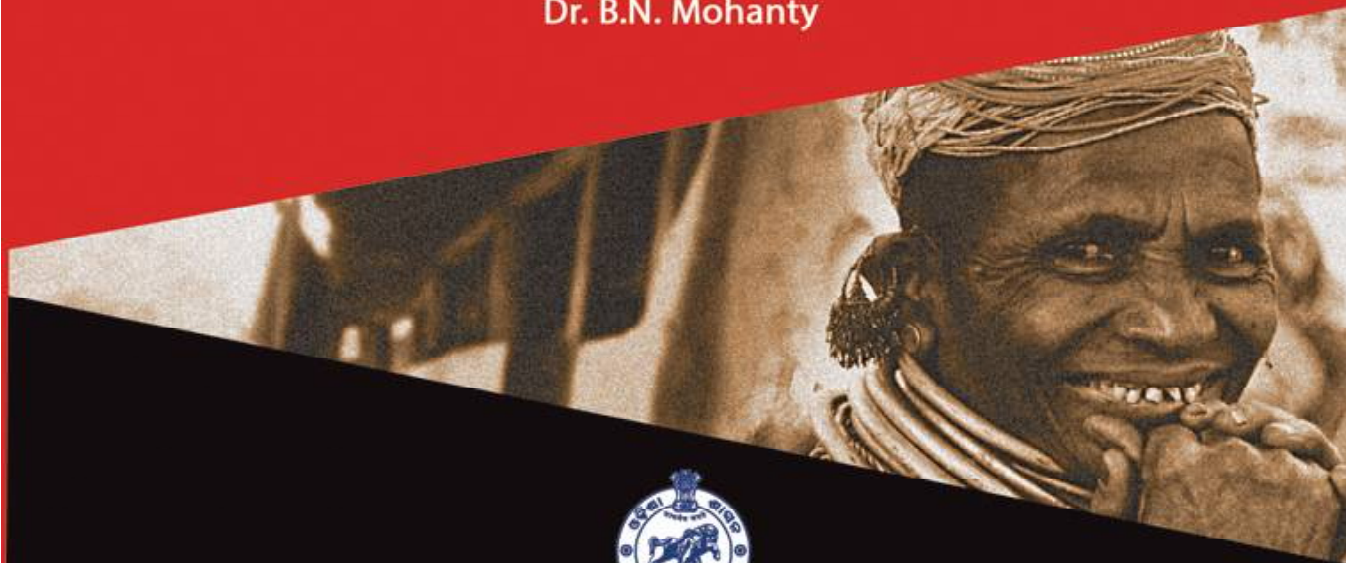


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ODISHA (1961-2011)

Edited by:
Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota
S.C. Mohanty
Dr. B.N. Mohanty



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AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRI)**
GOVT. OF ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR

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PREFACE

Odisha occupies a unique position in the ethnographic map of India for having the largest variety of tribal communities. Being one of the fascinating ethnographic States of the country, it has been the homeland of as many as 62 different tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). As per 2011 census figure, the Scheduled Tribe population stands at 9590756. It accounts for 22.85 percent of the total population of the State and contributes 9.17 percent to the total tribal population of the country. In terms of both Scheduled Tribe communities and PVTGs, Odisha has the highest number amongst all the States, in the entire Country.

The tribes of Odisha are at various stages of socio-economic development. At one extreme are the group which lead a relatively secluded and archaic mode of life keeping their core culture intact while at the other extreme there are communities which are indistinguishable from the general agricultural communities.

Ever since Independence, Government of Odisha, with the support of the Union Government has been trying to improve the overall quality of life of the tribal people and to bring them to the mainstream. Although there has been considerable improvement in the quality of life of the tribal people due to the implementation of developmental interventions, the pace of development has been rather slow.

It is therefore extremely essential to know the development status of the population of different communities belonging to the Scheduled Tribe category for formulating effective plans and programmes. Although lot of activities are going on for the tribal communities in the State and lot of empirical studies have been carried out by various individuals and agencies and documentation have been done, yet there is no systematic documentation done so far in a single volume incorporating basic demographic and other information community wise. This is the reason researchers, academicians and planners are found to be referring to many books and reference materials seeking information pertaining to the tribal communities of the State. This is also becoming an impediment for the planners to come up with a fitting plan for the tribal pockets because of absence of data at a single reference point.

Keeping this in view, SCs and STs Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Bhubaneswar has made sincere effort to bring out a volume titled Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha. Attempt has been made in this volume to give Demographic and other Socio-Economic data and community wise information of the Scheduled Tribe Population of the State of last six decades. The data has been pulled and compiled mainly from the census figures starting from 1961 Census to 2011 Census. Besides, brief description on each tribal community indicating their distribution, language spoken, socio-cultural features and selected socio-economic and demographic information have been presented with a photograph of each tribal community. What is special about the volume is a separate chapter on the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of the State and the available demographic and other important information that are available from the survey made by SCSTRTI and census data.

To be precise, this is a kind of specially compiled book where basic community specific data of all the 62 ST Communities and 13 PVTGs have been made available. I am pretty sure that this compiled volume will be used as a source book for researchers, academicians, planners, administrators, NGO personnel and also by the common readers.

The research personnel of Statistical Cell and Research Section have worked hard to gather and compile the required information for preparation of this book. All of them deserve my sincere thanks.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A.B. Ota', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota
Director

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	:	Anno Domini
Agri.	:	Agriculture
BC	:	Before Christ
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
E	:	East
Ft	:	Feet
Govt.	:	Government
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HH	:	Household
i.e	:	That is
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
KKDA	:	Kutia Kondh Development Agency
LDA	:	Lodha Development Agency
MADA	:	Modified Area Development Approach
MP	:	Micro Project
N	:	North
Non TSP	:	Non Tribal Sub-Plan
P.R Deptt	:	Panchayati Raj Department
PVTGs	:	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
R	:	Rural
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SCSTRTI	:	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
Sq kms	:	Square kilometers
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
T	:	Total
TSP	:	Tribal Sub-Plan
U	:	Urban
WFPR	:	Work Force Participation Rate
WPR	:	Work Participation Rate

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CHAPTER - 1

AN OVERVIEW OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ODISHA

(I)

Introduction

Known by different names meaning either the ‘denizens of hills and forests’ or the ‘original inhabitants’ the tribal people of India generally live in the forests, hills and naturally isolated regions. In the Indian context the term tribe refers to the indigenous *Janas*. They are commonly designated as *Adivasi* (original settlers), *Girijan* (hill-dwellers), *Vanyajati* (forest caste), *Adimjati* (primitive castes), *Jan Jati* (folk communities), *Anusuchit Jan Jati* (Scheduled Tribes), and by their respective tribal appellations. At present the term *Adivasi* is commonly used for the tribes.

The English term ‘tribe’ comes from the Latin term ‘**tribus**’, designating a particular kind of social and political organization existing in all these societies. The term refers to the largest kind of social and political community with internal sub-divisions or segments; and there is an internal relationship, real or implied, between kinship and political organization. It refers to a type of society and designates a stage of evolution in human society. As a type of society the term signifies a set of characteristic features, and as a stage of evolution it

connotes a specific mode of social organization.

According to the eminent Indologist and Historian, Nihar Ranjan Ray (1972), the term ‘tribe’ in Indian context suggests that during ancient times the Sanskrit term *Jana* referred to these primitive communities of people. The term *Jana* and *Jati* are both derived from the root *Jan* which means ‘to be born’, ‘to give birth to’ and hence, has a biological meaning. This implies that the term *Jana* in ancient times referred to the autochthonous people like the Savaras, the Kullutas, the Kolhas, the Bhils, the Khasas, the Kinnars and a countless number of many others whom to-day we know as ‘tribes’. With the passage of time each of these communities lent their names to the territory inhabited by them, and the territories came to be known as *Janapadas*.

The tribals or *Jana Jatis* have been an integral part of the Indian civilization. Various elements in the ancient civilization of India were contributed by the tribals. It is believed that they were the

earliest among the present inhabitants of the country. The ancient and epic literatures like the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharats, present good account about the tribal people of India naming them as Janas, Sabaras, Nishadas, Kiratas, Yaksas, Mundas, Bhils, and Nagas etc.

There is linguistic and archaeological evidence to suggest that the pre-Aryan indigenous *Janas* were settled originally on the plains and river-valleys of the main land. But they were not all in the same stage of development. Many of these were still in a food-gathering economy, not knowing the use of metal, a few seem to have known the use of metal, a sort of shifting, *Jhum* or *Podu*, and hoe cultivation, and were on the threshold of a real food-producing economy. They seem to have lived in isolated settlements, in shelters of various types.

They withdrew to various inaccessible areas such as hills and forests with the pressure of a superior social organization with a superior techno-economy as that of the Indo-Aryan speaking people. In records these areas are referred to as *atavika rajya*, *manakantara* or great forest regions and *Pratyanta Desa* or frontier regions. This process went on for centuries and millennia in a very slow and steady but very relentless manner. This indeed shaped the socio-cultural history of India, and has given rise to present-day insurmountable problems.

About the aboriginality of the Indian tribes, different views have been expressed by different authorities. Baine (1891) considers the tribals to be the pre-Aryan inhabitants of India. Risley (1891) considers the Dravidians to be the original inhabitants of India. Lacey (1931) and Shoober (1931) call them “the purest aboriginal community” and “the true autochthonous stock and the original inhabitants of the province”, respectively. Elwin (1939) called the Baigas “the original owners of the country” they inhabited. Thakkar Bapa (1941) considers the tribals to be “the Adiparaja” i.e. aboriginals of this country and the sons of Bharatbhumi, older than the Hindus. Majumdar (1961) considers that “there are therefore, more reasons than one, we think, to regard the earliest inhabitants of India as Proto-Australoids. Keeping the above findings in mind, it may be concluded that the tribals fall in the line of ancestry of the Indian people and are a constituent of the admixture of the Indian population (Vidyarthi, L. P. and Rai, B. K., 1976 & 1985).

In the early historical period the tribals appeared to have lived in a state of internal movement cutting across the country and their movements were generally guided by the river valleys and destinations were the hills and the forest regions of the country. In that period, the tribals either compromised with the Hindu neighbours or went footer in the deep forest. For the section of tribals who have remained in the isolated mountain fastnesses, Ghurye (1963) stated that only very small sections in the recesses of hills and the depths of forests have not been more than touched by Hinduism and they have retained much more tribal creeds and organization than many of the castes of the Hindu society, yet they are in reality Backward Hindus.

The tribals until the beginning of the mediaeval period enjoyed autonomy. But by the end of the 16th century they were harassed by the Mohammedan rulers and gradually lost this status. In

middle India, the Nagbansi Raja of Chotanagpur, who was the head of the Oraons and Mundas was reduced to a Malguzar or tributary (A.D. 1585). Thus it is clear that during this period the tribal people inhabiting different parts of India were harassed either by the then Mohammedan Rulers or the regional rulers or by both.

The colonial government assigned a separate identity to the tribes in India and treated them differently. In 1874 the British enacted the Scheduled Districts Act in order to keep large tracts of tribal areas outside the jurisdiction of normal administration (Act XIV of 1874). For, these areas special Executives or Agents were appointed with wide powers, who established linkages with local tribal chiefs and appeased them. In 1935 the 'Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Act' was enacted, which made non-applicable any legislation brought-about by the Provincial Governments to tribal areas except without the approval of Government of India. The colonial government categorized all these simple ethnic communities as tribes and treated them as distinct from caste communities. This categorization reinforced the ethno-cultural identities of the tribal communities. In reality the tribal population is too much differentiated to be lumped together as distinct ethno-cultural category.

During the national movement in the Pre-Independence period, social workers penetrated deep into the tribal areas and got an encouraging response. Among them the Bhil Seva Mandal of Thakkar Bapa is a pioneer. The tribals reposed confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders. After independence in 1947, our national leaders were very much eager to help and uplift the tribals. In the Constitution of India the tribals were given all special care (Article-46). The isolation policy of the British was rejected. Huge amounts were earmarked in different Five Year and Yearly Plans for the welfare of the tribals. As a result the tribals are now passing through a phase of development.

The tribal section of the Indian population is characterized as isolated in ecology, demography, economy, politics and other social behaviour from other ethnic groups. They are altogether 437 tribal communities (Roy Burman, 1971) all over India. The Anthropological Survey of India (1967) has estimated the number at 314 considering a number of tribes to be the constituents of a group of tribes designated by a common name, such as the Gonds, the Bhils etc. In 1950 the number of scheduled tribes was 212. This number increased in 1956. All this gave rise to fluctuating figures of tribal communities and the tribal population. Thus, it is important to consider the growth of tribal population. It is seen that the tribal population varies from census to census. These tribal communities were enumerated under different names and heads in different census such as people having a tribal form of religion (1891), animists (1901), tribal animists or tribal religion (1911), hill and forest tribe (1921), primitive tribe (1931), tribe (1941) and scheduled tribe (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011).

Historical Background of Enumeration of Tribal Population

The earliest literature 'Rig-Veda' reveals that some kind of population count was maintained during 800-600 BC in India. The celebrated 'Arthashastra' by 'Kautilya' written in the 3rd Century

BC prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of state policy for taxation. It contained a detailed description of methods of conducting population, economic and agricultural censuses. During the regime of the Mughal King Akbar, the administrative report 'Ain-e-Akbari' included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth and many other characteristics of different segments of population including the tribals.

During British rule, a systematic and modern population census, in its present form was conducted non-synchronously between 1865 and 1872 in different parts of the country. This effort culminating in 1872 has been popularly labelled as the first population census of India. However, the first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Since then censuses are being conducted uninterruptedly in the beginning of every decade. The Indian Census is one of the largest administrative exercises undertaken in the world covering enumeration of crores of people.

The Census of India 2011 was the fifteenth census in the continuous series as reckoned from 1872 and the seventh since independence. The gigantic task of census was completed in two phases. In the first phase, known as **House-listing Operations**, all buildings and structures, residential, partly residential or non-residential were identified and listed and the uses of which were recorded. Information on houses, household amenities and assets were also collected. In the second phase, known as **Population Enumeration**, more detailed information on each individual residing in the country, Indian national or otherwise, during the enumeration period was collected.

The Scheduled Tribes as the name denotes are the tribes listed in the Schedule notified by the President of India in accordance with the provisions of the Article 342 of the Constitution of India. It was first notified in 1950 after adoption of Indian Constitution and being amended from time to time. In the Presidential Order, the Scheduled Tribes are listed for each state, union territory or local area and only such communities are enumerated as Scheduled Tribes by the census organization of India.

Tribal communities received special mention for the first time in the Government of India Act of 1935 where a reference was made to the 'backward tribes'. As per the 13th Schedule to the Government of India Order of 1936, some of the tribes were identified as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras and Odisha. However, the categorisation of tribal communities as "Scheduled Tribes" was finally made in the Constitution of India.

As early as in 1901, Census organisation of India under the stewardship of Sir Herbert Risley has done some pioneering work on the Tribal Communities. In 1931, Dr. J. H. Hutton, the then Census Commissioner of India resolved to continue and extend the anthropological investigations which were initiated by Risley, and as a matter of fact it is Dr. Hutton who made the first serious attempt to list the primitive tribes in the Census of 1931. But, the list of Scheduled Tribes was first notified by the President of India in 1950 which was revised and further modified in 1956 with the organisation of states and according to the modified list there are 62 Scheduled Tribes in

Odisha. However, the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha were systematically enumerated for the first time in 1961 Census where in 60 Tribes were enumerated and from 1971 onwards 62 Tribes were taken for enumeration.

Definition of Tribe

The term 'tribe' refers to two realities or two fields of facts which are different, but linked. However, everyone uses it to distinguish a type of society from others. It refers to a specific mode of social organization, which is different from other modes of social organization. This does not mean that there is complete socio-cultural unanimity amongst them. Anthropologists employ a set of criteria to define and categorize tribal societies. The other reality is that it refers to a stage of evolution. The link between these two realities is very clear, because according to evolutionist's view point, each stage of evolution is characterized by a specific mode of social organization.

Each tribe is culturally homogeneous and is distinguished by a common appellation, a separate dialect or language, law-enforcing mechanism, by professing animism, and by possession of a common territory, which it claims to be its very own. In other words, a tribe may be described as a system of social organisation with a common territory, a tradition of common descent, common language, a common name and a common culture. Internal linkages exist through group sentiments, fostering of common ideology, speaking of a common language, and practice of boundary maintenance rules. These criteria together with some others branded an ethnic community as a tribe. (Mohanty, 1998)

Tribal communities share some common features. Naik enlists seven features, such as, (1) a tribe has least functional interdependence within the community; (2) it is techno-economically backward; (3) it is geographically isolated from other peoples; (4) its members speak a common unwritten language or dialect; (5) it is a political unit under a common authority; (6) its members practise animistic faith; (7) it regulated itself with customary laws (1968: 84-97).

It is apt here to analyse some definitions of tribe offered by anthropologists. Dube delineates the characteristic features of tribes as follows

1. Their roots in the soil dates back to a very early period : if they are not the original inhabitants, they are at least some of the oldest inhabitants of the land.
2. They live in relative isolation of the hills and the forests.
3. Their sense of history is shallow for, among them, the remembered History of five to six generations tends to get merged in mythology.
4. They have a low level of techno-economic development.
5. In terms of their cultural ethos, language, institutions, beliefs and customs, they stand out from the other sections of the society.
6. If they are not egalitarian, they are at least non-hierarchic and undifferentiated (1977: 2).

Bailey states, “There is no single or accepted criterion by which to distinguish a tribe from a caste” (1960: 263). According to Sinha (quoted in Vidyarthi, 1971) they are “isolated in ecology, demography, economy, politics and other social behaviour from other ethnic groups”. Vidyarthi opines, “The tribals as a whole are technologically and educationally backward” (1972: 33). Bailey further emphatically states, “Tribal people live in the hills they are not Hindus, but Animists; they are economically backward; they are autochthones they speak tribal languages. But none of these criteria are in themselves satisfactory, and even taken together they will not include all the people who are labeled as tribes by the Administration or by ethnographers (1960: 263). Professor Ghurye observes that the tribal people are neither aborigines nor *adibasis*. They are “the imperfectly integrated classes of Hindu society” and may be called ‘Backward Hindus’ (1959: 19). According to Professor Majumdar, the tribe may be defined as, “...a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialisation of functions, ruled by tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect, recognizing social distance from tribes or castes, but without any stigma attached in the case of a caste structure, following tribal traditions, beliefs and customs, illiberal of naturalization of ideas from alien sources, above all conscious of a homogeneity of ethnic or territorial integration” (Naik in Vidyarthi (ed) 1968: 86). Professor Ehrenfels hints on smallness, isolation, common dialect, common belief, common occupational practices, feeling of belonging to a group, own customary laws and practices etc. as characteristic features of tribe (Naik, 1968: 88-89).

A community to be classified as a ‘tribe’ should have all these characteristics. But, if all these parameters are applied to all the ‘Scheduled Tribes’ in the country, many would be disqualified. In order to overcome this dilemma Stephen Fuchs tones down the qualifying criteria. He writes : “As far as Indian tribes go, the essentials seem to be only a comparatively simple and primitive economy, combined with a certain degree of residential instability, a simple though not always, classless social organization, and especially that feeling of being a different and separate social unit-apart from the majority communities of India. The Social and Political solidarity expressed either by a common habitation, a common distinct language or dialect, endogamy, similar customs and traditions of a social and religious nature appear less important’ (1973: 23-24).

The Constitution of India does not state anywhere as to how a community can be identified as a tribe. However, Government of India accepting the recommendation of the Lokur Committee (1965) stipulates criteria, such as (i) indication of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large and (v) backwardness for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Out of the above criteria, the second, third and the last seem to be appropriate in the context. But in the present context all these characteristics are hardly found or difficult to be found in these days because of impact of modernization, industrialization, exposure, accessibility etc. with any community including majority of the ST communities those are already included in the ST list. Hence, it has become a debatable issue now because, if these characteristics are to be looked for, no fresh and left out

tribal community will find place in the existing ST list and even majority of the existing listed communities in the Presidential Order will also become ineligible as ST Community. Because of this the deserving communities are being deprived of the benefits due for them.

Till now, no satisfactory and acceptable definition of term 'tribe' is available anywhere. However, recently the Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India on "Scheduling of Tribes and related matters" has examined this issue and recommended some broader qualifying criteria those are under active consideration of Union Government.

The State of Odisha and its Scheduled Tribes

Odisha occupies a unique position in the Tribal map of India for having the largest variety of Scheduled Tribe Communities. This State is the homeland of 62 different tribal communities numbering **95 90 756** as per 2011 Census. Only next to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, this State consists of the largest tribal population in the country.

The State was created on 1st April, 1936. It is located between 17° 49' to 22° 34' North latitude and 81° 28' to 87° 29' East longitude. The State of West Bengal lies towards its North-East, Jharkhand towards North, Chhattisgarh towards West, Andhra Pradesh towards South and the Bay of Bengal towards East. It has an area of 155707 sq. kms. which comprises 4.74% of India's land area.

Physiographically Odisha is not a homogeneous area due to its mountainous terrain and combined action of its major rivers (such as Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Rushikulya) and their tributaries. About one fourth of its land area including the coastal plains is of lower elevations and the rest three-fourth, is hilly and mountainous. It has some narrow river valleys and few major uplands and subdued plateaus.

Broadly speaking it has two major physiographic divisions:-

- i) The coastal plains in the east; and
- ii) The highlands and plateaus in the west and central tracts within which the majority of tribals live.

The State not only has a unique geographical position of being located between the northern and southern parts of Indian subcontinent, but also the meeting point of the north Indian and south Indian cultures, from the remote past. The State has a rich historic past right from the 6th century B.C. and the significant dynasties which ruled over Odisha are the Matharas, the Sailodbhavas, the Bhauma-Karas, the Somavamsis, the Ganga and the Suryas. The State was under the Muslim rule, Maratha rule and thereafter the British conquered it in 1803.

Odisha is well known for its rich cultural heritage expressed excellently in the fields of art, sculpture, architecture, literature, cuisine, music, dance and colourful folk traditions. It has unique

religious trends with the cult of Lord Jagannath occupying the center stage. Lord Jagannath is not only treated as the State Deity but also as the amalgam and the synthesis of various strands of religious faiths, eg. Buddhism, Jainism, Tantricism, Vaishnavism and the like and according to legendary sources, the deity is also identified as a tribal deity. From the tribal or folk deities to the modern cults there is multiplicity of deities throughout the length and breadth of the State. The interplay of the “Great Tradition” and “Little Tradition” - provides yet another significant dimension for the holistic integration of the varied ethnic groups in Odisha.

The State has 62 ethnic groups enlisted as the “Scheduled Tribes”, 93 ethnic groups as the “Scheduled Castes” and more than 100 ethnic groups including religious groups, like the Christian, Muslim etc. styled as “Other Castes”. Although the majority of population in Odisha speaks the Odia language, there are a number of tribal languages of which the Santal language has written scripts. Some important Dravidian language speaking tribes are the Gond, Khond, Oraon, Kisan, Koya etc. The Saora, Santal, Munda, Kolha, Ho etc. speak the Mundari language which is classified under the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of languages. Following the Indian racial classification of Dr. B. S. Guha, the important racial elements, such as the Proto-Australoid type, the Western Brachycephals and the Mediterranean in coalescence with the Proto-Australoid are noticed in Odisha (cf. Mohapatra 1977).

Geographical Distribution of the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

The tribal communities of Odisha are spread in its four geo-physical zones such as the (i) Northern Plateau (25.5%), (ii) Eastern Ghats Region (29.2%) (iii) Central Table Land (24.1%) and in Coastal Tract (21.2%). The Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State lies in the first and second geo physical section which covers about 55 percent of total geographical area of the State.

The Northern Plateau

It lies between 20° N latitude and 79° to 87° E longitude. It includes Mayurbhanja, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Kalahandi and Anugul districts covering an area of 15030 Sq. miles. The hills in this plateau rise up to an elevation of 2500 ft to 3500 ft above the sea level. The important hills are the Simulia hills with two peaks, one at Similipal and the other at Meghasani (1162 mtrs). The plateau includes some of the rolling uplands of Odisha namely, the Rajgangapur uplands and the Rairangpur uplands which are lower in elevation than the plateau. They vary from 153m. to 305m. Some of the subdued plateaus (305-610m) such as upper Baitarani of Keonjhar district is one of the features of this plateau region. In this upland silt erosion is most common while gulling is confined to river valleys. The plateau region is rich in iron ore, lime stone and coal deposits and therefore has great potentialities for mining and industrial development. The Northern Plateau is characterised by humid mixed forest found in region of 3000-4000 ft altitude. Semi ever green species are predominant. Below 3000 ft., Sal is the most common plant.

- ◆ *Predominant Tribal Communities* : Santal, Kolha, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Gond, Bathudi, Kisan and Bhumij.
- ◆ *ITDAs*: Baripada, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Kuchinda, Sundergarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar and Champua
- ◆ *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups*: Juang, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Lodha, Birhor, Paudi Bhuyan

Eastern Ghats Region

This region consists of Gondwana system. Khondalite which are highly metamorphosed sediments are found in Kondhmal region. Gneisses and schists are found in Kalahandi, Charnochite rocks are found in Parlakhemundi areas. Koraput and Pottangi areas consist of alternating bands of Charnochite and Khondalite rocks. The Charnochite rocks furnish good building stone. The Jaipur and Nawarangpur plateau consisting of a series of metamorphus sediments has been intruded by Granaites, Charnochites and Dobrites. High altitude, good drainage system and duration of low temperature period have favoured the growth of oranges and pineapples in Parlakhemundi, Lanjigarh and Pottangi valleys. The soils of Eastern Ghat region are mainly laterites. The high level laterite caps are found at 3000-4000 ft. plateau in Parlakhemundi and Rayagada areas. Sal is the dominant specis. The original forest cover is lost in the whole Eastern Ghat regions due to intensive shifting cultivation by the tribals and deforestation.

- ◆ *Predominant Tribal Communities* : Kondh, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond, Gadaba,
- ◆ *ITDAs* : Thuamul Rampur, Nowarangpur, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gunupur, Parlakhemundi, Baliguda, Phulbani and Nilagiri
- ◆ *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups* : Bonda, Didayi, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Saora, Lanjia Saora, Chuktia Bhunjia.

Central Table Land

This geographical section covers whole of the Brahmani and the Mahanadi basins. This belt does not come either under the Scheduled area or under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area of the State. The major rivers flows in this area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Tel and their tributaries. The famous Gandhamardan hills are bounded by Bolangir in Northwest, Sambalpur in South, Kalahandi in Southwest.

- ◆ *Predominant Tribal Communities* : Gond, Kisan, Desia Kondh, Savar.
- ◆ *ITDAs* : Nil. The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets exist in this zone.
- ◆ *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups*:- Juang and Paudi Bhuyan

Coastal Tract

The Sea bound track stretches from Rushikulya river to Subarnarekha river. Seven districts fully or partly come under this geo-physical zone. The main and important rivers flowing in the area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Birupa, Kathajodi, Kuakhai, Daya and Salandi. The soil of this geo-physical zone is favourable for rice, pulses and vegetable cultivation. People of this tract depend upon irrigation from the water of the rivers. This tract is the most advanced in comparison to other geophysical zones. All the important places of the State lie in this tract. The tribal concentration in this belt is not adequate like the Northern Plateau and Eastern Ghats.

Generally the tribal inhabitants in this zone had come from the districts like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Gajapati and Kandhmal. They are Santal, Ho, Munda, Savar and Kondh. They mainly derive their livelihood from the construction and road works, earth works, rickshaw pulling and industrial labour.

- ◆ *Predominant Tribal Communities:* : Mixed Tribal Communities as mentioned above
- ◆ *ITDAs:* Nil. The MADA and Cluster Pockets are operating in this zone.
- ◆ *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups* - Nil.

Linguistic Classification:

Linguistically the tribes of Odisha are broadly classified into three categories, namely (1) Indo-Aryan speakers, (2) Dravidian speakers and (3) Austric speakers. Twenty-six of the tribes are Munda (Austric) speakers, fourteen of them, Dravidian speakers and twenty-two of them, Odia (Indo-Aryan) speakers. The tribal languages are characteristically non-literary. However, in the past few decades, scripts have been devised in Ho, Kui, Santali and Sora languages. Ho (Ho-Chiki) devised by Kol Lako Bodra (Singbhum) is being promoted and propagated by Ho speakers of Bihar and Odisha. A few texts have been published in Ho script. Kui (Kui Lipi Varnamala) devised by Dayanidhi Malik (G.Udaygiri) is in experimental stage. Santali (Ol-Chiki) devised by Pandit Raghunath Murmu (1905-1982) is being used by the Santali speakers and a good number of texts are available in the script. Saora (Soran Sampen) devised by Guru Mangei Gamango (1916-1981) is being used by a section of Saora speakers.

At present, most of the scheduled tribes are found to have adopted Odia as their second tongue and thus have become bi-lingual at the minimum. A majority of Bondo Paroja, Didayi, Gadaba, Jatapu, Kondh, Parenga, Paroja, Ho, Kharia, Kolha, Kora, Mirdha, Munda and Saora have, in recent years become tri-lingual and still some others, such as, Banjara, Birhor, Gond, Kisan, Koya, Lodha, Mankidi, Mankirdia, Mirdha, Kuli, Oraon and Santal, have become multi-lingual due to the impact of acculturation, education and modernization.

Classification based on Levels of Integration:

In view of Hinduization, external influence, cultural contact, neighbourhood, welfare. etc., one can assess the level of integration of the tribals as follows :

- a) Distinct Communities
- b) Rural Tribals
- c) Semi-acculturated Tribals
- d) Acculturated Tribals
- e) Totally Assimilated Tribals

Economic Classification:

Tribal economy is characterised as subsistence oriented. The subsistence economy is based mainly on collecting, hunting and fishing (e.g., the Birhor, Hill Kharia), or a combination of hunting and collecting with shifting cultivation (e.g., the Juang, Hill Bhuyan, Lanjia Saora, Kondh etc). Even the so-called plough using agricultural tribes do often, wherever scope is available, supplement their economy with hunting and collecting. Subsistence economy is characterised by simple technology, simple division of labour, small-scale units of production and no investment of capital. The socio unit of production, distribution and consumption is limited to the family and lineage. Subsistence economy is imposed by circumstances which are beyond the control of human beings, poverty of the physical environment, ignorance of efficient technique of exploiting natural resources and lack of capital for investment. It also implies existence of barter and lack of trade.

Considering the general features of their (i) eco-system, (ii) traditional economy, (iii) supernatural beliefs and practices, and (iv) recent “impacts of modernization”, the tribes of Odisha can be classified into six types, such as: (1) Hunting, collecting and gathering type, (2) Cattle-herder type, (3) Simple artisan type, (4) Hill and shifting cultivation type, (5) Settled agriculture type and (6) Industrial urban worker type. Each type has a distinct style of life which could be best understood in the paradigm of nature, man and spirit complex, that is, on the basis of relationship with nature, fellow men and the supernatural.

Classification by Levels of Development

1. *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)* : Birhor, Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora
2. *Tribes in Transition* : Santal, Kharia, Oraon, Kissan
3. *Assimilated Tribes* : Savar, Gond, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Saunti

(II)

Protection, Welfare & Development of Scheduled Tribes**SCHEDULED AREAS****Historical background:**

The pre-independence era saw the British Colonial rulers adopting “the policy of isolation” for the tribes with the slogan of ‘leave them alone’ which encouraged vested interests, namely zamindars, landlords, forest contractors and money lenders to exploit and usurp the tribal land and forest on which their economy was based. This policy of ‘neglect’ accompanied by encroachments on the tribals’ rights in land and forest led to the collapse of tribal economy, causing them utter penury and misery.

The Government of India (Scheduled Tracts) Act of 1870 first gave recognition to tribal area and then the British Government passed an act in 1874 in the name of “Scheduled Districts Act” to notify tribal areas into ‘Scheduled Districts’ and adopted the policy of segregating the tribes into special areas for adequate protection of their lives and interests. According to this “Scheduled District Act”, Special Officers were appointed in the Scheduled districts to deal with the civil and criminal cases and provide justice to the inhabitants of the area. Attempt also was made to collect taxes for providing better administration in the area. In this Act, there was provision of “Scheduled Area”.

In the year 1919, the British Government introduced another Act. These Scheduled Districts areas were reconstituted as backward tracts in the Act of 1919 and finally in the Act of 1935 with stringent provisions for a special treatment of these areas by converting them into ‘totally and partially Excluded Areas’ (Excluded and Partially Excluded Area.). This isolationist policy not only marginalized the tribals but also made them to suffer from historic injustice.

The Post Independence Scenario : Creation of Scheduled Areas

“However, with the political independence of the country this colonial “Policy of Isolation” was replaced by the “Policy of Integration and Assimilation” when it was resolved that ‘the new Democratic State had a responsibility for the welfare of the tribal people and the development of tribal areas, however remote and inaccessible they might be”

At the time of Independence, the Constituent Assembly paid special attention towards the problem of tribes and the tribal areas. Two sub-committees were constituted to review the situation of tribes and tribal areas. The Committee had reviewed the tribal situation and made suggestion to modify the tribal area. In section ‘C’, para X of 5th Schedule of the Indian Constitution provisions were made to bring these Scheduled Tribal Areas under the rule of the Governor, appointed by the President. These areas were not brought under the rule of the Parliament and State Assemblies. Therefore, Scheduled Areas are nothing but another name of Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas of British India.

For creating Scheduled Area, the following objectives were kept in mind.

- ◆ To assist the Tribes with average interference and through small processors.
- ◆ To develop the Scheduled Area and to protect the interest of Tribes in the area.

Administration of Scheduled Areas

According to section 'C', para X of 5th Schedule, the Scheduled Area includes those areas, which have been scheduled by the President of India. The President may amend the Scheduled Areas after discussing the problem with the concerned Governor of the State. The Parliament may also make amendment of the "Scheduled Area", but this will not be understood as Constitutional amendment.

The criteria for declaring any area as "*Scheduled Area*" under Fifth Schedule (Art 244) are:

- ◆ Preponderance of tribal population, compactness and reasonable size of the area
- ◆ A viable administrative entity such as District, Block or Taluk, and economic backwardness.

According to the 5th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the administration of Scheduled Area consists of following parts:-

- (a) Special Privilege to the Governors of States & Union Territories where such areas are notified,
- (b) Reports of the Governor to the President of India and
- (c) Constitution of Tribes Advisory Councils in these States to aid and advise the Governor in matters of policy and administration of Scheduled Areas.

The Scheduled Tribes live in contiguous areas traditionally forming territorial units. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled Tribes and give them a special treatment their areas have been put under the "the 5th Schedule" of the Indian Constitution.

The States covered under the "Scheduled Areas" are Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himanchal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Besides, the Constitution under Article 244 and 275 has provided the "6th Schedule Areas" for those areas in the North Eastern States like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura which have been declared as "Tribal Areas" where provisions have been made for the administration of tribes residing in those areas through autonomous Districts / Regional Councils.

Scheduled Areas of Odisha :

About 44.7% of the area of the State has been declared as Scheduled Area in accordance with the orders of the President of India, issued under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Scheduled Area in the State of Odisha was originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950, (Constitution Order, 26) dated 7.12.1950 and has been specified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Odisha.

As per the said order, in Odisha the entire seven districts such as Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Nowrangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and parts of six districts such as Balasore (Nilagiri Block), Keonjhar (Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua and Barbil Tahasils), Sambalpur (Kuchinda Tahasil), Gajapati (R. Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks,), Ganjam (Soroda Tahasil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchayats) and Kalahandi (Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh Blocks) are covered under “Scheduled Areas”.

The following table reflects the detail information about the “Scheduled Areas” such as, the name of the districts; tracts included area in sq. kms, ST population and concentration of major tribes.

Table 1.1: Details about Scheduled Areas of Odisha

Sl. No	Name of the District	Detail of the tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (in sq.km)	Blocks	Population (Total & ST) as per 2011 Census		Major Tribes concentration
					Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mayurbhanja	Whole District	10416.60	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	2519738	1479576	Santal, Munda, Ho, Kolha, Bhumij
2	Sundergarh	Whole District	9921.40	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	2093437	1062349	Oraon, Kisan, Munda, Gond, Bhuyan
3	Koraput	Whole District	8534.00	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	1379647	697583	Kondh, Paroja, Gond, Gadaba
4	Rayagada	Whole District	7584.70	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	967911	541905	Saora, Kondh, Kandha Gauda, Bagata
5	Nowrangpur	Whole District	5135.30	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	1220946	681173	Gond, Bhottada, Omatya, Dharua
6	Malkangiri	Whole District	6115.30	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	613192	354614	Koya, Paroja, Bhumia, Dharua
7	Kandhamal	Whole District	7645.70	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	733110	392820	Kondh, Gond, Kandha Gauda
8	Gajapati	(i) R. Udayagiri Tahsil of Parlakhemundi Subdivision (ii) Guma Block of Parlakhemundi Tahasil of Parlakhemundi subdivision (iii) Rayagada block of Parlakhemundi Tahasil of Parlakhemundi subdivision	2498.80	R. Udaygiri, Guma, Rayagada, Mohana, Nuagada	402803	282612	Saora, Kulis, Mahali, Shabar, Lodha
9	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahsil of Kuchinda subdivision	2367.30	Kuchinda, Bamara (Govindpur), Jamankira	261115	149969	Oraon, Kisan, Mirdha, Gond, Kondh

10	Keonjhar	2 Tahsils of Keonjhar subdivision namely (i) Keonjhar Tahsil (ii) Telkoi Tahsil 2 Tahsils of Champua subdivision namely (i) Champua Tahsil (ii) Barbil Tahsil	6935.60	Joda, Champua, Jhumpura, Patna, Ghatgaon, Keonjhar, Saharapada, Harichandanpur, Telkoi, Banspal	1165535	657881	Santal, Bathudi, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha, Munda Kol Loharas
11	Kalahandi	2 Blocks namely: (i) Th. Rampur and (ii) Lanjigarh of Bhawanipatna subdivision	1323.50	Th. Rampur, Lanjigarh	171019	87990	Gond, kOndh, Baiga
12	Balasore	Nilagiri block of Nilagiri sibdivision	223.60	Nilgiri	129360	74701	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Bathudi, Bhumija
13	Ganjam	Suruda Tahsil excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchayat in Ghumsur subdivision (Bhanjanagar)	912.00	Suruda Block excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchayat	134241	13896	Shabar, Lodha, Kondh, Matya, Kandha Gauda
Total Scheduled Areas			69613.80		11792054	6477069	
State Total Areas			155707.00		41974218	9590756	
Percentage of Scheduled Areas to that of the State			44.71		28.09	67.53	

Source: Census 2011 and Review of Tribal Sub-Plan Approach in Odisha

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT : The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Approach

The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75) which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development. This strategy is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on family oriented income generating activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the objective to narrow down the gap of socio-economic development between tribals and others, within the framework of Nation's Five Year Plans. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development.

Special Projects for Tribal Development

The main instrument for achieving the constitutional objectives of welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes is the Tribal Sub-Plan which is carried out through well planned out institutional mechanism. Besides, there are 22 I.T.D.As which cover 63.03 lakh tribals (about 66% of the total tribal population) of the State. The remaining tribals live outside the Scheduled Areas. Beyond the Scheduled Area, there are 45 MADA pockets, 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal population of the State live outside the major project areas in a dispersed manner and are covered under the DTDP Programme. In addition to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all round development of 13 Particularly Valneable Tribal Groups. Out of the total 17 Micro Projects, 13 Micro Projects are within the Scheduled Area and 4 are located in non TSP Areas.

Objectives and Strategy

The objectives of the TSP strategy are basically two fold, i.e, (i) socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and their habitats and (ii) protection of tribals from exploitation. It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes by adopting a multi-pronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that existed between them and the rest of the society.

Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approach that have been adopted in the State during the Xth Plan period, including 2006-07 year are:

- ◆ To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunities and bring the income level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.
- ◆ To ensure survival, protection and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- ◆ To strive and to secure for the tribal people their forest rights and for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- ◆ To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.
- ◆ To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to enhancement of status of the health indicators of these sections, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.
- ◆ To bridge the literacy hiatus between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population with thrust on literacy and more specifically on primary education of the Scheduled Tribes. Low literacy and lack of primary education have resulted in inducing vulnerability in the tribal population.

The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc. Some of the strategies, already adopted / proposed by the State Government in this direction are as under:

- ◆ Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given high priority.
- ◆ Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation in access and retention at the level of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes by the year 2010 keeping in view the low literacy rates particularly among girls and high drop-out rates.
- ◆ Steps are being taken to provide hostel facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention.
- ◆ Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment and income generating programmes.
- ◆ Prevention of exploitation of Tribals in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of minor forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
- ◆ Regulation 2 of 1956 has been drastically amended to completely prohibit transfer of lands to Non-Tribals and even to other Tribals by the Scheduled Tribes with marginal land holdings.
- ◆ A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual Tribals from exploitation by moneylenders.
- ◆ In all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY, adequate training to beneficiaries is ensured through close monitoring.
- ◆ In all income-generating activities, community / cluster approach is adopted to cover beneficiaries in group mode rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society.
- ◆ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicle for implementing development programmes for the Tribals to ensure them social justice.
- ◆ Women Self Help Groups are vigorously promoted for ensuring both social justice and empowerment.
- ◆ Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by Tribal beneficiaries has been provided through SGRY, ITDA programmes etc.
- ◆ Connectivity is ensured for all interior Tribal areas by development of rural roads and by construction of minor bridges / culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets to ensure accessibility of Tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce.

- ◆ Particular attention is being given for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), so that their mainstreaming is ensured.

Demographic Profile of Odisha & major States of India - a comparison

The number of Scheduled Tribes of Odisha and India and the list of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha are presented in **Table - 1.2 & 1.3** respectively. The demographic profile of Odisha, India and some of the selected States for ST population according to 2011 Census has been presented in **Table - 1.4**.

Odisha's Demographic Profile

- ◆ Geographical Area : 155707.00 Sq. Kms.
- ◆ Fifth Scheduled Area : 69613.80 Sq. Kms.
- ◆ TSP Area : 51920.25 Sq. Kms.
- ◆ Number of Districts : 30
- ◆ Number of Police Stations : 612
- ◆ Number of TSP Districts : 13 (Full Dist. - 7, Part Dist. - 6)
- ◆ Number of Blocks : 314
- ◆ Number of TSP Blocks : 119
- ◆ Number of Villages : 51313
- ◆ Number of Inhabited Villages : 47677
- ◆ Number of TSP Area Villages (Inhabited) : 19340
- ◆ Number of Households : 9637820
- ◆ Number of ST Households : 2163110
- ◆ Number of SC Households : 1669787

Table 1.2: Number of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha and India

Sl No.	Census Year	Scheduled Tribes	
		Odisha	India
1	1951	42	212
2	1961	62	427
3	1971	62	432
4	1981	62	432
5	1991	62	432
6	2001	62	432
7	2011	62	432

Table 1.3: List of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

1.	Bagata, Bhakta	25.	Jatapu
2.	Baiga	26.	Juang
3.	Banjara, Banjari	27.	Kandha Gauda
4.	Bathudi, Bathuri	28.	Kawar, Kanwar
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	29.	Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	30.	Kharwar
7.	Bhumia	31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
8.	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij	32.	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
9.	Bhunja	33.	Kol
10.	Binjhal, Binjhar	34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	35.	Kolha
12.	Birhor	36.	Koli, Malhar
13.	Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja	37.	Kondadora
14.	Chenchu	38.	Kora, Khaira, Khayara
15.	Dal	39.	Korua
16.	Desua Bhumij	40.	Kotia
17.	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva	41.	Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
18.	Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai	42.	Kulis
19.	Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba	43.	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
20.	Gandia	44.	Madia
21.	Ghara	45.	Mahali
22.	Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond		
23.	Ho		
24.	Holva		

46.	Mankidi	59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara,
47.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi		Arsi Saora, Based Saora,
48.	Matya, Matia		Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora,
49.	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda		Chumura Saora, Jara Savar,
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda		Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juara
	Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya		Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa
	Munda		Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal
51.	Mundari		Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora,
52.	Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya		Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora,
53.	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran		Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia
54.	Parenga		Saora, Luara Saora, Luar
55.	Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong		Saora, Laria Savar, Malia
	Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja,		Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya
	Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja,		Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda
	Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja,		Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala
	Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja		Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu
56.	Pentia		Saora
57.	Rajuar	60.	Shabar, Lodha
58.	Santal	61.	Sounti
		62.	Tharua, Tharua Bindhani

Table 1.4 : Demographic profile of Odisha vis-à-vis major states (2011 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Geograp- hical Area in Sq. Km.	Total Population 2011	ST Population 2011	ST							
					Sex ratio	Literacy rate	Child 0-6 years	Total House holds	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	WFPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Madhya Pradesh	308087	72626809	15316784	984	50.55	2826880	3122061	7640148	4865027	2775121	49.88
2	Maharashtra	307690	112374333	10510213	977	65.73	1553366	2156957	5323325	4379403	943922	50.65
3	ODISHA	155707	41974218	9590756	1029	52.24	1520832	2163110	4769659	2330697	2438962	49.73
4	Rajasthan	342239	68548437	9238534	948	52.8	1699565	1787715	4461642	2639766	1821876	48.29
5	Gujarat	196024	60439692	8917174	981	62.48	1413312	1699510	4432444	3047912	1384532	49.71
6	Kerala	38863	33406061	484839	1035	75.81	54463	119788	230265	161408	68857	47.49
7	Jharkhand	70614	32988134	8645042	1003	57.13	1466933	1699215	4058020	1874577	2183443	46.94
8	Chhattisgarh	135039	25545198	7822902	1020	59.09	1199092	1743277	4131903	2490127	1641776	52.82
9	Andhra Pradesh	275068	84580777	5918073	993	49.21	770975	1417289	3208051	2565865	642186	54.21
10	West Bengal	88752	91276115	5296953	999	57.93	697376	1160069	2509166	1451771	1057395	47.37
11	Karnatak	191971	61095297	4248987	990	62.08	560527	875742	2135448	1723036	412412	50.26
12	Assam	78438	31205576	3884371	985	72.06	548432	755194	1708763	1126249	582514	43.99
13	Meghalaya	22429	2966889	2555861	1013	74.53	507624	460775	1029297	787442	241855	40.27
14	Nagaland	16579	1978502	1710973	976	80.04	254190	334967	842730	629794	212936	49.25
15	Bihar	94180	104099452	1336573	958	51.08	249929	251749	548000	293175	254825	41.00
	INDIA	3287263	1210854977	104545716	990	58.95	16738830	21511528	50934005	33011148	17922857	48.72

Annexure - I

LIST OF ITDAs AND TSP BLOCKS

Revenue Division	District	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)	Blocks covered under ITDA
Central	1. Balasore	1. Nilagiri	1. Nilagiri
	2. Mayurbhanj	2. Baripada	2. Baripada 3. Badasahi 4. Samakhunta 5. Betanati 6. Rasgovindpur 7. Morda 8. Bangiriposi 9. Saraskana 10. Kuliana 11. Suliapada
		3. Kaptipada	12. Khunta 13. Khunta II (Gopabandhunagar) 14. Kaptipada 15. Udala
		4. Karanjia	16. Karanjia 17. Raruan 18. Joshipur 19. Thakurmunda 20. Sukruli
		5. Rairangpur	21. Bisoi 22. Bijatola 23. Kusumi 24. Rairangpur 25. Tiring 26. Bahalda 27. Jamda

Revenue Division	District	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)	Blocks covered under ITDA
Northern	3. Keonjhar	6. Champua	28. Joda 29. Champua 30. Jhumpura
		7. Keonjhar	31. Patna 32. Ghatgaon 33. Keonjhar 34. Saharpada 35. Harichandanpur 36. Telkoi 37. Bansapal
	4. Sambalpur	8. Kuchinda	38. Kuchinda 39. Govindpur 40. Jamankira
	5. Sundargarh	9. Bonai	41. Bonaigarh 42. Lahunipada 43. Gurundia 44. Koira
		10. Panposh	45. Kuanrmunda 46. Bisra 47. Nuagaon 48. Lathikata
		11. Sundargarh	49. Sundargarh 50. Subdega 51. Ballisankara 52. Lephripada 53. Badagaon 54. Tangarpalli 55. Hemagiri 56. Kutra 57. Rajgangpur
	6. Deogarh	12. Teleibani	58. Teleibani

Revenue Division	District	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)	Blocks covered under ITDA
Southern	7. Gajapati	13. Parlakhemundi	59. Guma 60. Raigada 61. Mohana 62. R.Udaygiri 63. Nuagada
	8. Kalahandi	14. Th.Rampur	64. Th.Rampur 65. Lanjigarh
	9. Rayagada	15. Gunupur	66. Gunupur 67. Gudari 68. Padmapur 69. Ramanguda 70. Bissam Cuttack 71. Muniguda 72. Chandrapur
		16. Rayagada	73. Rayagada 74. Kolnara 75. KSHIPUR 76. Kalyansingpur
	10. Koraput	17. Jeypore	77. Jeypore 78. Boriguma 79. Kotpad 80. Boipariguda 81. Kundra
		18. Koraput	82. Koraput 83. Similiguda 84. Pottangi 85. Nandapur 86. Dasmanthpur 87. Lamtaput

Revenue Division	District	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)	Blocks covered under ITDA
			88. Narayanpatna 89. Laxmipur 90. Bandhugaon
	11. Malkangiri	19. Malkangiri	91. Malkangiri 92. Korkunda 93. Kalimela 94. Podia 95. Khairput 96. Kudumuluguma 97. Mathili
	12. Nowarangpur	20. Nowarangpur	98. Nowarangpur 99. Tentulikhunti 100. Papadahandi 101. Nandahandi 102. Kosagumuda 103. Raighar 104. Umerkote 105. Chandahandi 106. Jharigaon 107. Dabugaon
	13. Kandhamal	21. Baliguda	108. Baliguda 109. Nuagaon 110. Daringibadi 111. Tumudibandh 112. Kotagarh 113. Tikabali 114. G.Udayagiri 115. Raikia 116. Chakapada
		22. Phulbani	117. Phulbani 118. Phiringia 119. Khajuripada



Annexure - 2**LIST OF PVTGs & MICRO PROJECTS AND THEIR LOCATIONS**

Sl. No	Name of the PVTGs	Name and address of the Micro Projects	Part of blocks covered
1.	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda, Mayurbhanj district	1. Suliapada 2. Moroda
2.	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia / Birhor	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district	1. Karanjia 2. Jashipur
3.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon, Sundargarh district	1. Lahunipada
4.	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar district.	1. Banspal
5.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi, Anugul district.	1. Pallahara
6.	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar, Kandhamal district.	1. Tumudibandh
7.	Saora	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati district.	1. Mohana
8.	Saora	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba, Ganjam district.	1. Patrapur
9.	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga, Gajapati district.	1. Gumma
10.	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district.	1. Lanjigarh
11.	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri district.	1. Khairput
12.	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency,	1. Bissam Cuttack 2. Muniguda

Sl. No	Name of the PVTGs	Name and address of the Micro Projects	Part of blocks covered
		Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada district.	
13.	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing, Rayagada district.	1. Gunupur
14.	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada, Malkangiri district.	1. Kudumulguma 2. Khairput
15.	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali, Rayagada district.	1. K. Singhpur
16.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh district.	1. Barkote
17.	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda, Nuapada district.	1. Komna



Annexure - 3

LIST OF MADAs

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of MADA Pockets
1.	Anugul	1. Athamallik 2. Pallahara
2.	Bolangir	3. Deogaon 4. Khaparakhol 5. Muribahal 6. Patnagarh 7. Saintala 8. Tentulikhunti 9. Tureikela
3.	Balasore	10. Jaleswara
4.	Baragarh	11. Jharbandha 12. Paikmal
5.	Boudh	13. Boudh Sadar
6.	Deogarh	14. Barkote
7.	Dhenkanal	15. Kankadahad
8.	Gajapati	16. Kashinagar
9.	Ganjam	17. Patrapur
10.	Jajpur	18. Dhangadi 19. Sukinda
11.	Jharsuguda	20. Jharsuguda 21. Kirimira 22. Kolabira 23. Laikera 24. Lakhanpur

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of MADA Pockets
12.	Kalahandi	25. Bhawanipatna 26. Junagarh 27. Jaipatna 28. Kesinga 29. Madanpur Rampur 30. Narla
13.	Keonjhar	31. Anandpur 32. Ghasipura 33. Hatadihi
14.	Khurda	34. Banpur
15.	Nayagarh	40. Dasapalla 41. Gania 42. Nuagaon 43. Ranpur
16.	Nuapada	35. Boden 36. Khariar 37. Komna 38. Nuapada 39. Sinapali
17.	Sambalpur	44. Dhankauda 45. Jujumara 46. Rengali

N.B. : * Banpur and Ranpur MADA pockets although fall under 2 separate districts have been clubbed together as one official MADA pocket.



Annexure - 4

LIST OF CLUSTER POCKETS

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of Cluster Pockets
1.	Anugul	1. Anugul
2.	Bolangir	2. Belpara
3.	Boudh	3. Kantamal
4.	Dhenkanal	4. Dhenkanal Sadar
5.	Ganjam	5. Sana Khemundi
		6. Sorada
6.	Jajpur	7. Badachana
7.	Kalahandi	8. Bhawanipatna
		9. Jaipatna
		10. Koksara - I
		11. Koksara - II
8.	Nuapada	12. Nuapada
9.	Sambalpur	13. Nakatideuli
10.	Bargarh	14. Raj Borasambar



CHAPTER - 2

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ODISHA



*A*s per the Census 2011, the state of Odisha has the third highest percentage of tribal population in the country which stands at 95 90 756. The state has the unique distinction of having 62 different tribal communities spread over 30 districts and 314 blocks. They constitute 22.85% of the total population of the state and contribute 9.17% to the total tribal population of the country. The growth and distribution of ST population have got special significance. Therefore, analysis of distribution and location of scheduled tribes in Odisha is extremely essential for meaningful planning, research and policy formulation. This chapter has highlighted the location of scheduled tribes in Odisha according to districts, ITDA and non-ITDA blocks of Odisha with a view to provide in-depth insight for effective development planning.

