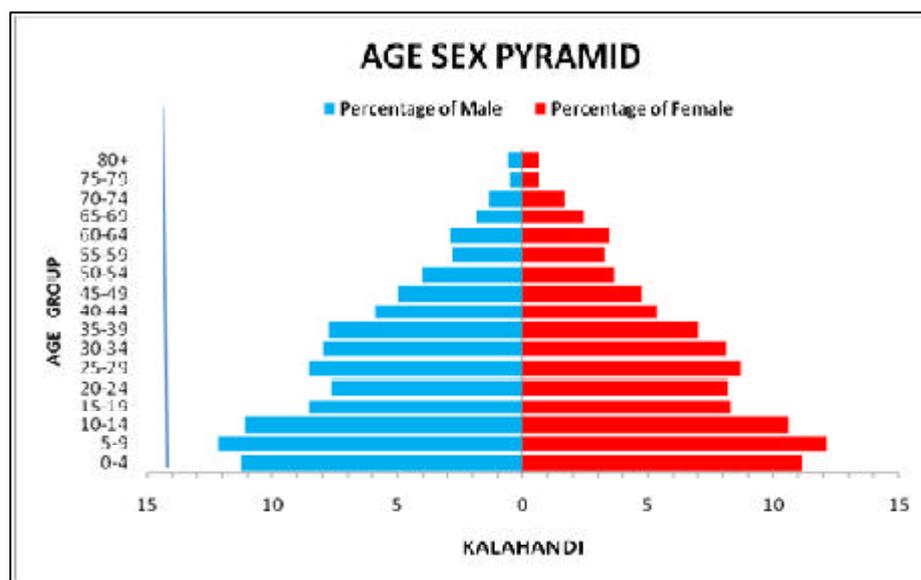
of the district are Bhawanipatna((M), Kesinga (NAC) and Junagarh (NAC). Population of the towns are **60787**, **16917** and **15759** respectively. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **17.67** percent and the Scheduled Tribes constitute **28.65** percent. The major S.C. group of the district according to percentage of total S.C population are Dom etc. (**85.26** percent), Generic Castes etc.(**2.42** percent), and Ghasi etc.(**2.24** percent). Similarly the major Tribes are Shabar(**9.88** percent), Khond etc. (**45.36** percent) and Gond etc.(**21.09** percent). Hindus constitute **99.02** percent of the population, Christians **0.52** percent and Muslims only **0.27** percent.

The Literacy rate of the district is **45.94** percent. Male literacy being **62.66** and female literacy **29.28** percent. Among the literate population levels attained is distributed as Below Primary (**33.93** percent), Primary (**30.45** percent), Middle (**13.22** percent) and without level (**4.15** percent). Graduation and above are achieved by only **3.49** percent and Higher Secondary/Matriculation by **14.77** percent of population. The work participation rate is **46.5** percent. Of the workers **61.53** percent main workers and **38.47** are marginal workers.

The district has **4** towns including 1 census town and **2236** number of villages of which **2099** number of inhabited villages. Of the total **320624** households **29.3** percent are occupying permanent houses, **7.7** percent temporary houses and **63** percent semi-permanent houses. Out of the inhabited villages almost all villages (**95.86** percent) have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in **43.21** percent of villages but only **7.58** percent villages put it to agricultural use. Primary schools available in **62.65** percent, Middle school in **19.1** percent of villages. Secondary school are located in **10.48** percent and colleges in **0.95** percent of villages. Medical facility is available in **10.67** percent of villages and post, telegraph etc in **14.86** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **21.39** percent Paved approach road in **39.45** percent and mud approach road in **85.85** percent villages.

The population growth rate being low compared to the state and the turn around of sex ratio as indicated by low sex ratio at young ages is major demographic concern. Lot more need to be improved on developmental indicators like education, health, electricity and improved road types as it is an underdeveloped district having high tribal concentration. The lower household size is also note worthy.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Kalahandi (26), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,335,494	Number of households	320,624
Males	667,526	Household size (per household)	4
Females	667,968		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.99	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,001
Rural	1,235,275	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	984
Urban	100,219		
Scheduled Caste population	236,019	Scheduled Tribe population	382,573
Percentage to total population	17.67	Percentage to total population	28.65
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	513,383	Total	513,383
Males	349,473	Without level	21,295
Females	163,910	Below primary	174,170
Literacy rate		Primary	156,321
Persons	45.94	Middle	67,866
Males	62.66	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	75,827
Females	29.28	Graduate and above	17,904
Workers			
Total workers	620,950	Age groups	
Main workers	382,050	0 - 4 years	149,347
Marginal workers	238,900	5 - 14 years	307,070
Non-workers	714,544	15 - 59 years	769,364
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	109,713
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Dom etc.	201,234	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Generic Castes etc.	5,700	1.Khond etc.	173,542
3.Ghasi etc.	5,284	2.Gond etc.	80,701
		3.Shabar	37,798
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,322,363	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	6,923	Total inhabited villages	2,099
3.Muslims	3,592	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	2,082
1.Bhawanipatna (M)	60,787	Safe Drinking water	2,012
2.Kesinga (NAC)	16,917	Electricity (Power Supply)	907
3.Junagarh (NAC)	15,759	Electricity (domestic)	618
		Electricity (Agriculture)	159
		Primary school	1,315
		Middle schools	401
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	220
		College	20
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	224
Permanent	29.3	Primary Health Centre	49
Semi-permanent	63	Primary Health Sub-Centre	198
Temporary	7.7	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	312
		Bus services	449
		Paved approach road	828
		Mud approach road	1,802



District Highlights

- Kalahandi is the 7th district in terms of size and 12th in terms of population.
- Kalahandi is the 19th urbanized district in the state having about 7.50 per cent of its population in urban areas against about 14.99 per cent of state's urban population.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Kalahandi is 21st densely populated district in the state.
- Kalahandi has 6th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 137 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 5 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.
- Jayapatna a police station Hqrs. is the most populated village (9,233) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 80 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Sadar police station is having the highest number of villages (336) in the district and Dharamgarh police station is having the lowest number of villages (84) in the district.



KANDHAMAL DISTRICT

The name of the district 'Kandhamal' is derived from the name of its major inhabitants Kandhas. Being Dravidians, they were in this hilly tract of the country before the advent of the Aryans. They have been classified under the ancient Gondid race of the Proto-Australoid group, which according to scholars like Risley, preceded the Aryans by many thousand years.

The undivided district of Boudh Phulabani was created in the year, 1948 with two sub-divisions, Boudh and Kandhamal, having the headquarters at Phulabani. These two sub-divisions formed two districts, namely, Boudh and Kandhamal vide Notification No.DRC-218/93/56413/R dated 22.12.1993 and Notification No.44250-DRC.136/94 dated 13.10.1994 respectively. The present Kandhamal district has been carved out of the erstwhile Boudh-Phulabani district, consisting of one Sub-division Kandhamal.

The Marathas occupied the Boudh-Kandhamal region in 1800 A.D. and it remained under the rule of the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. But in the middle of the 19th century when

Khonds rose in rebellion under Chakra Bisoyee, the Raja failed to enforce law and order in that territory and later the Kandhamals were brought under the administration of the British in February 1835. The Kandhamals were made a Sub-division of the district of Anugul in 1891 and in 1904 Phulabani was made the sub-divisional headquarters.

The district Kandhamal is one of the centrally located districts of Orissa and lies between 19°45' and 20°30' North latitudes and 83°45' and 84°30' East longitudes. It is bounded by Boudh district on the north, Rayagada, Gajapati & Ganjam districts on the south, Nayagarh and Ganjam districts on the east and Kalahandi & Balangir districts on the west. The district having an area of 8021 sq. kms. is situated at a distance of 211 kms. from the state hqrs, Bhubaneswar.

The district of Kandhamal is one of the new created districts carved out of the old Phulabani district. It has a population of 6.48 lakh of which 49.8 percent are males and 50.2 percent females. The area of the district is 8021 sq.km and thus density is 81 per sq.km. The population growth is 1.86 annually averaged over the decade of 1991-2001. Urban population of the district

constitute 6.8 percent of total population. The Scheduled Caste population is 16.89 percent of total population and major caste group are Pan Pano (77.92), Ghasi etc. (4.49) and Haddi etc. (3.96 percent) among the Scheduled Castes. Similarly the Scheduled Tribe population is 51.96 percent of total and Major Tribe's group indicated lot percentage of the total Tribes are Khond etc. (93.33 percent), Gond etc. (2.99 percent) and Kotia (1.05 percent). Hindu population constitute 81.42 percent of total, Christians (18.2 percent) and Muslim (0.35 percent) are very insignificant group. The main towns of the district are Phulabani (NAC) (33,890), and G.Udayagiri (NAC) (10,204).

The sex ratio for the population as a whole is 1008 females per 1000 males and that of 0-6 years 970 females per 1000 males. The age distribution reflects 0-4 year's age group constitute 12.29 percent and the old age group (60+ and ANS) is 6.53 percent. The working age population (15-59 years) are 54.84 percent of total population. Total workers constitute 47.24 percent of the total population. Of the workers 57.52 percent are main workers and 42.48 percent marginal workers. The total literacy rate is 52.68 percent out of which male literacy rate is 69.68 percent and female literacy rate is 35.86. Looking at education levels attained, it is revealed that the literates 1.99 percent are without any level. Below primary levels constitute 36.99, Primary 29.63 percent and Middle group 14.45 percent. Those having Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma are 13.51 percent and Graduate and above group 3.43 percent.

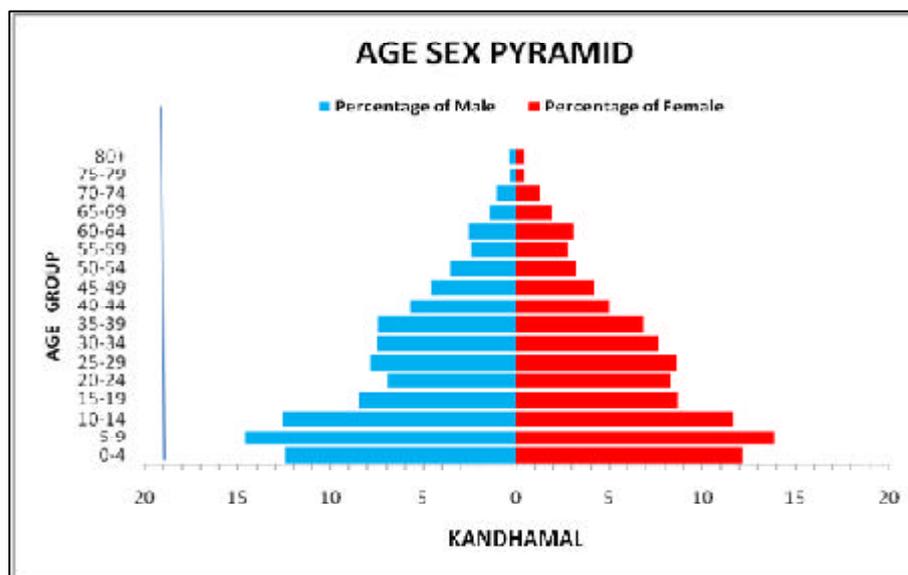
The district has 1.45 lakh of households and the average household size is 4 persons per

household. Permanent houses are occupied by only 21.4 percent of households, 58.5 percent houses occupied are temporary and 20.1 semi-permanent houses.

Total number of villages of the district are 2546 of which 2,379 villages are inhabited. The number of towns are two. Of the villages 95.08 percent have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in 26.82 percent villages. Of the villages 23.58 percent use it for domestic purposes and 1.39 percent put it for agricultural use. Primary Schools are available in 59.98 villages but only 10.42 have a Middle School and 4.96 percent have a Secondary/Senior Secondary School, College having available only in 0.21 percent of villages. Communication facilities like Post, Telegraph etc. available in 21.65 percent of villages. Medical facility is available in 6.89 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 16.02 percent of villages but 18.16 percent villages have Paved approach road and 76.71 percent mud approach road.

The district need substantial improvement in at least all development indicators except safe drinking water facility. Demographically it has higher growth rate compared to the state. Sex ratio reflects female advantage but the lower level in 0-6 years is an indication for major turnaround. Christian population are of substantially high proportion so also the Tribals. The district is one of the least urbanised. Improvement of literacy particularly of females is yet another concern area. The smaller size of the household relatively reflects tendency of breaking of families which may be a major concern area for development of the district.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Kandhamal (21), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	648,201	Number of households	145,676
Males	322,799	Household size (per household)	4
Females	325,402		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	18.66	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,008
Rural	604,107	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	970
Urban	44,094		
Scheduled Caste population	109,506	Scheduled Tribe population	336,809
Percentage to total population	16.89	Percentage to total population	51.96
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	279,705	Total	279,705
Males	183,733	Without level	5,556
Females	95,972	Below primary	103,469
Literacy rate		Primary	82,864
Persons	52.68	Middle	40,427
Males	69.79	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	37,775
Females	35.86	Graduate and above	9,581
Workers			
Total workers	306,209	Age groups	
Main workers	176,128	0 - 4 years	79,640
Marginal workers	130,081	5 - 14 years	170,728
Non-workers	341,992	15 - 59 years	355,500
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	42,333
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	85,331	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Ghasi etc.	4,914	1.Khond etc.	314,355
3.Haddi etc.	4,334	2.Gond etc.	10,082
		3.Kotia	3,535
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	527,757	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	117,950	Total inhabited villages	2,379
3.Muslims	2,253	Amenities available in villages	
			No. of villages
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	Drinking water facilities	2,377
1.Phulabani (NAC)	33,890	Safe Drinking water	2,262
2.G. Udayagiri (NAC)	10,204	Electricity (Power Supply)	638
		Electricity (domestic)	561
		Electricity (Agriculture)	33
		Primary schools	1,427
		Middle schools	248
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	118
		Colleges	5
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	164
Permanent	21.4	Primary Health Centre S	41
Semi-permanent	20.1	Primary Health Sub-Centres	130
Temporary	58.5	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	515
		Bus services	381
		Paved approach road	432
		Mud approach road	1,825



District Highlights

- Kandhamal is the 24th urbanized district in the state having about 6.80 percent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 percent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Kandhamal is the least densely populated district in the state.
- Kandhamal has 4th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 167 uninhabited villages in the district and only 3 villages have a population of more than 5000.
- Baliguda, a police station headquarters, is the most populated village (14,957) in the district and the state.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 69 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Baliguda police station has the highest number of villages (435) in the district and Brahmanigaon police station has the lowest number of villages (88) in the district.
- Kandhamal is the 6th district in terms of size and 23rd in terms of population amongst 30 districts of State.

towns of the district are Kendrapara (M) (63,678), and Pattamundai (NAC) (19,157).

The sex ratio for the population as a whole is 1014 females per 1000 males and that of 0-6 years 940 females per 1000 males. The age distribution reflects 0-4 year's age group constitute 8.94 percent and the old age group (60+ and ANS) is 10.88 percent. The working age population (15-59 years) are 56.99 percent of total population. Total workers constitute 29.82 percent of the total population. Of the workers 75.6 percent are main workers and 24.4 percent marginal workers. The total literacy rate is 76.81 percent of which male literacy rate is 87.11 percent and female literacy rate is 66.76. Looking at education levels attained, it is revealed that the literates 1.14 percent are without any level. Below primary levels constitute 27.60, Primary 29.24 percent and Middle group 16.09 percent. Those having Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma are 20.89 percent and Graduate and above group 5.04 percent.

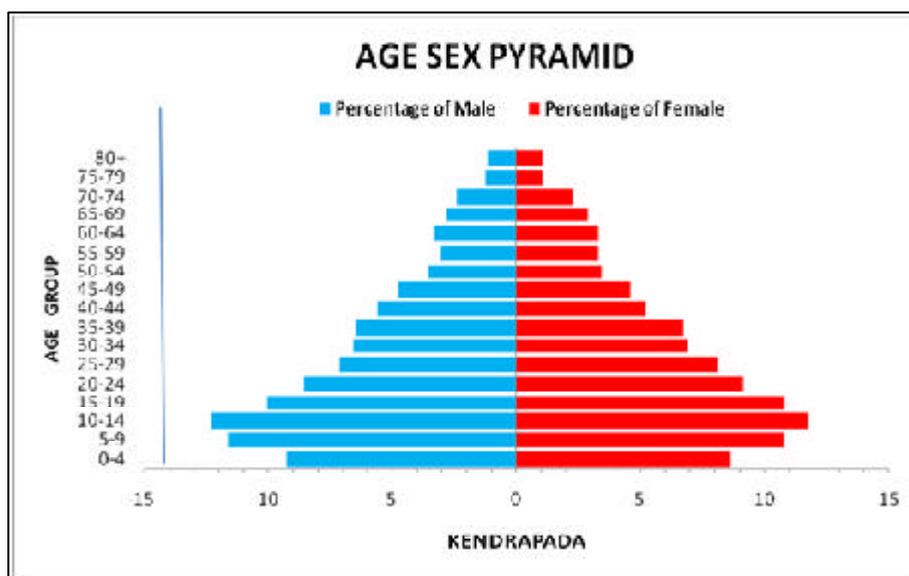
The district has 2.71 lakh of households and the average household size is 5 persons per household. Permanent house are occupied by only 14.3 percent of households, 81.5 percent houses occupied are temporary and 4.2 semi-permanent houses.

Total number of villages of the district are 1540 of which 1407 villages are inhabited. The

number of towns are two. Of the villages 99.43 percent have safe drinking water facilities. Electricity is available in 54.51 percent villages. Of the villages 68.37 percent use it for domestic purposes and 14.93 percent put it for agricultural use. Primary Schools are available in 78.82 villages but only 44.28 have a Middle School and 26.37 percent have a Secondary/Senior Secondary School, College having available only in 2.42 percent of villages. Communication facilities like Post, Telegraph etc. available in 76.62 percent of villages. Medical facility is available in 16.77 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 18.69 percent of villages but 34.68 percent villages have Paved approach road and 95.10 percent mud approach road.

The district is one of the relatively developed districts particularly in the field of education. The approach roads to villages need substantial improvement. The district has a low population growth rate but high population density. Sex ratio is favourable to females in 2001 but sex ratio (0-6 years) reflects female disadvantage increasing subsequently. High literacy is one of the plus points of the district. The population at ages 60 + (and ANS) indicate population aging in the district. The demographic characteristics need to be recognised for development planning of the district, adequately and appropriately.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Kendrapara * (10), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,302,005	Number of households	271,475
Males	646,438	Household size (per household)	5
Females	655,567		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	13.27	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,014
Rural	1,227,868	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	940
Urban	74,137		
Scheduled Caste population	267,186	Scheduled Tribe population	6,822
Percentage to total population	20.52	Percentage to total population	0.52
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	865,643	Total	865,643
Males	484,580	Without level	9,907
Females	381,063	Below primary	238,908
Literacy rate		Primary	253,080
Persons	76.81	Middle	139,242
Males	87.11	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	180,835
Females	66.76	Graduate and above	43,620
Workers			
Total workers	388,296	Age groups	
Main workers	293,565	0 - 4 years	116,394
Marginal workers	94,731	5 - 14 years	302,038
Non-workers	913,709	15 - 59 years	741,962
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	141,611
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Kandra etc.	114,660	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	34,847	1.Santal	1,901
3.Dhoba etc.	31,353	2.Shabar	1,258
		3.Munda etc.	762
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,257,156	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	43,394	Total inhabited villages	1,407
3.Christians	966	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,407
1.Kendrapara (M)	41,407	Safe Drinking water	1,399
2.Pattamundai (NAC)	32,730	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,189
		Electricity (domestic)	962
		Electricity (Agriculture)	210
		Primary schools	1,109
		Middle schools	623
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	371
		Colleges	34
		Medical facility	236
		Primary Health Centre S	46
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	207
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	1,078
		Bus services	263
		Paved approach road	488
		Mud approach road	1,338
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	14.3		
Semi-permanent	4.2		
Temporary	81.5		



District Highlights

- Kendrapara is the 26th district in terms of size and 14th in terms of population.
- Kendrapara is the 26th urbanized district in the state having about 5.69 percent of its population live in urban areas whereas about 14.99 percent of states' population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq.km. Kendrapara is the 7th densely populated district in the state.
- Kendrapara occupies 3rd rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 133 uninhabited villages in the district. Out of 1,407 inhabited villages there are only 3 villages having a population of more than 5,000 each.
- Jamboo in Mahakalpada police station is the most populated village (6,273) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 68 are engaged in Agricultural sector.
- Kendrapara police station is having the highest number of villages (328) in the district and Aali police station is having lowest number of villages (132) in the district.



KENDUJHAR DISTRICT

The present Kendujhar district was a part of the Kalinga under Ashok in the 3rd century B.C. and also formed a part of Kharavela's empire when he was ruling over Kalinga. The discovery of a large number of Kushan coins found in these areas indicates that Murundas ruled this region during the early part of the Christian era. The Bhanja family appeared on this land during 5th century A.D. A small inscription at Sitabinz reveals that a king named Disabhanja was ruling over this tract in the 5th century AD. After lapse of about five centuries, the ruling of the Bhanja dynasty again appeared in the 10th century A.D and the territory which was ruled by them during that time was known as Khijinga Mandala. It comprised the present district of Mayurbhanj and some parts of Kendujhar district along with Singh bhum district of Jharkhanda state. The kingdom was divided into two parts "Uttara Khand" and "Dakshina Khand" and most probably the Kendujhar region was a part of "Dakshina Khand". The Bhanjas ruled over this kingdom from the Capital Khijinga Kotta, which was destroyed by Sultan Firoz Shah of Delhi during his invasion in 1361 AD. This led to the shifting of the capital to Haripur from Khijinga Kotta by the Bhanja kings.

Being a part of the Northern Orissa, the district Kendujhar is located between $21^{\circ} 1'$ and

$22^{\circ} 1'$ North latitudes and between $85^{\circ} 11'$ and $26^{\circ} 22'$ East longitudes. Three districts of Orissa like Mayurbhanj, Baleswar and Bhadrak surround this district in the East whereas the west is bounded by another three districts like Dhenkanal, Anugul and Sundargarh. Jajpur district of Orissa lays in the south. But the north side boundary of this district is a part of the interstate boundary, which is the dividing line of Orissa and the newly created Jharkhand state. The other side of that line is the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

The total area of this district stands at 8303 sq.kms as against the corresponding figure of 155707 sq.kms.

The new district of Kendujhar is constituted by four towns including five census towns and 2122 villages spread over 8 C.D blocks. It has 15.6 lakh population out of which males constitute 50.08 percent and females 49.42 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 1.67 annually. The area of the district is 8303 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 188. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 977 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 961 indicating relatively higher deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in the age group of

0-4 years is 10.41 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 24.7 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 58.05 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 6.84 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 13.64 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns in the district are Barbil (M) Kendujhar (M) and Joda (M) township having 38 thousand, 35 thousand and about 18 thousand in respective order.

The main religions in the district are Hindu (97.69 percent), Muslim (1.31 percent) and others (0.43 percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 11.62 percent and among them the major caste groups are Pan/Pano (58.77 percent), Dhoba etc. (14.2 percent) and Dom etc. (4.05 percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for 44.5 percent population of the district and Kolha (25.21 percent), Bhuiyan etc. (12.79 percent) and Gond etc. (10.94 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

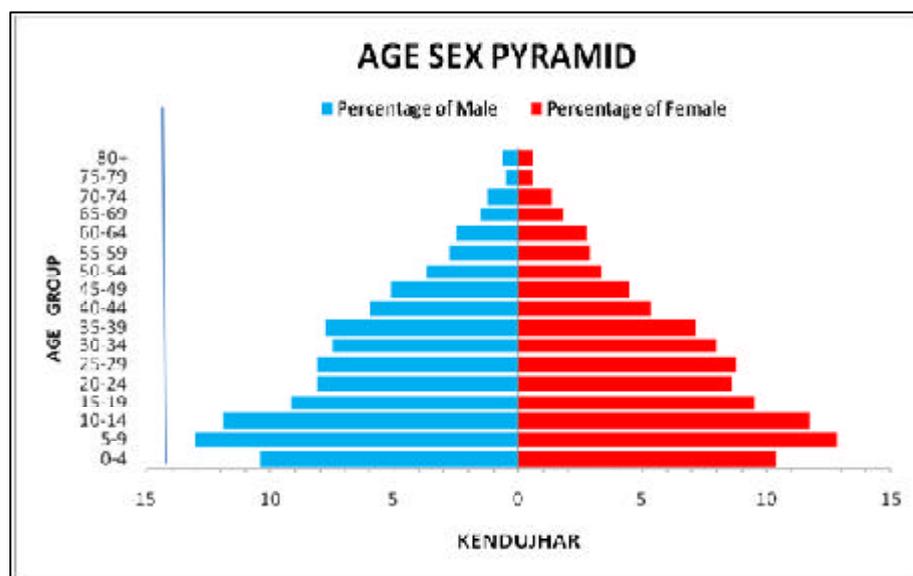
The district has 7.8 lakh literates of which 4.7 lakh are males and 3.01 lakh are females. The total literacy rate is 59.24 percent, the male literacy rate being 71.99 percent and female rate 46.22 indicating substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with greater degree and above constitute 5.6 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 2.27 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are 19.61 percent. Below primary group are 28.2 percent and those having primary and middle education are 27.72 and 16.59 percent respectively. Total population classified as

workers in the district 4.5 lakh which accounts for a work participation rate of 39.77 percent. Of the workers 63.61 percent are main workers and 36.39 percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about 3.2 lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus, the average household size is 5 per household. Of the households 20.3 percent are occupying permanent houses, 32.2 percent semi-permanent houses & 47.5 percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over 2069 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in 99.66 percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is 98.65 percent. Electric power supply is available in 68.39 percent of villages. 59.79 percent have it for domestic purposes & only 4.2 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 81.05 percent have primary schools, 36.59 percent middle schools and 23.92 have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only 1.69 percent have colleges in the villages and 18.08 percent have medical facility. Post, telegraph and telephone facilities are available in 33.06 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 25.86 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 46.21 percent of villages and 86.47 percent villages have mud approach roads.

Mention of Kendujhar district is found in pre-independence census but the present district of Kendujhar is formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base in recent decades. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.C and S.T. Percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern particularly in age group 0-6 years. The work participation rate still needs improvement keeping in view the recent industrialisation process. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and sustainable development.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Kendujhar (06), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,561,990	Number of households	326,784
Males	790,036	Household size (per household)	5
Females	771,954		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	16.83	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	977
Rural	1,348,967	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	961
Urban	213,023		
Scheduled Caste population	181,488	Scheduled Tribe population	695,141
Percentage to total population	11.62	Percentage to total population	44.50
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	780,918	Total	780,918
Males	479,337	Without level	17,751
Females	301,581	Below primary	220,226
Literacy rate		Primary	216,473
Persons	59.24	Middle	129,539
Males	71.99	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	153,161
Females	46.22	Graduate and above	43,741
Workers			
Total workers	621,226	Age groups	
Main workers	395,160	0 - 4 years	162,527
Marginal workers	226,066	5 - 14 years	385,830
Non-workers	940,764	15 - 59 years	906,767
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	106,866
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	106,662	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dhoba etc.	25,774	1.Kolha	175,233
3.Dom etc.	7,344	2.Bhuiya etc.	88,935
		3.Gond etc.	76,071
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,525,874	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	20,390	Total inhabited villages	2,069
3.Others	6,750	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Barbil (M)	52,627	Drinking water facilities	2,062
2.Kendujhar (M)	51,845	Safe Drinking water	2,041
3.Joda (M)	38,689	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,415
		Electricity (domestic)	1,237
		Electricity (Agriculture)	87
		Primary schools	1,677
		Middle schools	757
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	495
		Colleges	35
		Medical facility	374
		Primary Health Centres	60
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	296
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	684
		Bus services	535
		Paved approach road	956
		Mud approach road	1,789
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	20.3		
Semi-permanent	32.2		
Temporary	47.5		



District Highlights

- Kendujhar is the 4th district in terms of size and 8th in terms of population.
- Kendujhar is the 10th urbanized district in the state having about 13.64 per cent of its population living in urban areas, whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Kendujhar is 19th densely populated district in the state.
- Kendujhar has 15th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 53 uninhabited villages in the district, while only one village is having a population of more than 5000.
- Jajanga in Joda P.S. is the most populated village (5,799) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 69 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Kendujhar Sadar police station is having the highest number of villages (215) in the district whereas Kanjipani police station is having the lowest number of villages (38) in the district.



