

Demographic Profile of
SCHEDULED CASTES
in Odisha (1961-2011)

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**SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES RESEARCH
AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRTI)**
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR

2015

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(Census 1961-2011)

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PREFACE

The Scheduled Castes constitute an integral part of the Indian social system that is both stratified and segmentary. Its main and the most dominant component, the Hindu society is segmented into several castes and sub-castes. Each of these is characterized by respective social and cultural identity. The hall mark of the caste society is its **structural stratification**. Castes are hierarchically graded on the basis of the prevailing **concept of purity and pollution** in the social order in which each occupies a specific position maintaining social distance from others depending on its rank in the total social order. The Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra categories representing the hierarchical fourfold Vedic *varna* system constitute the class of **Savarnas** (clean caste) as differentiated from the **Fifth Order of Outcastes** called **Asavarna** or **Avarna** meaning 'outside the four *varnas*'. The latter group has been designated by a diversified nomenclature denoting and connoting Unclean or Impure Castes, Achhuts or Untouchables, Atishudra denoting Menials and Servants, Panchama i.e., the Fifth Class and so on. Ironically these names imply an underprivileged condition and refer to the class of people who on account of their supposedly, lowly birth, defiling habits and occupations belonged to inferior *jatis*, remained depressed for ages and constituted the lowest stratum of the Hindu social order. Placed outside the *Varna* system they languished in the periphery but not away from the system.

The British rulers labeled this class as "**Depressed Classes**" which is a translation of the Indian term, **Dalits**. Later in 1931, J.H.Hutton, the Superintendent of Census, replaced the label with a more neutral and honourable one i.e. "**Exterior Castes**". In 1943 Gandhiji rechristened them as **Harijan** (God's Children) and that has been widely accepted. The latest official term, 'Scheduled Caste' (SC) was first coined by Simon Commission and incorporated in Government of India Act, 1935. Subsequently it found place in the Indian Constitution. Now the SCs enjoy a special Constitutional status that entitles them to several benefits of protection, promotion, welfare and development brought about by a host of legislation, policies and programmes in matters of education, employment, public representation, socio-economic discrimination and exploitation etc. These special provisions and safeguards incorporated in the Indian Constitution especially for the SCs are meant to ensure their systematic and faster development while protecting them against all forms of injustice.

The State of Odisha has a unique position in the country with regard to the concentration and share of SC population. According to the census 2011, the state shares 3.6% of the overall SC population of the country. By their concentration, the SCs accounted for 17.13% of the State's total

population and 0.60% of the country's total population. There are 93 SC communities spread all over Odisha. Being victims for centuries of social inequality and discrimination, they have been languishing in poverty, backwardness and socio-economic insecurity. Therefore government is planning and implementing several schemes including the SC Sub Plan (SCSP) for their welfare, development and protection.

In view of the significance of SCs in Odisha, an attempt has been made in this book to compile and analyze the available data on size, distribution, composition and growth as well as the socio-cultural aspects of the SCs of Odisha drawing statistical figure from the Census from 1961 to 2011. In fact, while the socio-cultural data has been gathered from various secondary sources, the population data has come from Census. I hope interested readers will find this book useful.

The concerned officers and staff of Statistical Cell and Research Section have worked hard to gather and compile the required information. All of them deserve my sincere thanks.

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

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AD = Anno Domini

BC = Before Christ

CT = Census Town

Govt. =Government

HH = Household

M = Municipality

MP = Member of Parliament

NAC = Notified Area Council

OT = Out Growth Area

P.R Deptt = Panchayati Raj Department

Popn. = Population

R = Rural

SC = Scheduled Caste

ST = Scheduled Tribe

SCSP = Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

SCSTRTI = Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute

TSP = Tribal Sub-plan

T = Total

U = Urban

UT = Urban Territories

VOL = Volume

WPR = Work Participation Rate

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The Indian social system is both stratified and segmentary. Its main and the most dominant component, the Hindu society is segmented into a several castes and sub-castes. Each of these are characterized by a degree of social and cultural identity. The hall mark of the caste society is its **structural stratification**. Castes are hierarchically graded on the basis of the prevailing **concept of purity and pollution** in the social order in which each occupies a specific position maintaining structural distance from others depending on its rank in the total social order. Occupational specialization and cultural variation are the main reasons of caste segmentation. Caste System is also a **closed status group** where there is no vertical mobility between the strata and the **membership of a caste is ascriptive** i.e. it is determined by birth.

The Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra categories representing the hierarchical four fold Vedic *varna* system constitute the class of Savarna (clean caste Hindu as differentiated from the **Fifth Order of Outcastes** called **Asavarna** or **Avarna** meaning 'outside the four *varnas*'). The latter group has been designated by a diversified nomenclature connoting Unclean or Impure Castes, Achhuts or Untouchables, Atishudra denoting Menials and Servants, Panchama i.e, the Fifth Class and so on. Ironically these names imply a condition of being underprivileged and refer to the class of people who on account of their supposedly, lowly birth, defiling habits and occupations belonged to inferior jatis, remained depressed for ages and constituted the lowest stratum of the Hindu social order. Placed outside the *varna* system they languished in the periphery but not away from the system.

The British rulers labeled this class as "**Depressed Classes**" which is a translation of the Indian term, **Dalits**. Later in 1931, J.H.Hutton the Superintendent of Census, replaced the label with a more neutral and honourable one i.e. "**Exterior Castes**". In 1943 Gandhiji rechristened it as **Harijan** (God's Children) that has been widely accepted. The latest official term, Scheduled Caste (SC) was first coined by **Simon Commission** and incorporated in Government of India Act, 1935. Subsequently it found place in the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Constitution has laid down no specific criteria for identifying a scheduled caste except, as stated earlier, that a person to be eligible for the status of Scheduled Caste should belong to

Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist religion. The Supreme Court of India has also upheld this religious criterion proclaiming that caste is peculiarly a Hindu phenomenon. When one moves out of the Hindu social order and goes into another he may not face the same socio-economic discrimination. The underlying assumption is that for the Harijan castes, “the stigma of untouchability and its accompanying disabilities based on caste are an Indian, rather exclusively, Hindu phenomenon.... Social stigma and a variety of disabilities were based on caste; these were and to a significant degree, still are the defining characteristics of a Dalit,..” (Webster, 1999:67-68).

The Scheduled Castes, who were popularly known as Harijans, bear a clearer identity. Their social status is determined by the persistence of the stigma of untouchability- an easily identifiable phenomenon in Indian society. Poverty and educational backwardness are concomitant but not determinants of untouchability.

Now the Scheduled Castes constitute over 8% of India’s population according to the 2011 Census. The proportion of population of the SCs has steadily increased since independence. Benefited by the policy of reservation in independent India, the “Scheduled Castes” and “Scheduled Tribes” enjoy a special Constitutional status that entitles them to several benefits of protection, promotion, welfare and development. These benefits are being ensured by a host of legislation, policies and programmes, which have been implemented in the fields of education, employment, public representation, socio-economic discrimination and exploitation. The special provisions and safeguards incorporated in the Constitution of India for the Backward Classes, especially for the SCs and STs, are meant to ensure their systematic and faster development and also to protect them against all forms of injustice and exploitation.

Background and History

There is a lot of controversy on the origin of untouchability in India. Some accounts state that untouchability was prevalent in ancient Indian society, while others opine that it was introduced by the Aryan invaders in the third century BC. The philosophy of the caste system is enshrined in the “Manusmriti”, a sacred Hindu text of the 2nd Century BC, which relates to the theory of transmigration of the soul and of *karma* (rebirth) and *dharma* (duty). “Untouchable” or outcaste communities were forbidden to join in the religious and social life of the community and were confined to menial “polluting” tasks such as scavenging, slaughtering animals, leather work etc. The advent of Islam, from the thirteenth century AD, led to widespread conversions which encompassed many low caste and “untouchable” groups. By the mid-nineteenth century, about one quarter of the Indian population comprised of Muslims.

British rule, from the late eighteenth century onwards, brought little change. Reformists attempts were made to ensure that public facilities, such as government schools, should be open to all castes, but this had little impact. Way back since the 1850’s, these communities were loosely being referred to as the “Depressed Classes”. The early part of the 20th century saw a flurry of

activities in the British Raj for assessing the feasibility of a responsible self-government for India. The Morley-Minto Reforms Report, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Report, and the Simon Commission were some of the initiatives that happened in this context. One of the hotly contested issues of the proposed reforms was the reservation of seats for the “Depressed Classes” in both provincial and central legislatures.

During the first half of the twentieth century the British Indian government began to take an interest in the condition of “untouchable groups” and “depressed classes” and their disadvantaged position was recognized under the term “Scheduled Castes”. Among the Indian politicians, two main approaches emerged, each being propagated by a political and religious leader. The ideas and actions of these two leaders had the maximum impact on the upliftment of the “Untouchables”.

Mahatma Gandhi, who strived for India’s liberation from the colonial yoke, believed in *ahimsa* (non-violence) as a means to achieve freedom. He was a strong proponent for raising the status of the “untouchables”. He aimed at achieving this, by retaining the elements of the traditional caste system but removing the degrading stigma and manifestations of untouchability. He coined the term Harijan (Children of God) to honour them. This term became the leitmotif for the abolition of untouchability, and is used widely today by the non-Scheduled Caste communities, even though a few Scheduled Caste members have rejected it.

In 1935, the ‘Government of India Act of 1935’ was passed in the British India, which was designed to give the Indian provinces greater self-rule and set up a national federal structure. Reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes was incorporated into this Act, that came into force in 1937. For the first time the Act brought the term “Scheduled Castes” into use, and defined the group as including “such castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within castes, races or tribes, which appear to His Majesty in Council to correspond to the classes of persons formerly known as the ‘Depressed Classes’, as His Majesty in Council may prefer.” This discretionary definition was clarified in The Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order 1936, which contained a list, or Schedule, of castes throughout the British administered provinces.

After independence, the Constituent Assembly continued the recognition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and conferred (via Articles 341 and 342), the President of India, the Parliament and Governors of States, the authority and responsibility to compile and notify full State wise list of the backward or depressed castes and tribes designated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and also the power to amend it later, as and when required. The complete listing of castes and tribes was made after the adoption of the Indian Constitution that appeared in two orders, viz. the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The “Scheduled Castes” is the constitutional name collectively given to the groups which have traditionally occupied the lowest strata in the traditional Indian society. Today, with untouchability

being outlawed, these groups are recognised by the Indian Constitution as especially disadvantaged because of their past history of inferior treatment, and are therefore entitled to certain rights and preferential treatment.

Constitution and Law

Ambedkar a brilliant Dalit scholar, leader and social activist was the first Law Minister of independent India. He was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution stated that no citizen should be discriminated against because of religion, race, or caste among other attributes, and should not be denied access to and the use of public services. Article 341 authorised the President of India to specify “castes, races or tribes” which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes”. The First Amendment to the Constitution passed in 1951 allowed the state to make special provision for advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 outlawed discrimination on “the ground of untouchability” in regard to public facilities, eating places, temples, residential choice etc. and provided for fines and imprisonment of offenders. However, only a minuscule numbers of convictions were made under the Act. In 1976 the Act was strengthened by the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act which increased the quantum of punishment and allowed for imposition of collective fines on the offending community and for the punishment of civil servants who neglected to investigate the offences. State governments were directed to introduce new measures such as providing officers, police stations and special courts to deal with offenders, to provide legal aid to victims and to identify special areas where there was a high incidence of untouchability. The central government has a special Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes which publishes an Annual Report outlining the processes, problems and violations of the laws in regard to the Scheduled Castes. However, despite these measures, there are evidences that the law is often ignored and that practice of untouchability continues, especially in rural areas. Both the Central and State governments have, from time to time, appointed Commissions of Enquiry to investigate the situation of the Scheduled Castes, especially after occurrence of riots and violent incidents.

The Indian Constitution recognized three broad categories of underprivileged groups in the Republic of India for their upliftment such Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward Classes. They respectively comprised of (1) Untouchables or Harijans; (2) virtually all Adivasis or tribes; and (3) other socially and economically disadvantaged groups not included in (1) or (2). In the year 1981, India had an estimated population of 105 million Scheduled Castes and 52 million Scheduled Tribes. The category of other Backward Classes has always been nebulous and fluctuating, hence the numbers were difficult to enumerate in absence of caste/ community based census.