2.1 Location of Scheduled Tribes

Table 2.1: Districtwise & Blockwise Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Sl. No.	Name of the Block	TSP / Non-TSP	Name of the Tribes
1	ANUGUL	1	Anugul	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Matya, Gond, Kolha, Bhumia, Munda, Saora, Kisan
		2	Athamallik	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Munda, Kolha, Kora, Mirdha, Kisan.
		3	Banarpal	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kharia, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Matya.
		4	Chhendipada	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kisan, Gond, Kora, Shabar, Lodha, Kharia
		5	Kaniha	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Kisan, Kandha, Gond
		6	Kishorenagar	Non-TSP	Gond, Mirdhas, Kandha, Munda, Kisan, Saora, Matya.
		7	Pallahara	Non-TSP	Kandha, Bhuyan, Gond, Ho, Kisan, Shabar, Lodha, Jhara, Munda
		8	Talcher	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Gond, Saora, Kisan.
2	BOLANGIR	9	Agalpur	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Kolha, Mirdhas, kulis, Munda
		10	Bangamunda	Non-TSP	Kandha, Dal, Saora, Gond, Binjhal, Munda, Shabar, Lodha
		11	Belpara	Non-TSP	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Saora, Binjhal, Mirdha, Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Bhumij, Munda
		12	Bolangir	Non-TSP	Gond, Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Munda, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kolha, Dharua
		13	Deogaon	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kol Loharas, Munda, Dharua
		14	Khaparakhol	Non-TSP	Gond, Binjhal, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Saora, Dal, Kandha Gauda, Kharia, Korua, Dharua, Munda, Mirdhas
		15	Loisinga	Non-TSP	Gond, Saora, Binjhal, Kandha, Mirdhas, Shabar, Lodha, Kulis, Munda
		16	Muribahal	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Mirdhas
		17	Patnagarh	Non-TSP	Gond, Binjhal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Mirdhas, Dal, Kulis, Munda, Kotia, Kolha, Dharua
		18	Puintala	Non-TSP	Gond, Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Munda

3	BALASORE	19	Saintala	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Dal, Koli, Malhar, Mirdhas, Binjhal, Bhuyan, Dharua, Munda, Kolha
		20	Tentulikhunti	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Saora, (Gudvela) Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kol Loharas, Munda, Dharua
		21	Titilagarh	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Kol Loharas, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Mirdhas
		22	Tureikela	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Dal, Shabar Lodha, Kol Loharas, Binjhal, Munda, Saora, Kavar
		23	Bahanaga	Non-TSP	Kolha, Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Munda
		24	Balasore	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Dal, Shabar, Lodha, Rajuar, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Bagata, Dharua, Mundari
		25	Baliapal	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij
		26	Basta	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Oraon
		27	Bhograi	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha
		28	Jaleswar	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kharia
		29	Khaira	Non-TSP	Kolha, Santal, Saunti, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Kharia, Bhumij, Matya
		30	Nilagiri	TSP	Bhumij, Kolha, Bathudi, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Dharua, Omanatya, Munda, Bhuyan
		31	Oupada	Non-TSP	Bhumij, Kolha, Bathudi, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Tharua, Kharia, Bhuyan, Munda, Kora, Lodha, Oraon
		32	Remuna	Non-TSP	Bhumij, Kolha, Santal, Dharua, Munda, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Bathudi
		33	Simulia	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Munda
4	BARGARH	34	Soro	Non-TSP	Kolha, Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Munda
		35	Ambadhana	Non-TSP	Saora, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Kharia, Mirdhas, Kandha, Bhuyan, Kisan, Munda
		36	Atabira	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Mirdhas, Munda, Binjhal, Kandha, Kharia, Mahali
		37	Baragarh	Non-TSP	Saora, Binjhal, Gond, Kandha, Ghara, Mirdhas, Kulis, Munda
		38	Barapali	Non-TSP	Saora, Gond, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kandha, Kharia, Oraon, Kisan
		39	Bijepur	Non-TSP	Saora, Binjhal, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Kulis
		40	Bhatili	Non-TSP	Saora, Binjhal, Gond, Mirdhas, Kandha, Kharia, Ghara, Bhuyan
		41	Bheden	Non-TSP	Saora, Gond, Kulis, Mirdhas, Binjhal, Korua, Kandha, Bhuyan, Kisan
		42	Gaisilet	Non-TSP	Binjhal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Gond, Kulis, Mirdhas, Korua

5	BHADRAK	43	Jharbandha	Non-TSP	Binjhal, Gond, Saora, Banjara, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Mahali, Mirdhas, Kandha Gauda
		44	Paikmal	Non-TSP	Binjhal, Saora, Gond, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Mirdhas, Kharia, Kol Loharas, Kolha
		45	Padmapur (Raj Borasambar)	Non-TSP	Binjhal, Saora, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Shabar, Lodha, Dharua
		46	Sohela	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Kharia
		47	Basudebpur	Non-TSP	Matya, Bhumij, Santal
		48	Bhadrak	Non-TSP	Munda, Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Gond, Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		49	Bhandaripokhari	Non-TSP	Munda, Santal, Shabar, Lodha
		50	Bont	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Santal, Kolha
		51	Chandabali	Non-TSP	Santal, Munda, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha
		52	Dhamnagar	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Munda
6	BOUDH	53	Tihidi	Non-TSP	Santal
		54	Boudh Sadar	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Kol, Shabar, Lodha
		55	Harbhanga	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kharia, Kandha Gauda, Kol, Kulis, Pentia, Munda, Kora
7	CUTTACK	56	Kantamal	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Mirdhas, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal
		57	Athagarh	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda, Juang, Santal, Matya
		58	Banki	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Lodha
		59	Baramba	Non-TSP	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Lodha
		60	Baranga	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Munda, Bhumij
		61	Cuttacksadar	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Munda, Bhumij
		62	Dompara	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Lodha
		63	Kantapada	Non-TSP	Kolha, Munda
		64	Mahanga	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda
		65	Narasinghpur	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Kolha, Munda, Matya, Lodha
		66	Niali	Non-TSP	-
		67	Nischintakoili	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Gond, Ho, Kandha, Santal
8	DEOGARH	68	Salepur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Gond, Ho, Kandha, Santal
		69	Tangi Chowdwar	Non-TSP	Saora, Munda, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Kolha, Kharia, Bhumij, Kandha
		70	Tigiria	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kandha
		71	Barkote	Non-TSP	Kisan, Gond, Bhuyan, Munda, Oraon, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Kharia, Ho, Kol Loharas
		72	Riamal	Non-TSP	Gond, Kisan, Kandha, Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhuyan

9	DHENKANAL	73	Teleibani	TSP	Kisan, Bhuyan, Gond, Munda, Kolha, Oraon, Kharia, Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Saora
		74	Bhuban	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhumij, Juang, Munda, Santal, Matya
		75	Dhenkanal Sadar	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Juang, Saora, Kandha, Munda
		76	Gondia	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Matya, Kolha, Juang
		77	Hindol	Non-TSP	Kandha, Matya, Kharia
		78	Kamakshyanagar	Non-TSP	Juang, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Bhumij, Kolha, Santal, Munda, Kandha, Kharia, Matya
		79	Kankadahada	Non-TSP	Juang, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Gond, Munda, Kandha, Kisan, Santal, Kharia, Bhumij, Matya
		80	Odapada	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Saora, Kandha, Kharia
		81	Parjang	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Gond, Gandia, Kisan, Saora, Matya, Kandha, Juang, Munda, Santal, Kavar
		82	Gumma	TSP	Saora, Tharua, Jatapu, Kandha, Lodha
10	GAJAPATI	83	Kashinagar	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kandha, Kondadora, Jatapu, Bhuyan, Sounti
		84	Mohana	TSP	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha
		85	Nuagarh	TSP	Saora, Kandha
		86	Paralakhemundi (Gosani)	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kandha, Kondadora, Jatapu, Bhuyan, Sounti
		87	R. Udayagiri	TSP	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha
		88	Raigada	TSP	Saora, Kandha, Sounti
		89	Aska	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Munda, Koli, Malhar, Shabar, Lodha,
		90	Belguntha	Non-TSP	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Koli, Malhar, Saora, Gond
		91	Bhanjanagar	Non-TSP	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Koli, Malhar, Gond, Matya
		92	Buguda	Non-TSP	Kandha, Bhuyan
11	GANJAM	93	Chhatrapur	Non-TSP	Santal, Kandha
		94	Chikiti	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora
		95	Dharakote	Non-TSP	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Saora,
		96	Digapahandi	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		97	Ganjam	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Sounti, Madia
		98	Hinjilikatu	Non-TSP	Kandha
		99	Jagannathprasad	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kharia, Kandha Gauda, Shabar, Lodha, Omanatya
		100	Kabisuryanagar	Non-TSP	Kandha
		101	Khalikote	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Sounti, Madia
		102	Kodala (Beguniapada)	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha, Madia
		103	Kukudakhandi	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora
		104	Patrapur	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Gadaba

12	JAGATSINGPUR	105	Polsara	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha, Matya
		106	Purusottampur	Non-TSP	Kandha
		107	Rangailunda	Non-TSP	Kandha, Matya, Kondadora, Saora
		108	Sanakhemundi	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		109	Seragada	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha.
		110	Soroda	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		111	Ballikuda	Non-TSP	Bhumij
		112	Biridi	Non-TSP	Shabar Lodha, Santal, Munda
		113	Ersama	Non-TSP	Santal, Shabar, Lodha
		114	Jagatsingpur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Munda
		115	Kujang	Non-TSP	-
		116	Nuagaon	Non-TSP	Bhumij
		117	Ragunathpur	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Munda, Saora
13	JAJPUR	118	Tirtol	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Munda
		119	Badachana	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda, Kandha, Santal, Kolha, Bathudi, Bhumij, Matya, Kharia, Gond
		120	Bari	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		121	Binjharpur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		122	Dasarathpur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Saora
		123	Dhangadi	Non-TSP	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gouda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti
		124	Dharmasala	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kolha, Munda, Santal
		125	Jajpur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Saora
		126	Korei	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Saora, Bhumij, Kharwar, Santal, Kharia
		127	Rasulpur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kolha, Munda, Santal
		128	Sukinda	Non-TSP	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gouda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti
14	JHARSUGUDA	129	Jharsuguda	Non-TSP	Gond, Kisan, Oraon, Munda, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kandha, Kolha, Kol Loharas, Saora
		130	Kirimira	Non-TSP	Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Munda, Kharia, Saora, Oraon, Kandha
		131	Kolabira	Non-TSP	Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Munda, Kharia, Saora, Oraon, Kandha
		132	Laikera	Non-TSP	Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Munda, Kharia, Saora, Oraon, Kandha

15	KALAHANDI	133	Lakhanpur	Non-TSP	Bhuyan, Saora, Gond, Kisan, Munda, Kandha, Oraon, KolLoharas.
		134	Bhawanipatna	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Munda
		135	Dharamgarh	Non-TSP	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Banjara, Munda
		136	Golamunda	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Banjara, Munda, Dharua, Kawar
		137	Jaipatna	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Paroja, Bhottoda, Banjara, Saora, Gadaba, Lodha, Kolha, Binjhal, Bhunjia
		138	Junagarh	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda, Banjara, Matya, Ghara, Kol Loharas, Kora
		139	Kalampur	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Paroja, Bhottoda, Banjara, Saora, Lodha
		140	Karlamunda	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Munda, Paroja, Shabar, Lodha, Saora
		141	Kesinga	Non-TSP	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Munda, Banjara, Kharia, Mirdhas, Dharua, Baiga, Kondadora, Binjhal, Kolha
		142	Koksara	Non-TSP	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Bhottoda, Banjara, Paroja, Holva, Saora, Bhunjia, Munda, Bhuyan
		143	Lanjigarh	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Kondadora, Saora, Kora, Munda
		144	Madanpur Rampur	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Munda, Paroja, Shabar, Lodha, Saora
		145	Narala	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda
		146	Thuamul Rampur	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Gond, Kondadora, Saora, Parenga, Kora, Munda
16	KANDHAMAL	147	Baliguda	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Omanatya
		148	Chakapada	TSP	Kandha, Kandha Gauda
		149	Daringibadi	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha
		150	G.Udayagiri	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Kandha Gauda
		151	Khajuripada	TSP	Kandha, Kandha Gauda
		152	Kotagarh	TSP	Kandha, Gond
		153	Nuagaon	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Kandha Gauda
		154	Phiringia	TSP	Kandha, Saora, Kandha Gauda, Gond
		155	Phulbani	TSP	Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Korua, Kulis
		156	Raikia	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Saora
		157	Tikabali	TSP	Kandha, Gond, Kandha Gauda, Omanatya
		158	Tumudibandha	TSP	Kandha, Gond
17	KENDRAPARA	159	Aul	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhuyan
		160	Derabisi	Non-TSP	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Matya
		161	Garadpur	Non-TSP	Santal

18	KEONJHAR	162	Kendrapara	Non-TSP	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Matya
		163	Mahakalpada	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Bagata, Sounti, Bhuyan, Madia, Munda
		164	Marshaghai	Non-TSP	Santal
		165	Pattamundai	Non-TSP	Munda
		166	Rajkanika	Non-TSP	Santal, Bhuyan, Shabar, Lodha
		167	Rajnagar	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Bhuyan
		168	Anandpur	Non-TSP	Bathudi, Kolha, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Bhuyan, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Sounti, Ho, Kharwar, Rajuar, Kol, Kisan, Matya
		169	Bansapal	TSP	Bhuyan, Kolha, Juang, Munda, Sounti, Gond, Santal, Kora
		170	Champua	TSP	Kolha, Sounti, Gond, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Bathudi, Santal, Oraon, Saora, Munda
		171	Ghasipura	Non-TSP	Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhumij, Saora, Munda, Gond, Kharwar, Sounti, Ho, Bathudi, Kol Loharas, Matya
		172	Ghatagaon	TSP	Gond, Bathudi, Kolha, Munda, Juang, Santal, Saora, Bhuyan, Kandha, Oraon, Kharia, Bhumij, Madia, Kisan
		173	Harichandanpur	TSP	Kolha, Santal, Juang, Gond, Bathudi, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Kora, Munda, Kisan, Bhumij, Kharia, Koli, Malhar, Matya, Madia
		174	Hatadihi	Non-TSP	Bathudi, Santal, Kolha, Sounti, Munda, Ho, Gond, Kharwar, Matya, Bhumij, Kandha Gauda, Shabar, Lodha
		175	Jhumpura	TSP	Kolha, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Sounti, Bhumij, Santal, Gond, Munda, Ho, Oraon
		176	Joda	TSP	Kolha, Bhuyan, Munda, Oraon, Santal, Bhumij, Sounti, Gond, Kora, Kharia, Saora, Kol Loharas, Kisan, Bathudi, Kulis
		177	Keonjhar	TSP	Kolha, Sounti, Bhuyan, Santal, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Bathudi, Munda, Bhumij, Oraon, Mundari, Kora, Kol
		178	Patna	TSP	Gond, Kolha, Sounti, Bathudi, Santal, Bhuyan, Saora, Bhumij, Oraon, Kora, Mundari, Matya, Baiga
		179	Saharapada	TSP	Kolha, Bathudi, Sounti, Santal, Gond, Munda, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Paroja, Kharia, Saora, Madia
		180	Telkoi	TSP	Gond, Kolha, Bhuyan, Juang, Saora, Santal, Bathudi, Munda, Kisan, Kora, Kandha, Ho, Koli, Malhar

19	KHURDA	181	Balianta	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Munda
		182	Balipatna	Non-TSP	-
		183	Banapur	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha
		184	Begunia	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Matya, Munda, Bhuyan
		185	Bhubaneswar	Non-TSP	Saora, Munda, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Kandha, Kolha
		186	Bologarh	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha
		187	Chilika	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha
		188	Jatni	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kavar, Santal, Munda
		189	Khurda	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		190	Tangi	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha
20	KORAPUT	191	Bandhugaon	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Kondadora, Gadaba
		192	Boipariguda	TSP	Bhumia, Gadaba, Paroja, Kandha, Kondadora, Dharua, Bhottoda, Saora, Omatatya
		193	Borigumma	TSP	Paroja, Bhottoda, Omatatya, Gadaba, Bhumia, Pentia, Kandha, Saora, Bhuyan, Holva, Munda, Chenchu
		194	Dasmanthpur	TSP	Paroja, Kandha, Gadaba, Pentia, Lodha, Korua, Bhottoda
		195	Jeypore	TSP	Paroja, Gadaba, Bhumia, Bhottoda, Omatatya, Pentia, Kandha, Holva, Saora
		196	Koraput	TSP	Paroja, Kandha, Gadaba, Lodha
		197	Kotpad	TSP	Bhottoda, Gadaba, Paroja, Omatatya, Dharua, Bhumia, Saora, Kandha, Pentia
		198	Kundra	TSP	Bhumia, Paroja, Bhottoda, Knadha, Dharua, Gadaba, Omatatya, Pentia, Bhuyan, Saora, Holva
		199	Lamtaput	TSP	Gadaba, Paroja, Kandha, Kondadora
		200	Laxmipur	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Kondadora, Saora
21	MALKANGIRI	201	Nandapur	TSP	Paroja, Kotia, Kandha, Gadaba, Parenga, Kondadora, Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		202	Narayanpatna	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Matya, Kondadora, Jatapu, Gadaba
		203	Pattangi	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Gadaba, Kondadora, Kotia
		204	Similiguda	TSP	Paroja, Kandha, Gadaba, Kotia, Matya, Kondadora
		205	Kalimela	TSP	Koya, Kondadora, Paroja, Gadaba, Kandha, Kotia, Bhuyan, Banjara, Parenga
		206	Khairput	TSP	Bondo, Bhumia, Gadaba, Kandha, Paroja, Didayi, Matya, Saora
		207	Korkunda	TSP	Koya, Paroja, Gadaba, Holva, Dharua, Bhumia, Kora, Kotia, Kandha, Kondadora, Didayi, Bondo, Matya, Dal, Bhottoda

22	MAYURBHANJ	208	Kudumulgumma	TSP	Paroja, Kandha, Bhumia, Didayi, Gadaba, Kondadora, Kotia, Saora, Gandia, Dharua, Shabar, Lodha, Bondo, Matya, Kandha Gauda, Bhottoda, Parenga
		209	Malkangiri	TSP	Koya, Bhumia, Paroja, Matya, Gadaba, Kandha, Bondo, Kotia, Banjara, Bhuyan, Kondadora, Bhottoda
		210	Mathili	TSP	Bhumia, Koya, Dharua, Holva, Gandia, Paroja, Gadaba, Matya, Kandha, Kotia, Bhuyan, Bhunjia, Banjara, Kondadora, Bhottoda
		211	Podia	TSP	Koya, Kandha, Paroja, Kandha Gauda
		212	Badasahi	TSP	Bhumij, Santal, Bathudi, Kolha, Bhuyan, Munda, Bhumia, Shabar, Lodha, Bhottoda, Kora, Mahali, Saora, Kharia, Kol, Omanatya, Lodha, Kavar, Korua
		213	Bahalda	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Mahali, Bhuyan, Munda, Mundari, Kharia, Kora
		214	Bangiriposi	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhumia, Mahali, Saora, Ho, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Mankirdia, Kavar
		215	Baripada	TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kharia, Bathudi, Bhuyan, kolha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Lodha
		216	Betanati	TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Kharia, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Munda, Paroja, Gond
		217	Bijatala	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Kharia, Mahali, Mundari, Rajuar, Bhuyan, Munda, Lodha, Kol
		218	Bisoi	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Mundari, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Kharia, Mahali, Gond, Lodha, Munda, Shabar, Lodha
		219	Gopabandhunagar (Khunta-II)	TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kolha, Bhuyan, Munda, Rajuar, Mundari, Saora, Gond
		220	Jamda	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Ho, Munda, Mundari
		221	Jashipur	TSP	Kolha, Bathudi, Santal, Ho, Bhumij, Gond, Bhuyan, Kharia, Munda, Mahali, Mankidi, Mundari, Saora
		222	Kaptipada	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Bathudi, Ho, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Sounti, Gond, Kol, Kandha Gauda, Saora, Munda, Mahali, Bagata, Lodha, Shabar, Lodha, Madia
		223	Karanjia	TSP	Bathudi, Kolha, Santal, Gond, Ho, Sounti, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Kharia, Munda, Saora, Mahali, Mundari
		224	Khunta	TSP	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Kolha, Mahali, Kharia, Munda, Rajuar, Shabar, Lodha, Mundari, Mankidi
		225	Kuliana	TSP	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kolha, Munda, Kol, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Mahali
		226	Kusumi	TSP	Santal, Kolha, Ho, Bhumij, Kharia, Bhuyan, Munda, Mundari, Mahali, Lodha,

23	NUAPADA	227	Moroda	TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kolha, Lodha, Bhumia, Mahali, Kandha Gauda, Bathudi
		228	Rairangpur	TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Munda, Mundari, Bhuyan, Kharia, Mahali, Kol, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Bathudi
		229	Raruan	TSP	Kolha, Gond, Bathudi, Ho, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Santal, Kora, Baiga
		230	Rasgobindpur	TSP	Santal, Oraon, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Rajuar, Bathudi, Kharia, Mahali, Saora, Kandha Gauda, Bhumia
		231	Samakhunta	TSP	Munda, Bhumia, Santal, Bathudi, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Mundari, Lodha, Mahali, Kolha, Saora, Gond, Bhottada
		232	Saraskona	TSP	Santal, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Kolha, Kharia, Mahali, Munda, Bathudi, Bhumia
		233	Sukruli	TSP	Kolha, Gond, Sounti, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Bhumij
		234	Suliapada	TSP	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kora, Lodha, Bagata
		235	Thakurmunda	TSP	Kolha, Sounti, Ho, Santal, Bathudi, Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Bhumia, Mahali, Kharia
		236	Tiring	TSP	Santal, Kol Loharas, Ho, Bhumij, Oraon, Mundari, Munda, Bhuyan, Mahali
		237	Udala	TSP	Santal, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kolha, Lodha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kharia, Bhuyan, Mahali
		238	Boden	Non-TSP	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Kandha, Bhunjia, Munda, Saora, Bhuyan, Kavar, Dharua, Binjhal, Banjara
		239	Khariar	Non-TSP	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Kandha, Bhunjia, Munda, Saora, Bhuyan, Kavar, Dharua, Kol, Binjhal, Banjara, Paroja
		240	Komna	Non-TSP	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Bhunjia, Dal, Mirdhas, Banjara, Binjhal, Munda, Kavar, Bhuyan, Dharua, Mankidi
		241	Nuapada	Non-TSP	Gond, Binjhal, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Bhunjia, Banjara, Kandha, Mirdhas, Munda, Kharia, Bhuyan
		242	Sinapalli	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Bhunjia, Banjara, Kavar, Munda, Bhottada, Bhuyan, Saora, Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Kol
24	NOWARANGPUR	243	Chandahandi	TSP	Gond, Bhottada, Bhunjia, Kandha, Baiga, Banjara, Paroja, Saora
		244	Dabugaon	TSP	Bhottada, Paroja, Kadha, Saora, Gond, Kandha Gauda, Banjara
		245	Jharigaon	TSP	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Gond, Bhunjia, Banjara, Saora, Holva, Munda
		246	Kosagumuda	TSP	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Gond, Holva, Bagata, Saora, Tharua, Banjara, Gadaba, Dharua
		247	Nandahandi	TSP	Bhottada, Paroja, Omanatya, Saora, Kandha, Gadaba, Shabar, Lodha, Bhumia

25	NAYAGARH	248	Nawarangpur	TSP	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Saora, Gadaba, Gond, Holva, Banjara, Kandha Gauda
		249	Papadahandi	TSP	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Saora, Omanatya, Gadaba, Gond, Holva, Banjara, Kandha Gauda
		250	Raighar	TSP	Gond, Holva, Kandha, Paroja, Bhottada, Banjara, Gadaba, Saora
		251	Tentulikhunti	TSP	Paroja, Bhottada, Kandha, Saora, Omanatya, Gadaba, Korua
		252	Umerkote	TSP	Bhottada, Gond, Paroja, Kandha, Banjara, Saora, Holva
		253	Bhapur	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		254	Dasapalla	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Koya, Kolha, Saora, Koli Malhar, Gond, Matya, Bhuyan
		255	Gania	Non-TSP	Kandha, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kandha Gauda, Koli Malhar, Munda, Gond
		256	Khandapada	Non-TSP	Kandha, Desua Bhumij, Gond, Saora
		257	Nayagarh	Non-TSP	Kandha, Saora
		258	Nuagaon	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kandha Gouda, Kharia
		259	Odagaon	Non-TSP	Kandha, Kandha Gouda, Saora
		260	Ranpur	Non-TSP	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Kandha Gauda
26	PURI	261	Astarang	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		262	Brahmagiri	Non-TSP	Saora
		263	Delang	Non-TSP	Shabar Lodha, Saora
		264	Gop	Non-TSP	-
		265	Kakatpur	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		266	Kanasa	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		267	Krusna Prasad	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		268	Nimapada	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		269	Pipili	Non-TSP	Shabar, Lodha
		270	Sadar	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha,
27	RAYAGADA	271	Satyabadi	Non-TSP	Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		272	Bissam Cuttack	TSP	Kandha, Kharia, Matya, Kondadora, Saora, Jatapu
		273	Chandrapur	TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha
		274	Gudari	TSP	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Jatapu, Paroja
		275	Gunupur	TSP	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora, Jatapu
		276	K.Singpur	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Kondadora, Matya, Jatapu
		277	Kashipur	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Parenga, Kora
		278	Kolnara	TSP	Kandha, Paroja, Saora, Ho, Jatapu, Shabar, Lodha, Gadaba

28	SAMBALPUR	279	Muniguda	TSP	Kandha, Kharia, Saora, Paroja, Munda
		280	Padmapur	TSP	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Jatapu, Paroja
		281	Ramnaguda	TSP	Saora, Kandha, Jatapu, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora
		282	Rayagada	TSP	Kandha, Jatapu, Paroja, Kondadora, Binjhal, Gadaba, Koya, Munda
		283	Bamra (Govindapur)	TSP	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Kharia, Oraon, Bhumia, Kandha, Bagata
		284	Dhankouda	Non-TSP	Munda, Saora, Oraon, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Kisan, Bhuyan, Kolha, Korua, Mahali, Kulis
		285	Jamankira	TSP	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Kandha, Oraon, Bhuyan, Kharia, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Koli Malhar
		286	Jujumura	Non-TSP	Gond, Saora, Mirdhas, Munda, Kandha, Kharia, Kisan, Oraon, Korua, Bhuyan, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha
		287	Kuchinda	TSP	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Kharia, Saora, Kandha, Kol, Kandha Gauda
		288	Maneswar	Non-TSP	Gond, Saora, Mirdhas, Kandha, Kharia, Oraon, Bhuyan, Kolha, Kisan, Mahali, Kulis
		289	Naktideul	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Kisan, Munda, Oraon, Kandha Gauda, Kavar, Shabar, Lodha, Mahali, Kharia, Kol Loharas, Kolha, Saora, Mirdhas
		290	Rairakhol	Non-TSP	Gond, Mirdhas, Kandha, Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Korua, Kisan, Shabar, Lodha
29	SONEPUR	291	Rengali	Non-TSP	Gond, Saora, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kavar, Mirdhas, Banjara, Kisan, Munda, Kol Loharas
		292	Binika	Non-TSP	Saora, Gond, Binjhal, Koli Malhar, Mirdhas, Kandha, Kolha, Munda, Shabar, Lodha
		293	Biramahajpur	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Kolha, Saora, Mirdhas, Munda, Binjhal, Shabar, Lodha
		294	Dunguripali	Non-TSP	Binjhal, Saora, Gond, Kandha, Koli Malhar, Mirdhas, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Munda
		295	Sonepur	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Saora, Kulis, Kolha, Binjhal, Santal, Munda, Koli Malhar, Shabar, Lodha
		296	Tarabha	Non-TSP	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Saora, Munda, Tharua, Kolha, Dharua, Shabar, Lodha
30	SUNDARGARH	297	Ullunda	Non-TSP	Gond, Kandha, Kolha, Saora, Mirdhas, Munda
		298	Balisankara	TSP	Oraon, Kharia, Bhuyan, Gond, Kisan, Munda, Kavar, Korua, Kharwar, Parenga, Mahali, Jatapu, Kandha Gauda, Ghara, Koli Malhar
		299	Bargaon	TSP	Kharia, Kisan, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Gond
		300	Bisra	TSP	Oraon, Munda, Mundari, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kolha, Bhumij, Kisan, Mahali

	301	Bonaigarh	TSP	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Kolha, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Bhumij, Desua Bhumij, Mundari, Kharia
	302	Gurundia	TSP	Oraon, Munda, Kisan, Kharia, Bhuyan, Gond, Mundari, Kandha, Mahali, Bhumij, Kotia
	303	Hemgiri	TSP	Gond, Bhuyan, Kisan, Kharia, Oraon, Munda, Saora, Kawar, Kandha, Kolha, Kandha Gauda, Birhor
	304	Koira	TSP	Munda, Bhumia, Kolha, Oraon, Mundari, Kisan, Ho, Gond, Kharia
	305	Kuanrmunda	TSP	Oraon, Kharia, Munda, Kisan, Binjhia, Bhuyan, Gond, Mundari, Mahali, Bagata, Saora, Kandha Gauda
	306	Kutra	TSP	Kisan, Oraon, Kharia, Munda, Bhuyan, Gond, Binjhia, Bagata, Kharwar
	307	Lahunipada	TSP	Munda, Bhuyan, Kisan, Gond, Oraon, Kolha, Mundari, Kol, Bhumij, Ho, Mahali, Kharia, Binjhia
	308	Lathikota	TSP	Oraon, Munda, Kisan, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Santal, Mundari, Kharia, Kolha, Mahali, Kandha, Binjhia, Bhumia, Gond
	309	Lefripada	TSP	Bhuyan, Kharia, Oraon, Gond, Kisan, Munda, Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Saora, Mahali, Birhor, Chenchu
	310	Nuagaon	TSP	Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Binjhal, Bhuyan, Mundari, Bagata, Kisan
	311	Rajgangpur	TSP	Oraon, Kisan, Kharia, Munda, Bhuyan, Gond, Mahali, Korua, Kandha
	312	Subdega	TSP	Kharia, Oraon, Bhuyan, Kisan, Gond, Munda
	313	Sundargarh	TSP	Kisan, Bhuyan, Gond, Munda, Kharia, Oraon, Bhumij
	314	Tangarpali	TSP	Bhuyan, Kharia, Gond, Munda, Oraon, Kisan, Kandha, Kolha, Korua, Birhor

Data collected and compiled by the Statistical Cell of SC & ST Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Bhubaneswar.

Sources of data : Universal Bench Mark Survey conducted by SCSTRTI (1978-79)
: Census of India (1971), distribution of tribes, Police Station-wise

2.2 Distribution of Scheduled Tribes (ITDA/Non ITDA Block wise)

Table 2.2 : Distribution of Tribes, No. of Villages & No. of GPs according to ITDA / Non-ITDA Blocks in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of ITDA & Non-ITDA Blocks	Name of ITDA	Name of District	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	No. of Villages	No. of GPs
ITDA BLOCKS						
1	Nilagiri	Nilagiri	Balasore	Bhumij, Kolha, Bathudi, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Dharua, Omanatya, Munda, Bhuyan	158	25
2	Baliguda	Balliguda	Kandhamal	Kandha, Gond, Omanatya	256	14
3	Chakapada	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Kandha Gauda	171	12
4	Daringibadi	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha	294	25
5	G.Udayagiri	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Kandha Gauda	83	8
6	Kotagarh	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond,	146	15
7	Nuagaon	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Kandha Gauda	213	14
8	Raikia	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Saora	150	12
9	Tikabali	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Kandha Gauda, Omanatya	144	11
10	Tumudibandha	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Gond	222	11
11	Firingia	Phulubani	-do-	Kandha, Saora, Kandha Gauda, Gond	436	24
12	Khajuripada	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Kandha Gauda	249	14
13	Phulbani	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Korua, Kulis	225	11
14	Badasahi	Baripada	Mayurbhanj	Bhumij, Santal, Bathudi, Kolha, Bhuyan, Munda, Bhumia, Shabar, Lodha, Bhottada, Kora, Mahali, Saora, Kharia, Kol, Omanatya, Lodha, Kavar, Korua	224	30
15	Bangiriposi	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhumia, Mahali, Saora, Ho, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, mankirdia, Kavar	227	19
16	Baripada	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kharia, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Kolha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha	104	11
17	Betanati	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Kharia, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Munda, Paroja, Gond	227	24
18	Kuliana	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kolha, Munda, Kol, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Mahali	235	17
19	Moroda	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kolha, Lodha, Bhumia, Mahali, Kandha Gauda, Bathudi	169	20

20	Rasgobindpur	-do-	-do-	Santal, Oraon, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Rajuar, Bathudi, Kharia, Mahali, Saora, Kandha Gauda, Bhumia	177	16
21	Samakhunta	-do-	-do-	Munda, Bhumia, Santal, Bathudi, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Mundari, Lodha, Mahali, Kolha, Saora,	137	14
22	Saraskona	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Kolha, Kharia, Mahali, Munda, Bathudi, Bhumia	200	17
23	Suliapada	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kora, Lodha, Bagata	193	16
24	Jashipur	Karanjia	-do-	Kolha, Bathudi, Santal, Ho, Bhumij, Gond, Bhuyan, Kharia, Munda, Mahali, Mankidi, Mundari, Saora	229	20
25	Karanjia	-do-	-do-	Bathudi, Kolha, Santal, Gond, Ho, Sounti, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Kharia, Munda, Saora, Mahali, Mundari	156	15
26	Raruan	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Gond, Bathudi, Ho, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Santal, Kora, Baiga	110	12
27	Sukruli	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Gond, Sounti, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Bhumij	90	10
28	Thakurmunda	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Sounti, Ho, Santal, Bathudi, Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Bhumia, Mahali, Kharia	173	18
29	Bahalda	Rairangpur	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Mahali, Bhuyan, Munda, Mundari, Kharia, Kora	104	12
30	Bijatola	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Kharia, Mahali, Mundari, Rajuar, Bhuyan, Munda, Lodha, Kol	155	12
31	Bisoi	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Mundari, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Kharia, Mahali, Gond, Lodha, Munda, Shabar, Lodha	156	13
32	Jamada	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Bhumij, Ho, Munda, Mundari	79	10
33	Kusumi	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Ho, Bhumij, Kharia, Bhuyan, Munda, Mundari, Mahali, Lodha,	114	14
34	Rairangpur	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Munda, Mundari, Bhuyan, Kharia, Mahali, Kol, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Bathudi	119	9
35	Tiring	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kol Loharas, Ho, Bhumij, Oraon, Mundari, Munda, Bhuyan, Mahali	80	10
36	Gopabandhu-nagar	Kaptipada	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kolha, Bhuyan, Munda, Rajuar, Mundari, Saora, Gond	132	13

37	Kaptipada	-do-	-do-	Santal, Kolha, Bathudi, Ho, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Sounti, Gond, Kol, Kandha Gauda, Saora, Munda, Mahali, Bagata, Lodha, Shabar Lodha, Madia	155	26
38	Khunta	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Kolha, Mahali, Kharia, Munda, Rajuar, Shabar, Lodha, Mundari, Mankidi	132	14
39	Udala	-do-	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kolha, Lodha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kharia, Bhuyan, Mahali	89	12
40	Bandhugaon	Koraput	Koraput	Kandha, Paroja, Kondadora, Gadaba	153	13
41	Dasmanthpur	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Kandha, Gadaba, Pentia, Lodha, Korua, Bhottoda	179	16
42	Koraput	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Kandha, Gadaba, Lodha	93	14
43	Lamtaput	-do-	-do-	Gadaba, Paroja, Kandha, Kondadora	188	15
44	Laxmipur	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Kondadora, Saora	106	13
45	Nandapur	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Kotia, Kandha, Gadaba, Parenga, Kondadora, Saora, Shabar, Lodha	226	23
46	Narayanpatna	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Matya, Kondadora, Jatapu, Gadaba	127	9
47	Pattangi	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Gadaba, Kondadora, Kotia	106	14
48	Similiguda	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Kandha, Gadaba, Kotia, Matya, Kondadora	99	17
49	Boipariguda	Jeypore	-do-	Bhumia, Gadaba, Paroja, Kandha, Kondadora, Dharua, Bhottoda, Saora, Omanatya	305	20
50	Borigumma	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Bhottoda, Omanatya, Gadaba, Bhumia, Pentia, Kandha, Saora, Bhuyan, Holva, Munda, Chenchu	149	31
51	Jeypore	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Gadaba, Bhumia, Bhottoda, Omanatya, Pentia, Kandha, Holva, Saora	125	22
52	Kotpad	-do-	-do-	Bhottoda, Gadaba, Paroja, Omanatya, Dharua, Bhumia, Saora, Kandha, Pentia	104	17
53	Kundra	-do-	-do-	Bhumia, Paroja, Bhottoda, Knadha, Dharua, Gadaba, Omanatya, Pentia, Bhuyan, Saora, Holva	85	16
54	Bansapal	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	Bhuyan, Kolha, Juang, Munda, Sounti, Gond, Santal, Kora	164	21
55	Ghatagaon	-do-	-do-	Gond, Bathudi, Kolha, Munda, Juang, Santal, Saora, Bhuyan, Kandha, Oraon, Kharia, Bhumij, Madia, Kisan	142	27

56	Harichandanpur	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Santal, Juang, Gond, Bathudi, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Kora, Munda, Kisan, Bhumij, Kharia, Koli-Malhar, Matya, Madia	219	25
57	Keonjhar	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Sounti, Bhuyan, Santal, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Bathudi, Munda, Bhumij, Oraon, Mundari, Kora, Kol	225	25
58	Patna	-do-	-do-	Gond, Kolha, Sounti, Bathudi, Santal, Bhuyan, Saora, Bhumij, Oraon, Kora, Mundari, Matya, Baiga	153	20
59	Saharapada	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Bathudi, Sounti, Santal, Gond, Munda, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Paroja, Kharia, Saora, Madia	139	20
60	Telkoi	-do-	-do-	Gond, Kolha, Bhuyan, Juang, Saora, Santal, Bathudi, Munda, Kisan, Kora, Kandha, Ho, Koli, Malhar	149	22
61	Champua	Champua	-do-	Kolha, Sounti, Gond, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Bathudi, Santal, Oraon, Saora, Munda	150	22
62	Jhumpura	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Sounti, Bhumij, Santal, Gond, Munda, Ho, Oraon	153	22
63	Joda	-do-	-do-	Kolha, Bhuyan, Munda, Oraon, Santal, Bhumij, Sounti, Gond, Kora, Kharia, Saora, Kol Loharas,	120	19
64	Bonaigarh	Bonai	Sundargarh	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Kolha, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Bhumij, Desua Bhumij, Mundari, Kharia	118	13
65	Gurundia	-do-	-do-	Oraon, Munda, Kisan, Kharia, Bhuyan, Gond, Mundari, Kandha, Mahali, Bhumij, Kotia	146	13
66	Koira	-do-	-do-	Munda, Bhumia, Kolha, Oraon, Mundari, Kisan, Ho, Gond, Kharia	113	15
67	Lahunipada	-do-	-do-	Munda, Bhuyan, Kisan, Gond, Oraon, Kolha, Mundari, Kol, Bhumij, Ho, Mahali, Kharia, Binjhia	220	17
68	Bisra	Panposh	-do-	Oraon, Munda, Mundari, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kolha, Bhumij, Kisan, Mahali	71	14
69	Kuanmunda	-do-	-do-	Oraon, Kharia, Munda, Kisan, Binjhia, Bhuyan, Gond, Mundari, Mahali, Bagata, Saora, Kandha Gauda	108	20
70	Lathikota	-do-	-do-	Oraon, Munda, Kisan, Bhumij, Bhuyan, Santal, Mundari, Kharia, Kolha, Mahali, Kandha, Binjhia,	82	18
71	Nuagaon	-do-	-do-	Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Binjhal, Bhuyan, Mundari, Bagata, Kisan	120	20

72	Balisankara	Sundargarh	-do-	Oraon, Kharia, Bhuyan, Gond, Kisan, Munda, Kavar, Korua, Kharwar, Parenga, Mahali, Jatapu, Kandha Gouda, Ghara, Koli Malhar	101	19
73	Bargaon	-do-	-do-	Kharia, Kisan, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Gond	69	15
74	Hemgiri	-do-	-do-	Gond, Bhuyan, Kisan, Kharia, Oraon, Munda, Saora, Kavar, Kandha, Kolha, Kandha Gauda, Birhor	153	19
75	Kutra	-do-	-do-	Kisan, Oraon, Kharia, Munda, Bhuyan, Gond, Binjhia, Bagata, Kharwar	54	16
76	Lefripada	-do-	-do-	Bhuyan, Kharia, Oraon, Gond, Kisan, Munda, Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Saora, Mahali, Birhor, Chenchu	108	17
77	Rajgangpur	-do-	-do-	Oraon, Kisan, Kharia, Munda, Bhuyan, Gond, Mahali, Korua, Kandha	77	20
78	Subdega	-do-	-do-	Kharia, Oraon, Bhuyan, Kisan, Gond, Munda	63	14
79	Sundargarh	-do-	-do-	Kisan, Bhuyan, Gond, Munda, Kharia, Oraon, Bhumij	86	16
80	Tangarpali	-do-	-do-	Bhuyan, Kharia, Gond, Munda, Oraon, Kisan, Kandha, Kolha, Korua, Birhor	80	13
81	Lanjigarh	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi	Kandha, Gond, Kondadora, Saora, Kora, Munda	483	26
82	Th. Rampur	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Gond, Kondadora, Saora, Parenga, Kora, Munda	298	24
83	Chandahandi	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur	Gond, Bhottada, Bhunjia, Kandha, Baiga, Banjara, Paroja, Saora	89	14
84	Dabugaon	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Paroja, Kadha, Saora, Gond, Kandha Gauda, Banjara	70	12
85	Jharigaon	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Gond, Bhunjia, Banjara, Saora, Holva, Munda	112	23
86	Kosagumuda	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Gond, Holva, Bagata, Saora, Tharua, Banjara, Gadaba, Dharua	121	26
87	Nandahandi	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Paroja, Omatya, Saora, Kandha, Gadaba, Shabar, Lodha, Bhumia	52	11
88	Nawarangpur	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Saora, Gadaba, Gond, Holva, Banjara, Kandha Gauda	55	13
89	Papadahandi	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Paroja, Kandha, Saora, Omatya, Gadaba, Gond, Holva, Banjara, Kandha Gauda	89	23

90	Raighar	-do-	-do-	Gond, Holva, Kandha, Paroja, Bhottada, Banjara, Gadaba, Saora	117	26
91	Tentulikhunti	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Bhottada, Kandha, Saora, Omanatya, Gadaba, Korua	84	15
92	Umerkote	-do-	-do-	Bhottada, Gond, Paroja, Kandha, Banjara, Saora, Holva	107	26
93	Kalimela	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Koya, Kondadora, Paroja, Gadaba, Kandha, Kotia, Bhuyan, Banjara, Parenga	146	23
94	Khairput	-do-	-do-	Bondo, Bhumia, Gadaba, Kandha, Paroja, Didayi, Matya, Saora	130	11
95	Korkunda	-do-	-do-	Koya, Paroja, Gadaba, Holva, Dharua, Bhumia, Kora, Kotia, Kandha, Kondadora, Didayi, Bondo, Matya, Dal, Bhottoda	188	12
96	Kudumulgumma	-do-	-do-	Paroja, Kandha, Bhumia, Didayi, Gadaba, Kondadora, Kotia, Saora, Gandia, Dharua, Matya, Shabar Lodha, Kandha Gouda, Bhotada, Parenga	271	18
97	Malkangiri	-do-	-do-	Koya, Bhumia, Paroja, Matya, Gadaba, Kandha, Bondo, Kotia, Banjara, Bhuyan, Kondadora, Bhottoda	87	19
98	Mathili	-do-	-do-	Bhumia, Koya, Dharua, Holva, Gandia, Paroja, Gadaba, Matya, Kandha, Kotia, Bhuyan, Bhunjia, Banjara, Kondadora, Bhottada	149	20
99	Podia	-do-	-do-	Koya, Kandha, Paroja, Kandha Gauda	85	8
100	Bissam Cuttack	Gunupur	Rayagada	Kandha, Kharia, Matya, Kondadora, Saora,	308	21
101	Chandrapur	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar Lodha	219	8
102	Gudari	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Jatapu, Paroja	159	9
103	Gunupur	-do-	-do-	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora, Jatapu	129	19
104	Muniguda	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Kharia, Saora, Paroja, Munda	416	17
105	Padmapur	-do-	-do-	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Jatapu, Paroja	125	13
106	Ramnaguda	-do-	-do-	Saora, Kandha, Jatapu, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora	119	12
107	K.Singpur	Rayagada	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Kondadora, Matya, Jatapu	254	14
108	Kashipur	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Parenga, Kora	449	24
109	Kolnara	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Paroja, Saora, Ho, Jatapu, Shabar, Lodha, Gadaba	199	17

110	Rayagada	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Jatapu, Paroja, Kondadora, Binjhal, Gadaba, Koya, Munda	294	28
111	Gumma	Parala-khemundi	Gajapati	Saora, Tharua, Jatapu, Kandha, Lodha	220	20
112	Mohana	-do-	-do-	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha	498	39
113	Nuagarh	-do-	-do-	Saora, Kandha	188	19
114	R. Udayagiri	-do-	-do-	Saora, Kandha, Shabar Lodha	247	17
115	Rayagada	-do-	-do-	Saora, Kandha, Sounti	222	21
116	Bamra (Govindpur)	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Kharia, Oraon, Bhumia, Kandha, Bagata	136	17
117	Jamankira	-do-	-do-	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Kandha, Oraon, Bhuyan, Kharia, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Koli Malhar	247	21
118	Kuchinda	-do-	-do-	Kisan, Gond, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Kharia, Saora, Kandha, Kol, Kandha Gauda	133	17
119	Teleibani	Teleibani	Deogarh	Kisan, Bhuyan, Gond, Munda, Kolha, Oraon, Kharia, Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Saora	246	20
NON-ITDA BLOCKS						
120	Anugul		Anugul	Kandha, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Matya, Gond, Kolha, Bhumia, Munda, Saora, Kisan	238	34
121	Athamallik		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Munda, Kolha, Kora, Mirdha, Kisan.	337	24
122	Banarpal		-do-	Kandha, Kharia, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Matya.	157	35
123	Chhendipada		-do-	Kandha, Kisan, Gond, Kora, Shabar, Lodha, Kharia	190	34
124	Kaniha		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Kisan, Kandha, Gond	233	27
125	Kishorenagar		-do-	Gond, Mirdhas, Kandha, Munda, Kisan, Saora, Matya.	251	23
126	Pallahara		-do-	Kandha, Bhuyan, Gond, Ho, Kisan, Shabar, Lodha, Jhara, Munda	290	27
127	Talcher		-do-	Kandha, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Matya, Gond, Kolha, Bhumia, Munda, Saora, Kisan	181	21
128	Agalpur		Bolangir	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Kolha, Mirdhas, Kulis, Munda	107	20
129	Bangamunda		-do-	Kandha, Dal, Saora, Gond, Binjhal, Munda, Shabar, Lodha	133	26
130	Belpara		-do-	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Saora, Binjhal, Mirdha, Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Bhumij, Munda	120	24

131	Bolangir		Bolangir	Gond, Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Munda, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kolha, Dharua	125	25
132	Deogaon		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kol Loharas, Munda, Dharua	129	26
133	Khaparakhhol		-do-	Gond, Binjhal, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Saora, Dal, Kandha Gauda, Kharia, Korua, Dharua, Munda, Mirdhas	133	21
134	Loisinga		-do-	Gond, Saora, Binjhal, Kandha, Mirdhas, Shabar, Lodha, Kulis, Munda	108	20
135	Muribahal		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Mirdhas	161	22
136	Patnagarh		-do-	Gond, Binjhal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Mirdhas, Dal, Kulis, Munda, Kotia, Kolha, Dharua	164	30
137	Puintala		-do-	Gond, Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Munda	136	25
138	Saintala		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Dal, Koli, Malhar, Mirdhas, Binjhal, Bhuyan, Dharua, Munda, Kolha	142	22
139	Tentulikhunti (Gudvela)		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kol Loharas, Munda, Dharua	94	13
140	Titilagarh		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Kol Loharas, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Mirdhas	133	24
141	Tureikela		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Dal, Shabar, Lodha, Kol Loharas, Binjhal, Munda, Saora, Kawar	104	19
142	Bahanaga		Balasore	Kolha, Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Munda	174	24
143	Balasore		-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Dal, Shabar, Lodha, Rajuar, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Bagata, Dharua, Mundari	284	37
144	Baliapal		-do-	Santal, Bhumij	239	28
145	Basta		-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Oraon	281	31
146	Bhograi		-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha	340	50
147	Jaleswar		-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Bathudi, Kharia	257	35
148	Khaira		-do-	Kolha, Santal, Saunti, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Kharia, Bhumij, Matya	368	37
149	Oupada		-do-	Bhumij, Kolha, Bathudi, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Tharua, Kharia, Bhuyan, Munda, Kora, Lodha, Oraon	162	11

150	Remuna		Balasore	Bhumij, Kolha, Santal, Dharua, Munda, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Bathudi	285	36
151	Simulia		-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Munda	154	22
152	Soro		-do-	Kolha, Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Munda	170	24
153	Ambabhana		Baragarh	Saora, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Kharia, Mirdhas, Kandha, Bhuyan, Kisan, Munda	109	15
154	Atabira		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Mirdhas, Munda, Binjhal, Kandha, Kharia, Mahali	81	24
155	Baragarh		-do-	Saora, Binjhal, Gond, Kandha, Ghara, Mirdhas, Kulis, Munda	62	27
156	Barapali		-do-	Saora, Gond, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Kulis, Kandha, Kharia, Oraon, Kisan	74	23
157	Bejepur		-do-	Saora, Binjhal, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Kulis	110	24
158	Bhatili		-do-	Saora, Binjhal, Gond, Mirdhas, Kandha, Kharia, Ghara, Bhuyan	84	16
159	Bheden		-do-	Saora, Gond, Kulis, Mirdhas, Binjhal, Korua, Kandha, Bhuyan, Kisan	98	21
160	Gaisilet		-do-	Binjhal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Gond, Kulis, Mirdhas, Korua	103	19
161	Jharbandha		-do-	Binjhal, Gond, Saora, Banjara, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Mahali, Mirdhas, Kandha Gauda	83	14
162	Paikmal		-do-	Binjhal, Saora, Gond, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Mirdhas, Kharia, Kol Loharas, Kolha	128	22
163	Padmapur (Raj Borasambar)		-do-	Binjhal, Saora, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Shabar, Lodha, Dharua	150	22
164	Sohela		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Kharia	129	27
165	Basudebpur		Bhadrak	Matya, Bhumij, Santal	182	36
166	Bhadrak			Munda, Santal, Bhumij, Kolha, Gond, Saora, Shabar, Lodha	150	36
167	Bhandaripokhari		-do-	Munda, Santal, Shabar, Lodha	175	23
168	Bont		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Santal, Kolha	206	25
169	Chandabali		-do-	Santal, Munda, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha	292	36
170	Dhamnagar		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Munda	153	31
171	Tihidi		-do-	Santal	159	31
172	Boudh Sadar		Boudh	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Kol, Shabar, Lodha	416	23

173	Harbhanga		Boudh	Kandha, Kharia, Kandha Gauda, Kol, Kulis, Pentia, Munda, Kora	362	22
174	Kantamal		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Mirdhas, Shabar, Lodha, Binjhal	409	24
175	Athagarh		Cuttack	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda, Juang, Santal, Matya	201	34
176	Banki		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Lodha	110	20
177	Baramba		-do-	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Lodha	138	38
178	Baranga		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Munda, Bhumij	78	16
179	Cuttacksadar		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Munda, Bhumij	118	23
180	Dompara		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Lodha	49	17
181	Kantapada		-do-	Kolha, Munda	89	14
182	Mahanga		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda	195	37
183	Narasinghpur		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Kolha, Munda, Matya, Lodha	248	37
184	Niali		-do-	-	130	23
185	Nischintakoili		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Gond, Ho, Kandha, Santal	221	41
186	Salepur		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Gond, Ho, Kandha, Santal	163	35
187	Tangi Chowdwar		-do-	Saora, Munda, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Kolha, Kharia, Bhumij, Kandha	178	24
188	Tigiria		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kandha	50	14
189	Barkote		Deogarh	Kisan, Gond, Bhuyan, Munda, Oraon, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Kharia, Ho, Kol Loharas	297	24
190	Riamal		-do-	Gond, Kisan, Kandha, Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhuyan	335	26
191	Bhuban		Dhenkanal	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhumij, Juang, Munda, Santal, Matya	135	18
192	Dhenkanal Sadar		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Juang, Saora, Kandha, Munda	164	30
193	Gondia		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Matya, Kolha, Juang	195	29
194	Hindol		-do-	Kandha, Matya, Kharia	185	35
195	Kamakshya-nagar		-do-	Juang, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Bhumij, Kolha, Santal, Munda, Kandha, Kharia, Matya	152	22

196	Kankadahada		Dhenkanal	Juang, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Gond, Munda, Kandha, Kisan, Santal, Kharia, Bhumij, Matya	130	21
197	Odapada		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Saora, Kandha, Kharia	150	28
198	Parjang		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Gond, Gandia, Kisan, Saora, Matya, Kandha, Juang, Munda, Santal, Kwar	98	29
199	Kashinagar		Gajapati	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kandha, Kondadora, Jatapu, Bhuyan, Sounti	103	12
200	Paralakhemundi (Gosani)		-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kandha, Kondadora, Jatapu, Bhuyan, Sounti	136	21
201	Aska		Ganjam	Kandha, Saora, Munda, Koli, Malhar, Shabar, Lodha,	110	27
202	Belguntha		-do-	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Koli, Malhar, Saora, Gond	91	18
203	Bhanjanagar		-do-	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Koli, Malhar, Gond, Matya	145	22
204	Buguda		-do-	Kandha, Bhuyan	98	21
205	Chhatrapur		-do-	Santal, Kandha	80	18
206	Chikiti		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora	137	17
207	Dharakote		-do-	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Saora,	204	18
208	Digapahandi		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha	236	25
209	Ganjam		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Sounti, Madia	110	15
210	Hinjilikatu		-do-	Kandha	52	21
211	Jagannathprasad		-do-	Kandha, Kharia, Kandha Gauda, Shabar, Lodha, Omanatya	149	25
212	Kabisuryanagar		-do-	Kandha	74	21
213	Khalikote		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Sounti, Madia	218	29
214	Kodala (Beguniapada)		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha, Madia	182	23
215	Kukudakhandi		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kondadora	99	22
216	Patrapur		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Gadaba	356	23
217	Polsara		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha, Matya	137	26

218	Purusottampur	-do-	Kandha	96	26
219	Rangailunda	-do-	Kandha, Matya, Kondadora, Saora	83	32
220	Sanakhemundi	-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha	163	26
221	Seragada	-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha.	111	22
222	Soroda	-do-	Kandha, Saora, Shabar, Lodha	281	26
223	Ballikuda	Jagatsinghpur	Bhumij	237	30
224	Biridi	-do-	Shabar Lodha, Santal, Munda	81	21
225	Ersama	-do-	Santal, Shabar, Lodha	210	25
226	Jagatsingpur	-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Munda	167	30
227	Kujang	-do-	-	174	28
228	Nuagaon	-do-	Bhumij	90	16
229	Ragunathpur	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Munda, Saora	87	19
230	Tirtol	-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Munda	249	29
231	Badachana	Jajpur	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda, Kandha, Santal, Kolha, Bathudi, Bhumij, Matya, Kharia, Gond	260	43
232	Bari	-do-	Shabar, Lodha	109	29
233	Binjharpur	-do-	Shabar, Lodha	114	29
234	Dasarathpur	-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Saora	156	35
235	Dhangadi	-do-	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gauda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti	115	23
236	Dharmasala	-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kolha, Munda, Santal	318	45
237	Jajpur	-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Saora	190	26
238	Korei	-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Kolha, Saora, Bhumij, Kharwar, Santal, Kharia	231	28
239	Rasulpur	-do-	Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Kolha, Munda, Santal	173	28
240	Sukinda	-do-	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gouda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti	125	25

241	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	Gond, Kisan, Oraon, Munda, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kandha, Kolha, Kol Loharas, Saora	72	17
242	Kirimira	-do-	Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Munda, Kharia, Saora, Oraon, Kandha	42	8
243	Kolabira	-do-	Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Munda, Kharia, Saora, Oraon, Kandha	47	9
244	Laikera	-do-	Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Munda, Kharia, Saora, Oraon, Kandha	45	11
245	Lakhanpur	-do-	Bhuyan, Saora, Gond, Kisan, Munda, Kandha, Oraon, Kol Loharas.	145	33
246	Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Munda	283	36
247	Dharamgarh	-do-	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Banjara, Munda	79	24
248	Golamunda	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Banjara, Munda, Dharua, Kavar	130	28
249	Jaipatna	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Paroja, Bhattoda, Banjara, Saora, Gadaba, Lodha, Kolha, Binjhal, Bhunjia	94	22
250	Junagarh	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda, Banjara, Matya, Ghara, Kol Loharas, Kora	171	34
251	Kalampur	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Paroja, Bhattoda, Banjara, Saora, Lodha	55	11
252	Karlamunda	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Munda, Paroja, Shabar, Lodha, Saora	62	12
253	Kesinga	-do-	Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Munda, Banjara, Kharia, Mirdhas, Dharua, Baiga, Kondadora, Binjhal, Kolha	106	26
254	Koksara	-do-	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha, Bhattoda, Banjara, Paroja, Holva, Saora, Bhunjia, Munda, Bhuyan	72	22
255	Madanpur	-do-	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Mirdhas, Munda, Paroja, Shabar, Lodha, Saora	249	19
256	Rampur Narala		Kandha, Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Munda	173	26

257	Aul		Kendrapara	Santal, Bhuyan	132	34
258	Derabisi		-do-	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Matya	181	26
259	Garadpur		-do-	Santal	138	18
260	Kendrapara		-do-	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Matya	139	27
261	Mahakalpada		-do-	Santal, Bhumij, Shabar, Lodha, Bagata, Sounti, Bhuyan, Madia, Munda	223	31
262	Marshaghai		-do-	Santal	109	24
263	Pattamundai		-do-	Munda	148	31
264	Rajkanika		-do-	Santal, Bhuyan, Shabar, Lodha	168	29
265	Rajnagar			Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Bhuyan	309	29
266	Anandpur		Keonjhora	Bathudi, Kolha, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Bhuyan, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Sounti, Ho, Kharwar, Rajuar, Kol, Kisan, Matya	127	18
267	Ghasipura		-do-	Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhumij, Saora, Munda, Gond, Kharwar, Sounti, Ho, Bathudi, Kol Loharas, Matya	164	25
268	Hatadihi		-do-	Bathudi, Santal, Kolha, Sounti, Munda, Ho, Gond, Kharwar, Matya, Bhumij, Kandha Gauda, Shabar, Lodha	223	31
269	Balianta		Khurda	Kandha, Saora, Munda	97	16
270	Balipatna			-	88	17
271	Banapur		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha	258	17
272	Begunia		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Matya, Munda, Bhuyan	173	21
273	Bhubaneswar		-do-	Saora, Munda, Shabar, Lodha, Santal, Kandha, Kolha	121	20
274	Bologarh		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha	235	19
275	Chilika		-do-	Kandha, Saora, Sounti, Shabar, Lodha	138	17
276	Jatni		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kawar, Santal, Munda	113	15
277	Khurda		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha	133	22
278	Tangi		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Kandha	210	26

279	Boden		Nuapada	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Kandha, Bhunjia, Munda, Saora, Bhuyan, Kavar, Dharua, Binjhal, Banjara	88	15
280	Khariar		-do-	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Dal, Kandha, Bhunjia, Munda, Saora, Bhuyan, Kavar, Dharua, Kol, Binjhal, Banjara, Paroja	116	26
281	Komna		-do-	Gond, Shabar, Lodha, Bhunjia, Dal, Mirdhas, Banjara, Binjhal, Munda, Kavar, Bhuyan, Dharua, Mankidi	168	32
282	Nuapada		-do-	Gond, Binjhal, Shabar, Lodha, Saora, Bhunjia, Banjara, Kandha, Mirdhas, Munda, Kharia, Bhuyan	169	31
283	Sinapalli		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Bhunjia, Banjara, Kavar, Munda, Bhottada, Bhuyan, Saora, Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Kol	126	27
284	Bhapur		Nayagarh	Saora, Shabar, Lodha	119	20
285	Dasapalla			Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Koya, Kolha, Saora, Koli Malhar, Gond, Matya, Bhuyan	416	20
286	Gania		-do-	Kandha, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kandha Gauda, Koli Malhar, Munda, Gond	114	8
287	Khandapada		-do-	Kandha, Desua Bhumij, Gond, Saora	196	22
288	Nayagarh		-do-	Kandha, Saora	148	29
289	Nuagaon		-do-	Kandha, Kandha Gouda, Kharia	235	22
290	Odagaon		-do-	Kandha, Kandha Gouda, Saora	220	36
291	Ranpur		-do-	Saora, Kandha, Shabar, Lodha, Bhuyan, Kandha Gauda	251	37
292	Astarang		Puri	Shabar, Lodha	103	15
293	Brahmagiri		-do-	Saora	167	25
294	Delang		-do-	Shabar Lodha, Saora	135	21
295	Gop		-do-	-	224	31
296	Kakatpur		-do-	Shabar, Lodha	114	16
297	Kanasa		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha	138	28
298	Krusna Prasad		-do-	Shabar, Lodha	127	21
299	Nimapada		-do-	Shabar, Lodha	241	32
300	Pipili		-do-	Shabar, Lodha	208	25
301	Sadar		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha,	156	30
302	Satyabadi		-do-	Saora, Shabar, Lodha	96	24

303	Dhankouda		Sambalpur	Munda, Saora, Oraon, Gond, Kandha, Mirdhas, Kisan, Bhuyan, Kolha, Korua, Mahali, Kulis	89	9
304	Jujumura		-do-	Gond, Saora, Mirdhas, Munda, Kandha, Kharia, Kisan, Oraon, Korua, Bhuyan, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha	125	18
305	Maneswar		-do-	Gond, Saora, Mirdhas, Kandha, Kharia, Oraon, Bhuyan, Kolha, Kisan, Mahali, Kulis	105	12
306	Naktideul		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Kisan, Munda, Oraon, Kandha Gauda, Kavar, Shabar, Lodha, Mahali, Kharia, Kol, Loharas, Kolha, Saora, Mirdhas	201	14
307	Rairakhol		-do-	Gond, Mirdhas, Kandha, Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Korua, Kisan, Shabar, Lodha	214	14
308	Rengali		-do-	Gond, Saora, Bhuyan, Kharia, Kavar, Mirdhas, Banjara, Kisan, Munda, Kol, Lohara	66	16
309	Binika		Sonepur	Saora, Gond, Binjhal, Koli Malhar, Mirdhas, Kandha, Kolha, Munda, Shabar, Lodha	99	16
310	Biramahajpur		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Kolha, Saora, Mirdhas, Munda, Binjhal, Shabar, Lodha	182	15
311	Dunguripali		-do-	Binjhal, Saora, Gond, Kandha, Koli Malhar, Mirdhas, Kharia, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Munda	112	26
312	Sonepur		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Saora, Kulis, Kolha, Binjhal, Santal, Munda, Koli Malhar, Shabar, Lodha	159	14
313	Tarabha		-do-	Kandha, Gond, Binjhal, Saora, Munda, Tharua, Kolha, Dharua, Shabar, Lodha	184	21
314	Ullunda		-do-	Gond, Kandha, Kolha, Saora, Mirdhas, Munda	227	17

CHAPTER - 3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



*T*his chapter gives a detailed account of the demographic profile of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha from 1961 to 2011. This includes district wise, sex wise, sector wise (rural and urban) Scheduled Tribe population of Odisha from 1961 to 2011. In this chapter, block wise and community wise ST population in Odisha and their growth rates, sex ratio and literacy rates have also been highlighted with a view to provide overall picture about the STs in Odisha for effective planning and programme implementation. The demographic figures incorporated and used in this book and chapter are primarily based on the Census figures of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ODISHA (1961 - 2011)

Table 3.1 : Districtwise Scheduled Tribe Population (1961-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	YEAR					
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	69580	79557	93438	112293	132994	179603
2	Bolangir	194989	219496	243289	271511	275822	347164
3	Balasore	89676	120807	139727	179289	228454	275678
4	Bargarh	152790	171438	202277	236072	260691	281135
5	Bhadrak	6331	8385	14426	18703	25141	30428
6	Boudh	27055	32027	39220	41022	46557	55364
7	Cuttack	36778	43682	56586	68858	83591	93745
8	Deogarh	38967	54350	64499	78032	92103	110400
9	Dhenkanal	73904	82441	100622	120226	136501	162056
10	Gajapati	138941	167235	192844	217725	263476	313714
11	Ganjam	49060	61710	60190	79120	90919	118928
12	Jagatsinghpur	1471	759	4433	6232	8640	7862
13	Jajpur	46387	63279	79332	102546	125989	151432
14	Jharsuguda	105841	92531	116526	142418	159757	176758
15	Kalahandi	238536	222473	277665	326648	382573	449456
16	Kandhamal (Phulbani)	187012	218578	240056	281386	336809	392820
17	Kendrapara	1227	3026	4357	4552	6822	9484
18	Keonjhar	350389	448675	499567	595184	695141	818878
19	Khurda	34062	44901	55672	77242	97186	115051
20	Koraput	402376	400747	469102	521849	585830	697583
21	Malakangiri	108815	153510	192034	246214	289538	354614
22	Mayurbhanj	729764	839835	912320	1090626	1258459	1479576
23	Nuapara	96599	118068	141206	168777	184221	206327
24	Nowrangapur	182796	287245	359390	467919	564480	681173
25	Nayagarh	32040	40220	42846	46624	50836	58691
26	Puri	1372	1470	2309	3481	4482	6129
27	Rayagada	218356	309729	351024	400097	463418	541905
28	Sambalpur	141807	200727	237253	283801	322770	355261
29	Sonepur	25927	29635	37092	45286	52978	57192
30	Sundergarh	440910	550401	685765	798481	918903	1062349
	Odisha	4223757	5071937	5915067	7032214	8145081	9590756

Source: 1961, 1971 & 1981 data derived from Tahasilwise/Police Station wise data from the Census Publications, 1991 data from publication of P.R. Dptt, Odisha

Table 3.2 : Districtwise, Sexwise & Sectorwise ST Population in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total / Urban / Rural	Population											
			1961			1971			1981			1991		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Balasore	T	96007	47530	48477	129192	65264	63928	154153	77794	76359	197992	100609	97383
		U	4084	2381	1703	5551	2879	2672	9647	4974	4673	16103	8424	7679
		R	91923	45149	46774	123641	62385	61256	144506	72820	71686	181889	92185	89704
2	Bolangir	T	220916	109087	111829	249131	123504	125627	280381	138497	141884	316797	157971	158826
		U	2270	1182	1088	4298	2152	2146	6549	3284	3265	8399	4298	4101
		R	218646	107905	110741	244833	121352	123481	273832	135213	138619	308398	153973	154725
3	Cuttack	T	85863	43481	42382	110746	56111	54635	144708	73262	71446	182188	93219	88969
		U	1437	836	601	3820	2051	1769	9304	4927	4377	14199	7776	6423
		R	84426	42645	41781	106926	54060	52866	135404	68335	67069	167989	85443	82546
4	Dhenkanal	T	143484	71406	72078	166998	83736	83262	194060	97533	96527	232519	118163	114356
		U	1539	709	830	762	432	330	7956	4117	3839	11357	6071	5286
		R	141945	70697	71248	166236	83304	82932	186104	93416	92688	221162	112092	109070
5	Ganjam	T	188001	92319	95682	228945	112507	116438	253034	123955	129079	296845	145761	151084
		U	883	668	215	1057	608	449	2259	1295	964	3285	1944	1341
		R	187118	91651	95467	227888	111899	115989	250775	122660	128115	293560	143817	149743
6	Kalahandi	T	335134	164561	170573	340541	168239	172302	418871	206069	212802	495425	244461	250964
		U	2223	1103	1120	4302	2153	2149	6464	3211	3253	6935	3512	3423
		R	332911	163458	169453	336239	166086	170153	412407	202858	209549	488490	240949	247541

7	Keonjhar	T	350389	174156	176233	448675	223897	224778	499567	248276	251291	595184	297951	297233
		U	10985	5652	5333	20594	10583	10011	33893	17213	16880	40551	21095	19456
		R	339404	168504	170900	428081	213314	214767	465674	231063	234611	554633	276856	277777
8	Koraput	T	912343	455972	456371	1151231	576125	575106	1371550	680084	691466	1636079	811892	824187
		U	11088	5798	5290	28050	14019	14031	44104	21948	22156	48804	24183	24621
		R	901255	450174	451081	1123181	562106	561075	1327446	658136	669310	1587275	787709	799566
9	Mayurbhanj	T	729764	361924	367840	839835	419118	420717	912320	453897	458423	1090626	546349	544277
		U	2690	1576	1114	3623	1925	1698	16858	8960	7898	21314	11133	10181
		R	727074	360348	366726	836212	417193	419019	895462	444937	450525	1069312	535216	534096
10	Kandhamal	T	214067	104297	109770	250605	122802	124803	279276	136999	142277	322408	159310	163098
		U	14	10	4	1533	860	673	3627	1978	1649	4671	2464	2207
		R	214053	104287	109766	249072	121942	127130	275649	135021	140628	317737	156846	160891
11	Puri	T	67474	32976	34498	86591	42842	43749	100827	50679	50148	127347	65193	62154
		U	1578	886	692	2651	1585	1066	8660	4974	3686	19416	10986	8430
		R	65896	32090	33806	83940	41257	42683	92167	45705	46462	120931	54207	53724
12	Sambalpur	T	439405	216986	222419	519046	258018	261028	620555	309922	310633	740323	371885	368438
		U	11012	5351	5661	25887	13158	12729	44243	22675	21568	60393	31040	29353
		R	428393	211635	216758	493159	244860	248299	576312	287247	289065	679930	340845	339085
13	Sundergarh	T	440910	220058	220852	550401	274500	275901	685765	342896	342869	798481	400127	398354
		U	37748	18848	18900	45227	22835	22392	79127	40533	38594	106281	54523	51758
		R	403162	201210	201952	505174	251665	253509	606638	302363	304275	692200	345604	346596
	TOTAL	T	4223757	2094753	2129004	5071937	2526663	2545274	5915067	2939863	2975204	7032214	3512891	3519323
		U	87551	45000	42551	147355	75240	72115	272691	140089	132602	361708	187449	174259
		R	4136206	2049753	2086453	4924582	2451423	2473159	5642376	2799774	2842602	6670506	3325442	3345064