KHORDHA DISTRICT

Khordha is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is situated on the National Highway No.5. The town is 11 kms. away from Khordha Road Railway Station. The Local name of the place was “Jajarsingh” which originally was a small village probably the place was known as “KURADA” which means “Foul mouthed”. Khordha came into prominence with the first king of “Bhoi” dynasty Ramachandra Dev, who made it the capital of his kingdom during the last part of 16th century A.D. The Bhoi kings lived in the fort of Barunei hill. The fort is now completely ruined and a few traces are there to remember the former glory. Khordha suffered repeatedly from Muslim and Maratha cavalry but its royal house retained much of its independence till 1804 when the then Raja Mukunda Deva under the guidance of Rajguru Jayakrishna fought against the British domination and was defeated and lost his territory. Khordha is also memorable as the centre of activity of the “Paika Rebellion” of 1817-18 under the leadership of Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar.

Khordha district lies between 84°55’ and 86°50’ East longitude and 19°40’ and 20°25’ North latitude. It is bounded by Cuttack district in north, Nayagarh district in west, Puri district in

the east and Ganjam district in the south. Khordha district has a geographical area of 2813 sq. kms. The hilly systems of the district are located in Khordha sub-division. Khordha district is situated in the southwest of the state. Also it touches the ‘Chilika Lake’ in the south.

The district of Khordha is constituted by 7 towns including 2 census towns and 1551 villages spread over 10 C.D blocks. It has 18 lakhs population of which males constitute 52.57 percent and females 47.43 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 24.79 annually. The area of the district is 2813 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 667. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be 902 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 925 indicating relative deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 8.29 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 20.89 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 62.57 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 8.25 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 42.92 percent

population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Bhubaneswar(M Corp), Jatani(M), Khordha(M) having **648032**, **53251** and **39,054** in respective order.

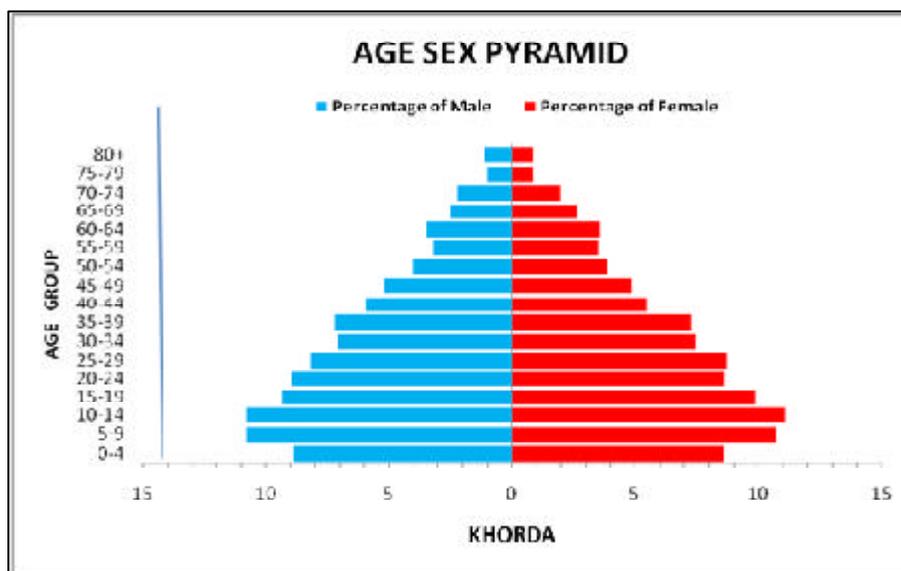
The major religions in the district are Hindu (**95.78** percent), Muslim (**3.57** percent) and Christians (**0.47** percent) indicating Hindu predominance but Christians are also a discernible group. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **13.54** percent and among them the major caste groups are Bauri (**22.17** percent), Dhoba (**10.64** percent) and Dewar (**24.4** percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for **5.18** percent population of the district and Santal (**10.36** percent), Saora etc. (**28.68** percent) and Shabar (**28.49** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

The district has **13.1** lakh literates of which **7.6** lakhs are males and **5.5** lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be **79.59** percent, the male literacy rate being **87.90** percent and female rate **70.36** percent indicating substantial gender gap in literacy even in a low literacy scenario. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate Degree and above constitute **12.92** percent and those indicating **NO** educational level are only **1.36** percent. The group reporting Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are **22.19** percent. Below Primary group are **22.64** percent and those having primary and middle education are **25.78** and **15.1** percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district are **5.75** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of **30.63** percent. Of the workers **83.51** percent are main workers and **16.49** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **3.74** lakhs households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is **5** persons per household. Of the households **47.5** percent are occupying permanent houses, **11.2** percent semi-permanent houses and **41.2** percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over **1,358** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in **99.93** percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is **99.93** percent. Electric power supply is available in **90.8** percent of villages. **70.69** percent have it for domestic purposes and only **6.7** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **70.47** percent have primary schools, **36.08** percent middle schools and **19.22** have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **2.06** percent villages have colleges and **13.84** percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facility is available in **36.75** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **25.92** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **62.15** percent of villages and **83.36** percent villages have mud approach roads.

The district of Khordha is one of the new districts carved out of the old Puri District in 1993. It houses the state capital. Overall Sex Ratio is highly disadvantageous to female even in 0-6 years and is a matter of concern. Possible reason may be higher rate of male migration to Bhubaneswar city. Similar concern is indicated in the population growth rate which is higher may be again due to migration. On development indicator this district is relatively much better. However, approach road in villages need substantial improvement. Village development still a matter of concern on many other sectors also.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Khordha * (17), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,877,395	Number of households	374,338
Males	986,886	Household size (per household)	5
Females	890,509		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	24.99	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	902
Rural	1,071,689	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	925
Urban	805,706		
Scheduled Caste population	254,251	Scheduled Tribe population	97,186
Percentage to total population	13.54	Percentage to total population	5.18
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,310,867	Total	1,310,867
Males	762,288	Without level	17,780
Females	548,579	Below primary	296,834
Literacy rate		Primary	337,969
Persons	79.59	Middle	197,922
Males	87.90	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	290,926
Females	70.36	Graduate and above	169,403
Workers			
Total workers	575,063	Age groups	
Main workers	480,247	0 - 4 years	155,718
Marginal workers	94,816	5 - 14 years	392,126
Non-workers	1,302,332	15 - 59 years	1,174,599
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	154,952
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Dewar	62,037	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Bauri	56,367	1.Saora etc.	27,871
3.Dhoba etc.	27,059	2.Shabar	27,684
		3.Santal	10,072
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,798,214	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	67,040	Total inhabited villages	1,358
3.Christians	8,821	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,358
1.Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	648,032	Safe Drinking water	1,357
2.Jatani (M)	53,251	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,233
3.Khordha (M)	39,054	Electricity (domestic)	960
		Electricity (Agriculture)	91
		Primary school s	957
		Middle schools	490
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	261
		College s	28
		Medical facility	188
		Primary Health Centre s	45
		Primary Health Sub-Centre s	163
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	499
		Bus services	352
		Paved approach road	844
		Mud approach road	1,132
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	47.5		
Semi-permanent	11.2		
Temporary	41.2		



District Highlights

- Khordha is the 6th smallest district in terms of size and 5th biggest in terms of population.
- Khordha is the most urbanized district in the state having about 42.92 percent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 percent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per Sq. Km. Khordha district is the most densely populated district in the state.
- Khordha has 30th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 193 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 8 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- Bhakarsahi in Balipatna P.S. is the most populous village (6,238) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 30 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Banapur police station is having the highest number of villages (222) in the district and Saheednagar police station is having lowest number of villages (24) in the district.



KORAPUT DISTRICT

Koraput district is full of natural beauty, which fills one's heart with immense joy. The historical background of this district is very much influenced by its rare gifts of nature. A vast stretch of hilly region, charming valleys, perennial streams, waterfalls and deep forests have attracted some aboriginal races like the Marias, the Gadabas and the Bondas and given them shelter in its lap. Being virtually cut off from the main stream of cultural developments of other parts of the state, they till now mostly follow the primitive method of cultivation, pottery, basket-making, spinning and weaving. They also erect memorial stones in religious places and graveyards.

Koraput district is located between 18^o and 19^o north latitude and 82^o and 83^o east longitude in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Rayagada (Orissa) and Srikakulam (A.P) districts in the east, Malkangiri (Orissa) and Bastar (M.P) districts in the west, Nabarangapur and Rayagada districts in the north and Vizianagaram and Vizag (A.P) districts in the south. The district having 8807 sq. kms of geographical area occupies the 3rd rank in the state. Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts occupy the first and second ranks respectively.

The new district of Koraput is constituted by five towns including one census town and 2028 villages spread over 14 C. D blocks. It has 11.8 lakh population of which males constitute 50.04 percent and females 49.96 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 1.44 annually. The area of the district is 8807 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 134. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 999 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 983 indicating relatively higher deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 11.18 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 24.68 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 58.23 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 5.91 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 16.81 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns in the district are Jeypur (M), Sunabeda (N.A.C) and Koraput (N.A.C) having 76 thousand, 58 thousand and about 39 thousand in respective order.

The main religions in the district are Hindu (94.82 percent), Christian (4.35 percent) and Muslims (0.71 percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 13.04 percent and among them the major caste groups are Dom etc.(73.09 percent), Generic Castes etc.(8.44 percent) and Dhoba etc.(3.27 percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for 49.62 percent population of the district and Paroja (30.8 percent), Khond etc.(28.71 percent) and Bhottada etc. (10.78 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

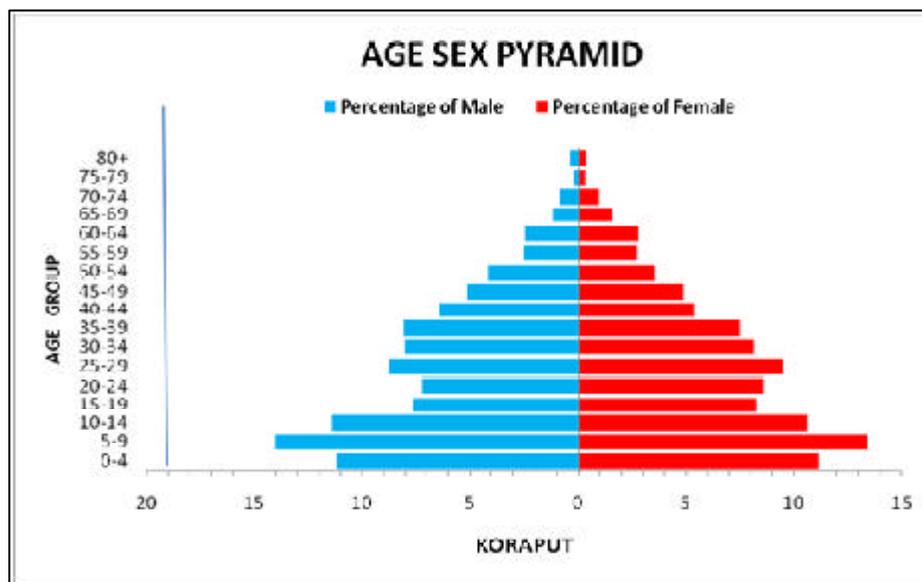
The district has 3.5 lakh literates of which 2.3 lakh are males and 1.1 lakh are females. The total literacy rate is 68.8 percent, the male literacy rate being 47.20 percent and female rate 24.26 indicating substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with greater degree and above constitute 6.16 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 5.5 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are 18.9 percent. Below Primary group are 30.35 percent and those having Primary and Middle education are 26.66 and 12.42 percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district 4.5 lakh which accounts for a work participation rate of 48.32 percent. Of the workers 61.95 percent are main workers and 38.05 percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to 2.8 lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household

size is 4 per household. Of the households 25.1 percent are occupying permanent houses, 25.9 percent semi-permanent houses and 49 percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over 1922 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in cent percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water in 97.14 percent of the villages. Electric power supply is available in 35.54 percent of villages. 32.15 percent have it for domestic purposes and only 3.28 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 64.2 percent have Primary schools, 10.35 percent Middle schools and 5.52 have Secondary/Senior secondary schools. Only 0.47 percent have colleges in the villages and 13.22 percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are available in 55.05 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 13.53 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 21.7 percent of villages and 88.6 percent villages have mud approach roads.

Mention of Koraput district is found in pre-independence census but the present district of Koraput is formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base in recent decades. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.C and S.T. Percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern particularly in age group 0-6 years. The work participation rate still needs improvement keeping in view the recent industrialisation process. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and sustainable development.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Koraput (29), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,180,637	Number of households	284,876
Males	590,743	Household size (per household)	4
Females	589,894		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	14.67	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	999
Rural	982,188	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	983
Urban	198,449		
Scheduled Caste population	153,932	Scheduled Tribe population	585,830
Percentage to total population	13.04	Percentage to total population	49.62
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	350,044	Total	350,044
Males	231,055	Without level	19,240
Females	118,989	Below primary	106,236
Literacy rate		Primary	93,337
Persons	35.72	Middle	43,481
Males	47.20	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	66,172
Females	24.26	Graduate and above	21,567
Workers			
Total workers	570,435	Age groups	
Main workers	353,367	0 - 4 years	131,988
Marginal workers	217,068	5 - 14 years	291,370
Non-workers	610,202	15 - 59 years	687,502
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	69,777
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Dom etc.	112,511	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Generic Castes etc.	12,995	1.Paroja	180,446
3.Dhoba etc.	5,040	2.Khond etc.	168,172
		3.Bhottada etc.	63,131
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,119,527	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	51,323	Total inhabited villages	1,922
3.Muslims	8,401	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,922
1.Jeypur (M)	76,625	Safe Drinking water	1,867
2.Sunabeda (NAC)	58,884	Electricity (Power Supply)	683
3.Koraput (NAC)	39,548	Electricity (domestic)	618
		Electricity (Agriculture)	63
		Primary schools	1,234
		Middle schools	199
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	106
		Colleges	9
House Type		Medical facility	254
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Primary Health Centres	50
Permanent	25.1	Primary Health Sub-Centres	235
Semi-permanent	25.9	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	1,058
Temporary	49	Bus services	260
		Paved approach road	417
		Mud approach road	1,650



District Highlights

- Koraput is the 3rd biggest district in terms of size and 15th biggest in terms of population.
- Koraput is the 7th urbanized district in the state having about 16.81 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Koraput is the 24th densely populated district in the state.
- Koraput has 7th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 106 uninhabited villages in the district and 5 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- The headquarters of Boriguma police station is the most populated village (7,458) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 73 are engaged in agricultural pursuit.
- Boipariguda police station is having the highest number of villages (323) in the district and Sunabeda police station is having the lowest number of villages (2) in the district.



MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

Andhra Pradesh on the east and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh state on the west.

Malkangiri district is full of natural beauty. Long-range hills, dense forests, rivers, streams, reservoir and waterfalls are the major attractions of the district. On the whole, the landscape of the district presents a scenic beauty.

Malkangiri district bears some mythological importance. It is situated in Dandakaranya region, where 'Dandaka' Rushi was residing. Lord Rama with Sita and Laxman spent some years in this forest during their 14 years Banabasa. Some people say that the name Malkangiri has been derived from the name of a hill "Malyabanta giri". Some historians believe that the name Malkangiri takes after the name of a fort "Mallakimar danagarh" constructed by the king Krishna Deo (1676-81) of Nandapur kingdom. Krishna Deo after defeating Mallik, a commander of Golconda, was popularly known as Mallakimardana Krishna.

Malkangiri district is situated between $81^{\circ}24'$ and $82^{\circ}25'$ east longitude and $17^{\circ}49'$ and $18^{\circ}44'$ north latitude in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Koraput district on the north, Khamana and east Godavari of Andhra Pradesh on the south, Visakhapatnam district of

The district having 5,791 sq. kms of geographical area occupied the 13th rank in the state during 2001 Census. The average height of the district is 350m above the sea level having the highest elevation of 926 meters above Sea Level.

The population of the district is enumerated in 2001 Census to be 5.04 lakh of which 50.08 percent are males and 49.92 percent females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 1.37 percent arithmetically averaged annually. The area of the district is 5791 sq.km, thus the calculated population density is 87 persons per sq km. The percentage of population living in urban area is 6.87. The Scheduled Caste population is 21.35 percent of the total population and of these the Namasudra (72.57 percent), Dom etc. (19.97 percent) and Generic Castes etc. (1.62 percent) are the major castes. The Scheduled Tribe population is 57.43 percent. Even among this segment of Tribes the largest three as indicated percentage to total Tribal population are Koya (41.76), Bhumiya (20.26) and Paroja (10.11). Among the major religious groups of the district are Hindu (98.29 percent), Christians (1.25) and Muslims (0.36 percent). The major towns are Malkangiri (NAC) and

Balimela (NAC) having population 23,114 and 11,502 respectively. The district has two towns and 1045 number of villages of which 979 number of villages are inhabited.

The sex ratio of the district is 997 and that of 0-6 years 981 females per 1000 males. The age group wise distribution reflects that the age group 0-4 is 11.53 percent and that of 5-14 years is 27.01 percent indicating some decline fertility in recent year. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 55.55 percent and the old age dependants (including age not stated) constitute 5.91 percent.

The literacy rate of the district is 30.53 percent considering population 7+ years. The male literacy rate is 40.14 percent and female literacy 20.91 percent. Looking at educational level attained, below Primary and Primary level group constitute 34.93 percent and 30.62 percent respectively. Middle and H.S.C level constitute 14.32 and 12.61 percent respectively. Graduate and above constitute 3.01 percent and without any level 4.49 percent. Work participation rate is 49.11 percent. Of the workers 62.26 percent are main workers and 37.74 percent marginal workers.

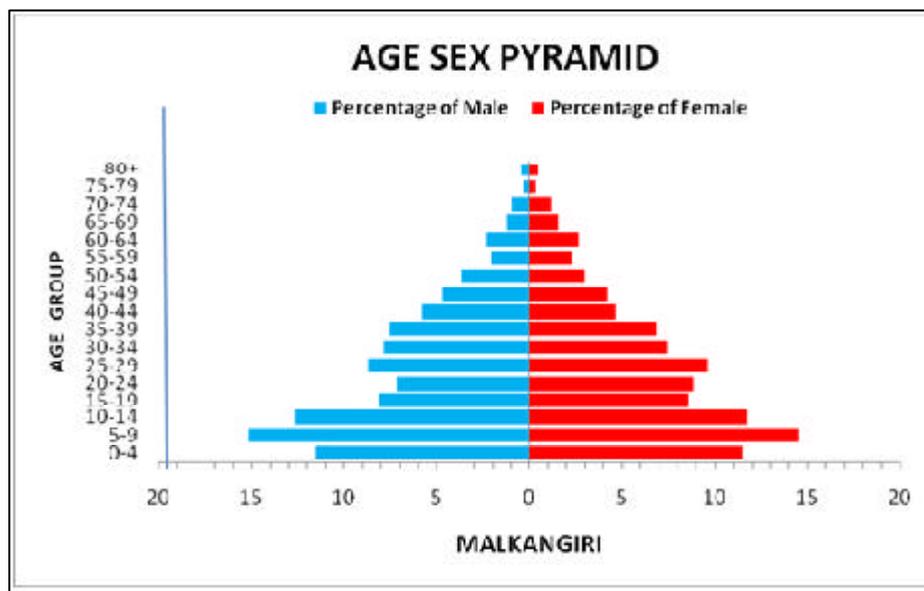
The total number of households of the district is 109,483. Of the total households 12.9

percent occupy permanent houses, 38.8 occupy semi-permanent houses and 48.2 percent temporary houses. Average size of the household is 5 persons.

The amenities available in inhabited villages indicate 95.3 percent villages have drinking water facility and 90.50 percent have safe drinking water. Electricity is available in 10.21 percent of villages of which 8.68 percent have it for domestic purpose and 0.51 percent for agricultural purpose. Primary School is available in 55.46 percent. Inter Middle School is 11.13 percent indicating necessity of improvement in education even at (lower level). Only 4.7 percent villages have Secondary Schools and 0.2 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 12.16 percent of villages and Postal communication facility in 10.42 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 8.68 percent of villages and mud approach road in 80.9 percent of villages.

The district is one of the most underdeveloped districts. Lot more attention is needed to improve development indicators. The demographic picture indicates low growth rate, relatively better sex ratio and very low population density. It has high preponderance of Tribal population. The declining sex ratio from a situation of female advantages to male advantage is an area requiring concern for preventive action urgently.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Malkangiri * (30), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	504,198	Number of households	109,483
Males	252,507	Household size (per household)	5
Females	251,691		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	19.39	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	997
Rural	469,582	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	981
Urban	34,616		
Scheduled Caste population	107,654	Scheduled Tribe population	289,538
Percentage to total population	21.35	Percentage to total population	57.43
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	126,498	Total	126,498
Males	83,170	Without level	5,681
Females	43,328	Below primary	44,192
Literacy rate		Primary	38,736
Persons	30.53	Middle	18,120
Males	40.14	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	15,959
Females	20.91	Graduate and above	3,806
Workers			
Total workers	247,624	Age groups	
Main workers	154,179	0 - 4 years	58,127
Marginal workers	93,445	5 - 14 years	136,175
Non-workers	256,574	15 - 59 years	280,097
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	29,799
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Namasudra	78,127	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dom etc.	21,497	1.Koya	120,911
3.Generic Castes etc.	1,744	2.Bhumia	58,663
		3.Paroja	29,272
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	495,556	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	6,300	Total inhabited villages	979
3.Muslims	1,807	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	933
1.Malkangiri (NAC)	23,114	Safe Drinking water	886
2.Balimela (NAC)	11,502	Electricity (Power Supply)	100
		Electricity (domestic)	85
		Electricity (Agriculture)	5
		Primary schools	543
		Middle schools	109
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	46
		Colleges	2
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	119
Permanent	12.9	Primary Health Centres	26
Semi-permanent	38.8	Primary Health Sub-Centres	112
Temporary	48.2	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	102
		Bus services	85
		Paved approach road	197
		Mud approach road	792



District Highlights

- Malkangiri is the 13th district in terms of size and 3^d smallest in terms of population.
- Malkangiri is the 23rd urbanized district in the state having about 6.87 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Malkangiri is the 29th densely populated district in the state.
- Malkangiri has 9th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 66 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 2 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.
- Kalimela, a police station hqrs., is the most populated village (7,520) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district, 83 are engaged in agricultural.
- Chitrakonda police station is having the highest number of villages (266) in the district and M.V-79 police station is having the lowest number of villages (32) in the district.



MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

The name Mayurbhanj indicates that the erstwhile state was named after two medieval ruling families, Mayurs & Bhanjas. The Mayurs, as known from records, were ruling over Bonai Mandala contemporaneous with the Bhanjas of Bhijinga Mandala. Social and cultural relation between these two ruling families were very close. So the kingdom was named Mayurbhanj in commemoration of the traditional relation of the two ruling families.

The Bhanjas continued to rule over this feudatory state. However, in 1508 & 1751 the state came under Moghul rule & Maratha rule respectively and subsequently it came under British occupation in 1803. Finally with the transfer of power from the hands of British on the 15th August 1947, the state of Mayurbhanj became an independent unit. On 1st January 1949 Mayurbhanj was merged with Orissa as the last state.

The district lies between 21° 17' and 22° 34' north latitude and 85° 40' and 87° 10' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Midnapur district of West Bengal, on the south by the districts Baleswar and Keonjhar, on the east by

Midnapur and Baleswar districts and on the west by Keonjhar and Singhbhum districts. According to the Surveyor General of India, the district has an area of 10,418 sq. kms and as per 2001 Census it has a population of 2,223,456. In order of size and population, the district ranks first and sixteenth position respectively in the state.

The district of Mayurbhanj is constituted by 4 towns and 3,950 villages spread over 26 C.D blocks. It has 22 lakh population of which male constitutes 50.52 percent and females 49.48 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 17.89 annually. The area of the district is 10418 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 213. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be 980 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 955 indicating relative deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 10.67 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 25.48 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 56.54 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 7.31 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 7 percent population enumerated in

areas classified as urban. The major towns are Baripada (M), Rairangpur (NAC), Karanjia (NAC) having **95,004**, **21896** and **21441** in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (**83.64** percent), Muslim (**1.19** percent) and others (**14.65** percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **7.68** percent and among them the major caste groups are Patial etc. (**21.44** percent), Dhoba etc. (**15.41** percent) and Dom etc. (**12.04** percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for **56.60** percent population of the district and Santal (**44.92** percent), Kolha (**17.39** percent) and Bhumij (**12.18** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

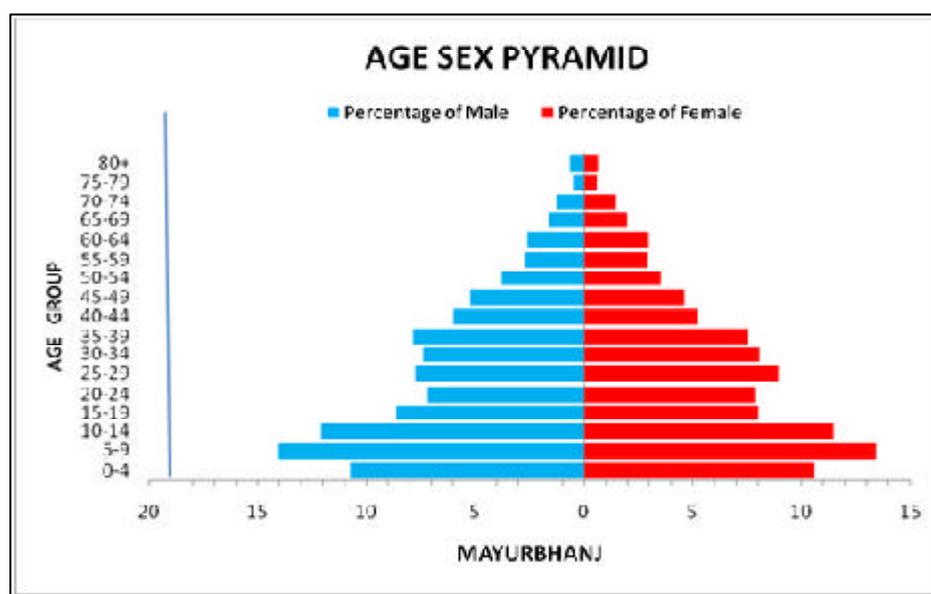
The district has **9.6** lakh literates of which **6** lakhs are males and **3.4** lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be **51.91** percent, the male literacy rate being **65.76** percent and female rate **37.84** indicating substantial gender gap in literacy even in a low literacy scenario. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate Degree and above constitute **5.57** percent and those indicating **NO** educational level are only **1.90** percent. The group reporting Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are **19.66** percent. Below Primary group are **28.92** percent and those having primary and middle education are **26.64** and **17.31** percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district **10** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of **46.23** percent. Of the workers **60.17** percent are main workers and **39.83** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **4.72** lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average

household size is **5** persons per household. Of the households **12.8** percent are occupying permanent houses, **26.7** percent semi-permanent houses and **60.5** percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over **3,748** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in **99.95** percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water in **97.6** percent. Electric power supply is available in **59.61** percent of villages. **51.73** percent have it for domestic purposes and only **6.56** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **71.53** percent have primary schools, **23.72** percent middle schools and **12.97** per cent have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **0.85** percent villages have colleges and **14.97** percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are available in **20.49** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **23.21** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **41.46** percent of villages and **86.07** percent villages have mud approach roads.

The district of Mayurbhanj remains unchanged after reorganisation in 1993. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.T percentage. Overall Sex ratio is disadvantageous to Females and further the decrease in 0-6 years is matter of concern. Power supply, educational and health facilities and road facilities are deficient areas and need to be improved. Development administration should focus on these aspects as well as on the sex imbalance as a priority. Although this district has a rich history of family planning achievement, the population growth rate is relatively higher compared to the state. Some efforts may be desirable for investigating reasons and action areas identified.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Mayurbhanj (07), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	2,223,456	Number of households	472,123
Males	1,123,200	Household size (per household)	5
Females	1,100,256		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.98	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	980
Rural	2,067,756	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	955
Urban	155,700		
Scheduled Caste population	170,835	Scheduled Tribe population	1,258,459
Percentage to total population	7.68	Percentage to total population	56.60
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	964,860	Total	964,860
Males	616,003	Without level	18,360
Females	348,857	Below primary	279,035
Literacy rate		Primary	257,013
Persons	51.91	Middle	167,052
Males	65.76	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	189,667
Females	37.84	Graduate and above	53,696
Workers			
Total workers	1,027,797	Age groups	
Main workers	618,457	0 - 4 years	237,210
Marginal workers	409,340	5 - 14 years	566,574
Non-workers	1,195,659	15 - 59 years	1,257,071
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	162,601
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Patial etc.	36,626	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dhoba etc.	26,326	1.Santal	565,268
3.Dom etc.	20,561	2.Kolha	218,886
		3.Bhumij	153,308
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,859,639	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Others	325,847	Total inhabited villages	3,748
3.Muslims	26,437	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Baripada (M)	95,004	Drinking water facilities	3,746
2.Rairangpur (NAC)	21,896	Safe Drinking water	3,658
3.Karanjia (NAC)	21,441	Electricity (Power Supply)	2,234
		Electricity (domestic)	1,939
		Electricity (Agriculture)	246
		Primary schools	2,681
		Middle schools	889
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	486
		Colleges	32
		Medical facility	561
		Primary Health Centres	88
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	498
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	768
		Bus services	870
		Paved approach roads	1,554
		Mud approach roads	3,226
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	12.8		
Semi-permanent	26.7		
Temporary	60.5		



District Highlights

- Mayurbhanj is the largest district in terms of size and 3rd highest in terms of population.
- Mayurbhanj is the 22nd urbanized district in the state having about 7.00 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km., Mayurbhanj is 15th densely populated district in the state.
- Mayurbhanj has 14th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 202 uninhabited villages in the district whereas not a single village is having a population of more than 5000.
- Bahalda, a police station headquarters, is the most populated village (4865) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 66 workers are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Jashipur police station is having the highest number of villages (265) in the district and Baripada Town police station is having lowest number of villages (13) in the district.