After independence, the community wise lists were created at the national level for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, and at the provincial level for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). ST and SC welfare departments were set up in each state to administer the reservation and welfare benefits to these groups. Over the first forty years of operation, they have made good head way to outlaw the practice of untouchability, raise educational standards and provide public amenities. The framers of the Constitution thought that these benefits should be provided for twenty years; but, as it turned out, the privileged groups have fought tenaciously to retain their special benefits—and hence their “backward status”—right up to the present. The creamy layer that was created over the years could not be kept apart from the privileges. The great weakness in the whole concept of special privileges for select categories of the population, especially today, is that no yardstick or test is required for an individual beneficiary to determine his/her eligibility to the privileged status. Thus, a Scheduled Caste youth of a very rich family will still be eligible for reservation benefits in education and public service like a hotly contested place in a medical college and a government post, while a Brahman boy or girl from a poor family, who has scored higher marks in qualifying examination may be denied admission in educational institution and public post.

Politics

The Congress Party of India has haddominated the Indian political scenario from the pre-independence period. However, from the mid-1980s, it had lost power to regionally based parties in many of the states. The Communist Party (Marxist) was the dominant party in the states of West Bengal and Kerala. Almost all political parties actively wooed their Scheduled Caste voters, and in many states there were reports of widespread ballot-rigging. While there was no single Scheduled Caste “vote bank”, as was once thought to have existed in relation to the Congress Party, and there were and still are Scheduled Caste voters for all parties, with probably the largest number of votes going to the Congress Party. The Party was reported to have lost much of its traditional Scheduled Caste support during the Emergency of 1975-77. Almost all parties have had Scheduled Caste politicians among their leading figures although few have gained real power. To date there have been no Scheduled Caste Prime Ministers, but the late Jagjivan Ram served as Deputy Prime Minister in the brief tenure of Janata Party government of 1977-79 and there are at least six Chief Ministers of different states have been from the Scheduled Castes.

There are reservations for the Scheduled Castes in legislatures of the Centre and the States. In both the Houses of Parliament, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, 15% of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste members and similar representation occurs in the state assemblies in proportion to the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the respective state’s population. The system does not encourage Scheduled Caste organisation by separate parties but facilitates organisation and representation of Scheduled Castes by the major parties. However, in recent years, there have been many instances where Scheduled Caste legislators have been able to act and influence policies across party lines.

In post-independence times, there have been several attempts to establish distinctive Scheduled Caste political parties, among which the Republican Party of Ambedkar, still exists, but has little political significance outside Maharashtra. In the early 1970's, a new radical political movement in Maharashtra took the form of the Dalit Panther Party, which was inspired by the American civil rights movement and "black power". Dalit means the "depressed ones" and the movement embraced not only Scheduled Castes but also Adivasis (tribal people), low caste groups, Muslims, workers and women. The party, however had a short life and later splintered and has since had only sporadic success. Mayawati's Bahujan Samaj Party was one success story which became a force.

In comparison to the political movement of the Dalits, the accompanying literary and cultural movements which spanned poetry, theatre, music and film were more durable. The movement brought about a sense of pride and identity to the Dalit movement. The Dalit movement has been concentrated in the western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat and a few of the larger Indian cities. Buddhism too has a major influence in forming a new sense of identity, once again mainly in the western states. In South India, attempts have been made by Christian groups, to organise people who come from traditionally untouchable communities but who are not recognized as Scheduled Castes by the government.

Economic Conditions

Almost 90% of the Scheduled Castes of India still live in rural areas and economic exploitation remains their most acute problem. They are either marginal farmers or landless labourers. Large numbers migrate to cities or labour-scarce rural areas such as Punjab. Many are in debt and are obliged to work off their debts through debt-bonded labour despite the fact that this practice was abolished by law way back in 1976. In these cases a labourer takes a loan from a landlord or moneylender and in return agrees to work for that person until the debt is repaid. In practice it is difficult to repay the debt as interest payments are high and cumulative, and poverty forces the labourer deeper into debt. This debt is very often passed onto the next generation and thus it is impossible to escape the cycle. In a few areas, many high-caste landlords pay their Scheduled Caste labourers minimum wages in cash or food, or nothing at all, and any resistance is frequently met by violence, sometimes resulting in the death or injury of the victim. Sexual harassment against Scheduled Caste women too is also found. Mob violence against Scheduled Caste communities has been frequently reported, sometimes led by landlords or community leaders and has been especially noticeable in situations where Scheduled Caste workers have joined labour unions or made progress by getting education and economic mobility.

Many Scheduled Caste families have left their villages and migrated to cities. They live in slums or on the pavements in the rapidly growing metropolises. Here too, they tend to do the worst jobs for the lowest wages. However in some cities, persons engaged in traditional occupations, such as

sweepers, have been organised in municipal unions and have the advantage of regular work and wages. Most Scheduled Caste workers are casual day labourers in small factories, quarries and brick kilns or on construction sites, or work as cycle rickshaw pullers or in petty trade. Women and men, as well as children work in such jobs but at lower wages. There are, however, growing numbers of Scheduled Castes in relatively secure areas such as the public service and a few in private enterprises. Those living in cities have greater access to secondary and higher education and a growing middle class has evolved within the Scheduled Caste community. Discrimination is less evident in the urban areas but residential patterns, particularly in rural areas, are often on a caste basis.

As a result of the official policy of “positive discrimination” in favour of the Scheduled Castes in the civil services, there have been growing numbers of Scheduled Caste public servants. To date there has been some improvement in the levels of Scheduled Caste recruitments in the central civil services. From 1949 to 1979 this rose from 0.71% to 4.5% in Class I posts, from 2.01% to 7.3% in Class II posts, and from 7.03% to 12.35% in Class III posts. There has been a similar slow process in recruitment in the public-sector and nationalized industry posts, where positive discrimination did not begin until the 1970s. In private business and industry, however, there are no positive discrimination provisions and, therefore, progress has been limited. Members of the Scheduled Castes, however, are frequently over-represented in the lower Class IV posts and occupy almost all low Class posts (i.e sweepers — a traditional “Untouchable” occupation).

There has also been positive discrimination in education, but the poverty of many Scheduled Caste families often prevents them to avail the preferential education facilities. During 1977-78, only 75% of Scheduled Caste children in the age group six to eleven attended schools, compared to 88% for other children, and the disparity became even greater at older ages with the respective figures for the 11 to 14 age group as 26% to 42%. Seats for Scheduled Castes in higher education, and especially for post-graduate posts, are sometimes not filled up, because of lack of qualified candidates. In 1981 there were riots in the state of Gujarat by high-caste students protesting against the system of reservation in education institutions, in which forty two people died.

However, despite several odds against them, the former “Untouchables” are gaining increasing access to education and their expectations and aspirations are rising. Increasingly they are now refusing to accept their former degraded and subservient position and, if they are able to organize across barriers of language and caste, they may present a formidable challenge to the society.

Scheduled Castes in Odisha

Since the good old days, the Scheduled Castes have remained an integral part of the society in the state of Odisha. The State has a unique position in the country as regards to the concentration and share of SC population. According to the 2011 Census, while the State’s share of the overall population of the country stood at 3.4%, the share of its SC population stood at 3.5%. As regards

their concentration, the Scheduled Castes in Odisha constituted 17.1% of the State's total population while the corresponding figure for the country was 16.6%. Thus Odisha has both the higher concentration of SCs and a significant share of them in the respective population of the country too. In view of the significance of SCs in the population of Odisha, an attempt has been made in this book to provide and analyze the size, distribution, composition and growth of SCs at the state and sub-state level over time and space. This is based upon the data available from Indian census.

The Scheduled Castes of Odisha constitute a sizable chunk of the population of the State according to 2011 Census. The SC population of the State is 71,88,463 which is the 17.1% of the total population. There are 93 SC communities spread all over Odisha. In the 2011 Census, the most populous districts in terms of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.98 lakh), Balasore (4.78 lakh) and Jajpur (4.33 lakh) while Gajapati (0.29 lakh) is the lowest of all. The rate of literacy among the SC is 69.02 % against the literacy rate of 72.87% of the State (2011 census). The male and female literacy rates of SC population are 79.21% and 58.76% respectively. Literacy rate among the SC population has increased from 55.5% in 2001 to 69.00% of 2011 census.

Development and Welfare of Scheduled Castes – The SC Sub-Plan (SCSP)

Like the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) has been adopted by the welfare government for bringing about the development and welfare of Scheduled Castes. It envisages the exclusive earmarking of funds by each State Government departments in proportion to the scheduled caste population. In Odisha A committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary-cum-Development Commissioner had been constituted to review the implementation of SCSP by each line department as in case of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). While the Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases Special Central Assistance to TSP, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment provides Special Central Assistance to SCSP for implementation of Income Generating schemes and Incidental Infrastructure Development Projects to assist the Scheduled Caste families lying below the poverty line. After the scrapping of the Planning Commission by the NDA Government, these guidelines are now a part of the new Niti Ayog formed by the union government.

Objectives of SCSP

The objectives of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is to ensure rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes with particular emphasis on the development of Scheduled Caste cultivators and certain specific occupational groups, elimination of scavenging, increasing literacy by way of reducing drop outs and enhancement of skills for greater employment.

The broad objectives of the SCPs are as under

- Raising socio-economic condition of the SCs and reducing poverty.
- Creating /increasing capability for self-employment / wage-employment in order to bring their income level at par with general population.

- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for better and greater employment.
- Encouraging the members of the SCs to integrate them in the mainstream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equal share in the development polity.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.
- Elimination of scavenging.

Strategies and Thrust Areas of SCSP

The Scheduled Caste people are relatively poor and some of them are engaged in sweeping, scavenging and other unclean occupations. One of the main thrust under the SCSP is to provide these poor and asset less people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income at par with the general population. The broad strategies for the eleventh five year plan under SCSP are as under:

- Self employment schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.
- In the implementation of income generating schemes, the strategy will be to take up activities, which can be sustainable and supported by resources. The aptitude of the local communities and their traditional skills will be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill up-gradation and capacity building. The schemes should be market linked.
- Need based composite programmes will be implemented for main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen and sericulturists with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill up-gradation and introduction of modern technology.
- Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in SC *bastis* will be accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of SC families.
- Information, Education and Communication activities will be taken up on a massive scale to raise general awareness level of SC population about various development programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements, health, hygiene etc.

The Changing Scenario and Emerging Issues

In the present times, under the impact of planned change, modernization as well as spread of education, changes have taken place in the socio-economic sceneraio relating to the Scheduled

Castes. Their level of income and education, representation in legislature and public services, their participation in social and political spheres and in decision making have improved much beyond the pre independent times.

The darker side of this scenario exhibits the inherent lacunae in our system of positive discrimination ie, caste/community based reservation under which the advanced sections of the SCs have cornered the maximum benefits of reservation and there by achieved the equality while the backward sections who are still unaware of their rights of reservation are lagging far behind. In order to level this inequality which is there even within the same caste, the reservation policy should be based on the economic criteria so that each and every socio-economically backward SC person will get equal chance to develop.

Reservation is necessary for transcending caste and not for perpetuating it. Many backward castes including the SCs are now economically forward but still they socially backward. It is seen that reservations can create endemic inequality within even a single caste than it did between the latter and the other castes. In this situation it needs to be considered to dynamically divide the entire SC population into two categories of fam-ilies: those that have become better off by availing the benefits of reservation for more than one generation and those who have not benefited from it so far and accord priority to the latter over the former to ensure iniquitous distribution of benefits of reservations not only to various castes within the SCs, but also within the same caste. For the purpose of such non-caste classification based on their relative states of socio-economic backwardness, human development indicators like relative level of literacy and education, economic standard as well as social position may be applied. This principle is being applied, more or less, for the STs by giving special attention to their most backward and vulnerable sections designated as PTGs, DNTs and NTs in respect of their development only.

Most importantly, this arrangement will pave the way for consolidation of all the SC communities into a class by bringing them at par with each other. This proposition would not have much difficulty in securing approval of all the castes since it transcends the caste idiom and proposes a just distribution of benefits to all and more particularly, according priority to the deserving ones.

CHAPTER-2

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN ODISHA

As per the 2011 Census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population living in Odisha stood at 71,88,463. This comprises of a national share of 3.57% of the overall Scheduled Caste population of the country. The Scheduled Castes in Odisha constitute 17.13% of the total population of the State. Odisha has the unique distinction of having 93 different Scheduled Caste communities spread over 30 districts and 314 blocks of the State. The growth and distribution of Scheduled Caste population have got special significance. Therefore, data on distribution and location of Scheduled Castes in Odisha is highly essential for planning, research and policy formulation. This chapter highlights the list of Scheduled Castes in Odisha and the major concentration districts, blocks and urban local bodies according to 2011 Census, with a view to provide an unique database for effective development plan formulations.