Table - 3.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population 2001			Population 2011		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	T	132994	67386	65608	179603	89980	89623
		U	13295	7050	6245	17555	8991	8564
		R	119699	60336	59363	162048	80989	81059
2	Bolangir	T	275822	137442	138380	347164	172489	174675
		U	8313	4251	4062	12492	6275	6217
		R	267509	133191	134318	334672	166214	168458
3	Balasore	T	228454	116193	112261	275678	137748	137930
		U	19231	9941	9290	20580	10377	10203
		R	209223	106252	102971	255098	127371	127727
4	Bargarh	T	260691	131145	129546	281135	140542	140593
		U	6747	3443	3304	10139	4956	5183
		R	253944	127702	126242	270996	135586	135410
5	Bhadrak	T	25141	12839	12302	30428	15361	15067
		U	2502	1409	1093	6081	3026	3055
		R	22639	11430	11209	24347	12335	12012
6	Boudh	T	46557	23276	23281	55364	27362	28002
		U	378	202	176	497	270	227
		R	46179	23074	23105	54867	27092	27775
7	Cuttack	T	83591	42800	40791	93745	47437	46308
		U	7673	4284	3389	12087	6208	5879
		R	75918	38516	37402	81658	41229	40429
8	Deogarh	T	92103	45961	46142	110400	55126	55274
		U	4499	2270	2229	5444	2802	2642
		R	87604	43691	43913	104956	52324	52632
9	Dhenkanal	T	136501	69356	67145	162056	80878	81178
		U	5088	2653	2435	5385	2674	2711
		R	131413	66703	64710	156671	78204	78467
10	Gajapati	T	263476	128679	134797	313714	151902	161812
		U	1570	900	670	4847	2395	2452
		R	261906	127779	134127	308867	149507	159360
11	Ganjam	T	90919	45843	45076	118928	59172	59756
		U	3608	1958	1650	6590	3471	3119
		R	87311	43885	43426	112338	55701	56637

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population 2001			Population 2011		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Jagatsinghpur	T	8640	4605	4035	7862	4226	3636
		U	3428	1841	1587	3338	1777	1561
		R	5212	2764	2448	4524	2449	2075
13	Jajpur	T	125989	64198	61791	151432	76048	75384
		U	4767	2451	2316	12223	6072	6151
		R	121222	61747	59475	139209	69976	69233
14	Jharsuguda	T	159757	80760	78997	176758	88273	88485
		U	29990	15429	14561	36641	18322	18319
		R	129767	65331	64436	140117	69951	70166
15	Kalahandi	T	382573	188646	193927	449456	221171	228285
		U	6777	3439	3338	8681	4288	4393
		R	375796	185207	190589	440775	216883	223892
16	Kandhamal	T	336809	166283	170526	392820	190506	202314
		U	6272	3194	3078	12218	5764	6454
		R	330537	163089	167448	380602	184742	195860
17	Kendrapara	T	6822	3550	3272	9484	4748	4736
		U	778	397	381	622	324	298
		R	6044	3153	2891	8862	4424	4438
18	Keonjhar	T	695141	348666	346475	818878	405927	412951
		U	50182	25667	24515	58941	29672	29269
		R	644959	322999	321960	759937	376255	383682
19	Khurda	T	97186	50431	46755	115051	59094	55957
		U	32261	17508	14753	47253	25277	21976
		R	64925	32923	32002	67798	33817	33981
20	Koraput	T	585830	290306	295524	697583	337373	360210
		U	31276	15556	15720	34864	17243	17621
		R	554554	274750	279804	662719	320130	342589
21	Malakangiri	T	289538	143498	146040	354614	171717	182897
		U	5167	2661	2506	8149	4073	4076
		R	284371	140837	143534	346465	167644	178821

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population 2001			Population 2011		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Mayurbhanj	T	1258459	631149	627310	1479576	730487	749089
		U	27876	14476	13400	40574	20091	20483
		R	1230583	616673	613910	1439002	710396	728606
23	Nuapada	T	184221	90901	93320	206327	100469	105858
		U	2265	1131	1134	2206	1098	1108
		R	181956	89770	92186	204121	99371	104750
24	Nowarangapur	T	564480	282472	282008	681173	335028	346145
		U	6053	3104	2949	13117	6335	6782
		R	558427	279368	279059	668056	328693	339363
25	Nayagarh	T	50836	25778	25058	58691	29173	29518
		U	461	309	152	1160	642	518
		R	50375	25469	24906	57531	28531	29000
26	Puri	T	4482	2355	2127	6129	3240	2889
		U	420	258	162	1750	989	761
		R	4062	2097	1965	4379	2251	2128
27	Rayagada	T	463418	224908	238510	541905	259040	282865
		U	14001	6812	7189	19697	9581	10116
		R	449417	218096	231321	522208	249459	272749
28	Sambalpur	T	322770	161756	161014	355261	177565	177696
		U	29236	14904	14332	36848	18638	18210
		R	293534	146852	146682	318413	158927	159486
29	Sonepur	T	52978	26786	26192	57192	28794	28398
		U	1562	843	719	1936	999	937
		R	51416	25943	25473	55256	27795	27461
30	Sundergarh	T	918903	458815	460088	1062349	526856	535493
		U	121047	61032	60015	153874	76580	77294
		R	797856	397783	400073	908475	450276	458199
	Total	T	8145081	4066783	4078298	9590756	4727732	4863024
		U	446723	229373	217350	595789	299210	296579
		R	7698358	3837410	4078298	8994967	4428522	4566445

Table 3.3 : Blockwise Scheduled Tribes Population in Orissa (1991-2011)

Dist. SI. No.	Name of the District	Block SI. No.	Name of the Block	Population								
				1991			2001			2011		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANGUL	1	Anugul	10799	5339	5460	11574	5847	5727	18001	9001	9000
		2	Athamallik	16909	8462	8447	17572	8801	8771	26452	13128	13324
		3	Banarpal	5292	2869	2423	9138	4796	4342	15345	7673	7672
		4	Chhendipada	9499	4829	4670	11035	5601	5434	17890	8955	8935
		5	Kaniha	8540	4484	4056	11747	5987	5760	12082	6200	5882
		6	Kishorenagar	15092	7582	7510	17017	8571	8446	21638	10656	10982
		7	Pallahara	36391	18242	18149	40991	20452	20539	50892	25566	25326
		8	Talcher	8460	4384	4076	10305	5396	4909	13211	6666	6545
2	BOLANGIR	9	Agalpur	9587	4829	4758	10990	5475	5515	12268	6232	6036
		10	Bangamunda	14113	7019	7094	15478	7649	7829	18726	9453	9273
		11	Belpara	28994	14320	14674	23972	11866	12106	44283	21935	22348
		12	Bolangir	17851	8987	8864	19464	9844	9620	21749	10913	10836
		13	Deogaon	16203	7982	8221	18019	8905	9114	19938	9712	10226
		14	Khaparakhol	28199	14100	14099	24173	12052	12121	32651	15942	16709
		15	Loisinga	14303	7162	7141	15960	8008	7952	17595	8676	8919
		16	Muribahal	22524	11163	11361	23284	11585	11699	27259	13534	13725
		17	Patnagarh	32291	16119	16172	30704	15243	15461	41113	20545	20568
		18	Puintala	5733	2915	2818	6171	3140	3031	7579	3833	3746
		19	Saintala	18352	9074	9278	20188	10044	10144	23913	11891	12022
		20	Tentulikhunti (Gudvela)	13779	6821	6958	15424	7744	7680	17805	8838	8967
		21	Titilagarh	18549	9171	9378	20634	10269	10365	24183	12146	12037
		22	Tureikela	24048	11969	12079	23249	11465	11784	28924	14220	14704
3	BALASORE	23	Bahanaga	2003	1000	1003	3160	1847	1313	3763	1919	1844
		24	Balasore	20814	10697	10117	26889	13809	13080	29525	14822	14703
		25	Baliapal	6900	3582	3318	9721	4942	4779	11258	5852	5406
		26	Basta	13388	6923	6465	17809	9119	8690	22718	11518	11200
		27	Bhograi	4896	2475	2421	6282	3236	3046	7193	3626	3567
		28	Jaleswar	26394	13400	12994	31625	16067	15558	39701	19931	19770
		29	Khaira	7079	3513	3566	8287	4183	4104	11502	5609	5893
		30	Nilagiri	50463	25510	24953	61902	31114	30788	74701	36839	37862
		31	Oupada	10311	5092	5219	12751	6381	6370	16556	8185	8371
		32	Remuna	17946	9077	8869	22249	11272	10977	26463	13175	13288
		33	Simulia	3605	1810	1795	4867	2436	2431	6354	3183	3171
		34	Soro	4741	2410	2331	6890	3529	3361	8758	4408	4350
4		35	Ambadhona	15447	7706	7741	16581	8245	8336	17168	8527	8641
		36	Atabira	30819	15568	15251	33022	16687	16335	33691	16954	16737

	BARGARH	37	Baragarh	17649	8965	8684	19376	9861	9515	19388	9759	9629
		38	Barapali	13112	6601	6511	14255	7248	7007	14906	7577	7329
		39	Bejepur	11585	5761	5824	12841	6483	6358	14064	7044	7020
		40	Bhatili	17835	8935	8900	19794	10039	9755	20915	10539	10376
		41	Bheden	15355	7695	7660	16110	8129	7981	16251	8139	8112
		42	Gaisilet	14102	7097	7005	15758	7984	7774	18013	8985	9028
		43	Jharbandha	17949	8908	9041	20607	10236	10371	23306	11480	11826
		44	Paikmal	32613	16089	16524	37553	18630	18923	41789	20800	20989
		45	Rajabarsambar	22141	11087	11054	23563	11869	11694	27505	13625	13880
		46	Sohela	22095	11047	11048	25027	12573	12454	26906	13494	13412
5	BHADRAK	47	Basudebpur	203	112	91	862	453	409	583	298	285
		48	Bhadrak	7316	3672	3644	9036	4549	4487	11750	5913	5837
		49	Bhandaripokhari	2305	1146	1159	2836	1426	1410	4134	2001	2133
		50	Bont	4283	2191	2092	6034	3027	3007	7932	4040	3892
		51	Chandabali	323	166	157	1595	799	796	885	442	443
		52	Dhamnagar	1427	696	731	1304	650	654	1077	555	522
		53	Tihidi	246	155	91	972	526	446	619	399	220
6	BOUDH	54	Boudh Sadar	11957	5991	5966	13877	6955	6922	16670	8263	8407
		55	Harbhanga	12265	6112	6153	14123	7025	7098	15947	7745	8202
		56	Kantamal	16591	8262	8329	18179	9094	9085	22250	11084	11166
7	CUTTACK	57	Athagarh	13987	7125	6862	16247	8263	7984	17946	9024	8922
		58	Banki	5008	2508	2500	5320	2688	2632	6218	2995	3223
		59	Baramba	6574	3314	3260	7405	3753	3652	8472	4285	4187
		60	Baranga	2545	1316	1229	4902	2451	2451	3391	1766	1625
		61	Cuttacksadar	2939	1632	1307	4420	2210	2210	2895	1474	1421
		62	Dompara	6429	3251	3178	6659	3441	3218	8031	4064	3967
		63	Kantapada	308	148	160	1188	575	613	393	188	205
		64	Mahanga	571	302	269	728	390	338	860	445	415
		65	Narasinghpur	4505	2295	2210	5193	2648	2545	7560	3844	3716
		66	Niali	286	141	145	389	199	190	450	228	222
		67	Nischintakoili	86	49	37	932	492	440	722	373	349
		68	Salepur	2000	1028	972	4003	1994	2009	3486	1765	1721
		69	T.Chowdwar	13045	6665	6380	16153	8226	7927	20088	10180	9908
		70	Tigiria	2901	1423	1478	3001	1546	1455	2562	1302	1260
8	DEOGARH	71	Barkote	25919	12927	12992	29921	14846	15075	34356	17217	17139
		72	Riamal	17326	8803	8523	21454	10759	10695	27486	13743	13743
		73	Teleibani	30964	15374	15590	36229	18086	18143	43114	21364	21750
9	DHENKANAL	74	Bhuban	7360	3818	3542	8039	4094	3945	10386	5237	5149
		75	Dhenkanal Sadar	17437	8926	8511	18161	9232	8929	20143	9991	10152
		76	Gondia	23855	12115	11740	26893	13652	13241	25275	12662	12613
		77	Hindol	7334	3706	3628	8141	4141	4000	12515	6221	6294
		78	Kamakshyanagar	13709	6893	6816	15740	8047	7693	18400	9170	9230

		79	Kankadahada	30391	15501	14890	36457	18386	18071	46927	23216	23711
		80	Odapada	7538	3810	3728	8485	4307	4178	11672	5963	5709
		81	Parjang	8304	4270	4034	9497	4844	4653	12084	6144	5940
10	GAJAPATI	82	Gumma	39426	18596	20830	48545	23223	25322	60332	29206	31126
		83	Kashinagar	13802	6771	7031	15861	7798	8063	18396	9040	9356
		84	Mohana	52892	25909	26983	65244	32139	33105	78251	37810	40441
		85	Nuagarh	28796	13860	14936	35965	17453	18512	42145	20427	21718
		86	Parala-khemundi	7760	3887	3873	8556	4266	4290	10926	5442	5484
		87	R. Udayagiri	30268	15095	15173	37288	18628	18660	44558	21673	22885
		88	Raigada	43928	21222	22706	50447	24272	26175	57326	27391	29935
11	GANJAM	89	Aska	809	421	388	949	464	485	952	456	496
		90	Belguntha	523	263	260	678	329	349	663	338	325
		91	Bhanjanagar	6697	3395	3302	7805	3968	3837	12328	6164	6164
		92	Buguda	1725	882	843	1983	1016	967	2095	1033	1062
		93	Chhatrapur	329	170	159	518	263	255	518	264	254
		94	Chikiti	1904	947	957	2596	1288	1308	3246	1568	1678
		95	Dharakote	5927	2943	2984	6682	3310	3372	8845	4335	4510
		96	Digapahandi	7854	3962	3892	8793	4446	4347	9852	4858	4994
		97	Ganjam	65	51	14	507	306	201	452	269	183
		98	Hinjilikatu	244	122	122	451	237	214	91	43	48
		99	Jagannath-prasad	5691	2951	2740	5795	3037	2758	7148	3585	3563
		100	Kabisuryanagar	312	151	161	355	160	195	366	178	188
		101	Khalikote	4776	2314	2462	5010	2476	2534	6090	2883	3207
		102	Kodala (Beguniapada)	2585	1305	1280	2793	1392	1401	4881	2487	2394
		103	Kukudakhandi	5186	2600	2586	5478	2780	2698	7045	3486	3559
		104	Patrapur	12383	6229	6154	13632	6939	6693	17930	8938	8992
		105	Polsara	2568	1306	1262	3020	1513	1507	3826	1869	1957
		106	Purusottampur	267	158	109	250	119	131	252	123	129
		107	Rangailunda	286	155	131	586	285	301	727	460	267
		108	Sanakhemundi	5384	2604	2780	6005	3005	3000	7635	3729	3906
		109	Seragada	646	314	332	598	291	307	1195	582	613
		110	Soroda	10340	5136	5204	12840	6270	6570	17111	8515	8596
12	JAGATSIINGPUR	111	Ballikuda	99	52	47	257	125	132	260	127	133
		112	Bindi	1310	653	657	341	180	161	522	277	245
		113	Ersama	261	138	123	423	228	195	629	359	270
		114	Jagatsingpur	357	189	168	540	348	192	628	414	214
		115	Kujang	558	241	317	1729	849	880	462	245	217
		116	Nuagaon	111	58	53	247	133	114	263	120	143
		117	Ragunathpur	940	504	436	934	507	427	1421	734	687
		118	Tirtol	297	165	132	741	394	347	387	198	189

13	JAJPUR	119	Badachana	13841	7052	6789	16459	8342	8117	18278	9274	9004
		120	Bari	330	170	160	511	277	234	402	200	202
		121	Binjharpur	111	71	40	156	86	70	171	99	72
		122	Dasarathpur	334	156	178	504	247	257	1039	596	443
		123	Dhangadi	24227	12300	11927	29293	14873	14420	38336	19169	19167
		124	Dharmasala	11981	5999	5982	15696	7996	7700	16875	8393	8482
		125	Jajpur	1374	688	686	1937	1010	927	1822	904	918
		126	Korei	7640	3827	3813	9481	4868	4613	12257	6218	6039
		127	Rasulpur	2546	1314	1232	2730	1408	1322	3209	1632	1577
		128	Sukinda	37007	18806	18201	44747	22797	21950	53571	26832	26739
14	JHARSUGUDA	129	Jharsuguda	20943	10625	10318	24583	12464	12119	25595	12966	12629
		130	Kirimira	17687	8909	8778	20129	10189	9940	22604	11289	11315
		131	Kolabira	17418	8762	8656	20102	10132	9970	21767	10887	10880
		132	Laikera	21038	10427	10611	23907	11901	12006	25886	12775	13111
		133	Lakhanpur	44732	22585	22147	43721	22031	21690	46508	23190	23318
15	KALAHANDI	134	Bhawanipatna	40174	19759	20415	48967	24103	24864	56564	27779	28785
		135	Dharamgarh	18333	9030	9303	20533	10169	10364	24071	11948	12123
		136	Golamunda	24339	12009	12330	27545	13566	13979	32655	16212	16443
		137	Jaipatna	36469	17896	18573	41803	20511	21292	50213	24590	25623
		138	Junagarh	25459	12471	12988	25702	12721	12981	29902	14899	15003
		139	Kalampur	11623	5674	5949	13425	6576	6849	15673	7538	8135
		140	Karlamunda	6882	3426	3456	7427	3706	3721	8411	4203	4208
		141	Kesinga	23526	11575	11951	26534	13146	13388	31849	15845	16004
		142	Koksara	27430	13383	14047	36261	17804	18457	41119	20183	20936
		143	Lanjigarh	29832	14851	14981	36693	17994	18699	42703	20753	21950
		144	Madanpur Rampur	22205	11097	11108	26424	13213	13211	31535	15590	15945
		145	Narala	24187	12033	12154	27381	13575	13806	32026	15923	16103
		146	Thuamul Rampur	31042	15257	15785	37850	18543	19307	45287	22076	23211
16	KANDHAMAL	147	Baliguda	23777	11870	11907	28773	14294	14479	37466	18246	19220
		148	Chakapada	17082	8531	8551	19765	9908	9857	19950	9807	10143
		149	Daringibadi	42572	20572	22000	55783	27076	28707	68896	33215	35681
		150	G.Udayagiri	17446	8566	8880	19952	9722	10230	20101	9503	10598
		151	Khajuripada	21843	10912	10931	23554	11843	11711	25872	12822	13050
		152	Kotagarh	18301	9128	9173	23465	11721	11744	30753	15013	15740
		153	Nuagaon	20588	10181	10407	24280	11945	12335	27528	13159	14369
		154	Phiringia	35010	17190	17820	41960	20827	21133	48225	23437	24788
		155	Phulbani	17139	8538	8601	19813	9908	9905	22513	10994	11519
		156	Raikia	22598	10981	11617	25997	12789	13208	29377	14193	15184
		157	Tikabali	23326	11512	11814	25535	12428	13107	27095	13138	13957
		158	Tumudibandha	17242	8500	8742	21660	10628	11032	27649	13400	14249

17	KENDRAPARA	159	Aali	13	8	5	133	71	62	459	243	216
		160	Derabisi	267	148	119	503	263	240	730	362	368
		161	Garadpur	11	8	3	59	38	21	121	67	54
		162	Kendrapara	181	98	83	291	154	137	775	304	471
		163	Mahakalpada	2381	1243	1138	2966	1547	1419	3577	1860	1717
		164	Marshaghai	270	143	127	111	61	50	648	326	322
		165	Pattamundai	13	11	2	24	19	5	280	144	136
		166	Rajkanika	1	1	-	10	8	2	51	23	28
		167	Rajnagar	1118	613	505	1947	992	955	2221	1095	1126
18	KEONJHAR	168	Anandpur	38658	19387	19271	45542	22721	22821	53302	26255	27047
		169	Bansapal	56013	27743	28270	67215	33231	33984	81548	39899	41649
		170	Champur	37601	18567	19034	45419	22781	22638	52966	26360	26606
		171	Ghasipura	23693	12066	11627	25125	12674	12451	30209	14784	15425
		172	Ghatagaon	55122	27464	27658	63618	31903	31715	74909	37137	37772
		173	Harichandanpur	55333	27945	27388	66779	33765	33014	79726	39721	40005
		174	Hatadihi	20673	10513	10160	25833	13159	12674	30018	15161	14857
		175	Jhumpura	40438	20156	20282	48112	24098	24014	57186	28276	28910
		176	Joda	52426	26106	26320	61713	31061	30652	75053	37613	37440
		177	Keonjhar	58036	29017	29019	67264	33787	33477	81350	40342	41008
		178	Patna	41972	20772	21200	47752	23847	23905	53405	26585	26820
		179	Saharapada	39732	19521	20211	44652	22057	22595	51332	25109	26223
19	KHURDA	180	Telkoi	37915	19178	18737	44518	22413	22105	50406	24826	25580
		181	Balianta	3059	1543	1516	2984	1570	1414	1257	595	662
		182	Balipatna	13	9	4	148	72	76	89	57	32
		183	Banapur	8190	4070	4120	7469	3750	3719	10926	5348	5578
		184	Begunia	11819	5892	5927	13383	6739	6644	14010	7060	6950
		185	Bhubaneswar	7975	4087	3888	10118	5148	4970	11768	5833	5935
		186	Bologarh	8290	4184	4106	9940	5037	4903	9001	4496	4505
		187	Chilika	734	368	366	1130	618	512	980	482	498
		188	Jatni	5992	3040	2952	6840	3494	3346	7491	3819	3672
		189	Khurda	10062	5058	5004	10914	5511	5403	11205	5567	5638
		190	Tangi	2616	1285	1331	3283	1654	1629	3441	1682	1759
20	KORAPUT	191	Bandhugaon	33345	16402	16943	38849	18931	19918	47059	22609	24450
		192	Boipariguda	45215	22549	22666	52072	25839	26233	65842	31836	34006
		193	Borigumma	58135	28928	29207	63219	31367	31852	77504	37794	39710
		194	Dasmanthpur	34610	17047	17563	39724	19509	20215	46656	22414	24242
		195	Jeypore	41811	20793	21018	46959	23162	23797	58206	27964	30242
		196	Koraput	23212	11289	11923	25462	12498	12964	29472	14165	15307
		197	Kotpad	42540	21421	21119	48276	24249	24027	59748	29431	30317
		198	Kundra	26198	13014	13184	28833	14343	14490	36638	17559	19079
		199	Lamptaput	21770	10625	11145	25307	12470	12837	27284	13048	14236
		200	Laxmipur	33925	16730	17195	37951	18745	19206	46745	22385	24360
		201	Nandapur	39930	19801	20129	45503	22530	22973	48056	22955	25101

		202	Narayanpatna	26806	13449	13357	31096	15598	15498	36772	17931	18841
		203	Pattangi	37574	18917	18657	41941	21080	20861	46243	22532	23711
		204	Similiguda	26550	13291	13259	30364	14980	15384	41494	20004	21490
21	MALKANGIRI	205	Kalimela	35644	18106	17538	40465	20117	20348	47598	22932	24666
		206	Khairput	19863	9755	10108	25070	12264	12806	31379	14937	16442
		207	Korkunda	47068	23499	23569	56105	27915	28190	71055	34203	36852
		208	Kudumulgumma	30956	15507	15449	36737	18133	18604	47683	22929	24754
		209	Malkangiri	34048	16837	17211	37444	18425	19019	45322	21738	23584
		210	Matheli	49585	24668	24917	59915	29776	30139	69957	34596	35361
		211	Podia	25145	12587	12558	28635	14207	14428	34555	16725	17830
22	MAYURBHANJ	212	Badasahi	55092	28082	27010	63883	32592	31291	74120	37155	36965
		213	Bahalda	38463	19034	19429	42679	21126	21553	49974	24520	25454
		214	Bangiriposi	53018	26606	26412	62151	31266	30885	72362	35821	36541
		215	Baripada	43104	22060	21044	43284	22089	21195	51716	26255	25461
		216	Betanati	41860	21265	20595	52122	26421	25701	61880	30929	30951
		217	Bijatola	39553	19373	20180	44567	21853	22714	48627	23842	24785
		218	Bisoi	40407	19825	20582	45266	22301	22965	51723	24848	26875
		219	Gopabandhu-nagar	30374	15189	15185	35665	17929	17736	41712	20459	21253
		220	Jamada	37330	18492	18838	41198	20372	20826	43641	20935	22706
		221	Jashipur	52161	26013	26148	59888	29901	29987	70521	34512	36009
		222	Kaptipada	64918	32718	32200	80347	40569	39778	99053	49275	49778
		223	Karanjia	46696	23265	23431	50527	25255	25272	62110	30497	31613
		224	Khunta	47237	23820	23417	53577	26888	26689	58608	28717	29891
		225	Kuliana	49408	25165	24243	58522	29793	28729	67045	33302	33743
		226	Kusumi	45828	22574	23254	52146	25547	26599	59758	28924	30834
		227	Moroda	34327	17319	17008	39874	20174	19700	45695	22801	22894
		228	Rairangpur	27472	13674	13798	29943	14918	15025	32402	15742	16660
		229	Raruan	25814	12735	13079	29918	14904	15014	35670	17600	18070
		230	Rasgobindpur	35585	18057	17528	44764	22580	22184	52715	26568	26147
		231	Samakhunta	39712	19912	19800	45641	22923	22718	53306	26410	26896
		232	Saraskona	42932	21672	21260	50770	25685	25085	58337	29227	29110
		233	Sukruli	27188	13328	13860	27551	13609	13942	38146	18578	19568
		234	Suliapada	30486	15421	15065	36666	18712	17954	41429	20902	20527
		235	Thakurmunda	52325	25972	26353	57034	28218	28816	78442	38131	40311
		236	Tiring	32019	15753	16266	36231	17780	18451	42559	20837	21722
		237	Udala	42446	21388	21058	49086	24634	24452	56642	28277	28365
23	NUAPADA	238	Boden	26601	13201	13400	29276	14535	14741	32023	15442	16581
		239	Khariar	23280	11417	11863	25537	12550	12987	27828	13499	14329
		240	Komna	47184	23310	23874	51297	25219	26078	59755	29266	30489
		241	Nuapada	43421	21322	22099	46996	23148	23848	52580	25580	27000
		242	Sinapalli	26503	13238	13265	28852	14320	14532	31935	15584	16351

24	NOWARANGPUR	243	Chandahandi	17492	8740	8752	20276	10174	10102	25990	12597	13393
		244	Dabugaon	27371	13694	13677	32985	16385	16600	40496	19860	20636
		245	Jharigaon	59344	29401	29943	77088	38392	38696	93605	45926	47679
		246	Kosagumuda	74907	37452	37455	84338	42463	41875	98951	48885	50066
		247	Nandahandi	20784	10410	10374	21931	10854	11077	27454	13334	14120
		248	Nawarangpur	33537	16773	16764	37802	18991	18811	46109	22715	23394
		249	Papadahandi	56307	28000	28307	63907	31642	32265	76358	37172	39186
		250	Raighar	80797	40476	40321	102300	51507	50793	119560	59467	60093
		251	Tentulikhunti	29207	14528	14679	32587	15977	16610	38239	18439	19800
		252	Umerkote	63257	32000	31257	85542	43147	42395	108008	53492	54516
25	NAYAGARH	253	Bhapur	2887	1454	1433	3263	1635	1628	3231	1659	1572
		254	Dasapalla	17805	8861	8944	19167	9632	9535	25585	12487	13098
		255	Gania	3309	1688	1621	3917	2019	1898	4747	2399	2348
		256	Khandapada	2644	1350	1294	2949	1535	1414	2938	1477	1461
		257	Nayagarh	478	236	242	621	325	296	569	313	256
		258	Nuagaon	9369	4712	4657	10222	5253	4969	10962	5569	5393
		259	Odagaon	2122	1068	1054	2141	1064	1077	2361	1177	1184
		260	Ranpur	7764	3839	3925	8123	4025	4098	7628	3697	3931
26	PURI	261	Astarang	2	2	-	53	31	22	40	23	17
		262	Brahmagiri	413	214	199	573	294	279	654	299	355
		263	Delang	349	181	168	475	240	235	524	270	254
		264	Gop	362	188	174	124	64	60	185	97	88
		265	Kakatpur	88	43	45	100	57	43	143	76	67
		266	Kanasa	45	29	16	141	75	66	83	46	37
		267	Krusna Prasad	87	52	35	437	229	208	275	217	58
		268	Nimapada	45	23	22	234	129	105	348	126	222
		269	Pipili	304	152	152	503	255	248	759	377	382
		270	Sadar	851	435	416	1123	571	552	872	451	421
		271	Satyabadi	261	148	113	299	152	147	503	273	230
27	RAYAGADA	272	Bissam Cuttack	45579	21958	23621	50360	24046	26314	55195	25640	29555
		273	Chandrapur	18188	9097	9091	22465	11353	11112	29606	14747	14859
		274	Gudari	22552	11215	11337	25679	12690	12989	31523	15380	16143
		275	Gunupur	38501	18958	19543	47849	23122	24727	60207	29367	30840
		276	K.Singpur	32105	15523	16582	36417	17307	19110	40841	19048	21793
		277	Kashipur	62742	30642	32100	74646	36668	37978	84357	40522	43835
		278	Kolnara	40775	19873	20902	46612	22392	24220	52387	24768	27619
		279	Muniguda	21195	10396	10799	24848	12137	12711	29108	13992	15116
		280	Padmapur	19533	9561	9972	23535	11407	12128	28336	13674	14662
		281	Ramnaguda	27336	13725	13611	29024	14425	14599	34456	16627	17829
		282	Rayagada	61695	30003	31692	71417	34225	37192	82003	38527	43476
28		283	Bamra	49034	24242	24792	55847	27594	28253	60494	29804	30690
		284	Dhankouda	27676	14033	13643	30015	15115	14900	34107	17075	17032
		285	Jamankira	42689	21413	21276	48909	24438	24471	52807	26137	26670

	SAMBALPUR	286	Jujumura	32495	16307	16188	37372	18826	18546	42052	21239	20813
		287	Kuchinda	29880	15050	14830	33818	16902	16916	36668	18242	18426
		288	Maneswar	24756	12495	12261	26261	13108	13153	29244	14678	14566
		289	Naktideul	12781	6442	6339	15001	7470	7531	17559	8919	8640
		290	Rairakhol	11951	6144	5807	12416	6382	6034	13774	6949	6825
		291	Rengali	29658	14785	14873	33068	16590	16478	37220	18656	18564
29	SONEPUR	292	Binika	10567	5306	5261	12249	6189	6060	12164	6185	5979
		293	Biramahajpur	3440	1737	1703	4307	2210	2097	4934	2487	2447
		294	Dunguripali	14180	7139	7041	15609	7923	7686	15833	8080	7753
		295	Sonepur	5511	2748	2763	6612	3305	3307	6995	3454	3541
		296	Tarabha	5076	2524	2552	6017	3019	2998	7107	3456	3651
		297	Ullunda	5270	2666	2604	6622	3297	3325	8288	4168	4120
30	SUNDARGARH	298	Balisankara	46055	22578	23477	52016	25525	26491	57427	28060	29367
		299	Bargaon	35326	17576	17750	40718	20255	20463	46292	22934	23358
		300	Bisra	30280	15276	15004	40258	20192	20066	45846	22719	23127
		301	Bonaigarh	29249	14606	14643	33801	16921	16880	37448	18476	18972
		302	Gurundia	40762	20262	20500	46457	23200	23257	53195	26315	26880
		303	Hemgiri	31039	15549	15490	35513	17928	17585	38312	19115	19197
		304	Koira	43179	21866	21313	51592	26070	25522	60938	30243	30695
		305	Kuanrmunda	56781	28498	28283	68118	34106	34012	82264	40933	41331
		306	Kutra	48042	23987	24055	54543	27153	27390	62040	30991	31049
		307	Lahunipada	49952	25085	24867	55621	27695	27926	67541	33365	34176
		308	Lathikota	64889	32928	31961	74148	37243	36905	85181	42542	42639
		309	Lefripada	36558	18329	18229	41263	20615	20648	46418	23116	23302
		310	Nuagaon	51817	25733	26084	59469	29520	29949	70233	34582	35651
		311	Rajgangpur	60898	30327	30571	73749	36674	37075	85116	42285	42831
		312	Subdega	35324	17424	17900	39827	19619	20208	45332	22433	22899
		313	Sundargarh	28846	14422	14424	33099	16469	16630	37392	18617	18775
		314	Tangarpali	25982	12995	12987	30231	15243	14988	34369	17173	17196
			Total	6719550	3351196	3368354	7765462	3872084	3893378	9136485	449015	4637470

Table 3.4 : Communitywise Scheduled Tribes Population (1961 - 2011)

SI, No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bagata	1511	756	755	262	131	131	2615	1310	1305
2.	Baiga	43	23	20	92	29	63	188	100	88
3.	Banjara,Banjari	3678	1723	1955	6283	3015	3268	10925	5305	5620
4.	Bathudi	104542	52041	52501	130792	65905	64887	147969	73241	74728
5.	Bhottada,Dhotada	159091	80276	78815	194842	97894	96948	247710	124110	123600
6.	Bhuiya,Bhuyan	156878	79055	77823	188212	92761	95451	207793	103048	104745
7.	Bhumia	50294	24840	25454	61900	31115	30785	75221	37216	38005
8.	Bhumij	116181	57633	58548	146978	72712	74266	157614	79191	78423
9.	Bhunja	2375	1143	1232	7410	3510	3900	9077	4526	4551
10.	Binjhal	76692	38052	38640	83873	42064	41809	98631	49459	49172
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	2230	1200	1030	6746	3354	3392	8042	4102	3940
12.	Birhor	273	159	114	98	57	41	142	76	66
13.	Bondo Poraja	4677	2435	2242	5338	2660	2678	5895	2790	3105
14.	Chenchu	52	21	31	8	2	6	39	23	16
15.	Dal	9844	4770	5074	12185	6180	6005	18163	8872	9291
16.	Desua Bhumij	248	137	111	376	184	192	1183	598	585
17.	Dharua	7210	3570	3640	8791	4177	4614	8612	4301	4311
18.	Didayi	1978	962	1016	2164	1131	1033	1977	968	1009
19.	Gadaba	43939	22135	21804	46594	23600	22994	56911	28325	28586
20.	Gandia	199	93	106	2225	1124	1101	2263	1140	1123
21.	Ghara	-	-	-	548	296	252	617	318	299
22.	Gond, Gondo	445705	221629	224076	499267	247231	252036	602749	298290	304459
23.	Ho	43323	21313	22010	31916	15894	16022	44496	22203	22293
24.	Holva	4483	2122	2361	5728	2818	2910	8883	4388	4495
25.	Jatapu	10801	5365	5436	8047	3875	4172	18457	9051	9406
26.	Juang	21890	10877	11013	24384	11888	12496	30876	15184	15692
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	7185	3628	3557	15188	7639	7549
28.	Kawar	2778	1445	1333	4119	2084	2035	8549	4255	4294
29.	Kharia, Kharian	96691	47974	48717	120483	59810	60673	144178	71640	72538
30.	Kharwar	717	372	345	3234	1573	1661	1434	706	728
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	818847	402748	416099	869965	431716	438249	989342	487406	501936
32.	Kisan	125668	61723	63945	180025	90769	89256	227992	113831	114161
33.	Kol	46397	23072	23325	1033	466	567	4234	2145	2089

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Bagata	4806	2490	2316	6733	3331	3402	8813	4323	4490
2.	Baiga	1556	722	834	539	258	281	338	173	165
3.	Banjara, Banjari	12843	6279	6564	15868	7972	7896	18257	9126	9131
4.	Bathudi	171074	85552	85522	196846	98289	98557	217395	106515	110880
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	304137	136387	167750	375845	188584	187261	450771	222266	228505
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	246573	121951	124622	277420	138882	138538	306129	151479	154650
7.	Bhumia	109538	56657	52881	103537	51247	62290	125977	61360	64617
8.	Bhumij	178214	89852	88362	248144	125102	123042	283909	141270	142639
9.	Bhunja	11276	5709	5567	18504	9294	9210	12350	6139	6211
10.	Binjhal	119929	60979	58950	118116	59635	58481	137040	68810	68230
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	8128	4042	4086	9479	4807	4672	11419	5787	5632
12.	Birhor	825	430	395	702	362	340	596	289	307
13.	Bondo Poraja	7315	3475	3840	9378	4598	4780	12231	5669	6562
14.	Chenchu	275	172	103	28	17	11	13	6	7
15.	Dal	19867	9821	10046	15404	7606	7798	25598	12626	12972
16.	Desua Bhumij	1880	1014	866	177	81	96	404	201	203
17.	Dharua	11512	6367	5145	9247	4688	4559	18151	8875	9276
18.	Didayi	5471	2694	2777	7371	3516	3855	8890	4175	4715
19.	Gadaba	67138	34039	33099	72982	36284	36698	84689	40953	43736
20.	Gandia	3588	1790	1798	1345	665	680	1854	884	970
21.	Ghara	1553	664	889	275	141	134	195	99	96
22.	Gond, Gondo	701139	350375	350764	782104	390073	392031	888581	438624	449957
23.	Ho	50892	24370	26522	43113	21747	21366	80608	39977	40631
24.	Holva	13662	6481	7181	10462	5246	5216	28149	14006	14143
25.	Jatapu	9139	4657	4482	13804	6832	6972	14890	7231	7659
26.	Juang	35665	17320	18345	41339	20524	20815	47095	23093	24002
27.	Kandha Gauda	19278	10080	9198	31454	15831	15623	26403	13318	13085
28.	Kawar	9582	4721	4861	7380	3691	3689	5225	2627	2598
29.	Kharia, Kharian	168407	82302	86105	188331	93467	94864	222844	109817	113027
30.	Kharwar	3280	1536	1744	1381	695	686	2265	1122	1143
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	1140374	577850	562524	1395643	688402	707241	1627486	790559	836927
32.	Kisan	266371	133272	133099	321592	161339	160253	331589	165079	166510
33.	Kol	5777	2887	2890	13703	6998	6705	4058	2028	2030

SI, No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	792	402	390	12194	5926	6268	7563	3841	3722
35.	Kolha	203515	101207	102308	309588	156810	152778	326522	162564	163958
36.	Koli, Malhar	344	185	159	1504	773	731	4710	2387	2323
37.	Kondadora	16526	8341	8185	9286	4676	4610	17442	8768	8674
38.	Kora	7189	3307	3882	3961	2024	1937	5822	2913	2909
39.	Korua	953	508	445	3484	1707	1777	986	509	477
40.	Kotia	3559	1846	1713	11050	5526	5524	19136	9593	9543
41.	Koya	55284	27417	27867	59168	30137	29031	87261	43632	43629
42.	Kulis	1609	719	890	1893	916	977	1498	741	757
43.	Lodha	2370	1229	1141	3891	2075	1816	5099	2597	2502
44.	Madia	381	175	206	905	437	468	1066	532	534
45.	Mahali	7016	3491	3525	9617	5116	4501	11767	5893	5874
46.	Mankidi	627	317	310	333	168	165	205	107	98
47.	Mankirdia	169	88	81	876	451	425	1005	513	492
48.	Matya	5711	2961	2750	8648	4481	4167	12122	6188	5934
49.	Mirdhas	26660	13352	13308	28447	13728	14719	28177	14225	13952
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	221399	110227	111172	222117	112107	110010	338936	170885	168051
51.	Mundari	17688	9372	8316	17813	8964	8849	24667	12304	12363
52.	Omanatya	14365	7055	7310	17671	8710	8961	19465	9658	9807
53.	Oraon	129061	63761	65300	164619	81399	83220	215336	107889	107447
54.	Parenga	6801	3316	3485	3032	1616	1416	9623	4778	4845
55.	Paroja	159866	79664	80202	206699	102652	104047	267185	131443	135742
56.	Pentia	9656	4899	4757	6266	3093	3173	7908	3957	3951
57.	Rajuar	1018	571	447	1478	759	719	2314	1159	1155
58.	Santal	411181	203058	208123	452953	225741	227212	530776	266223	264553
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	311614	154271	157343	342757	168364	174393	370060	182344	187716
60.	Shabar, Lodha	193613	96022	97591	240344	120316	120028	329209	163226	165983
61.	Sounti	44409	21775	22634	55178	27441	27737	67872	33460	34412
62.	Tharua	310	151	159	293	154	139	1034	543	491
	Unspecified	10836	5402	5434	214769	106743	108026	-	-	-
	ODISHA	4223757	2094753	2129004	5071937	2526663	2545274	5915067	2939863	2975204

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	12321	5994	6327	9642	4795	4847	9,558	4,707	4,851
35.	Kolha	404864	201941	202923	499110	250788	248322	625,009	310,212	314,797
36.	Koli, Malhar	5093	2392	2701	5366	2726	2640	6,423	3,268	3,155
37.	Kondadora	19235	10498	8737	34160	17125	17035	20,802	10,222	10,580
38.	Kora	10313	5575	4738	11340	5720	5620	54,408	27,173	27,235
39.	Korua	1989	962	1027	1280	639	641	499	250	249
40.	Kotia	28607	14529	14078	22525	11081	11444	7,232	3,466	3,766
41.	Koya	141927	73966	67961	122535	60975	61560	147,137	71,014	76,123
42.	Kulis	6526	3245	3281	11164	5620	5544	13,689	6,854	6,835
43.	Lodha	7458	3650	3808	8905	4517	4388	9,785	4,860	4,925
44.	Madia	1439	653	786	3017	1446	1571	2,243	1,106	1,137
45.	Mahali	13585	6742	6843	17131	8507	8624	18,625	9,182	9,443
46.	Mankidi	1150	564	586	130	74	56	31	12	19
47.	Mankirdia	1491	745	746	1050	542	508	2,222	1,144	1,078
48.	Matya	13226	6528	6698	17549	8923	8626	30,169	15,149	15,020
49.	Mirdhas	30853	15982	14871	32279	16245	16034	75,940	37,757	38,183
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	396561	200389	196172	480252	242266	237986	558,691	279,211	279,480
51.	Mundari	31147	15101	16046	23833	11958	11875	25,655	12,725	12,930
52.	Omanatya	25915	13415	12500	23364	11692	11672	28,736	14,204	14,532
53.	Oraon	257829	127820	130009	308931	153934	154997	358,112	177,457	180,655
54.	Parenga	5843	3017	2826	12646	6129	6517	9,445	4,532	4,913
55.	Paroja	353336	173127	180209	317301	155626	161675	374,628	180,122	194,506
56.	Pentia	11399	6212	5187	7271	3647	3624	10,003	4,870	5,133
57.	Rajuar	3146	1543	1603	2803	1409	1394	3,518	1,753	1,765
58.	Santal	629782	321436	308346	777204	393386	383818	894,764	445,700	449,064
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	403510	200261	203249	473233	235739	237494	534,751	264,364	270,387
60.	Shabar, Lodha	373545	185482	188063	442537	220335	222202	516,402	255,184	261,218
61.	Sounti	96251	46460	49791	92734	46338	46396	112,803	55,759	57,044
62.	Tharua	1595	872	723	453	222	231	9,451	4,721	4,730
	Unspecified	-	-	-	47090	24175	22915	125,813	62,248	63,565
	ODISHA	7032214	3512891	3519323	8145081	4066783	4078298	9,590,756	4,727,732	4,863,024

Table 3.5 : Communitywise Rural Scheduled Tribes Population (1961 - 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	RURAL								
		1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bagata	1499	747	752	235	115	120	2370	1188	1182
2.	Baiga	43	23	20	84	26	58	170	88	82
3.	Banjara, Banjari	3678	1723	1955	6253	3003	3250	10799	5240	5559
4.	Bathudi	104225	51786	52439	130310	65617	64693	144606	71335	73271
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	157402	79229	78173	192746	96854	95892	242679	121589	121090
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	152769	77073	75696	181863	89528	92335	197	97624	99859
7.	Bhumia	50271	24817	25454	61627	30931	30696	74469	36852	37617
8.	Bhumij	113261	56105	57156	144248	71311	72937	150291	75409	74882
9.	Bhunja	2337	1124	1213	7385	3493	3892	8971	4460	4511
10.	Binjhal	76503	37952	38551	83190	41704	41486	97443	48841	48602
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	2230	1200	1030	5947	2896	3051	7388	3786	3602
12.	Birhor	273	159	114	98	57	41	133	72	61
13.	Bondo Poraja	4677	2435	2242	5333	2658	2675	5540	2599	2941
14.	Chenchu	52	21	31	6	-	6	31	18	13
15.	Dal	9841	4769	5072	12185	6180	6005	18138	8855	9283
16.	Desua Bhumij	248	137	111	375	183	192	1158	585	573
17.	Dharua	7159	3533	3626	8686	4119	4567	8504	4242	4262
18.	Didayi	1978	962	1016	2164	1131	1033	1975	966	1009
19.	Gadaba	43325	21837	21488	42570	21539	21031	50866	25376	25490
20.	Gandia	198	92	106	2215	1120	1095	2195	1102	1093
21.	Ghara	-	-	-	522	277	245	602	307	295
22.	Gond, Gondo	439672	218459	221213	493734	244334	249400	591100	292104	298996
23.	Ho	42007	20712	21295	31174	15472	15702	42475	21037	21438
24.	Holva	4432	2103	2329	5651	2780	2871	8362	4117	4245
25.	Jatapu	10801	5365	5436	7294	3522	3772	17875	8770	9105
26.	Juang	21864	10862	11002	24379	11884	12495	29941	14719	15222
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	7064	3567	3497	14338	7199	7139
28.	Kawar	2778	1445	1333	4043	2034	2009	8339	4141	4198
29.	Kharia, Kharian	93821	46328	47493	115446	57316	58130	132335	65740	66595
30.	Kharwar	715	371	344	3166	1543	1623	1349	658	691
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	813886	399977	413909	861159	427222	433937	971370	478067	493303

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	RURAL								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Bagata	4547	2338	2209	6344	3133	3211	8171	4011	4160
2.	Baiga	1472	688	784	406	192	214	266	139	127
3.	Banjara, Banjari	12643	6180	6463	15518	7770	7748	17736	8850	8886
4.	Bathudi	165399	82430	82969	190109	94763	95346	209848	102626	107222
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	298938	133475	165463	370247	185785	184462	439103	216767	222336
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	232540	114525	118015	260097	129870	130227	282798	139746	143052
7.	Bhumia	108917	56361	52556	102282	50598	51684	123272	59997	63275
8.	Bhumij	167279	84032	83247	231508	116484	115024	264925	131642	133283
9.	Bhunja	10904	5520	5384	18285	9183	9102	11863	5888	5975
10.	Binjhal	107781	54758	53023	116163	58592	57571	134585	67573	67012
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	7076	3581	3495	8326	4244	4082	9887	5024	4863
12.	Birhor	641	343	298	663	343	320	555	274	281
13.	Bondo Poraja	7268	3452	3816	9244	4492	4752	11846	5459	6387
14.	Chenchu	247	146	101	18	11	7	12	5	7
15.	Dal	19682	9731	9951	15265	7537	7728	25478	12576	12902
16.	Desua Bhumij	1691	926	765	91	46	45	250	123	127
17.	Dharua	11442	6314	5128	8972	4546	4426	17820	8707	9113
18.	Didayi	5447	2681	2766	7350	3501	3849	8815	4126	4689
19.	Gadaba	63776	32182	31594	66902	33252	33650	80438	38899	41539
20.	Gandia	3482	1719	1763	1166	568	598	1650	788	862
21.	Ghara	1339	576	763	231	119	112	85	44	41
22.	Gond, Gondo	680133	339683	340450	763132	380128	383004	865248	426578	438670
23.	Ho	48545	22950	25595	39142	19585	19557	76014	37592	38422
24.	Holva	11991	6393	5598	9862	4943	4919	23350	11625	11725
25.	Jatapu	8669	4359	4310	13453	6658	6795	14585	7071	7514
26.	Juang	34938	16886	18052	40275	19980	20295	45705	22390	23315
27.	Kandha Gauda	18025	9423	8602	28331	14190	14141	22593	11330	11263
28.	Kawar	9346	4602	4744	7143	3563	3560	4927	2482	2445
29.	Kharia, Kharian	151991	74278	77713	170475	84626	85849	199481	98480	101001
30.	Kharwar	3058	1404	1654	1227	620	607	2176	1073	1103
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	1107831	558629	549202	1363137	671651	691486	1574980	764190	810790

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	RURAL								
		1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Kisan	123390	60780	62610	172927	87061	85866	214626	106953	107673
33.	Kol	46397	23072	23325	959	427	532	3223	1642	1581
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	792	402	390	11491	5566	5925	680	3290	3190
35.	Kolha	200137	99563	100574	299998	151860	148138	314272	156376	157896
36.	Koli, Malhar	299	160	139	1146	597	549	3662	1851	1811
37.	Kondadora	15906	7928	7978	8659	4307	4352	16302	8196	8106
38.	Kora	7186	3305	3881	3845	1962	1883	5743	2867	2876
39.	Korua	879	460	419	3387	1685	1702	924	474	450
40.	Kotia	3559	1846	1713	10959	5469	5490	18416	9221	9195
41.	Koya	54889	27065	27824	58977	30033	28944	86916	43435	43481
42.	Kulis	1433	680	753	1654	782	872	1451	720	731
43.	Lodha	2185	1089	1096	3820	2043	1777	5023	2563	2460
44.	Madia	381	175	206	860	417	443	903	442	461
45.	Mahali	6689	3343	3346	9075	4845	4230	10911	5420	5491
46.	Mankidi	627	317	310	333	168	165	191	101	90
47.	Mankirdia	169	88	81	873	448	425	966	491	475
48.	Matya	5572	2869	2703	8503	4422	4081	11824	6035	5789
49.	Mirdhas	26089	12902	13187	27958	13485	14473	27106	13669	13437
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	200866	100136	100730	197972	103019	97953	287258	144605	142653
51.	Mundari	16406	8361	8045	17285	8718	8567	21169	10485	10684
52.	Omanatya	14316	7049	7267	17625	8686	8939	18694	9258	9436
53.	Oraon	121352	60673	60679	149770	74007	75763	186409	93012	93397
54.	Parenga	6801	3316	3485	2999	1596	1403	9585	4752	4833
55.	Paroja	154696	76457	78239	194896	96945	57951	249113	122629	126484
56.	Pentia	9601	4873	4728	6102	3048	3054	7602	3800	3802
57.	Rajuar	1003	565	438	1429	736	693	2124	1068	1056
58.	Santal	405146	199747	205399	444030	221055	222975	507305	253693	253612
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	309161	153053	156108	338599	166094	172505	360229	177316	182913
60.	Shabar, Lodha	188843	93331	95512	235441	117920	117521	317386	157169	160217
61.	Sounti	43260	21312	21948	52941	26302	26639	64613	31819	32794
62.	Tharua	308	151	157	287	150	137	990	519	471
	Unspecified	5923	3339	2584	198644	98161	100483	-	-	-
	ODISHA	4136206	2049753	2086453	4924582	2451423	2473159	5642376	2799774	2842602

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	RURAL								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
32.	Kisan	246772	122986	123786	296497	148507	147990	302,722	150,589	152,133
33.	Kol	4959	2497	2462	11777	5988	5789	3,199	1,578	1,621
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	11051	5410	5641	8418	4186	4232	8,250	4,047	4,203
35.	Kolha	387684	192871	194813	469698	235659	234039	588,008	291,505	296,503
36.	Koli, Malhar	4413	2085	2328	4316	2180	2136	4,942	2,512	2,430
37.	Kondadora	18176	9809	8367	30852	15420	15432	18,355	9,016	9,339
38.	Kora	9926	5380	4546	10988	5532	5456	52,617	26,263	26,354
39.	Korua	1645	831	814	1153	575	580	434	217	217
40.	Kotia	28372	14418	13954	21774	10687	11087	6,932	3,310	3,622
41.	Koya	141408	73774	67634	121847	60571	61276	145,878	70,281	75,597
42.	Kulis	5800	2911	2889	9508	4790	4718	11,010	5,506	5,504
43.	Lodha	7149	3506	3643	8658	4381	4277	9,660	4,798	4,862
44.	Madia	1278	567	711	2784	1330	1454	2,156	1,058	1,098
45.	Mahali	12283	6143	6140	15050	7428	7622	15,948	7,839	8,109
46.	Mankidi	1046	498	548	126	72	54	15	5	10
47.	Mankirdia	1455	727	728	1039	536	503	2,006	1,034	972
48.	Matya	12588	6223	6365	15100	7634	7466	26,645	13,326	13,319
49.	Mirdhas	29519	15221	14298	30786	15483	15303	72,957	36,225	36,732
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	348163	175117	173046	413885	208410	205475	475,175	237,097	238,078
51.	Mundari	25807	12273	13534	19195	9583	9612	20,783	10,252	10,531
52.	Omanatya	25549	13238	12311	22907	11459	11448	26716	13194	13522
53.	Oraon	217673	107753	109920	261571	130266	131305	295924	146864	149060
54.	Parenga	5744	2974	2770	12587	6107	6480	9382	4495	4887
55.	Paroja	334461	165876	168585	298055	146341	151714	352916	169591	183325
56.	Pentia	11090	6078	5012	7107	3564	3543	9714	4727	4987
57.	Rajuar	2866	1408	1458	2594	1294	1300	3277	1632	1645
58.	Santal	597593	303965	293628	727474	366908	360566	828978	412336	416642
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	389413	192842	196571	458151	227893	230258	516863	255347	261516
60.	Shabar, Lodha	357987	177406	180581	425035	211425	213610	486820	240171	246649
61.	Sounti	94142	45326	48816	87505	43662	43843	106808	52753	54055
62.	Tharua	1429	760	669	374	185	189	8567	4258	4309
	Unspecified	-	-	-	36181	18381	17800	102848	50621	52227
	ODISHA	6670506	3325442	3345064	7698358	3837410	3860948	8994967	4428522	4566445

Table 3.6 : Communitywise Urban Scheduled Tribes Population (1961 - 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	URBAN								
		1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bagata	12	9	3	27	16	11	245	122	123
2.	Baiga	-	-	-	8	3	5	18	12	6
3.	Banjara, Banjari	-	-	-	30	12	18	126	65	61
4.	Bathudi	317	255	62	496	295	201	3363	1906	1457
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	1689	1047	642	2096	1040	1056	5031	2521	2510
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	4109	1982	2127	6349	3233	3116	10310	5424	4886
7.	Bhumia	23	23	-	273	184	89	752	364	388
8.	Bhumij	2920	1528	1392	2730	1401	1329	7323	3782	3541
9.	Bhunja	38	19	19	25	17	8	106	66	40
10.	Binjhal	189	100	89	683	360	323	1188	618	570
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	-	-	-	799	458	341	654	316	338
12.	Birhor	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5
13.	Bondo Poraja	-	-	-	5	2	3	355	191	164
14.	Chenchu	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	5	3
15.	Dal	3	1	2	-	-	-	25	17	8
16.	Desua Bhumij	-	-	-	1	1	-	25	13	12
17.	Dharua	51	37	14	105	58	47	108	59	49
18.	Didayi	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
19.	Gadaba	614	298	316	4024	2061	1963	6045	2949	3096
20.	Gandia	1	1	-	10	4	6	68	38	30
21.	Ghara	-	-	-	26	19	7	15	11	4
22.	Gond, Gondo	6033	3170	2863	5533	2897	2636	11649	6186	5463
23.	Ho	1316	601	715	742	422	320	2021	1166	855
24.	Holva	51	19	32	77	38	39	521	271	250
25.	Jatapu	-	-	-	753	353	400	582	281	301
26.	Juang	26	15	11	5	4	1	935	465	470
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	121	61	60	850	440	410
28.	Kawar	-	-	-	76	50	26	210	114	96
29.	Kharia, Kharian	2870	1646	1224	5037	2494	2543	11843	5900	5943
30.	Kharwar	2	1	1	68	30	38	85	48	37
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	4961	2771	2190	8806	4494	4312	17972	9339	8633
32.	Kisan	2278	943	1335	7098	3708	3390	13366	6878	6488

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	URBAN								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Bagata	259	152	107	389	198	191	642	312	330
2.	Baiga	84	34	50	133	66	67	72	34	38
3.	Banjara, Banjari	200	99	101	350	202	148	521	276	245
4.	Bathudi	5675	3122	2553	6737	3526	3211	7547	3889	3658
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	5199	2912	2287	5598	2799	2799	11668	5499	6169
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	14033	7426	6607	17323	9012	8311	23331	11733	11598
7.	Bhumia	621	296	325	1255	649	606	2705	1363	1342
8.	Bhumij	10935	5820	5115	16636	8618	8018	18984	9628	9356
9.	Bhunja	372	189	183	219	111	108	487	251	236
10.	Binjhal	12148	6221	5927	1953	1043	910	2455	1237	1218
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	1052	461	591	1153	563	590	1532	763	769
12.	Birhor	184	87	97	39	19	20	41	15	26
13.	Bondo Poraja	47	23	24	134	106	28	385	210	175
14.	Chenchu	28	26	2	10	6	4	1	1	0
15.	Dal	185	90	95	139	69	70	120	50	70
16.	Desua Bhumij	189	88	101	86	35	51	154	78	76
17.	Dharua	70	53	17	275	142	133	331	168	163
18.	Didayi	24	13	11	21	15	6	75	49	26
19.	Gadaba	3362	1857	1505	6080	3032	3048	4251	2054	2197
20.	Gandia	106	71	35	179	97	82	204	96	108
21.	Ghara	214	88	126	44	22	22	110	55	55
22.	Gond, Gondo	21006	10692	10314	18972	9945	9027	23333	12046	11287
23.	Ho	2347	1420	927	3971	2162	1809	4594	2385	2209
24.	Holva	1671	88	1583	600	303	297	4799	2381	2418
25.	Jatapu	470	298	172	351	174	177	305	160	145
26.	Juang	727	434	293	1064	544	520	1390	703	687
27.	Kandha Gauda	1253	657	596	3123	1641	1482	3810	1988	1822
28.	Kawar	236	119	117	237	128	109	298	145	153
29.	Kharia, Kharian	16416	8024	8392	17856	8841	9015	23363	11337	12026
30.	Kharwar	222	132	90	154	75	79	89	49	40
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	32543	19221	13322	32506	16751	15755	52506	26369	26137
32.	Kisan	19599	10286	9313	25095	12832	12263	28867	14490	14377

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	URBAN								
		1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Kol	-	-	-	74	39	35	1011	503	508
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	-	-	-	703	360	343	1083	551	532
35.	Kolha	3378	1644	1734	9590	4950	4640	12250	6188	6062
36.	Koli, Malhar	45	25	20	358	176	182	1048	536	512
37.	Kondadora	620	413	207	627	369	258	1140	572	568
38.	Kora	3	2	1	116	62	54	79	46	33
39.	Korua	74	48	26	97	22	75	62	35	27
40.	Kotia	-	-	-	91	57	34	720	372	348
41.	Koya	395	352	43	191	104	87	345	197	148
42.	Kulis	176	39	137	239	134	105	47	21	26
43.	Lodha	185	140	45	71	32	39	77	34	43
44.	Madia	-	-	-	45	20	25	163	90	72
45.	Mahali	327	148	179	542	271	271	856	473	383
46.	Mankidi	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	8
47.	Mankirdia	-	-	-	3	3	-	39	22	17
48.	Matya	139	92	47	145	59	86	298	153	145
49.	Mirdhas	571	450	121	489	243	246	1071	556	515
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	20533	10091	10442	24145	12088	12057	51678	26280	25398
51.	Mundari	1282	1011	271	528	246	282	3498	1819	1679
52.	Omanatya	49	6	43	46	24	22	771	400	371
53.	Oraon	7709	3088	4621	14849	7392	7457	28927	14877	14050
54.	Parenga	-	-	-	33	20	13	38	26	12
55.	Paroja	5170	3207	1963	11803	5707	6096	18072	8814	9258
56.	Pentia	55	26	29	164	45	119	306	157	149
57.	Rajuar	15	6	9	49	23	26	190	91	99
58.	Santal	6035	3311	2724	8923	4686	4237	23471	12530	10941
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	2453	1218	1235	4158	2270	1888	9831	5028	4803
60.	Shabar, Lodha	4770	2691	2079	4903	2396	2507	11823	6057	5766
61.	Sounti	1149	463	686	2237	1139	1098	3259	1641	1618
62.	Tharua	2	-	2	6	4	2	44	24	20
	Unspecified	4913	2063	2850	16125	8582	7543	-	-	-
	ODISHA	87551	45000	42551	147355	75240	72115	272691	140089	132602

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	URBAN								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
33.	Kol	818	390	428	1926	1010	916	859	450	409
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	1270	584	686	1224	609	615	1308	660	648
35.	Kolha	17180	9070	8110	29412	15129	14283	37001	18707	18294
36.	Koli, Malhar	680	307	373	1050	546	504	1481	756	725
37.	Kondadora	1059	689	370	3308	1705	1603	2447	1206	1241
38.	Kora	387	195	192	352	188	164	1791	910	881
39.	Korua	344	131	213	125	64	61	65	33	32
40.	Kotia	235	111	124	751	394	357	300	156	144
41.	Koya	519	192	327	688	404	284	1259	733	526
42.	Kulis	726	334	392	1656	830	826	2679	1348	1331
43.	Lodha	309	144	165	247	136	111	125	62	63
44.	Madia	161	86	75	233	116	117	87	48	39
45.	Mahali	1302	599	703	2081	1079	1002	2677	1343	1334
46.	Mankidi	104	66	38	4	2	2	16	7	9
47.	Mankirdia	36	18	18	11	6	5	216	110	106
48.	Matya	638	305	333	2449	1289	1160	3524	1823	1701
49.	Mirdhas	1334	761	573	1493	762	731	2983	1532	1451
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	48398	25272	23126	66367	33856	32511	83516	42114	41402
51.	Mundari	5340	2828	2512	4638	2375	2263	4872	2473	2399
52.	Omanatya	366	177	189	457	233	224	2020	1010	1010
53.	Oraon	40156	20067	20089	47360	23668	23692	62188	30593	31595
54.	Parenga	99	43	56	59	22	37	63	37	26
55.	Paroja	18875	7251	11624	19246	9285	9961	21712	10531	11181
56.	Pentia	309	134	175	164	83	81	289	143	146
57.	Rajuar	280	135	145	209	115	94	241	121	120
58.	Santal	32189	17471	14718	49730	26478	23252	65786	33364	32422
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	14097	7419	6678	15082	7846	7236	17888	9017	8871
60.	Shabar, Lodha	15558	8076	7482	17502	8910	8592	29582	15013	14569
61.	Sounti	2109	1134	975	5229	2676	2553	5995	3006	2989
62.	Tharua	156	112	54	79	37	42	884	463	421
	Unspecified	-	-	-	10909	5794	5115	22965	11627	11338
	ODISHA	361708	187449	174259	446723	229373	217350	595789	299210	296579