NABARANGAPUR DISTRICT

The present district of Nabarangpur is carved out of the erstwhile Koraput district.

Nabarangpur, with her golden autumn and mystery morning of the monsoon months, her painted spring and slumbering summer and her winter ranging from fierce to mild, provides varieties of living in different seasons, which is rare elsewhere. Indeed, Nabarangpur district is a museum of old and new in nature and human endeavour. It has both plant life and wild life, which would give years of research to the Biologists and limitless adventure for the writers.

The district of Nabarangpur derives its name from its headquarters town Nabarangpur. The whole of the present district Nabarangpur was under the district of Koraput comprising the ex-zamindari of Jeypore and Kashipur. Vinayak Deo, the founder of the present Jeypore Raj family, inherited the kingdom of the Silavansis by the middle of the 15th Century A.D. This kingdom, however, lost its independence in 1571.

Nabarangpur district is located between 19° 9' and 20° 5' north latitude and 81° 52' and 82° 53' east longitude. It is bounded by Chhattisgarh in the west and north by Kalahandi district in the east and Koraput district in the south. The district is having 5291 sq.km. of geographical area.

The population size of the District as per 2001 census is 10 lakhs, of which 50.22 percent are males and 49.78 percent females indicating male advantage which is also reflected in another indicator i.e. sex ratio (females per 1000 males) being 991. The sex ratio for 0-6 years 998 is still comfortable. The age distribution of population indicates 12.11 percent in 0-4 years and 26.42 percent in 5-14 years. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 55.18 percent and 60+ and ANS group constitute 6.29. The household size of this district is 5. Population density is 194 per sq.km, the area being 5291 sq.km. The population growth rate during 1991-2001, averaged annually, is 2.11. The percentage of population classified as urban is only 5.78 percent. The important towns of the district are Nabarangpur(M), Umarkote(NAC) and Khatiguda (CT). Population of the towns are 28005, 24859 and 6406 respectively. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 14.10 percent and the Scheduled Tribes constitute 55.03 percent. The major S.C. group of the district according to percentage of total S.C population are Dom etc. (44.92 percent), Ganda (8.05 percent), and Namasudra (24.02 percent) and similarly the major Tribes are Bhattada etc.

(48.72 percent), Paroja (11.64 percent), and Gond etc.(24.51 percent). Hindus constitute 96.67 percent of the population, Christians 2.55 percent and Muslims only 0.67 percent.

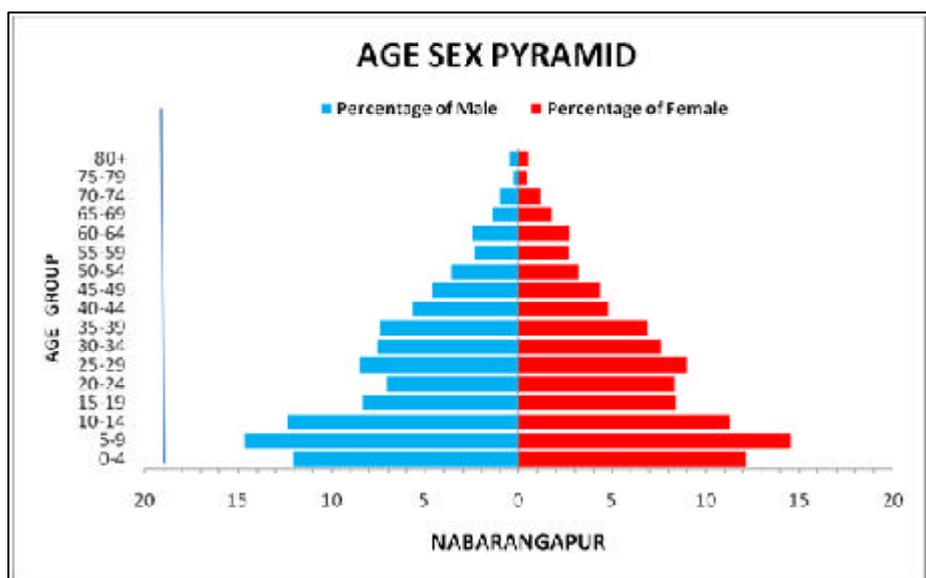
The Literacy rate of the district is 33.93 percent. Male literacy being 47.04 and female literacy is 20.67 percent. Among the population who have attained some educational level, it is observed that they are distributed as below Primary (38.29 percent), Primary (27.68 percent), Middle (12.31 percent) and without level (8.74 percent). Graduation and above are achieved by only 2.35 percent and Higher Secondary/Matriculation by 10.63 percent of population. The work participation rate is 49.46 percent. Of the workers 52.19 percent main workers and 47.81 are marginal workers.

The district has 3 towns including 1 census town and 901 number of villages of which 876 number of inhabited villages. Of the total 227026 households 13 percent are occupying permanent

houses, 6.9 percent temporary houses and 0.1 percent semi-permanent houses. Out of the inhabited villages almost all villages (99.32 percent) have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in 4 percent of villages but only 0.11 percent villages put it to agricultural use. Primary schools available in 89.04 percent, Middle school in 28.2 percent of villages. Secondary schools are located in 10.84 percent and colleges in 0.68 percent of villages. Medical facility is available in 24.66 percent of villages and Post, Telegraph etc in 23.97 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 22.37 percent. Paved approach road in 44.98 percent and mud approach road in 96.23 percent villages.

The population growth rate being high compared to the state is major demographic concern. Lot more need to be improved on developmental indicators like education, health, electricity and improved road types to ameliorate the distressed conditions of the tribal population who are highly concentrated in this district.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Nabarangapur * (28), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,025,766	Number of households	227,026
Males	515,162	Household size (per household)	5
Females	510,604		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	21.15	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	991
Rural	966,496	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	998
Urban	59,270		
Scheduled Caste population	144,654	Scheduled Tribe population	564,480
Percentage to total population	14.10	Percentage to total population	55.03
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	284,538	Total	284,538
Males	198,294	Without level	24,865
Females	86,24	Below primary	108,940
Literacy rate		Primary	78,755
Persons	33.93	Middle	35,023
Males	47.04	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	30,256
Females	20.67	Graduate and above	6,677
Workers			
Total workers	507,395	Age groups	
Main workers	264,800	0 - 4 years	124,190
Marginal workers	242,595	5 - 14 years	271,024
Non-workers	518,371	15 - 59 years	566,040
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	64,512
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Dom etc.	64,979	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Namasudra	34,750	1.Bhottada etc.	275,004
3.Ganda	11,646	2.Gond etc.	138,369
		3.Paroja	65,731
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	991,639	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	26,118	Total inhabited villages	876
3.Muslims	6,867	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Nabarangapur (M)	28,005	Drinking water facilities	873
2.Umarkote (NAC)	24,859	Safe Drinking water	870
3.Khatiguda (CT)	6,406	Electricity (Power Supply)	35
		Electricity (domestic)	381
		Electricity (Agriculture)	1
		Primary schools	780
		Middle schools	247
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	95
		Colleges	6
		Medical facility	216
		Primary Health Centre ^s	39
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	182
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	210
		Bus services	196
		Paved approach roads	394
		Mud approach roads	843
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	13		
Semi-permanent	0.1		
Temporary	6.9		



District Highlights

- Nabarangapur is the 14th district in terms of size and 19th in terms of population, amongst 30 districts of State.
- Nabarangapur is the 25th urbanized district in the state having about 5.78 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Nabarangapur is 17th densely populated district in the state.
- Nabarangapur has 10th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 25 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 7 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- Paparahandi, a police station headquarters, is the most populated village (7,486) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 83 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Kodinga police station is having the highest number of villages (142) in the district and Tentulikhunti police station is having the lowest number of villages (47) in the district.



NAYAGARH DISTRICT

The district headquarters Nayagarh is nearer to Khordha, the district headquarters of Khordha district by only 50kms.

Nayagarh district owes its name to its Hqrs. town Nayagarh. It was created in two phases. Firstly the ex-states of Nayagarh, Khandapara, Ranapur and Dasapalla were merged with the State of Orissa on 1.1.1948 enhancing the jurisdiction of Puri district by forming a separate sub-division with Hqrs. at Nayagarh. Secondly on 02.10.1992 the Government of Orissa divided the erstwhile Puri district into three districts, namely, Puri, Khordha and Nayagarh. The present Nayagarh district which came into existence on 02.10.1992 is a part of un-divided Puri district consisting of one sub-division i.e. Nayagarh sub-division.

Considering the geographical location, the district of Nayagarh lies between 19° 50' and 20° 35' north latitude and 84° 29' and 85° 30' east longitude. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Cuttack, Anugul and Kandhamal districts, on the west by Ganjam district and on the east and south by the Khordha district. The area of the district is 3,890 sq. kms, which is 2.5 percent of the total area of the state occupying 18th rank based on area among the 30 districts of the state.

The district has a rectangular shape stretching from north-west to south-east direction.

The district of Nayagarh is constituted by **4** towns and **1695** villages spread over **8** C.D blocks. It has **8.65** lakhs population of which male constitutes **51.61** percent and females **48.39** percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is **1.03** annually. The area of the district is **3890sq.km** and thus, population density works out to be **222 persons per sq.km**. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be **938** considering the total population of each sex and that for population of **0-6** years it is **903** indicating relatively more deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age **group 0-4** years is **8.72** percent and that of age group **5-14** years is **21.63** percent. The population in the working age group of **15-59** is **59.28** percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute **10.36** percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has **4.29** percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are **Nayagarh (NAC), Khandapada (NAC), Kantilo(CT)** having **14314, 8757, and 8735** in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (**99.39** percent), Muslim (**0.49** percent) and others (**0.07** percent) indicating Hindu preponderance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **14.04** percent and among them the major caste groups are **Pan Pano** (**39.32** percent), Dhoba etc. (**12.27** percent) and Dewar (**15.84** percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for **5.88** percent population of the district and **Khond** etc. (**76.92** percent), **Saora** etc. (**8.06** percent) and Shabar (**7.77** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

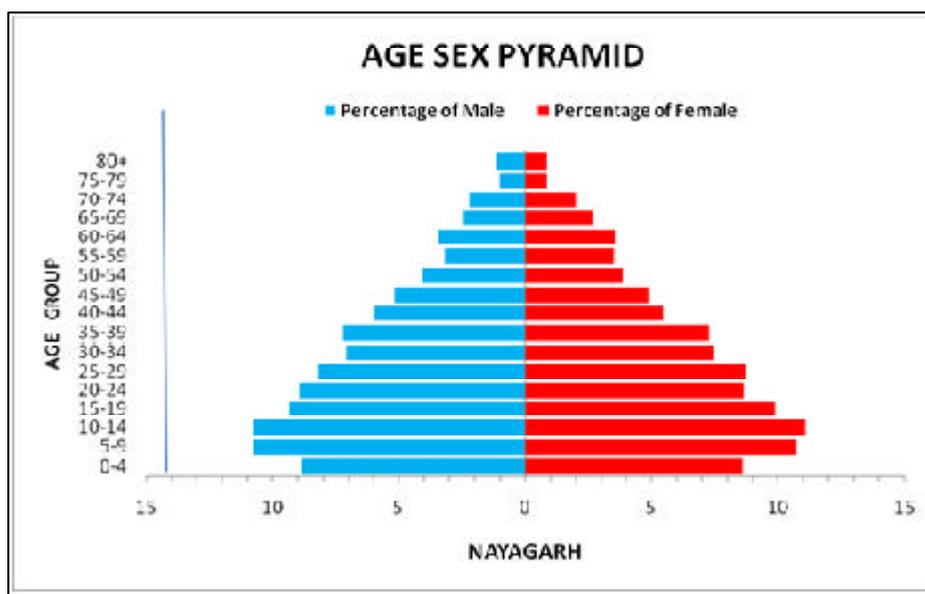
The total literacy rate of the district is **70.52** percent, the male literacy rate being **82.66** percent and female rate **57.64** indicating substantial gender gap in literacy even in a high literacy situation. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Of the literates, those with Graduate Degree and above constitute **4.16** percent and those indicating **no** educational level are only **1.98** percent. The group reporting Matric/ Higher Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are **15.21** percent. Below Primary group are **33.57** percent and those having primary and middle education are **31.51** and **13.57** percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district **2.8** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of **33.32** percent. Of the workers **72.97** percent are main workers and **28.6** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **1.78** lakh households spread over the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is **5** persons per household. Of the households **30.5** percent are

occupying permanent houses, **17.2** percent semi-permanent houses and **52.2** percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over **1,531** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in **cent** percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water is in **99.74** percent. Electric power supply is available in **64.53** percent of villages. **55.85** percent have it for domestic purposes and only **5.55** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **55.45** percent have primary schools, **23.58** percent middle schools and **13.46** have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **0.91** percent villages have colleges and **11.43** percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are available in **20.77** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **29.59** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **48.73** percent of villages and **90.4** percent villages have mud approach roads.

The district of Nayagarh is one of the districts carved out of the old Puri district in 1993. The district is educationally better of relatively. However, on other development indicators it needs substantial improvement in case of the villages. Demographically it has low growth rate and very low sex ratio. The sex ratio in 0-6 years is very disturbing as it indicates increasing disparity among the different gender groups. Due to possible low fertility and selective out migration, population of the district seem to be aging. While planning welfare services the demographic back drop needs to be taken seriously. Special efforts are needed for the district to remove gender gaps on different aspects and prevent the decline in number of women.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Nayagarh * (16), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	864,516	Number of households	178,231
Males	446,177	Household size (per household)	5
Females	418,339		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	10.39	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	938
Rural	827,450	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	903
Urban	37,066		
Scheduled Caste population	121,409	Scheduled Tribe population	50,836
Percentage to total population	14.04	Percentage to total population	5.88
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	529,840	Total	529,840
Males	319,662	Without level	10,484
Females	210,178	Below primary	177,851
Literacy rate		Primary	166,957
Persons	70.52	Middle	71,909
Males	82.66	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	80,575
Females	57.64	Graduate and above	22,038
Workers			
Total workers	288,053	Age groups	
Main workers	205,676	0 - 4 years	75,395
Marginal workers	82,377	5 - 14 years	187,035
Non-workers	576,463	15 - 59 years	512,505
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	89,581
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	47,742	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	19,237	1.Khond etc.	39,103
3.Dhoba etc.	14,901	2.Saora etc.	4,099
		3.Shabar	3,952
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	859,219	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	4,233	Total inhabited villages	1,531
3.Religion not stated	592	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,531
1.Nayagarh (NAC)	14,314	Safe Drinking water	1,527
2.Khandapada (NAC)	8,757	Electricity (Power Supply)	988
3.Kantilo (CT)	8,735	Electricity (domestic)	855
		Electricity (Agriculture)	85
		Primary schools	849
		Middle schools	361
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	206
		Colleges	14
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	175
Permanent	30.5	Primary Health Centres	36
Semi-permanent	17.2	Primary Health Sub-Centre s	154
Temporary	52.2	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	318
		Bus services	453
		Paved approach roads	746
		Mud approach roads	1,384



District Highlights

- Nayagarh is the 18th district in terms of size and 21st in terms of population.
- Nayagarh is the 30th urbanized district in the state having about 4.29 percent of its population living in urban areas as against about 14.99 percent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km., Nayagarh is 14th densely populated district in the state.
- Nayagarh has 29th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 164 uninhabited villages in the district and 7 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.
- Ranapurgada in Ranapur P.S. is the most populated village (9,030) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 62.55% are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Dasapalla police station is having the highest number of villages (416) and Nuagaon police station is having lowest number of villages (105) in the district.



NUAPADA DISTRICT

The district Nuapada occupies western portion of Orissa and is situated between 20° N and 21° N latitude and $82^{\circ} 20'$ E and $82^{\circ} 50'$ E longitude.

The district is bounded by Raipur district (Chhattisgarh State) at North, Bargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi at East, Raipur (Chhattisgarh State) and Kalahandi at south and Raipur (Chhattisgarh State) at west. Hill tracts of the district chiefly comprise the ranges of hills in western portion of the district.

The total area of the district as supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 3,852 Sq.kms. The rank of the district is 19th in the state with reference to area.

The population size of the district as per **2001** census is **5.31** lakhs of which **49.82** percent are males and **50.18** percent females indicating female advantage which is also reflected by another indicator i.e. sex ratio (females per **1000** males) being **1007**. The sex ratio for **0-6** years is **968** indicating females being disadvantaged at early ages. The age wise distribution of population indicates **10.78** percent in **0-4** years and **24.05** percent in **5-14** years. The working age group of **15-59** constitute **55.95** percent and **60+** and ANS group constitute **9.21** indicating onset of the

The district Nuapada came into existence on 1st April 1993 comprising the entire Nuapada sub-division of the former Kalahandi district for administrative convenience vide Notification No.DRC-44/93R-14218 dated 27.3.93 of Government of Orissa. Nuapada sub-division, which was a part of Sambalpur district since 1st April 1936 reconstituted on 1st January 1948 and was declared as a sub-division of Kalahandi district with headquarters at Bhawanipatna.

The justification of naming the district as Nuapada emerged in 1936 by virtue of the recommendation of Orissa Administration Committee (1933) by shifting the administrative headquarters of ex-state of Khadiar to a new place of headquarters, named village Jayanta Nuapada which was subsequently renamed as Nuapada and till that time, being the administrative headquarters of Nuapada sub-division, it continues to be the district headquarters. It is nothing but the estate of ex- Zamindar of Khariar.

phenomenon of aging or higher non reporting of ages. The household size of this district is **4**. Population density is **138** per sq.km., the area being **3852** sq.km. The population growth rate during **1991-2001**, averaged annually, is **1.3** percent.

The percentage of population classified as urban is only **5.66** percent. The important towns of the district are Khariar Road(NAC), and Khariar(NAC). Population of the towns are 16629 and 13409 respectively. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **13.62** percent and the Scheduled Tribes constitute **34.71** percent. The major S.C. group of the district according to percentage of total S.C population are Dom etc. (**61.71** percent), Ganda(**14.31** percent), and Chamar(**9.67** percent). Similarly the major Tribes are Shabar(**11.36** percent),Saora etc.(**4.92** percent), and Gond etc.(**65.76** percent). Hindus constitute **98.61** percent of the population, Christians **0.28** percent and Muslims only **0.76** percent.

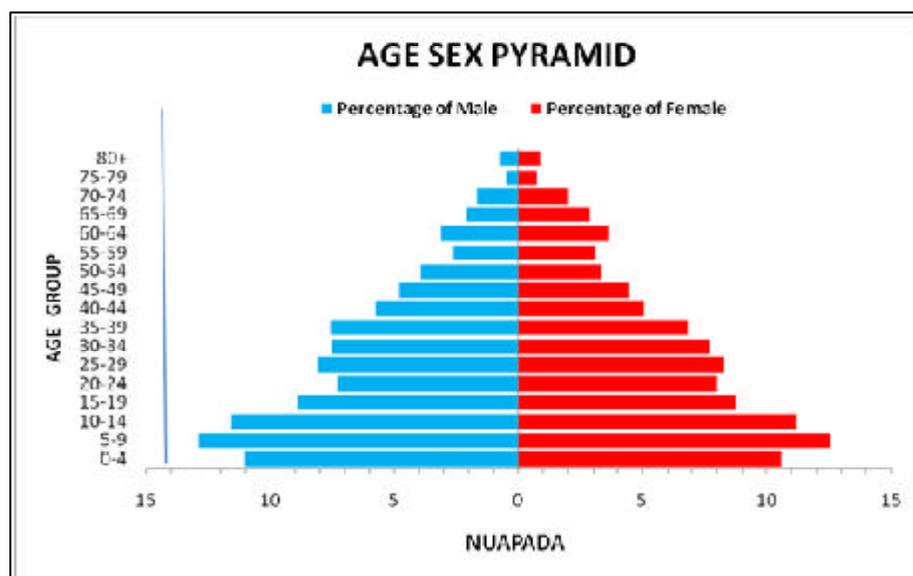
The Literacy rate of the district is **42** percent. Male literacy being **58.46** and female literacy **25.79** percent. Among the literate population levels attained is distributed as below Primary (**34.78** percent), Primary (**28.82** percent), Middle (**15.13** percent) and without level (**3.64** percent). Graduation and above are achieved by only **3.01** percent and Higher Secondary/Matriculation by **14.61** percent of

population. The work participation rate is **46.05** percent. Of the workers **53.84** percent main workers and **46.16** are marginal workers.

The district has **2** towns and **663** number of villages of which **648** number of inhabited villages. Of the total **122,601** households **22.1** percent are occupying permanent houses, **5.9** percent temporary houses and **72.1** percent semi-permanent houses. Out of the inhabited villages almost all villages (**99.69** percent) have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in **56.64** percent of villages but only **5.09** percent villages put it to agricultural use. Primary schools available in **88.73** percent, Middle schools in **34.41** percent of villages. Secondary schools are located in **12.35** percent and colleges in **0.77** percent of villages. Medical facility is available in **15.9** percent of villages and Post, Telegraph etc in **74.69** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **23.15** percent. Paved approach road in **60.49** percent and mud approach road in **84.10** percent villages.

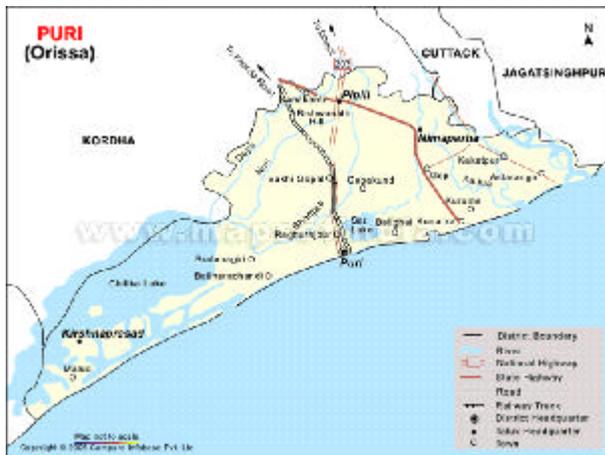
The population growth rate being low compared to the state and the turn around of sex ratio as indicated by low sex ratio at young ages is major demographic concern. Lot more need to be improved on developmental indicators like education, health, electricity and improved road types as it is an underdeveloped district having high tribal concentration. The lower household size is also noteworthy.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Nuapada * (25), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	530,690	Number of households	122,601
Males	264,396	Household size (per household)	4
Females	266,294		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	13.00	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,007
Rural	500,652	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	968
Urban	30,038		
Scheduled Caste population	72,296	Scheduled Tribe population	184,221
Percentage to total population	13.62	Percentage to total population	34.71
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	187,412	Total	187,412
Males	129,461	Without level	6,822
Females	57,951	Below primary	65,176
Literacy rate		Primary	54,005
Persons	42.00	Middle	28,352
Males	58.46	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	27,390
Females	25.79	Graduate and above	5,644
Workers			
Total workers	244,360	Age groups	
Main workers	131,561	0 - 4 years	57,219
Marginal workers	112,799	5 - 14 years	127,649
Non-workers	286,330	15 - 59 years	296,927
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	48,895
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Dom etc.	44,616	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Ganda	10,342	1.Gond etc.	121,142
3.Chamar etc.	6,991	2.Shabar	20,927
		3.Saora etc.	9,056
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	523,309	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	4,045	Total inhabited villages	648
3.Christians	1,496	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	648
1.Khariar Road (NAC)	16,629	Safe Drinking water	646
2.Khariar (NAC)	13,409	Electricity (Power Supply)	367
		Electricity (domestic)	202
		Electricity (Agriculture)	33
		Primary schools	575
		Middle schools	223
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	80
		Colleges	5
		Medical facility	103
		Primary Health Centres	17
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	86
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	484
		Bus services	150
		Paved approach roads	392
		Mud approach roads	545
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	22.1		
Semi-permanent	72.1		
Temporary	5.9		



District Highlights

- Nuapada is the 19th district in terms of size and 25th in terms of population.
- Nuapada is the 27th urbanized district in the state having about 5.66 percent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km, Nuapada is 23rd densely populated district in the state.
- Nuapada has 5th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 15 uninhabited villages in the district whereas only one village is having a population of more than 5000.
- Tukula in Khariar P.S. is the most populated village (6,106) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 80 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Komana police station is having the highest number of villages (152) in the district and Jonk police station is having lowest number of villages (71) in the district.



PURI DISTRICT

Puri, one of the coastal districts of Orissa, is famous for its historical and archaeological antiquities and religious and cultural heritages added with rapturous natural sights. The district has been named after its headquarters city 'Puri', the place being significant for the abode of the predominant God 'Lord Jagannath'. During the reign of Chodaganga Dev, the world famous Vaishnavite temple of 'Lord Purusottam Jagannath' was constructed here and the images of the deities were installed and worshipped. Since then the place is known as 'Purusottam Dham' or in short 'Puri' or 'Srikshetra'. In brief it is the synopsis of socio-cultural testimony of the state of Orissa.

Considering the geographical location, the district Puri is situated between $19^{\circ} 28$ and $20^{\circ} 10$ north latitude and $86^{\circ} 9$ and $86^{\circ} 25$ east longitude. It is surrounded by the district Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur in its north, Khordha in its west, Ganjam to the southwest and the Bay of Bengal to its east and southeast. The district is having an area of 3479 sq. kms and occupies the 21st rank among the 30 districts of the state.

The district of Puri is the main attraction of tourists and Hindu devotees. Thus it presents

a culture of assimilation and thus its demographic features may manifest some of its influence.

The population of the district is enumerated in 2001 Census to be 15 lakh of which 50.8 percent are males and 49.2 percent females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 1.48 percent arithmetically averaged annually. The area of the district is 3479 sq.km, thus the calculated population density is 432 persons per sq km. The percentage of population living in urban area is 13.58. The Scheduled Caste population is 18.23 percent of the total population and of these the Bauri (31.2 percent), Bhoi (18.20 percent) and Dewar (15.17 percent) are the major castes. The Scheduled Tribe population is only 0.30 percent. Even among this small segment of Tribes the largest three as indicated percentage to total Tribal population are Kondadora (20.62), Shabar (20.62) and Saora etc. (9.73). Among the major religious groups of the district are Hindu (97.15 percent), Muslims (2.55 percent) and Christian only 0.18 percent. The major towns are Puri (M), Nimapada (NAC) and Konark (NAC) having population 157,837, 16,915 and 15,013 respectively. The district has four towns and 1715 number of villages of which 1591 are inhabited.

The sex ratio of the district is 968 and that of 0-6 years 930 females per 1000 males.

The age group wise distribution reflects that the age group 0-4 is 8.42 percent and that of 5-9 years is 21.40 percent indicating some decline fertility in recent year. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 60.32 percent and the old age dependants (including age not stated) constitute 9.86 percent.

The literacy rate of the district is 77.96 percent considering population 7+ years. The male literacy rate is 88.08 percent and female literacy 67.57 percent. Looking at educational level attained, below Primary and Primary level group constitute about 30 percent each. Middle and H.S.C level each about 16 percent. Graduate and above constitute 15.7 percent and without any level 1.58 percent. Work participation rate is 29.98 percent. Of the workers 82.9 percent are main workers and 17.10 percent marginal workers.