Table : 2.1 List of Scheduled Castes in Odisha

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Adi Andhra | 49. | Kummari |
| 2. | Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi | 50. | Kurunga |
| 3. | Audhelia | 51. | Laban |
| 4. | Badaik | 52. | Laheri |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 53. | Madari |
| 6. | Bajikar | 54. | Madiga |
| 7. | Bari | 55. | Mahuria |
| 8. | Bariki | 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 57. | Mang |
| 10. | Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri | 58. | Mangan |
| 11. | Bauti | 59. | Mehra, Mahar |
| 12. | Bavuri | 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 61. | Mewar |
| 14. | Beldar | 62. | Mundapotta |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15. Bhata | 63. Musahar |
| 16. Bhoi | 64. Nagarchi |
| 17. Chachati | 65. Namasudra |
| 18. Chakali | 66. Paidi |
| 19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami Chamara Chamar Rohidas, Chamar Ravidas | 67. Painda |
| 20. Chandala | 68. Pamidi |
| 21. Chandhai Maru | 69. Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana |
| 22. Cherua, Chhelia (Deleted) | 70. Panchama |
| 23. Dandasi | 71. Panika |
| 24. Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta | 72. Panka |
| 25. Dhanwar | 73. Pantanti |
| 26. Dhoba, Dhobi | 74. Pap |
| 27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 75. Pasi |
| 28. Dosadha | 76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua |
| 29. Ganda | 77. Rajna |
| 30. Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 78. Relli |
| 31. Ghasi, Ghasia | 79. Sabakhia |
| 32. Ghogia | 80. Samasi |
| 33. Ghusuria | 81. Sanei |
| 34. Godagali | 82. Sapari |
| 35. Godari | 83. Sauntia, Santia |
| 36. Godra | 84. Sidhria |
| 37. Gokha | 85. Sinduria |
| 38. Gorait, Korait | 86. Siyal, Khajuria |
| 39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 87. Tamadia |
| 40. Irika | 88. Tamudia |
| 41. Jaggali | 89. Tanla |
| 42. Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama | 90. Tiar, Tior (Deleted) |
| 43. Karua | 91. Turi |
| 44. Katia | 92. Ujia |
| 45. Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela | 93. Valamiki, Valmiki |
| 46. Khadala | 94. Mangali (in Koraput & Kalahandi districts) |
| 47. Kodalo, Khodalo | 95. Mirgan (in Nawrangpur district) |
| 48. Kori | |
| 49. Kummari | |

Table : 2.2 : Scheduled Castes in Odisha and Major Concentration Districts

| Sl.No | List of Scheduled Castes | Major Concentration Districts |
|-------|--|---|
| 001 | Adi Andhra | Ganjam , Jajpur, Malkangiri & Cuttack |
| 002 | Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi | Mayurbhanj , Balesore, Jajpur & Kendujhar |
| 003 | Audhelia | Cuttack , Puri, Sambalpur & Ganjam |
| 004 | Badaik | Sundargarh , Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj & Kendujhar |
| 005 | Bagheti, Baghuti | Jajpur , Kendujhar, Cuttack & Mayurbhanj |
| 006 | Bajikar | Sundargarh , Khurda, Jharsuguda & Sambalpur |
| 007 | Bari | Khurda , Angul, Kendujhar & Cuttack |
| 008 | Bariki | Ganjam , Sundergarh, Kalahandi & Bargarh |
| 009 | Basor, Burud | Koraput , Cuttack, Sundergarh & Khurda |
| 010 | Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri | Ganjam , Puri, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur & Khurda |
| 011 | Bauti | Balesore , Jajpur, Mayurbhanj & Bhadrak |
| 012 | Bavuri | Cuttack , Ganjam, Puri and Khurda |
| 013 | Bedia, Bejia | Mayurbhanj , Khurda, Kandhamal & Ganjam |
| 014 | Beldar | Kalahandi , Nuapada, Khurda & Koraput |
| 015 | Bhata | Nabarangapur , Sundergarh, Bolngir & Koraput |
| 016 | Bhoi | Puri , Khurda, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur & Nayagarh |
| 017 | Chachati | Nayagarh , Kendujhar, Sundergarh & Baragarh |
| 018 | Chakali | Gajapati , Ganjam, Sundergarh & Rayagada |
| 019 | Chamar, Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar-Rohidas, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | Bargarh , Jajpur, Balesore & Cuttack |
| 020 | Chandala | Koraput , Nabarangapur, Malkangiri & Angul |
| 021 | Chandhai Maru | Puri & Bargarh |
| 022 | Cherua, Chhelia (Deleted) | |
| 023 | Dandasi | Ganjam , Gajapati, Rayagada & Nayagarh |
| 024 | Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta | Ganjam , Cuttack, Khurda & Balesore |
| 025 | Dhanwar | Sundargarh , Sambalpur, Kendujhar & Khurda |
| 026 | Dhoba, Dhobi | Ganjam , Balesore, Cuttack & Bhadrak |
| 027 | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | Kalahandi , Koraput, Rayagada & Nabarangapur |
| 028 | Dosadha | Sundargarh , Koraput, Jharsuguda & Cuttack |
| 029 | Ganda | Balangir , Baragarh, Sonapur & Sambalpur |
| 030 | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | Anugul , Sambalpur, Baragarh & Gajapati |
| 031 | Ghasi, Ghasia | Bargarh , Samnalpur, Sundergarh & Jharsuguda |
| 032 | Ghogia | Kalahandi , Bolangir, Sambalpur & Baragarh |
| 033 | Ghusuria | Baleswar , Jajpur, Cuttack & Puri |
| 034 | Godagali | Gajapati , Cuttack, Baragarh & Deogarh |
| 035 | Godari | Sundargarh , Angul, Koraput & Balesore |
| 036 | Godra | Anugul , Deogarh, Sundergarh & Sambalpur |
| 037 | Gokha | Bhadrak , Balesore, Kendrapada & Jajpur |
| 038 | Gorait, Korait | Sundargarh , Khurda, Ganjam & Boudh |
| 039 | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | Ganjam , Khurda, Angul & Cuttack |
| 040 | Irika | Khurda , Gajapati, Cuttack & Koraput |
| 041 | Jaggali | Ganjam , Rayagada & Gajapati |
| 042 | Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama | Kendrapara , Balesore, Jajpur & Cuttack |
| 043 | Karua | Mayurbhanj , Kendujhar, Balesore & Sundergarh |

| Sl. No | List of Scheduled Castes | Major Concentration Districts |
|--------|---|--|
| 044 | Katia | Koraput , Malkangiri, Puri & Khurda |
| 045 | Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela | Jajapur , Bhadrak, Khurda, Balesore & Cuttack |
| 046 | Khadala | Ganjam , Balesore, Bhadrak & Nayagarh |
| 047 | Kodalo, Khodalo | Balesore & Koraput |
| 048 | Kori | Balesore , Sundergarh, Baragarh & Kendujhar |
| 049 | Kummari | Rayagada , Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj & Gajapati |
| 050 | Kurunga | Baleshwar , Mayurbhanj & Sundergarh |
| 051 | Laban | Bargarh , Bolangir, Jharsuguda & Ganjam |
| 052 | Laheri | Sundargarh , Nabarangapur, Jharsuguda & Gajapati |
| 053 | Madari | Ganjam , Rayagada, Gajapati & Khurda |
| 054 | Madiga | Gajapati & Rayagada |
| 055 | Mahuria | Bhadrak , Balesore, Jajpur & Kendrapada |
| 056 | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola | Kendrapara , Gajapati, Cuttack & Ganjam |
| 057 | Mang | Balangir , Nuapada, Khurda & Kendujhar |
| 058 | Mangan | Nabarangapur , Sundergarh, Kalahandi & Bargarh |
| 059 | Mehra, Mahar | Anugul , Bolangir, Kalahandi, Bargarh & Sambalpur |
| 060 | Mehtar, Bhangi | Bhadrak , Khurda, Puri & Balesore |
| 061 | Mewar | Sundargarh , Ganjam, Puri & Sonepur |
| 062 | Mundapotta | Ganjam , Puri, Sonepur & Khurda |
| 063 | Musahar | Sundargarh |
| 064 | Nagarchi | Gajapati , Sambalpur & Sundergarh |
| 065 | Namasudra | Malkangiri , Nabarangapur, Balesore & Kendrapada |
| 066 | Paidi | Rayagada , Gajapati, Nabarangapur & Koraput |
| 067 | Painda | Gajapati , Khurda & Sundergarh |
| 068 | Pamidi | Baleshwar , Balesore, Gajapati & Angul |
| 069 | Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana | Jajapur , Kendujhar, Bhadrak & Dhenkanal |
| 070 | Panchama | Jharsuguda , Jajpur, Sundergarh & Kendujhar |
| 071 | Panika | Bargarh , Nuapada, Bolangir & Nabarangapur |
| 072 | Panka | Nabarangapur , Baragarh & Sambalpur |
| 073 | Pantanti | Mayurbhanj , Sundergarh, Kendujhar & Balesore |
| 074 | Pap | Sambalpur , Jharsuguda, Baragarh & Sundergarh |
| 075 | Pasi | Sundargarh , Jharsuguda & Nuapada |
| 076 | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | Cuttack , Sundergarh, Angul & Rayagada |
| 077 | Rajna | Koraput & Malakangiri |
| 078 | Relli | Rayagada , Gajapati, Koraput & Sundergarh |
| 079 | Sabakhia | Jagatsinghapur , Balesore, Kendrapada & Khurda |
| 080 | Samasi | Sundargarh & Mayurbhanj |
| 081 | Sanei | Cuttack & Nayagarh |
| 082 | Sapari | Nayagarh |
| 083 | Sauntia, Santia | Cuttack & Sundergarh |
| 084 | Sidhria | Anugul , Sambalpur, Deogarh & Jharsuguda |
| 085 | Sinduria | Sundargarh , Nuapada, Jharsuguda & Khurda |
| 086 | Siyal, Khajuria | Anugul , Puri, Sambalpur & Ganjam |
| 087 | Tamadia | Sundargarh , Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj & Cuttack |
| 088 | Tamudia | Mayurbhanj , Keonjhar, Sundergarh & Balesore |

| Sl. No | List of Scheduled Castes | Major Concentration Districts |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| 089 | Tanla | Anugul , Dhenkanal, Cuttack & Nayagarh |
| 090 | Tiar, Tior (Deleted) | |
| 091 | Turi | Sambalpur , Sundergarh, Baragarh & Jharsuguda |
| 092 | Ujia | Balesore & Mayurbhanj |
| 093 | Valamiki, Valmiki | Koraput , Malakngiri |
| 094 | Mangali | Koraput , Kalahandi |
| 095 | Mirgan | Nabrangpur |

Source : Census 2011

Table : 2.3 : District wise Concentration of Scheduled Castes Population

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of SC Population to Total Population |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Subarnapur | 610183 | 156219 | 25.60 |
| 2 | Baudh | 441162 | 104934 | 23.79 |
| 3 | Jajapur | 1827192 | 433387 | 23.72 |
| 4 | Malkangiri | 613192 | 138295 | 22.55 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 1506337 | 334896 | 22.23 |
| 6 | Jagatsinghapur | 1136971 | 248152 | 21.83 |
| 7 | Kendrapara | 1440361 | 309780 | 21.51 |
| 8 | Baleshwar | 2320529 | 478586 | 20.62 |
| 9 | Bargarh | 1481255 | 298780 | 20.17 |
| 10 | Dhenkanal | 1192811 | 234079 | 19.62 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 3529031 | 688235 | 19.50 |
| 12 | Puri | 1698730 | 325133 | 19.14 |
| 13 | Cuttack | 2624470 | 498633 | 19.00 |
| 14 | Anugul | 1273821 | 239552 | 18.81 |
| 15 | Sambalpur | 1041099 | 191827 | 18.43 |
| 16 | Kalahandi | 1576869 | 286580 | 18.17 |
| 17 | Jharsuguda | 579505 | 104620 | 18.05 |
| 18 | Balangir | 1648997 | 294777 | 17.88 |
| 19 | Debagarh | 312520 | 52112 | 16.67 |
| 20 | Kandhamal | 733110 | 115544 | 15.76 |
| 21 | Nabarangapur | 1220946 | 177384 | 14.53 |
| 22 | Rayagada | 967911 | 139514 | 14.41 |
| 23 | Koraput | 1379647 | 196540 | 14.25 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 962789 | 136399 | 14.17 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 610382 | 82159 | 13.46 |
| 26 | Khordha | 2251673 | 297472 | 13.21 |
| 27 | Kendujhar | 1801733 | 209357 | 11.62 |
| 28 | Sundargarh | 2093437 | 191660 | 9.16 |
| 29 | Mayurbhanj | 2519738 | 184682 | 7.33 |
| 30 | Gajapati | 577817 | 39175 | 6.78 |
| | ODISHA | 41974218 | 7188463 | 17.13 |