Table 3.7 : Communitywise Decadal Growthrate of Scheduled Tribes Population (1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91, 1991-01 & 2001-11)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1961 - 1971			1971 - 1981			1981 - 1991			1991 - 2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
1.	Bagata	- 82.66	- 82.67	-82.65	+ 898.09	+ 900.00	+896.18	+83.72	+ 89.93	+ 77.47	+40.10	+33.78	+46.89	30.89	29.78	31.98
2.	Baiga	+ 113.95	+ 26.08	+ 215.00	+ 104.35	+ 244.82	+ 36.98	+ 727.66	+ 622.00	+ 847.73	-65.36	-64.27	-66.31	-37.29	-32.95	-41.28
3.	Banjarah, Banjari	+ 70.83	+ 74.98	+ 67.16	+ 73.88	+ 75.95	+ 71.97	+ 17.56	+ 18.36	+ 16.80	+23.55	+26.96	+20.29	15.06	14.48	15.64
4.	Bathudi	+ 25.11	+ 26.64	+ 23.59	+ 13.13	+ 11.13	+ 15.16	+ 15.61	+ 16.81	+ 14.44	+15.06	+14.89	+15.24	10.44	8.37	12.50
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	+ 22.47	+ 24.21	+ 23.00	+ 27.13	+ 26.78	+ 27.49	+ 22.78	+ 9.89	+ 35.72	+23.58	+38.27	+11.63	19.94	17.86	22.02
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	+ 19.97	+ 17.33	+ 21.10	+ 10.40	+ 11.09	+ 9.73	+ 18.66	+ 18.34	+ 18.98	+12.51	+13.88	+11.17	10.35	9.07	11.63
7.	Bhumia	+ 23.08	+ 25.26	+ 20.94	+ 21.52	+ 19.60	+ 23.45	+ 45.62	+ 52.24	+ 39.14	-5.49	-9.55	+17.79	21.67	19.73	3.74
8.	Bhumij	+ 26.51	+ 26.16	+ 26.84	+ 7.24	+ 8.91	+ 5.59	+ 13.07	+ 13.46	+ 12.68	+39.24	+39.23	+39.25	14.41	12.92	15.93
9.	Bhunija	+ 212.00	+ 207.08	+ 216.58	+ 22.50	+ 28.94	+ 16.69	+ 24.22	+ 26.13	+ 22.32	+64.10	+62.80	+65.44	-33.26	-33.95	-32.56
10.	Binjhal	+ 9.36	+ 10.54	+ 8.20	+ 17.60	+ 17.58	+ 17.61	+ 21.59	+ 23.29	+ 19.88	-1.51	-2.20	-0.80	16.02	15.39	16.67
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	+ 202.51	+ 179.50	+ 160.92	+ 19.20	+ 21.11	+ 16.15	+ 1.07	- 1.46	+ 3.71	+16.62	+18.93	+14.34	20.47	20.39	20.55
12.	Birhor	- 64.10	- 64.15	- 64.03	+ 44.90	+ 33.33	+ 60.97	+ 480.98	+ 465.79	+ 498.48	-14.92	-15.81	-13.92	-15.10	-20.17	-9.71
13.	Bondo Poraja	+ 14.13	+ 9.24	+ 19.44	+ 10.43	+ 4.88	+ 15.94	+ 24.09	+ 24.55	+ 23.67	+28.20	+32.32	+24.48	30.42	23.29	37.28
14.	Chenchu	- 84.61	- 90.47	- 80.67	+ 450.00	+ 1050.00	+350.00	+605.13	+ 647.83	+ 543.75	-89.82	-90.12	-89.32	-53.57	-64.71	-36.36
15.	Dal	+ 23.78	+ 29.56	+ 18.35	+ 49.06	+ 43.56	+54.72	+ 9.38	+ 10.69	+ 8.12	-22.46	-22.58	-92.26	66.18	66.00	1567.35
16.	Desua Bhumij	+ 51.61	+ 34.30	+ 72.97	+ 214.63	+ 225.00	+204.68	+58.92	+ 69.56	+ 48.03	-90.58	-92.01	-88.91	128.25	148.15	111.46
17.	Dharua	+ 21.93	+ 17.00	+ 26.75	- 2.05	+ 2.96	- 6.56	+33.69	+ 48.07	+ 19.35	-19.67	-26.37	-11.39	96.29	89.31	103.47
18.	Didayi	+ 9.40	+ 17.56	+ 1.67	- 8.60	- 14.41	- 2.26	+179.59	+ 178.30	+ 174.95	+34.73	+30.51	+38.82	20.61	18.74	22.31
19.	Gadaba	+ 6.04	+ 6.62	+ 5.45	+ 22.15	+ 20.02	+ 24.32	+ 17.97	+ 20.17	+ 15.78	+8.70	+6.60	+10.87	16.04	12.87	19.18
20.	Gandia	+ 1018.09	+ 1108.60	+ 938.67	+ 1.71	+ 1.42	+ 1.99	+ 58.55	+ 57.02	+ 60.11	-62.51	-62.85	-62.18	37.84	32.93	42.65
21.	Ghara	-	-	-	+ 12.77	+ 7.43	+ 18.65	+ 151.29	+ 108.81	+ 196.33	-82.29	-78.77	-84.93	-29.09	-29.79	-28.36

22.	Gond, Gondo	+ 12.02	+ 11.55	+ 12.47	+ 20.73	+ 20.65	+ 20.80	+ 16.32	+ 17.46	+ 15.21	+ 11.55	+ 11.33	+ 11.76	13.61	12.45	14.78
23.	Ho	- 26.33	- 25.42	- 27.20	+ 39.42	+ 39.69	+ 39.14	+ 14.37	+ 9.75	+ 18.98	- 15.29	- 10.76	- 19.44	86.97	83.83	90.17
24.	Holva	+ 27.77	+ 32.80	+ 23.25	+ 55.08	+ 55.71	+ 54.46	+ 53.80	+ 47.70	+ 59.76	- 23.42	- 19.06	- 27.36	169.06	166.98	171.15
25.	Jatapu	- 25.50	- 27.77	- 23.25	+ 129.36	+ 133.57	+ 125.45	- 50.48	- 48.54	- 52.34	+ 51.04	+ 46.70	+ 55.56	7.87	5.84	9.85
26.	Juang	+ 11.39	+ 9.29	+ 13.46	+ 26.62	+ 27.72	+ 25.57	+ 15.51	+ 14.07	+ 16.91	+ 15.91	+ 18.50	+ 13.46	13.92	12.52	15.31
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	+ 111.40	+ 110.55	+ 112.25	+ 26.92	+ 31.95	+ 21.83	+ 63.16	+ 57.05	+ 69.85	- 16.06	- 15.87	- 16.25
28.	Kawar	+ 48.27	+ 44.22	+ 52.66	+ 105.50	+ 104.17	+ 111.00	+ 12.08	+ 10.95	+ 13.20	- 22.98	- 21.82	- 24.11	- 29.20	- 28.83	- 29.57
29.	Kharria, Kharian	+ 24.61	+ 24.67	+ 24.54	+ 19.67	+ 19.78	+ 19.55	+ 16.80	+ 14.88	+ 18.70	+ 11.83	+ 13.57	+ 10.17	18.33	17.49	19.15
30.	Kharwar	+ 351.05	+ 322.84	+ 381.44	- 55.66	- 55.11	- 56.47	+ 128.73	+ 117.87	+ 139.23	- 57.90	- 54.75	- 60.67	64.01	61.44	66.62
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	+ 6.24	+ 7.19	+ 5.32	+ 13.72	+ 12.90	+ 14.53	+ 15.27	+ 18.56	+ 12.07	+ 22.38	+ 19.13	+ 25.73	16.61	14.84	18.34
32.	Kisan	+ 43.25	+ 47.05	+ 39.58	+ 26.64	+ 25.40	+ 27.90	+ 16.83	+ 17.08	+ 16.59	+ 20.73	+ 21.06	+ 20.40	3.11	2.32	3.90
33.	Kol	- 97.77	- 97.98	- 97.56	+ 309.97	+ 360.30	+ 268.43	+ 36.41	+ 34.59	+ 38.28	+ 137.20	+ 142.40	+ 132.01	- 70.39	- 71.02	- 69.72
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	+ 1439.65	+ 1232.08	+ 1361.28	- 31.59	- 28.27	- 34.70	+ 62.93	+ 56.05	+ 70.03	- 21.74	- 20.00	- 23.39	- 0.87	- 1.84	0.08
35.	Kolha	+ 52.12	+ 55.50	+ 49.88	+ 5.08	+ 3.29	+ 6.92	+ 24.00	+ 24.22	+ 23.76	+ 23.28	+ 24.19	+ 22.37	25.22	23.69	26.77
36.	Koli, Malhar	+ 337.21	+ 317.83	+ 359.74	+ 213.23	+ 208.79	+ 217.78	+ 8.11	+ 0.17	+ 16.27	+ 5.36	+ 13.96	- 2.26	19.70	19.88	19.51
37.	Kondadora	- 43.81	- 43.94	- 43.67	+ 87.83	+ 87.51	+ 88.15	+ 10.28	+ 19.73	+ 0.73	+ 77.59	+ 63.13	+ 94.98	- 39.10	- 40.31	- 37.89
38.	Kora	- 44.90	- 38.79	- 50.10	+ 47.01	+ 43.92	+ 50.18	+ 77.11	+ 91.32	+ 62.87	+ 9.96	+ 2.60	+ 18.62	379.79	375.05	384.61
39.	Korua	+ 265.58	+ 236.02	+ 299.32	- 71.70	- 70.18	- 73.15	+ 101.72	+ 89.00	+ 115.30	- 35.65	- 33.58	- 37.59	- 61.02	- 60.88	- 61.15
40.	Kotia	+ 210.48	+ 199.35	+ 222.47	+ 73.18	+ 73.59	+ 72.75	+ 49.49	+ 51.45	+ 47.52	- 21.26	- 23.73	- 18.71	- 67.89	- 68.72	- 67.09
41.	Koya	+ 7.02	+ 9.92	+ 4.17	+ 47.48	+ 44.78	+ 50.28	+ 62.64	+ 69.52	+ 55.77	- 13.66	- 17.56	- 9.42	20.08	16.46	23.66
42.	Kulis	+ 17.65	+ 27.40	+ 9.77	- 20.87	- 19.10	- 22.51	+ 335.64	+ 337.92	+ 333.42	+ 71.07	+ 73.19	+ 68.97	22.62	21.96	23.29
43.	Lodha	+ 64.18	+ 68.83	+ 59.15	+ 31.07	+ 25.15	+ 37.83	+ 46.24	+ 40.54	+ 52.13	+ 19.40	+ 23.75	+ 15.23	9.88	7.59	12.24
44.	Madia	+ 137.53	+ 149.71	+ 127.18	+ 17.79	+ 21.74	+ 14.10	+ 34.99	+ 22.74	+ 47.19	+ 109.66	+ 121.44	+ 99.87	- 25.65	- 23.51	- 27.63

45.	Mahali	+ 37.07	+ 46.55	+ 27.68	+ 22.36	+ 15.18	+ 30.50	+ 15.45	+ 14.41	+ 16.50	+ 26.10	+ 26.18	+ 26.03	8.72	7.93	9.50
46.	Mankidi	- 46.89	- 47.00	- 46.77	- 38.44	- 36.31	- 40.60	+ 460.97	+ 427.10	+ 497.96	- 88.70	- 86.88	- 90.44	- 76.15	- 83.78	- 66.07
47.	Mankirdia	+ 418.34	+ 412.50	+ 424.69	+ 14.73	+ 13.74	+ 15.76	+ 48.36	+ 45.22	+ 51.63	- 29.58	- 27.25	- 31.90	111.62	111.07	112.20
48.	Matya	+ 51.43	+ 51.33	+ 51.52	+ 40.18	+ 38.09	+ 42.40	+ 9.10	+ 5.49	+ 12.86	+ 32.69	+ 36.69	+ 28.78	71.91	69.77	74.12
49.	Mirdhas	+ 6.70	+ 2.81	+ 10.60	- 0.95	+ 3.62	- 5.21	+ 9.50	+ 12.35	+ 6.59	+ 4.62	+ 1.65	+ 7.82	135.26	132.42	138.14
50.	Munda,	+ 0.32	+ 1.70	- 1.04	+ 52.59	+ 52.43	+ 52.76	+ 17.00	+ 17.26	+ 16.73	+ 21.10	+ 20.90	+ 21.31	16.33	15.25	17.44
	Munda Lohara,															
	Munda Mahalis															
51.	Mundari	+ 0.71	- 4.35	+ 6.41	+ 38.48	+ 37.26	+ 39.71	+ 26.27	+ 22.73	+ 29.79	- 23.48	- 20.81	- 25.99	7.64	6.41	8.88
52.	Omanatya	+ 23.01	+ 19.15	+ 22.58	+ 10.15	+ 10.88	+ 9.44	+ 33.14	+ 38.90	+ 27.46	- 9.84	- 12.84	- 6.62	22.99	21.48	24.50
53.	Oraon	+ 27.55	+ 27.66	+ 27.44	+ 30.81	+ 32.54	+ 29.11	+ 19.73	+ 18.47	+ 21.00	+ 19.82	+ 20.43	+ 19.22	15.92	15.28	16.55
54.	Parenga	- 55.42	- 51.26	- 59.36	+ 217.35	+ 195.66	+ 242.16	- 39.27	- 36.84	- 41.67	+ 116.43	+ 103.15	+ 130.61	- 25.31	- 26.06	- 24.61
55.	Paroja	+ 29.30	+ 28.85	+ 29.73	+ 29.26	+ 28.04	+ 30.46	+ 32.24	+ 31.71	+ 32.76	- 10.20	- 10.11	- 10.28	18.07	15.74	20.31
56.	Pentia	- 35.11	- 36.86	- 33.29	+ 26.20	+ 27.93	+ 24.52	+ 44.14	+ 56.99	+ 31.28	- 36.21	- 41.29	- 30.13	37.57	33.53	41.64
57.	Rajuar	+ 45.19	+ 32.92	+ 60.85	+ 56.50	+ 52.70	+ 60.64	+ 36.01	+ 33.13	+ 38.91	- 10.90	- 8.68	- 13.04	25.51	24.41	26.61
58.	Santal	+ 10.16	+ 11.17	+ 9.17	+ 17.18	+ 17.93	+ 16.43	+ 18.65	+ 20.74	+ 16.55	+ 23.41	+ 22.38	+ 24.48	15.13	13.30	17.00
59.	Saora, Savar,	+ 9.99	+ 9.13	+ 10.83	+ 7.97	+ 8.30	+ 7.64	+ 9.04	+ 9.83	+ 8.27	+ 17.28	+ 17.72	+ 16.85	13.00	12.14	13.85
	Saura, Sahara															
60.	Shabar, Lodha	+ 24.14	+ 25.30	+ 22.99	+ 36.97	+ 35.66	+ 38.28	+ 13.47	+ 13.64	+ 13.30	+ 18.47	+ 18.79	+ 18.15	16.69	15.82	17.56
61.	Sounti	+ 24.25	+ 26.02	+ 22.54	+ 23.01	+ 21.93	+ 24.06	+ 41.81	+ 38.85	+ 44.70	- 3.65	- 0.26	- 6.82	21.64	20.33	22.95
62.	Tharua	- 5.48	+ 1.98	- 12.57	+ 252.90	+ 252.59	+ 253.23	+ 54.25	+ 60.59	+ 47.25	- 71.60	- 74.54	- 68.05	1986.31	2026.58	1947.62
	Unspecified	+ 1882.00	+ 1875.99	+ 1887.96	- 80.29	- 80.06	- 80.46	- 19.18	- 20.83	- 17.51	-	-	-	167.18	157.49	177.39
	ODISHA	+ 20.08	+ 20.62	+ 19.55	+ 16.62	+ 17.75	+ 16.89	+ 18.89	+ 19.49	+ 18.29	+ 15.83	+ 15.77	+ 15.88	17.75	16.25	19.24

Table 3.8 : Districtwise Sex Ratio over Census Years for ST Population in Odisha (1961-2011)

Sl. No	Districts	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Bargarh					988	1000
2	Jharsuguda					978	1002
3	Sambalpur	1025	1012	1002	991	995	1001
4	Deogarh					1004	1003
5	Sundargarh	1004	1005	1000	996	1003	1016
6	Keonjhar	1012	1004	1012	998	994	1017
7	Mayurbhanja	1016	1004	1010	996	994	1025
8	Balasore	1020	980	982	968	966	1001
9	Bhadrak					958	981
10	Kendrapara					922	997
11	Jagatsinghpur					876	860
12	Cuttack	975	974	975	954	953	976
13	Jajpur					963	991
14	Dhenkanal	1009	994	990	968	968	1004
15	Angul					974	996
16	Nayagarh					972	1012
17	Khurda					927	947
18	Puri	1046	1021	990	953	903	892
19	Ganjam	1036	1035	1041	1037	983	1010
20	Gajapati					1048	1065
21	Kandhamal (Phulbani)	1052	1041	1039	1024	1026	1062
22	Baudh					1000	1023
23	Sonapur					978	986
24	Bolangir	1025	1017	1024	1005	1007	1013
25	Nuapada					1027	1054
26	Kalahandi	1037	1024	1033	1027	1028	1032
27	Rayagada					1060	1092
28	Nowrangpur					998	1033
29	Koraput	1001	998	1017	1015	1018	1068
30	Malkangiri					1018	1065
	ODISHA	1016	1007	1012	1002	1003	1029

N.B. : Sex ratio data given for 1961 to 1991 relates to only 13 undivided districts and for 2001 and 2011 for 30 districts.

Sex ratio is defined as number of females per 1000 males

Table 3.9 : Communitywise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

Sl, No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	LITERACY RATE								
		1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bagata	2.60	5.00	0.40	8.40	16.79	-	15.60	24.66	6.44
2.	Baiga	7.00	13.04		1.08	3.45	-	11.20	17.00	4.55
3.	Banjara, Banjari	9.50	17.53	2.35	11.40	21.89	1.77	16.90	30.37	4.27
4.	Bathudi	8.29	13.63	3.01	13.30	23.91	2.45	20.80	35.50	6.29
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	4.26	7.70	0.75	4.50	8.37	0.50	7.50	13.57	1.46
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	10.30	18.34	2.09	14.90	25.38	4.68	22.50	36.72	8.52
7.	Bhumia	3.30	6.15	0.63	4.10	7.81	0.37	6.30	11.30	1.48
8.	Bhumij	6.30	11.12	1.55	7.90	14.26	1.61	12.10	20.70	3.50
9.	Bhunja	5.50	9.62	1.62	5.10	9.94	0.77	8.50	15.84	1.29
10.	Binjhal	8.20	14.45	2.05	10.50	18.26	2.68	13.80	23.84	3.83
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	4.30	6.92	1.17	14.10	22.87	2.59	16.60	27.03	5.07
12.	Birhor	7.00	8.80	4.39	4.10	7.02	-	12.60	21.05	3.03
13.	Bondo Poraja	2.10	3.90	0.22	1.40	2.44	0.41	3.60	6.81	0.74
14.	Chenchu	-	-	-	25.00	100.00	-	22.85	14.29	33.33
15.	Dal	4.80	9.48	0.45	10.50	19.79	1.03	13.20	22.29	1.55
16.	Desua Bhumij	11.70	20.44	0.90	16.20	23.35	3.65	13.30	23.24	3.25
17.	Dharua	4.70	8.54	0.91	5.00	8.38	0.46	6.10	10.06	2.13
18.	Didayi	2.70	4.78	0.79	0.80	1.50	-	3.20	5.99	0.49
19.	Gadaba	2.70	5.04	0.39	3.30	5.97	0.63	6.50	11.34	1.77
20.	Gandia	6.00	3.23	7.55	7.90	9.79	5.99	3.80	6.14	1.42
21.	Ghara	-	-	-	12.00	15.54	3.97	12.60	21.70	2.67
22.	Gond, Gondo	10.80	19.41	2.23	13.50	23.16	3.98	18.70	31.38	6.33
23.	Ho	7.10	12.58	1.77	8.90	15.77	2.20	12.70	21.93	3.60
24.	Holva	3.10	10.04	0.68	9.80	18.77	1.20	14.10	25.32	3.13
25.	Jatapu	4.20	6.71	1.82	8.90	15.74	2.49	10.50	17.54	3.67
26.	Juang	4.50	8.64	0.44	5.80	11.11	0.74	8.00	14.48	1.71
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	10.60	19.16	1.83	14.40	24.22	4.54
28.	Kawar	6.40	10.10	2.48	16.60	29.32	3.59	13.70	23.26	4.31
29.	Kharia, Kharian	9.10	14.67	3.65	12.20	18.49	5.92	17.90	25.46	10.44
30.	Kharwar	19.90	27.96	11.30	11.60	20.47	3.13	24.50	36.54	12.17

Sl, No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	LITERACY RATE								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Bagata	29.51	42.62	15.27	38.56	52.29	25.17	53.89	64.31	43.83
2.	Baiga	26.61	42.35	13.04	39.28	51.90	27.90	67.25	78.77	55.07
3.	Banjara, Banjari	26.43	44.25	8.99	46.40	63.48	29.14	62.28	75.56	49.14
4.	Bathudi	33.38	51.10	15.80	49.57	66.25	33.03	63.71	75.74	52.27
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	7.81	14.42	2.64	24.29	37.39	11.09	40.03	50.94	29.47
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	35.37	52.84	18.17	50.88	66.18	35.68	63.14	74.95	51.60
7.	Bhumia	9.29	15.86	2.14	20.01	30.90	9.40	41.94	54.21	30.45
8.	Bhumij	21.11	33.76	8.09	36.48	51.09	21.72	52.06	63.60	40.74
9.	Bhunja	13.79	22.39	4.78	29.03	44.52	13.61	44.93	58.65	31.56
10.	Binjhal	24.13	36.35	11.68	41.49	57.21	25.50	57.16	68.07	46.21
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	26.77	41.99	11.32	41.65	56.06	26.84	57.85	69.98	45.25
12.	Birhor	18.57	25.00	11.42	23.30	29.97	16.24	47.24	53.78	41.04
13.	Bondo Poraja	4.20	6.82	1.95	14.69	23.29	6.50	36.51	45.65	28.84
14.	Chenchu	20.56	24.56	11.69	46.15	46.67	45.45	54.55	80.00	33.33
15.	Dal	16.46	29.67	3.53	32.17	52.23	12.80	43.20	58.99	27.89
16.	Desua Bhumij	25.43	39.78	9.43	37.24	50.00	25.97	56.98	66.08	48.33
17.	Dharua	7.27	11.24	2.47	19.60	27.84	11.18	31.39	40.51	22.75
18.	Didayi	6.22	11.33	0.97	12.62	20.23	5.93	34.56	43.85	26.62
19.	Gadaba	10.36	17.42	3.73	21.23	33.02	9.64	39.30	51.12	28.42
20.	Gandia	8.94	14.80	2.95	30.00	39.52	20.69	35.81	43.07	29.35
21.	Ghara	25.91	42.26	13.84	53.59	71.07	35.34	71.43	78.65	63.95
22.	Gond, Gondo	24.02	37.31	10.76	46.96	63.27	30.81	59.65	71.64	48.03
23.	Ho	34.75	51.74	19.38	35.18	49.64	20.50	44.79	57.30	32.56
24.	Holva	17.30	30.40	5.84	35.60	51.58	19.69	48.90	60.17	37.81
25.	Jatapu	17.19	26.35	7.38	32.32	46.02	19.04	47.22	57.38	37.76
26.	Juang	14.46	25.57	4.13	25.35	38.41	12.52	42.85	54.89	31.39
27.	Kandha Gauda	23.51	38.22	8.47	38.96	52.61	24.98	56.49	67.74	45.11
28.	Kawar	26.80	43.33	10.89	45.36	60.89	29.55	64.44	76.73	52.38
29.	Kharia, Kharian	28.37	38.07	19.18	45.23	56.16	34.52	58.46	66.42	50.78
30.	Kharwar	26.11	42.03	12.65	57.35	72.12	38.58	62.49	73.48	51.87

SI, No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	LITERACY RATE								
		1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	7.10	13.24	1.23	7.90	14.48	1.56	12.40	21.40	3.32
32.	Kisan	8.90	16.19	1.87	11.40	19.77	2.99	17.30	28.38	6.18
33.	Kol	3.10	5.22	1.04	6.90	11.16	3.35	10.50	17.62	3.16
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	4.00	7.21	0.77	6.90	10.81	1.44	11.00	18.82	3.01
35.	Kolha	6.50	9.22	1.14	5.80	10.50	1.07	8.88	15.34	2.29
36.	Koli, Malhar	17.70	24.86	9.43	23.70	37.13	9.57	28.70	41.77	15.28
37.	Kondadora	4.90	7.75	1.12	6.60	11.01	2.19	10.00	16.15	3.78
38.	Kora	10.50	20.53	1.88	8.60	15.56	1.34	13.30	23.31	3.06
39.	Korua	6.50	10.04	2.47	9.60	17.52	1.91	8.40	13.75	0.24
40.	Kotia	6.30	11.48	0.70	4.80	8.49	1.14	8.00	14.26	1.75
41.	Koya	1.00	1.43	0.21	1.20	2.10	0.26	4.90	7.68	2.24
42.	Kulis	15.80	31.15	3.48	32.50	55.78	10.64	36.30	56.95	16.25
43.	Lodha	8.10	12.12	3.77	7.30	12.48	1.43	8.40	14.25	2.40
44.	Madia	4.40	5.71	2.91	4.80	9.38	0.43	13.00	23.50	2.62
45.	Mahali	5.90	10.42	1.36	7.20	12.35	1.35	10.70	18.04	3.39
46.	Mankidi	4.30	8.51	-	4.50	8.93	-	2.90	4.67	1.02
47.	Mankirdia	-	-	-	0.20	0.44	-	1.10	1.95	0.20
48.	Matya	6.60	11.38	1.42	8.40	14.77	1.51	13.10	22.77	2.90
49.	Mirdhas	10.70	19.50	1.95	11.90	22.31	2.23	16.50	28.51	4.23
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	8.70	14.26	3.14	13.30	19.65	6.76	16.20	24.15	8.13
51.	Mundari	7.30	10.13	4.21	10.80	19.07	2.48	18.10	29.55	6.74
52.	Omanatya	3.20	6.33	0.22	5.20	10.20	0.38	8.20	15.47	1.09
53.	Oraon	9.70	15.14	4.40	16.30	24.54	8.30	23.60	33.20	14.06
54.	Parenga	3.00	2.95	0.23	3.10	5.01	0.92	11.50	21.01	2.12
55.	Paroja	3.30	5.23	1.49	2.40	4.54	0.39	4.80	8.59	1.04
56.	Pentia	5.90	10.96	0.71	6.70	12.90	0.60	24.80	47.18	2.33
57.	Rajuar	10.40	17.34	1.56	4.90	9.35	0.28	11.20	19.50	3.03
58.	Santal	6.40	11.61	1.29	9.10	16.14	2.03	14.30	24.18	4.44
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	7.80	13.90	1.80	10.20	18.25	2.33	14.50	24.96	4.29
60.	Shabar, Lodha	8.00	14.42	1.72	8.60	15.46	1.81	12.90	22.47	3.61
61.	Sounti	7.90	14.08	2.06	10.50	19.45	1.71	8.00	33.14	3.88
62.	Tharua	5.50	9.27	1.88	13.30	21.43	4.31	27.90	44.19	9.98
	ODISHA	7.36	13.04	1.77	9.45	16.38	2.58	13.96	23.27	4.76

SI, No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	LITERACY RATE								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	20.17	11.62	7.33	31.87	46.24	17.98	46.95	59.17	35.57
32.	Kisan	28.95	43.14	14.57	50.19	64.43	35.88	64.21	74.60	53.96
33.	Kol	26.68	39.24	16.77	32.23	44.46	19.59	46.26	57.01	35.47
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	18.18	32.43	6.50	35.55	49.26	21.97	52.68	62.40	43.25
35.	Kolha	15.39	25.11	5.81	27.06	39.74	14.31	42.23	53.87	30.86
36.	Koli, Malhar	34.96	47.17	23.04	50.69	61.19	39.87	57.57	65.27	49.56
37.	Kondadora	14.00	19.56	7.58	34.86	45.79	23.93	48.27	58.85	38.16
38.	Kora	26.02	39.62	9.61	42.48	59.69	24.82	68.54	80.14	57.04
39.	Korua	22.52	37.34	9.95	32.83	44.80	20.83	32.60	40.30	25.12
40.	Kotia	11.26	18.86	3.31	24.60	38.19	11.38	44.36	58.49	31.76
41.	Koya	11.55	19.96	2.32	11.73	17.19	6.36	29.87	36.46	23.77
42.	Kulis	46.69	66.88	27.20	70.22	85.18	55.25	78.88	88.22	69.56
43.	Lodha	17.22	27.05	7.80	27.00	38.17	15.64	43.08	51.25	35.11
44.	Madia	16.00	27.45	5.66	37.33	52.79	22.71	48.36	61.91	35.43
45.	Mahali	21.68	32.42	11.27	37.96	52.50	23.86	51.24	62.83	40.14
46.	Mankidi	26.76	43.31	12.09	9.28	9.26	9.30	35.71	45.45	29.41
47.	Mankirdia	6.08	7.91	4.26	5.49	8.47	2.61	21.14	25.91	16.11
48.	Matya	20.82	32.64	9.52	38.42	53.77	22.65	51.05	63.89	38.16
49.	Mirdhas	26.99	42.16	10.88	51.17	67.70	34.49	62.31	73.53	51.27
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	26.85	38.64	14.91	39.59	51.56	27.64	54.92	64.66	45.24
51.	Mundari	27.01	39.71	14.73	46.94	62.35	31.23	59.89	71.54	48.55
52.	Omanatya	13.53	22.22	4.09	21.20	39.02	10.20	36.27	48.63	24.30
53.	Oraon	38.30	50.23	26.57	54.20	65.75	42.77	67.57	76.18	59.17
54.	Parenga	14.66	24.28	4.53	21.01	34.98	7.84	32.78	46.95	20.09
55.	Paroja	6.76	12.12	1.54	17.96	30.95	7.35	34.92	46.44	24.44
56.	Pentia	16.96	27.21	4.17	30.96	46.56	15.45	44.93	57.99	32.59
57.	Rajuar	17.96	28.97	7.86	37.93	55.20	20.53	51.97	63.62	40.42
58.	Santal	24.47	37.56	10.77	40.46	55.86	24.75	55.57	68.07	43.26
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	25.58	40.16	11.29	41.13	56.74	25.74	54.99	66.81	43.56
60.	Shabar, Lodha	21.00	34.42	29.31	35.40	51.12	19.90	53.29	65.21	41.73
61.	Sounti	38.92	56.46	22.69	44.37	59.76	29.13	59.58	70.94	48.57
62.	Tharua	25.04	33.56	12.57	55.75	72.16	39.59	50.44	60.73	40.22
	ODISHA	22.31	34.44	10.21	37.37	51.48	23.37	52.24	63.70	41.20

Table 3.10 : Communitywise Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.	Bagata	999	1000	995	930	1021	1039
2.	Baiga	870	2172	880	1155	1089	954
3.	Banjara, Banjari	1135	1084	1059	1045	990	1001
4.	Bathudi	1009	985	1020	1000	1003	1041
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	982	990	996	1230	993	1028
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	984	1029	1016	1022	998	1021
7.	Bhumia	1025	989	1021	933	1020	1053
8.	Bhumij	1016	1021	990	983	984	1010
9.	Bhunja	1078	1111	1006	975	991	1012
10.	Binjhal	1015	994	994	967	981	992
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	858	1011	961	999	972	973
12.	Birhor	717	719	868	919	939	1062
13.	Bondo Poraja	921	1007	1113	1105	1040	1158
14.	Chenchu	1476	3000	696	599	647	1167
15.	Dal	1064	972	1047	1023	1025	1027
16.	Desua Bhumij	810	1043	978	854	1185	1010
17.	Dharua	1020	1105	1002	808	972	1045
18.	Didayi	1056	913	1043	1031	1096	1129
19.	Gadaba	985	974	1009	972	1011	1068
20.	Gandia	1140	980	985	1004	1023	1097
21.	Ghara	-	851	940	1339	950	970
22.	Gond, Gondo	1011	1019	1021	1001	1005	1026
23.	Ho	1033	1008	1004	1088	982	1016
24.	Holva	1113	1033	1024	1108	994	1010
25.	Jatapu	1013	1077	1039	962	1020	1059
26.	Juang	1013	1051	1033	1059	1014	1039
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	980	988	913	987	983
28.	Kawar	922	976	1009	1030	999	989
29.	Kharia, Kharian	1015	1014	1013	1046	1015	1029
30.	Kharwar	927	1056	1034	1135	987	1019
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	1033	1015	1030	973	1027	1059
32.	Kisan	1036	983	1003	999	993	1009
33.	Kol	1011	1217	974	1001	958	1001
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	970	1058	969	1056	1011	1031

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
35.	Kolha	1011	974	1009	1005	952	1015
36.	Koli, Malhar	859	946	973	1129	968	965
37.	Kondadora	981	986	989	832	995	1035
38.	Kora	1174	957	998	850	982	1002
39.	Korua	876	1041	937	1068	1003	996
40.	Kotia	928	1000	995	969	1033	1087
41.	Koya	1016	963	1000	919	1010	1072
42.	Kulis	1238	1067	1022	1011	986	997
43.	Lodha	928	875	964	1043	971	1013
44.	Madia	1177	1071	1004	1204	1086	1028
45.	Mahali	1010	880	997	1015	1014	1028
46.	Mankidi	978	982	916	1039	757	1583
47.	Mankirdia	920	942	951	1001	937	942
48.	Matya	929	930	959	1026	967	991
49.	Mirdhas	997	1072	981	930	987	1011
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	1009	981	983	979	982	1001
51.	Mundari	887	987	1005	1063	993	1016
52.	Omanatya	1036	1029	1015	932	998	1023
53.	Oraon	1024	1022	996	1017	1007	1018
54.	Parenga	1051	876	1014	937	1063	1084
55.	Paroja	1007	1014	1033	1041	1039	1080
56.	Pentia	971	1026	998	835	994	1054
57.	Rajuar	783	947	996	1039	989	1007
58.	Santal	1025	1007	994	959	976	1008
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	1020	1036	1029	1015	1007	1023
60.	Shabar, Lodha	1016	998	1017	1014	1008	1024
61.	Sounti	1039	1011	1028	1072	1001	1023
62.	Tharua	1053	903	904	829	1040	1002
	ODISHA	1016	1007	1012	1002	1003	1029

Table 3.11 : Districtwise Scheduled Tribes Households in Odisha (2001 & 2011)

Sl. No	Districts	2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Angul	28099	24965	3134	39568	35381	4187
2	Balasore	47049	42917	4132	58882	54627	4255
3	Bargarh	60429	58952	1477	69925	67517	2408
4	Bhadrak	5277	4742	535	6192	4882	1310
5	Bolangir	67423	65475	1948	87697	84700	2997
6	Boudh	11323	11220	103	13611	13496	115
7	Cuttack	19152	17384	1768	20528	17885	2643
8	Debagarh	19296	18266	1030	24864	23680	1184
9	Dhenkanal	29553	28367	1186	35681	34528	1153
10	Gajapati	55260	54921	339	65708	64914	794
11	Ganjam	21425	20605	820	26695	25354	1341
11	Jagatsinghpur	2026	1159	867	1701	887	814
13	Jajpur	24911	23880	1031	30727	28194	2533
14	Jharsuguda	33865	27614	6251	41286	32937	8349
15	Kalahandi	94615	92973	1642	112518	110593	1925
16	Kandhamal	74501	73090	1411	88116	85464	2652
17	Kendrapara	1458	1283	175	1777	1642	135
18	Keonjhar	143771	132755	11016	174692	161558	13134
19	Khurda	21381	13666	7715	23755	14872	8883
20	Koraput	144492	136419	8073	167094	158607	8487
21	Malkangiri	65615	64433	1182	79308	77499	1809
22	Mayurbhanj	261947	256195	5752	326463	317694	8769
23	Nowrangpur	122972	121570	1402	146661	143773	2888
24	Nayagarh	11336	11225	91	13922	13726	196
25	Nuapada	42741	42183	558	50170	49661	509
26	Puri	1020	933	87	1225	943	282
27	Rayagada	106172	103019	3153	121631	117281	4350
28	Sambalpur	70626	64054	6572	83298	74817	8481
29	Sonapur	11747	11365	382	13730	13286	444
30	Sundargarh	195593	169515	26078	235685	201145	34540
	ODISHA	1795075	1695165	99910	2163110	2031543	131567

Table 3.12 : District wise Concentration of Scheduled Tribe Population of Odisha
(Census-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST to Total Population
1	Mayurbhanj	2519738	1479576	58.72
2	Malkangiri	613192	354614	57.83
3	Rayagada	967911	541905	55.99
4	Nowarangapur	1220946	681173	55.79
5	Gajapati	577817	313714	54.29
6	Kandhamal	733110	392820	53.58
7	Sundargarh	2093437	1062349	50.75
8	Koraput	1379647	697583	50.56
9	Keonjhar	1801733	818878	45.45
10	Deogarh	312520	110400	35.33
11	Sambalpur	1041099	355261	34.12
12	Nuapada	610382	206327	33.80
13	Jharsuguda	579505	176758	30.50
14	Kalahandi	1576869	449456	28.50
15	Bolangir	1648997	347164	21.05
16	Bargarh	1481255	281135	18.98
17	Angul	1273821	179603	14.10
18	Dhenkanal	1192811	162056	13.59
19	Boudh	441162	55364	12.55
20	Balasore	2320529	275678	11.88
21	Sonepur	610183	57192	9.37
22	Jajpur	1827192	151432	8.29
23	Nayagarh	962789	58691	6.10
24	Khurda	2251673	115051	5.11
25	Cuttack	2624470	93745	3.57
26	Ganjam	3529031	118928	3.37
27	Bhadrak	1506337	30428	2.02
28	Jagatsinghpur	1136971	7862	0.69
29	Kendrapara	1440361	9484	0.66
30	Puri	1698730	6129	0.36
ODISHA		41974218	9590756	22.85

**Table 3.13 : Concentration of Scheduled Tribe population in Blocks of Odisha
(Census - 2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
1	Koraput	Narayanpatana	43575	36772	84.39
2	Sundergarh	Rajagangapur	105065	85116	81.01
3	Gajapati	Rayagada	70866	57326	80.89
4	Koraput	Bandhugaon	58974	47059	79.80
5	Keonjhar	Banspal	102527	81548	79.54
6	Sundergarh	Gurundia	66988	53195	79.41
7	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	74155	58608	79.03
8	Sundergarh	Kutra	80470	62040	77.10
9	Gajapati	Nuagada	54696	42145	77.05
10	Sundergarh	Kuanrmunda	106913	82264	76.94
11	Malkangiri	Kudumulguma	62159	47683	76.71
12	Gajapati	Guma	79520	60332	75.87
13	Mayurbhanj	Bijatola	64193	48627	75.75
14	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	104694	78442	74.93
15	Mayurbhanj	Tiring	57076	42559	74.57
16	Mayurbhanj	Udala	76147	56642	74.39
17	Rayagada	Gunupur	81041	60207	74.29
18	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	69782	51716	74.11
19	Rayagada	Gudari	42737	31523	73.76
20	Mayurbhanj	Jamda	59402	43641	73.47
21	Malkangiri	Khairaput	42949	31379	73.06
22	Malkangiri	Mathili	96063	69957	72.82
23	Rayagada	Chandrapur	41129	29606	71.98
24	Rayagada	Kolnara	73839	52387	70.95
25	Sundergarh	Subdega	64254	45332	70.55
26	Sundergarh	Koida	86818	60938	70.19
27	Koraput	Lakshmipur	66621	46745	70.17
28	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur	101058	70521	69.78
29	Mayurbhanj	Bangiriposi	103880	72362	69.66
30	Gajapati	R. Udaygiri	64123	44558	69.49
31	Mayurbhanj	Bisoi	74572	51723	69.36
32	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia	91518	62110	67.87
33	Sundergarh	Lahunipara	99526	67541	67.86
34	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	66967	45322	67.68
35	Sundergarh	Balisankara	85690	57427	67.02

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
36	Mayurbhanj	Shamakhunta	79883	53306	66.73
37	Koraput	Pottangi	69401	46243	66.63
38	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	148717	99053	66.61
39	Mayurbhanj	Kuliana (Koliana)	101151	67045	66.28
40	Sundergarh	Nuagaon	106156	70233	66.16
41	Kandhamal	G. Udayagiri	30621	20101	65.64
42	Nabarangpur	Raighar	182285	119560	65.59
43	Rayagada	Ramanguda	52632	34456	65.47
44	Sundergarh	Baragaon	71242	46292	64.98
45	Nowarangpur	Umarkote	166909	108008	64.71
46	Rayagada	Rayagada	127333	82003	64.40
47	Mayurbhanj	Kusumi	93116	59758	64.18
48	Rayagada	Kalyanasingpur	63753	40841	64.06
49	Keonjhar	Ghatgaon	118307	74909	63.32
50	Kandhamal	Daringbadi	109257	68896	63.06
51	Mayurbhanj	Sukruli	60577	38146	62.97
52	Sambalpur	Bamra	96088	60494	62.96
53	Koraput	Kotpad	94994	59748	62.90
54	Nowarangpur	Jharigan	150063	93605	62.38
55	Nowarangpur	Kosagumuda	160785	98951	61.54
56	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	45116	27649	61.28
57	Rayagada	Kashipur	140633	84357	59.98
58	Nowarangpur	Dabugan	67654	40496	59.86
59	Malkangiri	Podia	57751	34555	59.83
60	Keonjhar	Joda	125728	75053	59.69
61	Rayagada	Bishamakatak	92490	55195	59.68
62	Koraput	Boipariguda	110746	65842	59.45
63	Kandhamal	Kotagarh	51828	30753	59.34
64	Sundergarh	Lephripara	78808	46418	58.90
65	Gajapati	Mohana	133598	78251	58.57
66	Sundergarh	Lathikata	146312	85181	58.22
67	Kalahandi	Thuamul Rampur	77840	45287	58.18
68	Keonjhar	Saharapada	88314	51332	58.12
69	Mayurbhanj	Bahalda	86081	49974	58.05
70	Nowarangpur	Nabarangapur	79484	46109	58.01
71	Deogarh	Tileibani	74484	43114	57.88

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
72	Mayurbhanj	Saraskana	100816	58337	57.86
73	Kandhamal	Phiringia	83428	48225	57.80
74	Balasore	Nilagiri	129360	74701	57.75
75	Koraput	Dasamantapur	81693	46656	57.11
76	Nowarangpur	Paparahandi	134145	76358	56.92
77	Kandhamal	Raikia	51854	29377	56.65
78	Kandhamal	Phulabani	39948	22513	56.36
79	Sambalpur	Jamankira	93711	52807	56.35
80	Malkangiri	Korkunda	126371	71055	56.23
81	Keonjhar	Harichandanpur	142150	79726	56.09
82	Mayurbhanj	Gopabandhunagar	75345	41712	55.36
83	Kandhamal	Tikabali	49405	27095	54.84
84	Mayurbhanj	Rasagobindapur	96526	52715	54.61
85	Mayurbhanj	Raruan	66504	35670	53.64
86	Sundergarh	Baneigarh	69891	37448	53.58
87	Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur	60565	32402	53.50
88	Sundergarh	Tangrapali	64374	34369	53.39
89	Sundergarh	Sundargarh	70911	37392	52.73
90	Jharsuguda	Kirimira	42897	22604	52.69
91	Keonjhar	Patana	101518	53405	52.61
92	Koraput	Nandapur	91496	48056	52.52
93	Keonjhar	Telkoi	96590	50406	52.19
94	Kandhamal	Kajamandi Nuagaon	53113	27528	51.83
95	Jharsuguda	Laikera	49992	25886	51.78
96	Sambalpur	Kochinda	71316	36668	51.42
97	Koraput	Kundura	71629	36638	51.15
98	Koraput	Semiliguda	81314	41494	51.03
99	Sundergarh	Bisra	90185	45846	50.84
100	Mayurbhanj	Badasahi (Barsahi)	146232	74120	50.69
101	Koraput	Boriguma	153128	77504	50.61
102	Keonjhar	Jhumpura	113149	57186	50.54
103	Kandhamal	Baliguda	74505	37466	50.29
104	Kandhamal	Khajuripada	51470	25872	50.27
105	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Sadar (Keonjhargarh)	161931	81350	50.24

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
106	Rayagada	Padmapur	56459	28336	50.19
107	Sambalpur	Jujomura	84006	42052	50.06
108	Keonjhar	Anandapur	109669	53302	48.60
109	Koraput	Jeypur	122318	58206	47.59
110	Keonjhar	Champua	115321	52966	45.93
111	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	93179	42703	45.83
112	Koraput	Lamtaput	59873	27284	45.57
113	Kandhamal	Chakpad	43892	19950	45.45
114	Nowarangpur	Tentulikhunti	84310	38239	45.36
115	Jharsuguda	Kolabira	48003	21767	45.35
116	Sundergarh	Hemgir	84559	38312	45.31
117	Mayurbhanj	Moroda	103775	45695	44.03
118	Nowarangpur	Nandahandi	62405	27454	43.99
119	Nuapada	Komana	137364	59755	43.50
120	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	110126	46927	42.61
121	Mayurbhanj	Betanati	150434	61880	41.13
122	Sambalpur	Rengali	91110	37220	40.85
123	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada	102263	41429	40.51
124	Malkangiri	Kalimela	118129	47598	40.29
125	Koraput	Koraput	74867	29472	39.37
126	Angul	Palalahada	129806	50892	39.21
127	Nuapada	Boden	81687	32023	39.20
128	Kalahandi	Madanpur Rampur	80524	31535	39.16
129	Nuapada	Nuapada	136723	52580	38.46
130	Kalahandi	Jayapatna	130724	50213	38.41
131	Jajpur	Sukinda	143790	53571	37.26
132	Gajapati	Kashinagara	51414	18396	35.78
133	Baragarh	Paikamal	117274	41789	35.63
134	Nowarangpur	Chandahandi	73953	25990	35.14
135	Bolangir	Turekela	82781	28924	34.94
136	Bolangir	Khaprakhol	93557	32651	34.90
137	Kalahandi	Kokasara	119304	41119	34.47
138	Sambalpur	Dhankauda (Sambalpur)	99269	34107	34.36
139	Bolangir	Belpara	128916	44283	34.35
140	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	170527	56564	33.17

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
141	Jharsuguda	Lakhanpur (K. Lakhanpur)	142047	46508	32.74
142	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	79440	25595	32.22
143	Deogarh	Barkot	108170	34356	31.76
144	Bolangir	Patnagarh	130783	41113	31.44
145	Rayagada	Muniguda	93564	29108	31.11
146	Jajpur	Danagadi	124747	38336	30.73
147	Sambalpur	Maneswar	98140	29244	29.80
148	Baragarh	Jharbandha	78318	23306	29.76
149	Nuapada	Sinapali	109870	31935	29.07
150	Bolangir	Gudvella (Tentulikhunti)	62229	17805	28.61
151	Sambalpur	Naktideul	63826	17559	27.51
152	Kalahandi	Kesinga	115828	31849	27.50
153	Kalahandi	Narala	120992	32026	26.47
154	Baragarh	Ambabhona	65715	17168	26.12
155	Kalahandi	Kalampur	60075	15673	26.09
156	Deogarh	Reamal	107476	27486	25.57
157	Kalahandi	Golamunda	129499	32655	25.22
158	Nuapada	Khariar	110684	27828	25.14
159	Sambalpur	Rairakhol	55833	13774	24.67
160	Nayagarh	Dasapalla	103908	25585	24.62
161	Angul	Athmallik	110552	26452	23.93
162	Bolangir	Muribahal	114839	27259	23.74
163	Bargarh	Padampur (Rajborasambar)	116988	27505	23.51
164	Bargarh	Bhatli	90321	20915	23.16
165	Bargarh	Attabira	157296	33691	21.42
166	Bolangir	Balangir	102952	21749	21.13
167	Bolangir	Deogaon	97645	19938	20.42
168	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	148554	30209	20.34
169	Angul	Kishorenagar	107821	21638	20.07
170	Balasore	Oupada	82917	16556	19.97
171	Bolangir	Saintala	120206	23913	19.89
172	Bolangir	Titlagarh	121751	24183	19.86
173	Balasore	Jaleswar	204090	39701	19.45

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
174	Bargarh	Gaisilet	92899	18013	19.39
175	Bargarh	Sohela	139254	26906	19.32
176	Bolangir	Loisinga	95933	17595	18.34
177	Keonjhar	Hatadihi	164629	30018	18.23
178	Kalahandi	Dharamgarh	139359	24071	17.27
179	Kalahandi	Junagarh	173660	29902	17.22
180	Dhenkanal	Gandia	152180	25275	16.61
181	Dhenkanal	Kamakshyanagar	113985	18400	16.14
182	Bolangir	Bangomunda	117089	18726	15.99
183	Gajapati	Gosani (Parlakhemundi)	69447	10926	15.73
184	Boudh	Kantamal	148385	22250	14.99
185	Balasore	Remuna	180044	26463	14.70
186	Kalahandi	Karlamunda	57418	8411	14.65
187	Ganjam	Patrapur	128711	17930	13.93
188	Bargarh	Barapali	107421	14906	13.88
189	Sonepur	Binika	91118	12164	13.35
190	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	152932	20143	13.17
191	Bargarh	Bijepur	107374	14064	13.10
192	Sonepur	Dunguripali	123823	15833	12.79
193	Bargarh	Bheden	127400	16251	12.76
194	Bolangir	Agalpur	96342	12268	12.73
195	Cuttack	Tangi-Choudwar	157801	20088	12.73
196	Boudh	Harbhanga	126834	15947	12.57
197	Cuttack	Athagad	144670	17946	12.40
198	Nayagarh	Gania	38506	4747	12.33
199	Balasore	Basta	188768	22718	12.03
200	Bargarh	Bargarh	161895	19388	11.98
201	Balasore	Baleshwar (Baleshwar Sadar)	247047	29525	11.95
202	Ganjam	Surada	143428	17111	11.93
203	Nayagarh	Nuagaon	93253	10962	11.76
204	Boudh	Baudh	145519	16670	11.46
205	Angul	Anugul	166761	18001	10.79
206	Khurda	Begunia	130361	14010	10.75
207	Angul	Chhendipada	166751	17890	10.73
208	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	102087	10386	10.17

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
209	Angul	Talcher	142622	13211	9.26
210	Sonepur	Ulunda	89848	8288	9.22
211	Dhenkanal	Parajang	133450	12084	9.06
212	Ganjam	Bhanjanagar	138774	12328	8.88
213	Khurda	Banapur	125948	10926	8.68
214	Sonepur	Sonapur	80775	6995	8.66
215	Khurda	Bhubaneswar	138353	11768	8.51
216	Angul	Kaniha	143109	12082	8.44
217	Sonepur	Tarbha	84374	7107	8.42
218	Khurda	Khordha	136244	11205	8.22
219	Ganjam	Dharakote	107946	8845	8.19
220	Dhenkanal	Odapada	143482	11672	8.13
221	Cuttack	Banki-Dampara	98894	8031	8.12
222	Jajpur	Badachana	234541	18278	7.79
223	Jajpur	Korai	157675	12257	7.77
224	Jajpur	Dharmasala	222998	16875	7.57
225	Khurda	Jatani	99644	7491	7.52
226	Angul	Banarpal	209465	15345	7.33
227	Dhenkanal	Hindol	178145	12515	7.03
228	Khurda	Bolagad	130880	9001	6.88
229	Bolangir	Puintala	111635	7579	6.79
230	Ganjam	Digapahandi	148484	9852	6.64
231	Balasore	Khaira	179884	11502	6.39
232	Balasore	Soro	140607	8758	6.23
233	Balasore	Baliapal	197259	11258	5.71
234	Cuttack	Badamba	149793	8472	5.66
235	Ganjam	Jagannathprasad	131326	7148	5.44
236	Bhadrak	Bhadrak	217849	11750	5.39
237	Cuttack	Banki	115402	6218	5.39
238	Balassore	Similia	121516	6354	5.23
239	Bhadrak	Bant	152063	7932	5.22
240	Sonepur	Biramaharajpur	95376	4934	5.17
241	Cuttack	Narasinghpur	157201	7560	4.81
242	Ganjam	Kukudakhandi	147313	7045	4.78
243	Ganjam	Sanakhemundi	163138	7635	4.68
244	Nayagarh	Ranapur	168889	7628	4.52

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
245	Cuttack	Barang	90101	3391	3.76
246	Ganjam	Beguniapada	134093	4881	3.64
247	Ganjam	Khalikote	169171	6090	3.60
248	Cuttack	Tigiria	74639	2562	3.43
249	Bhadrak	Bhandaripokhari	127158	4134	3.25
250	Ganjam	Chikiti	104572	3246	3.10
251	Nayagarh	Bhapur	105532	3231	3.06
252	Ganjam	Polasara	133386	3826	2.87
253	Nayagarh	Khandapada	107260	2938	2.74
254	Balasore	Bahanaga	138369	3763	2.72
255	Balasore	Bhograi	283586	7193	2.54
256	Khurda	Tangi	167144	3441	2.06
257	Cuttack	Cuttack Sadar	141693	2895	2.04
258	Jajpur	Rasulpur	172859	3209	1.86
259	Ganjam	Buguda	114272	2095	1.83
260	Cuttack	Salepur	193938	3486	1.80
261	Jagatsinghpur	Raghunathpur	83646	1421	1.70
262	Kendrapada	Mahakalapada	212463	3577	1.68
263	Nayagarh	Odagaon	169379	2361	1.39
264	Kendrapada	Rajnagar	170110	2221	1.31
265	Khurda	Balianta	111132	1257	1.13
266	Jajpur	Jajapur	168063	1822	1.08
267	Ganjam	Seragad	127807	1195	0.94
268	Khurda	Chilika	119868	980	0.82
269	Ganjam	Asika	144132	952	0.66
270	Jagatsinghpur	Biridi	82795	522	0.63
271	Bhadrak	Dhamanagar	181281	1077	0.59
272	Ganjam	Bellaguntha	113436	663	0.58
273	Puri	Sadar (Puri Sadar)	150800	872	0.58
274	Puri	Pipili	140235	759	0.54
275	Jajpur	Dasarathpur	195414	1039	0.53
276	Ganjam	Ganjam	89170	452	0.51
277	Kendrapada	Kendrapara	151136	775	0.51
278	Kendrapada	Marsaghai	126959	648	0.51
279	Kendrapada	Derabisi	144588	730	0.50
280	Puri	Brahmagiri	139449	654	0.47

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Total Population	Sch. Tribe Population	% ST Population
281	Cuttack	Mahanga	186930	860	0.46
282	Ganjam	Rangeilunda	161372	727	0.45
283	Cuttack	Kantapada	89514	393	0.44
284	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghapur (P)	141967	628	0.44
285	Puri	Satyabadi	113199	503	0.44
286	Jagatsinghpur	Ersama	146273	629	0.43
287	Puri	Delanga	123376	524	0.42
288	Cuttack	Nischintakoili	188599	722	0.38
289	Ganjam	Chhatrapur	135751	518	0.38
290	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	149994	569	0.38
291	Bhadrak	Chandabali	250037	885	0.35
292	Jagatsinghpur	Naugaon	77634	263	0.34
293	Kendrapada	Aali	139628	459	0.33
294	Bhadrak	Tihidi	194768	619	0.32
295	Ganjam	Kavisurjyanagar	114354	366	0.32
296	Cuttack	Niali	147135	450	0.31
297	Puri	Krushnaprasad	89371	275	0.31
298	Bhadrak	Basudebpur	219108	583	0.27
299	Jagatsinghpur	Kujang	176065	462	0.26
300	Jajpur	Bari	152239	402	0.26
301	Jagatsinghpur	Tirtol	161100	387	0.24
302	Ganjam	Purusottampur	143156	252	0.18
303	Puri	Nimapada	189897	348	0.18
304	Kendrapada	Pattamundai	162348	280	0.17
305	Jagatsinghpur	Balikuda	165275	260	0.16
306	Puri	Kakatpur	107406	143	0.13
307	Kendrapada	Garadpur	110616	121	0.11
308	Puri	Gop	165952	185	0.11
309	Jajpur	Binjharpur	168497	171	0.10
310	Ganjam	Hinjilicut	109877	91	0.08
311	Khurda	Balipatna	114212	89	0.08
312	Puri	Kanas	142614	83	0.06
313	Puri	Astaranga	82176	40	0.05
314	Kendrapada	Rajkanika	138979	51	0.04

Table 3.14 : Concentration of Sch. Tribe population in Urban bodies of Odisha (Census-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Urban Body	Constitution	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population	% of Sch. Tribe Population
1.	Sundergarh	Biramitrapur	M	33442	12382	37.03
2.	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia	NAC	22865	6661	29.13
3.	Kendujhar	Joda	M	46631	12904	27.67
4.	Sambalpur	Kochinda	NAC	15576	4278	27.47
5.	Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur	NAC	39449	10637	26.96
6.	Kandhamal	G.Udayagiri	NAC	11302	3019	26.71
7.	Mayurbhanj	Udala	NAC	13152	3302	25.11
8.	Balasore	Nilagiri	NAC	17264	4290	24.85
9.	Keonjhar	Barbil	M	66540	16291	24.48
10.	Koraput	Kotpad	NAC	16326	3986	24.42
11.	Debagarh	Debagarh	M	22390	5444	24.31
12.	Sundergarh	Rajagangapur	M	51362	12313	23.97
13.	Keonjhar	Kendujhar	M	60590	14217	23.46
14.	Jharsuguda	Belpahar	M	38993	8719	22.36
15.	Sundergarh	Sundargarh	M	45036	9974	22.15
16.	Koraput	Koraput	NAC	47468	9690	20.41
17.	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	NAC	31007	6013	19.39
18.	Sundergarh	Raurkela	ITS	216410	40010	18.49
19.	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	M	97730	16948	17.34
20.	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	M	112329	17914	15.95
21.	Sundergarh	Raurkela	M	320040	49413	15.44
22.	Rayagada	Rayagada	M	71208	10845	15.23
23.	Sambalpur	Redhakhola	NAC	15379	2337	15.20
24.	Koraput	Sunabeda	NAC	50394	7119	14.13
25.	Nabarangapur	Nabarangapur	M	36945	5060	13.70
26.	Sambalpur	Hirakud	NAC	30207	3986	13.20
27.	Rayagada	Gunupur	NAC	28870	3692	12.79
28.	Kalahandi	Kesinga	NAC	19239	2341	12.17
29.	Kandhamal	Phulabani	M	37371	4376	11.71
30.	Jajpur	Byasanagar	M	56946	6429	11.29

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Urban Body	Constitution	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population	% of Sch. Tribe Population
31.	Bolangir	Patnagarh	NAC	21024	2354	11.20
32.	Bargarh	Padmapur	NAC	17625	1929	10.94
33.	Balasore	Remuna	NAC	33378	3636	10.89
34.	Jharsuguda	Brajarajnagar	M	80403	8731	10.86
35.	Koraput	Jeypur	M	84830	9069	10.69
36.	Nowarangapur	Umarkote	NAC	28993	3097	10.68
37.	Rayagada	Gudari	NAC	6931	719	10.37
38.	Keonjhar	Anandpur	M	39585	4056	10.25
39.	Sambalpur	Burla	NAC	46698	4719	10.11
0.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	M	189366	18119	9.57
41.	Balasore	Jaleswar	NAC	25747	2461	9.56
42.	Malkangiri	Balimela	NAC	11796	1052	8.92
43.	Sonepur	Binika	NAC	15765	1247	7.91
44.	Angul	Athmallik	NAC	12298	916	7.45
45.	Nuapada	Khariar	NAC	15087	1051	6.97
46.	Balasore	Balasore	M	144373	9291	6.44
47.	Nuapada	KhariarRoad	NAC	18967	1155	6.09
48.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	M	67414	4095	6.07
49.	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	M	69045	4016	5.82
50.	Kalahandi	Junagarh	NAC	19656	1091	5.55
51.	Bargarh	Baragarh	M	80625	4341	5.38
52.	Nayagarh	Khandapada	NAC	9038	462	5.11
53.	Khordha	Bhubaneswar	MC	885363	44016	4.97
54.	Bolangir	Bolangir	M	98238	4864	4.95
55.	Bargarh	Barapali	NAC	20850	963	4.62
56.	Ganjam	Khalikote	NAC	13022	567	4.35
57.	Balangir	Titlagarh	NAC	34067	1478	4.34
58.	Jagatsinghpur	Paradip	M	68585	2924	4.26
59.	Angul	Talcher	M	40841	1703	4.17
60.	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	M	46272	1756	3.79
61.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak	M	121338	4560	3.76

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Urban Body	Constitution	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population	% of Sch. Tribe Population
62.	Angul	Angul	M	43795	1473	3.36
63.	Bolangir	Kantabanji	NAC	21819	707	3.24
64.	Khurda	Khurda	M	46205	1313	2.84
65.	Puri	Konark	NAC	16779	470	2.80
66.	Balasore	Soro	NAC	32531	902	2.77
67.	Ganjam	Bellaguntha	NAC	11297	307	2.72
68.	Cuttack	Athagarh	NAC	17304	460	2.66
69.	Sonepur	Sonepur	M	20770	542	2.61
70.	Cuttack	Choudwar	M	52999	1380	2.60
71.	Boudh	Baudhgarh	NAC	20424	497	2.43
72.	Gajapati	Kashinagar	NAC	9684	196	2.02
73.	Khurda	Jatani	M	63697	1087	1.71
74.	Dhenkanal	Kamakshyanagar	NAC	16810	279	1.66
75.	Ganjam	Buguda	NAC	15176	238	1.57
76.	Cuttack	Cuttack	M	610189	9238	1.51
77.	Jajpur	Jajpur	M	37458	565	1.51
78.	Khurda	Banapur	NAC	17278	247	1.43
79.	Ganjam	Chhatrapur	NAC	22027	298	1.35
80.	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	M	47006	605	1.29
81.	Sundergarh	O.C.L.	ITS	2397	31	1.29
82.	Ganjam	Bhanjanagar	NAC	20482	261	1.27
83.	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	NAC	22200	280	1.26
84.	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	NAC	17030	208	1.22
85.	Ganjam	Surada	NAC	14867	174	1.17
86.	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghapur	M	33631	366	1.09
87.	Ganjam	Digapahandi	NAC	13190	136	1.03
88.	Sonepur	Tarbha	NAC	8334	82	0.98
89.	Puri	Pipili	NAC	17623	153	0.87
90.	Bhadrak	Dhamanagar	NAC	22920	197	0.86
91.	Ganjam	Brahmapur	M	356598	3070	0.86
92.	Ganjam	Asika	NAC	21428	175	0.82

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Urban Body	Constitution	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population	% of Sch. Tribe Population
93.	Ganjam	Polasara	NAC	23119	176	0.76
94.	Ganjam	Chikiti	NAC	11645	60	0.52
95.	Puri	Nimapada	NAC	19289	98	0.51
96.	Puri	Puri	M	200564	1022	0.51
97.	Khurda	Balugaon	NAC	17645	68	0.39
98.	Ganjam	Hinjilicut	NAC	24671	90	0.36
99.	Ganjam	Kabisurjyanagar	NAC	17430	57	0.33
100.	Bhadrak	Basudebpur	NAC	33690	103	0.31
101.	Ganjam	Gopalpur	NAC	7221	22	0.30
102.	Cuttack	Banki	NAC	17521	25	0.14
103.	Ganjam	Kodala	NAC	13965	17	0.12
104.	Puri	Delanga	NAC	5967	6	0.10
105.	Ganjam	Rambha	NAC	12111	12	0.10
106.	Ganjam	Purusottampur	NAC	15366	16	0.10
107.	Kendrapara	Pattamundai	NAC	36528	17	0.05
108.	Ganjam	Ganjam	NAC	11747	4	0.03

Community Wise
Demographic Profile

CHAPTER - 4

COMMUNITY WISE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



The tribal people of Odisha are found in almost all the thirty districts of the state in varying concentration. They are found to be thickly concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Nawrangpur, Malkangiri, Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and very sparsely distributed in Cuttack, Kendrapara and Puri districts. When the Scheduled Tribe population in Odisha is disaggregated community wise it is seen that tribes like Kondh, Gond, Saora, Santal, Munda and Shabar Lodha are numerically larger and are widely distributed, while the Chenchu, Mankidi, Ghara, Baiga and Korua have very small population confined to certain areas.