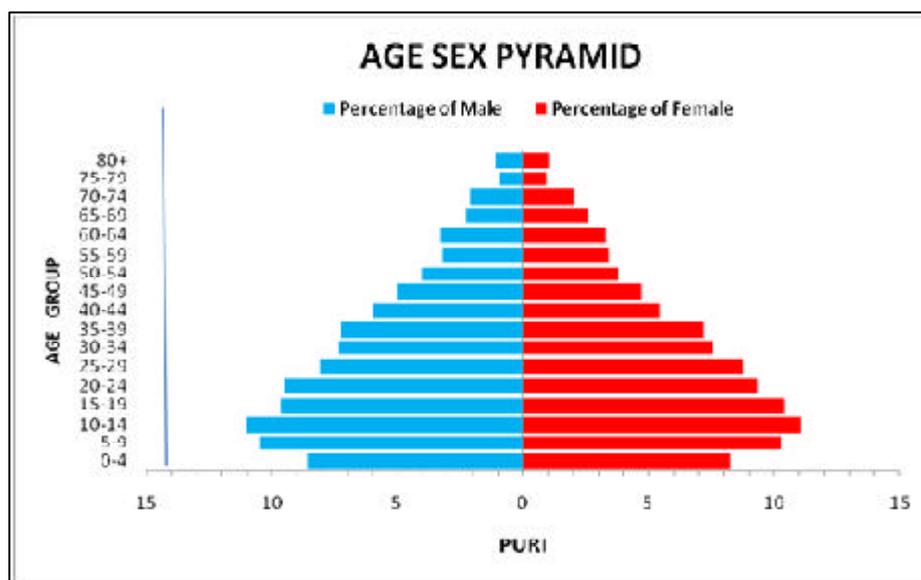
The total number of households of the district is 287,463. Of the total households 27.5 percent occupy permanent houses, 12.8 occupy

semi-permanent houses and 59.1 percent temporary houses.

The amenities available in inhabited villages indicate that all villages have drinking water facility and 99.87 percent have safe drinking water. Electricity is available in 95 percent of villages that 62.85 percent have it for domestic purpose and 12.45 percent put it for agricultural purpose. Primary School is available in 72.16 percent. Inter Middle School in 37.27 percent indicating necessity of improvement in education even at lower level. Only 18.6 percent villages have Secondary Schools and 1.38 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 14.96 percent of villages and Postal communication facility in 33.56 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 23.32 percent of villages and mud approach road in 87.87 percent of villages.

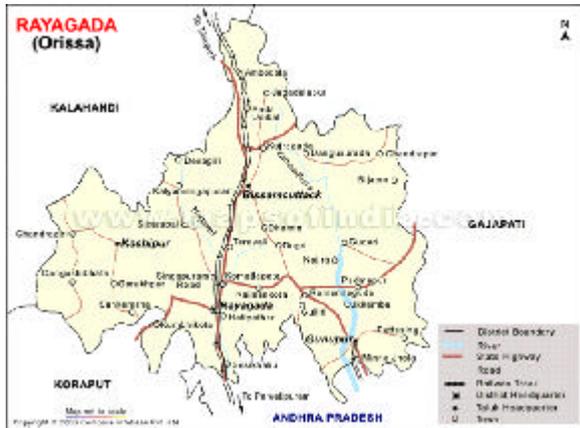
The district may be considered as one of the relatively developed districts. But the low sex ratio is a concern area. Village levels need more attention for development particularly the roads and educational facility.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Puri (18), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,502,682	Number of households	287,463
Males	763,389	Household size (per household)	5
Females	739,293		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	14.80	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	968
Rural	1,298,654	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	930
Urban	204,028		
Scheduled Caste population	273,917	Scheduled Tribe population	4,482
Percentage to total population	18.23	Percentage to total population	0.30
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,024,523	Total	1,024,523
Males	586,378	Without level	16,211
Females	438,145	Below primary	302,914
Literacy rate		Primary	306,686
Persons	77.96	Middle	173,065
Males	88.08	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	167,251
Females	67.57	Graduate and above	58,355
Workers			
Total workers	450,540	Age groups	
Main workers	373,481	0 - 4 years	126,508
Marginal workers	77,059	5 - 14 years	321,644
Non-workers	1,052,142	15 - 59 years	906,393
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	148,137
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Bauri	85,456	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Bhoi	49,865	1.Kondadora	924
3.Dewar	41,542	2.Shabar	924
		3.Saora etc.	436
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,459,872	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	38,318	Total inhabited villages	1,591
3.Christians	2,764	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Puri (M)	157,837	Drinking water facilities	1,591
2.Nimapada (NAC)	16,915	Safe Drinking water	1,589
3.Konark (NAC)	15,013	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,511
		Electricity (domestic)	1,000
		Electricity (Agriculture)	198
		Primary schools	1,148
		Middle schools	593
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	296
		Colleges	22
		Medical facility	238
		Primary Health Centres	47
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	201
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	534
		Bus services	371
		Paved approach road	781
		Mud approach road	1,398
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	27.5		
Semi-permanent	12.8		
Temporary	59.7		



District Highlights

- Puri is the 21st district in terms of size and 9th in terms of population in the State.
- Puri is the 11th urbanized district in the state having about 13.58 per cent of its population living in urban areas against 14.99 per cent of state's population in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km, Puri is 8th densely populated district in the state.
- Puri has 20th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 124 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 9 villages have a population of more than 5000.
- Gadasanput in Satyabadi P.S. is the most populated village (8,462) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 60 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Nimapada police station has the highest number of villages (216) in the district and Konark police station has the lowest number of villages (85) in the district.



RAYAGADA DISTRICT

The natural beauty of Rayagada district fills one's heart with immense joy and thrill. The charming valleys of the rivers Nagavali and Vamsadhara, vast stretches of hills, evergreen forests, perennial streams, stiff and massive rocks standing like mythological demons and deep holes in the rocky river-beds presenting thrilling sights are the attractive features of the district. According to local people, the name Rayagada has been derived from 'Raya' means rock, 'gadda' means deep holes, which signifies deep holes in the rocks. The history of the district is very much covered within the history of erstwhile Koraput district, from which it has been carved out during 1992. At that time this region was a part of Atavika land, which could not be conquered by Ashoka during the Kalinga war in 261 BC. In the 5th century AD the Nalas established a strong kingdom in the Bastar-Koraput region and its capital was located near Umarkote in the present Nabarangapur district. In the middle of 14th century AD the Silavamsi king, Ganga Raju was ruling over the Koraput region. At that time Nandapur was the capital of Koraput district. During the reign of Gajapati Purusottam Deva, Vijay Chandra was the ruler of Nandapur kingdom. Bhairab Deo is the successor of Vijay Chandra. Viswanath Deo, the son of Bhairab Deo ascended the throne of Nandapur. During his rule he shifted the capital of Nandapur kingdom from Nandapur to Rayagada. At that time

Rayagada was a flourishing trade center in the east-coast of India. He built an enormous mud-fort at Rayagada, the remains of which are still seen there. He was a devoted Vaishnav and built a number of temples along the river, Nagavali.

Rayagada district is located between 19°0' and 19°58' north latitude and 82°5' and 84°2' east longitude in the southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Gajapati district in the east, Koraput and Kalahandi districts in the west, Kalahandi and Phulabani districts in the north and Koraput and Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) districts in the south. As per 2001 census the district having 7073 sq. kms of geographical area occupies the 8th rank in the state.

The district of Rayagada is constituted by **five** towns including **two** census towns and **2,667** villages spread over **11** C.D blocks. It has **8** lakh population of which male constitutes **49.31** percent and females **50.69** percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is **1.6** annually. The area of the district is **7073** sq.km and thus, population density works out to be **118**. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be **1028** considering the total population of each sex and that for population of **0-6** years it is **980** indicating relative deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years

is **11.56** percent and that of age group **5-14** years is **24.99** percent. The population in the working age group of **15-59** is **57.28** percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute **6.17** percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has **13.89** percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Rayagada (M), Gunupur (NAC) and Chandili (CT) having 57,759, 21,198, and 18,685 in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (**92.72** percent), Muslim (**0.55** percent) and Christian (**6.64** percent) indicating Hindu predominance but Christians are also a discernible group. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **13.92** percent and among them the major caste groups are Dom (**76.12** percent), Dhoba (**3.39** percent) and Generic castes etc. (**2.88** percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for **55.76** percent population of the district and Khond (**71.09** percent), Saora etc. (**11.55** percent) and Shabar (**7.17** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

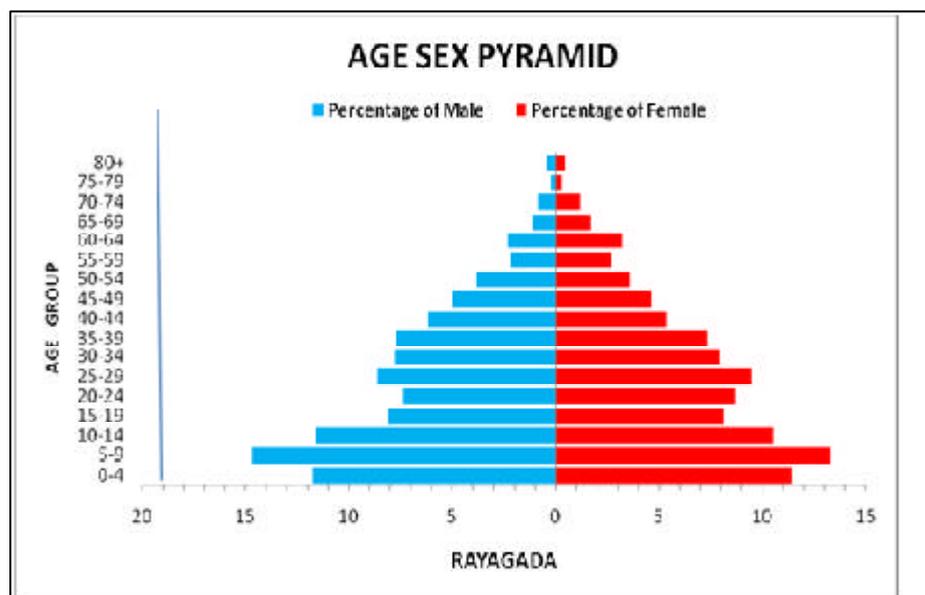
The district has **2.4** lakh literates of which **1.6** lakhs are males and **0.85** lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be **36.15** percent, the male literacy rate being **48.18** percent and female rate **24.56** indicates substantial gender gap in literacy even in a low literacy scenario. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate degree and above constitute **5.08** percent and those indicating no educational level are only **4.4** percent. The group reporting Matriculation/ Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are **17.53** percent. Below primary group are **31.64** percent and those having primary and middle education are **28.88** and **12.47** percent respectively. Total population classified as

workers in the district **3.99** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of **48.03** percent. Of the workers **62.60** percent are main workers and **37.40** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **2** lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is **4** per household. Of the households **20.5** percent are occupying permanent houses, **25.9** percent semi-permanent houses & **53.7** percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over **2467** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in **99.80** percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water in **96.11** percent. Electric power supply is available in **29.71** percent of villages. **25.54** percent have it for domestic purposes & only **4.26** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **52.33** percent have primary schools, **6.40** percent middle schools and **2.96** have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **0.28** percent villages have colleges and **8.51** percent have medical facility. Post, telegraph and telephone facilities are available in **14.43** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **15.44** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **31.70** percent of villages and **81.84** percent villages have mud approach roads.

The district of Rayagada is one of the new districts carved out of the old Koraput District in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and can be developed as an industrial base. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.T. Percentage. Overall Sex ratio is advantageous to Females but the decrease in 0-6 years is matter of concern. Power supply, educational and health facilities and road facilities are deficient areas and need to be improved. Development administration should focus on these aspects as well as on the sex balance as a priority so that the feeling of neglect can be overcome.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Rayagada * (27), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	831,109	Number of households	190,381
Males	409,792	Household size (per household)	4
Females	421,317		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	16.4	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,028
Rural	715,702	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	980
Urban	115,407		
Scheduled Caste population	115,665	Scheduled Tribe population	463,418
Percentage to total population	13.92	Percentage to total population	55.76
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	247,829	Total	247,829
Males	162,061	Without level	10,897
Females	85,768	Below primary	78,406
Literacy rate		Primary	71,574
Persons	36.15	Middle	30,897
Males	48.18	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	43,441
Females	24.56	Graduate and above	12,584
Workers			
Total workers	399,184	Age groups	
Main workers	249,909	0 - 4 years	96,043
Marginal workers	149,275	5 - 14 years	207,717
Non-workers	431,925	15 - 59 years	476,079
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	51,270
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Dom etc.	88,044	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dhoba etc.	3,919	1.Khond etc.	329,461
3.Generic Castes etc.	3,330	2.Saora etc.	53,504
		3.Shabar	33,221
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	770,572	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	55,220	Total inhabited villages	2,467
3.Muslims	4,545	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Rayagada (M)	57,759	Drinking water facilities	2,462
2.Gunupur (NAC)	21,198	Safe Drinking water	2,371
3.Chandili (CT)	18,685	Electricity (Power Supply)	733
		Electricity (domestic)	630
		Electricity (Agriculture)	105
		Primary schools	1,291
		Middle schools	158
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	73
		Colleges	7
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	210
Permanent	20.5	Primary Health Centres	32
Semi-permanent	25.9	Primary Health Sub-Centres	195
Temporary	53.7	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	356
		Bus services	381
		Paved approach road	782
		Mud approach road	2,019



District Highlights

- Rayagada is the 8th district in terms of size and holds 22nd rank in terms of population in the state.
- Rayagada is the 9th urbanized district in the state having about 13.89 per cent of its population in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km., Rayagada is the 4th least densely populated district in the state.
- Rayagada has 2nd rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 200 uninhabited villages in the district and 3 villages are having population of more than 5,000.
- Padmapur is the most populated village (6,530 persons) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district, 75 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Rayagada police station has the highest number of villages (481) in the district and Puttasing police station has the lowest number of villages (61) in the district.



SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

The district of Sambalpur has been in focus even prior to the British dominance as the gateway of a resource rich area widely spread.

During the rebellion of 1857, Sambalpur exerted strong resistance against the British under the veteran leader Surendra Sai. Although the rebellion was suppressed in all parts of India by 1858, Surendra Sai, with the help of his associates, continued fighting till 1864. He was imprisoned in the fort of Asirgarh, where he died in 1884.

The administration of Sambalpur was transferred from the Commissioner of Central provinces to that of Orissa Division in 1905 and confirmed as a part of the province of Bihar and Orissa. When the province of Orissa was created on 1st April, 1936 the Khariar and Padmapur tracts of the central province were merged in the district of Sambalpur and Khariar was made a sub-division, called Nawapara. After the merger of the princely states on 1st January 1948, the ex-state of Bamra was made a part of Sambalpur. Subsequently on 1st November 1949 Nawapara sub-division was separated in order to form a part of the newly constituted district of Kalahandi, while the ex-state of Rairakhol passed over to

Sambalpur district with effect from 26th October 1949 and formed a sub-division of the district. Another new sub-division in Padmapur was formed on 1.7.1969 by taking some areas of Bargarh sub-division. During the decade 1971-81 another new sub-division was created at Jharsuguda, carving out a portion of Sambalpur sub-division.

The present district of Sambalpur is formed after division of old Sambalpur district into four districts in 1993. The district of Bargarh was created out of old districts on 27.03.1993 and Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Deogarh were created on 22.12.1993 vide Govt. Notification No.DRC-44/93 – 14218/R dated 27.03.1993 and DRC – 218/93 -56413/R dated 22.12.93 respectively.

The pride of the state, Hirakud Dam, is located in the district the main dam being of 4800 meters on the river Mahanadi. The district forms a part of the central basin of the Mahanadi that traverses from the northwest to the south east of Sambalpur sub-division.

The district of Sambalpur lies between 20°43'N 22°11' N latitude and 82°39' E to 85°13E longitude. It is bounded on the north by

districts of Sundargarh and Jharsuguda, on the south by the districts of Sonapur and Anugul, on the east by the districts of Sundargarh and Debagarh, and on the west by the districts of Bargarh and Jharsugura. Area of the district is 6,657 sq .km. according to the census of india, 2001. The population of the district is 935,613 comprising 475,122 males and 460,491 females. The percentage of male population is 50.8 and that of females is 49.2 percent. The sex ratio of the population works out to be 969 females per 1000 males and of 0-6 years population is 959. The population density is 141 per sq.km of area. The population growth rate during the decade 1991-2001 is 1.42 averaged annually.

The percentage of population classified as urban is 27.1. The major towns are Sambalpur, Burla and Hirakud. The number of households spread over rural and urban areas is 202,247 giving an average household size of 5 per household.

Religion wise distribution indicates Hindus constitute 93.4 percent, Christians 4.2 percent and Muslim 2.1 percent. The district population is considered by 34.5 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 17 percent of Scheduled Castes. The major tribes enumerated in the district are Kisan (27.8%), Munda etc.(17.5%) and Gond etc. (17.1%) among the total tribal population of the district. Similarly, the castes having highest population are Ganda (40.7 percent), Pan Pano (12.2 percent) and Dewar (10.8) considering the total scheduled caste population.

The age composition of a population indicates mainly the past trends of fertility and mortality, although migration plays some roles if it is significant. The population in the age group 0-4 years constitute 9 percent and 5-14 years

constitute 22.4 percent. The working age population of 15-59 age group constitute to 60 percent and the old age population (including age not stated) constitute 8.64 percent. The old age group needs some attentions for further investigation and supportive action for different schemes.

The literacy rate of the district is 67.2 percent considering 7+ population. The male literacy rate is 79 percent and female rate is 55.2 reflecting a major gender difference. The total population who have got some education constitute 58.2 percent. Of them about 30 percent each have studied below primary or primary level. Graduate and above constitute 6.84 percent and without level 2.3 percent of the total educated persons. Middle to Higher Secondary is reported by 32 percent of the persons indicating some level of education. Work participation rate of the district is 45 percent. Of the total workers 67 percent are main workers and 33 percent are marginal workers. Schemes like NREGS have wider scope on implementation in such districts where 55 percent population are non workers.

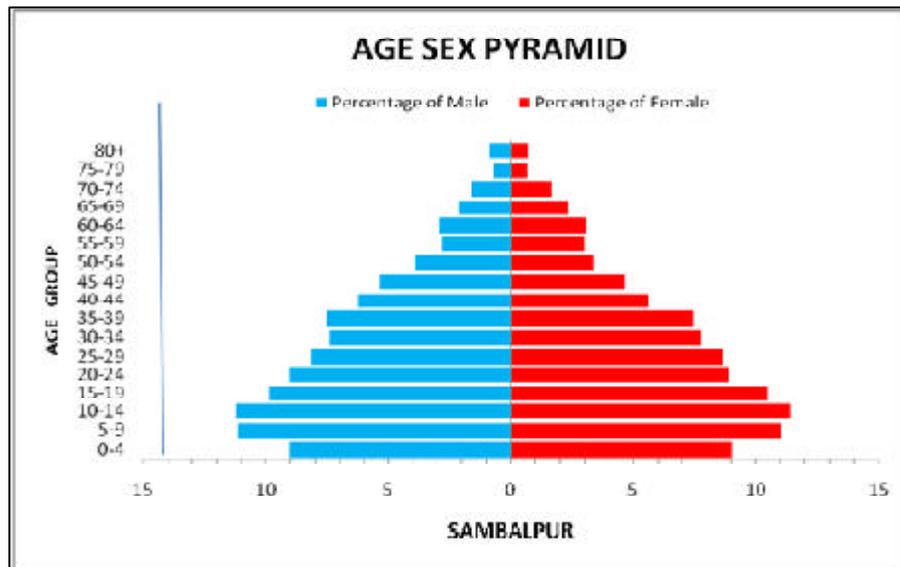
Looking at the housing statistics, it is revealed that only 33 percent of households live in permanent, 44.3 percent in semi-permanent and 23 percent in temporary houses. The district has 5 towns, and 1325 villages of which 1238 villages are inhabited. It is revealed from the census data that cent percent of villages are having drinking water and nearly 100 percent have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in 83.88 percent and 58 percent have it for domestic purpose while 6 percent only for agriculture. Primary schools are available in 66.6 percent of villages and 23.7 percent have a middle school. Only 15.2 percent have secondary/senior

secondary schools and 1.7 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 13.4 percent of villages which mainly constitutes health sub-centres (10.6 percent). Postal and related facilities are available in 32.8 percent of villages and bus services in 28.1 percent. Paved approach road is available in 29.2 percent and mud approach road in 92 percent of villages.

The district of Sambalpur has always occupied a prominent place prior to British era, during the British period and even after formation of the separate province of Orissa being the main contact point of the western region of Orissa. The population growth rate is lower compared to the state. It has predominance of tribal population.

Christian population is comparatively higher. The working age population is 60 percent and the total workforce is less than 50 percent. The area is resource bestowed and recent trend in industrialisation raises hope for development in the area but environment pollution may affect population quality and thus warrant some restraints. Educational and road situation require more attention. Gender imbalance in population and literacy may be areas of concern. In sum, the census it may be mentioned that the data collected in census if appropriately utilised for planning from village level many of the deficiencies can be pinpointed and remedial measures appropriately directed.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Sambalpur (03), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	935,613	Number of households	202,247
Males	475,122	Household size (per household)	5
Females	460,491		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	14.17	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	969
Rural	681,835	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	959
Urban	253,778		
Scheduled Caste population	159,453	Scheduled Tribe population	322,770
Percentage to total population	17.04	Percentage to total population	34.50
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	544,861	Total	544,861
Males	324,711	Without level	12,490
Females	220,150	Below primary	163,395
Literacy rate		Primary	157,269
Persons	67.25	Middle	69,036
Males	78.99	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	105,367
Females	55.16	Graduate and above	37,291
Workers			
Total workers	421,346	Age groups	
Main workers	282,174	0 - 4 years	84,368
Marginal workers	139,172	5 - 14 years	209,180
Non-workers	514,267	15 - 59 years	561,225
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	80,840
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	64,925	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Pan Pano	19,390	1.Kisan	89,802
3.Dewar	17,274	2.Munda etc.	56,532
		3.Gond etc.	55,290
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	873,795	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	38,786	Total inhabited villages	1,238
3.Muslims	19,438	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,238
1.Sambalpur (M)	153,643	Safe Drinking water	1,237
2.Burla (NAC)	39,204	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,037
3.Hirakud (NAC)	26,394	Electricity (domestic)	718
		Electricity (Agriculture)	74
		Primary schools	825
		Middle schools	294
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	188
		Colleges	21
		Medical facility	166
		Primary Health Centres	32
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	131
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	406
		Bus services	348
		Paved approach road	362
		Mud approach road	1,139
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	33		
Semi-permanent	44.3		
Temporary	22.7		



District Highlights

- Sambalpur is the 9th district in terms of size and 20th in terms of population.
- Sambalpur is the 5th urbanized district in the state having about 27.12 percent of its population live in urban areas as against 14.99 percent of state's population living in urban areas.
- In terms of population per Sq. Km, Sambalpur is 22nd densely populated district in the state.
- Sambalpur has 19th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 84 uninhabited villages in the district whereas four villages are having a population of more than 5,000 each.
- Kalamatī (PS Hqtrs) is the most populated village having 8,893 population in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 53 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Jamankira police station is having the highest number of villages (158) in the district and Dhanupali police station is having the lowest number of villages (4) in the district.



SONEPUR DISTRICT

Balangir, Patnagarh, Titilagarh and Sonapur. The then sub-division Sonapur was constituted with two Tahasils, Sonapur and Biramaharajpur. During 1981-1991 Biramaharajpur Sub-division was formed taking Biramaharajpur tahasil alone.

The district is located in the western part of Orissa between $20^{\circ} 30' N$ and $20^{\circ} 10' N$ latitude and $83^{\circ} 27' E$ and $84^{\circ} 15' E$ longitude.

The district is bounded by Sambalpur and Bargarh districts in the north, Baudh in the south, Sambalpur and Anugul in the east and Balangir in the west. The total area of the district based on figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 2,337 sq. kilometers.

The district of Sonapur is the main attraction of tourists and Hindu devotees. Thus it presents a culture of assimilation and thus its demographic features may manifest some of its influence.

The population of the district is enumerated in 2001 Census to be 5 lakhs of which 50.86 percent are males and 49.14 percent females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 1.33 percent arithmetically averaged annually. The area of the district is 2337 sq.km,

Sonepur, which was formerly a chief ship subordinate to Patna, was constituted as a separate state about the middle of 17th century A.D. The state of Sonapur and Patna were under occupation of Marathas of Nagpur since 1755, which were occupied by the East India Company during the second Maratha war early in 1804. These states were again restored to the Raja of Nagpur in 1806. After the third Maratha war, these states came under the permanent possession of the British. When the Central province was constituted in November, 1861, these states formed a part of new province. From 1877 onwards feudatory chief of Patna and Sonapur administered their own states. In 1905 these states were retransferred to Bengal along with the district of Sambalpur to form a part of Orissa division. After the merger of feudatory states of Orissa on 1st January, 1948 the ex-state of Kalahandi, Patna and Sonapur were combined together to form a new district called Balangir Patna. Subsequently on 1.11.1949 the Ex-state of Patna and Sonapur were separated and formed a new district Balangir with four sub-divisions viz.,

thus the calculated population density is 232 persons per sq km. The percentage of population living in urban area is 7.39. The Scheduled Caste population is 23.62 percent of the total population and of these the Ganda (56.9 percent), Dewar (20.23 percent) and Dhoba etc. (6.56 percent) are the major castes. The Scheduled Tribe population is only 9.78 percent. Even among this small segment of Tribes the largest three as indicated percentage to total Tribal population are Saora etc. (28.36), Gond etc. (19.82) and Khond etc. (14.52). Among the major religious groups of the district are Hindus (99.38 percent), Muslims (0.3 percent) and Christian only 0.26 percent. The major towns are Sonepur(M), Binika (NAC) and Tarbha (NAC) having population 157,837, 16,915 and 15013 respectively. The district has three towns and 959 number of villages of which 829 are inhabited.

The sex ratio of the district is 966 and that of 0-6 years 967 females per 1000 males. The age group wise distribution reflects that the age group 0-4 is 9.66 percent and that of 5-14 years is 23.46 percent indicating some decline fertility in recent year. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 57.74 percent and the old age dependants (including age not stated) constitute 9.14 percent.

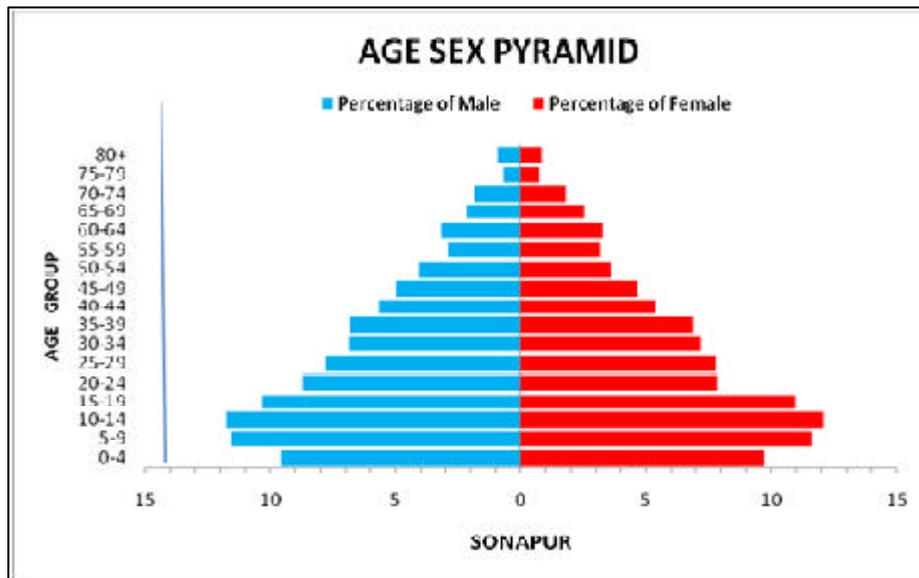
The literacy rate of the district is 62.84 percent considering population 7+ years. The male literacy rate is 78.94 percent and female literacy 46.17 percent. Looking at educational level attained, below Primary and Primary level

group constitute 34.82 and 31.77 percent respectively. Middle and H.S.C level each about 13 percent. Graduate and above constitute 3.14 percent and without any level 3.45 percent. Work participation rate is 43.74 percent. Of the workers 62.75 percent are main workers and 37.25 percent marginal workers.

The total number of households of the district is 115,533. Of the total households 19.3 percent occupy permanent houses, 20.4 occupy semi-permanent houses and 60.3 percent temporary houses. The amenities available in inhabited villages indicate 99.4 percent villages have drinking water facility and 99.28 percent have safe drinking water. Electricity is available in 73.94 percent of villages that of 62 percent have it for domestic purpose and 8.2 percent for agricultural purpose. Primary School is available in 78.89 percent. Inter Middle School in 25.57 percent indicating necessity of improvement in education even at lower level. Only 12.06 percent villages have Secondary Schools and 0.97 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 11.1 percent of villages and Postal communication facility in 19.54 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 17.13 percent of villages and mud approach road in 91.92 percent of villages.