Source : Census 2011

Table : 2.4: District wise Scheduled Caste Concentrated Blocks

| Sl. No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Malkangiri | Kalimela | 118129 | 42658 | 36.11 |
| 2 | Jajpur | Dasarathpur | 195414 | 65589 | 33.56 |
| 3 | Jajpur | Binjharpur | 168497 | 55664 | 33.04 |
| 4 | Jagatsinghpur | Biridi | 82795 | 26882 | 32.47 |
| 5 | Kandhamal | Khajuripada | 51470 | 16372 | 31.81 |
| 6 | Sambalpur | Maneswar | 98140 | 30768 | 31.35 |
| 7 | Ganjam | Purusottampur | 143156 | 44182 | 30.86 |
| 8 | Balesore | Bahanaga | 138369 | 42190 | 30.49 |
| 9 | Bhadrak | Tihidi | 194768 | 58023 | 29.79 |
| 10 | Jajpur | Bari | 152239 | 45302 | 29.76 |
| 11 | Cuttack | Kantapada | 89514 | 26169 | 29.23 |
| 12 | Cuttack | Cuttack Sadar | 141693 | 41352 | 29.18 |
| 13 | Sonepur | Ulunda | 89848 | 26027 | 28.97 |
| 14 | Kendrapada | Pattamundai | 162348 | 45976 | 28.32 |
| 15 | Boudh | Harbhanga | 126834 | 35832 | 28.25 |
| 16 | Balesore | Baleshwar (Baleshwar Sadar) | 247047 | 69544 | 28.15 |
| 17 | Puri | Krushnaprasad | 89371 | 25143 | 28.13 |
| 18 | Khurda | Balipatna | 114212 | 31784 | 27.83 |
| 19 | Sonepur | Tarbha | 84374 | 23401 | 27.73 |
| 20 | Ganjam | Chikiti | 104572 | 28757 | 27.50 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | Korkunda | 126371 | 34614 | 27.39 |
| 22 | Puri | Astaranga | 82176 | 22016 | 26.79 |
| 23 | Jajpur | Korai | 157675 | 42207 | 26.77 |
| 24 | Cuttack | Barang | 90101 | 23963 | 26.60 |
| 25 | Malkangiri | Podia | 57751 | 15252 | 26.41 |
| 26 | Khurda | Balianta | 111132 | 29302 | 26.37 |
| 27 | Sonepur | Binika | 91118 | 23846 | 26.17 |
| 28 | Ganjam | Hinjilicut | 109877 | 28745 | 26.16 |
| 29 | Ganjam | Chhatrapur | 135751 | 35502 | 26.15 |
| 30 | Jajpur | Jajapur | 168063 | 43829 | 26.08 |
| 31 | Baragarh | Bheden | 127400 | 33191 | 26.05 |
| 32 | Rayagada | Muniguda | 93564 | 24262 | 25.93 |
| 33 | Bolangir | Puintala | 111635 | 28744 | 25.75 |
| 34 | Balesore | Remuna | 180044 | 46370 | 25.75 |
| 35 | Kendrapada | Aali | 139628 | 35754 | 25.61 |
| 36 | Kandhamal | Chakpad | 43892 | 11199 | 25.51 |
| 37 | Kendujhar | Hatadihi | 164629 | 41987 | 25.50 |
| 38 | Kalahandi | Thuamul Rampur | 77840 | 19742 | 25.36 |
| 39 | Khurda | Chilika | 119868 | 30280 | 25.26 |
| 40 | Kendrapada | Derabisi | 144588 | 36415 | 25.19 |
| 41 | Cuttack | Nischintakoili | 188599 | 47436 | 25.15 |
| 42 | Bhadrak | Bant | 152063 | 37926 | 24.94 |
| 43 | Sambalpur | Dhankauda (Sambalpur) | 99269 | 24726 | 24.91 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 44 | Kendrapada | Kendrapara | 151136 | 37591 | 24.87 |
| 45 | Cuttack | Salepur | 193938 | 48095 | 24.80 |
| 46 | Jagatsinghpur | Jagatsinghapur (P) | 141967 | 35193 | 24.79 |
| 47 | Jagatsinghpur | Raghunathpur | 83646 | 20664 | 24.70 |
| 48 | Sonepur | Sonapur | 80775 | 19846 | 24.57 |
| 49 | Nayagarh | Gania | 38506 | 9450 | 24.54 |
| 50 | Ganjam | Kukudakhandi | 147313 | 35607 | 24.17 |
| 51 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 89170 | 21528 | 24.14 |
| 52 | Ganjam | Jagannathprasad | 131326 | 31691 | 24.13 |
| 53 | Sonepur | Biramaharajpur | 95376 | 22865 | 23.97 |
| 54 | Baragarh | Attabira | 157296 | 37682 | 23.96 |
| 55 | Bhadrak | Basudebpur | 219108 | 52257 | 23.85 |
| 56 | Boudh | Baudh | 145519 | 34627 | 23.80 |
| 57 | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | 79440 | 18898 | 23.79 |
| 58 | Baragarh | Bargarh | 161895 | 38477 | 23.77 |
| 59 | Kalahandi | Lanjigarh | 93179 | 22146 | 23.77 |
| 60 | Puri | Pipili | 140235 | 32809 | 23.40 |
| 61 | Jagatsinghpur | Kujang | 176065 | 41187 | 23.39 |
| 62 | Dhenkanal | Hindol | 178145 | 41654 | 23.38 |
| 63 | Ganjam | Khalikote | 169171 | 39537 | 23.37 |
| 64 | Bhadrak | Bhandaripokhari | 127158 | 29632 | 23.30 |
| 65 | Bhadrak | Dhamanagar | 181281 | 41917 | 23.12 |
| 66 | Ganjam | Bhanjanagar | 138774 | 31896 | 22.98 |
| 67 | Sonepur | Dunguripali | 123823 | 28403 | 22.94 |
| 68 | Kendrapada | Rajkanika | 138979 | 31859 | 22.92 |
| 69 | Balesore | Khaira | 179884 | 40936 | 22.76 |
| 70 | Balesore | Baliapal | 197259 | 44800 | 22.71 |
| 71 | Dhenkanal | Odapada | 143482 | 32379 | 22.57 |
| 72 | Puri | Nimapada | 189897 | 42745 | 22.51 |
| 73 | Bhadrak | Chandabali | 250037 | 56192 | 22.47 |
| 74 | Puri | Gop | 165952 | 36917 | 22.25 |
| 75 | Dhenkanal | Kamakshyanagar | 113985 | 25159 | 22.07 |
| 76 | Cuttack | Narasinghpur | 157201 | 34571 | 21.99 |
| 77 | Balesore | Similia | 121516 | 26566 | 21.86 |
| 78 | Jajpur | Danagadi | 124747 | 27264 | 21.86 |
| 79 | Puri | Satyabadi | 113199 | 24715 | 21.83 |
| 80 | Jajpur | Dharmasala | 222998 | 48272 | 21.65 |
| 81 | Dhenkanal | Bhuban | 102087 | 22067 | 21.62 |
| 82 | Kendrapada | Garadpur | 110616 | 23906 | 21.61 |
| 83 | Angul | Kaniha | 143109 | 30829 | 21.54 |
| 84 | Angul | Chhendipada | 166751 | 35818 | 21.48 |
| 85 | Puri | Kakatpur | 107406 | 23058 | 21.47 |
| 86 | Cuttack | Mahanga | 186930 | 39943 | 21.37 |
| 87 | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | 66967 | 14272 | 21.31 |
| 88 | Ganjam | Buguda | 114272 | 24187 | 21.17 |
| 89 | Rayagada | Kashipur | 140633 | 29403 | 20.91 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 90 | Kandhamal | Phulabani | 39948 | 8329 | 20.85 |
| 91 | Cuttack | Banki-Dampara | 98894 | 20577 | 20.81 |
| 92 | Cuttack | Niali | 147135 | 30561 | 20.77 |
| 93 | Angul | Banarpal | 209465 | 43346 | 20.69 |
| 94 | Balesore | Soro | 140607 | 29015 | 20.64 |
| 95 | Jagatsinghpur | Tirtol | 161100 | 33247 | 20.64 |
| 96 | Puri | Delanga | 123376 | 25453 | 20.63 |
| 97 | Baragarh | Barapali | 107421 | 22154 | 20.62 |
| 98 | Baragarh | Bijepur | 107374 | 21999 | 20.49 |
| 99 | Ganjam | Surada | 143428 | 29321 | 20.44 |
| 100 | Kalahandi | Bhawanipatna | 170527 | 34711 | 20.36 |
| 101 | Nayagarh | Dasapalla | 103908 | 21157 | 20.36 |
| 102 | Baragarh | Sohela | 139254 | 28118 | 20.19 |
| 103 | Jagatsinghpur | Ersama | 146273 | 29514 | 20.18 |
| 104 | Balesore | Jaleswar | 204090 | 41045 | 20.11 |
| 105 | Jagatsinghpur | Balikuda | 165275 | 33078 | 20.01 |
| 106 | Kandhamal | Tikabali | 49405 | 9848 | 19.93 |
| 107 | Bolangir | Gudvella (Tentulikhunti) | 62229 | 12300 | 19.77 |
| 108 | Bolangir | Bangomunda | 117089 | 23116 | 19.74 |
| 109 | Bolangir | Balangir | 102952 | 20294 | 19.71 |
| 110 | Baragarh | Ambabhona | 65715 | 12952 | 19.71 |
| 111 | Ganjam | Seragad | 127807 | 25194 | 19.71 |
| 112 | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | 217849 | 42876 | 19.68 |
| 113 | Angul | Anugul | 166761 | 32734 | 19.63 |
| 114 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal Sadar (Sadar) | 152932 | 29902 | 19.55 |
| 115 | Boudh | Kantamal | 148385 | 28979 | 19.53 |
| 116 | Koraput | Jeypur | 122318 | 23753 | 19.42 |
| 117 | Deogarh | Barkot | 108170 | 20953 | 19.37 |
| 118 | Koraput | Lamtaput | 59873 | 11569 | 19.32 |
| 119 | Sambalpur | Rengali | 91110 | 17541 | 19.25 |
| 120 | Jharsuguda | Lakhanpur (K. Lakhanpur) | 142047 | 27281 | 19.21 |
| 121 | Bolangir | Titlagarh | 121751 | 23338 | 19.17 |
| 122 | Jajpur | Rasulpur | 172859 | 33045 | 19.12 |
| 123 | Cuttack | Badamba | 149793 | 28542 | 19.05 |
| 124 | Dhenkanal | Parajang | 133450 | 25424 | 19.05 |
| 125 | Bolangir | Deogaon | 97645 | 18569 | 19.02 |
| 126 | Kalahandi | Narala | 120992 | 22963 | 18.98 |
| 127 | Ganjam | Dharakote | 107946 | 20445 | 18.94 |
| 128 | Ganjam | Kavisurjanagar | 114354 | 21651 | 18.93 |
| 129 | Ganjam | Beguniapada | 134093 | 25342 | 18.90 |
| 130 | Baragarh | Bhatli | 90321 | 17018 | 18.84 |
| 131 | Kendujhar | Ghasipura | 148554 | 27918 | 18.79 |
| 132 | Ganjam | Asika | 144132 | 26981 | 18.72 |
| 133 | Angul | Talcher | 142622 | 26527 | 18.60 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 134 | Jagatsinghpur | Naugaon | 77634 | 14437 | 18.60 |
| 135 | Nayagarh | Khandapada | 107260 | 19934 | 18.58 |
| 136 | Jajpur | Badachana | 234541 | 43273 | 18.45 |
| 137 | Jharsuguda | Kirimira | 42897 | 7914 | 18.45 |
| 138 | Balesore | Bhograi | 283586 | 52266 | 18.43 |
| 139 | Bolangir | Muribahal | 114839 | 21014 | 18.30 |
| 140 | Kendrapada | Marsaghai | 126959 | 23205 | 18.28 |
| 141 | Kalahandi | Dharamgarh | 139359 | 25407 | 18.23 |
| 142 | Bolangir | Agalpur | 96342 | 17547 | 18.21 |
| 143 | Puri | Sadar (Puri Sadar) | 150800 | 27428 | 18.19 |
| 144 | Jharsuguda | Laikera | 49992 | 8987 | 17.98 |
| 145 | Nayagarh | Nuagaon | 93253 | 16634 | 17.84 |
| 146 | Ganjam | Rangeilunda | 161372 | 28776 | 17.83 |
| 147 | Bolangir | Loisinga | 95933 | 16984 | 17.70 |
| 148 | Ganjam | Polasara | 133386 | 23554 | 17.66 |
| 149 | Deogarh | Reamal | 107476 | 18948 | 17.63 |
| 150 | Bolangir | Saintala | 120206 | 21169 | 17.61 |
| 151 | Kandhamal | Phiringia | 83428 | 14695 | 17.61 |
| 152 | Kendrapada | Mahakalapada | 212463 | 37409 | 17.61 |
| 153 | Kalahandi | Golamunda | 129499 | 22480 | 17.36 |
| 154 | Khurda | Tangi | 167144 | 28985 | 17.34 |
| 155 | Dhenkanal | Gandia | 152180 | 26248 | 17.25 |
| 156 | Baragarh | Padampur (Rajbarasambar) | 116988 | 20159 | 17.23 |
| 157 | Balesore | Basta | 188768 | 32320 | 17.12 |