The tribal people express their cultural identity and distinctiveness in their social organization, language, demography, rituals and festivals and also in their dress, ornaments, art and craft. Each tribal community has distinctive characteristic features reflected in their social, economic, political and religious sub-systems. Each possesses its own unique culture which differentiates one from the other.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to give demographic profile along with district wise distribution of each Scheduled Tribe community with selected indicators from 1961 to 2011 drawing data from the Census. Besides, effort has also been made to give a brief socio-cultural account of each ST community. It is expected that the community wise information given in this Chapter will be extremely useful for academicians, researchers, planners, administrators and social scientists for meaningful interpretation of data and for developing appropriate plans and programmes for tribal communities of the State.



BAGATA

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Telugu (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Freshwater fishing, Cultivation & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Numerically a small tribal community, the **Bagatas** cite the historic origin of their community name as the devoted warriors (Bhaktas) of the then rulers. Because of their occupational diversification at a later period, now, they identify themselves as one of the Telegu fresh water fishermen communities. As such, they have a very good socio-cultural interaction with the Odia fisher folks. They are segmented in to two sects i.e., Vaishnavites and Saivites. The former group cremates the dead and the latter follows burial practice. The community is divided into several exogamous clans (bansa) like, Hatiyar (elephant), Belhar (monkey), Samudia, Bamia, Tiruar (bird), Sarnia (flute), Chuniar and Kuadar. They use clan names as their surnames. Nuclear families are commonly found in their society. They prefer cross-cousin marriage and consider marriage by negotiation as the ideal type of matrimony. Acquiring of mates by elopement is also observed in some cases. Their society also permits junior levirate and sororate, sororal polygyny, widow remarriage and divorce. The institution of bride price (oli) which was in vogue in the past is slowly giving way to dowry due to culture contact with the neighbouring Hindu castes. They are very much community oriented and custom bound who faithfully obey the culturally established norms to maintain social harmony. During their leisure time they enjoy their life by performance of traditional dance and songs in different festivals and the marriage ceremony. Both men and women take part in Karma folk dance and songs. As a small tribal group, the Bagatas have preserved their cultural identity.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl. No.		Parameters		Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		1511	262	2615	4806	6733	8813
		Male		756	131	1310	2490	3331	4323
		Female		755	131	1305	2316	3402	4490
2	Decadal Growth Rate			-82.66	898.09	83.72	40.10	30.89	
3	Sex Ratio			999	1000	995	930	1021	1039
4	Literacy Rate	Total		2.60	8.40	15.60	29.51	38.56	53.89
		Male		5.00	16.79	24.66	42.62	52.29	64.31
		Female		0.40	-	6.44	15.27	25.17	43.83
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	989	81	1293	2478	3240	3952
			Male	509	75	802	1460	1835	2404
			Female	480	6	491	1018	1405	1548
		Main Workers		-	-	1101	1923	1884	2069
		Marginal Workers		-	-	192	555	1356	1883
6	WPR			65.45	30.92	49.45	51.56	46.19	44.84
7	Marital Status	Never Married		669	157	1350	2620	3494	4444
		Married		744	94	1151	1975	2867	3824
		Widow		93	11	109	189	340	497
		Divorced or Separated		5	-	-	22	32	48
		Un-specified		-	-	5	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.17 : 1	1.76 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.79 : 1	0.70:1
9	* Child Population	Population		593	138	353	801	1165	1377
		Ratio to Total Population		0.39 : 1	0.53 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.17 : 1	0:16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			697	95	1448	2886	3752	5177

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	2	66	284	107	89	233
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	2	4
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	1	8	8	40	68	10
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	28	127	38	41	108	7
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	1	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Dhenkanal	Jajpur	-	-	-	-	85	5
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	1	89
9		Dhenkanal	-	-	10	35	7	0
10	Ganjam	Anugul	-	-	-	-	4	4
11		Ganjam	3	2	30	74	56	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	41	9
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	32	-	39	68	22	9
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	19	4
15		Keonjhar	-	-	261	386	32	16
16	Koraput	Koraput	1374	21	627	498	70	21
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	12	38
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	141	57
19	Phulbani	Rayagada	-	-	-	-	29	8
20		Kandhamal	3	-	18	16	-	2
21		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
22	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	52	6	287	460	1743	2062
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	107	23	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	78	42
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	9	88
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	15	-	95	310	505	381
27		Bargarh	-	-	-	-	16	19
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	45	79
29	Sundergarh	Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	9	4
30		Sundergarh	1	32	811	2748	3541	5622
		Total	1511	262	2615	4806	6733	8813

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

BAIGA



1. **Location** : Sundergarh, Balasore
2. **Language** : Chhatishgarhi (Indo Aryan), Odia (Indo Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Shifting Cultivation, Forestry, Traditional Priest hood & Middle Manship
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chaita Navami, Dussera, Bidi, Phag, Hareli, Pola
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The **Baiga** has synonyms like Bhumiraja and Bhumijana meaning "lords of the soil or son of the soil". Baiga settlements are uniclan and homogeneous. Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance follows the rule of male equigeniture. The community is divided into ten endogamous groups and two territorial sub-groups viz, Garh and Goti which are further sub-divided into various totemistic exogamous septs. Family is traditionally monogamous. They prefer cross-cousin marriage. Marriage by service and elopement are also in vogue. Remarriage of widow, widowers, junior levirate and sororate are socially permitted. They practice burial for the dead. They have their own traditional community panchayat headed by Patel / Gountia. Baiga women are distinguished for their picturesque decorative tattoo marks.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl. No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		43	92	188	1556	539	338
		Male		23	29	100	722	258	173
		Female		20	63	88	834	281	165
2	Decadal Growth Rate				113.95	104.35	727.66	- 65.36	-37.29
3	Sex Ratio			870	2100	880	1155	1089	954
4	Literacy Rate	Total		7.00	1.08	11.20	26.61	39.28	67.25
		Male		13.04	3.45	17.00	42.35	51.90	78.77
		Female		-	-	4.55	13.04	27.90	55.07
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	22	26	78	707	204	125
			Male	11	20	65	439	131	89
			Female	11	6	13	268	73	36
		Main Workers		-	-	76	523	125	76
		Marginal Workers		-	-	2	184	79	49
6	WPR			51.16	28.26	41.49	45.44	37.85	36.98
7	Marital Status	Never Married		13	50	90	696	282	164
		Married		23	36	84	750	237	158
		Widow		7	5	13	108	17	14
		Divorced or Separated		-	1	1	2	3	2
		Un-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.15 : 1	1 : 1	0.88 : 1	0.62 : 1	0.86 : 1	0.74:1
9	* Child Population	Population		9	42	27	271	96	54
		Ratio to Total Population		0.21 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			20	46	100	958	290	194

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	15	-	-	31	269	235
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	4
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	22	88	01	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	3	58	30	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	3
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	7	06	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	07	6
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	1	1	-	1
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	7	62	8	64	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	11	-	10	126	10	10
16	Koraput	Koraput	5	4	45	147	13	1
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	07	5
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	1	-	0
21		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	6
22	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	18	13	681	29	9
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	15	-	5
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	18	8
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	5	-	11	187	05	1
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	19	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	23	18
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	8	75	150	102	24
		Total	43	92	188	1556	539	338

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



BANJARA, BANJARI

1. **Location** : Sonepur, Baragarh, Nowrangapur, Nuapada, Bolangir
2. **Language** : Banjari (Indo Aryan), Odia (Indo Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Trade, Animal Husbandry, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Guru Nawami, Dussera, Holi, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The **Banjaras** or **Banjaris** are traditionally a nomadic tribe of carriers and drivers of pack-bullocks in Odisha. They have several synonyms like Vanjari, Laban, Labana, Labhana, and Mukeai (SCSRTI:1988), Bepari, Boipari, Brinjari, Vanjari, Wanjari etc. (Singh:1996). The name probably has come from two different sources: Baniya - trade or Banachari- the forest dwellers. The Banjaras trace their descent from Lakhi Banjara, who used to move from one forest (ban) to another with his merchandise. According to Russell and Hiralal (1916) the tribe has migrated from Rajputana and its surrounding places. Formerly they were migratory in their habit and sold commodities in various places moving in a large group and carrying the goods on their bullock-carts. It is reported from history that the Banjaras were employed by the Hindu as well as Muslim kings to carry necessities for the soldiers to the war front. It appears that the tribe in course of time migrated to different places of Odisha through Central Province and Bihar. Traditionally, the Banjaras were semi-nomadic rural traders who traded salt and other commodities driving pack-bullocks. In course of time, when they permanently settled down in the villages of Kalahandi district, the then Zamindars appointed some of them as revenue collectors granting them rent free lands. Some of them reclaimed forest lands for settlement and cultivation. Some others either continued with their traditional occupation of trading by opening petty shops in the villages or by becoming peddlers. The rest i.e., those who could not pursue their traditional occupation became wage earners. The dominant section among them traditionally associated with trading of salt is called

Laban/ Labana/ Labhana /Labani. They are believed to have migrated from Rajasthan as evident from their own "Banjari" dialect and typical dress pattern. Banjaras are distinguished by their Ghagra, Orhni, Kanchhi and Zhabta dresses, silver ornaments and tattoo marks. The tribe is divided into several exogamous hierarchically graded Bansas like Rathor, Chouhan, Pamar, Odtia, Turi etc. having their respective tutelary deities who are ceremoniously worshiped during the Dasara festival. The tribe is strictly endogamous. Adult marriage, monogamy and marriage by negotiation with payment of bride price (Para) is ideal and common. Other kinds of permissible marriages are sororate, remarriage of divorcees, widows and widowers including junior levirate. Divorce is permitted. Birth pollution lasts for 21 days. They cremate the dead. They get the services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. Each Tanda (settlement) of the Banjara is a political unit having its own set of traditional leaders. Naik is the secular head of the Tanda council. His post is hereditary. All important matters are brought to his notice for opinion and intervention. Karvanri is the village messenger who holds a key position in the Tanda organization. Besides summoning people to the village meetings, he maintains the account of the cash and kinds collected for all festivals and fines collected from the offenders. Bhagat is the sacerdotal leader

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:

Sl. No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		3678	6283	10925	12843	15868	18257
		Male		1723	3015	5305	6279	7972	9126
		Female		1955	3268	5620	6564	7896	9131
2	Decadal Growth Rate				70.83	73.88	17.56	23.55	15.06
3	Sex Ratio			1135	1084	1059	1045	990	1001
4	Literacy Rate	Total		9.50	11.40	16.90	26.43	46.40	62.28
		Male		17.53	21.89	30.37	44.25	63.48	75.56
		Female		2.35	1.77	4.27	8.99	29.14	49.14
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	2011	1811	4823	5691	7199	8953
			Male	969	1598	3223	3659	4376	5169
			Female	1042	213	1600	2032	2823	3784
		Main Workers		-	-	4025	4604	4215	4405
		Marginal Workers		-	-	798	1087	2984	4548
6	WPR			54.68	28.82	44.15	44.31	44.77	49.04
7	Marital Status	Never Married		1566	2730	5021	5641	7180	8124
		Married		1756	3046	4976	6321	7701	8957
		Widow		337	457	849	794	901	1086
		Divorced or Separated		19	44	74	77	86	90
		Un-specified		-	6	5	10	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.17 : 1	1.34 : 1	0.90 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.72:1
9	* Child Population	Population		1398	2471	1217	2256	2519	2580
		Ratio to Total Population		0.38 : 1	0.39 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			1695	2680	5756	7665	8816	10597

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

respected by the community members. The Banjaras are animists and polytheists. They perform various rites and rituals to appease the supernatural forces for the wellbeing of the individual as well as the entire community. "Banjari Devi" is their supreme deity, who is represented by a heap of stones under a shady grove in the village outskirts. Other tutelary deities are - Menma Mai, Tulja Devi, Ashawani, Danteswari, Wagjai etc. Each clan has its tutelary deity. They still worship their pack-cattle. In their house the kitchen is the sacred place as it is the abode the ancestral spirits.

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	-	40	58	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	8
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	147	132	400	577	896	903
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	2	1
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	11	02	185	14
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	02	8
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	01	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	35	20	06	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	08	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	9	22	18
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1933	3362	6084	6168	5874	6514
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	2085	3053
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	41	109	09	4
16	Koraput	Koraput	427	565	1870	2645	31	77
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	584	710
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	1931	2007
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	11	6
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	04	09	156	-	15
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	01	-	13	115	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	13	01	10	2
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	06	22
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	370	2192	2377	2800	21	53
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	3601	4130
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	18
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	379	519
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	800	28	72	201	146	172
		Total	3678	6283	10925	12843	15868	18257

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

BATHUDI



1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore, Jajpur
2. Language : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Dussera, Makar Sankranti, Raja, Gamha, Kalipuja
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : The **Bathudi** are one of the highly Hinduised tribes of Odisha. According to the Census Report for Mayurbhanj State 1931, the Bathudis originally belonged to Batuligarh in Dudh. Subsequently they migrated following the course of the river Godavari in Deccan. In another Census report it has been mentioned that the forefathers of the Bathudis migrated from Bakua in the Similipal hills. Their settlements are generally unclan and homogeneous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets maintaining their cultural identity. Bathudis observe local Hindu festivals and worship Hindu deities along with other tribal deities including the deities of Sarna - the sacred grove. Their traditional priest is Dehury. Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The community is divided into several exogamous septs (Gotra or Khili), viz. Saluka (wood husking) Kusmardia (wild grass), Nag (serpent), Thariyar (a wild fruit), Panipuk (water insect), Sankhiyar (conch), Dhanphul (paddy flower) and Parasar, Sailya, Kashyap, Bharadwaja, etc. Marriages are monogamous though there are few cases of polygyny in their society. Marriage through negotiation is commonly practised and bride price both in cash and kind is given to the brides' parents before marriage. Other modes of acquiring mates such as by service and by capture have become rare. Marriage of widows, widowers, divorcees, junior levirate and sororate are permissible, but cross cousin marriage is tabooed. The Bathudi practise both cremation and burial for the dead. The death pollution continues for ten days. The Bathudi have their own community council (Jati Samaj) headed by a hereditary chief called Desh Pradhan in Mayurbhanj and Mahanaik in Keonjhar to deal with their community matters. At the village level Pradhan is the secular chief and his associates, Desh Chatia, Dakua and Chowkia manage the communal affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		104542	130792	147969	171074	196846	217395
		Male		52041	65905	73241	85552	98289	106515
		Female		52501	64887	74728	85522	98557	110880
2	Decadal Growth Rate				25.11	13.13	15.61	15.06	10.44
3	Sex Ratio			1009	985	1020	1000	1003	1041
4	Literacy Rate	Total		8.29	13.30	20.80	33.38	49.57	63.71
		Male		13.63	23.91	35.50	51.10	66.25	75.74
		Female		3.01	2.45	6.29	15.80	33.03	52.27
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	52382	41155	70701	81156	96034	111310
			Male	31553	36142	42999	47328	53190	61561
			Female	20829	5013	27702	33828	42844	49749
		Main Workers		-	-	55574	62519	51050	50530
		Marginal Workers		-	-	15127	18637	44984	60780
6	WPR			50.11	31.47	47.78	47.44	48.79	51.20
7	Marital Status	Never Married		49786	67944	78452	86966	100056	105244
		Married		47856	53754	58662	73660	85197	98520
		Widow		6423	8802	10391	9717	11072	12854
		Divorced or Separated		360	237	386	366	521	777
		Un-specified		117	55	78	365	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.23 : 1	1.38 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.62 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.65:1
9	* Child Population	Population			41111	55492	15900	27645	31083
25290		Ratio to Total Population		0.39 : 1	0.42 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.12:1

10 ** Population in the working age group 46912 55069 83203 105688 113357 131550
 * Child Population for 1961 & 1971 = 0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971 = 15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	7076	9966	10,418	12,659	14428	16502
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	106	148
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	01	34	17	20
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	04	4
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	544	656	684	966	131	149
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	31	47

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	982	783
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	08	40
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	01	31	45	33	21
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	147	149
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	01	06	174	33	40
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	19	8
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	01	20	115	16	22
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	15	13
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	37465	47847	53988	59548	72453	78964
16	Koraput	Koraput	05	02	33	881	121	141
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	27	27
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	24	35
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	73	21
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	59377	72286	82478	95818	107129	118939
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	13	04	-	10
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	10	4
23	Puri	Puri	-	18	198	326	07	17
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	781	962
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	17	2
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	20	356	49	42
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	12	18
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	17	12
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	19	38
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	75	14	79	148	137	217
		Total	104542	130792	147969	171074	196846	217395

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



BHOTTADA, DHOTADA

1. **Location** : Nowrangapur, Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Bhatari & Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Akhituria, Nua Khia, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : It is said that they are immigrants from Bastar. The tribe is divided into two endogamous divisions called Bodo and Sano. The Bodos claim to be of purer descent and hence are higher than the other division in social status. Now intermarriage takes place between them. They have a number of exogamous totemistic clans or gotras named after some animal species like tortoise, tiger, cobra, monkey, dog, lizard, goat, etc. The clan names are of the animal world and the animals are respected by the members of the respective clans. The clans break up into agnatic lineages formed as local descent groups who live close to each other in villages. Marriage by negotiation (Bibha) though considered ideal and prestigious, involves a very elaborate process and is an expensive affair. Other ways of acquiring mates are by elopement, by capture, by service. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate and sororate, divorce and remarriage are permitted on reasonable grounds. They bury the dead. They worship Hindu deities and their own pantheon includes *Budhi Thakurani*, *Bhairabi Budhi*, *Pardesi*, *Basumata*, *Banadurga*, etc. At the village level the traditional chief is the Naik assisted by Chalan, Pujari and Gonda handle the community affairs. At the regional level a group of villages constitute a *Desh* headed by *Bhat Naik* and supported by *Panigrahi* and *Desia Gonda* who mitigate inter-village disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl. No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		159091	194842	247710	304137	375845	450771
		Male		80276	97894	124110	136387	188584	222266
		Female		78815	96948	123600	167750	187261	228505
2	Decadal Growth Rate				22.47	27.13	22.78	23.58	19.94
3	Sex Ratio			982	990	996	1230	993	1028
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.26	4.50	7.50	7.81	24.29	40.03
		Male		7.70	8.37	13.57	14.42	37.39	50.94
		Female		0.75	0.50	1.46	2.64	11.09	29.47
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	93166	70993	123898	165526	198719	233323
			Male	53060	63906	80829	86768	110389	127670
			Female	40106	7087	43069	78758	88330	105653
		Main Workers		-	-	94676	119517	97484	103628
		Marginal Workers		-	-	29222	46009	101235	129695
6	WPR			58.56	36.44	50.02	54.42	52.87	51.76
7	Marital Status	Never Married		64362	94040	119433	122255	176488	213473
		Married		85685	90473	112853	164905	177376	210650
		Widow		8381	8714	12780	14825	19133	23615
		Divorced or Separated		631	1588	2483	2137	2848	3033
		Un-specified		32	27	161	15	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.98 : 1	1.28 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.53 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.84:1
9	* Child Population	Population			54298	81960	29499	50173	69735
80656									
	Ratio to Total Population			0.34 : 1	0.42 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			80414	85272	136845	198548	207813	245540

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	03	95	-	2
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	11
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	-	-	11	9
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	02	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	05	28	22	40
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	06	6

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	1
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	17	40	01	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	3
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	01	12	08	32
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1125	3853	13574	33316	36635	45258
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	116	33
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	02	72	163	-	23
16	Koraput	Koraput	157768	190979	233916	2,69,993	63131	78649
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	495	1056
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	275004	325425
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	43	19
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	02	13	103	48	16
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	04	-	33	14	06	5
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	01	23
23	Puri	Puri	-	01	39	138	181	1
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	33	78
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	2
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	22	-	19	90	31	16
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	16	11
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	01	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	12	15
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	172	05	18	145	42	35
		Total	159091	194842	247710	304137	375845	450771

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

BHUIYA, BHUYAN



1. **Location (Major)** : Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Angul
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Shifting & Settled Cultivation, Forest Collection, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Magh Poda, Am Nua, Ratha Yatra, Boram, Nua Khai, Bui Khai, Makar, Pus Punei
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name '**Bhuyan**' may be derived from the Sanskrit word 'Bhumi', meaning land or earth. The tribe is also called variously as Bhuiya, Bhuiyan and Bhuinya. The tribe can be classified into two groups according to their levels of socio-cultural and economic development such as the Hill Bhuyans and the Plains Bhuyans. While the former live with an archaic mode of life in a condition of backwardness, the latter are undergoing a stage of acculturation under the influence of Hindu way of life led by their caste neighbours. The Bhuyan hamlets or villages are situated either on plateau land on the hilltops or else on the hill slopes in the middle of the forest. The villages are generally small in size and contain a homogeneous Bhuyan population. The Bhuyan family is mostly nuclear. The smallest social unit is the lineage or "Kutumba" formed by a group of families with blood relations and several agnatic kutumbas constitute an exogamous *khilli* or *bonso* (clan). All the members of a *khilli* are believed to be descended from a common ancestor. The next biggest unit is the village, which may comprise the members of one or several *khillis*. In the past the Bhuyan villages were homogeneous and all the households in a village were related to one

another by blood; therefore intra-village marriage was forbidden. Marriages by elopement, by capture (Ghichha), by love and by negotiation are the different modes of marriage. Death pollution is observed for two to three days. At the end of it, the villagers are given a feast by the bereaved family. The Bhuyans rever Dharam Devata (Sun God) and Basukimata (Earth Goddess) as their supreme deities. In every Bhuyan village there is a traditional panchayat which meets at the *darbar* (community center) whenever required. The village headman or *pradhan* presides over the panchayat. A group of villages form a confederation called a *pirha*. The panchayat at this level is called the *pirha panchayat*, and the secular headman who presides over it is called the *sardar*. These councils handle their community affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl. No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		156878	188212	207793	246573	277420	306129
		Male		79055	92761	103048	121951	138882	151479
		Female		77823	95451	104745	124622	138538	154650
2	Decadal Growth Rate				19.97	10.40	18.66	12.51	10.35
3	Sex Ratio			984	1029	1016	1022	998	1021
4	Literacy Rate	Total		10.30	14.90	22.50	35.37	50.88	63.14
		Male		18.34	25.38	36.72	52.84	66.18	74.95
		Female		2.09	4.68	8.52	18.17	35.68	51.60
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	77365	60170	93544	111119	126740	146844
			Male	48364	52835	60554	69109	74186	85688
			Female	29001	7335	32990	42010	52554	61156
		Main Workers		-	-	72983	89191	70442	65152
		Marginal Workers		-	-	20561	21928	56298	81692
6	WPR			49.32	31.97	45.02	45.07	45.69	47.97
7	Marital Status	Never Married		80009	96390	108427	127003	145946	154128
		Married		65885	78161	83309	104020	113998	131670
		Widow		9999	12769	15000	14415	16373	18977
		Divorced or Separated		856	772	964	936	1103	1354
		Un-specified		129	120	93	199	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.34 : 1	1.36 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.63 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.66:1
9	* Child Population	Population		66552	79348	7868	43213	43792	40828
		Ratio to Total Population		0.42 : 1	0.42 : 1	0.04 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			67066	79638	115452	151492	159085	184601

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	1166	1401	1290	1268	1201	1625
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	194	269
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	159	192	115	67	119	92
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	20	24
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	986	256	444	695	245	232
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	111	49
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	461	256
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	28	43
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	3645	4507	4722	7591	96	320
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	6536	8101
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	210	238	629	255	115
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	374	720
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	2108	453	356	1013	59	20
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	605	120
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	52686	55995	64273	73366	88935	104049
16	Koraput	Koraput	364	6262	380	5785	635	198
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	1518	188
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	375	60
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	31	49
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	29616	37909	41580	47472	57328	63170
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	38	136	38	49	18	11
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	04	14
23	Puri	Puri	347	766	810	976	39	61
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	932	923
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	717	743
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	20595	21303	26025	30562	8886	9294
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	1019	828
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	7954	8595
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	14980	15822
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	45168	58822	67522	77100	83745	90138
	Total		156878	188212	207793	246573	277420	306129

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



BHUMIA

1. **Location** : Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowarangapur
2. **Language** : Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled Cultivation, Wage Earning, Bamboo basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Balijatra, Budhi Thakurani Puja, Chait Parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : The term **Bhumia** is associated with the word *bhumi*, meaning land. The Bhumia live in separate hamlets in heterogeneous villages. The tribe is divided into two groups: Bada and Sano, each of which is again divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs (Bansa), such as, Bagh (tiger), Nag (cobra), Cheli (goat), and Surya (sun), etc. Ordinarily families of one *bansa* reside in a village. There are separate hamlets for different *bansas*. In most cases they maintain monogamy. Marriage by negotiation is regarded as ideal. Bride price is paid either in cash or in kind, in the form of food grains, goat and *mahua* liquor. Acquiring mates by elopement, exchange and capture is in vogue. Remarriage of divorcee, widow and widower as well as junior levirate, sororate and cross cousin marriages are also prevalent in their society. The Bhumia usually practise cremation for the dead but burial is done for unnatural deaths and dead children. Death pollution is observed for ten days. In their religious beliefs and practices they are more inclined towards Caste Hinduism with traces of tribal religious practices. Budhi Thakurani seated in a thatched roof at the centre of every Bhumia village is their village deity who is worshipped on all important occasions. Besides, they worship other village deities like Nisani, Mauli and Ran Devata. The Naik is their traditional village headman and Bhatanaik is the regional head. At the village level, Pujari, Dissari are sacred specialists and Challan acts as the village messenger. Matters concerning village feuds, intra and inter community disputes are settled in the regional council. During freedom struggle the involvement of the Bhumia community under the leadership of Martyr Laxman Naik bears testimony to their ethnic solidarity and prowess. They are very fond of dance and music.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		50294	61900	75221	109538	103537	125977
		Male		24840	31115	37216	56657	51247	61360
		Female		25454	30785	38005	52881	52290	64617
2	Decadal Growth Rate				23.08	21.52	45.62	- 5.49	21.67
3	Sex Ratio			1025	989	1021	933	1020	1053
4	Literacy Rate	Total		3.30	4.10	6.30	9.27	20.01	41.94
		Male		6.15	7.81	11.30	15.86	30.90	54.21
		Female		0.63	0.37	1.48	2.14	9.40	30.45
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	29136	30961	39872	64545	55455	65331
			Male	16842	28092	25459	38457	29851	33594
			Female	12294	2869	14413	26088	25604	31737
		Main Workers		-	-	30123	54586	31996	30882
		Marginal Workers		-	-	9749	9959	23459	34449
6	WPR			57.93	50.02	53.00	58.92	53.56	51.86
7	Marital Status	Never Married		18892	31712	34717	46191	48042	62028
		Married		28696	26858	35200	56114	48466	55119
		Widow		2426	2862	4539	5851	6196	7842
		Divorced or Separated		277	443	752	1382	833	988
		Un-specified		3	25	13	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.83 : 1	1.47 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.61 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.92:1
9	* Child Population	Population		16265	28471	7868	20676	18844	23388
		Ratio to Total Population		0.32 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.10 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.19:1
10	** Population in the working age group			27461	25057	43052	67870	57469	65593

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	08	93	303	311
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	21	11
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	01	10	-	11	8
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	03	16	23	13
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	5
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	27	36
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	27	3
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	89	-	05	02	12
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	14	74
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	121	-	187	01	18	14
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	07	5
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	01	32	100	03	3
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	43	21	145	101	168
16	Koraput	Koraput	49584	61501	74740	108784	43246	52576
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	58663	71152
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	886	867
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	19	16
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	19	12	156	34	257
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	06	-	75	-	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	4
23	Puri	Puri	-	01	02	22	-	4
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	46	48
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	01	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	560	-	74	95	10	8
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	21	72
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	04	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	01	23
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	23	245	57	121	49	286
		Total	50294	61900	75221	109538	103537	125977

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

BHUMIJ



1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal
2. **Language** : Bhumij (Austro-Asiatic Group)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Karma, Dhulla Puja, Vandana Parab, Makar
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Etymologically the term '**Bhumij**' means one who is born from the soil. The Bhumijas being the earlier settlers were in possession of land. They are settled agriculturists. The tribe is mainly divided into four endogamous groups like *Tamudia* or *Tamaria Bhumij*, *Haldipokhoria Bhumij*, *Teli Bhumij* and *Desi* or *Dehuri Bhumij*. Each section of these groups consists of a number of exogamous totemic sub-groups called *killi*. The Bhumija family is nuclear, patrilineal and patripotestal. Descent and inheritance are traced through the father's side. The clan system regulates marriage and adult marriages are in vogue. The most common means of acquiring a bride is through negotiation and payment of bride price. Marriage by capture, service and intrusion are prevalent. Levirate and sororate types of marriage are also prevalent. Sanga Baha or widow remarriage and cross-cousin marriages are in vogue. Birth pollution is observed for 9 days. They cremate the dead but those below twelve years of age are buried. The headman is called the Sardar. In all cases of violation of social rules, the Sardar convenes a meeting of the elders, who enquire into the dispute, hear the necessary evidence and punish the delinquents. They revere the Sun God under the name of Sing Bonga and Dharam, both of them being considered to be their supreme deities. They also worship a host of minor Gods and spirits such as Jahir Buru, worshipped in the sacred grove of the village (*jahirthan*); Karakata, another female deity responsible for bumper crops; Baghut, a male deity responsible for warding off animals and protecting crops; Gram Deota and Deoshali, Gods of village life, who ward off sickness and watch over the supply of drinking water and irrigation of the crops; Buru, a mountain deity, etc.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		116181	146978	157614	178214	248144	283909
		Male		57633	72712	79191	89852	125102	141270
		Female		58548	74266	78423	88362	123042	142639
2	Decadal Growth Rate				26.51	7.24	13.07	39.24	14.41
3	Sex Ratio			1016	1021	990	983	984	1010
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.30	7.90	12.10	21.11	36.48	52.06
		Male		11.12	14.26	20.70	33.76	51.09	63.60
		Female		1.55	1.61	3.50	8.09	21.72	40.74
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	61966	50742	79756	82710	114159	141635
			Male	35712	40049	48472	49648	65531	79809
			Female	26254	10693	31284	33062	48628	61826
		Main Workers		-	-	67333	70521	67142	67505
		Marginal Workers		-	-	12423	12189	47017	74130
6	WPR			53.34	34.52	50.60	46.41	46.01	49.89
7	Marital Status	Never Married		57615	76924	81516	89321	129112	142591
		Married		49777	59174	64066	78085	103824	122533
		Widow		7988	9892	10842	9557	13579	16872
		Divorced or Separated		758	871	1109	1058	1629	1913
		Un-specified		43	117	81	183	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.29 : 1	1.39 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.73:1
9	* Child Population	Population		49122	64998	18424	36897	43500	44179
		Ratio to Total Population		0.42 : 1	0.44 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			50822	61422	89591	101634	135713	164339

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	20149	27793	36530	47044	59281	70014
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	1265	1057
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	02	54	08	12	25	29
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	01	14
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	1734	3765	5658	5257	538	627
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	164	332

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	4295	6643
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	501	549
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	2325	2755	3796	6555	3788	5355
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	329	210
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	01	-	173	16	44	33
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	04	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	08	98	24	35
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	53	15
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	8122	10668	10103	5040	12422	14386
16	Koraput	Koraput	20	19	462	1083	1320	669
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	1171	918
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	16	53
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	19	19
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	79394	96742	94214	106659	153308	173060
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	04	-	18	64	13	4
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	6
23	Puri	Puri	64	14	285	672	53	96
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	1200	1146
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	17	7
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	78	157	124	270	19	78
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	15	11
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	58	66
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	58	104
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	4288	5011	6235	5444	8143	8373
		Total	116181	146978	157614	178214	248144	283909

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



BHUNJIA

1. **Location (Major)** : Nuapada, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Nowarangapur
2. **Language** : Chhattisgarhi-Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Labour & Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Chaval Dhona, Naya Khana
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Bhunjias** are divided into two main sections like Chuktia and Chinda Bhunjia. While the Chuktias or the highlanders living in the Sonabera plateau of Nuapada district represent the traditional section at one end the *Chindas* stand for the advanced section of the tribe at the other end of the folk-peasant continuum. The Chuktias claim a higher social status than the other sections of the tribe as they consider themselves ritually more pure than the latter on the ground that they observe all social customs and follow all ritual practices, which are the characteristics of the tribe. The tribe is divided into two exogamous moieties, Netam and Markam. Each moiety is sub-divided into a number of *barges*, and each *barge* has a specific designation. The Netam moiety has as many as ten *barges*, and the Markam moiety has nine. A Bhunjia family is nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and patriarchal. Cross-cousin marriage is common. The Bhunjia mostly practice monogamy. Marriage by exchange and elopement are prevalent among them. They also practice levirate and sororate types of marriage. They do not have the custom of bride price. Their main and original supreme deity is known as Sunadei. In addition, each *barge* has a specific deity, and the name of the *barge* is based on the worship of that deity.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		2375	7410	9077	11276	18504	12350
		Male		1143	3510	4526	5709	9294	6139
		Female		1232	3900	4551	5567	9210	6211
2	Decadal Growth Rate				212.00	22.50	24.22	64.10	-33.26
3	Sex Ratio			1078	1111	1006	975	991	1012
4	Literacy Rate	Total		5.50	5.10	8.50	13.79	29.03	44.93
		Male		9.62	9.94	15.84	22.39	44.52	58.65
		Female		1.62	0.77	1.29	4.78	13.61	31.56
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1233	2164	4733	5996	8591	7100
			Male	787	1962	3029	3735	5240	3690
			Female	446	202	1704	2261	3351	3410
		Main Workers		-	-	3776	4618	4616	2827
		Marginal Workers		-	-	957	1378	3975	4273
6	WPR			51.92	29.20	52.14	53.17	46.43	57.49
7	Marital Status	Never Married		810	3741	4537	5313	8729	5431
		Married		1402	3139	3787	5454	8550	6004
		Widow		150	475	662	607	1092	812
		Divorced or Separated		13	54	87	95	133	103
		Un-specified		-	1	4	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.92 : 1	1.64 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.70 : 1	0.82 : 1	0.75:1
9	* Child Population	Population		653	3467	1017	2222	3203	1811
		Ratio to Total Population		0.27 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			1238	2808	4970	6617	10173	7048

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2001)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	163	13	09	111	4559	32
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	05	21
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	72	72	117	65
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	04	4
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	12	72	02	17
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	06	8

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	7
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	06	8
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	32	01	11	-	12
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	12
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	70	-	04	22	-	5
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	04	1
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1992	5673	6839	7142	161	123
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	8145	8968
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	04	243	258	09	48
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	1635	1851	2254	07	49
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	02	18
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	2047	2117
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	01	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	136	-	64	932	3224	337
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	01	-	3
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	08	14	-	10
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	08	86
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	14	53	91	130	19	49
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	30	5
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	84
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	77	69
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	-	82	257	71	191
		Total	2375	7410	9077	11276	18504	12350

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

BINJHAL



1. **Location (Major)** : Bargarh, Bolangir, Sonapur, Nuapada, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Sambalpuri Odia & Laria (Indo-Aryan),
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Animal Husbandry, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Karma, Harali Parab, Pus Punci or Madhen Parab, Magh Parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : The etymological meaning of the word 'Binjhal' is (*Bin + Jhal*) 'without sweat'. The Binjhals claim that they can do very hard work by the sweat of their brow. Some of the Binjhals say that, their name is derived from *Bindhyabasini*, their tutelary deity. They have a legend regarding their migration to Odisha from central India. The **Binjhal** settlements are generally small in size and have linear patterns. Their dwelling houses have two small rooms with verandahs in the front and the back. The tribe is divided into a number of exogamous divisions called *Vansas*. Some of their *Vansa* (clan) names are *Amri, Nag, Khusal, Duguke, Kamati, Mahaiinga, Bagha, Marthi Endja, Bentakar* etc. The main function of *Vansa* is to regulate marriage. The clans break up into agnatic lineages like Surya Bansi, Nag Bansi, Hillchip, Chauhan and Rajput. They use surnames like Lartha, Endja, Mullick, Negi, Lahar, Samni, Kharsel and Majhi. Their families are nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance and succession go along the male line. Birth pollution continues for seven days. They prefer adult marriages, monogamy, and select spouses by negotiation, service, intrusion, and capture. They allow cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate and sororate and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees. They also sanction divorce on grounds of maladjustment, cruelty and adultery. They bury the dead and observe mortuary pollution for ten days. They worship Hindu Gods along with a number of natural spirits. Goddess Vindhya Basini is their supreme deity. They have no formal traditional village council. Usually the elderly villagers deal with the problems that affect their social life.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		76692	83873	98631	119929	118116	137040
		Male		38052	42064	49459	60979	59635	68810
		Female		38640	41809	49172	58950	58481	68230
2	Decadal Growth Rate				9.36	17.60	21.59	- 1.51	16.02
3	Sex Ratio			1015	994	994	967	981	992
4	Literacy Rate	Total		8.20	10.50	13.80	24.13	41.49	57.16
		Male		14.45	18.26	23.84	36.35	57.21	68.07
		Female		2.05	2.68	3.83	11.68	25.50	46.21
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	41275	30293	47782	58511	59516	74978
			Male	25809	26843	32223	35792	35763	42860
			Female	15466	3450	15559	22719	23753	32118
		Main Workers		-	-	38384	48960	33214	37894
		Marginal Workers		-	-	9398	9551	26302	37084
6	WPR			53.82	36.12	48.45	48.79	50.39	54.71
7	Marital Status	Never Married		32091	37627	47609	60211	54563	63076
		Married		38519	39913	43205	53624	55546	65060
		Widow		5441	5707	7154	5518	7442	8204
		Divorced or Separated		600	516	628	480	565	700
		Un-specified		41	110	35	96	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.23 : 1	1.41 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.69:1
9	* Child Population	Population		28046	32804	10325	23307	17589	18213
		Ratio to Total Population		0.37 : 1	0.39 : 1	0.10 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.15 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			34340	34769	54014	68682	67015	81022

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	14	136	90	5
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	25191	28136	34042	37242	29177	39833
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	7216	7466
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	24	-	44	31	255	135
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	64	4

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	11
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	154	-	18	35	42	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	110	131
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	01	-	01	176	548	80
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	2
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	4368	5094	5575	5869	625	900
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	6071	6599
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	03	-	24	02	14	129
16	Koraput	Koraput	05	10	68	255	39	23
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	28	7
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	46	8
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	03	25
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	197	57	189	231	-	38
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	57	109	15	03	22
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	24	0
23	Puri	Puri	03	04	09	12	-	41
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	383	133
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	02	4
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	46134	50280	58418	74591	778	902
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	71610	80168
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	16	33
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	63	52
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	612	235	120	1334	909	286
		Total	76692	83873	98631	119929	118116	137040

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



BINJHIA, BINJHOA

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Sadri & Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Agriculture & Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Ratha Yatra, Karma, Jitiya, Sarhul, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : The **Binjhias** believe that their original home was Kolanagari in the Vindhya valley in the central provinces. From Vindhya hills they moved eastwards to Chhotnagpur, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Barasombar. Long time ago they called themselves as Vindhyaniwasi. But after settling down at Chhotnagpur, gradually they were called as Binjhia by the local people. The **Binjhia** settlements are large and homogeneous with different exogamous clans living in separate clusters. They worship a number of benevolent and malevolent spirits. Their village deity, *Budharaja*'s abode is located in a thick patch of forest at one corner of the village. They have the cult of ancestor worship – *pitru puja* at the clan and lineage levels. Barter system is still being followed by them at the village community level as well as in the weekly markets. Women take an active part in all forms of socio-economic transactions. Their social, economic and religious life is strongly influenced by a strong bond of kinship among clan members. The structure of clan starts at level of an extended family called *dibiris*. A cluster of *dibiris* comprising a local group of families up to three generations form a *jama* - a minor lineage. Several *jamas* in a village constitute a major lineage - *khumuri*. The latter make a small clan - *barga*. The clan is composed of *bargas* and headed by a *Gauntia*. They prefer cross-cousin marriage and allow levirate, sororate, remarriage of widows and divorcees. They practise burial of the dead in separate burial grounds reserved for different lineages.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		2230	6746	8042	8128	9479	11419
		Male		1200	3354	4102	4042	4807	5787
		Female		1030	3392	3940	4086	4672	5632
2	Decadal Growth Rate				202.51	19.20	1.07	16.62	20.47
3	Sex Ratio			858	1011	961	999	972	973
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.30	14.10	16.60	26.77	41.65	57.85
		Male		6.92	22.87	27.03	41.99	56.06	69.98
		Female		1.17	2.59	5.07	11.32	26.84	45.25
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1138	1959	3012	3251	4233	4948
			Male	556	1802	2267	2273	2680	3297
			Female	582	157	745	978	1553	1651
		Main Workers		-	-	2695	2531	2456	2787
		Marginal Workers		-	-	317	720	1777	2161
6	WPR			51.03	29.04	37.45	38.00	44.66	43.33
7	Marital Status	Never Married		1056	3755	4442	4298	4962	5859
		Married		994	2568	3140	3449	3945	4858
		Widow		159	390	420	355	544	667
		Divorced or Separated		20	33	33	16	28	35
		Un-specified		1	-	7	10	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.24 : 1	1.52 : 1	0.89 : 1	0.64 : 1	0.69 : 1	0.63:1
9	* Child Population	Population		895	3026	875	1327	1484	1553
		Ratio to Total Population		0.40 : 1	0.49 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			995	2682	4252	4953	5598	7015

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	82	16	14	57	-	2
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	82	-	332	162	12	9
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	-	01	05	6

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	09	-	2
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	12	17
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	01	14	-	2
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	1
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	45	179	-	6
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	20	3
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	08	13	06	24	13	2
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	-	81	307	-	71
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	22	36
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	1
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	06	5
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	09	-	1
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	15	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	01	-	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	39	24
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	51	75	263	22	59
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	19	118
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	05	5
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	12	25
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	2140	6666	7487	7103	9277	11023
		Total	2230	6746	8042	8128	9479	11419

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

BIRHOR



1. **Location (Major)** : Sambalpur, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Birhor (Mundari) of Austro Asiatic Linguistic Group
3. **Major Occupation** : Forest Collection, Siali Rope Making, Monkey Catching and Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Magh Parab, Hero, Baha, Makar, Kali Puja, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The term **Birhor** means forest (Bir) people (Hor). They belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and nomadic in nature. The local people used to call the Birhors in different names. In the district of Kalahandi and Sundargarh they are named Mankidi whereas in Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur districts they go by the name Mankirdia. The reason for calling the Birhors, Mankidi or Mankirdia is that they are skilled in catching monkeys. When these monkeys create havoc in the rural areas and destroy crops, fruits and vegetables, the local people employ these Birhors to catch them. They are an endogamous community and are divided into two divisions i.e the Uthalu (nomads) and Jagi (settlers). They usually dwell in small bands (Tanda) composed of 10-15 families and live in typical dome shaped leaf huts called Kumbha. The Tanda is generally set up in a place close to the forest and not far away from market center and peasant villages. Besides the Kumbhas belonging to the individual families, there are two other units, *Dhugala*, used by the unmarried boys and *Kudi Ada*, used by the unmarried girls for sleeping at night in every *Tanda*. They practice monogamy. Birhor family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. There are two other units, *Dhugala* and *Kudi Ada* used by the unmarried boys and girls respectively for sleeping at night in every *Tanda*. They practice marriage by negotiation, by exchange, by elopement etc. Cross-Cousin marriage is absent but junior sororate and levirate types of marriages are prevalent in their society. The Birhors are skilled monkey catchers and siali rope makers. The frequent change of settlement is primarily made in search of forest produce. They practice burial to dispose of their dead.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		273	98	142	825	702	596
		Male		159	57	76	430	362	289
		Female		114	41	66	395	340	307
2	Decadal Growth Rate				- 64.10	44.90	480.98	- 14.91	-15.10
3	Sex Ratio			717	719	868	919	939	1062
4	Literacy Rate	Total		7.00	4.10	12.60	18.57	23.30	47.24
		Male		8.80	7.02	21.05	25.00	29.97	53.78
		Female		4.39	-	3.03	11.42	16.24	41.04
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	184	29	73	340	359	291
			Male	102	25	46	255	202	183
			Female	82	4	27	85	157	108
		Main Workers		-	-	59	314	252	195
		Marginal Workers		-	-	14	26	107	96
6	WPR			67.40	29.59	51.41	41.21	51.14	48.83
7	Marital Status	Never Married		115	58	73	289	361	284
		Married		147	34	60	365	309	295
		Widow		10	5	8	46	30	17
		Divorced or Separated		-	1	1	9	2	0
		Un-specified		1	-	-	16	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.53 : 1	1.58 : 1	0.95 : 1	1.07 : 1	0.90 : 1	0.75:1
9	* Child Population	Population		76	50	15	141	144	107
		Ratio to Total Population		0.28 : 1	0.51 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			108	38	73	398	370	340

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	11	08	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	01	99	09	12
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	22
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	01	-	11	34	76	30

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	01	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	05	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	11	-	81	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	05	-	165	71	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	81	-	01	249	-	3
16	Koraput	Koraput	13	-	03	-	-	4
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	-	0
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	04	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	38	03	-	01	01	69
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	10	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	34
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	01	11	-	11
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	22	9
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	140	-	70	243	208	273
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	08	52
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	35	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	90	33	-	186	77
		Total	273	98	142	825	702	596

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



BONDO PORAJA

1. **Location (Major)** : Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Remo (Mundari) of Austro -Asiatic Linguistic Group
3. **Major Occupation** : Shifting & Settled Cultivation and Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Pus Parab, Patkhanda Jatra
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Bondo Poraja / Bonda Paroja** is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha. The tribesmen identify themselves as 'Remo' (man). Their neighbours call them '**Bonda**'. Though few in numbers, the tribe has successfully retained the distinctive features of its culture, chiefly due to its geographical isolation, and more perhaps due to its stubborn and independent spirit. The tribesmen exhibit great differences in appearance, customs and character from other tribal groups. Their unique style of personal appearance distinguishes them from rest of the world. Bonda men wear a narrow strip of loin cloth (*gosi*). It is the women's attire that is so remarkable. A taboo backed by legends prevents women against clothing themselves above the waist. They make up this very patent deficiency by wearing a mass of brass and bead necklaces and by large heavy circular collars (neck rings) of brass and aluminum. These ornaments cover the breasts and hang down to the navel. Bonda women weave *ringa* out of *kereng* fiber. They are divided into two groups i.e. Upper Bonda or Bara- Jangar group and Lower Bonda. Hill Bonda settlements are situated on high level lands such as hill tops and hill slopes surrounded by bounties of nature. The shrine of Hundi, the village presiding deity is found at the entrance. Patkhanda Mahaprabu-the Creator and the Supreme God is represented by a long sword kept in a banyan tree in Mudulipada village. The megalithic platform called *Sindibor* is built either at the centre or

at a convenient place in the village where the village meeting is held. Bondo society is broadly divided into two totemistic moieties or *bansha* called Ontal (cobra) and Killo (tiger). Ontal is the most numerous and is considered superior to the Killo. The next biggest social unit is the exogamous patrilineal clan organization, which is called *kuda* and which comprises a number of families who are believed to be descended from a common ancestor. Their family is nuclear, patrilineal and neolocal. In many cases, wife is elder than her husband. The most important events in life are birth, marriage and death, and each event is observed with certain rituals by the Bondos. They have their own traditional community council headed by Bada Naik assisted by Pujari / Sisa their priest, Dishari, medicine man – cum Astrologer and Challan / Barik, their messenger to handle their customary affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		4677	5338	5895	7315	9378	12231
		Male		2435	2660	2790	3475	4598	5669
		Female		2242	2678	3105	3840	4780	6562
2	Decadal Growth Rate				14.13	10.43	24.09	28.20	30.42
3	Sex Ratio			921	1007	1113	1105	1040	1158
4	Literacy Rate	Total		2.10	1.40	3.60	4.20	14.69	36.61
		Male		3.90	2.44	6.81	6.82	23.29	45.65
		Female		0.22	0.41	0.74	1.95	6.50	28.84
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	3060	2207	2700	4257	5116	6000
			Male	1710	1783	1686	2038	2505	2824
			Female	1350	424	1014	2219	2611	3176
		Main Workers		-	-	2388	3816	3053	3108
		Marginal Workers		-	-	312	441	2063	2892
6	WPR			65.43	41.35	45.80	58.20	54.55	49.06
7	Marital Status	Never Married		1893	2618	2717	3416	4831	6838
		Married		2630	2503	2738	3378	3964	4607
		Widow		126	207	420	494	542	758
		Divorced or Separated		27	10	15	27	41	28
		Un-specified		1	-	5	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.91 : 1	1.74 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.72 : 1	0.80 : 1	1.10:1
9	* Child Population	Population		1635	2496	770	1772	1629	2706
		Ratio to Total Population		0.35 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.24 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.22:1
10	** Population in the working age group			2444	1947	3372	4262	5223	5838

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	08	01	16	6
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	56
3	Bolangir	Balangir	-	-	03	197	05	11
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	02	-	-	2
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	08	4
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	1
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-	-	1
10		Angul	-	-	-	-	03	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	31	01	101
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	18	47	05	4
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	04	12	-	1
16	Koraput	Koraput	4677	5334	5854	6863	133	58
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	8902	11574
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	266	205
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	02	26
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	45	-	0
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	04	01	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	6
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	12	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	03	122
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	05	75	-	6
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	33	1
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	16
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	-	-	32	01	28
		Total	4677	5338	5895	7315	9378	12231

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

CHENCHU



1. **Location** : Sundergarh, Bargarh
2. **Language** : Chenchu & Telugu (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Forest Collection & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ugadi, Dussera, Sankranti, Sivaratri
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Chenchu** are a very small nomadic forest dwelling tribe of Odisha who wander across the borders of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha in search of livelihood. It is said that 'Chenchu' is a person who lives under a 'Chettu' (tree). Another interpretation relates to the Chenchu's habit of eating mice (Chenchu). The history says that Chenchus are the first dwellers of Andhra region much before the Dravidians. It is believed that the Chenchus were employed by the kings of the south to protect the river Krishna and Thungabhadra. Most of the temporary Chenchu settlements are situated at the edge or interiors of forests to facilitate food gathering. Now, they are gradually shifting to the marginal agriculture and allied pursuits. The tribe is divided into two endogamous divisions like *Konda* (Hill) and *Adavi* (Jungle) and further divided into several exogamous kinship groups called *kulam* or *intiperu*. Their Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal and inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They prefer monogamy and also practice marriage by negotiation, by service and by elopement. They practice early marriage and prefer cross-cousin marriage. Their society permits remarriage of widows and widowers, divorcees, junior levirate and sororates. Bride price is in vogue. They either bury or cremate the dead and observe mourning and pollution for ten days. Purificatory rites are held on the 3rd and the 10th day after death of a person. They worship a number of deities and observe rituals and festivals as their neighbouring castes do. Lord Venketeswar is their traditional deity. There is Garelamai -Sama, the deity of jungle who is prayed before and after hunting. Their dances have no religious significance but done for recreation. They have their own traditional community council *Kulapanchayat* headed by *Raju* to handle their customary matters.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		52	8	39	275	28	13
		Male		21	2	23	172	17	6
		Female		31	6	16	103	11	7
2	Decadal Growth Rate			-	-84.61	450.00	605.13	- 89.82	-53.57
3	Sex Ratio			1476	3000	696	599	647	1167
4	Literacy Rate	Total		-	25.00	7.70	20.56	46.15	54.55
		Male		-	100.00	13.04	24.56	46.67	80.00
		Female		-	-	23.81	11.69	45.45	33.33
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	28	2	22	161	13	9
			Male	11	2	14	136	10	5
			Female	17	-	8	25	3	4
		Main Workers		-	-	18	140	9	9
		Marginal Workers		-	-	4	21	4	0
6	WPR			53.85	25.00	56.41	58.55	46.43	69.23
7	Marital Status	Never Married		22	5	21	135	16	7
		Married		24	3	14	117	9	5
		Widow		5	-	4	23	3	1
		Divorced or Separated		1	-	-	-	-	0
		Un-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.79 : 1	1.67 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.63 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.44:1
9	* Child Population	Population		19	5	3	27	2	2
		Ratio to Total Population		0.37 : 1	0.63 : 1	0.08	0.10 : 1	0.07 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			29	3	22	169	16	9

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	-	03	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	-	02	-	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	-	02	-	0
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	10	10	-	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	06	06	27	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	01	26	-	0
16	Koraput	Koraput	52	-	13	152	-	0
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	03	0
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	6
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	-	01	03	-	0
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	05	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	03	4
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	-	36	02	0
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	08	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	2	08	09	12	1
		Total	52	8	39	275	28	13

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



DAL

1. **Location (Major)** : Bolangir, Nuapada
2. **Language** : Sambalpuri Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Labour and Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Pus Punei, Ashadh Khai, Mati Yatra, Panchhada Puja
5. **Religion** : Animism with admixture of Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The Dal is a minor tribe. They have a legend to claim that by the divine wish of Lord Jagannath of Puri, a section of them have taken up priesthood in Harishankar temple in Bolangir district and in some other Hindu temples. Hence, the Hindu castes treat them like a clean caste. The tribe has six exogamous septs named *Bhoi*, *Majhi*, *Jhankar*, *Bisal*, *Malik* and *Jani*. Within the septs there are lineages (Bench) bearing names resembling those of the Kandha. The priestly groups among them using the surname *Pujari* are considered superior to other groups. In their society though vertically extended families are preferred, nuclear families are common. They prefer monogamy. In selection of mates preference is given to cross-cousins. Marriage by negotiation is highly valued. The custom of bride-price is in vogue. Divorce is socially permitted for marital incompatibility. They observe birth pollution for a period of six days. They either bury or cremate the dead and observe mourning and pollution for ten days. Purificatory rites are held on the 3rd and the 10th day. They worship Gangadevi, Kali, Rama, Laxmi, Durga, Siva, Mauli and Dharni. Retaining the tribal traditions they worship ancestral spirits and household deities, sacrifice animals and offer country liquors in rituals to appease their deities. They also have their own priest Jhankar to officiate in all kinds of rituals.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		9844	12185	18163	19867	15404	25598
		Male		4770	6180	8872	9821	7606	12626
		Female		5074	6005	9291	10046	7798	12972
2	Decadal Growth Rate				23.78	49.06	9.38	- 22.46	66.18
3	Sex Ratio			1064	972	1047	1023	1025	1027
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.80	10.50	13.20	16.46	32.17	43.20
		Male		9.48	19.79	22.29	29.67	52.23	58.99
		Female		0.45	1.03	1.55	3.53	12.80	27.89
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	4595	4257	7926	8690	7392	13185
			Male	2942	3963	5699	5891	4505	7582
			Female	1653	294	2227	2799	2887	5603
		Main Workers		-	-	6694	7074	4206	6360
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1232	1616	3186	6825
6	WPR			46.68	34.94	43.64	43.74	47.99	51.51
7	Marital Status	Never Married		4545	5860	9571	9919	7190	11759
		Married		4464	5514	7250	8621	6973	12216
		Widow		780	721	1202	1240	1159	1499
		Divorced or Separated		55	72	131	42	82	124
		Un-specified		-	18	9	45	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.33 : 1	1.35 : 1	0.88 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.73:1
9	* Child Population	Population		4113	5228	2036	3814	2370	3931
		Ratio to Total Population		0.42 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.15 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			4233	5180	9664	11151	8567	14782

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	10	179	-	420	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	7675	9824	14588	14674	11472	20405
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	7
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	17	-	05	14	03	9

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	17	5
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	4
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	1	-	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	2
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	51	60	43
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1875	2020	3180	3406	03	2
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	3654	4945
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	201	98	01	342	04	0
16	Koraput	Koraput	01	-	07	489	37	13
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	-	0
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	06	-	-	316	-	0
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	01	0
23	Puri	Puri	31		23	09	-	75
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	11	19
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	14	64	359	132	15	2
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	61	45
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	4
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	10	3
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	14	-	-	14	56	15
		Total	9844	12185	18163	19867	15404	25598

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

DESUA BHUMIJ



1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Koraput
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Wage earning, Cultivation & Forestry, Brick Making
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Gamha, Makar Sankranti
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The term Bhumij means, one who is born from the soil. Bhumij society is divided into four endogamous groups like Tamudia or Tamarua Bhumij, Haldipokhoria Bhumij, Teli Bhumij and Desi or Dehuri Bhumij. The **Desua Bhumij** is an acculturated section of Bhumij Tribe. They are endogamous and do not marry outside their group. They possess many tribal characteristics and live in separate wards maintaining their cultural identity as well as social distance from other communities. No windows are seen in the house of Bhumij. Bhumija family is nuclear, patrilineal, patrilocal. The tribe is divided into a number of exogamous, totemic and agnatic descent groups called *Killi* (clan). The clan system regulates marriage and adult marriages are in vogue. Marriage by capture, service and intrusion, levirate and sororate types of marriage are prevalent. They cremate the dead, except for those below twelve years of age, who are buried. The mourning period lasts for 10 days. They have their own tribal priest, *Dehury*, to officiate in marriage, birth, death and other rituals. They conduct animal sacrifices to appease their deities and spirits, worship village deities in the 'sacred grove' and believe in the efficacy of magic and witchcraft.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		248	376	1183	1880	177	404
		Male		137	184	598	1014	81	201
		Female		111	192	585	866	96	203
2	Decadal Growth Rate				51.61	214.63	58.92	- 90.58	128.25
3	Sex Ratio			810	1043	978	854	1185	1010
4	Literacy Rate	Total		11.70	16.20	13.30	25.43	37.24	56.98
		Male		20.44	23.35	23.24	39.78	50.00	66.08
		Female		0.90	3.65	3.25	9.43	25.97	48.33
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	143	110	558	931	60	174
			Male	84	107	367	604	43	98
			Female	59	3	191	327	17	76
		Main Workers		-	-	481	682	43	54
		Marginal Workers		-	-	77	249	17	120
6	WPR			57.66	29.26	47.17	49.52	33.90	43.07
7	Marital Status	Never Married		121	166	579	795	87	239
		Married		112	174	520	1026	81	143
		Widow		14	34	72	58	9	20
		Divorced or Separated		1	2	11	3	-	2
		Un-specified		-	-	1	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.53 : 1	0.99 : 1	0.71 : 1	0.65 : 1	0.82 : 1	0.95:1
9	* Child Population	Population		107	128	125	331	32	53
		Ratio to Total Population		0.43 : 1	0.34 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			98	189	691	1139	97	207

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	48	331	06	70
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	01	210	-	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	76	206	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	2
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	02	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	86	-	2
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	81	72	-	9
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	44	-	105	06	35
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	03	56	137	-	56
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	70	54
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	09	2
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	206	93	724	250	66	155
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	03	0
23	Puri	Puri	39	236	139	48	06	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	01	0
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	3
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	03		08	362	-	1
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	6
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	-	50	71	10	9
		Total	248	376	1183	1880	177	404

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



DHARUA

1. **Location (Major)** : Malkangiri, Koraput, Nowarangapur, Bolangir
2. **Language** : Parji (Dravidian), Desia Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Basketry & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Lendi Panda, Ghiapanda, Goesendia Hia,
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Dharua** is a little known tribe of the State. They are one of the Gondid tribe and otherwise referred to as Dharua Gonds. The term Dharua, has been derived from *Dhur* meaning dust for which the community is regarded as a discrete group among the Gondid Tribe. Etymologically, the 'Dharua' has been assumed to have derived *Dhara*, meaning to catch, as their traditional occupation is to catch, reptiles, birds and wild games from the forest. In the past, the saying goes, the tribesmen served as warriors to the kings. The endogamous community is segmented into two groups such as *bara* and *chot* on the basis of the purity of descent. The tribe is divided into clans and sub-clans. Each subclan, *vansa*, is named after a mythological Rishi who is represented by a totemic animal following the Hindu Puranic traditions. Dharua practise arranged marriage. They perform *sindurdan*, the ritual of marrying to a mango tree. They follow the rule of patrilocal residence after marriage and patrilineal rule of descent. The Dharua profess their autonomous tribal religion of animism with admixture of few elements of Hinduism. They are polytheists, and their pantheon includes a number of tribal deities such as *istipal*, *gramsiri*, *garam*, *ramkin*, *barapahar*, *buradeo*, *bhairab buri*, *gaisiri*, *bhagat buri*, *gajan*, *nangeswari* and *dakin* and Hindu deities like Jagannath, Laxmi, Mahadev, Kali, Durga, Sital and Manasa etc. They also believe in the existence of ancestral spirits, ghosts and witches. They appease the supernatural agencies by offering food and animal sacrifices. They cremate the dead and observe death pollution for three days. They possess their own highly organized traditional community council headed by *Sardar*. It adjudicates cases pertaining to their customary matter and delivers its final verdict.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		7210	8791	8612	11512	9247	18151
		Male		3570	4177	4301	6367	4688	8875
		Female		3640	4614	4311	5145	4559	9276
2	Decadal Growth Rate				21.93	- 2.05	33.69	19.67	96.29
3	Sex Ratio			1020	1105	1002	808	972	1045
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.70	5.00	6.10	7.27	19.60	31.39
		Male		8.54	8.38	10.06	11.24	27.84	40.51
		Female		0.91	0.46	2.13	2.47	11.18	22.75
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	3809	2917	4262	6558	4809	9825
			Male	2488	2613	2696	4006	2757	5125
			Female	1321	304	1566	2552	2052	4700
		Main Workers		-	-	3471	4941	2831	4062
		Marginal Workers		-	-	791	1617	1978	5763
6	WPR			52.83	33.18	49.49	56.97	52.01	54.13
7	Marital Status	Never Married		3787	4425	4245	5483	4448	8569
		Married		2900	3910	3939	5381	4267	8406
		Widow		483	406	394	589	449	1045
		Divorced or Separated		40	47	29	59	83	131
		Un-specified		-	3	5	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.83 : 1	1.39 : 1	0.85 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.82:1
9	* Child Population	Population		3572	4068	1217	2467	1640	3490
		Ratio to Total Population		0.50 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.19:1
10	** Population in the working age group			2544	3682	4648	6838	5287	9964