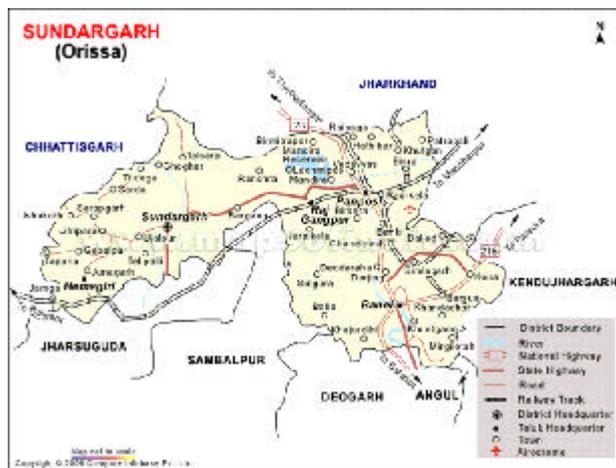
The district may be considered as one of the relatively developed districts. But the low sex ratio is an area of concern. Village levels need more attention for development, particularly the roads and educational facility.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Sonapur * (23), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	541,835	Number of households	115,533
Males	275,601	Household size (per household)	5
Females	266,234		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	13.39	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	966
Rural	501,767	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	967
Urban	40,068		
Scheduled Caste population	128,000	Scheduled Tribe population	52,978
Percentage to total population	23.62	Percentage to total population	9.78
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	291,931	Total	291,931
Males	186,549	Without level	10,086
Females	105,382	Below primary	101,666
Literacy rate		Primary	92,739
Persons	62.84	Middle	38,938
Males	78.94	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	39,324
Females	46.17	Graduate and above	9,162
Workers			
Total workers	236,980	Age groups	
Main workers	148,695	0 - 4 years	52,316
Marginal workers	88,285	5 - 14 years	127,120
Non-workers	304,855	15 - 59 years	312,878
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	49,521
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	72,830	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dewar	25,897	1.Saora etc.	15,025
3.Dhoba etc.	8,391	2.Gond etc.	10,502
		3.Khond etc.	7,690
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	538,472	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	1,633	Total inhabited villages	829
3.Christians	1,396	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	824
1.Sonapur (M)	17,540	Safe Drinking water	823
2.Binika (NAC)	14,539	Electricity (Power Supply)	613
3.Tarbha (NAC)	7,989	Electricity (domestic)	514
		Electricity (Agriculture)	68
		Primary schools	654
		Middle schools	212
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	100
		Colleges	8
House Type		Medical facility	92
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Primary Health Centres	20
Permanent	19.3	Primary Health Sub -Centres	75
Semi-permanent	20.4	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	162
Temporary	60.3	Bus services	142
		Paved approach road	296
		Mud approach road	762



District Highlights

- Sonapur is the 28th district in terms of size and 24th in terms of population.
- Sonapur is the 20th urbanized district in the state having about 7.39 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Sonapur is the 12th densely populated district in the state.
- Sonapur has 21st rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 130 uninhabited villages in the district and not a single village records a population of more than 5000.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 77 are engaged in agricultural pursuits.
- Birmaharajpur police station is having the highest number of villages (298) in the district while Sonapur police station is having the lowest number of villages (76) in the district.



SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

21°35 and 22° 32 North latitudes and 83° 32 and 85° 22 East longitudes.

The two princely states of Gangapur and Bonai, which constitute the region of Sundargarh had no alternative but to be wedded together to be a district. The territory, what is now called Sundargarh district, formed a part of Dakshinapatha in ancient times. Kosala was an important Mahajanapada in northern India of which Dakshina Kosala was a part of it. Divergent views are available regarding the origin of ruling family. Both these ex-states were once under the suzerainty of Sambalpur, which formed part of the dominions of the Maratha Rajas of Nagpur. In 1821, the British Government cancelled the feudal supremacy of Sambalpur over these states and a fresh *sanad* was granted to the Chiefs. Both these states, for some times, formed a part of the southwestern frontier agency on its creation in 1833. Again they were transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur in 1854. In 1905 they were also transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur to that of Orissa and a political agent was appointed. The ex-states remained under the control of Political Agent till their merger with Orissa on 1st January 1948. Since then it has been subjected to no territorial changes.

Sundargarh district occupies the northwestern portion of the state and is between

The district is bounded on the north by the Ranchi district of Jharkhand, on the west and north-west by Raigarh district of Chhatisgarh, on the south and south-east by Jharsuguda and Debagarh districts and on the east by the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Kendujhar district. The district does not form a compact geographical unit and is extremely irregular in shape. According to the Surveyor General of India, the area of the district is 9712 sq. kms. The geographical area of the district ranks second position in the state and also ranks 77th position among the districts of India. As regards the population, the district occupies sixth position in the state. The density of population of the district ranks 18th and 444th position among the districts of the state and in the country respectively.

The district of Sundargarh is constituted by thirteen towns including **five** census towns and **1764** villages spread over **17** C.D blocks. It has **18** lakhs population of which male constitutes **51.11** percent and females **48.89** percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is **16.26** annually. The area of the district is **9712** sq.km and thus, population density works out to be **188**. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be **957** considering the total population of each sex and that for

population of 0-6 years it is 969 indicating relatively lower deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 9.66 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 23.72 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 59.67 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 6.94 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 34.37 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Rourkela (M), Rourkela Industrial Township (ITS) and Rajagangapur (M) having 224,987, 206,693 and about 43,594 in respective order.

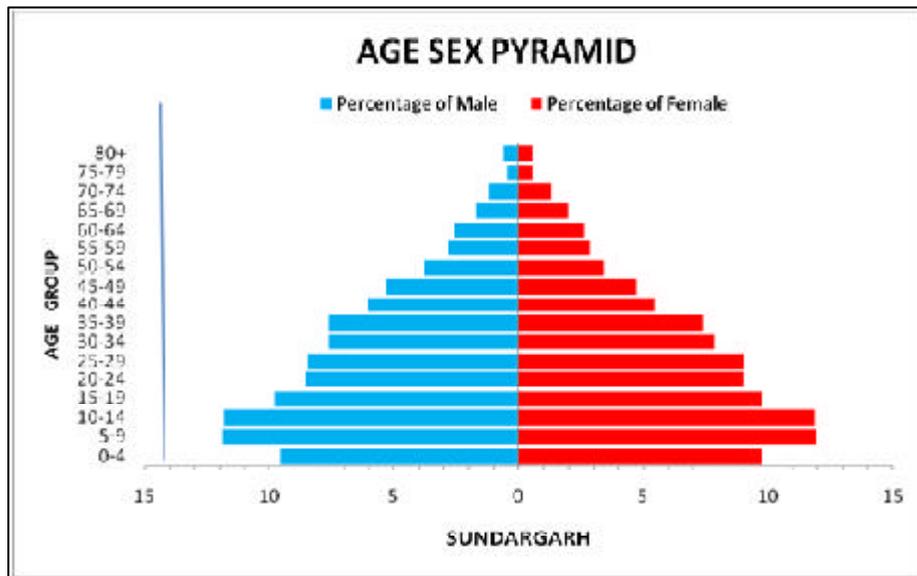
The major religions in the district are Hindu (78.21 percent), Muslim (3.38 percent) and Christian (16.85 percent) indicating although Hindu predominance is there Christians are a major discernible group. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 8.62 percent and among them the major caste groups are Ganda (21.57 percent), Pan Pano (17.57 percent) and Dhoba etc. (7.69 percent). The Scheduled tribes account for 50.19 percent population of the district and Oran (27.05 percent) Munda etc. (21.16 percent) and Kisan (14.56 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

The district has 10.15 lakh literates of which 6.03 lakhs are males and 4.11 lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be 64.86 percent, the male literacy rate being 75.34 percent and female rate 53.88 indicates substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate degree and above constitute 7.35 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 1.34 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are 25.20 percent. Below

primary group are 24.32 percent and those having primary and middle education are 26.28 and 15.51 percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district 5.93 lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of 40.36 percent. Of the workers 64.90 percent are main workers and 35.10 percent are marginal workers. The total population of the district belong to about 3 lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is 5 per household. Of the household 39.1 percent are occupying permanent houses, 54.6 percent semi-permanent houses & 6.2 % temporary houses. The rural household are spread over 1723 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in 100 percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water in 99.77 percent. Electric power supply is available in 70.81 percent of villages. 42.54 percent have it for domestic purposes and only 7.66 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 83.34 percent have primary schools, 30.35 percent middle schools and 15.67 have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only 1.33 percent villages have colleges and 20.02 percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are available in 27.34 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 28.67 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 37.09 percent of villages and 91.93 percent villages have mud approach roads.

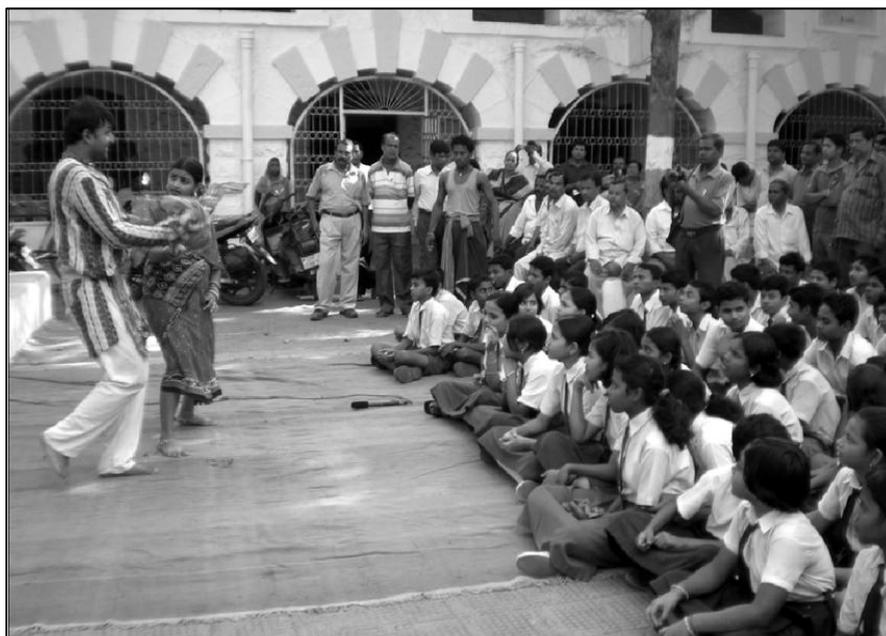
The district of Sundargarh remains undivided even after new districts were formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.C & S.T. Percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern. The work participation rate needs improvement keeping in view the interrelationship industrialisation process and backward population. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and environment and development having sustained industrialisation for quite some time.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Sundargarh (05), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,830,673	Number of households	394,060
Males	935,601	Household size (per household)	5
Females	895,072		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	16.26	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	957
Rural	1,201,479	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	969
Urban	629,194		
Scheduled Caste population	157,745	Scheduled Tribe population	918,903
Percentage to total population	8.62	Percentage to total population	50.19
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,015,485	Total	1,015,485
Males	603,510	Without level	13,571
Females	411,975	Below primary	246,925
Literacy rate		Primary	266,849
Persons	64.86	Middle	157,537
Males	75.34	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	255,929
Females	53.88	Graduate and above	74,647
Workers			
Total workers	738,803	Age groups	
Main workers	480,134	0 - 4 years	176,912
Marginal workers	258,669	5 - 14 years	434,316
Non-workers	1,091,870	15 - 59 years	1,092,442
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	127,003
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	34,028	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Pan Pano	27,715	1.Oraon	248,538
3.Dhoba etc.	12,130	2.Munda etc.	194,422
		3.Kisan	133,814
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,431,762	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	308,476	Total inhabited villages	1,723
3.Muslims	61,873	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,723
1.Raurkela (M)	224,987	Safe Drinking water	1,719
2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	206,693	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,220
3.Rajagangapur (M)	43,594	Electricity (domestic)	733
		Electricity (Agriculture)	132
		Primary schools	1,436
		Middle schools	523
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	270
		Colleges	23
		Medical facility	345
		Primary Health Centres	61
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	308
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	471
		Bus services	494
		Paved approach road	639
		Mud approach road	1,584
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	39.1		
Semi-permanent	54.6		
Temporary	6.2		



District Highlights

- Sundargarh is the 2nd biggest district in terms of size and 6th biggest in terms of population.
- Sundargarh is the 3rd urbanized district in the state having about 34.37 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Sundargarh is 18th densely populated district in the state.
- Sundargarh has 24th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 41 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 6 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- Kuanmunda in Biramitrapur is the most populated village (6,417) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 59 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Lahunipada police station is having the highest number of villages (160) in the district and Raghunathpali police station is having the lowest number of village (1) in the district.



A scene from a street play explaining on Census 2011 to school students.



A scene from the Street play-Let us join hands to count everyone.

**ANALYSIS
AND
USED-SAMPLES**

Data Processing Technology Adopted in Censuses of India

According to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the term “census” implies that each individual and each set of living quarters is enumerated separately and that the characteristics thereof are separately recorded. Therefore a population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country. For 2000 round of census across the world, besides other recommendations on principles of census and housing, UNSD recommended the following:

- ◆ Changes in technology and their subsequent adoptions for use in national census-taking.
- ◆ The increased capability of national census offices to disseminate census data in a more flexible manner together with the increased ability of users to utilize census data stored in electronic formats.

Census data processing, thus, emerges as an important aspect and has been one of the major challenges for a country like India. This is because of the huge size of its population and its areal spread and growing technology. After completing the gigantic task of field operation through various stages, while conducting the decennial censuses, the anxiety sets in to collate the wide variety of data collected for a number of

people and bring it to a presentable form for analysis and use for different purposes and by different individuals. However, Indian Census has stood to the test of time by adopting the state of art of the technology available around the date of each decennial census. At the same time it has tried to improve the quality of data processed and also provide it for public use reducing time lag in data collection and release and presenting in an user-friendly format.

Data Processing History

Prior to 1961 censuses, the data collection, data entry and processing were done manually. During 1961 census adoption of “Unit record” machines for data processing was introduced. In 1961 census, the Hand Punching machines inserting one card at a time were used for converting data into machine readable form. The data processing was done only on 5 percent of the sample data picked out from the large data base. The data schedules were coded at various regional tabulation centres throughout India before being sent for data entry. Reproducer was used to duplicate the entire set of punched cards. Data Processing was done by using Verifiers, sorter machines “Serial Rolling Total Tabulator cum Printer (SRTT)” was used for tabulation and printing of census tables. Data backup system was not available at that time.

In 1971 census, the Key-punching (electrical cum mechanical) machines were used

for data entry. Processing was done on 15 percent of the data picked out from the main data collected. The machine used a stack of 80 column punch cards instead of inserting cards one by one. The large size spools of magnetic tape were used for data processing and for backup storage.

Entry was introduced for the first time in the 1981 census. Conversion of paper-based information into machine-readable form was done using “key to disk” machines. The data processing was done using computer systems of National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi and Regional Computer Centre (RCC), Chandigarh. The in-house data processing facilities were not available in ORGI. All the required software (for data validation, editing, processing and tabulation) were developed by ORGI, Headquarters. However, 25 percent of the data collected could be captured and processed.

During 1991 Census, ORGI had setup its own computing facility by installing Medha-930 main frame system at Data Processing division. Dumb terminals, under Unix operating system, connected to the servers at 15 data centres, were used for data entry. Data movement between various data centres and Computer centre at Delhi was done through magnetic tapes. First time, in the 1991 census, camera ready copies of the tabulations were prepared in Hindi as well as in English for publication. It was during this census that 45 percent data was captured and processed but processing was done on the cent percent data of workers and SC/ST. Only 10 per cent records were processed for other tabulations.

The magnanimity of the data processing can be gauged by the fact that 45 NT Servers, 1060 PIII PCs, 25 High speed heavy duty duplex scanners ([Kodak](#)) were set up at all the data processing centres. Backup devices like ZIP SLR and DLT Drives were also installed for the first time. The scanned images were stored

permanently in an archive. The technology enabled processing of cent percent data, that is, more than one billion records (228 million paper forms were scanned) for the first time in census. After the specially designed forms are filled, they are scanned and then the images are processed using ICR technology. Image enabled Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) was applied for certain fields. The use of ICR technology comes after scanning the schedules and use of CAC. The services of a System Integrator were utilised at 15 Data Centres for scanning operations and data file creation. The Data Processing Division developed the data processing software in-house.

In the current 2011 census, the forms have been printed in 16 languages this time which only reaffirms the fact it is indeed the largest such exercise in the world. The ICR Technology that was pioneered by India during the 2001 census has become a role model for major countries across the globe. The improved version of this software is being utilized again for the scanning of the Census Forms at high speed and automatic interpretation of the data in the 2011 census as India already has the expertise to deal with it and it has been successfully implemented in the past. It is evident that the percentage of data captured grew from a mere 5 percent to 100 percent over the last fifty years due to the innovations in technology. In 2011 census the scanners that are being used have additional features like image enhancement, removing noises and detection and auto correction of images through its own software. The version of ICR software that is being used this time has better recognition features and its workflow management capacity is also enhanced.

ICR Technology

Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) software converts hand printed characters to a machine readable format. This is a very crucial technology which has a high utility value. The

ability to recognize hand written characters makes it very suitable and apt for the data processing activities involved in a census and helps in saving a lot of time besides raising the accuracy levels. This could not have been achieved if done manually. The software for ICR is actually based on the science of neural networks which is like a human brain. It is termed intelligent because it is able to tackle the variations in the character shapes.

Basics of ICR Technology

No two persons can write characters in a similar manner and hence understanding and interpreting the patterns of human writing is more complex and challenging than converting simple machine formats. Variation in characters can occur due to the differences in environment, mood or even stress. A person will fill out the form each time in a different manner (hand writing). Variations will even appear within the same word, depending on where a character appears. The hand written characters are also never evenly spaced across the page making it all the more difficult for recognition systems to effectively break words into their component characters. ICR is able to do all this and thus helps in not only saving a lot of time but does it with enhanced efficiency and accuracy. India is the only country in the world to apply this technology to the massive census exercise.

Impact of the technology in Indian census

- ◆ Compilation of basic population data (Primary Census Abstract) which was hitherto done on manual basis is totally computerized.
- ◆ Entire census data belonging to more than one billion population could be computerized using ICR (Intelligent Character Recognition) based form processing technology.

- ◆ Almost all the census tables are now prepared on 100 percent basis.
- ◆ Reduce the time taken in the compilation and production of the data/ reports of Census.
- ◆ Images of all the census schedules are available electronically and can be recalled back for further processing at any point of time in future.
- ◆ The scanned data images could be used to generate further analysis need for policy formulation.
- ◆ Relatively cost effective when compared to the expenditure involved in both manual processing and tabulation of the data.
- ◆ The technology is being assimilated within the organization. The infrastructure and the software is being put to use for other projects like Economic Census etc.

It can be inferred to a substantial extent that the innovative method in census data processing has been successfully implemented in India.

This is indeed a technological marvel for the census in India. It has not been achieved overnight and its evolution has been a gradual process which began about fifty years back. The success of the technology was because of the input provided by the people in data generation and the attitudinal adaptation, appropriate supervision and monitoring and appreciation of the data produced by the technology. Home Minister P. Chidambaram has pointed out that it is the biggest exercise since mankind came into existence and it is nowhere in the world that a government tries to count and issue identity cards to more than a billion people. *The 2011 Census in India is a technological marvel besides being the world's largest exercise, as an observer put it.*

Utilisation of Census Data

Despite the grind that she goes through, a housewife continues to be categorised as a non-economic entity. It's probably time that a homemaker is given her due worth.

- Akrita Reyar

Legally the decennial census is a requirement to ensure accurate information on country's populations. Policy makers have recognized that an accurate census can provide many valuable information to improve the policy process. Today, policy makers at all levels of government, as well as private businesses, households, researchers, and other organizations, rely on an accurate census in myriad ways that range far beyond the single fact of how many people live in each territory.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT USES

Monitoring compliance with law. Questions on gender, communities, language spoken at home, place of birth etc provide critical information for monitoring compliance with the Voting Rights, the Civil Rights, and other anti-discrimination and affirmative action.

Assessing economic well being. Accurate census data are critical for developing accurate assessments of economic well-being for the Nation as a whole as well as regional populations of different parts of the country.

Assisting families and low-income populations. Accurate census data are critical for programs that aim to identify areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans; housing subsidies; job training and employment services; energy assistance; and community economic development. Accurate census data also are critical to allocate funds for supplemental food programs and other social services for women and children.

Assisting the elderly and the disabled. Accurate census data are required to determine and forecast the number of persons eligible for benefits based on age, such as Social Security and Medicare and to forecast the number of persons eligible for disability benefits. They are necessary to develop baselines for reducing employment barriers faced by persons with disabilities and to allocate funds for vocational education and rehabilitation programs for disabled workers.

Education. The accuracy of census data affects the allocation of funding for numerous National Education Programs such as vocational and adult education.

Other Census data on residence help to assess housing conditions and needs facilitate formulation of national policies on transportation and energy-use and many other aspects.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT USES

Drawing legislative boundaries. Decisions on reorganisation of districts and lower units of administration and the determination of their boundaries require accurate census data for election and other purposes.

Education. Infrastructure, health and environmental protection and program planning. State and local governments have planning responsibilities. Accurate census data are critical to local government agencies and school boards trying to determine the need for new schools, including what type (elementary, middle, or high school). It also helps in determining the need of highways, public transportation, hospitals, requirement of police and fire protection. Water and sewage disposal information helps identify needs for water purification, treatment, or sewage facilities. Land use data are used to allocate for grants to agricultural development activities including funds for cooperative extension activities. Better planning and implementation of a variety of programs, including education, health and other social services are possible using census data related to those aspects. They help environmental agencies analyze energy consumption, identify conservation opportunities, and forecast energy needs.

Disaster relief : Accurate census information helps local governments predict transportation needs in disaster recovery and contingency planning initiatives. The data help governments and relief agencies in assessing the amount of displacement and the shelter and recovery needs of populations affected by natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes using climate and other related information presented in various census reports.

Assisting families, low-income populations, the elderly, the disabled. Accurate census data are necessary for appropriate state implementation of programmes of central government for these groups in areas such as housing, energy, community development, and employment and social services. Accurate census data also help city and community officials pinpoint areas that need special programs such as meals-on-wheels to prevent starvation and social service agencies identify special needs such as telephone access in case of medical emergency.

BUSINESS USES

Product development and marketing. Accurate census data on where people of different ages live helps businesses of all kinds to develop and market their products.

Some Examples:Manufacturers of baby products such as baby food, clothes, diapers, and toys, and manufacturers of maternity clothes and greeting cards need accurate information on children as they develop and market their product lines, as do television producers of children's programs and planners of family amusement parks.

Architects, contractors, and real estate firms need accurate information on the size and composition of households and their housing as they design, build, and sell houses and apartments.

Producers of consumer durables such as television sets, washing machines, and home furnishings benefit from accurate information on households and their characteristics. Accurate census information on language spoken at home helps television and radio stations to define language service areas and marketing companies develop products and advertisement tailored to the needs of each sub groups according to languages they speak.

Forecasting demand. Businesses forecasting demand for their products require accurate census data to develop these forecasts. Utilities depend on accurate census data to develop long-range plans for new facilities and networks.

Location decisions. A variety of business location decisions are improved by accurate census data. Examples include: businesses seeking to pinpoint areas through gauging of markets' potential for locating new stores, plants, or warehouses; businesses interested in finding sites having a labor force with certain education characteristics; building developers and contractors selecting sites for new housing developments; and businesses seeking to pinpoint areas of a city for locating new restaurants specializing in particular types of ethnic food etc. Providing equal opportunities and achieving compliance with central law. Accurate census data help businesses set up and monitor affirmative action and anti-discrimination plans. And they help companies to comply with anti-discrimination legislation, such as the Equal Employment Opportunities, oriented legal provisions.

COMMUNITY GROUP USES

Delivering health, social, and educational services. In many cases, private social service agencies and community groups have the same needs for accurate census data as state and local government agencies that provide social services. Private groups benefit from accurate census data to set up and administer assistance programs for children, teens, and older persons; to provide services that reflect cultural differences; job training for displaced homemakers; to provide old age support services and promote the need for such services and facilities.

Disaster relief. As with social services, non-governmental organizations benefit from accurate census information in much the same way as governments when planning for and responding to disasters like cyclones, floods, and droughts etc.

INDIVIDUAL USES

Location decisions. Individuals can make better choices about home-buying, job relocation, or starting a small business if they can take advantage of accurate census information.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH USES

Accurate census data are vital to researchers in a wide variety of endeavors. Some of the most important needs include the following:

Any research requiring comprehensive information at the neighborhood level must rely on the census, with its tract level information.

Research on ethnicity or other research requiring reasonable numbers of observations of relatively small population groups must rely on the census. The decennial census is the only consistent source of data for researchers examining trends over periods of decades. The census is the best source of information for research on immigration and mobility.

USES FOR OTHER SURVEYS AND DATA COLLECTION

Serving as an important base for other surveys. Data from the decennial Census form a crucial input into the sample designs of other national surveys such as the National Family Health Survey, National Sample Survey, Annual Health Survey etc. And many other surveys conducted locally or nationally by NGOs, national and international agencies.

Calculating rates. Data from other sources are combined with data from the Census to compute rates of various socio-economic development indicators.

Creating national estimates. Census data are used to adjust surveys to be nationally representative.

Data from the census serve as the fundamental basis of democracy, ensuring that each state has equal representation. The data are also the primary source of statistics used to allocate funds to state, local and tribal areas for government programs. Businesses use census data to help make decisions about where to locate new stores and factories. City planners use the data to determine the right locations to build things such as schools, roads and other public facilities. Real estate agents and potential residents use the data to learn about new neighborhoods as well as track trends over time that help predict future needs. Census data affect everyone, and everyone plays a part in making sure that we have a complete and accurate count. In sum

Many central, state and local governments use census data to :

- ◆ decide the location of new housing and public facilities,
- ◆ examine the demographic characteristics of communities, states, and the country,

- ◆ plan transportation systems and roadways,
- ◆ determine quotas and creation of police and fire precincts,
- ◆ create localized areas for elections, schools, utilities, etc.

Business also has many uses for census data, as listed;

- ◆ Forecast future product demand,
- ◆ Determine site locations for expansion/new business,
- ◆ Determine future need for nursing homes, day care centers, hospitals, etc,
- ◆ Planning and implementing employing of a representative workforce.

Bankers should give attention for making use of the data available in the Census report of 2001. Various villages are devoid of banking facilities, the village-level household data in the Census report should help them in the implementation of the financial inclusion programme. It could be an effective tool in the implementation of the programme.

Dr. N.K. Thingalaya, noted economist.

Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa : An Evaluation of Census Data *

Dr. Abhaya Narayan Nayak

The tribal population is found in all most all parts of India and Orissa claims as the second largest tribal dominant state in the country. Since the age of *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, the tribals occupy a putative role and the Jagannath cult of Orissa is interwoven with the tribal religion which has given genesis to a paradigm of assimilation. The Sabaras of Orissa are the early worshipers of Lord Jagannath and till today they have been performing dominant role in the religio-cultural norms of Jagannath temple. Tribals of Orissa are known as *Adivasi*, *Vanabasi*, and *Girijana*. They are described as aboriginals of Orissa in anthropological literature. The *Adivasi* (aborigine), *Vanabasi* (forest dweller) and *Girijana* (mountain dweller) constitute 22.13% population of Orissa. Government of India has notified 62 endogamous tribal groups of Orissa as Scheduled Tribes. Among these 62 endogamous groups different sub-tribes maintain their endogamous solidarity. Government of India and census of India have been enumerating all tribal population and classifying them into 62 tribal groups. But there are certain tribal groups who independently claim themselves as separate tribe, still, they are merged in a general tribal group.

For instance the Dongaria Khonds, Kutia Khonds and Desia Khonds are independent endogamous groups but they have been enumerated as Khonds in general.