| 158 | Kalahandi | Junagarh | 173660 | 29585 | 17.04 |
| 159 | Koraput | Kundura | 71629 | 12209 | 17.04 |
| 160 | Rayagada | Bishamakatak | 92490 | 15642 | 16.91 |
| 161 | Kalahandi | Karlamunda | 57418 | 9686 | 16.87 |
| 162 | Kandhamal | Tumudibandha | 45116 | 7558 | 16.75 |
| 163 | Balesore | Oupada | 82917 | 13879 | 16.74 |
| 164 | Jharsuguda | Kolabira | 48003 | 7914 | 16.49 |
| 165 | Baragarh | Gaisilet | 92899 | 15314 | 16.48 |
| 166 | Kalahandi | Kesinga | 115828 | 19078 | 16.47 |
| 167 | Koraput | Nandapur | 91496 | 15058 | 16.46 |
| 168 | Kalahandi | Kokasara | 119304 | 19555 | 16.39 |
| 169 | Nabarangpur | Raighar | 182285 | 29810 | 16.35 |
| 170 | Angul | Athmallik | 110552 | 18041 | 16.32 |
| 171 | Kalahandi | Kalampur | 60075 | 9778 | 16.28 |
| 172 | Sambalpur | Kochinda | 71316 | 11535 | 16.17 |
| 173 | Nabarangpur | Tentulikhunti | 84310 | 13566 | 16.09 |
| 174 | Bolangir | Belpara | 128916 | 20710 | 16.06 |
| 175 | Khurda | Jatani | 99644 | 15999 | 16.06 |
| 176 | Kalahandi | Jayapatna | 130724 | 20921 | 16.00 |
| 177 | Nabarangpur | Nabarangapur | 79484 | 12684 | 15.96 |
| 178 | Bolangir | Turekela | 82781 | 13089 | 15.81 |
| 179 | Koraput | Koraput | 74867 | 11751 | 15.70 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 180 | Nabarangpur | Umarkote | 166909 | 26195 | 15.69 |
| 181 | Cuttack | Tangi-Choudwar | 157801 | 24686 | 15.64 |
| 182 | Gajapati | Kashinagara | 51414 | 8014 | 15.59 |
| 183 | Sambalpur | Naktideul | 63826 | 9912 | 15.53 |
| 184 | Bolangir | Patnagarh | 130783 | 20254 | 15.49 |
| 185 | Gajapati | Gosani (Parlakhemundi) | 69447 | 10698 | 15.40 |
| 186 | Angul | Palalahada | 129806 | 19968 | 15.38 |
| 187 | Cuttack | Banki | 115402 | 17747 | 15.38 |
| 188 | Baragarh | Paikamal | 117274 | 17999 | 15.35 |
| 189 | Ganjam | Digapahandi | 148484 | 22742 | 15.32 |
| 190 | Khurda | Bhubaneswar | 138353 | 21201 | 15.32 |
| 191 | Nuapada | Khariar | 110684 | 16954 | 15.32 |
| 192 | Cuttack | Athagad | 144670 | 22016 | 15.22 |
| 193 | Ganjam | Patrapur | 128711 | 19425 | 15.09 |
| 194 | Sundergarh | Tangrapali | 64374 | 9701 | 15.07 |
| 195 | Angul | Kishorenagar | 107821 | 16086 | 14.92 |
| 196 | Koraput | Boriguma | 153128 | 22772 | 14.87 |
| 197 | Sambalpur | Jujomura | 84006 | 12457 | 14.83 |
| 198 | Baragarh | Jharbandha | 78318 | 11579 | 14.78 |
| 199 | Ganjam | Bellaguntha | 113436 | 16499 | 14.54 |
| 200 | Nabarangpur | Nandahandi | 62405 | 9070 | 14.53 |
| 201 | Sundergarh | Hemgir | 84559 | 12258 | 14.50 |
| 202 | Koraput | Lakshmipur | 66621 | 9656 | 14.49 |
| 203 | Rayagada | Kalyanasingpur | 63753 | 9238 | 14.49 |
| 204 | Sundergarh | Sundargarh | 70911 | 10198 | 14.38 |
| 205 | Koraput | Kotpad | 94994 | 13609 | 14.33 |
| 206 | Sambalpur | Rairakhola | 55833 | 8000 | 14.33 |
| 207 | Puri | Kanas | 142614 | 19798 | 13.88 |
| 208 | Kalahandi | Madanpur Rampur | 80524 | 11142 | 13.84 |
| 209 | Kandhamal | Kotagarh | 51828 | 7110 | 13.72 |
| 210 | Puri | Brahmagiri | 139449 | 19108 | 13.70 |
| 211 | Rayagada | Gudari | 42737 | 5857 | 13.70 |
| 212 | Ganjam | Sanakhemundi | 163138 | 22075 | 13.53 |
| 213 | Mayurbhanj | Gopabandhunagar | 75345 | 10183 | 13.52 |
| 214 | Nayagarh | Odagaon | 169379 | 22597 | 13.34 |
| 215 | Koraput | Boipariguda | 110746 | 14717 | 13.29 |
| 216 | Nabarangpur | Kosagumuda | 160785 | 21243 | 13.21 |
| 217 | Cuttack | Tigiria | 74639 | 9833 | 13.17 |
| 218 | Sundergarh | Lephripara | 78808 | 10342 | 13.12 |
| 219 | Nuapada | Komana | 137364 | 17961 | 13.08 |
| 220 | Kendujhar | Anandapur | 109669 | 14060 | 12.82 |
| 221 | Kendrapada | Rajnagar | 170110 | 21576 | 12.68 |
| 222 | Nuapada | Nuapada | 136723 | 17278 | 12.64 |
| 223 | Sundergarh | Baneigarh | 69891 | 8740 | 12.51 |
| 224 | Dhenkanal | Kankadahad | 110126 | 13686 | 12.43 |
| 225 | Sambalpur | Jamankira | 93711 | 11647 | 12.43 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 226 | Nabarangpur | Jharigan | 150063 | 18583 | 12.38 |
| 227 | Bolangir | Khaprakhhol | 93557 | 11457 | 12.25 |
| 228 | Nuapada | Sinapali | 109870 | 13353 | 12.15 |
| 229 | Nabarangpur | Paparahandi | 134145 | 16129 | 12.02 |
| 230 | Nuapada | Boden | 81687 | 9800 | 12.00 |
| 231 | Kandhamal | Raikia | 51854 | 6131 | 11.82 |
| 232 | Mayurbhanj | Muruda | 103775 | 12263 | 11.82 |
| 233 | Mayurbhanj | Rasagobindapur | 96526 | 11377 | 11.79 |
| 234 | Khurda | Khordha | 136244 | 15880 | 11.66 |
| 235 | Sambalpur | Bamra | 96088 | 11182 | 11.64 |
| 236 | Koraput | Dasamantapur | 81693 | 9497 | 11.63 |
| 237 | Nabarangpur | Dabugan | 67654 | 7769 | 11.48 |
| 238 | Kendujhar | Telkoi | 96590 | 10903 | 11.29 |
| 239 | Nayagarh | Nayagarh | 149994 | 16918 | 11.28 |
| 240 | Deogarh | Tileibani | 74484 | 8345 | 11.20 |
| 241 | Nayagarh | Bhapur | 105532 | 11809 | 11.19 |
| 242 | Jajpur | Sukinda | 143790 | 16065 | 11.17 |
| 243 | Mayurbhanj | Betanati | 150434 | 16672 | 11.08 |
| 244 | Kandhamal | G. Udayagiri | 30621 | 3378 | 11.03 |
| 245 | Koraput | Semiliguda | 81314 | 8856 | 10.89 |
| 246 | Rayagada | Chandrapur | 41129 | 4469 | 10.87 |
| 247 | Rayagada | Rayagada | 127333 | 13724 | 10.78 |
| 248 | Kandhamal | Baliguda | 74505 | 8013 | 10.75 |
| 249 | Nabarangpur | Chandahandi | 73953 | 7877 | 10.65 |
| 250 | Malkangiri | Mathili | 96063 | 10112 | 10.53 |
| 251 | Khurda | Begunia | 130361 | 13430 | 10.30 |
| 252 | Rayagada | Padmapur | 56459 | 5672 | 10.05 |
| 253 | Kendujhar | Kendujhar Sadar (Kendujhargarh) | 161931 | 16082 | 9.93 |
| 254 | Balesore | Nilagiri | 129360 | 12761 | 9.86 |
| 255 | Mayurbhanj | Badasahi (Barsahi) | 146232 | 14026 | 9.59 |
| 256 | Kendujhar | Joda | 125728 | 11824 | 9.40 |
| 257 | Rayagada | Kolnara | 73839 | 6940 | 9.40 |
| 258 | Rayagada | Ramanguda | 52632 | 4768 | 9.06 |
| 259 | Malkangiri | Kudumulguma | 62159 | 5577 | 8.97 |
| 260 | Kendujhar | Champua | 115321 | 10255 | 8.89 |
| 261 | Kandhamal | Kajamandi Nuagaon | 53113 | 4689 | 8.83 |
| 262 | Nayagarh | Ranapur | 168889 | 14865 | 8.80 |
| 263 | Sundergarh | Balisankara | 85690 | 7536 | 8.79 |
| 264 | Khurda | Bolagad | 130880 | 10911 | 8.34 |
| 265 | Sundergarh | Subdega | 64254 | 5322 | 8.28 |
| 266 | Sundergarh | Baragaon | 71242 | 5879 | 8.25 |
| 267 | Khurda | Banapur | 125948 | 10312 | 8.19 |
| 268 | Kendujhar | Saharapada | 88314 | 7137 | 8.08 |
| 269 | Mayurbhanj | Rairangpur | 60565 | 4873 | 8.05 |
| 270 | Koraput | Bandhugaon | 58974 | 4673 | 7.92 |
| 271 | Kendujhar | Patana | 101518 | 7706 | 7.59 |
| 272 | Mayurbhanj | Raruan | 66504 | 5035 | 7.57 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Districts | Name of the Blocks | Total Population | Scheduled Caste Population | % of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 273 | Sundergarh | Nuagaon | 106156 | 7821 | 7.37 |
| 274 | Malkangiri | Khairaput | 42949 | 3124 | 7.27 |
| 275 | Kendujhar | Harichandanpur | 142150 | 10215 | 7.19 |
| 276 | Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | 101058 | 7255 | 7.18 |
| 277 | Sundergarh | Kutra | 80470 | 5731 | 7.12 |
| 278 | Kendujhar | Jhumpura | 113149 | 7985 | 7.06 |
| 279 | Mayurbhanj | Kusumi | 93116 | 6550 | 7.03 |
| 280 | Mayurbhanj | Sukruli | 60577 | 4250 | 7.02 |
| 281 | Kandhamal | Daringbadi | 109257 | 7592 | 6.95 |
| 282 | Mayurbhanj | Karanjia | 91518 | 6350 | 6.94 |
| 283 | Mayurbhanj | Kuliana (Koliana) | 101151 | 6556 | 6.48 |
| 284 | Mayurbhanj | Saraskana | 100816 | 6524 | 6.47 |
| 285 | Sundergarh | Lahunipara | 99526 | 6426 | 6.46 |
| 286 | Mayurbhanj | Suliapada | 102263 | 6538 | 6.39 |
| 287 | Sundergarh | Koida | 86818 | 5475 | 6.31 |
| 288 | Mayurbhanj | Bahalda | 86081 | 5363 | 6.23 |
| 289 | Sundergarh | Lathikata | 146312 | 9013 | 6.16 |
| 290 | Koraput | Pottangi | 69401 | 4207 | 6.06 |
| 291 | Koraput | Narayanpatana | 43575 | 2548 | 5.85 |
| 292 | Sundergarh | Kuanrmunda | 106913 | 6257 | 5.85 |
| 293 | Kendujhar | Ghatgaon | 118307 | 6828 | 5.77 |
| 294 | Sundergarh | Rajagangapur | 105065 | 5939 | 5.65 |
| 295 | Sundergarh | Bisra | 90185 | 5075 | 5.63 |
| 296 | Mayurbhanj | Udala | 76147 | 4236 | 5.56 |
| 297 | Sundergarh | Gurundia | 66988 | 3698 | 5.52 |
| 298 | Mayurbhanj | Tiring | 57076 | 3124 | 5.47 |
| 299 | Mayurbhanj | Bangiriposi | 103880 | 5576 | 5.37 |
| 300 | Mayurbhanj | Jamda | 59402 | 2934 | 4.94 |
| 301 | Rayagada | Gunupur | 81041 | 4002 | 4.94 |
| 302 | Mayurbhanj | Shamakhunta | 79883 | 3830 | 4.79 |
| 303 | Mayurbhanj | Biso | 74572 | 3566 | 4.78 |
| 304 | Mayurbhanj | Thakurmunda | 104694 | 4710 | 4.50 |
| 305 | Mayurbhanj | Khunta | 74155 | 3329 | 4.49 |
| 306 | Kendujhar | Banspal | 102527 | 4477 | 4.37 |
| 307 | Mayurbhanj | Bijatola | 64193 | 2670 | 4.16 |
| 308 | Mayurbhanj | Kaptipada | 148717 | 5853 | 3.94 |
| 309 | Gajapati | Mohana | 133598 | 5026 | 3.76 |
| 310 | Gajapati | Guma | 79520 | 2763 | 3.47 |
| 311 | Mayurbhanj | Baripada | 69782 | 1850 | 2.65 |
| 312 | Gajapati | Rayagada | 70866 | 1809 | 2.55 |
| 313 | Gajapati | R. Udaygiri | 64123 | 1529 | 2.38 |
| 314 | Gajapati | Nuagada | 54696 | 228 | 0.42 |
| Total (314 Blocks) | | | 36004014 | 6387802 | 17.74 |
| State Total | | | 41974218 | 7188463 | 17.13 |