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	01	655	169	20	146	34
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	882	489	117	263	433	121
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	85	19
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	96	01	139	352	158	27

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	40	6
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	4
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	77	-	02	16	02	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	40	11
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	02	27	41	32
12		Gajapati	-	-			01	42
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	549	369	215	97	149	24
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	124	243
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	03	09	-	02	10
16	Koraput	Koraput	4888	6318	7190	10209	638	8402
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	6029	8128
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	531	578
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	04	40
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	533	841	495	371	151	124
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	42	51	56	5
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	02	-	27
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	76	14
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	83	103	173	74	158	32
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	140	69
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	52	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	86	119
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	101	12	59	30	105	40
		Total	7210	8791	8612	11512	9247	18151

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

DIDAYI



1. **Location (Major)** : Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Didayi (Mundari) (Austro-Asiatic)
3. **Major Occupation** : Shifting Cultivation, Forest Collection & Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Lendi Pande, Bhairo Puja, Sibolove Hia, Goesendia Hia, Ghia Pande, Chait Parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Didayi** is a small community of hill dwelling tribe of south Odisha, Their neighbours call them '*Didayi*' - the wild people but, they themselves give their identity as *Gatare* - "the people". They recount the legend that they are the younger brothers of the neighbouring tribes, such as, the Bondo, the Gadaba and the Paraja. They are found only in 42 settlements scattered over a compact patch of remote hill country in the Kondakamberu ranges of the Eastern Ghats. Didayi settlements have scattered houses located adjacent to hill streams. The houses are enclosed with bamboo wattle fencing. The central place inside the village where community activities like rituals, dances and meetings are organized is called *gulisung*. Five totemic clans (*bonso*), exogamous segments characterize the social structure of Didayi. In a clan there are agnatic lineages, *brea*. Marriage is the most important and colourful event in Didayi life. Men and women are relatively free to choose their mates. They acquire mates by negotiation, elopement, intrusion and service. Widow remarriage, levirate and sororate are in practice. Adult marriage and monogamy is common among them. The custom of bride price is prevalent. Didayi perform elaborate mortuary rites. Mourning is observed for ten days. Purificatory rites, *dasa*, is observed on the tenth day in the company of kinsmen and fellow villagers. Socio-political affairs in Didayi village are managed by the traditional village council called *lepar*. The traditional village priest, *palasi*, the secular chief *naik* and messenger *challan* are the functionaries.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		1978	2164	1977	5471	7371	8890
		Male		962	1131	968	2694	3516	4175
		Female		1016	1033	1009	2777	3855	4715
2	Decadal Growth Rate				9.40	- 8.60	179.59	34.73	20.61
3	Sex Ratio			1056	913	1043	1031	1096	1129
4	Literacy Rate	Total		2.70	0.80	3.20	6.22	12.62	34.56
		Male		4.78	1.50	5.99	11.33	20.23	43.85
		Female		0.79	-	0.49	0.97	5.93	26.62
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1317	765	862	3062	3797	4830
			Male	630	726	594	1769	1960	2299
			Female	687	39	268	1293	1837	2531
		Main Workers		-	-	684	2771	2498	2706
		Marginal Workers		-	-	178	291	1299	2124
6	WPR			66.58	35.35	43.58	55.97	51.51	54.33
7	Marital Status	Never Married		706	987	930	2593	3729	4632
		Married		1124	1124	953	2600	3235	3750
		Widow		136	52	88	251	394	480
		Divorced or Separated		12	1	5	27	13	28
		Un-specified		-	-	2	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.57 : 1	1.75 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.61 : 1	0.85 : 1	1.04:1
9	* Child Population	Population		658	977	265	1123	1601	1948
		Ratio to Total Population		0.33 : 1	0.45 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.22 : 1	0.22:1
10	** Population in the working age group			770	788	1079	3397	3979	4361

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	-	10	04	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	-	33	-	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	-	05	05	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	05	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	03	-	3
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	1
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	-	-	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-		01	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	-	11	23	0
16	Koraput	Koraput	1978	2164	1971	5324	22	98
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	7293	8735
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	07	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	61	-	0
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	14	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	02	46
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	05	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur			03	-	05	0
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	-	03	05	04	5
		Total	1978	2164	1977	5471	7371	8890

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



GADABA

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur
2. **Language** : Gutob & Ollari (Austro -Asiatic & Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Shifting & Settled Cultivation, Forest Collection, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Bandapana Parab, Dussera, Pus Parab, Chait Parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Gadaba** is a colourful tribe of Koraput. The name 'Gadaba' seems to have been formed of 'Gada+ba' or 'Gada+va', the final syllable meaning 'pertaining to or belonging to'. They are divided into four broad sections, such as, *Bado Gadaba*, *Parenga*, *Olaro* and *Sano Gadaba*. The Gadaba build their houses in two rows facing each other, with a broad gap left between them. In Gadaba villages three types of houses are found. These are the *Mahad dien*, the *Dondul Dien* and the *Chhendi Dien*. The first two are rectangular and the third one is circular with a conical roof. Thakurani is their supreme village deity. Thakurani is represented by a stone and is offered sacrifices by *disari*. The shrine is called *hundi*. The Gadaba women are fond of wearing brass, aluminium and gold ornaments to adorn themselves. The women wear hand woven striped cloth called *kerang*. The men wear loincloth, the end flap hanging down in front. They are famous for their characteristic *dhemsa* dance. The Gadaba prefer adult marriage and have the custom of bride price. Monogamy is the rule although in some cases polygyny is practised. In every three to five years the Gadaba observe *gottar*, the secondary burial ritual at the village level. In every Gadaba village the traditional council is headed by *naik*. The headman is assisted by a *challan* and a messenger called *barik*. The village priest, *disari* performs all religious rites. He also acts as a medicineman-cum-Austro loger.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		43939	46594	56911	67138	72982	84689
		Male		22135	23600	28325	34039	36284	40953
		Female		21804	22994	28586	33099	36698	43736
2	Decadal Growth Rate				6.04	22.15	17.97	8.70	16.04
3	Sex Ratio			985	974	1009	972	1011	1068
4	Literacy Rate	Total		2.70	3.30	6.50	10.36	21.23	39.30
		Male		5.04	5.97	11.34	17.42	33.02	51.12
		Female		0.39	0.63	1.77	3.73	9.64	28.42
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	23507	17496	30853	31658	38421	45311
			Male	15170	15130	19150	19983	21102	23273
			Female	8337	2366	11703	11675	17319	22038
		Main Workers		-	-	24296	26104	22916	25206
		Marginal Workers		-	-	6557	5554	15505	20105
6	WPR			53.50	37.55	54.21	47.15	52.64	53.50
7	Marital Status	Never Married		18290	20796	25203	31787	32255	39261
		Married		23455	23265	27991	32320	35427	39230
		Widow		1947	2299	3268	2533	4718	5612
		Divorced or Separated		241	222	430	498	582	586
		Un-specified		6	12	19	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1 : 1	1.55 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.71 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.84:1
9	* Child Population	Population		16315	18834	5651	13790	12872	14642
		Ratio to Total Population		0.37 : 1	0.40 : 1	0.10 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.17:1
10	** Population in the working age group			21922	18269	33850	39271	41701	45946

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balesore	Balesore	-	-	02	36	-	2
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Bolangir	Balangir	-	-	08	42	07	4
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	04	34	05	10

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	02	5
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	4
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	03	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	07	43	-	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	03	44
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	45	204	10	15	14	5
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	08	6
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1188	152	348	40	553	668
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	-	-	-	1
16	Koraput	Koraput	42560	46237	56412	66781	58559	68677
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	10654	11816
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	2517	2932
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	495	350
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	17	-	-	-	-	3
21	Phulubani	Kandhamal	16	-	01	-	01	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	2
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	04	44	01	1
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	61	57
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	28	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	24	-	06	69	10	52
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	08	2
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	3
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	17	1
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	89	1	09	34	36	41
		Total	43939	46594	56911	67138	72982	84689

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

GANDIA



1. **Location** : Malkangiri, Nowarangapur
2. **Language** : Gondi (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food Gathering, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Bija Pandu, Kurum Pandu, Dussera, Sikud Pandu, Bimud Pandu
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Traditionally being a Gondi community of shifting cultivators and pastoralists the **Gandia** lives in the southernmost part of Odisha. They are said to be a section of the Koya tribe. Typical bamboo palisade fencing all around is a distinguishing feature of Gandia settlements. Very close to their settlements one notices stone pillars and wooden posts (menhirs) erected in memory of their dead ancestors. The number of houses in a village varies from ten to thirty. They have mud houses beautifully thatched by a type of jungle grass. Houses are rectangular giving shelters to humans along with the livestock like pigs and fowls. Herds of cattle are put or tethered in front courtyard. Each house, its courtyard and adjoining kitchen garden are nicely fenced by bamboo splits. They have two important deities: Bijagudi, house deity and Gudimata, village deity. They worship mother-earth as village deity. They offer sacrifices of eggs, pigeons, fowls, goats, and pigs, cows and buffaloes to their deities and spirits. Koya society is divided into five broad social divisions, *katta*, such as, Kowasi, Sodi, Madkami, Madi and Padiami. Each social division is further subdivided into several groups and sub-groups. Their kins, *kutumb*, and affines, *wiwalwand*, are clearly distinguished. Marriage is termed as *pendul*. Apart from arranged marriages, marriages by service, intrusion, and exchange are also practised. The custom of bride price is prevalent. Marriage negotiation starts at an early age. They observe rites de passage. The secondary burial ritual is observed most elaborately. The traditional village council is headed by *pedda*, the village headman, and *perma*, the priest. The posts of *pedda* and *perma* are hereditary. In spite of impact of modernization, they have retained their rich cultural heritage in different forms.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		199	2225	2263	3588	1345	1854
		Male		93	1124	1140	1790	665	884
		Female		106	1101	1123	1798	680	970
2	Decadal Growth Rate				1018.09	1.71	58.55	- 62.51	37.84
3	Sex Ratio			1140	980	985	1004	1023	1097
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.00	7.90	3.80	8.94	30.00	35.81
		Male		3.23	9.79	6.14	14.80	39.52	43.07
		Female		7.55	5.99	1.42	2.95	20.69	29.35
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	86	556	1071	2000	586	876
			Male	40	479	737	860	371	488
			Female	46	77	334	1140	215	388
		Main Workers		-	-	1001	1612	331	404
		Marginal Workers		-	-	70	388	255	472
6	WPR			43.22	24.99	47.33	55.74	43.57	47.25
7	Marital Status	Never Married		106	1123	1140	1723	639	925
		Married		90	962	1045	1704	644	807
		Widow		3	137	69	159	62	112
		Divorced or Separated		-	3	9	2	-	10
		Un-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.31 : 1	1.53 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.64 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.78:1
9	* Child Population	Population		93	1030	288	714	255	321
		Ratio to Total Population		0.47 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.17:1
10	** Population in the working age group			86	878	1271	2183	762	1040

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	01	40	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	26	-	72	53	09	3
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	03	-	03	44	04	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	7
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	76	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	01	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	917	4	61	45	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	8
11	Ganjam	Ganjam		03	-	-	28	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	09	31	81	24	8
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	24	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	06	04	170	15	18
16	Koraput	Koraput	132	1191	2099	2489	16	34
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	728	1020
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	111	195
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	03	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	95	03	403	-	6
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	13	01	06	01	-	3
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	06	06	-	3
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	08	22
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	25	-	12	206	199	22
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	14	312
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	06	158
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	03	22	34	34	34
		Total	199	2225	2263	3588	1345	1854

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



GHARA

1. **Location (Major)** : Boudh, Bargarh, Sonepur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Dussera, Baisakhi
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Ghara** is a section of Gond Tribe. Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions. Marriage is prohibited between brother clans. Cross-cousin marriage and marriage by negotiation are common. Marriage by service is socially permitted. Marriage is celebrated with dancing, singing and drinking. The tribe has its own tribal priest. They observe death pollution for ten days. Purificatory rites are performed on the tenth day. They erect menhirs to commemorate the dead. They are polytheists. While the primitive groups continue to worship their tribal deities along with some Hindu deities, their acculturated counterparts have included a large number of Hindu deities into their pantheon. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Ghara economy. It is supplemented by wage earning, hunting, food gathering, animal husbandry and small business.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		-	548	617	1553	275	195
		Male		-	296	318	664	141	99
		Female		-	252	299	889	134	96
2	Decadal Growth Rate				-	12.77	151.29	- 82.29	-29.09
3	Sex Ratio			-	851	940	1339	950	970
4	Literacy Rate	Total		-	12.00	12.60	25.91	53.59	71.43
		Male		-	15.54	21.70	42.26	71.07	78.65
		Female		-	3.97	2.67	13.84	35.34	63.95
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	-	84	318	742	124	83
			Male		78	197	384	81	51
			Female		6	121	358	43	32
		Main Workers		-	-	245	550	92	57
		Marginal Workers		-	-	73	192	32	26
6	WPR			-	15.33	51.54	47.78	45.09	42.56
7	Marital Status	Never Married		-	269	310	801	151	103
		Married		-	215	274	667	111	79
		Widow		-	63	29	77	9	10
		Divorced or Separated		-	1	4	-	4	3
		Un-specified		-	-	-	8	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			-	1.40 : 1	0.93 : 1	0.82 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.64:1
9	* Child Population	Population			-	235	86	322	38
20	Ratio to Total Population			-	0.43 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.10:1

¹⁰ ** Population in the working age group - 228 320 853 158 119

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	02	18	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	01	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	04	155	256	-	20
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	39	7
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	02	108	10	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	01	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	01	15	120	37	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	21	10
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	10	-	7
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	335	14	168	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	09	10	33	-	8
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	16	07	329	09	31
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	06	3
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	5
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	08	23	18	-	4
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	54	86	03	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	50	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	73	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	01	20
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	156	320	245	21	8
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	46	16
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	2
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	19	15	89	30	53
		Total	-	548	617	1553	275	195

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

GOND, GONDO



1. **Location** : Nowarangpur, Nuapada, Bolangir, Kalahandi
2. **Language** : Gondi (Dravidian) & Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Dussera, Baisakhi
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Gond** is numerically the most dominant tribe of India. Next to the Kondhs, the Gonds are numerically the largest tribal community in Odisha. They call themselves Gond or Koitur. Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions. Marriage is prohibited between brother clans. Cross-cousin marriage and marriage by negotiation are common. Marriage by service, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are socially permitted. Marriage is celebrated with dancing, singing and drinking. The Hinduised Gonds get the services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. The Primitive section has its own tribal priest. The Hinduised section observes death pollution for ten days. They erect menhirs to commemorate the dead. They are polytheists. The Hinduised Gonds abstain from eating beef and drinking liquor. They have their traditional panchayats, which settles inter-tribal and intra-tribal disputes. Guilt is established either by direct eyewitnesses, divination or ordeals like putting one's hands in boiling oil or lifting a red-hot crowbar. The offences dealt by the panchayats are adultery, taking another man's daughter or wife, eating with a man of lower caste, etc. Excommunication is the severest punishment. Feasts have to be arranged for readmittance of the excommunicated person into the community.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		445705	499267	602749	701139	782104	888581
		Male		221629	247231	298290	350375	390073	438624
		Female		224076	252036	304459	350764	392031	449957
2	Decadal Growth Rate				12.02	20.73	16.32	11.55	13.61
3	Sex Ratio			1011	1019	1021	1001	1005	1026
4	Literacy Rate	Total		10.80	13.50	18.70	24.02	46.96	59.65
		Male		19.41	23.16	31.38	37.31	63.27	71.64
		Female		2.23	3.98	6.33	10.76	30.81	48.03
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	227500	159468	281772	338358	386221	457458
			Male	142988	146254	185948	210079	221083	254785
			Female	84512	13214	95824	128279	165138	202673
		Main Workers		-	-	225252	271918	213457	221531
		Marginal Workers		-	-	56520	66440	172764	235927
6	WPR			51.04	31.94	46.75	48.26	49.38	51.48
7	Marital Status	Never Married		199783	249076	307776	339044	388281	430896
		Married		216027	219711	253659	323355	347856	404413
		Widow		27190	28113	37764	35040	42362	49051
		Divorced or Separated		2545	2257	3252	2914	3605	4221
		Un-specified		160	110	298	786	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.30 : 1	1.46 : 1	0.86 : 1	0.70 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.72:1
9	* Child Population	Population		174647	216044	70042	125819	125156	123567
		Ratio to Total Population		0.39 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			193838	203329	323868	412445	440030	517096

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balesore	Balesore	03	198	81	1287	36	93
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	136	112
3	Bolangir	Balangir	72289	69685	83523	93331	83711	108128
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	10502	10535
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	01	501	588	665	1271	580

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	128	101
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	269	229
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	13	4
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	20379	21236	25663	23339	9406	10000
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	23747	29276
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	92	112	348	165	648	280
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	09	18
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	104405	123778	151582	172686	80701	94465
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	121142	133859
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	39232	51592	59134	65623	76071	80693
16	Koraput	Koraput	55272	66991	88571	126526	410	612
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	164	200
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	138369	167052
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	93	259
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	16659	25747	21757	22196	24616	30996
21	Phulubani	Kandhamal	8087	9734	13159	13619	10082	11657
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	3331	4915
23	Puri	Puri	562	273	718	889	02	108
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	752	1211
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	164	369
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	93875	96755	117648	135435	55290	54324
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	32173	32457
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	14445	15606
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	43230	45984
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	34849	32665	39977	45378	51193	54458
		Total	445705	499267	602749	701139	782104	888581

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



HO

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Angul, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Ho (Kolarian) (Austro-Asiatic)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Sale of rice beer
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Damurai, Heru, Jamanama, Kolon, Batuali, Maghe, Baha
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Ho** is a Kolarian tribe belonging to the same stock of Munda, Kol and Kol-Lohara. The word 'Ho' has most probably been derived from the word *horo*, which in their language means 'man', and the word might have assumed different forms like Koro, Kolo, etc. in course of time. The Ho generally live in separate hamlets in multi-ethnic villages. Large tombstones commemorating the ancestors lie at different places in the village. Other landmarks of a typical HO settlement are *Akhara*, the dancing arena at the centre of the village and *Sarna* - the sacred grove for important village deities at the outskirts. The kitchen is a sacred place where *ading*, the seat of their ancestors lies. Tattooing is a popular fashion among women. They are divided into several exogamous, totemic clans called *Killi*. They follow the rule of village exogamy. The types of marriage common among them are *andi* and its present variation, *diku andi* i.e., negotiated marriages. Besides, they acquire mates by capture, elopement, and intrusion. They prefer cross cousin marriage. The Ho generally cremate the dead and bury those who meet with unnatural death. Sing Bonga - the Sun God and the creator of universe is their supreme God. Their village deity, Dessauli resides in the *sarna*- the sacred grove near the settlements. They are recognised as skilled earth diggers. They also have expertise in basketry and rope making.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters		Census Year					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total	43323	31916	44496	50892	43113	80608
		Male	21313	15894	22203	24370	21747	39977
		Female	22010	16022	22293	26522	21366	40631
2	Decadal Growth Rate			- 26.33	39.42	14.37	- 15.29	86.97
3	Sex Ratio		1033	1008	1004	1088	982	1016
4	Literacy Rate	Total	7.10	8.90	12.70	34.75	35.18	44.79
		Male	12.58	15.77	21.93	51.74	49.64	57.30
		Female	1.77	2.20	3.60	19.38	20.50	32.56
5	Workers	Total Workers	24079	10457	22852	22170	19807	37858
			12710	8420	13122	11988	10879	20434
			11369	2037	9730	10182	8928	17424
		Main Workers	-	-	17828	17238	11189	16654
		Marginal Workers	-	-	5024	4932	8618	21204
6	WPR		55.58	32.76	51.36	43.56	45.94	46.97
7	Marital Status	Never Married	20786	18179	24997	28114	24686	44714
		Married	19686	11833	16586	19911	16219	31497
		Widow	2532	1755	2647	2534	2095	4090
		Divorced or Separated	308	147	247	197	113	307
		Un-specified	11	2	19	136	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio		1.21 : 1	1.20 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.70 : 1	0.92 : 1	0.89:1
9	* Child Population	Population	16773	14461	6224	10218	9047	16931
		Ratio to Total Population	0.39 : 1	0.45 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.21:1
10	** Population in the working age group		19628	14499	24201	29995	22473	42555

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balesore	Balesore	1172	207	273	288	97	122
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	196	160
3	Bolangir	Balangir	841	02	01	54	17	17
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	2113	1340	888	2072	317	152
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	59	23

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	2756	6234
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	09	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	2006	3039	6459	9817	1079	1609
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	12017	16152
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	04	04	16	17	25
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	27	10	25	40	21	7
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	04	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	9044	4429	7587	8067	6903	5074
16	Koraput	Koraput	62	112	30	148	58	44
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	59	5
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	09	4
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	33	6
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	27090	20593	24968	25843	12971	44655
21	Phulubani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	58	08	3
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	01	0
23	Puri	Puri	109	11	272	550	13	38
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	795	896
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	01	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	74	307	995	1840	234	109
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	12	2
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1640	1989
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	127	260
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	785	1862	2994	2099	3660	3021
		Total	43323	31916	44496	50892	43113	80608

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

HOLVA



1. **Location** : Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Koraput, Kalahandi
2. **Language** : Halbi, Bhatri (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Forest collection, Wage & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Amus, Nayakhana, Diwali, Holi, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** : .

The name '**Holva**' is derived from the word *holo*, meaning 'plough'. The tribe has several local divisions, such as Bastaria, Chhatisgarhia and Marethia. In Odisha, the Holva claim to belong to the Bastaria division. These Bastaria Holva form a separate sub-caste and do not have any relationship with the other divisions. They have several exogamous clans (*barga*), viz. Manjur, Nags, Bag, Netam, Kochim, Honu, Gorla pakhi, Bhardwaj pakhi etc. The family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. They practise monogamy and prefer marriage by negotiation. They also practise cross-cousin marriage, marriage by service, exchange and by capture. Their society allows junior levirate and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees. They cremate the dead and observe death pollution for eleven days. They worship their own Gods and Goddesses such as Dulhadeo, Budhadeo, Kankalin mata, Sitala mata, Bhaisasur, Baghrampat, etc. They have also incorporated some Hindu deities like Siva, Laxmi, Kali, Ram, Hanuman, Ganesh and Durga into their pantheon. Their sacred specialists designated as Pujari and Dabari conduct worships and perform rituals. The Holva live in multi-ethnic villages in separate hamlets. Their houses are arranged in a linear pattern. The shrine of the village guardian deity is found at the village entrance. Their houses are multi-roomed with wide verandah in front. They have their traditional leaders called *Naik*, *Pujari* and *Barik* at the village level and *Jati nayak* having jurisdiction over a number of villages to deal with their customary affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		4483	5728	8883	13662	10462	28149
		Male		2122	2818	4388	6481	5246	14006
		Female		2361	2910	4495	7181	5216	14143
2	Decadal Growth Rate				27.77	55.08	53.80	- 23.42	169.06
3	Sex Ratio			1113	1033	1024	1108	994	1010
4	Literacy Rate	Total		3.10	9.80	14.10	17.30	35.60	48.90
		Male		10.04	18.77	25.32	30.40	51.58	60.17
		Female		0.68	1.20	3.13	5.84	19.69	37.81
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	2369	1963	3993	7467	5190	13788
			Male	1395	1787	2660	3788	2944	7956
			Female	974	176	1333	3679	2246	5832
		Main Workers		-	-	3341	6357	2860	7450
		Marginal Workers		-	-	652	1110	2330	6338
6	WPR			52.84	34.27	44.95	54.66	49.61	48.98
7	Marital Status	Never Married		1866	2888	4346	6031	5055	13524
		Married		2279	2506	3944	6865	4773	12839
		Widow		315	303	540	738	579	1650
		Divorced or Separated		23	27	48	29	55	136
		Un-specified		-	4	5	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.40 : 1	1.42 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.65 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.74:1
9	* Child Population	Population		1596	2561	1114	2471	1786	4582
		Ratio to Total Population		0.36 : 1	0.45 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			1870	2368	4826	8256	5935	16160

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balesore	Balesore	-	-	-	29	05	35
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	5
3	Bolangir	Balangir	17	-	-	14	07	228
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	32
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	21	02	-	01	18	19
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	5

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	137
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	01	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	20	03	96
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	03	41
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	05	-	02	36
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	6
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	439	225	619	720	789	3723
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	05	657
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	09	311	28	450
16	Koraput	Koraput	3991	5501	8193	11732	1937	3061
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	4047	5030
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	3538	4858
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	747
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	-	08	337	-	971
21	Phulubani	Kandhamal	-	-	02	16	09	56
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	63
23	Puri	Puri	02	-	10	20	-	3
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	29	62
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	40
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	08	124	05	137
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	96
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	30
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	07	326
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	13	-	27	338	29	7199
		Total	4483	5728	8883	13662	10462	28149

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



JATAPU

1. **Location (Major)** : Rayagada, Gajapati
2. **Language** : Kuvi (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Shifting & Settled Cultivation, Carpentry, Rope making
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Pongal (Pondugu), Bhagudi, Dussera, Nuakhia
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Jatapu** is said to be a civilized section of the Kondhs, who speak Kondh language on the hills and Telgu on the plains and are now practically a distinct tribe. They are divided into several exogamous totemic septs (Vansas) named after natural objects. They follow patrilineal rule of descent and patrilocal rule of residence. Negotiation marriages are common and cross-cousin marriage is the most preferred form. Other ways of acquiring spouses are by capture, elopement, service, and exchange. Junior levirate and sororate, divorce, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are also permitted. They have no restrictions against polygyny though such instances are few. Bride price (Oli) is paid in cash. Nuclear family is predominant among them though in few cases, polygynous and extended families are found. Generally they cremate the dead but bury those who die of unnatural death caused by snake bite, cholera, small pox, child birth, attack of wild animals etc. Death pollutes not only the concerned family or lineage but also the entire populace of the village. Mourning is observed for three days and mortuary rites, on the fourth day. They worship Zakeri or Sakeri Penu as their chief deity and village shrine. They have the cult of ancestor worship. Their sacred specialists are Disari (Austro loger), Jani (priest) and Pojuri (Shamanin). At the village level Naik or Dora acts as the traditional secular chief.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		10801	8047	18457	9139	13804	14890
		Male		5365	3875	9051	4657	6832	7231
		Female		5436	4172	9406	4482	6972	7659
2	Decadal Growth Rate				- 25.50	129.36	- 50.48	51.04	7.87
3	Sex Ratio			1013	1077	1039	962	1020	1059
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.20	8.90	10.50	17.19	32.32	47.22
		Male		6.71	15.74	17.54	26.35	46.02	57.38
		Female		1.82	2.49	3.67	7.38	19.04	37.76
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	5831	3468	10828	4708	7918	8257
			Male	3543	2700	6194	2878	4226	4364
			Female	2288	768	4634	1830	3692	3893
		Main Workers		-	-	9069	4096	5212	3913
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1759	612	2706	4344
6	WPR			53.99	43.10	58.67	51.52	57.36	55.45
7	Marital Status	Never Married		4306	4655	8496	4257	6248	6830
		Married		5567	2757	8162	4292	6143	6598
		Widow		854	536	1579	476	1281	1370
		Divorced or Separated		65	86	211	92	132	92
		Un-specified		9	13	9	22	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.94 : 1	2.06 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.60 : 1	0.70 : 1	0.70:1
9	* Child Population	Population		3597	4110	1751	1641	2284	2113
		Ratio to Total Population		0.33 : 1	0.51 : 1	0.09 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			5576	2634	11075	5712	8103	8750

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	02	160	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	-	41	07	9
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	02	12	-	10

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	151	01	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	10	1
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	218	244	560	2675	-	4
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	292	659
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	09	43	12	4
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	14	293	-	0
16	Koraput	Koraput	10583	7802	17769	4186	28	95
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	22	88
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	09	32
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	13381	13913
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	-	04	810	-	0
21	Phulubani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	11	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	08	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	39	59
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	-	516		7
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	2
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	01	97	233	3	6
		Total	10801	8047	18457	9139	13804	14890

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

JUANG



1. **Location (Major)** : Keonjhar, Dhenkanal
2. **Language** : Juang (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Shifting Cultivation, Hunting, Food Gathering
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Puspunei, Amba-nua, Tirtia, Pirh Puja, Dhan Nua
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Juang** is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Odisha. The word '*Juang*' means "Sons of Man". In the past, they were being called Pattuas for wearing leaves. The community can broadly be divided into two sections, namely the Hill Juang and Plain Juang. The Hill Juang is confined to the hill ranges of Keonjhar and Pallahara, whereas the Plain Juang is distributed among the plains of Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts. The Hill Juang is still in a primitive stage, subsisting mainly on shifting cultivation, whereas the Juang of the plains have taken to settled agriculture. The Juang claim the Juang Pirh of Keonjhar district as their homeland. Those who live in this area are known as *Thaniya* (original settlers), while those who have migrated to the plains of Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts are called *Bhagudia* (those who have fled away). The Juang believe that they are the first human beings to be born on earth. Their ancestors were born from a *Rusi* couple (a saint and his spouse) who were living in Rusi Tangar, a hillock near Gonasika in Keonjhar district. The Juang villages are grouped under four *pirhs* named as Satkhand, Jharkhand, Kathua and Reben. Each *pirh* is led by a traditional tribal chief designated as *sardar*. Another important feature of the Juang society is their traditional youth dormitory, *majang* or *mandaghar*. The unmarried boys and girls become members of this institution. Boys and girls together sing, dance and make merry in moonlit nights in front of *majang*. The *majang*, a rectangular house standing conspicuously in the centre of the village serves as a community house for the youth, court house for the elders - *barabhai*, guest house for visitors, cooperative store for storage

of common grains, place for keeping musical instruments, a venue for communal rituals, cultural centre for dance and music and a museum of Juang art and craft. The other distinguishing features of the Juang are their strong kinship organization dividing them into *kutum*, kins, and *bandhu*, affines. Most of the Hill Juang villages have uni-clan composition; village exogamy is the rule. Each Juang village is an autonomous socio-political unit managed by a set of traditional leaders and a corporate body of village elders called *bhalabhai* or *barabhai*. The village community owns and manages all the productive and useful natural resources like swiddens, forests, grazing land, and habitation sites etc. which lie within their village boundary.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		21890	24384	30876	35665	41339	47095
		Male		10877	11888	15184	17320	20524	23093
		Female		11013	12496	15692	18345	20815	24002
2	Decadal Growth Rate				11.39	26.62	15.51	15.91	13.92
3	Sex Ratio			1013	1051	1033	1059	1014	1039
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.50	5.80	8.00	14.46	25.35	42.85
		Male		8.64	11.11	14.48	25.57	38.41	54.89
		Female		0.44	0.74	1.71	4.13	12.52	31.39
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	11230	9069	14891	16618	20615	23902
			Male	6835	7330	9333	10083	11308	13005
			Female	4395	1739	5558	6535	9307	10897
		Main Workers		-	-	11708	13901	11567	9238
		Marginal Workers		-	-	3183	2717	9048	14664
6	WPR			51.30	37.19	48.23	46.59	49.87	50.75
7	Marital Status	Never Married		10513	11521	15259	16754	20557	23705
		Married		10055	11183	13399	17044	18008	20058
		Widow		1272	1624	2158	1798	2645	3198
		Divorced or Separated		45	48	51	59	129	134
		Un-specified		5	8	9	10	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.30 : 1	1.29 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.72 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.79:1
9	Child Population	Population		9275	10185	3704	7763	7747	8064
		Ratio to Total Population		0.42 : 1	0.42 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.22 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.17:1
10	Population in the working age group of 15-59			9530	10630	17040	20767	22456	26331

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	23	02	22	1	5
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	7
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	03	12	-	3
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	1	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	416	558	765	783	481	443
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	3	4
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	707	788
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	4	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	11551	11378	14573	14920	16104	17484
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	926	1148
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	08	-	05	28	12
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	13	3
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	-	34	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	9	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	9768	12372	15468	19109	22942	26707
16	Koraput	Koraput	154	09	12	136	14	2
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	1	13
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	13	129
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	1	1	5	255	32	40
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	32	02	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	02	04	49	-	21
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	32	190
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	3	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	09	129	01	1
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	18
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	10
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	01	33	211	24	66
		Total	21890	24384	30876	35665	41339	47095

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KANDHA GAUDA

1. **Location (Major)** : Kandhamal, Nowrangapur, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Kui (Dravidian) and Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cow-herding, Cultivation & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Gotha Puja, Raja, Kumar Purnima, Ratha Jatra, Gamha, Dola
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

They are also called Tanla Gauda. The name '**Kandha Gauda**' comes from the community's traditional occupation of herding the cattle of the Kandha tribe. For their services, the Kandha masters provide them cooked food twice in a day and make annual payment (*bartan*) in shape of paddy per annum per cow. In addition to that, they also receive payment in shape of various seasonal crops from their Kandha masters during harvest season for the maintenance of the patron and client relationship. Besides, cattle herding, they also take up forest collection, wage earning, leaf plate making and mat-making done by their women. In multi-caste villages the Kandha Gauda hamlets lie adjacent to the Kandha hamlet and the housing pattern of both the communities are similar. The community is divided into several exogamous lineage groups i.e. Pradhan, Behera, Nayak, and Boi etc. Monogamy is the common rule. They consider marriage through negotiation as prestigious. The other modes of acquiring a life partner is through capture, elopement, purchase etc. Junior levirate, sororate, remarriage of widows and widowers are permitted in their society. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They observe post delivery pollution for ten days, and there after perform the name giving ceremony. The

dead are either cremated or buried and death pollution is observed for eleven days. Baral Devi is their patron deity who is worshipped communally in the month of Phagun (March). Badi Debata represented by a Kendu stick provided by their Kandha masters, is another important deity worshipped during Gotha Puja festival held in the month of Pausa in which the Kandhas also participate. They have their own magico-religious functionaries like Jani, Dehuri and Guru etc to conduct their ritual activities. Their traditional caste council called Jati Mahasabha composed of Kandha Gauda villages headed by the chief called Bisoi to handle their customary affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		-	7185	15188	19278	31454	26403
		Male		-	3628	7639	10080	15831	13318
		Female		-	3557	7549	9198	15623	13085
2	Decadal Growth Rate			-	-	111.40	26.92	63.16	-16.06
3	Sex Ratio			-	980	988	913	987	983
4	Literacy Rate	Total		-	10.60	14.40	23.51	38.96	56.49
		Male		-	19.16	24.22	38.22	52.61	67.74
		Female		-	1.83	4.54	8.47	24.98	45.11
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	-	2686	7211	9409	15043	13255
			Male	-	2255	4878	6135	8955	7600
			Female	-	431	2333	3274	6088	5655
		Main Workers		-	-	5916	8280	8377	6693
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1295	1129	6666	6562
6	WPR				37.38	47.48	48.81	47.83	50.20
7	Marital Status	Never Married		-	3647	7739	9880	15511	12572
		Married		-	3119	6520	8547	14329	12303
		Widow		-	388	850	747	1489	1407
		Divorced or Separated		-	23	70	104	125	121
		Un-specified		-	8	9	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio				1.38 : 1	0.79 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.71:1
9	* Child Population	Population		-	3184	1723	3770	5242	3875
		Ratio to Total Population		-	0.44 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			-	3019	8469	10642	17927	15410

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

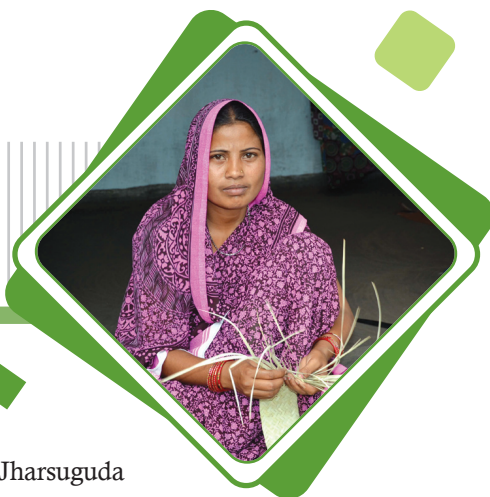
** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	258	102	197	125	216
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	317	42
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	435	1579	633	2291	1820
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	267	235
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	154	644	391	529	625
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	99	201
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	553	622
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	13	7
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	100	504	341	115	187
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	1050	384
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	350	347	4019	1423	803
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	101	71
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	565	742	769	270
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	101	128
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	284	531	218	637	828
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	532	2784	3966	1755	1085
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	2417	2117
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	3147	2003
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	491	503
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	398	877	1230	1682	863
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	2460	3704	3523	3256	4507
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	990	996
23	Puri	Puri	-	1751	2001	2009	164	112
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	397	586
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	1648	2475
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	163	668	784	1589	1013
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	1490	843
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	166	366
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	900	251
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	300	882	1225	2972	2244
		Total	-	7185	15188	19278	31454	26403

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KAWAR



1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Chhatisgarhi (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation & Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Cherchera, Phagun, Hareli, Pitore Manna
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Kawar**, a little known community migrated from their original habitat of Chainpur of Ranchi District. They are endogamous and are divided into seven subgroups i.e. Dudh, Rathia, Cherwa, Kolhia, Tanwar, Chanti / Chati and are further subdivided into totemic exogamous clans such as Siar (Fox) and Bagh (Tiger) etc. Monogamy is predominant. Kawar family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. They practise marriage through negotiation (Sandhi), courtship (Dhukudhusu), by service (Khusakhusi/Ghar damad). Junior levirate, sororate, remarriage of widows and widowers (Churi pehanana) are permissible. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. They observe birth rituals such as Pirnahan puja, Chatti and Mundane. The dead are cremated and rites associated with it like Tihi, Bahi are observed. Death pollution is continues for twelve days. Their traditional occupation is cultivation and military service. They are now settled cultivators and some of them depend on wage earning and service. Besides, they supplement their economy by animal husbandry, forest collection, petty business, hunting and fishing. Their supreme deity is Thakur Deo /Dullah Deo. They worship Sun God (Dharam Debta), a number of other deities and also some Hindu deities. Like other tribes of their region their villages have sacred grooves (*demulu*) situated at the village outskirts where deities namely Patulpahanria Budha (Ashada), Dharam Debta, Bhataparasi, Kalamal, Rakasin, Raksa, Baharan, Talaparia, Garjanpat, Rakatmauli and Matipaharia reside. The traditional community priest - Baiga performs rituals with the help of an assistant called *palias* offering sacrifice of goat, fowl and pig.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		2778	4119	8549	9582	7380	5225
		Male		1445	2084	4255	4721	3691	2627
		Female		1333	2035	4294	4861	3689	2598
2	Decadal Growth Rate				48.27	105.50	12.08	- 22.98	-29.20
3	Sex Ratio			922	976	1009	1030	999	989
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.40	16.60	13.70	26.80	45.36	64.44
		Male		10.10	29.32	23.26	43.33	60.89	76.73
		Female		2.48	3.59	4.31	10.89	29.55	52.38
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1534	1178	4186	4837	3971	2706
			Male	1044	1085	2739	3030	2178	1537
			Female	490	93	1447	1807	1793	1169
		Main Workers		-	-	3362	3534	2342	1364
		Marginal Workers		-	-	824	1303	1629	1342
6	WPR			55.22	28.60	48.96	50.48	53.81	51.79
7	Marital Status	Never Married		1343	2056	4147	4563	3432	2385
		Married		1239	1794	3805	4486	3492	2497
		Widow		179	246	533	490	401	322
		Divorced or Separated		17	22	59	32	55	21
		Un-specified		-	1	5	11	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.33 : 1	1.41 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.70 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.67:1
9	* Child Population	Population		598	1811	1058	1520	1157	695
		Ratio to Total Population		0.22 : 1	0.44 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			1191	1712	4644	5622	4185	3121

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	04	07	16	04	62
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	15
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	305	74	194	128	117	34
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	05	22	135	138	10

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	02	2
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	39	2
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	03	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	89	48	207	32	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	14	23
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	03	24	100	21
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	841	488	2501	1390	43	1
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	730	20
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	68	09	194	24	29
16	Koraput	Koraput	87	04	125	228	114	14
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	49	8
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	51	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	31	3
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	12	-	36	373	8	3
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	03	37	01	52	9
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	16	0
23	Puri	Puri	348	292	244	143	-	2
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	25	54
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	2
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	992	650	1385	1519	35	86
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	68	16
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	1146	638
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	193	2442	3938	5224	4539	4170
		Total	2778	4119	8549	9582	7380	5225

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KHARIA, KHARIAN

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Kharia (Austro-Asiatic) & Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Hunting, Labour & Rope Making
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Makar, Bhandara Puja, Chait Parab, Nasa Khani, Sarhul, Karma, Diwalli, Phagua
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The term **Kharia, Kharian** comes from *kharkharia*, the palanquin bearer. The Kharia are thus named in accordance with the tradition that their first ancestors carried a *banghy* (carrying pole). Their history of origin shows that their traditional occupation had been to till the soil and carry *banghy*. The tribe is split into three social groups, namely the Pahari Kharia (Hill Kharia), the Dhelki Kharia (early-comers), and the Dudh Kharia (pure Kharia) among whom the Hill Kharia is recognized as a PVTG in Odisha. They are the autochthons of the Simililpal hills. They used to settle in small thatched huts in the foothills. They practice arranged-marriage and prefer cross cousin marriage. They pay bride price. After marriage, the newlyweds set up separate establishments. Life cycle rituals are meticulously observed. Birth pollution continues for twenty-one days, the name giving ceremony is observed. They bury the dead and the death ritual is observed on the tenth day. The village council is constituted of the village head, priest, *Dehury* and the village elders. Cases of theft and homicide are adjudicated in the village council. Thakurani or the Earth Goddess is the supreme deity of the Hill Kharia. They also worship Dharni Devta and a hero named Banda. They have the tradition of dance and music performed on different occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		96691	120483	144178	168407	188331	222844
		Male		47974	59810	71640	82302	93467	109817
		Female		48717	60673	72538	86105	94864	113027
2	Decadal Growth Rate				24.61	19.67	16.80	11.83	18.33
3	Sex Ratio			1015	1014	1013	1046	1015	1029
4	Literacy Rate	Total		9.10	12.20	17.90	28.37	45.23	58.46
		Male		14.67	18.49	25.46	38.07	56.16	66.42
		Female		3.65	5.92	10.44	19.18	34.52	50.78
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	50509	39364	68707	82796	90877	111933
			Male	29718	33086	43390	47646	50575	63694
			Female	20791	6278	25317	32150	40302	48239
		Main Workers		-	-	54965	64489	50019	54760
		Marginal Workers		-	-	13742	18307	40858	57173
6	WPR			52.23	32.67	47.65	49.16	48.25	50.23
7	Marital Status	Never Married		47910	64129	76276	84676	98515	113029
		Married		42515	49839	59829	75313	79603	96413
		Widow		5785	6065	7343	7716	9442	12526
		Divorced or Separated		435	433	615	626	771	876
		Un-specified		46	17	115	76	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.36 : 1	1.44 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.79 : 1	0.66:1
9	* Child Population	Population		40120	53260	17115	31807	30653	29935
		Ratio to Total Population		0.42 : 1	0.44	0.12 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			40915	49383	79634	101136	105224	134030

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	721	1143	488	931	1025	1409
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	10	32
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	461	382	628	3434	995	663
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	620	679
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	420	644	818	455	245	117

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	24	12
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	218	136
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	16
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	8675	3836	2974	2140	818	162
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	1921	977
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	252	876	11	38	30	55
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	4	5
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	516	484	730	1006	464	491
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	476	936
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	282	354	904	631	989	876
16	Koraput	Koraput	350	85	258	310	150	132
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	23	70
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	51	63
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	318	117
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	10930	13738	14986	15666	16342	23159
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	317	576	861	752	2	4
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	1171	236
23	Puri	Puri	1344	672	1136	593	28	23
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	194	385
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	33	4
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	19180	24219	31090	37352	23395	27428
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	5482	5192
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1873	2303
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	13170	15891
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	53243	73474	89294	105099	118260	141271
		Total	96691	120483	144178	168407	188331	222844

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KHARWAR



1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Sadri (Indo-Aryan), Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled Cultivation, Hunting, Food gathering, Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Karma, Jiutia, Norata, Tiza, Diwalli, Dussera, Holi, Baisakhi, Sarhul
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Their legend states that they came to Palamau from Khari Jhar, and hence came to be known as **Kharwar**. In Odisha, the Kharwar are also known as Lulukidihi. The community is divided into six endogamous sub-groups., i.e. *Suryabansi*, *Daulatbandi*, *Parbandi*, *Kheri / Chero*, *Bhogati / Ganju* and *Manjhia*, which is again divided into a number of totemistic exogamous clans (Kili) like Nag, Aiyen, Karketta, Kachchap and Parasai etc. Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal and inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. Monogamy is the general form of marriage. Acquiring spouses through negotiation is ideal. The other modes of marriages are through exchange, courtship and intrusion. Junior levirate, sororate and re-marriage of widow, widower and divorcee are permitted in their society. Payment of bride price (Dali-paisa) is prevalent. They observe birth pollution for six days. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and the death pollution continues for ten days. They have their own traditional community council both at village level (*Baithaki*) and at regional level called *Chata* to deal with their customary norms and traditions. Their traditional priest Baiga is either from their own community or from Munda who officiates over their major festivals like Sarhul, Karma and propitiates the benevolent and malevolent spirits.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		717	3234	1434	3280	1381	2265
		Male		372	1573	706	1536	695	1122
		Female		345	1661	728	1744	686	1143
2	Decadal Growth Rate				351.05	- 55.66	128.73	- 57.90	64.01
3	Sex Ratio			927	1056	1034	1135	987	1019
4	Literacy Rate	Total		19.90	11.60	24.50	26.11	57.35	62.49
		Male		27.96	20.47	36.54	42.03	72.12	73.48
		Female		11.30	3.13	12.17	12.65	38.58	51.87
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	323	1001	593	1374	559	784
			Male	201	859	396	924	353	597
			Female	122	142	197	450	206	187
		Main Workers		-	-	529	1193	334	435
		Marginal Workers		-	-	64	181	225	349
6	WPR			45.05	30.95	41.35	41.89	40.48	34.61
7	Marital Status	Never Married		299	1743	700	1550	692	1094
		Married		325	1266	630	1573	616	1047
		Widow		79	214	86	141	71	104
		Divorced or Separated		12	11	17	15	2	20
		Un-specified		2	-	1	1	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			2.75 : 1	1.47 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.71 : 1	0.73 : 1	0.68:1
9	* Child Population	Population		288	1530	167	653	204	324
		Ratio to Total Population		0.40 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.15 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			191	1310	778	1919	798	1347

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	43	05	35	1	5
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	29	04	26	5	5
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	6	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	325	12	1717	6	4

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	13	1072
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	156	12	39	8	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	90	7
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	03	145	3	2
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	31	57	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	251	1810	383	12	374	22
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	-	18	-	01	139
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	-	4
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	2	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	527	48	-	78	38
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	08	18	13	2	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	02	95	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	10	11
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	02	-	62	123	28	6
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	37	17
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	23	13
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	464	336	836	1018	694	919
		Total	717	3234	1434	3280	1381	2265

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KHOND, KOND KANDHA

1. **Location (Major)** : Rayagada, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Koraput
2. **Language** : Kui & Kuvi (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled and Shifting Cultivation, Animal Husbandry, Hunting & Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ghanta Parab, Chait Parab, Meria / Kedu, Dakina, Mandiarani, Korubiha, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Kandha** is numerically the largest tribe of Odisha distributed in various pockets of southern Odisha forming several endogamous territorial sections, namely, Kutia, Dongria, Desia, Sitha, Nanguli, Jhamia, Pengo, Jharia, Malua etc. with the suffix Kandha. Territorial and exogamous clan groups called *Kuda* or *Bons* form each section. They organize themselves into territorial clan groups further subdivided into four functional groups called *punja*, namely, *mondal*, *bismajhi*, *jani* and *pujari*. The Kandha villages have linear settlement pattern. *Jarkhiri*, the altar of their earth Goddess, *Dharni Penu*, lies at the centre of the village street. They have the institution of youth dormitory is called in various names, such as, *Dhangda-Dhangdi Basa*, *Dhangda-Dhangdi-Ghar*, *Dhanger*, *Idu* etc. The girls' dormitory is one of the interesting institutions to which young boys of the same village cannot enter. Young men from affinal clan villages attend the dormitory late in the evening and leave before dawn. They acquire mates by negotiation, service and bride capture. Levirate and sororate practices are permitted. Bride price is paid in cash and kinds. They follow both burial and cremation practices. Death pollution continues for ten days and purificatory rites are performed on the eleventh day. *Dharni Penu*- the earth Goddess is their supreme deity. *Jatrakudi*- the village deity, *Gungi Penu*- the stream deity, *Bhima Penu* - the mountain god, *Lai Penu*- the forest

God, Sita Penu - the deity of wealth, *Birna Penu* - the rain God etc. are propitiated by them. They also worship ancestral spirits, ghosts and other benevolent and malevolent spirits and firmly believe in the efficacy of black and white magic. Their mangico-religious activities are conducted by various specialists designated as *Jani*, *Lamba* and *Pujari*, *Dishari* (the Austro loger), *Beju*, *Bejuni* and *Kalisi*. Sacrifice of buffalo, goats, pigs, pigeons, chicks, cocks etc. is indispensable in Kandha rituals. Their traditional village functionaries are *Saanta*, *Mondal*, *Jani*, *Bismajhi* and *Barik*. At the regional level they have *Mutha* organization headed by *Mandal*, *Majhi* or *Patro*.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		818847	869965	989342	1140374	1395643	1627486
		Male		402748	431716	487406	577850	688402	790559
		Female		416099	438249	501936	562524	707241	836927
2	Decadal Growth Rate				6.24	13.72	15.27	22.38	16.61
3	Sex Ratio			1033	1015	1030	973	1027	1059
4	Literacy Rate	Total		7.10	7.90	12.40	20.17	31.87	46.95
		Male		13.24	14.48	21.40	11.62	46.24	59.17
		Female		1.23	1.56	3.32	7.33	17.98	35.57
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	458976	315222	517329	596291	716216	833132
			Male	267604	265753	314004	359872	389121	437608
			Female	191372	49469	203325	236419	327095	395524
		Main Workers		-	-	415372	491199	408809	380031
		Marginal Workers		-	-	101957	105092	307407	453101
6	WPR			56.05	36.23	52.29	52.29	51.32	51.19
7	Marital Status	Never Married		362180	430560	494193	532910	690988	815050
		Married		398455	383810	424242	539117	613448	706910
		Widow		53709	51399	64459	59558	83965	96973
		Divorced or Separated		4087	3911	6126	8009	7242	8553
		Un-specified		416	285	322	780	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.14 : 1	1.34 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.82:1
9	* Child Population Ratio to Total	Population		307212	370434	104011	201686	254586	265309
		Population	0.38 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16:1	
10	** Population in the working age group			382849	372559	559737	675735	773462	893834

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	323	86	197	301	632	467
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	685	311
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	59596	58297	71386	83577	80670	92452
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	7690	8213
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	4740	6187	5805	6160	8593	9020
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	460	127
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	657	416
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	94	61
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	20563	23568	26501	35407	9231	10463
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	23451	26227
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	53317	57551	63848	71589	44850	50050
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	39164	44306
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	146553	114644	129749	146225	173542	212915
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	6651	7013
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	4048	957	1214	2620	2023	1523
16	Koraput	Koraput	271698	325144	369231	414206	168172	195154
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	15503	21824
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	42095	55257
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	329461	385437
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	193	903	197	967	162	156
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	199006	223322	251633	290388	314355	366784
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	35587	40746
23	Puri	Puri	31845	31650	36704	41707	303	440
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	9067	12643
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	39103	41266
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	23636	25612	30693	43654	12699	13217
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	15174	14663
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	10520	11444
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	1374	1411
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	3329	2044	2184	3573	3675	3480
		Total	818847	869965	989342	1140374	1395643	1627486

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KISAN



1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Kisan (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation & Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Gamha, Pus Punei, Dussera, Kalipuja, Diwali, Dola, Soharai, Karma, Jitia, Nuakhai,
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The term '**Kisan**' has been derived from a Hindi term which means peasant or farmer. They are migrants from Nagpur area and are considered to be an offshoot of the Oraon tribe. They bear different synonyms such as Kuda, Kora, Mirdha, Kola, Morva and Birhor. The **Kisan** settlements are generally uniclan and homogeneous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Kisan family is mostly nuclear and monogamous. Few cases of extended family are also found. Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Kisan is an endogamous community which is divided into a number of exogamous totemic septs. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as ideal and prestigious. Bride price is prevalent and cross cousin marriage is preferred. The other modes of marriage are by capture, elopement and service. Remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted and junior levirate and junior sororate are also socially approved. The Kisan observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The community practises both burial and cremation for the dead. They observe death pollution for eleven days. The Kisan profess Hinduism and worship Hindu deities along with their traditional tutelary deities like Gosain, Bhim Devta, Budha Band, Baghia, Samlei, etc. Their traditional community priest Kalo or Soin officiates

in the rituals and Brahmin priest worships the deities. The community has its own traditional council known as Jati Samaj headed by a Sardar or Kotwar whose office is hereditary. The other office bearers are *Mukhia*, the village head and *Barika*, the regional head. The *Jati* council settles intra community disputes and acts as the custodian of social values, traditions and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		125668	180025	227992	266371	321592	331589
		Male		61723	90769	113831	133272	161339	165079
		Female		63945	89256	114161	133099	160253	166510
2	Decadal Growth Rate				43.25	26.64	16.83	20.73	3.11
3	Sex Ratio			1036	983	1003	999	993	1009
4	Literacy Rate	Total		8.90	11.40	17.30	28.95	50.19	64.21
		Male		16.19	19.77	28.38	43.14	64.43	74.60
		Female		1.87	2.99	6.18	14.57	35.88	53.96
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	67176	60871	107407	129257	154360	170649
			Male	37226	51901	67950	77580	87483	97435
			Female	29950	8970	39457	51677	66877	73214
		Main Workers		-	-	84816	103711	83962	88543
		Marginal Workers		-	-	22591	25546	70398	82106
6	WPR			53.46	33.81	47.11	48.53	48.00	51.46
7	Marital Status	Never Married		60409	92668	118535	134503	168499	165439
		Married		57245	77961	97146	120100	137680	147924
		Widow		7216	8707	11471	11034	14415	17039
		Divorced or Separated		713	636	717	560	998	1187
		Un-specified		85	53	123	174	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.39 : 1	1.48 : 1	0.87 : 1	0.71 : 1	0.75 : 1	0.60:1
9	* Child Population	Population		51905	79776	28767	49660	48572	40595
		Ratio to Total Population		0.41 : 1	0.44 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.15 : 1	0.12:1
10	** Population in the working age group			52475	72695	122077	155396	183395	206967

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	09	77	25	80
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	5	3
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	03	38	45	535	101	70
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	308	286
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	138	46	139	122	99	61
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	89	18
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	42	19
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	116	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	6010	10539	11602	11753	706	346
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	15949	6565
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	02	47	57	36	19
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	15	1
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	06	12	101	188	69	35
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	46	25
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	2241	2439	3802	4153	4756	3494
16	Koraput	Koraput	41	4	136	392	102	383
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	117	87
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	97	236
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	27	27
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	69	02	52	520	23	11
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	04	03	166	9	18
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	7	101
23	Puri	Puri	-	05	98	300	4	3
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	440	464
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	12	8
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	66528	87792	115005	136902	89802	90832
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	2220	1131
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	24337	26851
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	48219	53113
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	50632	79142	96953	111206	133814	147301
		Total	125668	180025	227992	266371	321592	331589

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KOL

1. **Location (Major)** : Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore
2. **Language** : Kol (Mundari) (Austro-Asiatic)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation & Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Magh Pudi, Baa Parab, Phul Bhaguni, Jamnan Parab, Makar, Asadhi Gamha
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name **Kol** is derived from the Munda word *Ko*, which means 'they are their own'. The Kol are early settlers of Kolhan region of Singbhum district of Bihar and have different appellations like Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, Mundari and Larka Kol. In course of time they migrated to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The Kol settlements are generally unclan and homogeneous. In multi ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The tribe is divided into several exogamous clans (*kur*). Family is monogamous. Polygyny exists in some cases. Marriage through negotiation (*Andi*) is regarded as prestigious. Bride price (*Gonam*) is prevalent and is paid both in cash and kind, in the form of cows and goats etc. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers are permitted. The other forms of marriage are by capture (*oportipi*), by mutual consent (*Raji Khusi*) and by intrusion (*Anadar*). They observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The Kol practise burial for their dead and observe death pollution for seven days. They have their tribal deities like Sing Bonga, Nagea Bonga, Marang Bonga, Basgea Bonga, Borum Bonga, Sendra Bonga, propitiated by their traditional priest, Dehuri. The Kol have their own traditional community council. Pradhan is the village head who is assisted by village elders and a messenger (Dakua). The regional head is known as Sardar. The Kol are quite fond of dance and music. They use their traditional musical instruments Madal, Dholak, Tomka and Mazina and dance during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		46397	1033	4234	5777	13703	4058
		Male		23072	466	2145	2887	6998	2028
		Female		23325	567	2089	2890	6705	2030
2	Decadal Growth Rate				- 97.77	309.97	36.41	137.20	-70.39
3	Sex Ratio			1011	1217	974	1001	958	1001
4	Literacy Rate	Total		3.10	6.90	10.50	26.68	32.23	46.26
		Male		5.22	11.16	17.62	39.24	44.46	57.01
		Female		1.04	3.35	3.16	16.77	19.59	35.47
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	22599	274	2266	2499	6305	2002
			Male	12385	206	1369	1496	3564	1097
			Female	10214	68	897	1003	2741	905
		Main Workers		-	-	2006	2087	3747	1051
		Marginal Workers		-	-	260	412	2558	951
6	WPR			48.71	26.52	53.52	43.26	46.01	49.33
7	Marital Status	Never Married		23975	556	2137	3142	7399	2130
		Married		20479	438	1855	2423	5631	1670
		Widow		1819	39	214	203	608	248
		Divorced or Separated		95	-	28	4	65	10
		Un-specified		29	-	-	5	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.20 : 1	1.41 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.87 : 1	0.76:1
9	* Child Population	Population		20518	482	520	1298	2581	712
		Ratio to Total Population		0.44 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.22 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			21064	428	2438	3250	7320	2311

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	38	38	1088	349	1909	124
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	211	8
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	38	230	-	159	502
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	266	172
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	319	989	488	55

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	2	11
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	718	43
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	3	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	53	68	76	142	59
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	157	9
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	01	04	51	56	40
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	176	33	190	22	7
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	39	15
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	46180	329	508	960	3825	621
16	Koraput	Koraput	167	46	155	67	33	17
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	41	12
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	8	1
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	4	3
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	12	-	538	216	3033	1525
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	229	10	218	17	6
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	20	41
23	Puri	Puri	-	03	62	116	121	6
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	458	233
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	8	11
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur		59	1023	794	518	240
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	20	38
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	154	15
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	494	35
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	61	196	1751	777	209
		Total	46397	1033	4234	5777	13703	4058

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KOLAH LOHARAS, KOL LOHARAS



1. **Location** : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Blacksmithy & Selling iron Implements
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Karma, Dussera, Makar, Nuakhai
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Kol Lohara belongs to the ancient stock of Kolarian tribes who share a similar culture and language, and live in different localities with different names. They work as village black smiths in northwestern Odisha. The term *Lohra* is derived from *loha*, meaning iron. They prefer to identify themselves as *Munda-Lohra*, considered more prestigious. They are divided into a number of exogamous and totemic clans, namely, *Tudkar*, *Hansdwar*, *Golwr*, *Bandwar*, etc. Clan is called *killi*. Pregnancy is a welcome event in Kollohara household. On the ninth day of birth they observe *chautkate*, the first hair cutting ceremony. The twenty-first day ceremony, (*ekosia*) is observed to name the newborn. Puberty rites are held for girls after seven days of pollution and seclusion. The Kol lohara society allows cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate and sororate. Marriage by elopement, exchange, intrusion and by service are prevalent among them. Marriage by negotiation involving the parents and relatives on both the sides with full payment of bride price (*ganang*) is considered ideal and prestigious. Bride price comprises of cash, few heads of livestock, some measures of rice and some pieces of clothes as negotiated between both the parties. Monogamy is the common practice. Divorce is socially permitted. They bury the dead and observe death pollution for ten days. On the tenth day purificatory rites are performed. They pay homage to the famous Kichakeswari temple at Khiching in Mayurbhanj district. As the inhabitants of multi-ethnic villages they come under the jurisdiction of traditional village *panchayat* and obey its decisions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		792	12194	7563	12321	9642	9558
		Male		402	5926	3841	5994	4795	4707
		Female		390	6268	3722	6327	4847	4851
2	Decadal Growth Rate				1439.65	- 31.59	62.93	- 21.74	-0.87
3	Sex Ratio			970	1058	969	1056	1011	1031
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.00	6.90	11.00	18.18	35.55	52.68
		Male		7.21	10.81	18.82	32.43	49.26	62.40
		Female		0.77	1.44	3.01	6.50	21.97	43.25
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	391	4879	3829	5520	4371	4342
			Male	223	3761	2449	3328	2585	2561
			Female	168	1118	1380	2192	1786	1781
		Main Workers		-	-	3076	4506	2637	2272
		Marginal Workers		-	-	753	1014	1734	2070
6	WPR			49.37	40.01	50.61	44.80	45.33	45.43
7	Marital Status	Never Married		405	6446	3752	6010	4722	4714
		Married		339	5276	3394	5709	4393	4258
		Widow		43	427	365	524	472	530
		Divorced or Separated		5	41	49	70	55	56
		Un-specified		-	4	3	8	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.70 : 1	1.38 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.80:1
9	* Child Population	Population		370	5761	806	2659	1653	1604
		Ratio to Total Population		0.47 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.22 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.17:1
10	** Population in the working age group			293	5126	4296	7077	5335	5322

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	04	75	300	148	583
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	28
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	682	568	583	169	113
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	78	16
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	03	245	865	20	76

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	22
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	367	194
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	2
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	01	188	389	26	71
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	46	73
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	70	32	69	22
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	14	5
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	145	1435	1868	1314	649
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	338	340
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	683	436	994	499	643
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	3561	1385	1227	85	25
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	52	9
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	259	416
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	455	84
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	792	132	930	2139	2204	3343
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	365	264	170	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	18	12
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	23	110	-	5
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	31	78
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	2085	458	971	215	32
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	202	8
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	94	22
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	102	41
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	4898	1385	2579	2666	2644
		Total	792	12194	7563	12321	9642	9558

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KOLHA

1. **Location** : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore
2. **Language** : Kol (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation & Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Math Pedi, Baa Para, Phil Bangui, Janna Para, Maker, Awadhi, Gamma
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features:**

The name **Kolha** is derived from the Monad word *Kop*, which means 'they are their own'. The Kola are early settlers of Kolhan region of Singbhum district of Bihar and have different appellations like Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, Mundari and Larka Kol. In course of time they migrated to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The Kolha settlements are generally uniclan and homogeneous. In multi ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The tribe is divided into several exogamous clans (*kat*). Family is monogamous. Polygyny exists in some cases. Marriage through negotiation (*Andi*) is regarded as prestigious. Bride price (*Gonam*) is prevalent and is paid both in cash and kind, in the form of cows and goats etc. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers are permitted. The other forms of marriage are by capture (*oportipi*), by mutual consent (*Raji Khusi*) and by intrusion (*Anadar*). They observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The Kolha practise burial for their dead and observe death pollution for seven days. They have their tribal deities like Sing Bonga, Nagea Bonga, Marang Bonga, Basgea Bonga, Borum Bonga, Sendra Bonga propitiated by their traditional priest, Dehuri. The Kolha have their own traditional community council. Pradhan is the village head who is assisted by village elders and a messenger (Dakua). The regional head is known as Sardar. The Kolha are quite fond of dance and music. They use their traditional musical instruments Madal, Dholak, Tomka and Mazina and dance during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		203515	309588	326522	404864	499110	625009
		Male		101207	156810	162564	201941	250788	310212
		Female		102308	152778	163958	202923	248322	314797
2	Decadal Growth Rate				52.12	5.08	24.00	23.28	25.22
3	Sex Ratio			1011	974	1009	1005	952	1015
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.50	5.80	8.88	15.39	27.06	42.23
		Male		9.22	10.50	15.34	25.11	39.74	53.87
		Female		1.14	1.07	2.29	5.81	14.31	30.86
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	108231	109542	168540	192202	231932	287861
			Male	90473	89999	98419	112096	126739	157780
			Female	17758	19543	70121	80106	105193	130081
		Main Workers		-	-	136025	159254	135693	131818
		Marginal Workers		-	-	32515	32948	96239	156043
6	WPR			53.18	35.38	51.62	47.47	46.47	46.06
7	Marital Status	Never Married		104377	174394	178031	209321	275277	341442
		Married		85859	117273	127189	172818	196464	247643
		Widow		12415	16719	19403	20585	25582	33616
		Divorced or Separated		795	1059	1740	1816	1787	2308
		Un-specified		69	143	159	324	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.29 : 1	1.42 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.93 : 1	0.92:1
9	* Child Population	Population		87708	141802	42883	91144	104003	129668
		Ratio to Total Population		0.43 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.23 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.21:1
10	** Population in the working age group			88751	127900	180820	228537	258410	326135

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	19722	19817	23827	31917	40194	49334
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	8029	7681
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	1828	2117	1634	2205	685	612
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	1713	2833
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	9404	12767	14231	14793	3292	2978

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	1145	1228
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	18569	15886
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	66	120
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	7226	12386	10116	11585	5404	7752
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	7796	9234
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	13	18	13	251	85	95
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	9	3
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	121	184	458	794	399	135
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	208	39
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	31715	115655	124472	148777	175233	251944
16	Koraput	Koraput	743	213	275	1632	340	186
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	441	49
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	43	4
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	18	13
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	119136	137824	143724	182551	218886	261578
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	125	-	235	661	32	7
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	205	323
23	Puri	Puri	160	137	579	1371	219	273
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	3349	3644
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	151	336
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	9223	4712	3168	3646	1585	1687
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	207	189
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	2430	2061
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	603	193
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	4099	3758	3790	4681	7774	4592
		Total	203515	309588	326522	404864	499110	625009

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KOLI, MALHAR



1. **Location** : Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Angul, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Water Carrier, Cultivation & Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Diwali, Holi, Nag Panchami, Gauri Sankar Chauth
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Koli** and **Malhar** though notified together as ST in Odisha are ethnically two different tribes. Malhars are a nomadic tribe in Odisha whose main occupation is collection of honey and Koli are a class of weavers. The social status of the **Koli** is much higher than the other tribal communities in Odisha. Their dress and ornaments are just like those of the neighbouring peoples. They follow the neighbouring caste customs in the events of life. They enjoy the status of a clean caste and as such are served by Brahman priest, barber and washerman. They live in uniclans and homogeneous settlements. The community is divided into different exogamous totemic septs. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Family is predominantly monogamous, and marriage by negotiation is commonly practised. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows and widowers are socially permitted. No bride price is paid. The remarriage of widows and widowers is allowed. The most important village deity is Thakurani, who is worshipped on *Makara Sankranti* day. The presiding deity of each household is called *Ista Debata* or *Isana*. They observe birth pollution for a period of nine days.