Against this backdrop, there are certain tribal groups who are techno-economically backward and are relatively less acculturated. Keeping eye upon their development, Government of India has classified and declared certain tribal groups as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and declining or stagnant population are the parameters on the basis of which certain groups have been declared as PTGs. Thus, for two broad way of classifications of tribals as general tribe and primitive tribe, the tribals are divided on the basis of acculturation, occupation, retention of tradition and geographical distribution. In the national context there are some tribal communities like Onge, Bondo, Abujhamaria or Madia Gonds who are caught at a niche representing an earlier stage of economic development (Deogaonkar, 1994). They largely depend on food-gathering and hunting. They have a very small population size and they possess the

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pre-agricultural level of technology and mostly they are pre-literate. Therefore, in the new strategy of development, they have been treated as a separate group and termed as Primitive Tribal Group in the 5th plan (1974-78) period (subsequently they have been redesignated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). There are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups in India and Orissa houses 13 Primitive Tribal Groups namely (1) The Birhor, (2) The Bondo Poraja, (3) The Didayi, (4) The Dongria Khond, (5) The Juang, (6) The Kharia, (7) The Kutia Khond, (8) The Lanjia Soura, (9) The Lodha, (10) The Mankidia, (11) The Paudi Bhuyan, (12) The Soura and (13) The Chuktia Bhunjia (Hasnain, 1992; Verma, 2002). Out of 62 notified Scheduled Tribes, only 8 Scheduled Tribes are declared as Primitive Tribal Groups by the Government of India. Those tribes are Juang, Bondo Poraja, Lodha, Didayi, Mankidia, Birhor, Kharia and Soura. The remaining 5 tribal ethnic groups are returned with greater tribal communities and the number of tribes like Kharia and Soura are not published independently. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is not publishing the figures and data of 5 Primitive Tribal Groups, namely Kutia Khond, Dongria Khond, Lanjia Saura, Chuktia Bhunjia and Paudi Bhuyan. So far development is concerned these tribal groups are still trailing behind and continue to be techno-economically backward, therefore, their demographic information are worthy of being included in Govt. publications.

Geographical Distribution of PTGs:

Mostly the Primitive Tribal Groups are returned from particular geographical areas of the state, still, their sporadic distribution is also reported from different districts of Orissa in Census reports. In census reports the Birhors, Bondo Poraja, Mankidia, Lodha, Didayi and Juangs are

not reported from Boudh, Kandhamal and Bhadrak districts. In 2001 Census Birhors are dominant in Sambalpur. The lion share of the population of Bondo Poraja is returned from Malkangiri and in case of Lodha it is from Mayurbhanj. The Didayi are numerically dominant in Malkangiri and majority of Juangs are reported from Kendujhar and Angul districts in the last census.

Economic Pursuits:

The economic life of the Primitive Tribal Groups revolve round the forest and the PTGs of Orissa are not out of it. Forest nurtures their life and the biotic and abiotic components of forest ecology fulfill their socio-economic, bio-social, religio-cultural and psycho-social needs. They collect their basic amenities from the forest and their economic life is interwoven with the forest eco-system.

According to the Census 2001 in Orissa, 12.8, 25.3, 7.3, 45.6, 1.3, and 3.3 per cent males are reported as cultivators among Juang, Bondo Poraja, Lodha, Didayi, Mankidia and Birhors respectively. Whereas 31.4% (Juang), 24.9% (Bondo), 15.7% (Birhors) males are reported as agricultural labourer. The highest percentage of female cultivators are reported from Didayi (29.1%) and agricultural labourer from Bondo Poraja (34.3%). The number of household industry workers is higher in case of Mankidia (23.6% male) and (27.0% female). The lowest percentage of household industry workers is reported from Bondo Porajas (Below 1%) and it is also less than 2% among the Didayis.

Growth Rate, Population Distribution and Sex Ratio:

In general, the ST growth rate in the state is declining slowly. The ST growth rate in 1961-71 was 20.08 and it was 16.62, 18.89 and 15.83 in 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-01 respectively.

The growth rate of Bondo Poraja, Didayi, Juang, Lodha and Saura etc. is higher than the growth rate of ST in general in 1991-01. The growth rate of Birhor and Mankidia is returned negative and below the state average. The total population of different PTGs is reflected in 2001 census as Birhor (702), Bondo Poraja (9,378), Didayi (7,371), Juang (41,339), Kharia (188,331), Lodha (17,856), Mankidia (1,050) and Soura etc. (473,233). The population of Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongria Khond, Kutia Khond, Lanjia Soura and Paudi Bhuyan is not available in census reports.

As regards to sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes it is fluctuating from one decadal census to other decadal census. The sex ratio of STs in general was 1018, 1009, 1015, 1006 in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census. Though in 2001 the sex ratio of some PTGs are above the state average, Mankidia (937) is found below the state average, still the case of Brihor (939), Lodha (971) and the sex ratio among 0-6 age group of Mankirdia, Lodha and Birhor, Didayi, Bondo Poraja and Juang is 744, 920, 960, 989 and 1001 respectively. Although the preference of male child is not a significant factor among these tribal groups, still declining sex ratio issue should be addressed community wise as such studies may illuminate more on sex ratio decline legend what is now commonly described.

Literacy and Education:

The crude literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe in general in 2001 census was 30.79%. But the literacy situation among all the PTGs is discouraging and below the state average in case of both males and females. The case of Kharia (37.87%), Soura (34.37%) is relatively better than the other PTGs. These two PTGs have better literacy rate during all the censuses. The case of

Didayi (9.88%) and Mankirdia (4.48%) is very discouraging and special education intervention programme is essential for these backward groups. So far female literacy is concerned the literacy rate among females is below the state ST average (19.30%) among almost all PTGs except Kharia (28.98%) and Soura etc. (21.59%). The case of Didayi (4.72%) and Mankirdia (2.17%) need special attention of the planners and administration. In 2001 census the literacy rate of PTGs is reported as Juang (25.4%), Bondo Poraja (14.7%), Lodha (27.0%), Didayi (12.4%), Mankirdia (5.6%) and Birhor (23.3%). The female literacy is lowest in case of Mankirdia (2.6%) and highest among the Birhors (16.2%). The percentage of matriculates among Birhors, Bondo Poraja, Didayi, Juang, Lodha and Mankirdia is below 3% in case of the males and below 1% among the females. The number of graduates and diploma holders are negligible among these PTGs till today.

Work Participation:

The work participation rate among the females is higher than males in case of all PTGs. But in case of Birhor, Lodha and Mankirdia, who are basically hunters and food gatherers have highest female participation than their male counterpart. The data of work participation is not available for Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongria Khond, Kutia Khond, Lanjia Soura and Paudi Bhuyan. In 2001 census the work participation rate of different PTGs is reported as Juang (49.9%), Bondo Poraja (54.6%), Lodha (47.3%), Didayi (51.5%), Mankirdia (55.4%) and Birhor(51.1%). The female work participation is reported in 2001 census as 44.7%, 54.6%, 40.4%, 47.7%, 54.7% and 46.2% among the Juang, Bondo Poraja, Lodha, Didayi, Mankidia and Birhors respectively. In 2001 census the percentage of male non-workers is 44.9%, 45.5%, 45.9%,

44.3%, 43.9% and 44.2% among the Juangs, Bondo Poraja, Lodha, Didayi, Mankidia and Birhors respectively. The highest percentage of female non-workers is reported from Lodhas (59.6%) and lowest from Mankirdia (45.3%).

Conclusion:

The PTGs are the most backward indigenous ethnic groups of Orissa. Government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community based Organizations (CBOs) are working for their development since long, but the fruits of development have not been reflected among the development indicators of these communities as it was expected by the planners. On the other hand data and anthropological literature are also scanty as regards to these groups. Therefore, efforts should be taken to publish socio-economic data about these tribes separately, as a result of which plausible panacea can be developed to address their problems scientifically. In Indian administrative arena the census organization is the only authority who retains socio-economic data of different communities historically. May this organization take care and interest to publish both quantitative and qualitative data on these hitherto poor groups in the ensuing Census.

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Orissa

Data Highlights : The Scheduled Tribes

Census of India 2001

As per 2001 Census, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the State of Orissa is 8,145,081. This constitutes 22.1 per cent of the total population of the State and 9.7 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. The state holds 3rd and 11th rank among the States/UTs in terms of ST population and the proportion of ST population to total population of the State respectively. The decennial growth of ST population has been 15.8 per cent, which is 0.5 per cent lower than the growth of population (16.3 per cent). The State has a total of sixty two (62) Scheduled Tribes, and all have been enumerated at 2001 census.

2. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State is overwhelmingly rural, with 94.5 per cent residing in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Malkangiri district has the highest proportion of STs (57.4 per cent) followed by Mayurbhanj (56.6 per cent), Rayagada (55.8 per cent) and Nabarangapur (55 per cent). Puri district has the lowest by proportion of STs (0.3 per cent).

Population : Size and Distribution

3. Out of sixty two (62) STs, Khond is the most populous tribe with a population of 1,395,643 constituting 17.1 per cent of the total

ST population. Gond is the second largest tribe, having a number of 782,104. (Having 9.6 per cent share in the total ST population.) Six other tribes namely, Santal, Kolha, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhottada along with Khond and Gond constitute 64.2 per cent of the total ST population of the State. Bhumij, Bhuiya, Oraon, Paroja and Kisan having a population ranging from 248,144 to 321,592. Together, they form 18.1 per cent. Five STs, namely, Bhumia, Binjhal, Koya etc. having population in the range of 103,537 to 196,846 constitute 9 per cent of total ST population. Remaining forty four (44) tribes along with the generic tribes constitute the residual 8.8 per cent of total ST population of the State. Five tribes namely Chenchu, Mankidi, Desua Bhumij, Ghara, Tharua are very small groups having less than 500 population.

4. District wise distribution of the individual ST shows that Khond have the highest proportion (93.3 per cent) in Kandhamal district, followed by Nayagarh (76.9 per cent), Baudh (76.4 per cent), and Rayagada (71.1 per cent) districts. Gond have the highest concentration in Nabarangapur district followed by Nuapada district whereas Santal and Kolha are primarily concentrated in Mayurbhanj district. Other four STs, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhottada are

primarily concentrated in Sundargarh, Bargarh, Gajapati and Nabarangapur districts respectively.

Sex Ratio

5. The overall sex ratio of the ST population in Orissa is 1003. It shows the preponderance of females and is higher than the national average (978) for all STs.

6. At individual tribe level, except Santal, all the major tribes of the state have over all sex ratio higher than that of the national average. Females outnumber the males among Khond, Shabar, Saora and Gond tribes.

7. The sex ratio among the STs, in the age group 0-6 years (979) is slightly higher than that of all STs at the national level. Except Santal, Saora and Kolha, the five major tribes have higher child sex ratio than that of the national average.

Statement - 1: Sex Ratio

Age Group	All STs (India)	All STs (Orissa)	Khond	Shabar	Saora	Gond	Bhottada	Kolha	Munda	Santal
All ages	978	1003	1027	1008	1007	1005	989	990	982	975
0-6 yrs.	973	979	980	982	971	930	988	972	974	965

Statement-3: levels of education among the major Scheduled Tribes

Name of the STs	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Educational levels attained by major the STs				
			Primary	Middle	Matric/Secondary Higher Secondary/ Intermediate etc.	Technical & Non-technical diploma etc.	Graduate and above
All STs	4.4	40.3	28.7	13.7	11	0.4	1.5
Khond	5.8	47.7	28.2	10.4	6.9	0.2	0.8
Gond	5.4	40.4	29.4	12.8	10.3	0.4	1.3
Santal	2.6	34.6	27	17.7	14.8	0.6	2.6
Kolha	3.7	40	27.5	16	11.1	0.4	1.4
Munda	2.7	35.7	30.8	15.4	13.3	0.5	1.6
Saora	4.6	43.9	30.6	11.4	8.3	0.3	0.9
Shabar	5.1	46.2	28.6	11.2	7.8	0.3	0.8
Bhottada	9.4	47.3	27.4	9.8	5.5	0.1	0.4

Literacy and Educational Level

8. The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 22.3 per cent in 1991 to 37.4 per cent in 2001. Despite this improvement, the literacy rate among the tribals is considerably below the national average (47.1 per cent). Male literacy has increased from 34.4 per cent to 51.5 per cent while female literacy has gone up from 10.2 per cent in 1991 to 23.4 per cent during 1991-2001.

Statement - 2: Literacy Rate

Literacy rate	All STs (State)	Gond	Saora	Santal	Munda	Shabar	Khond	Kolha	Bhottada
Persons	37.4	47.0	41.1	40.5	39.7	35.4	31.9	27.1	24.3
Females	23.4	30.8	25.7	24.7	27.6	19.9	18.0	14.3	11.1

9. Among the numerically major tribes, Gond have the highest percentage of literates (47 per cent) followed by Saora, Santal, Munda, Shabar (35.4 per cent) etc. Gond have also registered the highest female literacy. Bhottada have the lowest percentage of female literates, preceded by Kolha and Khond.

10. Among tribal literates, 44.7 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 28.7 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively. Literates, who are educated up to matric/secondary/higher secondary etc., have a share of 11 per cent only. Graduates and above are 1.5 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute less than half per cent (0.4 per cent).

11. Among numerically larger group Santal have the highest proportion of matriculates followed by Munda and Kolha.

Statement - 4: Percentage of school going population in the age group 5-14 yrs.

Age Group	All STs	Khond etc.	Gond etc.	Santal	Kolha	Munda etc.	Saora etc.	Shabar	Bhottada etc.
5-14 yrs.	45.8	41.7	56.1	46.5	31.6	42.2	51.8	44.8	36.8

12. The data on the education levels attained by all STs show that the drop-out rate is high after primary level as the percentage of middle level literates is half that of the primary level. It declines sharply from the higher secondary level onwards, as the percentage of students after matriculation drops down to nearly one third in Higher Secondary or Intermediate level.

13. Out of total 21.4 lakh tribal children in the age group 5 -14 years, only 9.8 lakh attend school constituting 45.8 per cent. Alarming, as many as 11.6 lakh children in the corresponding age group do not go to school. Among the major tribes, Gond and Saora have more than half of the total children in the corresponding age group attend school; this proportion is above 40 per cent among Khond, Munda, Shabar and Santal.

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

14. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 49 per cent, which is equal to that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a slight decline of 0.4 per cent in the WPR of the tribes during 1991-2001. While there has been a decline in male WPR from 58.9 to 54.8 per cent, female WPR (43.2 per cent) has increased by 3.4 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the total workers, 57.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is much below the national average recorded for all STs (68.9 per cent).

15. Among the major tribal groups, Khond, Gond, Shabar, Saora and Bhottada have higher WPR than that of the State as well as national average for all STs.

Category of Workers

16. 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (46.9 per cent) among the total workers. This figure is higher than that of the national average of 36.9 per cent. 'Cultivators' account for 33.3 per cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per cent). 'Other Workers' constitute 15 per cent. This proportion is at par with that of the national average (16.3 per cent) whereas workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 4.8 per cent, which is 2.7 per cent higher than that of all STs at the national level.

17. Among the major tribes, Bhottada, Shabar and Saora have more than half of the total workers are 'Agricultural Labourers'. Among the major groups, both Khond and Gond tribes have the highest share of 'Cultivators', whereas Munda have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers'. In the category of HHI, Santal holds the top position.

Statement- 5; Percentage distribution of workers in four economic categories

Economic category	All STs	Khond	Gond	Santal	Kolha	Munda	Saora	Shabar	Bhottada
Cultivators	33.3	39.1	39.1	32.3	25.8	23.4	29.6	27.5	32.6
Agricultural Labourers	46.9	46.8	46.6	45.1	47.6	41.7	54.3	55.3	58.2
H/I Workers	4.8	3.6	3.3	9.3	7.9	5.3	2.8	1.4	0.7
Other Workers	15	10.5	11	13.3	18.8	29.5	13.3	15.8	8.6

18. The Census 2001 data on marital status show that 'never married' persons with a proportion of 50.9 per cent exceeds the 'married' persons (43.2 per cent). 'Widowed' persons constitute 5.5 per cent while half per cent are 'divorced and separated'.

19. Marriages of girls and boys below the legal age of 18 years and 21 years respectively are rare among the tribes of Orissa. The proportion of married girls below 18 years(1.6 per cent) and married boys below 21 years(1.9 per cent) are below the corresponding figures recorded by all STs at the national level (2.1 per cent and 2.8 percent respectively).

20. The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST woman (age-group 45 – 49

yrs.) is 4 which is equal to STs at national level (4).

Religion

21. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State (94.4 per cent). As many as 88.2 per cent STs are Hindus. Christian tribal constitute 7.4 per cent. The STs professing 'Other Religions and Persuasions' account for 4.2 per cent. A negligible 0.2 per cent (13,782) of tribal are Muslims. The tribes who follow Sikhism (251), Buddhism (175) and Jainism(196) are in negligible number.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India, Census, 2001

Orissa

Data Highlights : The Scheduled Castes

1. The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State of Orissa, as per 2001 census is 6,082,063. This constitutes 16.5 percent of the total population of the State. The State holds 11th rank and 12th rank among all the States and UTs in terms of the SC population and the proportion of SC population to the total population of the State respectively. The decennial growth of SC population has been 18.6 per cent, which is 2.3 per cent higher than the overall growth of the total population (16.3 per cent). The State has a total of ninety-three (93) Scheduled Castes, but ninety one (91) have returned their population at 2001 census.

2. The Scheduled Castes are predominantly rural with 88.4 per cent residing in villages. Among the districts, the SCs have the highest concentration in Sonapur district with a share of 23.6 per cent to the total population, followed by Jajapur (23 per cent) and Baudh (21.9 per cent) districts. Gajapati district has the lowest proportion of the SC population (7.5 per cent).

Population - Size and Distribution

3. Out of ninety-three (93) SCs, Pan is the most populous caste having a number of 1,078,523 constituting 17.7 per cent of the total

SC population. Dewar is the second largest SC having a number of 648,937. Five other SCs in the descending order are Dom, Dhoba, Ganda, Kandra and Bauri. Along with Pan and Dewar, the seven SCs constitute 72.6 per cent of the total SC population. Ghasi, Namasudra, Chamar, Gokha and Haddi have a population ranging from 105,722 to 209,701. Together, they form 13 per cent. Six SCs, namely Tiar, Patial, Tanla etc. having population ranging from 49,675 to 98,885 constitute another 6.6 per cent of the total SC population.

Remaining seventy three (73) SCs along with generic castes constitute the residual 7.9 per cent of total SC population of the State. As many as thirty two (32) SCs have population below 1000. Of them, eight castes namely Pamidi, Musahar, Godagali etc. are very small having population less than 100.

4. District wise distribution of the individual SC population shows that Pan have the maximum population in Jajapur district followed by Kendujhar and Dhenkanal but they constitute the highest proportion (77.9 per cent) of the total SC population in Kandhamal district.

Dewar have the highest population in Cuttack followed by Ganjam and Khorda

Statement - 1: Sex Ratio

Age group	All SCs (India)	All SCs (State)	Dom	Dhoba	Bauri	Ganda	Pan	Dewar	Kandra
All ages	936	979	1007	983	981	979	974	964	959
0 - 6 yrs.	938	958	972	951	945	964	965	943	952

districts. Other five major groups Dom, Dhoba, Ganda, Kandra and Bauri are primarily concentrated in Kalahandi, Ganjam, Balangir, Kendrapara and Ganjam districts respectively.

Sex Ratio

5. The over all sex ratio of the SC population in Orissa is 979 females per 1000 males which is higher than the national average of 936 for the total SC population.

6. At individual level, seven major castes have registered the over all sex ratio higher than the national average with Dom having a preponderance of females, their sex ratio being 1007 (Statement-1).

Statement - 2: Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate	All SCs	Dewar	Dhoba	Kandra	Ganda	Pan	Bauri	Dom
Persons	55.5	66.3	65	61.3	55.6	55.4	50.2	39.4
Females	40.3	51.6	50.7	46.5	39.8	39.5	33.5	24.9

7. The sex ratio among SCs, in the age group 0-6 years (958) is higher than that of the SCs at the national level. Among the larger groups, Dom have the highest (972) and Dewar the lowest (943) child sex ratio. All of the major castes have returned child sex ratio higher than that of the national average.

Literacy and Educational Level

8. The overall literacy rate of the SCs is 55.5 per cent at 2001 census, showing an improvement

from that (36.8 per cent) recorded at 1991 census. This figure is marginally higher than the national average of 54.7 per cent aggregated for all SCs. Male literacy has increased from 52.4 per cent to 70.5 per cent while female literacy has among the numerically larger castes, Dewar and Dhoba have more than 50 per cent female literacy followed by Kandra (46.5 per cent). Dom have shown gone up from 20.7 per cent to 40.3 per cent during the lowest female literacy (24.9 per cent).

9. Among SC literates, 40.1 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 30.1 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively.

Literates who are educated up to matric / higher secondary constituters 12.6 per cent only. This implies that every 8th SC literate is matriculate. Graduates & above are 2.3 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute less than half per cent (0.4 per cent) only.

10. Among numerically larger groups, Dhoba have the highest proportion of matriculates, followed by Dewar and Kandra etc. Bauri have the lowest proportion of matriculates.

11. The data on the education levels attained by all SCs show that the drop-out rate is high after middle level as the percentage of middle level literate is almost half of the primary level literates

Statement - 3: Levels of Education among the major Scheduled Castes

Names of SCs	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Educational levels attained				
			Primary	Middle	Matric/Secondary Higher Secondary/ Intermediate etc.	Technical & Non-technical diploma etc.	Graduate and above
All SCs	2.6	37.5	30.1	14.4	12.6	0.4	2.3
Pan	2.5	40.6	29.9	14	10.9	0.3	1.8
Dewar	1.8	34.5	30.7	14.3	14.8	0.7	3.3
Dom	4.7	38.1	30.1	14.4	11.1	0.3	1.4
Dhoba	1.8	31.4	29.5	16.1	16.8	0.7	3.7
Ganda	3.3	36.6	31.2	13.7	13	0.3	1.9
Kandra	1.7	36.6	29.1	15.9	13.8	0.3	2.5
Bauri	3.2	43.3	28.6	13.4	10.1	0.2	1.3

and declines sharply from the higher secondary level onwards. Similar trend has been shown by the major SCs in the attainment of levels of education.

12. Out of the total 14.9 lakh SC children in the age group 5 -14 years, only 9.2 lakh children attend school, constituting 61.3 per cent. As many as 5.8 lakh children in the corresponding age group do not go to school. Among the major SCs, Dhoba have the highest proportion of school-going children (70.2 per cent); this proportion is above 60 per cent among Dewar, Ganda, Kandra and Pan.

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

13. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the SC population is 39.3 per cent which is

Statement - 4: Percentage of school going children in the age group 5-14 yrs.

Age Group	All SCs	Pan	Dewar	Dom	Dhoba	Ganda	Kandra	Bauri
5-14 yrs.	61.3	60.9	60.1	54.6	70.2	68.3	64.5	53.7

marginally lower than that of total SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). This figure is same as that recorded at the 1991 census. While there has been an increase in female WPR from 23.4 per cent to 26.2 per cent, male WPR (52.2 per cent) has declined by 2.5 per cent during 1991-2001.

Among the total workers, 64.8 per cent are main workers which is below the national average recorded for all SCs (73 per cent).

14. At the level of the individual caste, Dom, Ganda, and Bauri have registered WPR higher than that of the State as well as national averages.

Category of Workers

15. 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (45.7 per cent) among all SCs workers, which is almost equal to that of the national average (45.6 per cent). Persons working as 'Other Workers' constitute 30.2 per cent which is approximately the same if compared to the national average of 30.5 per cent. 'Cultivators' account for 18.2 per cent which is at par with the national average of 20 per cent whereas workers engaged

Statement- 5: Percentage distribution of Workers under four Economic Categories

Economic Category	All SCs	Pan	Dewar	Dom	Dhoba	Ganda	Kandra	Bauri
Cultivators	18.2	16.8	19.7	19	22.1	16.7	19.6	11.3
Agricultural Labourers	45.7	54.3	29.2	49.1	35.3	53.2	52.6	60.7
HHI Workers	6	4.2	4	8.5	2.7	6.7	1.4	2
Other Workers	30.2	24.7	47.1	23.5	39.9	23.4	26.4	25.9

in Household Industry (HHI) constitute 6 per cent and this figure is significantly higher than that of all SCs at the national level (3.9 per cent).

16. Among the major castes, Dhoba, Dewar, Kandra and Dom have every 5th worker, a cultivator. 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute 61 per cent of the total workers of Bauri, followed by Pan, Ganda, Kandra who have more than half of the total workers are 'Agricultural Labourers'.

Dewar have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers' followed by Dhoba (39.9 per cent) and Kandra (26.4 per cent).

Marital Status

17. The data show that approximately half of the SC population is 'never married' (49.8 per cent) whereas 'married' persons constitute 45.1 per cent. 'Widowed' persons form 4.6 per cent while a negligible percent (0.4 per cent) are 'divorced and separated'.

18. The marriages of girls and boys below the stipulated age, for each are not practised in Orissa. Married girls below 18 years and married boys below 21 years constitute 1.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. These proportion are significantly lower than those recorded for all SCs at the national level (2.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively).

19. The mean number of children ever born per ever married SC woman (45 – 49 years) is 4 which is equal to the SCs at national level (4).

Religion

20. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State (94.4 per cent). Nearly cent per cent (99.9 percent) Scheduled Castes are Hindus. Negligible numbers of the SCs are Sikhs (172) and Buddhists (247).

Reasons for Migration in Orissa (Interstate) - 2001

Santosh Kr. Acharya

Migration is one the most important demographic component to determining the size, growth and structure of population of a particular region, besides fertility and mortality. For a large country like India, the study of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society and societal change better. At this juncture in the economic development, particularly in areas, such as, manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, data on migration profile of population has become more important.

When a person is enumerated in Census at a different place than her/his place of birth, she/he is considered a migrant. For 2001 Census, there are two types of migrants namely -

i) Migrants by place of birth ii) Migrants by place of last residence.

Migrants by place of birth have also been classified as intra-district, inter-district, inter-state and from abroad depending upon their place of birth.

For every State and Union Territory migrants by place of birth who are migrating from outside the state (or in-migrants) and those who have migrated to places outside the state (or out-migrants) are clubbed together to obtain number

of gross migrants. The difference between in-migrant and out-migrant provides the estimate of net migrants.

The 2001 Census has revised the list of reason for migration. 'The reasons included in the list are (i) Work / Employment (ii) Business (iii) Education (iv) Marriage (v) Moved after birth (vi) Moved with household (vii) Any other reason.' The 2001 Census has also collected data on 'Commutation' by asking question on 'Distance of place of work from residence' and mode of travel used to go to place of work.

In India, as per Census 2001, about 307 million persons have been reported as migrants considering place of birth. Out of them about 259 million (84.2%) persons migrated from one part of the state to another i.e., from one village or town to another village or town. 42 million (13.8%) persons migrated from outside a state and only 6 million (2%) from outside the country.

In India, as per Census 2001, about 314 million persons have been reported as migrants by place of last residence. Out of them migrants by last residence, 268 million (85%) has been intra-state migrants, those who migrated from one area of the state to another. 41 million (13%) were inter-state migrants and 5.1 million (1.6%) migrated from outside the country.

Maharashtra stands at the top of the list of net migrants with 2.3 million net migrants, followed by Delhi (1.7 million), Gujarat (0.68 million) and Harayana (0.67 million) as per 2001 Census. Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the two states with largest number of net migrants migrating out of the state.

On the basis of net migration by last residence during the past decade, i.e., the difference between in-migration and out-migration is (-0.27 million). In Orissa, as per Census 2001, about 1.6 million persons or 4.35 per cent have been reported as inter-state migrants by place of last residence. Out of them about 0.66 million persons have been reported as in-migrants and 0.94 million persons have been reported as out-migrants by place of last residence (table.1).

There are six reasons for migration as per information collected in Census 2001 by last residence. Marriage is the most common reason for migration among females or for work, is the reason generally among males, in Orissa.

Out of about 0.66 million total in-migrants in Orissa as per 2001 Census, 249102 (37.58%) have been reported (6.62%), moved after birth 10375 (1.57%), education 7066 (1.07%) and other 93504 (14.14%).

Out of about 0.94 million total out-migrants by last residence from Orissa to different parts of the country as per 2001 Census, 326114 (34.80%) has been reported as inter-state migrants migrating due to work and employment followed by marriage 278618 (29.73%), moved with household 171639 (18.32%), moved after birth 22701 (2.42%), business 13161 (1.40%), education 10198 (1.09%) and other 114845 (12.24%).

West Bengal stands at the top of the list with 140860 (21.25%) in-migrants by last

residence to total in-migrants to Orissa followed by Jharkhand 137859 (20.80%), Andhra Pradesh 108,240 (16.37%), Chhatisgarh 95521 (14.41%) and Bihar 78105 (11.78%) as per 2001 Census. Daman and Diu stands at the bottom of the list with no in-migrants to Orissa by last residence as per 2001 Census (table.2).

Out of total out-migrants from Orissa to different parts of India, Chhatisgarh stands at the top of the list with 172372 (18.39%) by last residence followed by West Bengal 15486 (16.91%), Gujarat 115316 (12.30%) and Andhra Pradesh 105459 (11.25%) as per 2001 Census. Lakshadweep stands at the bottom of the list with 12 out-migrants.

Jharkhand stands at the top of the three reasons of in-migrants (employment, education and marriage), West Bengal stands at the top of other two reasons of in-migrants (business and moved with household) and Andhra Pradesh stands at the top of one reason of in-migrant i.e., moved after birth to Orissa by last residence as per 2001 Census.