Source : Census 2011

N.B. : This list excludes Urban Areas, Census Towns, Municipalities, Urban Agglomerations, Out Growth Areas and other habitants of Census Authorities.

Table : 2.5 : District wise Scheduled Caste Concentrated Urban Local Bodies

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Name of the Urban Areas (includes Municipalities, NAC, Census Town, OG Areas & other areas included as Urban areas by Census Authority) | | Total Population | Schedule Caste Population | % of Sch. Caste Population to Total Population |
|---------|----------------------|---|-----|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Nabarangapur | Umarkote | NAC | 28993 | 10367 | 35.76 |
| 2. | Malkangiri | Balimela | NAC | 11796 | 3939 | 33.39 |
| 3. | Subarnapur | Binika | NAC | 15765 | 5213 | 33.07 |
| 4. | Ganjam | Rambha | NAC | 12111 | 3960 | 32.70 |
| 5. | Kendrapara | Pattamundai | NAC | 36528 | 11199 | 30.66 |
| 6. | Ganjam | Surada | NAC | 14867 | 4546 | 30.58 |
| 7. | Anugul | Athmallik | NAC | 12298 | 3506 | 28.51 |
| 8. | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | NAC | 31007 | 8747 | 28.21 |
| 9. | Sambalpur | Burla | NAC | 46698 | 12960 | 27.75 |
| 10. | Ganjam | Purusottampur | NAC | 15366 | 4214 | 27.42 |
| 11. | Baudh | Baudhgarh | NAC | 20424 | 5496 | 26.91 |
| 12. | Sambalpur | Hirakud | NAC | 30207 | 8071 | 26.72 |
| 13. | Subarnapur | Sonapur | M | 20770 | 5435 | 26.17 |
| 14. | Khordha | Balugaon | NAC | 17645 | 4543 | 25.75 |
| 15. | Ganjam | Ganjam | NAC | 11747 | 2938 | 25.01 |
| 16. | Kandhamal | Phulabani | M | 37371 | 9157 | 24.50 |
| 17. | Bargarh | Barapali | NAC | 20850 | 5077 | 24.35 |
| 18. | Ganjam | Chikiti | NAC | 11645 | 2713 | 23.30 |
| 19. | Koraput | Sunabeda | NAC | 50394 | 11412 | 22.65 |
| 20. | Rayagada | Gudari | NAC | 6931 | 1502 | 21.67 |
| 21. | Nuapada | Khariar | NAC | 15087 | 3226 | 21.38 |
| 22. | Cuttack | Athagad | NAC | 17304 | 3664 | 21.17 |
| 23. | Cuttack | Banki | NAC | 17521 | 3644 | 20.80 |
| 24. | Puri | Konark | NAC | 16779 | 3468 | 20.67 |
| 25. | Puri | Nimapada | NAC | 19289 | 3982 | 20.64 |
| 26. | Ganjam | Hinjilicut | NAC | 24671 | 5078 | 20.58 |
| 27. | Dhenkanal | Kamakshyanagar | NAC | 16810 | 3439 | 20.46 |
| 28. | Jagatsinghpur | Jagatsinghapur | M | 33631 | 6783 | 20.17 |
| 29. | Sambalpur | Redhakhhol | NAC | 15379 | 3085 | 20.06 |
| 30. | Gajapati | Kashinagar | NAC | 9684 | 1928 | 19.91 |
| 31. | Kalahandi | Kesinga | NAC | 19239 | 3662 | 19.03 |
| 32. | Nuapada | Khariar Road | NAC | 18967 | 3587 | 18.91 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Name of the Urban Areas (includes Municipalities, NAC, Census Town, OG Areas & other areas included as Urban areas by Census Authority) | | Total Population | Schedule Caste Population | % of Sch. Caste Population to Total Population |
|---------|----------------------|---|-----|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 33. | Jharsuguda | Brajarajnagar | M | 80403 | 15083 | 18.76 |
| 34. | Anugul | Talcher | M | 40841 | 7658 | 18.75 |
| 35. | Kalahandi | Bhawanipatna | M | 69045 | 12889 | 18.67 |
| 36. | Kendujhar | Anandpur | M | 39585 | 7367 | 18.61 |
| 37. | Ganjam | Bhanjanagar | NAC | 20482 | 3786 | 18.48 |
| 38. | Balangir | Kantabanji | NAC | 21819 | 3969 | 18.19 |
| 39. | Bargarh | Bargarh | M | 80625 | 14465 | 17.94 |
| 40. | Ganjam | Asika | NAC | 21428 | 3794 | 17.71 |
| 41. | Rayagada | Gunupur | NAC | 28870 | 5089 | 17.63 |
| 42. | Koraput | Koraput | NAC | 47468 | 8245 | 17.37 |
| 43. | Ganjam | Digapahandi | NAC | 13190 | 2287 | 17.34 |
| 44. | Kendujhar | Joda | M | 46631 | 8082 | 17.33 |
| 45. | Debagarh | Debagarh | M | 22390 | 3866 | 17.27 |
| 46. | Baleshwar | Remuna | NAC | 33378 | 5674 | 17.00 |
| 47. | Jajapur | Jajapur | M | 37458 | 6363 | 16.99 |
| 48. | Balangir | Titlagarh | NAC | 34067 | 5716 | 16.78 |
| 49. | Sundergarh | Biramitrapur | M | 33442 | 5599 | 16.74 |
| 50. | Bhadrak | Basudebpur | NAC | 33690 | 5626 | 16.70 |
| 51. | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | M | 67414 | 11105 | 16.47 |
| 52. | Puri | Pipili | NAC | 17623 | 2866 | 16.26 |
| 53. | Nayagarh | Khandapada | NAC | 9038 | 1469 | 16.25 |
| 54. | Ganjam | Kabisurjanagar | NAC | 17430 | 2825 | 16.21 |
| 55. | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | M | 189366 | 29651 | 15.66 |
| 56. | Gajapati | Paralakhemundi | M | 46272 | 7241 | 15.65 |
| 57. | Mayurbhanj | Karanja | NAC | 22865 | 3468 | 15.17 |
| 58. | Bargarh | Padmapur | NAC | 17625 | 2596 | 14.73 |
| 59. | Balangir | Balangir | M | 98238 | 14346 | 14.60 |
| 60. | Baleshwar | Soro | NAC | 32531 | 4739 | 14.57 |
| 61. | Baleshwar | Nilagiri | NAC | 17264 | 2500 | 14.48 |
| 62. | Kalahandi | Junagarh | NAC | 19656 | 2835 | 14.42 |
| 63. | Jajapur | Byasanagar | M | 56946 | 8170 | 14.35 |
| 64. | Ganjam | Khalikote | NAC | 13022 | 1854 | 14.24 |
| 65. | Sundergarh | Raurkela | ITS | 216410 | 30723 | 14.20 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Name of the Urban Areas (includes Municipalities, NAC, Census Town, OG Areas & other areas included as Urban areas by Census Authority) | | Total Population | Schedule Caste Population | % of Sch. Caste Population to Total Population |
|---------|----------------------|---|-----|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 66. | Subarnapur | Tarbha | NAC | 8334 | 1183 | 14.19 |
| 67. | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | M | 97730 | 13870 | 14.19 |
| 68. | Ganjam | Bellaguntha | NAC | 11297 | 1597 | 14.14 |
| 69. | Khordha | Jatani | M | 63697 | 8957 | 14.06 |
| 70. | Ganjam | Polasara | NAC | 23119 | 3236 | 14.00 |
| 71. | Cuttack | Choudwar | M | 52999 | 7414 | 13.99 |
| 72. | Nabarangapur | Nabarangapur | M | 36945 | 5048 | 13.66 |
| 73. | Dhenkanal | Bhuban | NAC | 22200 | 3016 | 13.59 |
| 74. | Balangir | Patnagarh | NAC | 21024 | 2857 | 13.59 |
| 75. | Kendujhar | Kendujhar | M | 60590 | 8031 | 13.25 |
| 76. | Kandhamal | G.Udayagiri | NAC | 11302 | 1473 | 13.03 |
| 77. | Sambalpur | Kochinda | NAC | 15576 | 2023 | 12.99 |
| 78. | Ganjam | Chhatrapur | NAC | 22027 | 2846 | 12.92 |
| 79. | Koraput | Kotpad | NAC | 16326 | 2110 | 12.92 |
| 80. | Rayagada | Rayagada | M | 71208 | 9106 | 12.79 |
| 81. | Kendujhar | Barbil | M | 66540 | 8500 | 12.77 |
| 82. | Ganjam | Buguda | NAC | 15176 | 1884 | 12.41 |
| 83. | Khordha | Khordha | M | 46205 | 5716 | 12.37 |
| 84. | Jharsuguda | Belpahar | M | 38993 | 4673 | 11.98 |
| 85. | Koraput | Jeypur | M | 84830 | 9898 | 11.67 |
| 86. | Cuttack | Cuttack | M | 610189 | 70629 | 11.57 |
| 87. | Anugul | Anugul | M | 43795 | 5039 | 11.51 |
| 88. | Mayurbhanj | Baripada | M | 112329 | 12660 | 11.27 |
| 89. | Bhadrak | Dhamanagar | NAC | 22920 | 2584 | 11.27 |
| 90. | Baleshwar | Baleshwar | M | 144373 | 15812 | 10.95 |
| 91. | Jagatsinghpur | Paradip | M | 68585 | 7167 | 10.45 |
| 92. | Kendrapara | Kendrapara | M | 47006 | 4890 | 10.40 |
| 93. | Khordha | Banapur | NAC | 17278 | 1719 | 9.95 |
| 94. | Ganjam | Brahmapur | M | 356598 | 35137 | 9.85 |
| 95. | Sundergarh | Sundargarh | M | 45036 | 4274 | 9.49 |
| 96. | Ganjam | Gopalpur | NAC | 7221 | 681 | 9.43 |
| 97. | Kendujhar | Joda | NAC | 125728 | 11824 | 9.40 |
| 98. | Nayagarh | Nayagarh | NAC | 17030 | 1566 | 9.20 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Name of the Urban Areas (includes Municipalities, NAC, Census Town, OG Areas & other areas included as Urban areas by Census Authority) | | Total Population | Schedule Caste Population | % of Sch. Caste Population to Total Population |
|---------|----------------------|---|-----|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 99. | Ganjam | Kodala | NAC | 13965 | 1222 | 8.75 |
| 100. | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | MC | 885363 | 76770 | 8.67 |
| 101. | Mayurbhanj | Rairangpur | NAC | 39449 | 3418 | 8.66 |
| 102. | Sundergarh | Rajagangapur | M | 51362 | 4256 | 8.29 |
| 103. | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | M | 121338 | 10021 | 8.26 |
| 104. | Puri | Puri | M | 200564 | 15627 | 7.79 |
| 105. | Sundergarh | Raurkela | M | 320040 | 24337 | 7.60 |
| 106. | Mayurbhanj | Udala | NAC | 13152 | 985 | 7.49 |
| 107. | Baleshwar | Jaleshwar | NAC | 25747 | 1925 | 7.48 |
| 108. | Sundergarh | O.C.L. | ITS | 2397 | 22 | 0.92 |

Source : Census 2011

CHAPTER-3

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

A detailed picture of the demographic profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha from 1961 to 2011 is presented in this chapter. This includes district wise, sex wise and sector wise (rural & urban) Scheduled Caste population of Odisha from 1961 to 2011. Block wise and community wise scheduled caste population in Odisha and their decadal growth rates, sex ratio, literacy rates of both male and female, work participation rate (WPR) and districtwise households in Odisha have also been provided to portray the overall picture of the SCs in Odisha for effective planning and programme implementation. The demographic data incorporated and used in this book and chapter is primarily based on the Census figures of 1961 to 2011.