The **Malhar** are a semi nomadic community who subsist on the collection of forest products, which mainly include wild roots and fruits. They are bi-lingual and are well versed with the local tongues, Odia and Sadri. The Malhars are named after their deity *Malharideo* and are also called *Panbhari*, which means water carrier. Malhar settlements are always homogeneous and are located near foot hills or hill slopes amidst deep forest. Malhar houses are arranged in linear pattern leaving space as village street. The Malhar is an endogamous community divided into two

sub-groups such as *baraghor*/ *badaghor* and *chhotghor*. These sub-groups are sub-divided into four sections such as *ghantar*, *khadar*, *khudka* and *dang*. Each of these sections are again sub-divided into many clan (*gotra*) groups like *bagh*, *nag*, *kachhap*, *barha*, *baansa*, *kerketta*, *toppo*, *kujur* and *tikur* etc. Within the clan are various lineage groups (*gusti* / *hardipaka*) namely *rajmaral*, *kuliar*, *chowdhuri*, *charmundi*, *tokoyar* and *nagpuria* etc. Malhar family is nuclear, monogamous and patrilineal. They observe birth pollution for nine days. They practise both burial and cremation and observe death pollution for ten days. They worship many Hindu Gods and Goddesses along with their traditional deities and believe in many benevolent and malevolent spirits. Their traditional priest, Dehury officiates in socio-religious rites. Malhar have their own traditional community council to handle their customary matters.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		344	1504	4710	5093	5366	6423
		Male		185	773	2387	2392	2726	3268
		Female		159	731	2323	2701	2640	3155
2	Decadal Growth Rate				337.21	213.23	8.11	5.36	19.70
3	Sex Ratio			859	946	973	1129	968	965
4	Literacy Rate	Total		17.70	23.70	28.70	34.96	50.69	57.57
		Male		24.86	37.13	41.77	47.17	61.19	65.27
		Female		9.43	9.57	15.28	23.04	39.87	49.56
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	127	497	2154	2277	2215	2932
			Male	113	416	1364	1421	1417	1835
			Female	14	81	790	856	798	1097
		Main Workers		-	-	1838	2004	1399	1580
		Marginal Workers		-	-	316	273	816	1352
6	WPR			36.92	33.05	45.73	44.71	41.28	45.65
7	Marital Status	Never Married		168	813	2329	2464	2649	2975
		Married		157	591	2068	2357	2426	3092
		Widow		16	96	288	251	264	333
		Divorced or Separated		3	3	23	20	27	23
		Un-specified		-	1	2	1	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.34 : 1	1.62 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.69:1
9	* Child Population	Population		121	705	573	989	833	1047
		Ratio to Total Population		0.35 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			147	575	2639	3030	3083	3792

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	24	57	42	3
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	309	323	325	115	35
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	192	10
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	162	145	685	664	383	561
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	5
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	329	907
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	21
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	591	809	828	600	998
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	506	591
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	66	346	727	471	1084	1122
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	5
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	19	49	92	106
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	1	5
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	44	32	182	384	381	504
16	Koraput	Koraput	03	-	94	108	70	84
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	6	3
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	93	103
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	41	-	119	154	2	17
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	08	-	220	131	84	75
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	237	112
23	Puri	Puri	07	76	91	50	5	9
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	71	62
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	163	173
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	05	1359	1759	308	187
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	303	67
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	97	121
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	55
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	13	-	58	113	202	480
		Total	344	1504	4710	5093	5366	6423

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KONDA DORA

1. **Location** : Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi
2. **Language** : Kondi / Kuvi & Telugu (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation & Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Makar, Dhan Nuakhai, Dussera, Ammora, Panduga, Ugadi
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Konda Dora is a small Dravidian speaking tribe of southern Odisha. In local language Konda Dora (*Konda* - hills and *Dora* - Chief) means “Lords of the hills”. They have ethnic affinity with the Kandha tribe. The tribe according to Thurston (1909: 351) has two broad divisions viz - *Pedda* (big) and *Chinna* (small). The *Pedda* is the traditional group while *Chinna* is the Teluguised section of the tribe. They are divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs such as, *Sodalu (ragi)*, *Bidikolu* (earthen vessel), *Palakolu*, *Boralu* (Cobra), *Koku* (cow), *Kotra* (wild goat). In their society, though polygyny and child marriages are not prohibited, adult marriage and monogamy are commonly practised. Cross cousin marriages are preferred and parallel cousin marriages are strictly prohibited. The most prestigious type of marriage is by negotiation (*Unigulu Purugulu Peli*). There are other options for marriage such as by elopement (*udulia*), by capture (*Jhika*), exchange (*Konda Marpu*) by service (illarikam), junior levirate, and junior sororate. Payment of bride price (*Chintam biyam*) is in vogue in all types of marriages. Divorce is permitted with the approval of their traditional council (*Kulam Panchayat*). Among them family is predominantly nuclear patrilineal and patrilocal. They observe seven days for birth pollution. Persons dying a natural death are cremated. In case of unnatural deaths, burial is done. After observing the death pollution for three days, they observe purificatory rites on the fourth day. The village deities are worshipped by their priest, Pujari. They have their traditional village council (*Kulam Panchayat*) headed by a Kula Peda who is assisted by a bearer-cum-messenger called Pillipudamari. They also have inter-village community council - Jati Panchayat headed by a Jati Peda. These councils deal with their customary affairs in their respective jurisdictions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		16526	9286	17442	19235	34160	20802
		Male		8341	4676	8768	10498	17125	10222
		Female		8185	4610	8674	8737	17035	10580
2	Decadal Growth Rate			-	-43.81	87.83	10.28	77.59	-39.10
3	Sex Ratio			981	986	989	832	995	1035
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.90	6.60	10.00	14.00	34.86	48.27
		Male		7.75	11.01	16.15	19.56	45.79	58.85
		Female		1.12	2.19	3.78	7.58	23.93	38.16
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	9094	3207	8944	10142	16391	10501
			Male	5590	2842	5558	6265	9681	5834
			Female	3504	365	3386	3877	6710	4667
		Main Workers		-	-	7139	8627	9741	6141
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1805	1515	6650	4360
6	WPR			55.03	34.54	51.28	52.73	47.98	50.48
7	Marital Status	Never Married		6663	4209	8428	8844	16243	9734
		Married		8618	4533	8105	9245	15853	9564
		Widow		1158	492	839	1049	1896	1401
		Divorced or Separated		68	38	62	97	168	103
		Un-specified		19	14	8	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.04 : 1	1.14 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.73 : 1	0.72:1
9	* Child Population	Population		5660	3677	1906	3819	5659	3098
		Ratio to Total Population		0.34 : 1	0.40 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			8097	4338	9890	11525	19731	12076

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	07	22	1330	121
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	799	93
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	03	-	190	279	1262	1615
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	122	141
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	23	14	2052	58

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	603	60
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	501	74
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	638	290
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	04	116	-	1
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	9	4
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	146	1071	527	404	533	21
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	718	282
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	271	57	588	1032	2412	1388
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	17	21
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	164	17	04	628	40	2
16	Koraput	Koraput	15808	8129	15972	16000	11151	4141
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	6187	7937
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	559	552
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	3521	2721
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	02	-	351	20	1
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	24	05	12	110	32	31
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	1
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	36	68	924	50
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	150	59
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	81	10
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	50	98	1	163
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	406	846
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	7	4
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	22	87
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	110	05	29	113	63	28
		Total	16526	9286	17442	19235	34160	20802

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KORA



1. **Location (Major)** : Angul, Balasore, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Earth work, Cultivation & Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Pus Punei, Laxmi Puja, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name **Kora**, **Kuda** or **Kura** “seems to be a generic name signifying the occupation of earth digging”. Economically and occupationally, the Kora are noted for their traditional skills and specialization in digging tanks and doing other kinds of earth works. In course of time they have added the trade of Catechu-making for which their neighbour called Khaira or Khayra. Now they are settled agriculturists. The tribe is segmented into several endogamous groups. The Kora of Odisha claim that they belong to the Suryavansi group. They are divided into a number of totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*) such as “Kaich, Nag, Mankad, Khapur, Dhan, Nun, Adower, Maghi, Prodhan, Bagha, Bahera etc. and are further divided into lineages. They are patrilineal and patrilocal. Nuclear family and monogamous marriages are common in the Kora society. The most common and ideal type of marriage is by negotiation. However, polygyny, cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, marriage by elopement, by capture, divorce and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are also permitted. Bride price is paid in cash. They observe post-natal pollution for 21 days. They cremate the dead for natural death and practise burial in cases of unnatural deaths. They have their traditional panchayat headed by Majhi who is assisted by Parmanik. It plays an important role in ensuring conformity to their social norms and traditions. It deals with customary matters like breach of norms of clan exogamy, killing of cow, sins of suffering from dreadful diseases, and the like.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		7189	3961	5822	10313	11340	54408
		Male		3307	2024	2913	5575	5720	27173
		Female		3882	1937	2909	4738	5620	27235
2	Decadal Growth Rate			-	44.90	47.01	77.11	9.96	379.79
3	Sex Ratio			1174	957	998	850	982	1002
4	Literacy Rate	Total		10.50	8.60	13.30	26.02	42.48	68.54
		Male		20.53	15.56	23.31	39.62	59.69	80.14
		Female		1.88	1.34	3.06	9.61	24.82	57.04
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	3881	1376	2858	4985	5492	23906
			Male	1959	1176	1844	3402	3170	15190
			Female	1922	200	1014	1583	2322	8716
		Main Workers		-	-	2417	4328	3095	13302
		Marginal Workers		-	-	441	657	2397	10604
6	WPR			53.98	34.74	49.09	48.34	48.43	43.94
7	Marital Status	Never Married		3352	2021	2893	5092	5755	26145
		Married		3299	1729	2548	4751	5001	25319
		Widow		491	197	349	413	554	2801
		Divorced or Separated		45	9	31	57	30	143
		Un-specified		2	5	1	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.33 : 1	1.42 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.70:1
9	* Child Population	Population		2895	1747	669	2158	1907	7486
		Ratio to Total Population		0.40 : 1	0.44 : 1	0.11	0.21 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			3084	1634	3317	5875	6205	31990

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	91	299	1279	1080	2149	1531
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	108	82	181	620	20	757
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	197	749
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	303	96	12	90	4	1514

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	3	1
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	6	396
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	3357	1622	1521	3358	18	17448
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	4749	18076
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	08	-	06	09	4	1315
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	16	51	38	109	56	499
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	94	42
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	358	1486	672	1554	1948	861
16	Koraput	Koraput	432	25	282	1244	42	18
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	300	91
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	22	19
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	5	494
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	270	152	312	622	205	83
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	63	222	262	-	155
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	367	1833
23	Puri	Puri	32	-	05	37	-	14
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	36	57
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	4779
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	2200	85	1263	1234	255	451
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	739	317
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1	2696
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	10	16
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	14	-	29	94	110	195
		Total	7189	3961	5822	10313	11340	54408

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KORUA

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi
2. **Language** : Korua (Mundari) / Sadri (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food Gathering, Shifting Cultivation, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Karma, Nawa, Charchara, Haryali, Dussera, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Korua** or **Korwa** are numerically a small Kolarian tribe of Odisha. The name Korua or Korwa has been derived from a tree called Koderia or from the word Dodawas, meaning earth diggers. In Odisha they are notified under the nomenclature Korua. They are divided into two territorial endogamous groups i.e. Pahariya Korua and Bihariya Korua. These groups are again divided into various totemistic septs (Gotar) like Edge, Hansda & Kachmi etc. Korua family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and patripotestal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. Monogamy is very common. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as prestigious. The other modes of marriages are by elopement, by exchange (*Adala-badal*), Dhuka (*Intrusion*), Gharjamai (Service) etc. Junior levirate, sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. Payment of bride price is in vogue. They observe birth pollution for six days. On the sixth day they observe purificatory rites - Chhati and the child is tonsured. They bury the dead and death pollution continues for ten days. They worship the sun, Dhartimai or mother earth, Mahadev, the river, forest, birds, etc. Their sacred specialist is the *baiga* and his assistant is called *dewar*.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		953	3484	986	1989	1280	499
		Male		508	1707	509	962	639	250
		Female		445	1777	477	1027	641	249
2	Decadal Growth Rate				265.58	- 71.70	101.72	- 35.65	-61.02
3	Sex Ratio			876	1041	937	1068	1003	996
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.50	9.60	8.40	22.52	32.83	32.60
		Male		10.04	17.52	13.75	37.34	44.80	40.30
		Female		2.47	1.91	0.24	9.95	20.83	25.12
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	563	1182	527	912	657	264
			Male	405	1000	339	520	368	142
			Female	158	182	188	392	289	122
		Main Workers		-	-	457	759	354	155
		Marginal Workers		-	-	70	153	303	109
6	WPR			59.08	33.93	53.45	45.85	51.33	52.91
7	Marital Status	Never Married		554	1549	466	1002	590	217
		Married		354	1760	472	931	619	258
		Widow		38	158	45	54	56	20
		Divorced or Separated		7	17	3	2	15	4
		Un-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.88 : 1	1.38 : 1	0.64 : 1	0.69 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.69:1
9	* Child Population	Population		503	1430	117	466	223	91
		Ratio to Total Population		0.53 : 1	0.41 : 1	0.12	0.23 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			331	1464	596	1180	710	296

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	58	132	184	203	205	19
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	8	2
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	339	32	04	78	5	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	5	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	06	31	46	32	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	8
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	9	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	4	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	18	08	118	4	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	8	9
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	06	44	-	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	04	37	12	212	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	103	95	08	90	47	9
16	Koraput	Koraput	07	808	74	93	8	0
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	9	1
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	3	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	223	237	165	191	234	147
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	12	-	01	32	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	110	-	01	27	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	15	3
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	27	1788	139	527	92	27
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	26	4
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	74	364	328	528	354	269
		Total	953	3484	986	1989	1280	499

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

KOTIA



1. **Location** : Koraput, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Kandhamal
2. **Language** : Desia-Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Zakhar, Pus Parab, Nuakhia
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Also known as Kotia Paika they are one of the endogamous section of Paika community who are known for their past history of military service under the then kings and feudal chiefs of south Odisha. They are a small hill tribe inhabiting Odisha and Andhra border area. The community is divided into two endogamous groups i.e. Bodo Kotia and Sano Kotia, which are further divided into a number of totemistic exogamous clans (Vansa) like Khara (Sun), Naga- Onthalu (Cobra), Goripitta (a bird), Killo / Pulli (tiger), Macha (fish), Bhall (bear), Khilo, Hanu (monkey), Khinbudi, Sukri and Pangi (a kite) etc. Kotia family is nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and patriarchal. Monogamy is common norm and the custom of bride price is prevalent. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as ideal. Cross cousin marriage and marriage by elopement and by service, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widow, widower and divorcees are allowed in their society. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They observe puberty rite for adolescent girls (*Kanya uthani*). Kotia have their own traditional community council headed by Nayak who is assisted by their sacred specialist Dissari, Pujari, Guru and their messenger the Barik / Chalan. Their most important deity is Mauli Debta, whose shrine lies under a *kendu* tree in their village. Nisaniguda is their Goddess who protects them from smallpox. Both deities are worshipped in the month of Chaitra (March-April).

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		3559	11050	19136	28607	22525	7232
		Male		1846	5526	9593	14529	11081	3466
		Female		1713	5524	9543	14078	11444	3766
2	Decadal Growth Rate				210.48	73.18	49.49	-21.26	-67.89
3	Sex Ratio			928	1000	995	969	1033	1087
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.30	4.80	8.00	11.26	24.60	44.36
		Male		11.48	8.49	14.26	18.86	38.19	58.49
		Female		0.70	1.14	1.75	3.31	11.38	31.76
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1843	3734	9819	14465	12069	3975
			Male	1208	3297	6143	9063	6326	1981
			Female	635	437	3676	5402	5743	1994
		Main Workers		-	-	8148	11486	7174	2373
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1671	2979	4895	1602
6	WPR			51.78	33.79	51.31	50.56	53.58	54.96
7	Marital Status	Never Married		1651	6067	9995	13706	11389	3625
		Married		1671	4484	8086	13271	9805	3119
		Widow		224	452	980	1406	1208	448
		Divorced or Separated		13	38	72	213	123	40
		Un-specified		-	9	3	11	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.40 : 1	1.55 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.70 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.90:1
9	* Child Population	Population		1443	5210	2116	5585	4423	1348
		Ratio to Total Population		0.41 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.19:1
10	** Population in the working age group			1483	4328	10632	16850	12236	3813

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balesore	Balesore	01	02	05	20	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Balangir	14	51	36	91	19	3
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	4	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	02	13	22	12	0
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Dhenkanal	Jajpur	-	-	-	-	5	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9		Dhenkanal	-	-	70	88	5	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	130	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	01	-	05	12	5	2
12	Kalahandi	Gajapati	-	-	-	-	5	4
13		Kalahandi	13	777	3029	8089	4976	6
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	05	07	77	26	1
16	Koraput	Koraput	3447	7022	13555	14978	8108	3378
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	5041	3734
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	38	9
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	5	4
20		Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	342	-	0
21	Phulubani	Kandhamal	-	3131	2271	4653	3535	2
22	Puri	Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23		Puri	39	-	14	29	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	518	66
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	44	-	113	169	17	9
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	11	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	9	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	60	18	37	56	14
		Total	3559	11050	19136	28607	22525	7232

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KOYA

1. **Location** : Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Koya (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food Gathering, Shifting Cultivation, Forestry, Livestock Rearing, Agricultural Labour, Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Bijapandu, Kurumpandu, Dussera, Kartapandu, Ikkpandu, Markapandu, Ittpandu, Tadipandu, Sikudpandu, Bimudpandu
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :

The **Koya** constitute the principal tribe of Malkangiri, and are most widely distributed throughout this area. They are an ancient tribe credited with a unique way of community oriented life and a rich cultural heritage. They call themselves '*Koya*' or '*Koitor*' meaning '*people*'. The Koyas living in adjacent Bastar region of Chhatisgarh are called Dorla and Madia. Traditionally, the Koyas are pastoralists and shifting cultivators but now-a-days, they have taken to settled cultivation supplemented by animal husbandry and seasonal forest collections. They own large herds of cows and bullocks. In their traditional system, *chom* or wealth means cattle, because a Koya without cattle has no status in the society. Koya village settlements with typical palisade bamboo fencing all around are unique having houses quite spread out. Very close to their settlements one notices stone pillars and wooden posts erected in memory of their dead ancestors. The number of houses in a village varies from ten to thirty. Each house, its courtyard and adjoining kitchen garden are nicely fenced by bamboo splits. They have mud houses beautifully thatched by a type of jungle grass. Houses are rectangular giving shelters to their pigs and fowls. Herds of cattle are put or tethered in front courtyard open air. Koya society is divided into five broad social divisions, *katta*, such as, *Kowasi*, *Sodi*, *Madkami*, *Madi* and *Padiyami*. Each social division is further subdivided into several groups and

sub-groups. Their kins (*kutum*) and affines (*wiwalwand*) are clearly distinguished. They observe rites de passage elaborately. Birth pollution is observed for seven days. Name giving ceremony of the new born is performed after 2 to 3 months of birth. Puberty rites are observed for the pubescent girl attaining her first menarche. Some of her relations go to the nearby forest, select an isolated spot and make two small huts over two adjacent trees. An old lady accompanies the girl and they both stay in two different huts on the trees out of the sight of the male folks for the pollution period of seven days. During these 7 days of pollution no *puja* or festival is observed in the village. The Koyas think that if the girl during these seven days walks over the earth it shall become barren; the trees which she shall touch will not bear fruits. The youth dormitories of Koyas play a major role for promoting their culture and tradition. The dormitories are the institution for unmarried youths. The Koya boys and the girls spend nights there in separate rooms. The girls' dormitory is called *Pikin-Kudma*. The girls gather there in the night for singing and gossiping and they sleep there together. But this practice is gradually being abandoned and in many villages *Pikin-Kudma* is not in existence. An open space left opposite the dormitory is meant for practising dance. It would not be wrong to say it as school of dance for the Koya youths. This dormitory also facilitates selection of life partner by the youth. It is indeed a democratic institution for promotion and propagation of Koya culture. Marriage termed as *pendul* is the most important and colourful event in Koya life. Marriages by service, intrusion, and exchange are also practised. Koya parents have the liberty to select brides. Marriages by service, intrusion, and exchange are also practised. The custom of bride price or bride wealth is prevalent. In some cases the wife is younger to the husband. Marriage negotiation starts at an early age. The children are considered as gift of God. Well-to-do and influential Koyas used to acquire two or more wives. They generally cremate the dead and observe mortuary pollution for ten days. Secondary burial ritual is observed most elaborately by erecting menhirs in memory of the deceased. They have two important deities: Bijagudi, the house deity and Gudimata, the village deity. They worship Mother Earth as village deity. Marriage is termed as *pendul*. Koya parents have the liberty to select brides. The traditional village council is headed by *pedda*, the village headman, and *perma*, the priest. The posts of *pedda* and *perma* are hereditary. The shaman, magician-cum-herbal medicineman is known as *wadde*. *Kotwal*, hailed from the Domb, a scheduled caste community also acts as their messenger. The functioning of traditional institutions of social control among the Koya reflects that both secular and sacerdotal leaders play a major role in the village through the traditional village council which effectively manages inter and intra-village disputes and awards punishments and rewards. They maintain community funds and grain banks at the village level to help the needy families and provide food security. They have retained their rich and varied heritage of colourful dance and music which form an integral part of their festivals and rituals. The Koya dance is characterized not only by its originality and spontaneity but also for its wide range of movements. When happily inspired, they can coin a song then and there and sing it. When they see things of beauty and meet pleasantly, they express their pleasure and happiness by composing songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		55284	59168	87261	141927	122535	147137
		Male		27417	30137	43632	73966	60975	71014
		Female		27867	29031	43629	67961	61560	76123
2	Decadal Growth Rate				7.02	47.48	62.64	- 13.66	20.08
3	Sex Ratio			1016	963	1000	919	1010	1072
4	Literacy Rate	Total		1.00	1.20	4.90	11.55	11.73	29.87
		Male		1.43	2.10	7.68	19.96	17.19	36.46
		Female		0.21	0.26	2.24	2.32	6.36	23.77
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	32376	16517	36861	75608	66241	80288
			Male	17714	15838	26307	44096	35516	40618
			Female	14662	679	10554	31512	30725	39670
		Main Workers		-	-	30231	64550	40963	46127
		Marginal Workers		-	-	6630	11058	25278	34161
6	WPR			58.56	27.92	42.24	53.27	54.06	54.57
7	Marital Status	Never Married		21560	28809	44462	74394	61232	74221
		Married		31426	28004	39240	61303	54846	63974
		Widow		2139	2201	3344	5223	6061	8427
		Divorced or Separated		137	153	193	1007	396	515
		Un-specified		22	1	22	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.91 : 1	1.27 : 1	0.90 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.84:1
9	* Child Population	Population		20072	25275	11875	32925	21522	27504
		Ratio to Total Population		0.36 : 1	0.43:1	0.14 : 1	0.23 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.19:1
10	** Population in the working age group			28944	26105	45929	77097	69001	80147

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	89	-	05	02	82	42
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	57	22
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	-	30	4	100
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	2	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	09	07	8	1

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	7	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	4	77
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	28	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	58	-	-	-	4	23
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	20	28
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	711	03	72	78	470	6
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	59	130
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	11	22	07	10	23
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	54
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	165	01	04	113	6	39
16	Koraput	Koraput	53590	58912	87052	141509	92	341
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	120911	145652
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	17	17
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	459	27
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	87	-	03	25	56	87
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	48	20	-	-	116	13
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	46
23	Puri	Puri	153	219	46	80	3	3
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	59	93
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	383	-	22	45	-	59
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	1	6
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	5
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	15
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	02	26	31	60	226
		Total	55284	59168	87261	141927	122535	147137

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



KULIS

1. **Location (Major)** : Bargarh, Bolangir, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Cultivation, Wage-earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Ratha Jatra, Makar, Nuakhia, Dussera, Diwali, Pus Punei, Sital Sasthi, Biswakarma Puja, Dola, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Kulis** are numerically a small community in Odisha. The name 'Kuli' might derive from the word 'Kula', the dumb-bell of the cow used in carding or from the word 'Kulina' meaning clean work, denoting their traditional occupation of weaving. Like the Koli the Kuli are weavers by occupation though in the past it was claimed by many that their main occupation was the carding of cotton. The tribe is endogamous and are divided into various exogamous totemistic septs (Gotras) i.e. Bagho (Tiger), Nago (Cobra), (Kakar) Basur (Kakar), Neial (Neula) and Mohanto. Monogamy is common rule in their society. Kulis family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. They observe puberty rites (Rajathala) for pubescent girls attaining their first menarche. Marriage through negotiation is the ideal form of marriage. The other mode of acquiring mate is through mutual consent. Junior levirate, sororate and cross cousin marriage, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted by their society. They practise burial and cremation to dispose of their dead and the death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their own traditional community council headed by Gountia and assisted by Dakua, their messenger and the posts of these office bearers are hereditary in nature. They profess Hinduism, observe Hindu festivals and worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Their chief deity is Biswakarma and their main festivals are Dewali and Dasahara. They do not suffer from the stigma of untouchability. The Brahmins serve

them at the marriage ceremony, mortuary rites and other functions. The washerman washes their clothes which include those worn by women at menstruation. The barber serves them by cutting their hair and shaving their beards. The Gouda (milkman) accepts water from the Kulis and mixes with them freely. The Kultas, a cultivating caste equivalent in status to the Khandayats, accept water from the Kulis. . It is quite evident that the Kuli have become fully integrated into the hierarchy of Hindu society.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		1609	1893	1498	6526	11164	13689
		Male		719	916	741	3245	5620	6854
		Female		890	977	757	3281	5544	6835
2	Decadal Growth Rate				17.65	- 20.87	335.64	71.07	22.62
3	Sex Ratio			1238	1067	1022	1011	986	997
4	Literacy Rate	Total		15.80	32.50	36.30	46.69	70.22	78.88
		Male		31.15	55.78	56.95	66.88	85.18	88.22
		Female		3.48	10.64	16.25	27.20	55.25	69.56
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1234	804	618	2952	4903	6651
			Male	848	591	470	1805	2917	3990
			Female	386	213	148	1147	1986	2661
		Main Workers		-	-	513	2668	3690	4981
		Marginal Workers		-	-	105	284	1213	1670
6	WPR			76.69	42.47	41.26	45.23	43.92	48.59
7	Marital Status	Never Married		718	930	704	2968	5638	6498
		Married		796	860	698	3130	4852	6313
		Widow		84	91	83	396	587	771
		Divorced or Separated		11	12	13	22	87	107
		Un-specified		-	-	-	10	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.88 : 1	1.37 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.66 : 1	0.69 : 1	0.59:1
9	* Child Population	Population		681	758	169	1000	1460	1528
		Ratio to Total Population		0.42 : 1	0.40 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.15 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.11:1
10	** Population in the working age group			558	798	845	3940	6609	8633

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	03	28	5	66
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	3
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	716	657	513	1094	1620	2240
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	1073	1242
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	10	36	19	15
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	7	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	1	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	19	03	-	1	3
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	316	416
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	40	-	121	44	254
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	1	4
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	02	21	19	29	6
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	-	28	-	9
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	-	03	403	50	9
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	6	9
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	19	3
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	3	36
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	-	37	02	38	5	3
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	264	172	24	96	4	42
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	286	282
23	Puri	Puri	-	01	01	21	-	4
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	30	24
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	24	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	629	936	916	4630	1115	1539
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	6426	7334
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	12	112
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	29	02	12	67	33
		Total	1609	1893	1498	6526	11164	13689

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

LODHA



1. **Location** : Mayurbhanj, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Kudumali & Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Sabai Rope Making, Bamboo craft
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sital Puja, Chandipuja, Manasa Puja, Jathal, Asthani Puja, Bandana, Laxmi Puja
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Lodha was known as a criminal tribe until the revocation of the criminal Tribes Act in 1956. It is widely accepted that the tribe derived its name from the word *lubdhaka* meaning the *fowler* or *trapper*. They claim their ancestry to Byadha or Kirata, the Savara king Viswabasu and consider Lord Jagannath as their supreme deity. They take pride in giving their identity as *Lodha Savar*. They have exogamous totemic clans like *Bhotda*, *Malik*, *Bag*, *Nayak*, *Dandapat*, *Paramanik*, *Ahori*, *Bhuria* and *Kotal*. They practise clan exogamy. Child marriage is still prevalent among them. Adult marriage and marriage by negotiation are commonly practised. Besides, instances of other kinds of marriages, such as child marriage, love marriage, marriage by service, marriage by exchange of sisters, *ghar jamain* type of marriage, levirate, sororate, and the remarriage of widows and divorcees are also found. The practice of bride price is still in vogue. Birth pollution is observed for 21 days. On the 21st day a purificatory ritual called *ekusia* is performed. After six months the hair-cutting and rice-feeding ceremonies are held on a Tuesday. The Lodha have their own traditional village panchayat called *desh*. All adult male persons are members of the panchayat, which decides offences relating to the violation of tribal customs, norms and taboos. The village headman, called *mukhia* or *sardar*, presides over its meetings and gives his verdict in consultation with senior members. He is assisted by the village messenger, the *dakua* or *athgharia*. There are many magico-religious functionaries viz. *deheri*, the village priest, *talia* or *chharidar*, the assistant to the *deheri*, *hantakar*, the ritual sacrificer, *gunni*, the medicine man, *byakra*, the shaman, in Lodha villages.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		2370	3891	5099	7458	8905	9785
		Male		1229	2075	2597	3650	4517	4860
		Female		1141	1816	2502	3808	4388	4925
2	Decadal Growth Rate				64.18	31.07	46.24	19.40	9.88
3	Sex Ratio			928	875	964	1043	971	1013
4	Literacy Rate	Total		8.10	7.30	8.40	17.22	27.00	43.08
		Male		12.12	12.48	14.25	27.05	38.17	51.25
		Female		3.77	1.43	2.40	7.80	15.64	35.11
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	1093	925	2385	2836	4213	4918
			Male	724	739	1554	1835	2442	2752
			Female	369	186	831	1001	1771	2166
		Main Workers		-	-	1968	2443	2507	2815
		Marginal Workers		-	-	417	393	1706	2103
6	WPR			46.11	23.77	46.76	38.03	47.31	50.26
7	Marital Status	Never Married		921	1981	2476	3364	4122	4345
		Married		1267	1737	2341	3779	4351	4880
		Widow		173	158	259	300	403	505
		Divorced or Separated		9	14	23	15	29	55
		Un-specified		-	1	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.03 : 1	1.33 : 1	0.85 : 1	0.69 : 1	0.85 : 1	0.88:1
9	* Child Population	Population		751	1781	614	1374	1630	1756
		Ratio to Total Population		0.32 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			1169	1671	2752	4405	4804	5218

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	17	22	12	02	150	54
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	27
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	10	-	38	19	54
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	5	18
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	1013	1223	1140	1775	1994	2120

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	6	8
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	11	1
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	410	311
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	06	24	20	53	26	38
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	5	1
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	83	-	123	181	72	159
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	201	49
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	11	108	01	01	-	13
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	-	428	13	10
16	Koraput	Koraput	33	-	02	1209	2	5
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	7	2
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	145	1
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	8	4
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	611	2021	2658	2405	4250	5523
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	01	01	-	04	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	131	-	697	791	2	9
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	738	851
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	97	80
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	417	449	342	399	131	67
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	6
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	153	264
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	48	3
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	47	33	104	172	412	107
		Total	2370	3891	5099	7458	8905	9785

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



MADIA

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Madia (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Food Gathering, Forestry, Livestock rearing, Agricultural Labour, Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Bijapandu, Kurumpandu, Dussera, Ittpandu, Ikkpandu, Sikudpandu, Bimudpandu, Kartapandu, Markapandu
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

They are said to be a section of the Koya tribe. Typical bamboo palisade fencing all around is a distinguishing feature of Madia settlements. Very close to their settlements one notices stone pillars and wooden posts (*menhirs*) erected in memory of their dead ancestors. The number of houses in a village varies from ten to thirty. They have mud houses beautifully thatched by a type of jungle grass. Houses are rectangular giving shelters to humans along with the livestock like pigs and fowls. Herds of cattle are put or tethered in front courtyard. Each house, its courtyard and adjoining kitchen garden are nicely fenced by bamboo splits. They have two important deities: Bijagudi, house deity and Gudimata, village deity. They worship mother-earth as village deity. They offer sacrifices of eggs, pigeons, fowls, goats, and pigs, cows and buffaloes to their deities and spirits. Koya society is divided into five broad social divisions, *katta*, such as, Kowasi, Sodi, Madkami, Madi and Padiami. Each social division is further subdivided into several groups and sub-groups. Their kins (*kutumb*) and affines (*wiwalwand*) are clearly distinguished. Marriage is termed as *pendul*. Apart from arranged marriages, marriages by service, intrusion, and exchange are also practised. The custom of bride price is prevalent. Marriage negotiation starts at an early age. They observe rites de passage. The secondary burial ritual is observed most elaborately. The traditional village council is headed by *pedda*, the village headman, and *perma*, the priest. The posts of *pedda* and *perma* are hereditary. In spite of impact of modernization, they have retained their rich cultural heritage in different forms.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		381	905	1066	1439	3017	2243
		Male		175	437	532	653	1446	1106
		Female		206	468	534	786	1571	1137
2	Decadal Growth Rate				137.53	17.79	34.99	109.66	-25.65
3	Sex Ratio			1177	1071	1004	1204	1086	1028
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.40	4.80	13.00	16.00	37.33	48.36
		Male		5.71	9.38	23.50	27.45	52.79	61.91
		Female		2.91	0.43	2.62	5.66	22.71	35.43
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	148	338	500	475	1365	1233
			Male	75	324	325	316	807	700
			Female	73	14	175	159	558	533
		Main Workers		-	-	374	422	852	796
		Marginal Workers		-	-	126	53	513	437
6	WPR			38.85	37.35	46.90	33.01	45.24	54.97
7	Marital Status	Never Married		202	419	533	759	1497	1057
		Married		144	456	466	636	1342	1072
		Widow		31	27	65	27	168	107
		Divorced or Separated		4	2	2	17	10	7
		Un-specified		-	1	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			2.07 : 1	1.41 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.82 : 1	0.86 : 1	0.75:1
9	* Child Population	Population		188	391	137	364	507	378
		Ratio to Total Population		0.49 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.25 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.17:1
10	** Population in the working age group			124	376	589	790	1620	1280

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	32	30	525	196	1821	1848
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	47	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	71	68	5	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	45	158	48	22	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	7
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	163	13
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	1	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	114	06	135	-	5
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	39	8
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	37	04	40	-	1
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	73	14
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	01	01	-	7
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	8
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	43	19	83	-	5	11
16	Koraput	Koraput	36	658	33	486	138	155
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	71	2
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	12	13
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	22	13
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	260	-	10	57	297	17
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	01	-	7
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	109	111	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	31	14
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	08	-	11	286	11	9
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	16	63
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	194	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	02	02	55	10	49	28
		Total	381	905	1066	1439	3017	2243

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

MAHALI



1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Mahali (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Palanquin bearers, Bamboo Craft, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Baha, Saharai, Maa-mane, Bandana
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Mahalīs** generally known for their bamboo work, have migrated from Bihar and Bengal. They sell bamboo baskets in the local markets. A few of them have taken up cultivation. They live in multi-ethnic villages. Their houses consist of two to three rooms including a cowshed. The houses are mud walled and have thatched or tiled roofs. Like the Santal they worship Marang Buru, their supreme deity, Bana Kuanri, Manreiko Tureiko, Babaji, Bad Chandi and Rang Chandi. They observe birth pollution for nine days. Both child and adult marriages are practised in their society. Bride price is in vogue. Levirate, sororate and divorce are allowed. They generally bury the dead, but now they practise cremation. This heterogeneous community is divided into five sections namely *Bansphor* (bamboo workers), *Patar* (basket makers), *Sulunkhi* (cultivators and labourers), *Tanti* (palanquin bearers) and *Mahali Munda* (a sub-group of the Munda tribe). There are cultural similarities between the Mahali, the Santal and the Munda tribes. Mahalis are divided into a number of exogamous and totemic clans. They organize themselves into a number of exogamous clan groups. The Mahali village council is composed of *Naya*, the priest, *Majhi*, the secular headman, *Gadeat*, the messenger and a few elders. The village council adjudicates disputes. They love to sing and dance in every festive occasion.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		7016	9617	11767	13585	17131	18625
		Male		3491	5116	5893	6742	8507	9182
		Female		3525	4501	5874	6843	8624	9443
2	Decadal Growth Rate				37.07	22.36	15.45	26.10	8.72
3	Sex Ratio			1010	880	997	1015	1014	1028
4	Literacy Rate	Total		5.90	7.20	10.70	21.68	37.96	51.24
		Male		10.42	12.35	18.04	32.42	52.50	62.83
		Female		1.36	1.35	3.39	11.27	23.86	40.14
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	4084	4190	6632	6650	8530	9661
			Male	2123	3115	3748	3777	4635	5266
			Female	1961	1075	2884	2873	3895	4395
		Main Workers		-	-	5689	5654	5770	5461
		Marginal Workers		-	-	943	996	2760	4200
6	WPR			58.21	43.57	56.36	48.95	49.79	51.87
7	Marital Status	Never Married		3082	4910	5518	6163	8170	8589
		Married		3442	4202	5488	6656	7901	8736
		Widow		413	448	643	494	976	1187
		Divorced or Separated		76	56	115	62	84	113
		Un-specified		3	1	3	10	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.16 : 1	1.30 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.68:1
9	* Child Population	Population		2689	4159	1097	2769	2831	2900
		Ratio to Total Population		0.38 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.09 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.17 : 1	.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			3248	4187	7048	8134	9668	11,113

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	42	308	361	224	380	468
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	150	186
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	24	02	70	193	57	43
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	26	16
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	06	26	58	116	49

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	21	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	162	197
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	30	71	659	641	107	58
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	52	26
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	03	61	104	97	11
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	30	57
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	182	17	71	449	260	286
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	285	28
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	177	100	275	321	188	313
16	Koraput	Koraput	947	110	105	428	170	74
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	21	53
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	211	113
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	22
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	3891	6165	6489	6778	8040	8755
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	28	01	07	11	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	04	30	121	-	7
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	129	203
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	2
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	221	359	417	469	90	380
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	477	318
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	7	52
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	100	159
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	1474	2471	3196	3788	5955	6747
		Total	7016	9617	11767	13585	17131	18625

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



MANKIDI

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Birhor (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food Gathering, Rope Making, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Maghe parab, Sarhul, Fagua, Soharai, Dussera, Chait parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The term **Mankidi** is the local name of the Birhor tribe. The local people used to call the Birhors in different names. In the district of Kalahandi and Sundargarh they are named Mankidi whereas in Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur districts they go by the name Mankirdia. The reason for calling the Birhors, Mankidi or Mankirdia is that they are skilled in catching monkeys. When these monkeys create havoc in the rural areas and destroy crops, fruits and vegetables, the local people employ these Birhors to catch them. They are a primitive tribe and nomadic in nature. They are an endogamous community and are divided into two divisions i.e the Uthalu (nomads) and Jagi (settlers). They usually dwell in small bands (Tanda) composed of 10-15 families and live in typical dome shaped leaf huts called Kumbha. The Tanda is generally set up in a place close to the forest and not far away from market center and peasant villages. Besides the Kumbhas belonging to the individual families, there are two other units, *Dhugala*, used by the unmarried boys and *Kudi Ada*, used by the unmarried girls for sleeping at night in every *Tanda*. They practice monogamy. Birhor family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. There are two other units, *Dhugala* and *Kudi Ada* used by the unmarried boys and girls respectively for sleeping at night in every *Tanda*. They practice marriage by negotiation, by exchange, by elopement etc. Cross-Cousin marriage is absent but junior sororate and levirate types of marriages are prevalent in their society. The Birhor are skilled monkey catchers and *siali* rope makers. The frequent change of settlement is primarily made in search of forest produce. They practice burial to dispose of their dead.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		627	333	205	1150	130	31
		Male		317	168	107	564	74	12
		Female		310	165	98	586	56	19
2	Decadal Growth Rate				- 46.89	- 38.44	460.97	- 88.70	-76.15
3	Sex Ratio			978	982	916	1039	757	1583
4	Literacy Rate	Total		4.30	4.50	2.90	26.76	9.28	35.71
		Male		8.51	8.93	4.67	43.31	9.26	45.45
		Female		-	-	1.02	12.09	9.30	29.41
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	346	110	93	509	73	15
			Male	195	68	50	291	41	8
			Female	151	42	43	218	32	7
		Main Workers		-	-	93	460	55	6
		Marginal Workers		-	-	-	49	18	9
6	WPR			55.18	33.03	45.37	44.26	56.15	48.39
7	Marital Status	Never Married		338	196	99	613	73	14
		Married		242	114	94	462	54	16
		Widow		47	22	12	53	3	1
		Divorced or Separated		-	1	-	11	-	0
		Un-specified		-	-	-	11	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.74 : 1	1.80 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.86 : 1	1.03 : 1	0.55:1
9	* Child Population	Population		292	181	36	339	33	3
		Ratio to Total Population		0.47 : 1	0.54 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.29 : 1	0.25 : 1	0.10.:1
10	** Population in the working age group			229	119	112	617	64	20

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	-	146	9	3
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	23	23	01	01	-	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	01	23	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	9	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	9	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	88	-	04	-	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	11	-	29	-	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	149	-	115	-	6
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	-	205	7	3
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	22	06	191	-	7
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	-	0
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	4	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	131	-	125	392	79	1
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	-	-	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	2
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	137	-	30	-	-	1
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	5
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	248	128	38	48	13	2
		Total	627	333	205	1150	130	31

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

MANKIRDIA



1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Deogarh, Balasore
2. **Language** : Birhor (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food gathering, Rope making, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hera / Chait Parab, Magha, Sarhul, Fagua, Sohrai, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :

The term **Mankirdia** is the local name of the Birhor tribe. The local people used to call the Birhors in different names. In the district of Kalahandi and Sundargarh they are named Mankidi whereas in Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur districts they go by the name Mankirdia. The reason for calling the Birhors, Mankidi or Mankirdia is that they are skilled in catching monkeys. When these monkeys create havoc in the rural areas and destroy crops, fruits and vegetables, the local people employ these Birhors to catch them. They belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and nomadic in nature. They are an endogamous community and are divided into two divisions i.e. the Uthalu (nomads) and Jagi (settlers). They usually dwell in small bands (Tanda) composed of 10-15 families and live in typical dome shaped leaf huts called Kumbha. The Tanda is generally set up in a place close to the forest and not far away from market center and peasant villages. Besides the Kumbhas belonging to the individual families, there are two other units, *Dhugala*, used by the unmarried boys and *Kudi Ada*, used by the unmarried girls for sleeping at night in every *Tanda*. They practice monogamy. Mankirdia family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. There are two other units, *Dhugala* and *Kudi Ada* used by the unmarried boys and girls respectively for sleeping at night in every *Tanda*. They practice marriage by negotiation, by exchange, by elopement etc. Cross-Cousin marriage is absent but junior sororate and levirate types of marriages are prevalent in their society. The Birhor are skilled monkey catchers and *siali* rope makers. The frequent change of settlement is primarily made in search of forest produce. They practice burial to dispose of their dead.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		169	876	1005	1491	1050	2222
		Male		88	451	513	745	542	1144
		Female		81	425	492	746	508	1078
2	Decadal Growth Rate				418.34	14.73	48.36	- 29.58	111.62
3	Sex Ratio			920	942	951	1001	937	942
4	Literacy Rate	Total		-	0.20	1.10	6.08	5.49	21.14
		Male		-	0.44	1.95	7.91	8.47	25.91
		Female		-	-	0.20	4.26	2.61	16.11
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	97	397	557	760	582	1132
			Male	42	275	314	442	304	628
			Female	55	122	243	318	278	504
		Main Workers		-	-	487	624	341	628
		Marginal Workers		-	-	70	136	241	504
6	WPR			57.40	45.32	55.42	50.97	55.43	50.95
7	Marital Status	Never Married		77	459	501	701	507	1116
		Married		53	381	444	717	493	1008
		Widow		39	36	55	62	48	90
		Divorced or Separated		-	-	5	2	2	8
		Un-specified		-	-	-	9	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.91 : 1	1.27 : 1	0.82 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.90 : 1	1.01:1
9	* Child Population	Population		60	408	124	225	204	514
		Ratio to Total Population		0.36 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.15 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.23:1
10	** Population in the working age group			58	386	551	891	554	1108

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	71	41	65	08	108	258
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	143	126	24	73
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	04	-	121	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	36	216
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	66	103	-	6
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	119
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	10	-	2
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	25	388	-	68
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	2	32
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	96	104	224	111	31	54
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	-	03	65	-	0
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	-	0
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	0
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	02	483	256	321	682	702
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	12	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	03	-	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	6	0
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	241	69	121	-	303
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	3	6
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	134	313
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	03	151	105	24	70
		Total	169	876	1005	1491	1050	2222

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



MATYA

1. **Location** : Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Matia & Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage earning, Earth work
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhia, Dula Dei Puja, Dussera, Rathajatra, Pus Punei, Chait Parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : The **Matya** is numerically a small tribe. They live in multi-ethnic villages. They along with other ethnic groups of the village worship village deities. Their village priest is Pujari and the Austro loger is Disari. Their village Goddess, Gramdebi installed in a grove gets sacrifices of fowl and pig on *Pus Punei* and *Chait Parab*. In addition to these they visit local Hindu shrines of Siva, Durga and Jagannath. They have four exogamous totemic clans, like Bagh (tiger), Nag (cobra), Cheli (goat) and Kachim (tortoise). They have the common surnames like Kape, Naek, Pujari and Prema. They practise adult marriage. In addition to arranged marriage, marriage by elopement, by capture and by service are also allowed. Cross-cousin marriage is preferred. Payment of bride price both in cash and kind is prevalent. A husband seeks divorce from his wife when the latter runs away with another man. In that case, the first husband gets compensation known as *sogarta*. They observe birth pollution for seven days in case of a female child and nine days for a male child. They cremate or bury the dead. Death pollution is observed for three days. The headman of the village is called *Naek* who along with *Pujari* and *Disari* and assisted by *Challan* and *Barik* look after their community matters relating to breach of their customs, marriage rules, family disputes and partition of property.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		5711	8648	12122	13226	17549	30169
		Male		2961	4481	6188	6528	8923	15149
		Female		2750	4167	5934	6698	8626	15020
2	Decadal Growth Rate				51.43	40.18	9.10	32.69	71.91
3	Sex Ratio			929	930	959	1026	967	991
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.60	8.40	13.10	20.82	38.42	51.05
		Male		11.38	14.77	22.77	32.64	53.77	63.89
		Female		1.42	1.51	2.90	9.52	22.65	38.16
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	3019	2848	5602	5507	7513	14002
			Male	1886	2434	3768	3521	4676	8273
			Female	1133	414	1834	1986	2837	5729
		Main Workers		-	-	4941	4792	5103	7904
		Marginal Workers		-	-	661	715	2410	6098
6	WPR			52.86	32.93	46.21	41.64	42.81	46.41
7	Marital Status	Never Married		2593	4540	6065	6348	8686	14555
		Married		2822	3556	5275	6236	7951	13893
		Widow		283	514	751	602	852	1599
		Divorced or Separated		13	36	28	40	60	122
		Un-specified		-	2	3	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.23 : 1	1.58 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.73 : 1	0.82 : 1	0.78:1
9	* Child Population	Population		2280	4036	1440	2611	3017	4912
		Ratio to Total Population		0.40 : 1	0.47 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			2557	3356	6599	7667	9618	16934

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	364	322	1318	651	786	1676
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	281	288
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	04	01	36	-	4
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	8
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	190	1099	1611	2161	725	1319

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	506	810
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	1346	1953
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	102	470
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	2505	2722	3554	3186	4439	5699
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	1011	1957
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	386	406	621	1119	1894	4899
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	145	152
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	87	-	06	14	14
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	569	718	1213	1882	1331	2342
16	Koraput	Koraput	1119	2594	2807	2781	619	920
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	1753	4413
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	-	71
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	171	216
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	64	115	323	180	249	406
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	222	436	202	-	-	62
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	8	0
23	Puri	Puri	195	70	371	1040	343	582
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	1580	1798
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	10	60
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	97	68	93	155	14	2
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	21	1
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	105	6
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	07	08	29	96	41
		Total	5711	8648	12122	13226	17549	30169

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

MIRDHAS



1. **Location** : Sambalpur, Bargarh, Bolangir, Sonapur
2. **Language** : Mirdha (Kun Boil) (Dravidian), Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Earth Work, Cultivation, Wage Earning, Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Am-Gundy, Diwali, Dussera, Dola, Phagun, Karma
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features: The **Mirdhas** are a section of Kisan Tribe. The word 'Mirdha' implies head coolie. They are a small Dravidian tribe who are known as Kodak in the districts of Angul, Sambalpur and Bolangir in Odisha due to their previous occupation of digging and carrying earth. Mirdhas' settlements are generally uniclans and homogeneous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. They are an endogamous community. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and monogamous. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as ideal and prestigious. Bride price is prevalent and cross cousin marriage is preferred. The other modes of marriages are through capture, elopement and by service, which are becoming rare in these days. Remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted and junior levirate and junior sororate are also socially permitted. They observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. They also observe puberty rites for an adolescent girl and the pollution period continues for seven days. The community practises both burial and cremation for the dead. They observe death pollution for eleven days. On the twelfth day they observe purificatory rites. Their traditional community priest Kalo officiates in the rituals and Brahmin priest worships the deities. The community has its own traditional council known as Jati Samaj headed by a Sardar or Kotwar whose office is hereditary.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		26660	28447	28177	30853	32279	75940
		Male		13352	13728	14225	15982	16245	37757
		Female		13308	14719	13952	14871	16034	38183
2	Decadal Growth Rate				6.70	- 0.95	9.50	4.62	135.26
3	Sex Ratio			997	1072	981	930	987	1011
4	Literacy Rate	Total		10.70	11.90	16.50	26.99	51.17	62.31
		Male		19.50	22.31	28.51	42.16	67.70	73.53
		Female		1.95	2.23	4.23	10.88	34.49	51.27
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	14609	10412	14285	15813	16133	39096
			Male	8810	8537	9028	9719	9242	22383
			Female	5799	1875	5257	6094	6891	16713
		Main Workers		-	-	11730	13520	9719	21289
		Marginal Workers		-	-	2555	2293	6414	17807
6	WPR			54.80	36.60	50.70	51.25	49.98	51.48
7	Marital Status	Never Married		11744	13287	13384	14589	16034	37551
		Married		12934	13205	12870	14692	14390	33875
		Widow		1750	1784	1723	1468	1730	4189
		Divorced or Separated		205	164	184	94	125	325
		Un-specified		27	7	16	10	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.28 : 1	1.46 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.72 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.68:1
9	* Child Population	Population		10544	11775	3144	5722	4550	10128
		Ratio to Total Population		0.40 : 1	0.41 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			11704	11583	15436	17904	18182	45319

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	12	43	147	-	1612
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	4946	6256	6701	6891	5970	8056
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	2259	3312
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	72	271	38	43

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	18
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	12	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	2094	1494	370	859	3	112
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	183	20519
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	-	42	7
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1268	1125	1219	1265	426	1046
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	941	1170
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	172	13	37	73	-	5128
16	Koraput	Koraput	732	10	32	139	-	5
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	1	4
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	75	12
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	33	14
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	181	146	-	16	-	41
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	593	832	449	739	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	857	1655
23	Puri	Puri	144	-	04	79	8	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	8	45
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	16491	18434	19504	20294	11492	17949
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	9350	13604
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1	693
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	559	679
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	39	125	46	80	21	213
		Total	26660	28447	28177	30853	32279	75940

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



MUNDA, MUNDA LOHARA, MUNDA MAHALIS

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Mundari (Austro -Asiatic)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled Cultivation, Industrial Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sarhul, Karma, Jitia, Dussera, Sohorai
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Munda is a major tribe of Odisha largely concentrated in the districts of western Odisha namely, Sundargah and Sambalpur. They are also known as *Horo-hon* or *Mura* meaning the village headman. They believe that they are the descendants of *Sing Banga* the supreme God and the creator. The Munda along with the Kol, the Kollohara, the Ho and the Mundari have originated from the same ancestral stock who have migrated to surrounding regions of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura from their original habitat in the Kolhan region of Singbhum district, Bihar. In Mayurbhanj they are known as *Kol*, *Kolha* and *Ho*. They are called Kol in Bihar. Munda Lohara constitute a section of Munda who are blacksmiths. They are divided into four sections, *Santhali*, *Nagpuria*, *Kolhani* and *Tamadia*. Apart from their mother tongue, *Mundari*, they use Odia and its script for communication. They have a hierarchy of clans. Clusters of clans maintain group solidarity and regulate marriage and socio-economic relationships. The clan elders mediate in fixing marriage and bride price. Sing Bonga- the Sun God otherwise called Dharam Debta is their supreme God. Other deities are Basuki mata, the Earth Goddess, Desauali, Marang Bonga, Karam Bonga, Laxmi, etc. Their priest, *Pahan* worships the deities on festive occasions at *Sarna*, the sacred grove located at the village outskirts. Among them the common mode of acquiring a mate is through negotiation. Other approved modes are by mutual consent, elopement, by service, intrusion and through exchange. Junior levirate and sororate are allowed. They practise both burial and cremation. Death pollution lasts for ten days and ends after purificatory rituals and feast. Traditionally the Munda are an agrarian community. They are recognized as the first settlers (*Khunt-Katidars*) who cleared forests and established villages.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		221399	222117	338936	396561	480252	558691
		Male		110227	112107	170885	200389	242266	279211
		Female		111172	110010	168051	196172	237986	279480
2	Decadal Growth Rate				0.32	52.59	17.00	21.10	16.33
3	Sex Ratio			1009	981	983	979	982	1001
4	Literacy Rate	Total		8.70	13.30	16.20	26.85	39.59	54.92
		Male		14.26	19.65	24.15	38.64	51.56	64.66
		Female		3.14	6.76	8.13	14.91	27.64	45.24
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	116219	75724	157306	184283	214114	247690
			Male	67339	61559	100189	114351	124351	147361
			Female	48880	14165	57117	69932	89763	100329
		Main Workers		-	-	131461	150269	126665	133792
		Marginal Workers		-	-	25845	34014	87449	113898
6	WPR			52.49	34.09	46.41	46.47	44.58	44.33
7	Marital Status	Never Married		108507	120992	182109	197786	261519	300465
		Married		100217	90550	139666	178245	194494	227390
		Widow		11489	9776	15647	18820	22662	28813
		Divorced or Separated		981	728	1325	1546	1577	2023
		Un-specified		205	71	189	164	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.25 : 1	1.40 : 1	0.80 : 1	0.67 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.78:1
9	* Child Population	Population		90657	100406	44741	74813	90263	97939
		Ratio to Total Population		0.41 : 1	0.45 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			98282	92435	187851	238149	260901	313275

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	2669	3485	6600	7745	1037	1165
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	5900	7234
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	5710	2121	4250	3768	3096	2057
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	3368	3506
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	6742	10754	26705	32901	15961	19938

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	1907	1047
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	35685	49874
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	762	1137
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	7878	8626	17486	26759	17100	22643
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	11803	14377
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	723	113	126	524	97	146
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	44	35
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	9079	2695	4978	5940	4862	4055
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	1730	786
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	27492	31902	35628	42366	56160	48871
16	Koraput	Koraput	5892	1517	4612	2296	265	405
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	171	311
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	2216	588
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	757	302
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	4727	8893	25646	37946	23945	28942
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	1311	135	424	888	246	356
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	307	268
23	Puri	Puri	90	454	2446	4232	133	271
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	4735	5392
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	17	37
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	35655	40601	60608	66431	56532	64862
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	4809	5320
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	16407	21964
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	15778	20063
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	113431	110821	149418	164765	194422	232739
		Total	221399	222117	338927	396561	480252	558691

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

MUNDARI



1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Mundari (Austro -Asiatic)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled Cultivation, Industrial Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sarhul, Karma, Jitia, Dussera, Sohorai, Sivaratri
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Mundari** is a part of Munda Tribe. They have a hierarchy of clans. Clusters of clans maintain group solidarity and regulate marriage and socio-economic relationships. In some villages, dominant clans own land. The clan elders mediate in fixing marriage and bride price. Sing Bonga- the Sun God otherwise called Dharam Debta is their supreme deity. Other deities are Basuki Mata, the Earth Goddess, Dessuali, Marang Bonga, Karam Bonga, Laxmi, etc. Their priest, *Pahan* worships the deities on festive occasions at *Sarna*, the sacred grove located at the village outskirts. Among them the common mode of acquiring a mate is through negotiation. Other approved modes are by mutual consent, elopement, by service, intrusion and through exchange. Junior levirate and sororate are allowed. They practise both burial and cremation. Death pollution lasts for ten days and ends after purificatory rituals and feast.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		17688	17813	24667	31147	23833	25655
		Male		9372	8964	12304	15101	11958	12725
		Female		8316	8849	12363	16046	11875	12930
2	Decadal Growth Rate				0.71	38.48	26.27	- 23.48	7.64
3	Sex Ratio			887	987	1005	1063	993	1016
4	Literacy Rate	Total		7.30	10.80	18.10	27.01	46.94	59.89
		Male		10.13	19.07	29.55	39.71	62.35	71.54
		Female		4.21	2.48	6.74	14.73	31.23	48.55
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	9287	5968	10855	14175	10847	11675
			Male	5707	5166	7043	8680	6295	6945
			Female	3580	802	3812	5495	4552	4730
		Main Workers		-	-	8930	11519	6236	6131
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1925	2656	4611	5544
6	WPR			52.50	33.50	44.01	45.51	45.51	45.51
7	Marital Status	Never Married		6542	9624	13456	15868	12780	13245
		Married		9242	6984	9473	13563	9600	10643
		Widow		1796	1115	1576	1587	1347	1654
		Divorced or Separated		97	79	152	128	106	113
		Un-specified		11	11	10	1	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.94 : 1	1.33 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.58 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.69:1
9	* Child Population	Population		5207	7734	2948	5875	4054	3773
		Ratio to Total Population		0.29 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			9118	7647	13919	19683	13573	15187