Chhatisgarh stands at the top of the two reasons (marriage and moved with household), Gujarat stands at the top of other two reasons (employment and business), Andhra Pradesh (moved after birth) and Delhi (education) stands at the top in their above reason of out-migrants from Orissa to different states and union territory by last residence as per 2001 Census (table.3).

The overall picture of migration indicates that movement of population in respect of women is more prevalent in our state. This is mainly due to movement of females in their place of their husbands. People largely migrate to state of Gujarat and other metropolitan cities of the country because opportunities of employment, business and other facilities are available there.

Table.1 : Reasons of Migration by last Residence – Orissa – 2001

Reasons	In-migrants	Out - migrants	Gross migrants	Net migrants
Work/Employment	109,507	326,114	435,621	-216,607
Business	43,858	13,161	57,019	30,697
Education	7,066	10,198	17,264	-3,132
Marriage	249,102	278,618	527,720	-29,516
Moved after birth	10,375	22,701	33,076	-12,326
Moved with household	149,127	171,639	320,766	-22,512
Other	93,504	114,845	208,349	-21,341
TOTAL	662,800	937,276	16,00,076	-274,476

Table.2 : Distribution of In-Migrants to Orissa by Reasons for Migration – 2001

Reasons	Highest In-Migrants state	2 nd Highest In-Migrants state	3 rd Highest In-Migrants state	Rest of States
Work/Employment	Jharkhand (22.41%)	West Bengal (18.65%)	Bihar(17.26%)	41.68%
Business	West Bengal (24.09%)	Bihar (23.69%)	Andhra Pradesh (16.04%)	36.18%
Education	Jharkhand (27.31%)	West Bengal (21.93%)	Bihar(13.26%)	37.50%
Marriage	Jharkhand (25.01%)	Chhatisgargh (23.74%)	West Bengal (22.17%)	29.08%
Moved after birth	Andhra Pradesh (30.25%)	West Bengal (17.65%)	Jharkhand (13.29%)	38.81%
Moved with household	West Bengal (21.91%)	Jharkhand (17.93%)	Andhra Pradesh (16.62%)	43.53%
Other	West Bengal (20.04%)	Jharkhand (18.28%)	Andhra Pradesh (16.21%)	45.48%

Table.3 : Distribution of Out-Migrants from Orissa by Reasons for Migration – 2001

Reasons	Highest Out-Migrants state	2 nd Highest Out-Migrants state	3 rd Highest Out-Migrants state	Rest of States
Work/Employment	Gujarat (23.34%)	West Bengal (16.47%)	Maharashtra (14.76%)	45.43%
Business	Gujarat (39.43%)	West Bengal (27.70%)	Andhra Pradesh (8.81%)	24.06%
Education	Delhi (16.04%)	West Bengal (15.54%)	Maharashtra (14.30%)	54.12%
Marriage	Chhatisgarh (29.08%)	West Bengal (16.27%)	Jharkhand (16.05%)	38.61%
Moved after birth	Andhra Pradesh (24.16%)	Maharashtra (18.07%)	Chhatisgarh (13.67)	44.10%
Moved with household	Chhatisgarh (21.19%)	West Bengal (16.07%)	Andhra Pradesh (13.33%)	49.41%
Other	West Bengal (20.47%)	Andhra Pradesh (16.16%)	Chhatisgarh (13.96%)	49.46%

A Comparative Analysis of Sex Differential in Survival Rate (SDSR)

D.Mishra, Deputy Director

Introduction

Fertility is one of the important characteristics of population. "Fertility Data" have been collected in the Indian censuses from time to time. In the 1931 Census, fertility data was collected and a table on sex of the first-born child was prepared. In 1941 Census, two questions on fertility, mainly 'number of children born to a married woman and number surviving' and 'age of the mother at birth of the first child' were canvassed but due to war, the data could not be tabulated. In 1951 and 1961, no question on fertility was canvassed. However in 1951 Census, States were allowed to include one question in the census to collect data on fertility.

In 1971 Census, two questions, one on the age at marriage and the other on children born during the last year to currently married women were canvassed whereas in 1981 Census, two more questions were added, one on children ever born and the other on children surviving. Though the same questions were retained in 1991 and 2001 Censuses, some additional information on the sex of the child born during the last year has been collected in 2001 Census. The information helps to estimate adjusted fertility rates and mortality rate of infants using indirect methods. However, this presentation utilizes a simple direct

indicator to study the differentials of survival rates according to sex of children ever born.

Sex Differential Survival Rate (SDSR)

An attempt has been made here to analyze the data on gender differential particularly from two aspects i.e. firstly, using the sex ratio of Children Ever Born (CEB) and secondly, the differentials in child mortality of Orissa. Sex ratio of children ever born and the sex differentials in child mortality of Orissa has also been Compared with the national data for each group of number of children ever born (CEB) according to which distribution is available.

Sex ratio of CEB is defined here, as the number of female children ever born per thousand male children ever born.

Survival Rates is defined as number of children surviving per 1000 children born as recorded in the 2001 census.

Thus survival rate of male children is defined as number of male children surviving per 1000 male children born as reported by census. Similarly survival rate of female children is defined as number of female children surviving per 1000 female children born.

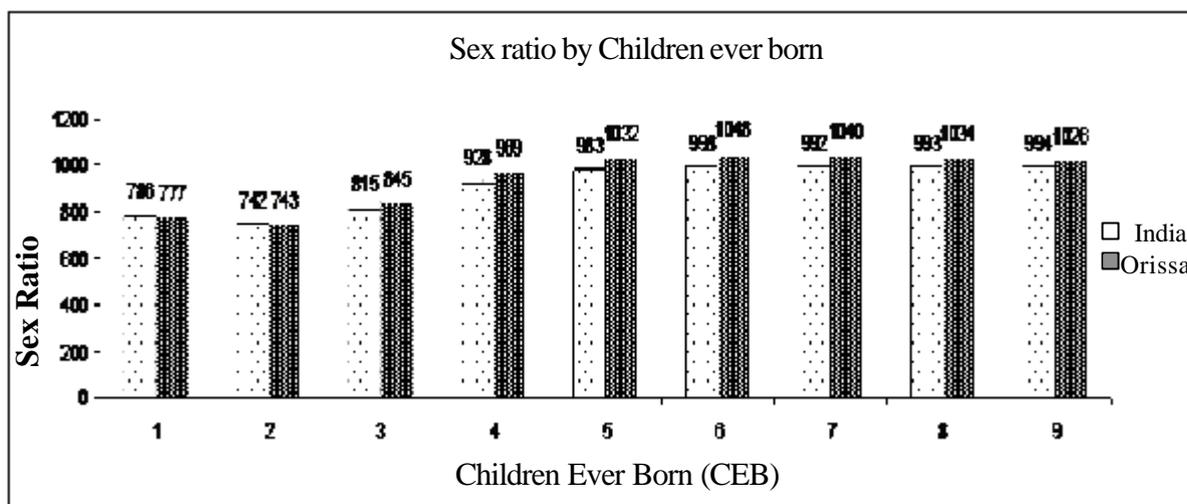


FIG:-1 SEX DIFFERENTIALS OF CEB

Sex differential survival rate is defined as the difference in survival rate i.e. survival rate of males minus survival rate of females. A positive SDSR means it is in favour of males whereas a negative SDSR means it is in favour of females.

The figure-1 shows in case of second children ever born there is a fall in sex ratio as compared to first children ever born group both in India as well as in Orissa. The sex ratio increases in both India and in Orissa from third to six ever born children group. The sex ratio is maximum for sixth children in case of both India and Orissa. The ratio then declines with higher number of children particularly for Orissa but always favourable to female children indicating the sex preference is not very strong in Orissa compared to India even from earlier periods. The trend of sex ratio by children ever born in Orissa is very similar to that of India. However, the sex ratio is better in Orissa compared to India at each child ever born level and thus can be said to be advantageous female children comparatively. However, at the first child level the position is slightly better at all India although it is highly unfavourable to female children in both cases.

Survival Rates according to Sex

The figure-2 shows that survival rate of male as well as female is maximum in Orissa for second children ever born group which is 940 and 925 respectively for male and female. The graph also shows that as number of children ever born increases the survival rate of male as well as female decreases. The survival rate of male as well as female is minimum for CEB-9 which is 692 and 715 respectively indicating higher mortality in Orissa for both sexes. The survival rate of male is higher than female for CEB group of 1, 2, 3, 4 and survival rate of female is higher than male for CEB-6, 7, 8, 9 groups and the survival rate of male female is exactly equal for CEB-5 group. The trend may indicate some female disadvantage in recent years. Some concept of son preference creeping in which is naturally a matter of concern.

Sex-wise differential of Survival Rates according to Residence

The graph (Fig 3) shows the rural and urban comparison of survival rate of Orissa. The survival rate of male in rural Orissa is 851

where as the survival rate of female in rural Orissa is 842, which is significantly lower than that of the survival rate of male (898) and female (892) respectively of urban Orissa. It is revealed that both males and females are disadvantaged in rural

area compared to urban areas. However, females seem to be disadvantaged in both rural and urban areas compared to males and thus it is also indicated when we view all Orissa scenario.

FIG:-2 Survival rate of Male and Female by number Children ever born in Orissa-2001

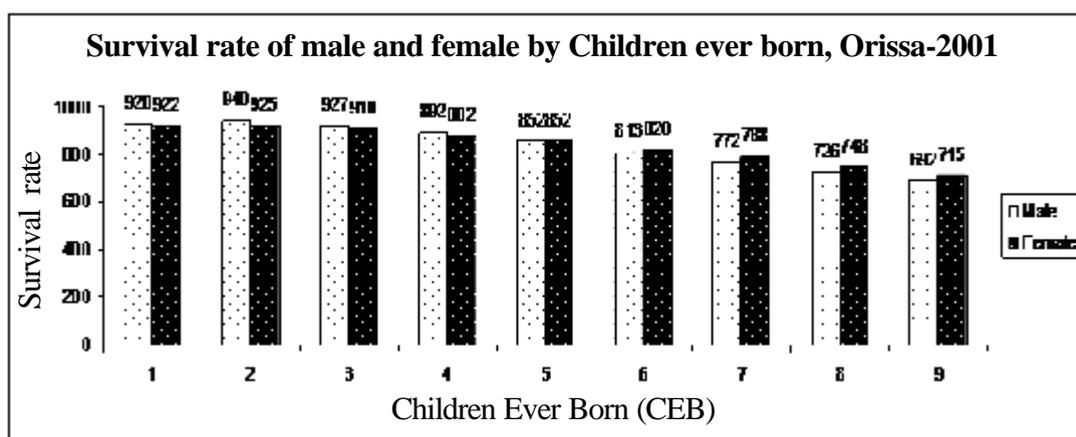


FIG:-3 Rural and Urban Comparison of Survival rate in Orissa-2001

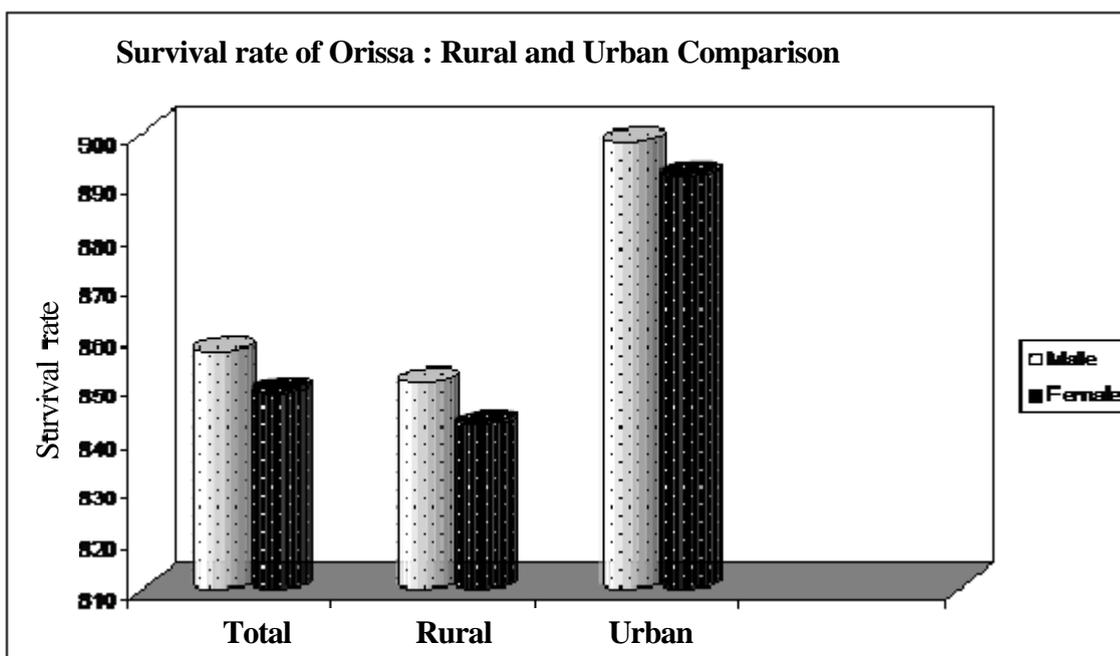


TABLE:-1 District-wise survival rate of Male and Female with Female Literacy and Work Participation rate

Distt.	Area Name	Male survival Rate	Female survival rate	SDSR	female literacy rate	female work participation rate
00	ORISSA	857	849	8	50.51	24.66
01	Bargarh	874	874	0	50.26	31.26
02	Jharsuguda	891	890	1	58.48	22.64
03	Sambalpur	867	868	-1	55.16	35.64
04	Debagarh	839	829	9	47.18	38.57
05	Sundargarh	880	874	6	53.88	28.88
06	Kendujhar	861	857	4	46.22	28.05
07	Mayurbhanj	896	890	6	37.84	39.88
08	Baleshwar	858	846	12	58.90	11.44
09	Bhadrak	847	827	19	62.85	8.65
10	Kendrapara	841	831	10	66.76	9.99
11	Jagatsinghapur	865	853	12	69.28	11.49
12	Cuttack	848	837	12	66.90	13.76
13	Jajapur	857	840	17	60.76	6.83
14	Dhenkanal	844	831	13	57.89	15.10
15	Anugul	872	854	17	55.37	26.65
16	Nayagarh	851	836	15	57.64	11.01
17	Khordha	875	861	14	70.36	8.81
18	Puri	852	841	11	67.57	7.66
19	Ganjam	859	847	12	46.44	30.91
20	Gajapati	820	822	-1	28.42	49.72
21	Kandhamal	800	803	-3	35.86	42.19
22	Baudh	842	841	1	39.02	35.54
23	Sonapur	870	865	5	46.17	32.75
24	Balangir	861	859	2	39.51	28.39
25	Nuapada	843	842	1	25.79	36.79
26	Kalahandi	830	834	-4	29.28	35.85
27	Rayagada	840	837	2	24.56	41.25
28	Nabarangapur	838	839	-1	20.67	42.43
29	Koraput	846	843	3	24.26	40.41
30	Malkangiri	841	833	8	20.91	42.28

The District-wise survival rate of male and female with female literacy and work participation rate is presented in the Table-1. It is relevant to note that in the districts like Gajapati, Kandhamal, Baudh, Sonapur, Balangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Koraput, and Malkangiri where female work participation rate is relatively higher, the female survival rate is also relatively higher. Similar situation is also observed in the districts of Western Orissa. However, the female work participation of the aforesaid district is mostly confined to Agricultural and Household industry sectors, still the work participation and female survival rate show some significant relations. On the contrary the female literacy rate is higher in coastal districts like Baleswar, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack,

Jajapur, Khordha and Puri but the female survival rate is relatively lower in those districts. Therefore, it may be inferred that the female literacy rate has comparatively lesser relationship with female survival rate in Orissa as compared to female work participation rate. However, further analysis is required using appropriate statistical methods to identify the factors responsible for differential survival rate. Preliminary analysis of data as presented in this paper suggests towards differential survival pattern of males and females of Orissa and the gender differences is increasingly becoming unfavourable to females which is a matter of concern.

Source : Census of India, 2001



Communicating Message of Census through a Folk Dance.

Gender Imbalance in Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics, 2001 Census

H. K. Singh
Asst. Director

In an ideal population situation, the number of men and women possibly would tend to balance, but actually it is not always so because of the influence of external factors. A number of factors such as, migration, war, employment, differentials in the mortality conditions of males and females, etc. disturb this balance. Mass movement of population immediately after the Indian Independence, large scale deaths during the Second World War etc. are only a few examples which had profound effect on the population of the Indian subcontinent. In addition to that, gender related development policies of a country also disturb the sex composition of a population to a great extent in the long run.

Though Census questionnaires have limitations, Census results reflects gender imbalance in the socio-economic status of women, to a great extent.

Table I indicates the overall sex ratio for India and major States as on the decadal Census of 1981, 1991 and 2001. It is revealed that increasing trend is observed in successive Censuses in the sex ratio of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Assam. Sex ratio has decreased in successive Censuses in Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In States like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab sex ratio declined since

1991 and in other States, some increase is observed in 2001 over the past Census.

Sex Ratio of India and Major States:

Table-1

Sex Ratio of India and Major States, 1981-2001				
Sl. No.	State	Census 1981	Census 1991	Census 2001
	India	934	927	933
1	Andhra Pradesh	975	972	978
2	Assam *	910	923	935
3	Bihar	946	911	919
4	Gujarat	942	934	920
5	Haryana	870	865	861
6	Himachal Pradesh	973	976	968
7	Karnataka	963	960	965
8	Kerala	1032	1036	1058
9	Madhya Pradesh	941	931	919
10	Maharashtra	937	934	922
11	Orissa	981	971	972
12	Punjab	879	882	876
13	Rajasthan	919	910	921
14	Tamil Nadu	977	974	987
15	Uttar Pradesh	885	879	898
16	West Bengal	911	917	934

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. For working out sex- ratio for India and Assam, the population figures for 1981 for Assam worked out by interpolation have been taken.

Sex Ratio in Orissa and the Districts:

Orissa was among few States of Indian Union which constantly showed a higher sex ratio indicating female advantage till 1961 Census.

Since 1971, the sex ratio began to move more favourably towards the males. The highest sex ratio was recorded in the 1921 Census when the ratio was 1086 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in this State started a continuous decline since 1931 from 1067 to 971 in 1991 and the ratio again slightly increased to 972 in 2001 Census. It is also observed that rural sex ratios for all the Census years are more favourable to the females than the urban sex ratios. The sex ratio in the state during 1901 to 2001 is shown in Table 2.

Table - 2

Sex Ratio of Orissa, 1901-2001			
Census Year	ORISSA		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	1,037	1,039	967
1911	1,056	1,058	947
1921	1,086	1,089	963
1931	1,067	1,071	924
1941	1,053	1,058	914
1951	1,022	1,029	881
1961	1,001	1,015	807
1971	988	1,002	845
1981	981	999	859
1991	971	988	866
2001	972	987	895

Though sex ratio (972) of Orissa is better than all India sex ratio (933) still it is unfavourable to woman. Overall sex ratio of Orissa has shown an increase of one point only from 971 in 1991 to 972 in 2001. Out of 30 districts of Orissa sex ratio of six districts are favourable ranging from highest of 1031 in Gajapati to 1001 in Kalahandi. Sex ratio of four districts are nearly balanced ranging from 999 in Koraput to 991 in Nabarangapur and for rest 20 districts sex ratios are unfavourable to females ranging from the highest of 984 in Boudh to the lowest 902 in Khordha district. The lowest ratio of Khordha district is possibly this being most urbanized

district with 42.9 per cent urban population and attracts thus, good number of male workers. Also being a hub of educational institutions which may have pre-dominance of male students, the sex ratio is low. Rural sex ratios of different districts of Orissa are in much better position compared to sex ratios of the urban areas. This is possibly due to male migration to urban areas because of pull factors, some of which are already indicated while discussing the situation in Khordha district. District wise sex ratio with rural and urban break-up may be seen from the table-3.

Table - 3

Sex Ratio of Total Population, 2001 Census				
Sl. No.	State/Districts	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	Orissa	972	987	895
1	Bargarh	976	979	935
2	Jharsuguda	946	975	898
3	Sambalpur	969	987	923
4	Debagarh	980	986	911
5	Sundargarh	957	994	889
6	Kendujhar	977	988	909
7	Mayurbhanj	980	986	895
8	Baleshwar	953	957	920
9	Bhadrak	974	979	934
10	Kendrapara	1014	1018	948
11	Jagatsinghapur	963	984	787
12	Cuttack	938	964	874
13	Jajapur	972	975	905
14	Dhenkanal	961	967	899
15	Anugul	941	958	845
16	Nayagarh	938	939	912
17	Khordha	902	972	817
18	Puri	968	976	921
19	Ganjam	998	1011	939
20	Gajapati	1031	1036	991
21	Kandhamal	1008	1014	928
22	Baudh	984	987	937
23	Sonapur	966	969	927
24	Balangir	984	991	934
25	Nuapada	1007	1009	970
26	Kalahandi	1001	1007	930
27	Rayagada	1028	1038	968
28	Nabarangapur	991	995	928
29	Koraput	999	1009	950
30	Malkangiri	997	1002	935

Skewed sex ratio of Orissa indicates share of women in total population in different Censuses is steadily declining. For instance, sex ratio of Orissa was 981 in 1981 Census which further decreased to 971 in 1991 Census. Any shortage in the number of women per 1000 men is a clear indication of direct interference with the natural fertility regime by way of prenatal sex determination test of foetus which prompts parents to remove female foetus through abortion procedures due to preference for son over daughter. Even, enforcement of PNDT Act, 1994 (Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique) by the Government for regulation and prevention of misuse of the diagnostic tests seems to have little impact in curbing this menace (table.4).

Table - 4

Sex ratio of Orissa and Districts, 1981-91			
Sl. No.	States/Districts	Sex Ratio	
		1981	1991
	Orissa	981	971
1	Sambalpur	972	966
2	Sundargarh	931	936
3	Kendujhar	983	974
4	Mayurbhanj	989	979
5	Baleshwar	977	967
6	Cuttack	972	962
7	Dhenkanal	958	948
8	Phulabani	999	995
9	Balangir	992	980
10	Kalahandi	1010	1000
11	Koraput	993	994
12	Ganjam	1031	1009
13	Puri	960	939

The element of sons preference, though has its roots in the past, it is gaining more importance in the recent years mainly due to bad social practices like dowry system, prevailing laws of inheritance and succession and all these favour

men. The shrinking number of women as compared to men in recent years is clear from lower sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years which is only 953 in Orissa during 2001 Census. It is observed that child sex ratio of 17 districts of Orissa are above the State average as revealed in 2001 Census, which may be seen from

Table-5

Child Sex Ratio, 2001 Census				
Sl. No.	State/Districts	Child Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	Orissa	953	955	933
1	Bargarh	957	958	944
2	Jharsuguda	949	961	927
3	Sambalpur	959	967	934
4	Debagarh	956	956	968
5	Sundargarh	970	982	940
6	Kendujhar	962	962	962
7	Mayurbhanj	956	956	949
8	Baleshwar	944	943	945
9	Bhadrak	943	941	957
10	Kendrapara	940	942	914
11	Jagatsinghapur	926	928	907
12	Cuttack	939	939	940
13	Jajapur	937	937	920
14	Dhenkanal	925	926	909
15	Anugul	937	942	903
16	Nayagarh	904	905	862
17	Khordha	926	931	917
18	Puri	931	932	920
19	Ganjam	939	943	913
20	Gajapati	964	967	920
21	Kandhamal	970	974	904
22	Baudh	966	968	914
23	Sonapur	967	968	960
24	Balangir	967	971	933
25	Nuapada	969	969	966
26	Kalahandi	984	985	980
27	Rayagada	981	984	952
28	Nabarangapur	999	1000	969
29	Koraput	983	987	961
30	Malkangiri	982	982	973

the Table No.5. A total of 13 districts, mostly in coastal belts of Orissa have shown less number of girls than the State average of 953. No doubt, child (0-6 years) sex ratio of Orissa as a whole is better than all India child sex ratio (927). The rural child sex ratio of Orissa is 955 against 934 for all India and urban child sex ratio of Orissa is 933 against 906 for all India. Neglect of female babies during birth may be one of the several

causes responsible for lower child sex ratio. It is unfortunate but apparently true that the districts or areas which are better of educationally or otherwise, report lower sex ratio, suggesting female disadvantage should increase with relatively higher enlightenment (table-5).

Table-6 provides child sex ratio in different States and presents a grim picture on the status of girl child in some parts of the country as per the Census of India, 2001. The decreasing sex ratio in this child population perhaps has a cascading effect on the population over a period of time leading to further diminishing of sex ratio

Table-6

Scenario of Child Sex Ratio in major States : 1991 - 2001				
Sl. No.	India/States	2001	1991	2001-1991
	India	927	945	-18
1	Punjab	798	875	-77
2	Haryana	819	879	-60
3	Delhi	868	915	-47
4	Gujarat	883	928	-45
5	Himachal Pradesh	896	951	-55
6	Kerala	960	958	+2
7	Rajasthan	909	916	-7
8	Maharashtra	913	946	-33
9	Uttar Pradesh	916	928	-12
10	Madhya Pradesh	932	952	-20
11	Tamil Nadu	942	948	-6
12	Bihar	942	959	-17
13	Karnataka	946	960	-14
14	Orissa	953	967	-14
15	West Bengal	960	967	-7
16	Andhra Pradesh	961	975	-14

in the country. It is clear that sex ratio in the age group 0-6 has decreased at a much faster pace than the overall sex ratio of the country and the States like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat and

Himachal Pradesh are leaders in this regard. Among the major states only Kerala has shown an increasing trend between 1991-2001. Table-7 gives the child sex ratio of different religious community for 2001 Census.

It can be seen from table-7 that the child sex ratio for Sikhs & Jains is very low as compared to other religions and even below the State average of 953 girls per 1000 boys. It is only 860 for Sikhs & 895 for Jains. It is also observed that child sex ratio of Hindus is low as compared to Muslims, Christians and Buddhist. It is 938 for Buddhists, 951 for Hindus, 965 for Muslims and 981 for Christians. It can be seen from the above table that rural sex ratio of all the religious groups are much better than the urban sex ratios which may be due to some intervention by way of sex determination tests & removal of female foetus which is readily available in the urban parts of the country.

Table-7

Child sex ratio by religious communities, Orissa-2001				
Sl. No.	Religious communities	Child Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	All Religions	953	955	933
2	Hindus	951	954	930
3	Muslims	965	966	964
4	Christians	981	982	978
5	Sikhs	860	949	848
6	Buddhists	938	963	773
7	Jains	895	872	907
8	Others	973	974	893

It can be seen that the child sex ratio for Sikhs and Jains is very low as compared to other religions and even below the state average of 953 girls per 1000 boys. It is only 860 for Sikhs & 895 for Jains. It is also observed that child sex ratio of Hindus is low as compared to Muslims, Christians and Buddhist. It is 938 for Buddhists, 951 for Hindus, 965 for Muslims and 981 for

Christians. It can be seen from the above table that rural sex ratio of all the religious groups are much better than the urban sex ratios which may be due to some intervention by way of sex determination tests & removal of female foetus which is readily available in the urban parts of the country.

Gender Gap in Education:

Girls are discriminated not only in the womb and childhood, but while giving her access to education also. The educational differences between females and males are among the most significant indicators of gender inequality. Parents in many countries including India are more willing to let a daughter than son dropout of school, because they see less value in daughter's education. A son's education in contrast may be valued as an investment that will bring his parents higher income in the future and will ensure them a more secure old age. But, it is learnt from the experiences of majority of old people who stay in old age homes, that they are always cheated by their sons but not by their daughters. In India, parents hesitate to invest in daughter's education as they think they will lose their investment after daughter's marriage.

Census 2001 data reveal that in Orissa 75.3 per cent are literate among men, whereas only 50.5 per cent are literates among women. Literacy rate of Orissa has shown considerable improvement which rose from 49.1 per cent in 1991 to 63.1 per cent in 2001 Census. The Table-8 illustrates district wise literacy rates of Orissa, 2001 Census.