Table : 3.1 : District wise Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha (1991-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | YEAR | | |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Anugul | 161660 | 239552 | 239552 |
| 2 | Balangir | 189471 | 294777 | 294777 |
| 3 | Balasore | 315042 | 478586 | 478586 |
| 4 | Baragarh | 222562 | 298780 | 298780 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 240027 | 334896 | 334896 |
| 6 | Boudh | 62377 | 104934 | 104934 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 381453 | 498633 | 498633 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 34210 | 52112 | 52112 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 151914 | 234079 | 234079 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 39898 | 39175 | 39175 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 484187 | 688235 | 688235 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 197739 | 248152 | 248152 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 317025 | 433387 | 433387 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 75650 | 104620 | 104620 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 192366 | 286580 | 286580 |
| 16 | Kendrapara | 227943 | 309780 | 309780 |
| 17 | Keonjhar | 153639 | 209357 | 209357 |
| 18 | Khurda | 204564 | 297472 | 297472 |
| 19 | Koraput | 138169 | 196540 | 196540 |
| 20 | Malakangiri | 84208 | 138295 | 138295 |
| 21 | Mayurbhanj | 131765 | 184682 | 184682 |
| 22 | Nuapara | 61466 | 82159 | 82159 |
| 23 | Nowrangapur | 127800 | 177384 | 177384 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 107836 | 136399 | 136399 |
| 25 | Phulubani (Kandhamal) | 99499 | 115544 | 115544 |
| 26 | Puri | 242289 | 325133 | 325133 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 101956 | 139514 | 139514 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 139038 | 191827 | 191827 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 105404 | 156219 | 156219 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | 138157 | 191660 | 191660 |
| | Odisha | 5129314 | 6082063 | 7188463 |

Source : 2001 and 2011, data derived from the Census Publications, 1991 data from publication of P.R. Deptt, Odisha

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

| Sl. No | Name of the District | Total / Urban / Rural | Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | | 1991 | | |
| | | | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Balasore | T | 266754 | 134019 | 132735 | 338802 | 172083 | 166719 | 404197 | 204747 | 199450 | 555069 | 281981 | 273088 |
| | | U | 5592 | 3567 | 2025 | 7661 | 4063 | 3598 | 17270 | 9012 | 8258 | 27704 | 14470 | 13234 |
| | | R | 261162 | 130452 | 130710 | 331141 | 168020 | 163121 | 386927 | 195735 | 191192 | 527365 | 267511 | 259854 |
| 2 | Bolangir | T | 187422 | 93513 | 93909 | 208430 | 105224 | 103206 | 228260 | 115111 | 113149 | 294875 | 149210 | 145665 |
| | | U | 5723 | 2901 | 2822 | 10942 | 5524 | 5418 | 17279 | 8597 | 8682 | 25316 | 12953 | 12363 |
| | | R | 181699 | 90612 | 91087 | 197488 | 99700 | 97788 | 210981 | 106514 | 104467 | 269559 | 136257 | 133302 |
| 3 | Cuttack | T | 547922 | 271982 | 275940 | 691180 | 348753 | 342427 | 817871 | 415198 | 402673 | 1124160 | 574280 | 549880 |
| | | U | 20670 | 10128 | 10542 | 32317 | 17071 | 15246 | 49942 | 26516 | 23426 | 90273 | 47754 | 42519 |
| | | R | 527252 | 261854 | 265398 | 658863 | 331682 | 327181 | 767929 | 388682 | 379247 | 1033887 | 526526 | 507361 |
| 4 | Dhenkanal | T | 187156 | 93113 | 94043 | 216887 | 109173 | 107714 | 250554 | 127176 | 123378 | 313574 | 159812 | 153762 |
| | | U | 7038 | 3198 | 3840 | 6771 | 3534 | 3237 | 15453 | 8166 | 7287 | 25535 | 13391 | 12144 |
| | | R | 180118 | 89915 | 90203 | 210116 | 105639 | 104477 | 235101 | 119010 | 116091 | 288039 | 146421 | 141618 |
| 5 | Ganjam | T | 308298 | 147949 | 160349 | 365284 | 176739 | 188545 | 401116 | 194783 | 206333 | 524085 | 260243 | 263842 |
| | | U | 23469 | 11982 | 11487 | 34226 | 16719 | 17507 | 46181 | 22654 | 23527 | 60634 | 30421 | 30213 |
| | | R | 284829 | 135967 | 148862 | 331058 | 160020 | 171038 | 354935 | 172129 | 182806 | 463451 | 229822 | 233629 |
| 6 | Kalahandi | T | 190520 | 94190 | 96330 | 199151 | 99170 | 99981 | 211069 | 105358 | 105711 | 253832 | 126903 | 126929 |
| | | U | 5523 | 2686 | 2837 | 9231 | 4512 | 4719 | 12217 | 6036 | 6181 | 16860 | 8401 | 8459 |
| | | R | 184997 | 81504 | 93493 | 189920 | 94658 | 95262 | 198852 | 99322 | 99530 | 236972 | 118502 | 118470 |
| 7 | Keonjhar | T | 102942 | 51163 | 51779 | 107784 | 54612 | 53172 | 124379 | 62598 | 61781 | 153639 | 77705 | 75934 |
| | | U | 4348 | 2429 | 1919 | 8761 | 4527 | 4234 | 17839 | 9189 | 8650 | 24096 | 12467 | 11629 |
| | | R | 98594 | 48734 | 49860 | 99023 | 50085 | 48938 | 106540 | 53409 | 53131 | 129543 | 65238 | 64305 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 8 | Koraput | T | 186438 | 93123 | 93315 | 274115 | 138078 | 136028 | 349307 | 175916 | 173391 | 452133 | 227211 | 224922 |
| | | U | 10812 | 5780 | 5032 | 21027 | 10417 | 10610 | 42591 | 21390 | 21201 | 57594 | 28678 | 28916 |
| 9 | Mayurbhanj | R | 175626 | 87343 | 88283 | 253088 | 127670 | 125418 | 306716 | 154526 | 152190 | 394539 | 198533 | 196006 |
| | | T | 104273 | 52647 | 51626 | 103713 | 52467 | 51246 | 104357 | 52529 | 51828 | 131765 | 66844 | 64921 |
| 10 | Phulbani | U | 3400 | 1819 | 1581 | 4271 | 2212 | 2059 | 9982 | 5045 | 4937 | 13072 | 6770 | 6302 |
| | | R | 100873 | 50828 | 50045 | 99442 | 50255 | 49187 | 94375 | 47484 | 46891 | 118693 | 60074 | 58619 |
| 11 | Puri | T | 99399 | 49455 | 49944 | 117987 | 59335 | 58652 | 133071 | 66869 | 66202 | 161876 | 81254 | 80622 |
| | | U | 933 | 443 | 490 | 3709 | 1899 | 1810 | 6551 | 3336 | 3215 | 10209 | 5229 | 4980 |
| 12 | Sambalpur | R | 98466 | 49012 | 49454 | 114278 | 57436 | 56842 | 126520 | 63533 | 62987 | 151667 | 76025 | 75642 |
| | | T | 264615 | 131385 | 133230 | 316831 | 158574 | 158257 | 377546 | 189430 | 188116 | 554689 | 282229 | 272460 |
| 13 | Sundergarh | U | 11345 | 5744 | 5601 | 19560 | 10333 | 9224 | 36501 | 19348 | 17153 | 72357 | 38605 | 33752 |
| | | R | 253270 | 125641 | 127629 | 297271 | 148241 | 149030 | 341051 | 170082 | 170963 | 482332 | 243624 | 238708 |
| TOTAL | TOTAL | T | 244985 | 121699 | 123286 | 287998 | 144637 | 143361 | 350078 | 176016 | 174062 | 471460 | 238089 | 233371 |
| | | U | 15513 | 7766 | 7747 | 30453 | 15381 | 15072 | 55283 | 27744 | 27539 | 77692 | 39955 | 37737 |
| TOTAL | TOTAL | R | 229472 | 113933 | 115539 | 257545 | 129256 | 128289 | 294795 | 148272 | 146523 | 393768 | 198134 | 195634 |
| | | T | 73134 | 37172 | 35962 | 82692 | 42184 | 40508 | 114036 | 58340 | 55696 | 138157 | 70703 | 67454 |
| TOTAL | TOTAL | U | 11660 | 6863 | 4797 | 18681 | 9995 | 8686 | 36557 | 19212 | 17345 | 49303 | 25986 | 23317 |
| | | R | 61474 | 30309 | 31165 | 64011 | 32189 | 31822 | 77479 | 39128 | 38351 | 88854 | 44717 | 44137 |
| TOTAL | TOTAL | T | 2763858 | 1371410 | 1392448 | 3310854 | 1661038 | 1649816 | 3865543 | 1944071 | 1921472 | 5129314 | 2596464 | 2532850 |
| | | U | 126026 | 65306 | 60720 | 207610 | 106187 | 101423 | 363348 | 186245 | 177103 | 550645 | 285080 | 265565 |
| TOTAL | TOTAL | R | 2637832 | 1306104 | 1331728 | 3103244 | 1554851 | 1548393 | 3502195 | 1757826 | 1744369 | 4578669 | 2311384 | 2267285 |

Source: Census of India, 1961-1991

Table : 3.2 (Contd.)