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	78	907	1015	1205	283	772
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	65	50
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	10	95	14	9
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	20
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	11	736	1140	136	58

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	8	12
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	134	7
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	10	153
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	49	134	450	3	11
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	63	39
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	15	77	13	0
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	14	50	111	4	2
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	1	10
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	6110	594	1143	2406	1793	1567
16	Koraput	Koraput	03	-	54	365	22	16
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	-	0
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	6	2
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	44	6
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	8292	7369	8214	5988	5762	5435
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	07	64	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	03	100	485	-	2
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	168	217
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	111	109	437	1764	198	181
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	2	3
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	241	147
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	11	70
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	3094	8757	12752	16997	14852	16865
		Total	17688	17813	24667	31147	23833	25655

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



OMANATYA

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput, Nowarangapur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled Cultivation, Fishing, Wage earning, Forest Collection.
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Pus Purnima, Magha Jatra, Am nua, Amus, Dasara, Diwali, Holi
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Omanatya has different nomenclatures such as *Amanatha*, *Omanaito* or *Omailto*. Thurston reported that the community has inherited the synonyms, as its ancestor was Amatya or minister in Royal kingdom of Sri Ram in Ayodhya. The Omanatya settlements are uniclans and homogeneous. In heterogeneous villages they live in separate hamlets. Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal; patrilineal and patripotestal. A few cases of extended families are found in their society. The community is divided into two endogamous sections i.e. Bado and Sano which again is divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs viz.-Bagh (Tiger), Nag (Cobra), Kachhap (Tortoise), Sua (Parrot), Kumudu (Pumpkin), Kukur (Dog), Mankar (Monkey), Dudha (milk), Sila (stone), etc. Family is generally monogamous but polygamy is not altogether prohibited. Marriage through negotiation is commonly practised. The custom of bride price is prevalent among them which is paid both in cash and kind. Remarriage of widows, widowers, divorcees and junior levirate and sororate are permitted. Cross cousin marriage is prevalent. Other modes of marriages are by service, capture and elopement which are becoming very rare now-a-days. They observe death pollution for ten days and the purificatory rites on the tenth day. The Omanatya community has its own traditional council headed by Kul Naik whose office is hereditary. The regional head is called Naik or Bhat

Naik. The other office bearers are Pujari and Dissari, the religious functionaries. Their religion is an amalgamation of Hinduism and animism. They worship their traditional deities like *Thakurani*, *Bhairab*, *Gram Devti*, *Istha Devta* and *Duma Devta* and offer animal sacrifices. Besides, they worship many Hindu Gods and Goddesses including Lord Jagannath at Puri. They have preserved the rich tradition of their popular folk dance.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		14365	17671	19465	25915	23364	28736
		Male		7055	8710	9658	13415	11692	14204
		Female		7310	8961	9807	12500	11672	14532
2	Decadal Growth Rate				23.01	10.15	33.14	- 9.84	22.99
3	Sex Ratio			1036	1029	1015	932	998	1023
4	Literacy Rate	Total		3.20	5.20	8.20	13.53	21.20	36.27
		Male		6.33	10.20	15.47	22.22	39.02	48.63
		Female		0.22	0.38	1.09	4.09	10.20	24.30
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	9152	7317	10865	14527	12597	15112
			Male	5162	5750	6589	8536	6830	8128
			Female	3990	1567	4276	5991	5767	6984
		Main Workers		-	-	8070	12357	6322	7514
		Marginal Workers		-	-	2795	2170	6275	7598
6	WPR			63.71	41.41	55.82	56.06	53.92	52.59
7	Marital Status	Never Married		5476	7589	8434	10601	10500	13330
		Married		7773	9194	9440	13702	11079	13213
		Widow		984	782	1354	1355	1559	1973
		Divorced or Separated		128	88	223	257	226	220
		Un-specified		4	18	14	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			0.95 : 1	1.31 : 1	0.66 : 1	0.65 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.83:1
9	* Child Population	Population		4768	6796	1955	4965	4202	5152
		Ratio to Total Population		0.33 : 1	0.38 : 1	0.10 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			7379	7655	11754	15728	12884	15692

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	-	-	80	231	13
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Balangir	-	-	23	63	-	3
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	38	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	01	-	6	2
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	2	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	16
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	01	114	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	01	377	236	04	42	79
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	04	-	03	50	24	9
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	31	24
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	-	12	29	-	0
16	Koraput	Koraput	14145	17245	18792	24489	13504	17463
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	83	114
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	8975	10745
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	5	6
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	112	-	08	55	194	147
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	103	49	140	382	152	74
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	40	83	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	10	1
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	29
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	56	319	-	0
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	11
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	15	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	-	153	247	52	0
		Total	14365	17671	19465	25915	23364	28736

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

ORAON



1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Kurkh (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Minning, Quarrying
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Phagu, Sarhul, Bisu-sikar, Sohrai, Jeth-jatra, Karma, Kalipuja, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Oraon** is an agrarian tribe of Odisha. As per their legend, they got originated from the thorax, *uras* or *ur* of a holy ascetic and thus were called as *Uragar*. Later they were known as Oraon for their unclean food habits. They live in multiethnic villages and have scattered settlement pattern. Their houses are spacious having verandah at the front and back and an outer courtyard. The tribe comprises of several exogamous clans (Bargas) viz. *Tirki*, *Lakda*, *Topo*, *Khalko*, *Minz*, *Barla* etc. named after totemic plants, animals and objects. They practise adult, monogamous and negotiated marriages. They have preference for cross cousin marriage. Levirate and sororate marriages are also in vogue. Bride price is prevalent. The Oraon observe purificatory rites, *chhati*, on the tenth day of child birth. They either bury or cremate to dispose of their dead depending upon the nature of death. The bereaved men and women purify themselves by undergoing a treatment of smoke prepared by burning rice barn and sprinkling a mixture of turmeric water and oil onto them. On an appointed day the bones of all the deceased villagers are ritually thrown to a nearby river or stream. Their traditional village council is constituted of the village headman, Mahato, priest, Naega, and the village elders. At the territorial level they have *parha* organization to settle inter-village disputes. In the recent past some of them have adopted Christianity.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		129061	164619	215336	257829	308931	358112
		Male		63761	81399	107889	127820	153934	177457
		Female		65300	83220	107447	130009	154997	180655
2	Decadal Growth Rate				27.55	30.81	19.73	19.82	15.92
3	Sex Ratio			1024	1022	996	1017	1007	1018
4	Literacy Rate	Total		9.70	16.30	23.60	38.30	54.20	67.57
		Male		15.14	24.54	33.20	50.23	65.75	76.18
		Female		4.40	8.30	14.06	26.57	42.77	59.17
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	61714	49382	87021	106199	131326	157772
			Male	38079	43670	58733	68203	76921	95402
			Female	23635	5712	28288	37996	54405	62370
		Main Workers		-	-	70332	83654	78867	84213
		Marginal Workers		-	-	16689	22545	52459	73559
6	WPR			47.82	30.00	40.41	41.19	42.51	44.06
7	Marital Status	Never Married		68117	90598	120961	137795	170033	188099
		Married		54094	65610	83858	108418	124057	151230
		Widow		6279	7869	9572	10596	13856	17666
		Divorced or Separated		521	532	739	955	985	1117
		Un-specified		50	10	206	65	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.47 : 1	1.47 : 1	0.89 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.66:1
9	* Child Population	Population		57319	74750	28034	48487	51519	48556
		Ratio to Total Population		0.44 : 1	0.45 : 1	0.13 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			52155	66768	114060	153507	171110	215099

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	1280	965	1508	1664	2050
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	3	11
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	04	16	48	207	133	160
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	361	446
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	05	18	294	485	609	231

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	92	107
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	204	128
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	13	17
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	20	32	412	632	39	84
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	1130	593
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	01	27	207	66	84
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	4	37
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	03	12	50	124	89	98
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	35	51
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	1003	2135	3720	4651	5164	4510
16	Koraput	Koraput	-	18	177	604	705	537
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	102	88
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	102	123
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	30	113
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	1783	1809	2944	3716	4568	5392
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	05	31	26	11	36
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	10	9
23	Puri	Puri	11	05	171	341	334	38
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	735	953
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	1	11
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	12129	19429	28670	35324	27929	31388
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	1055	1271
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	7469	9687
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	7736	10525
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	114103	139859	177827	210004	248538	289334
		Total	129061	164619	215336	257829	308931	358112

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



PARENGA

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput, Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Gorum (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled & Shifting Cultivation, Forest Collection, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Pus punei, Chait parab, Bandapana, Baura
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Parenga is believed to be a sub-tribe of Gadaba of the Munda Group. According to their annals, their nomenclature Peranga has been derived from the term *kerang*, as they prepare their apparels out of *kerang* fibers during past. The community is divided into two subgroups (*bansha*) such as *vaishya* and *putuli* which again has been subdivided into a number of totemic septs viz. Ontal (Cobra), Khara (Sun), Khilla (tiger), Pangi (vulture), Khinbudi (bear), Machha (fish) and Golari (serpent) etc.. The **Parenga** family is nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and patripotestal. Junior sororate, junior levirate and cross-cousin marriages are prevalent among them. Marriage by negotiation (Raibadi) is considered ideal and prestigious. Marriage by capture, elopement, exchange and by service is in vogue. Family is monogamous, nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal and remarriage of widows and widowers and divorcees are allowed. Bride price costing around Rs.2000/- includes a goat or a sheep, rice beer and food grains. Divorce is approved by the traditional council of the village elders. The Parenga practise both cremation and burial. Dom musicians beat the drum when the corpse is carried to the burial ground. They observe death pollution for five days. Besides their own deities like Nissani, Nangseri, Budha Bhairab and Mangal Pura they worship different Hindu Gods and Goddesses, visit Hindu temples and observe Hindu festivals. Naik is the traditional village headman. Disari and Sisa, the ritual functionaries also assist the Naik in managing the village affairs. The regional head is called Bhata Naik. They have preserved their rich tradition of dance and music. Their popular dance forms are, *Dhemsra*, *Ghumura*, *Gottar* and *Lathidudia* performed on various festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		6801	3032	9623	5843	12646	9445
		Male		3316	1616	4778	3017	6129	4532
		Female		3485	1416	4845	2826	6517	4913
2	Decadal Growth Rate				- 55.42	217.35	- 39.27	116.43	-25.31
3	Sex Ratio			1051	876	1014	937	1063	1084
4	Literacy Rate	Total		3.00	3.10	11.50	14.66	21.01	32.78
		Male		2.95	5.01	21.01	24.28	34.98	46.95
		Female		0.23	0.92	2.12	4.53	7.84	20.09
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	3347	1023	5615	3351	7026	5778
			Male	2103	999	3160	1845	3662	2861
			Female	1244	24	2455	1506	3364	2917
		Main Workers		-	-	4146	2820	4680	3253
		Marginal Workers		-	-	1469	531	2346	2525
6	WPR			49.21	33.74	58.35	57.35	55.56	61.18
7	Marital Status	Never Married		3555	1392	4543	2597	5729	4217
		Married		2964	1495	4568	2917	6092	4535
		Widow		264	138	456	284	755	648
		Divorced or Separated		18	7	56	45	70	45
		Un-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.35 : 1	1.27 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.66 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.84:1
9	* Child Population	Population		3329	1241	1066	1219	2257	1743
		Ratio to Total Population		0.49 : 1	0.41 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			2899	1336	5451	3516	7195	5130

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	01	-	32	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	03	354	-	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	-	09	148	14	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	2	0
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	27	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	9
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	31	28	-	1
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	110	39	176	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	83	-	05	80	2	0
16	Koraput	Koraput	6702	3029	9379	4673	11390	8296
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	913	1093
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	54	6
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	16	-	03	88	-	0
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	04	10	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	10	22
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	27	301	-	4
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	13	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	02	52	63	72	14
		Total	6801	3032	9623	5843	12646	9445

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

PAROJA



1. **Location** : Koraput, Nowrangapur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Rayagada
2. **Language** : Parji (Dravidian) and Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Settled & Shifting Cultivation, Forestry, Wage earning, Animal Husbandry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Asadhi parab, Nuakhia, Chait parab, Bihan thapa, Lungal Dhua, Bhad parab, Diali, Pus parab,
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name **Paroja**, is derived from the local Odia word *Praja* or *Paraja* meaning the common people who are tenants or subjects or citizens under ex-feudal lords or *Raja*. The tribe is divided into two broad sections: the Bada Paroja and the Sana Paroja. Each section further divided into two sub-sections: Bada Paroja or Sodia Paraja and Bada Jodia Paraja or Penga Paraja under the former, and Bareng Jodia Paraja and Konda Paraja or Selia Paraja under the latter. The major distinction between both the sections is that the Bada Paroja are more Hinduised than the Sana Paroja. The former do not take beef. They observe elaborate purificatory rites in the event of the death of a cow or buffalo in their household while the latter are said to be beefeaters. Among all the four sub-sections the Selia or Chhelia who were goat-breeders in the past are given the lowest rank. The Paroja live in big and small settlements in the company of other communities. The villages lie in the plains, at the foothills and near forests in close proximity to hill streams. The Paroja prefer adult marriage, monogamy, cross-cousin marriage and village exogamy following the rules of clan exogamy. Marriage by negotiation is relatively an expensive affair. Those who cannot afford it resort to other means, such as capture (*jhinka-utra*), elopement (*udlia*), levirate, sororate, etc. They observe birth pollution till the naval cord of the newborn dries up. The affairs of a Paroja village are managed by a set of traditional leaders designated as *muduli*, the secular chief, *jani*, the priest, and *challan*, the messenger-cum-assistant. Other important magico-religious functionaries are *disari*, *gurumai*, *gunia* and *bhatanaik*. Their artistic talents find expression in *Dhemsas* and *Dungdunga* dances and *Laga* songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		159866	206699	267185	353336	317301	374628
		Male		79664	102652	131443	173127	155626	180122
		Female		80202	104047	135742	180209	161675	194506
2	Decadal Growth Rate				29.30	29.26	32.24	- 10.20	18.07
3	Sex Ratio			1007	1014	1033	1041	1039	1080
4	Literacy Rate	Total		3.30	2.40	4.80	6.76	17.96	34.92
		Male		5.23	4.54	8.59	12.12	30.95	46.44
		Female		1.49	0.39	1.04	1.54	7.35	24.44
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	88796	65392	144224	197962	170965	199885
			Male	53171	53862	87347	111998	90313	102161
			Female	35625	11530	56877	85964	80652	97724
		Main Workers		-	-	114509	163370	94447	101953
		Marginal Workers		-	-	29715	34592	76518	97932
6	WPR			55.54	31.64	53.98	56.03	53.88	53.36
7	Marital Status	Never Married		69360	102134	123775	144825	142611	176331
		Married		80956	94564	127425	189204	153863	171762
		Widow		8720	8863	14050	16818	18833	24235
		Divorced or Separated		795	1093	1858	2489	1994	2300
		Un-specified		35	45	77	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.07 : 1	1.28 : 1	0.72 : 1	0.60 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.86:1
9	* Child Population	Population		59888	89635	27787	68475	59211	67589
		Ratio to Total Population		0.37 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.10 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.19 : 1	0.18:1
10	** Population in the working age group			77322	90543	155319	220508	17790	201939

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	03	47	67	1	139
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	6	3
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	03	08	128	9	60
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	6
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	340	13	55	-	39	33

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	12	60
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	19
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	8	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	04	03	23	81	-	3
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	2	14
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	82	79	5	106
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	6	33
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	16410	12853	19451	28217	21456	21250
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	38	7
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	12	19	327	2	12
16	Koraput	Koraput	141694	193736	247304	322545	180446	221828
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	29272	38726
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	65731	74253
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	19926	17099
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	113	-	11	317	11	2
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	03	-	46	02	44	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	44
23	Puri	Puri	08	-	43	759	3	29
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	120	559
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	20	4
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	74	38	34	145	12	23
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	9	14
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	8	3
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	1220	38	62	669	114	298
		Total	159866	206699	267185	353336	317301	374628

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



PENTIA

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput
2. **Language** : Holva, Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Ama Nua, Pus Punei, Diwali, Bali Yatra, Chait Parab, Mondai, Osa Parab
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :

The **Pentia** is otherwise called Penthia and Pentiya Holva, Holuva or Halba. The tribe is divided into two endogamous sections i.e. Bada and Sano which have several exogamous totemic septs like Surya (Sun), Mankar (monkey), Bagh (tiger), Nag (cobra), Kurum or Kachop (tortoise), etc. The Pentia family is generally nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and patripotestal. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as most desired mode of acquiring mates and cross cousin marriage is permitted. Few cases of junior sororate and junior levirate are reported. Though polygamy is not disallowed, monogamy is commonly practised. Remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted. Bride price both in cash and kind is paid on the date of solemnization of marriage. Other modes of marriage are through elopement and capture, where parental consent and payment of bride price is not easy to come. The Pentia practise both burial and cremation. They observe death pollution for a period of ten days. Besides their own deity, Nissani and Thakurani, they worship Hindu deities like Gupteswar and Lord Jagannath. Pentia have their own traditional village council headed by Naik and an inter-village council headed by Bhata Naik or Kul Naik that settles intra- and inter-community disputes. They are fond of dance and music during various festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
	Population	Total		9656	6266	7908	11399	7271	10003
		Male		4899	3093	3957	6212	3647	4870
		Female		4757	3173	3951	5187	3624	5133
2	Decadal Growth Rate				- 35.11	26.20	44.14	- 36.21	37.57
3	Sex Ratio			971	1026	998	835	994	1054
4	Literacy Rate	Total		5.90	6.70	24.80	16.96	30.96	44.93
		Male		10.96	12.90	47.18	27.21	46.56	57.99
		Female		0.71	0.60	2.33	4.17	15.45	32.59
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	5184	2188	3893	5939	3884	4971
			Male	3086	1748	2420	3816	2120	2635
			Female	2098	440	1473	2123	1764	2336
		Main Workers		-	-	3235	5141	2299	2909
		Marginal Workers		-	-	658	798	1585	2062
6	WPR			53.69	34.92	49.23	52.10	53.42	49.70
7	Marital Status	Never Married		4448	3168	3891	5313	3498	4972
		Married		4592	2713	3457	5523	3296	4294
		Widow		564	331	509	503	440	671
		Divorced or Separated		52	54	49	60	37	66
		Un-specified		-	-	2	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.08 : 1	1.29 : 1	0.79 : 1	0.69 : 1	0.79 : 1	0.85:1
9	* Child Population	Population		3289	2723	877	2283	1256	1732
		Ratio to Total Population		0.34 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.17:1
10	** Population in the working age group			4640	2736	4411	6728	4067	5397

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	-	28	12	95	-	0
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	01	01	27	-	0
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	61	66	165	162	19	0

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	-	5
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	5	4
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	369	96	493	218	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	62	8
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	06	17	-	1
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	1	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	04	01	18	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	4
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	685	704	982	696	123	25
16	Koraput	Koraput	4112	4349	4856	8764	6745	9632
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	83	120
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	14	25
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	3853	919	930	586	67	18
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	551	63	111	22	21	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	8	0
23	Puri	Puri	01	04	01	46	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	5	9
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	8
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	24	32	262	354	45	5
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	21	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	11	113
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	-	-	88	394	41	24
		Total	9656	6266	7908	11399	7271	10003

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

RAJUAR



1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Preparation of Pounded Rice, Cultivation, Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Makar Sankranti, Nuakhia, Karma, Bandana
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Rajuar** has synonyms like Rajbansi, Rajwar and Rajualas and claim equal social position with that of the Bhuyan citing about their Kshyatriya origin. The **Rajuar's** settlement pattern is traditionally uniclans and homogeneous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Family is predominantly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The tribe is divided into three exogamous septs, such as, *Nageswar*, *Sankha* and *Kashyapa*. Monogamy is common practice in their society and marriage through negotiation is regarded prestigious. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows and widowers and divorcees are socially permitted. Other forms of marriage are through mutual consent and by service. Bride price is obligatory and is paid both in cash and kinds. The Rajuar usually practise cremation and in circumstances of unnatural death they bury their dead. Death pollution is observed for eleven days. Birth pollution is observed for nine days and name-giving ceremony is held on twenty-first day. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls. The pollution period lasts for seven days and the girl remains in seclusion. The Rajuar profess Hinduism and worship Hindu deities like Laxmi, Kali, Durga, Siva and village deities like Gaon Thakurani, Chandi, Basuli, Situli, etc. They have their own traditional community council. The headman of the community is called *Paramanik* who is assisted by a *Chatia* who acts as a messenger-cum-assistant.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		1018	1478	2314	3146	2803	3518
		Male		571	759	1159	1543	1409	1753
		Female		447	719	1155	1603	1394	1765
2	Decadal Growth Rate				45.19	56.50	36.01	- 10.90	25.51
3	Sex Ratio			783	947	996	1039	989	1007
4	Literacy Rate	Total		10.40	4.90	11.20	17.96	37.93	51.97
		Male		17.34	9.35	19.50	28.97	55.20	63.62
		Female		1.56	0.28	3.03	7.86	20.53	40.42
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	563	508	1186	1591	1335	1881
			Male	369	421	692	890	783	999
			Female	194	87	494	701	552	882
		Main Workers		-	-	996	1461	910	698
		Marginal Workers		-	-	190	130	425	1183
6	WPR			55.30	34.37	51.25	50.57	47.63	53.47
7	Marital Status	Never Married		440	728	1149	1373	1310	1592
		Married		493	674	996	1498	1337	1730
		Widow		71	73	146	242	139	174
		Divorced or Separated		11	3	22	33	17	22
		Un-specified		3	-	1	-	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.09 : 1	1.40 : 1	0.76 : 1	0.72 : 1	0.74 : 1	0.70:1
9	* Child Population	Population		388	660	258	635	454	503
		Ratio to Total Population		0.38 : 1	0.45 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.20 : 1	0.16 : 1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			486	615	1312	1826	1606	2072

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	10	43	104	166	228	301
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	4	0
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	01	23	2	5
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	-	2	63	16	7	3

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	3	0
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	1
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	-	02	70	-	0
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	3	0
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	-	-	56	-	1
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	0
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	-	01	-	-	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	-	138	77	180	-	2
16	Koraput	Koraput	11	02	131	256	-	0
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	10	4
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	5	2
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	956	1288	1828	2154	2482	3045
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	01	02	-	0
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	0
23	Puri	Puri	15		01		-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	15	11
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	22		48	127	5	16
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	4	0
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	2	0
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	04	05	57	96	33	127
		Total	1018	1478	2314	3146	2803	3518

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



SANTAL

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Santali (Mundari)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Industrial Labour, Mining, Quarrying
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Erok-sim, Harihar-sim, Iriguldi-sim, Jantkar, Saharai, Magha-sim, Baha
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Santal** is the third largest tribe in India after the Gond and the Bhil. In Odisha the tribe is divided into several totemic exogamous clans, *Paris*. Each clan is further divided into sub-clans, maximal lineages, *Bansa*, and minimal lineages, *Kutum*. The kinsmen, at the level of broad groups refer to each other as *kutum pele*, lineal kins and *bandhu pele*, affines. The Santal settlements have parallel rows of houses facing the common street. In front of the house of Manjhi, the village Chief, they have *Manjhithan*, the sacred place and the seat of *Manjhi-haram*, the founding ancestor deity. *Jaher*- the sacred grove in the outskirts of the village is regarded as the abode of all Santal deities. The Santal build beautiful multi-roomed houses of definite artistic design having spacious compounds and courtyards. They paint the walls with different colours, mainly red and black. They observe *Janam Chatiar*, the purificatory ritual on the seventh or ninth day of child birth, and *natyam*, the name giving ceremony within one year. Death rites are observed within ten to twenty days of death. The common types of marriages permitted in their society are by negotiation, by elopement, by intrusion and by service. Junior livirate, sororate and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are also permitted in their society. *Sing Bonga*- the Sun God otherwise called *Thakur* or *Dharam* is their Supreme Deity who is revered as the creator of the universe.

Their important village deities are *Marang Buru*, *Monreko Tureiko*, *Jaher Era*, *Gosani Era* and *Manjhi Haram*. Besides there are a number of other deities like hill and forest deities, earth Goddess (*Basumata*), ancestral spirits (*Hapranko Bonga*), household spirits (*Abe Bonga*) etc. The traditional village council is headed by the secular chief, *Manjhi* assisted by *Paramanik*, the deputy chief, *Naik*, the village priest, *Jog Majhi*, the moral guardian, and *Gadet*, the messenger. At the inter-village level they have inter-village council called *Pirha* or *Pargana*. They have developed a script called *OLChiki*.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		411181	452953	530776	629782	777204	894764
		Male		203058	225741	266223	321436	393386	445700
		Female		208123	227212	264553	308346	383818	449064
2	Decadal Growth Rate				10.16	17.18	18.65	23.41	15.13
3	Sex Ratio			1025	1007	994	959	976	1008
4	Literacy Rate	Total		6.40	9.10	14.30	24.47	40.46	55.57
		Male		11.61	16.14	24.18	37.56	55.86	68.07
		Female		1.29	2.03	4.44	10.77	24.75	43.26
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	227304	165587	273660	304885	367354	434579
			Male	122550	129532	158029	174919	199787	235863
			Female	104754	36055	115631	129966	167567	198716
		Main Workers		-	-	220400	252925	216956	194956
		Marginal Workers		-	-	53260	51960	150398	239623
6	WPR			55.28	36.56	51.56	48.41	47.27	48.57
7	Marital Status	Never Married		198489	235444	274369	319799	417836	465544
		Married		182706	181766	214396	268801	311517	370485
		Widow		26703	31029	35814	35472	42971	53084
		Divorced or Separated		3108	4505	5953	5325	4880	5651
		Un-specified		175	209	244	385	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.08 : 1	1.33 : 1	0.77 : 1	0.73 : 1	0.86 : 1	0.78:1
9	* Child Population	Population		165115	194043	64856	132474	142241	145364
		Ratio to Total Population		0.40 : 1	0.43 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.21 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.16:1
10	** Population in the working age group			197916	194147	300137	364725	417690	501750

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	35884	46921	59466	72844	84713	104996
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	3202	4819
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	04	05	38	127	1060	224
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	105	49
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	2391	4604	9746	4648	2827	6441
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	2560	2489
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	9181	10660
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	1901	2666
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	1783	2497	5474	8593	8412	11780
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	5993	7823
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	121	54	138	259	292	861
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	157	14
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	40	19	33	221	1249	145
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	298	158
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	27159	33182	41194	46368	61097	71992
16	Koraput	Koraput	990	1677	1944	7932	1072	1087
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	2569	3175
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	3125	1079
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	410	146
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	340327	359506	403423	474051	565268	638104
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	36	19	95	155	70
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	15	27
23	Puri	Puri	196	161	1878	6274	2	780
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	10072	12581
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	84	123
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	24	139	141	1249	415	501
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	364	183
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	126	140
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	459	608
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	2262	4152	7282	7121	10021	11043
		Total	411181	452953	530776	629782	777204	894764

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

SAORA, SAVAR, SAURA, SAHARA



1. **Location (Major)** : Bargarh, Gajapati, Rayagada, Bolangir
2. **Language** : Sora (Mundari), Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Terrace & Shifting Cultivation, Horticulture, Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Barusim, Buoy-n-a-Adur, Ganugey-n-a-Adur, Osa-n-a-Adur, Rago-n-a-Adur, Kondam-n-a-Adur
5. **Religion** : Autonomous Tribal Religion
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

They are an ancient folk who have been mentioned in old mythologies and Sanskrit literatures. Being hardy highlanders they live in remote mountains of southern Odisha. They are so enterprising that they have tamed rugged mountains by making picturesque terraces with ingenious water management systems for paddy cultivation and by raising vast orchards. They are artists by nature who can compose and sing songs instantly and make beautiful wall paintings (ikons) which have made them famous over the world. They worship innumerable Gods and spirits and appease them by conducting elaborate and expensive rituals and ceremonies. They are called Saora or Soura. The Saora are a PVTG in Odisha. The **Saora** settlements are located in undulating terrain and houses remain scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead kins. An ordinary house is a one-roomed thatched rectangular dwelling having stone and mud walls with high plinth verandah. The guardian deity of the village is represented by two wooden posts, called *Gasadasum* or *Kitungsum* installed at the entrance of the settlement. The Saora pantheon includes numerous Gods, deities and benevolent and malevolent spirits. The aesthetic life of the Soara is reflected through their colourful dance, typical music and the wall paintings (*anital / idital*) in particular. Traditionally the men used to wear loincloth and women a skirt. The latter use ornaments to adorn their ear, nose, waist and ankle. The Saora society is divided into 25

subdivisions based on occupation, food habit, social status, customs and traditions. *Gomango* is the secular head of the village. He is assisted by *buya*, the ritual head. *Disari* is the village Astrologer. The family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The well to do family practise polygene. Absence of clan organization and existence of *Birinda*, the extended family is characteristic of the Saora social organization. Women even after marriage continue to belong to the parental *birinda*.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		311614	342757	370060	403510	473233	534751
		Male		154271	168364	182344	200261	235739	264364
		Female		157343	174393	187716	203249	237494	270387
2	Decadal Growth Rate				9.99	7.97	9.04	17.28	13.00
3	Sex Ratio			1020	1036	1029	1015	1007	1023
4	Literacy Rate	Total		7.80	10.20	14.50	25.58	41.13	54.99
		Male		13.90	18.25	24.96	40.16	56.74	66.81
		Female		1.80	2.33	4.29	11.29	25.74	43.56
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	172345	138181	189209	199588	236380	277857
			Male	100203	105862	115848	119883	133541	152465
			Female	72142	32319	73361	79705	102839	125392
		Main Workers		-	-	155028	165599	144504	156234
		Marginal Workers		-	-	34181	33989	91876	121623
6	WPR			55.31	40.31	51.13	49.46	49.95	51.96
7	Marital Status	Never Married		136038	163219	180502	193535	236614	267116
		Married		150536	155963	161263	186010	207520	235241
		Widow		23289	21996	26419	22248	27222	30220
		Divorced or Separated		1657	1423	1788	1385	1877	2174
		Un-specified		94	156	88	332	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.22 :1	1.35 :1	0.79 :1	0.68 :1	0.78 :1	0.72:1
9	* Child Population	Population		117314	140490	40098	69015	77694	77319
		Ratio to Total Population		0.38 :1	0.41 :1	0.11 :1	0.17 :1	0.16 :1	0.14:1
10	** Population in the working age group			140334	145826	206522	240518	265846	311147

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	160	1023	1622	2344	1963	801
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	583	242
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	31071	25421	46586	49023	38760	50401
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	15025	16202
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	12549	22841	22019	40253	13246	6291
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	80	37
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	14231	6093
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	590	238
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	12365	17930	20298	30711	19677	3799
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	7640	6138
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	96128	119262	69201	77694	13068	20565
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	84856	148927
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1543	4148	5695	4097	5391	2136
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	9056	5415
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	8410	7186	7929	10549	12140	9660
16	Koraput	Koraput	36329	28359	45941	21064	2657	3126
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	508	210
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	7230	7369
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	53504	79181
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	2087	2672	2903	4321	4208	4384
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	1562	2465	3363	3941	2363	3807
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	2468	2595
23	Puri	Puri	26188	36998	35418	38266	436	197
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	27871	12294
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	4099	425
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	82575	73010	107697	118956	23161	27246
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	97726	106465
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	1197	588
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	7733	7927
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	647	1442	1388	2291	1766	1992
		Total	311614	342757	370060	403510	473233	534751

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



SHABAR LODHA

1. **Location (Major)** : Gajapati, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Rayagada,
2. **Language** : Savar (Mundari) and Kudmali, Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food Gathering, Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sital Puja, Chandi Puja, Manas Puja, Jathel, Astami, Bandana, Laxmi Puja, Natun Hanri, Dussera, Raja, Gamha
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

In British India the **Shabar Lodha** or **Lodha Shabar** was notified as a criminal tribe until the revocation of the criminal Tribes Act in 1956. It is widely accepted that the tribe derived its name from the word *lubdhaka* meaning the *fowler or trapper*. They claim their ancestry to Byadha or Kirata, the Savara king Viswabasu and consider Lord Jagannath as their supreme deity. They take pride in giving their identity as *Lodha Savar*. They used to have one-roomed houses with raised verandah in the front. Inside the house, close to the hearth there is a raised earthen platform called *isan*. This is said to be the seat of the family deity. A few household artifacts for multipurpose use are found in a Lodha house. They have exogamous totemic clans like Bhotda, Malik, Bag, Nayak, Dandapat, Paramanik, Ahori, Bhuria and Kotal. They practise clan exogamy. Child marriage is still prevalent among them. After marriage the ladies put vermilion mark on forehead and iron bangle around the wrist. The practice of brideprice is still in vogue in their community.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		193613	240344	329209	373545	442537	516402
		Male		96022	120316	163226	185482	220335	255184
		Female		97591	120028	165983	188063	222202	261218
2	Decadal Growth Rate				24.14	36.97	13.47	18.47	16.69
3	Sex Ratio			1016	998	1017	1014	1008	1024
4	Literacy Rate	Total		8.00	8.60	12.90	21.00	35.40	53.29
		Male		14.42	15.46	22.47	34.42	51.12	65.21
		Female		1.72	1.81	3.61	29.31	19.90	41.73
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	95576	83928	163715	182983	225774	246582
			Male	57752	69796	100848	109370	125194	142768
			Female	37824	14132	62867	73613	100580	103814
		Main Workers		-	-	135404	153110	137769	129985
		Marginal Workers		-	-	28311	29873	88005	116597
6	WPR			49.36	34.92	49.73	48.99	51.02	47.75
7	Marital Status	Never Married		87770	120527	169517	182818	222754	255583
		Married		93776	105108	138043	170873	193883	229841
		Widow		11327	13790	20526	18838	24523	29185
		Divorced or Separated		711	821	992	913	1377	1793
		Un-specified		29	98	131	103	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.14 : 1	1.44 : 1	0.84 : 1	0.68 : 1	0.81 : 1	0.74:1
9	* Child Population	Population		71797	105492	37835	67910	78792	77265
		Ratio to Total Population		0.37 : 1	0.44 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.15:1
10	** Population in the working age group			90411	98572	179146	222949	244880	296500

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	3888	3030	3334	3337	4103	6578
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	2489	4892
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	7785	18092	9681	14243	11455	11615
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	93	142
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	39505	32708	47473	59642	26976	38003
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	132	118

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	31840	44899
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	1258	2278
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	29851	30511	33983	30339	38695	44387
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	3860	7778
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	34916	35124	112620	133471	23150	33903
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	133953	112648
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	38060	40950	49901	60236	37796	48107
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	20927	28814
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	4281	13598	14542	18768	18998	26256
16	Koraput	Koraput	17583	35490	29972	12813	673	799
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	948	533
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	1825	3341
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	33221	28047
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	5128	6959	8135	7493	9862	9088
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	1231	299	180	790	949	754
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	71	64
23	Puri	Puri	4468	5272	13878	21723	924	2054
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	27684	45577
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	3952	7006
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	5841	18297	4682	9667	1839	2835
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	1826	1665
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	2062	2874
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	185	229
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	1076	14	828	1023	789	1118
		Total	193613	240344	329209	373545	442537	516402

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

SOUNTI



1. **Location (Major)** : Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Khurda
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage Earning, Livestock Rearing, Forestry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Gamha, Makar Sankranti, Nuakhai
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Sounti in Odisha is a local term which means “gathering things”. The community is believed to have originated out of a union of persons out casted from different communities in the past. They have synonyms like Bedajal and Berdajhal. **Sounti** in Odisha is a local term which means “gathering things”. The community is believed to have originated out of a union of persons out casted from different communities in the past. They have synonyms like Bedajal and Berdajhal. The Sounti settlement are traditionally unclan and homogeneous. In multi ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets maintaining distance from other communities. Family is generally nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The community comes under one totemic *gotra*, *Nageswar* (cobra) and is divided into a number of exogamous clans (*Khilli*) like *Doldasia*, *Bardia*, *Saru* and *Tangsaria*, etc. Family is predominately monogamous, though polygene is still found in a few cases. They prefer marriage by negotiation. Payment of bride price is obligatory. Remarriage of widows, widowers, divorcees, junior levirate and sororate are permitted. The birth pollution is observed for twenty-one days. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose off their dead. The bereaved family observes death pollution for ten days. The Sounti are Hindus by faith. They worship village deities like *Thakurani* and *Mangala* and other Hindu deities like Siva and Raghunath and observe Hindu festivals. Dehury is their traditional priest. The Sounti have their own traditional community council headed by village chief and influential elders. It settles family disputes and acts as guardian of traditional norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		44409	55178	67872	96251	92734	112803
		Male		21775	27441	33460	46460	46338	55759
		Female		22634	27737	34412	49791	46396	57044
2	Decadal Growth Rate				24.25	23.01	41.81	- 3.65	21.64
3	Sex Ratio			1039	1011	1028	1072	1001	1023
4	Literacy Rate	Total		7.90	10.50	8.00	38.92	44.37	59.58
		Male		14.08	19.45	33.14	56.46	59.76	70.94
		Female		2.06	1.71	3.88	22.69	29.13	48.57
5	Workers	Total Workers	Total	19739	17205	31986	44749	41908	54596
			Male	11503	15152	19289	25926	23293	31011
			Female	8236	2053	12697	18823	18615	23585
		Main Workers		-	-	24395	33449	22733	26812
		Marginal Workers		-	-	7591	11300	19175	27784
6	WPR			44.45	31.18	47.13	46.49	45.19	48.40
7	Marital Status	Never Married		25065	30160	37026	49572	50304	57659
		Married		17234	21805	26427	41596	37300	48968
		Widow		2016	3137	4264	4686	4923	5797
		Divorced or Separated		56	67	122	170	207	379
		Un-specified		38	9	33	227	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			1.63 : 1	1.53 : 1	0.86 : 1	0.63 : 1	0.83 : 1	0.66:1
9	* Child Population	Population		22378	25556	8224	16233	16458	14797
		Ratio to Total Population		0.50 : 1	0.46 : 1	0.12 : 1	0.17 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.13:1
10	** Population in the working age group			16878	21818	36571	58875	50749	67835

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	769	1304	1492	1891	1076	2042
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	4	147
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	-	-	03	79	-	15
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	65	182	137	127	-	20

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	8	22
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	1	216
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	79
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	23	79	99	181	2	29
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	18	160
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	350	647	1661	794	178	1069
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	1	158
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	01	15	136	7	0
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	7
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	30891	38966	45946	70641	65061	72752
16	Koraput	Koraput	439	01	26	108	18	47
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	8	14
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	109	3898
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	18	33
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	11450	13572	16882	19772	24437	28677
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	01	-	1
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	2	0
23	Puri	Puri	322	404	1574	2269	-	14
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	1740	3269
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	0
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	29	-	24	214	-	37
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	18	3
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	4
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	3	20
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	71	22	13	38	25	70
		Total	44409	55178	67872	96251	92734	112803

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011



THARUA

1. **Location (Major)** : Bolangir, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Pottery, Stone Cutting, Engraving, Cultivation, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Makar Sankranti, Randia, Gamha, Gameta Biswakarma Puja, Magha Parab
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Tharua** is an artisan community called by other names like, Tharua-Bindhani, Tharua-Kumbhar, etc. They live either in uni-clan homogeneous villages or in separate hamlets in a multi-ethnic village. Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. A few cases of vertically extended families are also seen. The community is endogamous and divided into a number of exogamous totemic septs, such as, Kachim, Latha, Supala, Ahadar, Kanyari, Dhakitanga, Bhuiyan and Tetenga etc. Family is monogamous and marriage through negotiation is the common practice. Other modes of marriage are by capture, by mutual consent and by service. Besides, junior levirate and sororate, cross cousin marriage, remarriage of divorcees, widows and widowers are permitted in their society. A few cases of polygamy are also found in their society. The Tharua practise cremation for dead. Death pollution is observed for ten days. Their traditional priest officiates over their socio-religious functions. They have their own traditional community council. The regional head is called Behera. Lord *Viswakarma* is their principal deity worshiped during Viswakarma Puja along with their pottery wheel. They worship their village deities such as *Raudia*, *Thanamatho*, *Maisasuri*, *Handia*, *Gamho* and *Kuli*.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

Sl.No.	Parameters			Census Year					
				1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	Total		310	293	1034	1595	453	9451
		Male		151	154	543	872	222	4721
		Female		159	139	491	723	231	4730
2	Decadal Growth Rate				-5.48	252.90	54.25	-71.60	1986.31
3	Sex Ratio			1053	903	904	829	1040	1002
4	Literacy Rate	Total		5.50	13.30	27.90	25.04	55.75	50.44
		Male		9.27	21.43	44.19	33.56	72.16	60.73
		Female		1.88	4.31	9.98	12.57	39.59	40.22
5	Workers	Total workers	Total	162	136	416	678	152	4626
			Male	138	92	303	374	117	2675
			Female	24	44	113	304	35	1951
		Main Wokers		-	-	336	603	103	2252
		Marginal Workers		-	-	80	75	49	2374
6	WPR			52.26	46.42	40.23	42.51	33.55	48.95
7	Marital Status	Never Married		166	129	539	787	222	4426
		Married		126	145	450	737	210	4512
		Widow		18	18	43	50	18	464
		Divorced or Separated		-	1	2	13	3	49
		Un-specified		-	-	-	8	-	-
8	Dependency Ratio			2.30 : 1	1.25 : 1	0.88 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.78 : 1	0.75:1
9	* Child Population	Population		161	116	113	361	62	1578
		Ratio to Total Population		0.52 : 1	0.40 : 1	0.11 : 1	0.18 : 1	0.14 : 1	0.17:1
10	** Population in the working age group			94	130	549	894	253	5416

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, For 1981 = 0-4 yrs, For 1991, 2001 & 2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, For 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 =15-59 yrs

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (1961 - 2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balasore	Balasore	196	62	184	148	48	1694
2		Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-	76
3	Bolangir	Bolangir	04	32	260	93	305	416
4		Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	17
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	06	-	04	10	5	105

Sl.No.	Name of the Old & New District		YEAR					
			1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6		Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-	1	3
7		Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	315
8		Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	-	12	344	66	-	16
10		Anugul	-	-	-	-	-	20
11	Ganjam	Ganjam	-	01	01	12	-	27
12		Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-	205
13	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	-	03	13	412	13	109
14		Nuapara	-	-	-	-	-	71
15	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	87	26	05	144	-	433
16	Koraput	Koraput	03	50	33	59	11	152
17		Malakangiri	-	-	-	-	20	47
18		Nowrangapur	-	-	-	-	8	797
19		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	19	8
20	Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	12	101	173	161	4	4124
21	Phulbani	Kandhamal	-	-	-	24	2	363
22		Boudh	-	-	-	-	-	154
23	Puri	Puri	-	-	02	19	-	0
24		Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	27
25		Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	35
26	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	-	-	03	401	-	18
27		Baragarh	-	-	-	-	7	38
28		Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	1
29		Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	12
30	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	2	06	12	46	10	168
		Total	310	293	1034	1595	453	9451

Source : Census of India ' 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011

CHAPTER - 5

PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGs)

5.1. Introduction

Among the hundreds of tribal communities living across the length and breadth of the country, there are some groups who are relatively more isolated, archaic, vulnerable, deprived and backward. These tribal groups are the most disadvantaged among the tribals. They live in small, scattered habitats in remote, inaccessible areas. Their livelihoods are especially vulnerable because over the years, the more dominant tribal and non-tribal groups have encroached upon the resources which they originally controlled and accessed for their survival. Despite numerous government schemes to mainstream these groups the results have fallen short of expectations. Since the 5th Five Year Plan when the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach was adopted in the Country, they have been initially identified on the basis of certain criteria prescribed and designated as Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and recently re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) by Government of India for the purpose of receiving special attention for their all-round development.

5.2. Why Special Attention ?

- ❖ PVTGs are diverse in character
- ❖ Live in different environments in interior pockets
- ❖ Their remote habitats lack the required minimum administrative set up and infrastructural back up
- ❖ They languish in very fragile conditions of backwardness and deprivation.
- ❖ Their traditional sources of sustenance are declining and they are more vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition and ill-health
- ❖ Their socio-economic and educational conditions are much worse than other tribal groups.
- ❖ Their needs and problems are different from other scheduled tribes and hence deserve special attention

Keeping in view the above facts, the PVTGs deserve special attention. Government of India has made special efforts, so that they are socio-economically rehabilitated and protected from exploitation. With the adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach, the Central and State Governments have taken steps to identify the PVTGs in different parts of the country and implement special schemes and programmes for their development.

5.3. Criteria for Identification of PVTGs :

Now Government of India has adopted the term **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group** by replacing its earlier nomenclature **Primitive Tribal Groups** while keeping the abbreviation the same i.e., **PTG** for the purpose of classification and identification of a tribe or a section of it on the basis of the following main criteria.

- (i) Relative physical isolation,
- (ii) Stagnant or diminishing population,
- (iii) Very low level of literacy,
- (iv) Low level of techno-economy i.e., subsistence level of economy associated with pre agricultural stage of hunting, foods gathering and shifting cultivation

5.4. Basic Characteristic Features of PVTGs :

In general, there are some basic characteristic features of PVTGs, which are given below;

- ❖ They constitute simple and small scale societies.
- ❖ A PVTG may be a tribal community; a sub-tribe or a part of a tribal community.
- ❖ They are culturally homogeneous and have simple social organisation.
- ❖ Their life styles are unique and distinct.
- ❖ Their economy is simple and subsistence oriented.
- ❖ They live mostly in relatively isolated and inaccessible areas full of mountains, hills, forests and undulating plateaus.
- ❖ They are regarded as the weakest of the weaker section of communities in respect of their economic status.
- ❖ They have rich heritage, tradition and culture.
- ❖ They have their own ethos, ideologies, world view, value orientation etc.
- ❖ Their social organisation is simple and kinship plays the pivotal role.
- ❖ They have non-kinship organisations like youth dormitories.

- ❖ They have traditional political and judicial mechanisms like tribal council, village headman etc.
- ❖ They believe in a number of deities, ancestor cult, spirits etc.
- ❖ They are the practioners of indigenous medicine.
- ❖ They have their languages for communication but lack written scripts.

5.5. PVTGs in India :

There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) identified and distributed in 14 States and one Union Territory of India. Table-5.1 shows the list of PVTGs, their number in different States and Union Territory of India in descending order.

Table 5.1 : List of PVTGs in Different States & Union Territories of India

Name of the State /UT	Name of PVTGs
1. Andhra Pradesh (12)	1. Bodo Gadaba 2. Bondo Poroja 3. Chenchu 4. Dongria Khond 5. Gutob Gadaba 6. Khond Poroja 7. Kolam 8. Kondareddis 9. Konda Savaras 10. Kutia Khond 11. Parengi Poroja 12. Thoti
2. Bihar (9) (including Jharkhand)	13. Asurs 14. Birhor 15. Birjia 16. Hill Kharia 17. Korwas 18. Mal Paharia 19. Parhaiyas 20. Sauria Paharia 21. Savar
3. Gujarat (5)	22. Kathodi 23. Kotwalia 24. Padhar

Name of the State /UT	Name of PVTGs
	25. Siddi 26. Kolgha
4. Karnataka (2)	27. Jenu Kuruba 28. Koraga
5. Kerala (5)	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans) 30. Kadar 31. Kattunayakan 32. Kurumbas 33. Koraga
6. Madhya Pradesh (7) (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias 35. Baigas 36. Bharias 37. Hill Korbas 38. Kamars 39. Saharias 40. Birhor
7. Maharashtra (3)	41. Katkaria (Kathodia) 42. Kolam 43. Maria Gond
8. Manipur (1)	44. Marram Nagas
9. Odisha (13)	45. Birhor 46. Bondo 47. Didayi 48. Dongria Khond 49. Juangs 50. Kharias 51. Kutia Kondh 52. Lanjia Sauras 53. Lodhas 54. Mankidias 55. Paudi Bhuyans 56. Souras 57. Chuktia Bhunjia
10. Rajasthan (1)	58. Seharias
11. Tamil Nadu (6)	59. Kattu Nayakans 60. Kotas

Name of the State /UT	Name of PVTGs
	61. Kurumbas 62. Irulas 63. Paniyans 64. Todas
12. Tripura (1)	65. Reangs
13. Uttar Pradesh (2)	66. Buxas 67. Rajis
14. West Bengal (3)	68. Birhor 69. Lodhas 70. Totos
15. Andaman & Nicobar Islands (5)	71. Great Andamanese 72. Jarawas 73. Onges 74. Sentinelese 75. Shom Pens

(Source : Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India)

5.6. PVTGs in Odisha

Odisha has the largest number of PVTGs (13) among the States and Union Territories of India. They are the Bonda, Birhor, Didayi, Paudi Bhuyan, Lanjia Saora, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Juang, Chukutia Bhunjia, Lodha & Saora. These PVTGs were identified in Odisha during different plan periods starting from the 5th Plan period (1974-79) to the 8th Plan Period (1992-97) as shown in the Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 : List of PVTGs identified in different Plan Periods in Odisha

Five Year Plan	PVTG	Five Year Plan	PVTG
5 th (1974-78)	Bonda	7 th (1985-90)	Didayi Hill-Kharia Mankirdia Birhor Lodha Kutia Kondh Dongria Kondh
Plan Holiday (1978-80)	Juang Dongria Kondh Paudi Bhuyan Lanjia Saora Saora Kutia Kondh	8 th (1992-97)	Paudi Bhuyan Chukutia Bhunjia
6 th (1980-85)	Lanjia Saora		

5.7. Distribution of PVTGs :

(i) District wise

The PVTGs of Odisha are localised groups. They are found in specific compact areas spread over 12 districts of Odisha. Table 5.3 indicates the district wise distribution of PVTGs.

Table 5.3 : Districtwise distribution of PVTGs in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Name of the PVTG
1.	Malkangiri	Bonda and Didayi
2.	Rayagada	Dongria Kondh and Lanjia Saora
3.	Gajapati	Lanjia Saora and Saora
4.	Ganjam	Saora
5.	Kalahandi	Kutia Kondh
6.	Kandhamal	Kutia Kondh
7.	Keonjhar	Juang
8.	Sundargarh	Paudi Bhuyan
9.	Angul	Paudi Bhuyan
10.	Deogarh	Paudi Bhuyan
11.	Mayurbhanj	Lodha, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia and Birhor
12.	Nuapada	Chuktia Bhunjia

(ii) Administrative Zone wise

All the PVTGs are also distributed in Odisha according to the administrative zone. Table 5.4 shows this distribution.

Table 5.4 : Distribution of PVTGs in Odisha according to Administrative Zone

Sl. No	Administrative Zones	Districts	Name of PVTGs
1	Western	Kalahandi Nuapada	Kutia Kandha Chuktia Bhunjia
2.	Northern	Mayurbhanj Sundargarh Keonjhar Angul Deogarh	Lodha, Hill Kharia, Juang, Birhor, Paudi Bhuyan
3.	Southern	Malkangiri Rayagada Kandhamal Gajapati Ganjam	Kutia Kandha, Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Saora

(iii) Geo-Physical Zones wise

Odisha has four distinct geo-physical zones viz., (i) Northern Plateau or low lands (covering 25% of the State's area), (ii) Central Table Land (23%), (iii) Eastern Ghats or uplands (34%) and (iv) Coastal

Tract (18%). The Northern Plateau and Eastern Ghat Regions occupying 59% of the total area of the state are highly concentrated with tribal population including the 13 PVTGs. Out of 13 PVTGs, 6 PVTGs such as Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill Kharia, Juang, Lodha and Paudi Bhuyan are located in the Northern Plateau, the remaining 7 PVTGs such as Bonda, Didayi, Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora and Saora reside in the Eastern Ghat Region of the State.

Northern Plateau (6 PVTGs) - Juang, Paudi Bhuyan, Lodha, Mankirdia, Birhor, Hill-Kharia.

Eastern Ghats Region (7 PVTGs) - Saora, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Bonda, Didayi, Chuktia Bhunjia.

(iv) In TSP & Non-TSP Areas

The analysis of the PVTGs on the basis of their distribution in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Non TSP areas reveals that only one PVTG namely Chuktia Bhunjia reside in Non TSP and two PVTGs namely Paudi Bhuiyan and Saora inhabit in both TSP and Non TSP areas and the remaining 10 PVTGs are found in TSP areas. When the State is taken as a whole, the PVTGs are observed to be distributed in 541 villages covering 84 GPs, 20 Blocks, 10 ITDAs and 12 districts as per the Mid Term Evaluation conducted by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar in 2009-10.

Ethno-Linguistic Identity

The PVTGs of Odisha are distributed ethno linguistically into three linguistic groups like **Indo-Aryan**, **Dravidian** and **Austro-Asiatic / Munda**.

Linguistic Groups	Ethnic Speakers
Austro-Asiatic / Munda	Birhor, Bondo, Didayi, Juang, Saora, Lanjia Saora, Mankirdia, Hill Kharia
Dravidian	Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh,
Indo – Aryan	Paudi Bhuyan. Lodha

Techno-Economic Stages

The PVTGs belong to four techno-economic stages of development.

Table 5.5 : Distribution of PVTGs according to Techno-Economic Stages

Sl. No.	Techno-Economic Stages	Name of the PVTGs
1	Hunter-Gatherers	Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill-Kharia
2	Shifting Cultivators	Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh Juang, Lanjia Saora, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora
3	Terrace Cultivators	Saora, Lanjia Saora
4	Settled Cultivators	Lodha, Chuktia Bhunjia

5.8. Occupation :

As per the Mid Term Evaluation conducted by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar during 2009-10 and 2007, it was observed that the main occupations of PVTGs are agriculture, horticulture, shifting cultivation, forest collection, food gathering, fishing, wage earning, small business etc, but it is seen that most of the PTGs like Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Paudi Bhuyan and Saora are dependent upon shifting cultivation. PVTGs like Hill Kharia, Mankiridia, Lodha, Saora, Kutia Kondh and Paudi Bhuyan are dependant on forest collection and hunting. Two PVTGs such as Saora and Lanjia Saora do terrace cultivation along with shifting cultivation. A good number of PVTGs depend on land and forest for their livelihood. The Birhor and Mankirdia are semi-nomadic monkey catchers and Hill Kharias are collector of honey, arrowroot and other minor forest produce for their survival. Now-a-days most of the PVTGs have preferred settled cultivation rather than shifting cultivation. The PVTG like Dongria Kondh are expert horticulturists and supplement their livelihood by forest collections. Average size of land holding per household is less than 2.00 acres.

Traditional Skills, Art and Crafts :

Sl. No	PVTGs	Skills, Art and Crafts
1 & 2	BIRHOR/ MANKIRDIA	• Basket, rope and sling making out of <i>siali</i> fiber, <i>sabai</i> grass and jute • Monkey catching • Khali stitching and pressing
3	BONDA	• Weaving of handloom clothes • Bead necklaces making • Carpet weaving • Broomstick making • Vegetable cultivation • Archery
4	DIDAYI	• Bamboo basketry • Weaving of handloom clothes • Archery • Broomstick making
5	DONGRIA KONDH	• Embroidery • Wood carving and decorating • Wall painting • Comb making • Pineapple cultivation and fruit processing

Sl. No	PVTGs	Skills, Art and Crafts
6	HILL KHARIA	• Collection and processing of honey, resin, arrowroot • Broom stick making • Mat making • Khali stitching and pressing
7	JUANG	• Wood carving • Comb making
8 9	KUTIA KONDH PAUDI BHUIYAN	• Broom stick making • Broom stick making • Mat making • Basketry • Litchi cultivation • Tussar rearing
10	LANJIA SAORA	• Icon (wall painting) • Wood carving • Stone Terracing & Water management • Cashew plantation & processing
11	SAORA	• Icon (wall painting) • Wood carving Carpet weaving • Mulberry cultivation
12	LODHA	• Sabai rope making • Bamboo Craft
13	CHUKTIA BHUNJIA	• Bead Necklace making

5.9. Establishment of Micro Projects:

During fifth five year plan, Government of India had decided to plan and implement specific development programmes focused on the all round development of the primitive tribes to integrate them with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. With this view, the micro project approach was introduced in the country in the year 1975-76 with a goal to make all round development through multi-sectoral socio-economic programmes meant for a small group of people in a limited area. In Odisha there are 17 micro projects functioning for 13 PVTGs identified from time to time. Out of 17 micro projects, 4 are found outside the TSP area and 13 are within the TSP area. The first micro project was established for the Bondo/Bonda in 1976-77 at Mudulipada of Malkangiri district in Odisha, named as Bonda Development Agency (BDA) and the last one was Chuktia Bhunjia development Agency in Sonabera of Nuapada district established during 1994-95 in the 8th Plan period. List of the micro projects and their locations and year of establishment is presented in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 : List of Micro Projects and their Locations and year of Establishment

Sl. No.	Name of the PVTG	Name and address of the Micro-project	ITDA Covered	Part of Blocks covered	Districts	Establishment Year
1	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda	Baripada	Suliapada & Moroda	Mayurbhanja	1985-86
2	Hill Kharia / Mankirdia / Birhor	Hill-Khadia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur	Karanjia	Karanjia & Jashipur	Mayurbhanja	1986-87
3	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon	Bonai	Lahunipada	Sundergarh	1978-79
4	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	Banspal	Keonjhar	1978-79
5	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi	Non-TSP Area	Pallahara	Angul	1978-79
6	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar	Baliguda	Tumudibandh	Kandhamal	1978-79
7	Saora	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri	Paralakhemundi	Mohana	Gajapati	1978-79
8	Saora	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba	Non-TSP Area	Patrapur	Ganjam	1978-79
9	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga	Paralakhemundi	Gumma	Gajapati	1978-79
10	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency Lanjigarh	Th- Rampur	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	1986-87
11	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada	Malakangiri	Khairput	Malkangiri	1976-77
12	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona	Gunupur	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	Rayagada	1978-79
13	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing	Gunupur	Gunupur	Rayagada	1984-85
14	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada	Malakangiri	Kudumulguma & Khairput	Malakangiri	1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the PTG	Name and address of the Micro-project	ITDA Covered	Part of Blocks covered	Districts	Establishment Year
15	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	K. Singhpur	Rayagada	1987-88
16	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar	Non-TSP Area	Barkote	Deogarh	1993-94
17	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda	Non-TSP Area	Komna	Nuapada	1994-95

5.10. Demography :

According to the Micro Project Profile published by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar during 2011-12 total population of PVTGs in 17 micro projects are 83,070 distributed in 541 villages. Table 5.7 and 5.8 show the demographic profile of the 13 PVTGs according to the 17 micro project areas.

Table 5.7

Sl. No	Name of the PVTG	Name of Micro Project	Geo. Area (Sq.Km.)	Population			Sex Ratio
				Total	Male	Female	
1	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda	25.23	3112	1591	1521	956
2	Hill Kharia / Mankirdia / Birhor	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur	129.78	2111	1060	1051	991
3	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon	174.77	4126	2060	2066	1003
4	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika	641.44	8592	4196	4396	1047
5	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi	188.00	5823	2950	2873	974
6	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar	300.00	5953	2800	3153	1126
7	Saora	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri	11.59	5553	2858	2695	943

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Name of Micro Project	Geo. Area (Sq.Km.)	Population			Sex Ratio
				Total	Male	Female	
8	Saora	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba	28.49	4315	2152	2163	1005
9	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga	30.00	5553	2775	2778	1001
10	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh	17.50	2683	1357	1326	977
11	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada	130.00	6676	3092	3584	1159
12	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona	115.00	6264	2656	3608	1358
13	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing	35.00	6267	2927	3340	1141
14	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada Kudumulguma	250.00	7250	3394	3856	1136
15	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali	50.35	2584	1105	1479	1338
16	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar	108.79	3830	1889	1941	1027
17	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda	150.00	2378	1220	1158	949

Table 5.8:

Sl. No.	Name of the PVTG	Name of Micro Project	Density of Population per Sq. Km.	Average Household size	Literacy		
					Total	Male	Female
1	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda	123	3.0	26.03	31.02	20.18
2	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur	16	3.0	42.41	47.66	36.41
3	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon,	24	4.0	18.03	23.68	12.39

Sl. No.	Name of the PVTG	Name of Micro Project	Density of Population per Sq. Km.	Average Household size	Literacy		
					Total	Male	Female
4	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika	13	5.0	29.75	40.62	17.52
5	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi	31	4.0	38.82	47.39	30.00
6	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar	20	5.0	34.31	44.48	22.42
7	Saora	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri	479	5.0	48.00	53.00	42.58
8	Saora	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba	151	4.0	38.36	42.58	34.16
9	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga	185	4.0	33.19	42.41	23.86
10	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh	153	4.0	39.80	53.72	25.56
11	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada	51	4.0	14.10	19.60	8.98
12	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona	54	4.0	33.68	46.57	23.42
13	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing	179	6.0	51.81	63.26	41.52
14	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada, Kudumulguma	27	4.0	20.67	25.09	16.75
15	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali	51	4.0	25.78	33.42	20.16
16	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar	35	4.0	25.61	29.54	21.79
17	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda	16	4.0	52.98	62.54	42.91

It is observed that maximum number of villages (68) are found to be inhabited by Kutia Kandha PVTG in Kutia Kondh Development Agency (KKDA) in Belghar in Tumudibandha block of Kandhmal district and the minimum number of villages (12) are found to be inhabited by Lodhas in Lodha Development Agency (LDA) at Morada in Suliapada and Morada block of Mayurbhanj district. According to population, Juang Development Agency, Gonasika has the highest i.e.

8592 and Hill Kharia Mandkirdia Development Agency, Jashipur has the lowest i.e. numbering 2111 persons. One of the most interesting aspects of this population is the sex ratio which strongly favours the female population. The highest sex ratio was found in Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Chatikona i.e. 1358 females per 1000 males and the lowest in Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri i.e. 943 females per 1000 males. It is seen from the table that the literacy rate in case of Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada is less than 15% i.e. 14.10%. The highest literacy rate was observed in Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda i.e. 52.98% followed by Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing (51.81%). As regards the female literacy rate, it is less than 10% in case of Bonda (8.98%). It is also found that in Micro Project areas the female literacy rate is less than 10% which needs special attention.

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