A look at the table-8 reveals that Northern and Southern belts including KBK districts of Orissa are very much lagging behind in the female literacy ranging from the lowest of 20.7 per cent in Nabarangapur district to the

Table-8

Literacy Rate, 2001 Census				
Sl. No.	State/Districts	Literates (in Percentage)		
		Persons	Males	Females
	Orissa	63.1	75.3	50.5
1	Bargarh	64.0	77.4	50.3
2	Jharsuguda	70.7	82.2	58.5
3	Sambalpur	67.3	79.0	55.2
4	Debagarh	60.4	73.3	47.2
5	Sundargarh	64.9	75.3	53.9
6	Kendujhar	59.2	72.0	46.2
7	Mayurbhanj	51.9	65.8	37.8
8	Baleshwar	70.6	81.7	58.9
9	Bhadrak	73.9	84.7	62.8
10	Kendrapara	76.8	87.1	66.8
11	Jagatsinghpur	79.1	88.6	69.3
12	Cuttack	76.7	85.8	66.9
13	Jajapur	71.4	81.9	60.8
14	Dhenkanal	69.4	80.6	57.9
15	Anugul	68.8	81.4	55.4
16	Navagarh	70.5	82.7	57.6
17	Khordha	79.6	87.9	70.4
18	Puri	78.0	88.1	67.6
19	Ganjam	60.8	75.2	46.4
20	Gajapati	41.3	54.7	28.4
21	Kandhamal	52.7	69.8	35.9
22	Baudh	57.7	76.2	39.0
23	Sonapur	62.8	78.9	46.2
24	Balangir	55.7	71.7	39.5
25	Nuapada	42.0	58.5	25.8
26	Kalahandi	45.9	62.7	29.3
27	Rayagada	36.1	48.2	24.6
28	Nabarangapur	33.9	47.0	20.7
29	Koraput	35.7	47.2	24.3
30	Malkangiri	30.5	40.1	20.9

highest of 46.2 per cent in Kendujhar district and these districts are mostly tribal dominated areas. It can also be seen from the above table that out of 30 districts 11 districts have recorded a female literacy of below 40 per cent, 12 districts have recorded female literacy between 40 to 60 per cent and only 7 districts belonging to Coastal belts have recorded female literacy between 61 to 71 per cent. Girls are discriminated in sending to schools and colleges especially after completion of middle school level. There is a big gap between

Table-9

Distribution of Literate educated persons in different educational levels in Orissa, 2001				
Sl. No.	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	Total Population	36804660 (100.0)	18660570 (50.7)	18144090 (49.3)
2	Literate	19837055 (63.1)	11992333 (75.4)	7844722 (50.5)
i	Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	428001 (2.16)	279304 (2.33)	148697 (1.90)
ii	Below Primary	5755797 (29.02)	3328385 (27.75)	2427412 (30.94)
iii	Primary	5798954 (29.23)	3280957 (27.36)	2517997 (32.10)
iv	Middle	2875760 (14.50)	1783236 (14.87)	1092524 (13.93)
v	Matric/secondary	2616294 (13.19)	1665245 (13.89)	951049 (12.12)
vi	Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University/Senior Secondary	1021802 (5.15)	664408 (5.54)	357394 (4.56)
vii	Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	8944 (0.05)	7495 (0.06)	1449 (0.02)
viii	Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	145863 (0.74)	116593 (0.97)	29270 (0.37)
ix	Graduate & above	1185640 (5.98)	866710 (7.23)	318930 (4.07)

the female attaining higher education than male attaining the higher education.

Table -9 shows the distribution of literate educated persons in different educational levels in Orissa, 2001 Census. It is evident from the table that only 4.07 per cent females are having qualification of Graduate and above, whereas it is 7.23 per cent for males. In India, women are still unable to compete with their male counterparts in the fields of political, medical and legal services which requires higher qualification and professional studies with technical expertise.

Work Participation Rate:

Table-10 presents work participation sex-wise for Orissa and its districts as obtained in 2001 Census.

It is true that Census data reveal poor work participation rate among women than men. As per the 2001 Census data work participation rate in India is 39.1 per cent (51.7 per cent for male and 25.6 per cent for females) and work participation rate of Orissa is 38.8 per cent (52.5 per cent for males and 24.7 per cent for females).

Table-10

Work Participation Rate, 2001 Census							
Sl. No.	State/Districts	Total workers (in Percentage)			Total Non-Workers (in Percentage)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	Orissa	38.8	52.5	24.7	61.2	47.5	75.3
1	Bargarh	44.1	56.6	31.3	55.9	43.4	68.7
2	Jharsuguda	37.2	51.0	22.6	62.8	49.0	77.4
3	Sambalpur	45.0	54.1	35.6	55.0	45.9	64.4
4	Debagarh	46.1	53.4	38.6	53.9	46.6	61.4
5	Sundargarh	40.4	51.3	28.9	59.6	48.7	71.1
6	Kendujhar	39.8	51.2	28.1	60.2	48.8	71.9
7	Mayurbhanj	46.2	52.4	39.9	53.8	47.6	60.1
8	Baleshwar	31.9	51.3	11.4	68.1	48.7	88.6
9	Bhadrak	28.9	49.1	8.1	71.1	50.9	91.9
10	Kendrapara	29.8	49.9	10.0	70.2	50.1	90.0
11	Jagatsinghapur	31.2	50.2	11.5	68.8	49.8	88.5
12	Cuttack	33.9	52.8	13.8	66.1	47.2	86.2
13	Jajapur	27.5	47.6	6.8	72.5	52.4	93.2
14	Dhenkanal	33.4	51.0	15.1	66.6	49.0	84.9
15	Anugul	39.8	52.1	26.7	60.2	47.9	73.3
16	Nayagarh	33.3	54.2	11.0	66.7	45.8	89.0
17	Khordha	30.6	50.3	8.8	69.4	49.7	91.2
18	Puri	30.0	51.6	7.7	70.0	48.4	92.3
19	Ganjam	41.3	51.7	30.9	58.7	48.3	69.1
20	Gajapati	53.1	56.6	49.7	46.9	43.4	50.3
21	Kandhamal	47.2	52.3	42.2	52.8	47.7	57.8
22	Baudh	45.7	55.8	35.5	54.3	44.2	64.5
23	Sonapur	43.7	54.3	32.8	56.3	45.7	67.2
24	Balangir	41.9	55.1	28.4	58.1	44.9	71.6
25	Nuapada	46.0	55.4	36.8	54.0	44.6	63.2
26	Kalahandi	46.5	57.1	35.9	53.5	42.9	64.1
27	Rayagada	48.0	55.0	41.3	52.0	45.0	58.7
28	Nabarangapur	49.5	56.4	42.4	50.5	43.6	57.6
29	Koraput	48.3	56.2	40.4	51.7	43.8	59.6
30	Malkangiri	49.1	55.9	42.3	50.9	44.1	57.7

Note: Total workers include main and marginal workers.

Among the districts of Orissa, Gajapati district (53.1 per cent) has the highest work participation rate among total workers (56.5 per cent for males and 49.7 per cent for females) whereas Jajapur

(27.5 per cent) secures the lowest position (47.6 per cent for males and 6.8 per cent for females). Moreover, work participation rate among the females are higher in Gajapati, Kandhamal,

Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Koraput & Malkangiri districts which ranges from 41.3 per cent to the 49.7 per cent. Rest of the districts have reported lower work participation rate among the females ranging from the lowest of 6.8 per cent in Jajapur to the highest of 39.9 per cent in Mayurbhanj district. It is also observed that female work participation rate among the Scheduled Castes is 26.2 per cent and 43.2 per cent among the Scheduled Tribes which is quite high in 2001 Census.

In fact, women work more than men but most of their work go unnoticed and unrecorded. Women are usually responsible for most of the household works including child caring, cooking, cleaning of utensils, washing clothes etc. But, the definition of work does not include activities of women as they are non-economic in nature and hence, classifies them as non-workers. This a serious bias in the Census definition of work. The Supreme Court of India have made strong observation recently against such classification of clubbing home makers as non-workers with certain undesirable categories.

Though India has witnessed a dramatic fall in the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) by 59.6 per cent between 1990 and 2008, the country is still home to highest number of women dying due to complications during pregnancy and child birth across the World. India's MMR stood at 570 in 1990, which fell to 470 per one lakh live births in 1995, 390 in 2000, 280 in 2005 & 230 in 2008. MMR of Orissa is 330 in 2005, which is one of the highest MMR-States (UP, Rajasthan, MP, Bihar, Assam) of India. India, which has seen an annual decrease of MMR by

4.9 per cent since 1990, now records 63,000 maternal deaths a year which are mainly due to pregnancy-related causes. Although our progress is notable in the annual rate of decline in MMR, we are still lagging behind to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of reducing the MMR by 75 per cent between 1990 and 2015. The high MMR can also be an important reason for deficit of females in the overall population. It also signifies, lot more need to be done to reduce MMR and improve the status of women. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the MDG which includes the following goals to be achieved by 2015, includes three of the goals related to Gender and thus achievement of those will help to reduce the sex imbalance in population by improving conditions of females.

1. To reduce by half, people living under extreme poverty by 2015.
2. Universal primary education, with particular attention to girls.
3. Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.
4. Promoting gender equality and empowering women.
5. Ensuring environment sustainability.

Even though committed to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and several corrective measures have been initiated through legislation by the Government, the lack of clear implementation strategy and climate and attitude still being unfavourable to women, the gender imbalance still remains a major concern for the country.

Workers in Orissa

The survival and subsistence of human society largely depends on the division of labour. Since some people have to work for production either for their own consumption or for social wealth, it is essential for some individuals of the society to indulge in some form of economic activity. Indian Censuses since beginning have tried to capture such active person to gauge the economic condition of the society. Through a long process of evolution the definition of workers has undergone many a changes over Censuses of different decades.

The groups who are engaged in whatever form for production of national wealth were categorized as workers and in contrast non workers are those who are not engaged in any economic activities. Furthermore, the workers are classified according to their period of participation, sector of economy and status of employment etc. The workers were further sub-divided as main and marginal workers as per their period of work participation. The study of this interesting aspect of population profiles throws some lights on the economic characteristic of Orissa.

The distribution of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is the main criteria which decides the social classification of industrialized, semi-industrialized and agrarian. As

Indian society is an agrarian society its main working force are found to be engaged in agriculture and its allied activities. In such society the efficiency of labour is very low as participation starts at early age to supplement the family income even with low return and retirement from working force is negligible.

Orissa occupies 13th place among states of India in population. There are 14276488 number of workers and 22528172 number of non-workers in Orissa. Before looking into various aspects of workers one must know the specific definition of Workers as adopted in 2001 Census. Workers are those who had worked in some economic activity for pay or profit or even supervision during the preceding year to date of enumeration. Main workers were those who had remained engaged in such activity for more than 183 days and Marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days. During Census 2001, persons engaged in activities relating to milk production even for purely household consumption were considered as workers for the first time. Further, emphasis on un-paid work on farm or in family enterprise has been expanded by changing it to include even part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activities. This expanded the number of workers to a large extent. There were

9589269 workers, from whom, 4687219 were marginal workers constituting 32.83 percent to total workers in Orissa. The non-workers in the State constitute 61.21 percent. Differentiated sex wise, males are 47.47 percent and females 75.34 to their respective sex category. The age-group wise break-up makes it further interesting. The sex and age-group wise distribution of population and workers is given in **Table 1**.

sectors. Highest percentages of female marginal workers are seen in this age group in rural sector but male main workers are almost same in rural and urban areas but in rural areas percentage of female main workers is higher than urban.

Work Participation Rate

This is calculated as percentage of number of workers to total population. Since, it

Table-1

Percentage Distribution of Main, Marginal Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex Orissa: 2001 Census

Age-Group	Total /Rural /Urban	Population			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13
5-14	Total	8634215	4411995	4222220	1.27	1.57	0.96	3.10	2.58	3.65	95.63	95.85	95.40
	Rural	7460896	3806204	3654692	1.29	1.58	0.99	3.49	2.89	4.11	95.22	95.54	94.90
	Urban	1173319	605791	567528	1.17	1.54	0.76	0.64	0.66	0.63	98.19	97.80	98.61
15-59	Total	21495626	10887588	10608038	40.03	65.81	13.57	18.95	13.89	24.14	41.03	20.30	62.30
	Rural	17959023	8996338	8962685	40.02	65.83	14.11	21.83	15.82	27.87	38.15	18.36	58.03
	Urban	3536603	1891250	1645353	40.09	65.72	10.63	4.30	4.71	3.82	55.61	29.57	85.55
60+	Total	3039100	1502730	1536370	28.40	50.60	6.69	11.23	41.23	11.22	60.37	38.17	82.08
	Rural	2684486	1322133	1362353	29.04	51.97	6.78	12.25	12.18	12.31	58.71	35.85	80.91
	Urban	354614	180597	174017	23.61	40.57	6.01	3.48	4.25	2.68	72.91	55.19	91.30

The percentage of Marginal workers in the 5-14 age-group are quite high in rural sectors but the urban child laborers in this age-group are also significant which can be attributed to availability of employment in un-organized sectors like domestic help, rag picking and other similar activities. The likely causes of their engagement in rural sector are in agriculture and its allied activities and in family enterprises. The main workers in the economic active age-group i.e. in 15-49 are above 40 percent in rural and urban

considers entire population sometimes it becomes misleading, therefore, it will be more refined if we take population in the 15-49 age-group which is the economic active age-group.

Table-2 shows Work Participation Rate in Orissa by sex during Census 2001 in Total, Rural and Urban sectors which will provide a better insight to status of workers.

While, the WPR is considered taking the entire population visa-a-vis 15-59 age group, it

Table 2

Work Participation Rate in Total, Rural and Urban considering (a) Total Population as base and (b) Population aged 15-59 as base: Census 2001

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of Total Workers to Total Population			Percentage of Total Workers to Population aged 15-59		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	38.79	52.53	24.66	58.97	79.70	37.70
Rural	40.23	53.17	27.12	61.85	81.64	41.97
Urban	30.62	49.06	10.02	44.39	70.43	14.45

is observed that the WPR in rural sector is much better than urban sector, possibly the cause can be attributed to availability of employment in unorganized agricultural sector. Male work participation is much better compared to female.

Fifty to seventy percent of workers of State are engaged in Agriculture and allied activities i.e. Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers. Percentage of female workers as Agricultural Labour and Household Industry

Table 3.1

Sex wise Percentage distribution of Main Workers in Total, Rural and Urban areas of Orissa: 2001 Census

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Main Workers	9589269	8004740	1584529	8071999	6677417	1394582	1517270	1327323	189947
Cultivators	35.82	37.54	27.17	42.03	44.42	30.58	2.82	2.92	2.14
Agril. Labourers	21.88	19.62	33.30	25.49	23.05	37.17	2.70	2.38	4.94
HH Industry workers	4.22	3.22	9.22	4.46	3.36	9.73	2.91	2.54	5.44

Workers in different fields of employment

Workers engaged in different economic activities can be seen in **Table 3**. Their percentage wise distribution in Total, Rural and Urban sectors with sex wise break up can be studied to understand the workforce of State.

sectors are quite significant. Similarly, Female workers as Other Workers in Urban areas are almost fourfold more than in Rural area.

The Marginal workers who have worked for less than 183 days during the preceding year provide an interesting facet. The percentages of

Table 3.2**Sex wise Percentage distribution of Marginal Workers in Total, Rural and Urban areas of Orissa: 2001 Census**

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Main Workers	4687219	1797266	2889953	4514970	1696278	2818692	172249	100988	71261
Cultivators	17.33	19.09	16.24	17.84	19.97	16.56	4.00	4.18	3.76
Agril. Laboureres	61.89	56.57	65.20	63.45	58.98	66.14	21.02	16.08	28.02
HH Industry workers	6.34	3.44	8.15	6.26	3.36	8.00	8.60	4.89	13.85
Oth Workers	14.43	20.90	10.41	12.45	17.69	9.30	66.38	74.85	54.37

female workers are higher than males. The participation of female as Agricultural Labourer in Rural sector is more than urban sector, which indicates the fact that employment in seasonal activities are available to them.

Sex Ratio

Sex and Age are the primary variables that are necessary for almost all classification related to population characteristic. Sex

Table 4**Distribution of Sex Ratio among workers in different Age Groups according Residence**

Age-Group	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non Worker	Total	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non Worker	Total	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non Worker
Total	972	198	1608	1543	989	209	1662	1536	895	143	706	1581
5-14	957	582	1352	953	960	600	1368	954	937	463	900	945
15-59	974	201	1693	2989	996	213	1755	3149	870	141	706	2517
60+	102	135	1022	2198	1030	154	1042	2326	964	143	609	1594

Ratio(females per 1000 males) is an important indicator to study the gender balance among the workers and the sex ratio calculated for the population according worker status and this information is provided in Table-4.

The sex ratios for total population are 972, 989 and 895 in Total, Rural and Urban areas respectively. But among main workers the females share are very negligible. Among Marginal workers, females outnumber the males in Rural sectors compared to very low participation in urban areas. High sex ratio among non-workers shows their low participation in economic activities.

Emerging Issue

More and more employment avenues should be created to develop the economic condition of the state so that more work and employment can be created for both males and females and also in urban and rural areas. Though the people of Orissa largely constitute an agrarian society employment in other sectors have to be explored. The females who are engaged as Marginal workers may be provided productive job opportunity to work in rural and urban sectors for longer periods so that they provide economic back-bone to their household as well as of the nation.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik is being presented with a painting by Shri Bishnupada Sethi, I.A.S., Director of Census Operations, Orissa.

Housing Scenario in Orissa

S. Mitra

From 1961 decadal Census onwards, prior to the actual population enumeration a frame is prepared through housing house listing operation to know where to find the population actually. Housing listing operation has now become an integral part of Census not only as an effective means to find out where people stay but also furnish data regarding housing condition and basic amenities available to each household.

The housing Census or the housing operations for 2011 Census already completed all over the country but the data are awaiting for release. Thus the latest data that we have, corresponds to the data of last decadal Census i.e. Census 2001 or the first Census of this millennium.

Orissa's Housing Condition

The 2001 housing Census data reveal that in our State there exists 9873029 number of Census houses. It is noteworthy; to mention here that Census house does not necessarily implies a building. It can be building or a part there of, having separate entrance or use or having a separate household. The total number of households in Orissa is 7870127. This excludes the houseless people who do not reside in any Census house. The total portion of fully or partly residential

houses in Orissa comes to about 76.59 percent which is just above the national average of 75.14 percent. Compared to the national figure the non-residential houses in Orissa is 19.22 percent against 18.52 percent and vacant houses is 4.18 percent against 6.35 percent.

Among the districts Subarnapur has the maximum portion of residential houses of 81.58 percent, followed by Bolangir 80.79 percent, while Bhadrak has only 69.72 percent of houses are residential. District of Ganjam has the highest number of households of 665261, while Deogarh has as low as 58000 households only.

Comparing the number of dwelling room available to each household it is seen that in Orissa prevalence of single room (36.61%) as well as double room (36.98%) household is more. In Malkangiri district we find that maximum percentage of single room household which is 51.09 percent while Jharsuguda has 35.33 percent of households living in three or more dwelling rooms. Further analysing the data of number of dwelling rooms and size of the household one can generate more interesting results but it can be another study.

Regarding the condition of their houses 23.05 percent rural households of Jagatsinghpur

district reported their houses as dilapidated; while only 2.40 percent of rural Rayagada households reported their houses as dilapidated. In urban area, 13.23 percent of households of Kendrapara reported staying in dilapidated houses while Jharsuguda urban people reported the lowest percentage of dilapidated houses (3.65%). Another interesting examination reveals that the married couple of the district of Gajapati are the most hapless in regard to the independent sleeping room. Almost 57 percent of the married couple do not enjoy separate sleeping room. Its neighbouring districts of Kandhamal and Rayagada also reveal almost the same pattern. However, in many districts of coastal Orissa and western Orissa the married couples are not such ill-fated. Around 70 percent of the married couples of these districts enjoy independent sleeping room. The most dismal fact of Orissa according 2001 Census is that only 14.89 percent of households have latrine facilities and only 10.51 percent have access to bathrooms in their houses. The facility is again highly skewed towards urban households only. The national figure is much higher in comparison, of 36.41 percent 36.14 percent respectively. There exists a wide disparity among districts also. Baudh lies at the lowest with only 3.64 percent and 5.41 percent access to bathroom and latrine facilities followed by Malkangiri with 5 percent and 6.79 percent. On the other hand we have districts like Khordha having 30.94 percent and 37.51 percent households' access to bathroom and latrines facilities within their houses.

Again only 20.74 percent of the households reported having drainage system either open or closed in their houses. This is much below the national average of 46.40 percent. Within the districts Kandhamal, Deogarh,

Nuapada it is lying at the bottom in case of drainage facilities. Only 8 to 9 percent households in these districts enjoyed the facilities of drainage. But the district of Khordha has good drainage facilities compared to them. There more than 30 percent of households reported to have drainage facilities within their houses. In Orissa 92.29 percent of rural households and 40.31 percent of urban households do not enjoy latrine facilities within their houses. Thus they take resort to nature's lap to attend their nature's call. The lack of facilities like latrine, bathroom and drainage, which are the main pillars of good sanitation, health and hygiene, compelled the Orissa people for open defecation, live with stagnant polluted water etc. All these have made Orissa, particularly the rural areas of southern districts prone to water-borne deadly diseases like Cholera, Jaundice and Malaria too.

Coming to the lighting facilities we find the pre-dominance of kerosene as main source of lighting. Almost 72 percent of the households depend heavily upon kerosene. In Orissa only 26.91 percent of households have electricity connection while the national connectivity of electricity to households is around 55.85 percent. District of Khordha has around 43.5 percent of households with electricity connection but at the backdrop we have districts like Nabarangapur with only 7.89 percent and Malkangiri with 10.07 percent. Consequently the use of kerosene as source of lighting in these districts is as high as 91.38 percent and 88.12 percent. Again Malkangiri has a very high proportion of households reporting no lighting facilities at all.

The maximum number of households in Orissa use firewood as main source of fuel for cooking. Almost 69.44 percent households use

firewood. Only 5.22 percent households have access to safer, cleaner mode of cooking like LPG. The corresponding national figures show a better trend. 17.50 percent of national households use LPG as fuel and only 52.33 percent of households use firewood.

Regarding the availability of assets the households of Orissa score much below the national average. Only 1.08 percent of households reported having four wheelers like car, jeep, van etc; against the national average of 2.50 percent. The availability of radio or transistor, television, telephone are 27.66 percent, 15.49 percent and 3.95 percent. The corresponding national figure shows 35.12 percent, 31.59 percent and 9.14 percent respectively.

Again in Orissa only 7.86 percent of households possess two wheelers where considering our nation as a whole we see 11.71 percent households enjoy two wheelers like motorcycle, scooter, moped etc. Bicycle still remained the main mode of household transport in Orissa. Almost 52 percent of the households have bicycle against the national average of 43.67 percent. The use of pollution free bicycle over motorcycle by most of the households in Orissa

is due to lack of empowerment or love towards environment is to be find out.

In banking facilities also Orissa finds herself below the national level. 35.54 percent of households all over India reported to have access to banking facilities while in Orissa the figure comes to only 24.21 percent. District wise comparison shows that the districts of Khordha, Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur people are more engaged in banking habits while people in the districts of Bolangir, Nuapada etc lagging far behind in enjoying banking facilities.

From the above discussion it is revealed that Orissa has been placed much below the national average in almost all aspects, and thus it belongs to one of the most backward States of the country. The last Census has revealed before us the sordid facts through data, thus helping us to focus on the targeted areas which need further improvements. Policy makers, administrators and other social engineers and agency of development must join hands together with their best efforts and intentions to put Orissa in the right trajectory of growth. However, some improvements because of efforts during the decade 2001–11 might be reflected in the 2011 housing Census when results are out.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on Census

What is Census ?

A Census is the process of obtaining information about every member of a population (not necessarily a human population). It can be contrasted with sampling in which information is only obtained from a subset of a population. As such it is a method used for accumulating statistical data, and it is also vital to democracy.

What is a population Census ?

A population Census is a counting or enumeration of a population which is done on an official basis and for a specific period of time, usually every 5 or 10 years. The Census will include information on address, age, income levels, and race or ethnicity, which will help countries in their planning and development.

Was there any Census in Ancient Times ? If so describe.

Rome conducted Censuses to determine taxes. The word Census derives from the Roman censor, the official in charge of counting Romans and setting tax rates. In the Bible, The Book of Numbers describes a God-mandated Census that occurred when Moses led God's people from Egypt. King David of Israel commanded a numbering of the people which is strongly condemned. Although it is not entirely clear why,

conservative and evangelical Biblical scholars believe that God did not intend the United Kingdom under Kings David and Solomon to rely on its own strength in warfare. Another reason given is that, as in the case of Roman and Egyptian Censuses, the Census would be used to determine taxation. A Roman Census is also mentioned in the Book of Luke of New Testament of the Bible.

What is Indian Census? How is it useful ?

The Indian Census is the most credible source of information on Demography (Population characteristics), Economic Activity, Literacy and Education, Housing and Household Amenities, Urbanization, Fertility and Mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language, Religion, Migration, Disability and many other socio-cultural and demographic data since 1872. Census 2011 will be the 15th National Census of the country. This is the only source of primary data at village, town and ward level. It provides valuable information for planning and formulation of policies for Central and State Governments and is widely used by national and international agencies, scholars, business people, industrialists, and many more. The delimitation/reservation of Constituencies - Parliamentary/Assembly/Panchayats and other Local Bodies is also done on the basis of the demographic data thrown up

by the Census. Census is the basis for reviewing the country's progress in the past decade, monitoring the on-going schemes of the Government and most importantly, plan for the future. That is why the slogan of Census 2011 is "Our Census, Our Future".

Who will collect the Information?

Government servants duly appointed as Enumerators will visit each and every house and collect the information required.

How do I know that the Census worker at my door is really employed by Census Authority?

They will carry an Identity Card as well as an appointment Letter. In case of need you may ask them to show these documents. The local Tahsildar can also be contacted in this regard.

Exactly who is counted during the Census count?

Any usual resident who has lived or intend to live for six months in the place of enumeration.

How secure and confidential is my Census information?

The information provided is strictly confidential under the Census Act. Individual information is not provided to any body. Only aggregated information is used for planning and research purpose.

What does decennial mean?

Ten years time. Mostly Census is conducted in a majority of countries of the world in every ten years and these Censuses are called decennial Census.

When and how will the current Census take place?

The First Phase of the Census 2011 operations throughout India is over. This included a housing

Census and house listing operations. In the next phase the individual enumeration will take place during 9th February, to 28th February and a revisional round during 1st to 5th March,2011.

What is the date to which the Census 2011 population count would refer to ?

Midnight of 1st March, 2011

How does Census information affect my community?

The Census information is used by the government in planning for development and welfare of the communities. It is also used by the business organisation to design marketing strategy for their product and services. Educational institutions use Census data for research purposes and to improve the knowledge base.

What is responsibility of Indian Citizen towards India Census .

It is the responsibility of every Indian citizen that they should take part actively in this survey as it is done for their betterment only. Cooperate the Officials who visit your house or area for the Census and provide them true and precise knowledge about yourself and answer their questions patiently and happily as this is for you by you, about you. Every enquiry which is provided by you will help for your betterment and good future.

In regards to the Census, how is India unique?

The vastness and diversity of the country makes the Census operation and variety of information collected unique in the world. The rich and uninterrupted Census tradition also present India as a unique case among the developing countries.

When can I find information on Census 2011 Data?

Population counts is announced few days after the population enumeration. Detailed tabulated data is released following a time schedule.

How will data from Census 2011 be made available?

The Census data is now processed on computer using ICR technology. It will be available on CDs and also on internet online. Some publications will be available in the report form.

Where can one find the list of books, CDs and other data products published by the Census Organisation on 2011 Census?

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India will issue information on publication and also make available the same on their official website, <http://Censusindia.gov.in>.

What is the procedure for purchasing Census publications/books and other data products?

The data users are advised to use the facility of 'Shopping Cart' to purchase books and other data products. This user-friendly facility will guide one through the entire process and is very easy to use. The users are requested to place order for the supply of books/CDs required along with the advance remittance of total sales price.

Does the Census 2011 provide data on Income & Expenditure of households?

Census 2011 will not collect information on Income and Expenditure, and, therefore, data tables based on these two indicators are not available. However, Census 2011 would collect information on various assets (like Television, Telephone, Bicycle, Car, Moped, etc., of every household, which could be used as proxies for analysis.

What is the National Population Register? What is its use?

The NPR would be a Register of usual residents of the country. The NPR will be a comprehensive identity database that would help in better targeting of the benefits and services under the Government schemes/programmes, improve planning and help strengthen security of the country. This is being done for the first time in the country.

Will my Information be disclosed to anybody?

All information collected under the Census is confidential and will not be shared with any agency – Government or private. Certain information collected under the NPR will be published in the local areas for public scrutiny and invitation of objections. This is in the nature of the electoral roll or the telephone directory. After the NPR has been finalised, the database will be used only within the Government.

Whom do I contact in case my house is not covered?

The local Tehsildar/Ward Officer of your area is the designated officer. In case of need you can also contact the Collector/DC/DM of your District or the Commissioner of your Town. You can also intimate us over e-mail or contact us over the toll free number given in this website.

Can I send my Census/NPR information electronically ?

No, however you can download blank schedules from Census website from schedule section and keep the information ready. This may help Enumerators when he/she will come to your place for collecting/recording the information in the actual schedules especially designed for the Census/NPR.