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Total/ Urban / Rural | Population | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Anugul | T | 196109 | 99762 | 96347 | 239552 | 121459 | 118093 |
| | | U | 22692 | 11722 | 10970 | 34548 | 17707 | 16841 |
| | | R | 173417 | 88040 | 85377 | 205004 | 103752 | 101252 |
| 2 | Bolangir | T | 226300 | 114393 | 111907 | 294777 | 148356 | 146421 |
| | | U | 23454 | 11980 | 11474 | 31651 | 16016 | 15635 |
| | | R | 202846 | 102413 | 100433 | 263126 | 132340 | 130786 |
| 3 | Balasore | T | 381422 | 194437 | 186985 | 478586 | 243597 | 234989 |
| | | U | 24394 | 12656 | 11738 | 30650 | 15559 | 15091 |
| | | R | 357028 | 181781 | 175247 | 447936 | 228038 | 219898 |
| 4 | Baragarh | T | 260719 | 131365 | 129354 | 298780 | 150420 | 148360 |
| | | U | 18153 | 9171 | 8982 | 29384 | 14760 | 14624 |
| | | R | 242566 | 122194 | 120372 | 269396 | 135660 | 133736 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | T | 286723 | 145755 | 140968 | 334896 | 168687 | 166209 |
| | | U | 15024 | 7654 | 7370 | 18650 | 9394 | 9256 |
| | | R | 271699 | 138101 | 133598 | 316246 | 159293 | 156953 |
| 6 | Boudh | T | 81710 | 41004 | 40706 | 104934 | 52497 | 52437 |
| | | U | 4030 | 2041 | 1989 | 5496 | 2804 | 2692 |
| | | R | 77680 | 38963 | 38717 | 99438 | 49693 | 49745 |
| 7 | Cuttack | T | 446789 | 228438 | 218351 | 498633 | 254456 | 244177 |
| | | U | 86681 | 45076 | 41605 | 91862 | 46778 | 45084 |
| | | R | 360108 | 183362 | 176746 | 406771 | 207678 | 199093 |
| 8 | Deogarh | T | 42117 | 21220 | 20897 | 52112 | 26343 | 25769 |
| | | U | 3527 | 1766 | 1761 | 3866 | 1915 | 1951 |
| | | R | 38590 | 19454 | 19136 | 48246 | 24428 | 23818 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | T | 197280 | 100095 | 97185 | 234079 | 118755 | 115324 |
| | | U | 14480 | 7467 | 7013 | 18901 | 9651 | 9250 |
| | | R | 182800 | 92628 | 90172 | 215178 | 109104 | 106074 |
| 10 | Gajapati | T | 38928 | 18973 | 19955 | 39175 | 19037 | 20138 |
| | | U | 8570 | 4114 | 4450 | 9640 | 4614 | 5026 |
| | | R | 30358 | 14859 | 15499 | 29535 | 14423 | 15112 |
| 11 | Ganjam | T | 586798 | 291682 | 295116 | 688235 | 342111 | 346124 |
| | | U | 68763 | 34379 | 34384 | 121312 | 60843 | 60469 |
| | | R | 518035 | 257303 | 260732 | 566923 | 281268 | 285655 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | T | 222634 | 113088 | 109546 | 248152 | 125184 | 122968 |
| | | U | 10959 | 5987 | 4972 | 16462 | 8548 | 7914 |
| | | R | 211675 | 107101 | 104574 | 231690 | 116636 | 115054 |
| 13 | Jajpur | T | 373513 | 190976 | 182537 | 433387 | 220553 | 212834 |
| | | U | 11731 | 6033 | 5698 | 17735 | 9032 | 8703 |
| | | R | 361782 | 184943 | 176839 | 415652 | 211521 | 204131 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | T | 87011 | 43935 | 43076 | 104620 | 52580 | 52040 |
| | | U | 28556 | 14643 | 13913 | 35880 | 18183 | 17697 |
| | | R | 58455 | 29292 | 29163 | 68740 | 34397 | 34343 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | T | 236019 | 117344 | 118675 | 286580 | 142133 | 144447 |
| | | U | 17122 | 8510 | 8612 | 21606 | 10659 | 10947 |
| | | R | 218897 | 108834 | 110063 | 264974 | 131474 | 133500 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16 | Kandhamal | T | 109506 | 54417 | 55089 | 115544 | 56987 | 58557 |
| | | U | 9144 | 4574 | 4570 | 14975 | 7399 | 7576 |
| | | R | 100362 | 49843 | 50519 | 100569 | 49588 | 50981 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | T | 267186 | 134823 | 132363 | 309780 | 155531 | 154249 |
| | | U | 13990 | 7179 | 6811 | 16089 | 8178 | 7911 |
| | | R | 253196 | 127644 | 125552 | 293691 | 147353 | 146338 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | T | 181488 | 91515 | 89973 | 209357 | 104684 | 104673 |
| | | U | 29671 | 15216 | 14455 | 36444 | 18401 | 18043 |
| | | R | 151817 | 76299 | 75518 | 172913 | 86283 | 86630 |
| 19 | Khurda | T | 254251 | 130703 | 123548 | 297472 | 151528 | 145944 |
| | | U | 75163 | 40127 | 35036 | 108044 | 55744 | 52300 |
| | | R | 179088 | 90576 | 88512 | 189428 | 95784 | 93644 |
| 20 | Koraput | T | 153932 | 76754 | 77178 | 196540 | 96789 | 99751 |
| | | U | 27043 | 13557 | 13486 | 35843 | 17753 | 18090 |
| | | R | 126889 | 63197 | 63692 | 160697 | 79036 | 81661 |
| 21 | Malakangiri | T | 107654 | 54557 | 53097 | 138295 | 70052 | 68243 |
| | | U | 9108 | 4643 | 4465 | 15498 | 7802 | 7696 |
| | | R | 98546 | 49914 | 48632 | 122797 | 62250 | 60547 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | T | 170835 | 85844 | 84991 | 184682 | 92127 | 92555 |
| | | U | 16395 | 8408 | 7987 | 21445 | 10703 | 10742 |
| | | R | 154440 | 77436 | 77004 | 163237 | 81424 | 81813 |
| 23 | Nuapada | T | 72296 | 36061 | 36235 | 82159 | 40742 | 41417 |
| | | U | 5783 | 2882 | 2901 | 6813 | 3327 | 3486 |
| | | R | 66513 | 33179 | 33334 | 75346 | 37415 | 37931 |
| 24 | Nowrangapur | T | 144654 | 72982 | 71672 | 177384 | 88252 | 89132 |
| | | U | 12878 | 6534 | 6344 | 19708 | 9636 | 10072 |
| | | R | 131776 | 66448 | 65328 | 157676 | 78616 | 79060 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | T | 121409 | 61876 | 59533 | 136399 | 69813 | 66586 |
| | | U | 6966 | 3549 | 3417 | 125932 | 64486 | 61446 |
| | | R | 114443 | 58327 | 56116 | 10467 | 5327 | 5140 |
| 26 | Puri | T | 273917 | 138550 | 135367 | 325133 | 164366 | 160767 |
| | | U | 18791 | 9645 | 9146 | 28252 | 14347 | 13905 |
| | | R | 255126 | 128905 | 126221 | 296881 | 150019 | 146862 |
| 27 | Rayagada | T | 115665 | 57265 | 58400 | 139514 | 68068 | 71446 |
| | | U | 15880 | 7815 | 8065 | 22857 | 11180 | 11677 |
| | | R | 99785 | 49450 | 50335 | 116657 | 56888 | 59769 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | T | 159453 | 80710 | 78743 | 191827 | 96511 | 95316 |
| | | U | 39484 | 20166 | 19318 | 57098 | 28625 | 28473 |
| | | R | 119969 | 60544 | 59425 | 134729 | 67886 | 66843 |
| 29 | Sonepur | T | 128000 | 65073 | 62927 | 156219 | 79725 | 76494 |
| | | U | 9921 | 5120 | 4801 | 12838 | 6501 | 6337 |
| | | R | 118079 | 59953 | 58126 | 143381 | 73224 | 70157 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | T | 157745 | 79681 | 78064 | 191660 | 96465 | 95195 |
| | | U | 54922 | 28252 | 26670 | 75807 | 38703 | 37104 |
| | | R | 102823 | 51429 | 51394 | 115853 | 57762 | 58091 |
| Total | | T | 6082063 | 3073278 | 3008785 | 7188463 | 3617808 | 3570655 |
| | | U | 703275 | 360866 | 342409 | 969821 | 490089 | 479732 |
| | | R | 5378788 | 2712412 | 2666376 | 6218642 | 3127719 | 3090923 |

Source : Census of India, 2001 & 2011

Table - 3.3 : Blockwise Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha (1991, 2001 & 2011)

| Dist. Sl. No. | Name of the District | Block Sl. No. | Name of the Block | Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--|--|--|
| | | | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | |
| 1 | ANUGUL | 1 | Anugul | 23787 | 12131 | 11656 | 27759 | 14129 | 13630 | 32734 | 16524 | 16210 | | | |
| | | 2 | Athamallik | 12644 | 6382 | 6262 | 14556 | 7239 | 7317 | 18041 | 8947 | 9094 | | | |
| | | 3 | Banarpal | 27676 | 14077 | 13599 | 33108 | 16804 | 16304 | 43346 | 22054 | 21292 | | | |
| | | 4 | Chhendipada | 23964 | 12140 | 11824 | 28483 | 14438 | 14045 | 35818 | 18025 | 17793 | | | |
| | | 5 | Kaniha | 21277 | 10998 | 10279 | 24473 | 12611 | 11862 | 30829 | 15840 | 14989 | | | |
| | | 6 | Kishorenagar | 11149 | 5601 | 5548 | 13720 | 6896 | 6824 | 16086 | 8149 | 7937 | | | |
| | | 7 | Pallahara | 14478 | 7248 | 7230 | 17152 | 8590 | 8562 | 19968 | 10033 | 9935 | | | |
| | | 8 | Talcher | 19824 | 10209 | 9615 | 22886 | 11852 | 11034 | 26527 | 13641 | 12886 | | | |
| 2 | BOLANGIR | 9 | Agalpur | 12069 | 6085 | 5984 | 13856 | 7034 | 6822 | 17547 | 8839 | 8708 | | | |
| | | 10 | Bangamunda | 15181 | 7664 | 7517 | 17994 | 8969 | 9025 | 23116 | 11685 | 11431 | | | |
| | | 11 | Belpara | 8045 | 4130 | 3924 | 10661 | 5379 | 5282 | 20710 | 10387 | 10323 | | | |
| | | 12 | Bolangir | 12173 | 6236 | 5937 | 14807 | 7562 | 7245 | 20294 | 10264 | 10030 | | | |
| | | 13 | Deogaon | 12386 | 6329 | 6057 | 14240 | 7172 | 7068 | 18569 | 9340 | 9229 | | | |
| | | 14 | Khaparakhhol | 8036 | 4020 | 4016 | 10050 | 4991 | 5059 | 11457 | 5642 | 5815 | | | |
| | | 15 | Loisinga | 10532 | 5325 | 5207 | 12873 | 6460 | 6413 | 16984 | 8493 | 8491 | | | |
| | | 16 | Muribahal | 14173 | 7209 | 6964 | 15730 | 7915 | 7815 | 21014 | 10630 | 10384 | | | |
| | | 17 | Patnagarh | 12291 | 6241 | 6050 | 13929 | 7046 | 6883 | 20254 | 10147 | 10107 | | | |
| | | 18 | Puintala | 18415 | 9413 | 9002 | 23024 | 11740 | 11284 | 28744 | 14700 | 14044 | | | |
| | | 19 | Saintala | 14100 | 7061 | 7039 | 18225 | 9246 | 8979 | 21169 | 10439 | 10730 | | | |
| | | 20 | Tentulikhunti (Gudvela) | 7807 | 3938 | 3869 | 9520 | 4894 | 4626 | 12300 | 6200 | 6100 | | | |
| | | 21 | Titilagarh | 16550 | 8454 | 8096 | 18225 | 9246 | 8979 | 23338 | 11766 | 11572 | | | |
| | | 22 | Tureikela | 10242 | 5162 | 5080 | 11477 | 5719 | 5758 | 13089 | 6536 | 6553 | | | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3 | BALASORE | 23 | Bahanaga | 29821 | 15244 | 14577 | 35871 | 18429 | 17442 | 42190 | 21678 | 20512 |
| | | 24 | Balasure | 43835 | 22577 | 21276 | 55622 | 28555 | 27067 | 69544 | 35745 | 33799 |
| | | 25 | Baliapal | 27728 | 14119 | 13609 | 34539 | 17692 | 16847 | 44800 | 22724 | 22076 |
| | | 26 | Basta | 21550 | 10816 | 10734 | 24507 | 12447 | 12060 | 32320 | 16417 | 15903 |
| | | 27 | Bhograi | 33015 | 16965 | 16050 | 41466 | 21204 | 20262 | 52266 | 26628 | 25638 |
| | | 28 | Jaleswar | 21790 | 11140 | 10650 | 25732 | 13126 | 12606 | 41045 | 20952 | 20093 |
| | | 29 | Khaira | 29150 | 14533 | 14617 | 35593 | 17855 | 17738 | 40936 | 20378 | 20558 |
| | | 30 | Nilagiri | 8794 | 4565 | 4229 | 10418 | 5270 | 5148 | 12761 | 6405 | 6356 |
| | | 31 | Oupada | 9938 | 4921 | 5017 | 11934 | 5921 | 6013 | 13879 | 7065 | 6814 |
| | | 32 | Remuna | 36914 | 18932 | 17982 | 36947 | 18889 | 18058 | 46370 | 23594 | 22776 |
| | | 33 | Simulia | 18831 | 9500 | 9331 | 22677 | 11568 | 11109 | 26566 | 13551 | 13015 |
| | | 34 | Soro | 20076 | 10036 | 10040 | 24443 | 12289 | 12154 | 29015 | 14817 | 14198 |
| 4 | BARAGARH | 35 | Ambadhona | 11273 | 5598 | 5675 | 12273 | 6155 | 6118 | 12952 | 6517 | 6435 |
| | | 36 | Atabira | 31941 | 16129 | 15812 | 35589 | 17983 | 17606 | 37682 | 19015 | 18667 |
| | | 37 | Baragath | 28322 | 14426 | 13896 | 34819 | 17752 | 17067 | 38477 | 19552 | 18925 |
| | | 38 | Barapali | 19049 | 9650 | 9399 | 21701 | 10997 | 10704 | 22154 | 11305 | 10849 |
| | | 39 | Bejapur | 13502 | 6731 | 6771 | 18918 | 9372 | 9546 | 21999 | 10985 | 11014 |
| | | 40 | Bhatili | 13205 | 6545 | 6660 | 15492 | 7817 | 7675 | 17018 | 8572 | 8446 |
| | | 41 | Bheden | 26821 | 13553 | 13268 | 30099 | 15304 | 14795 | 33191 | 16899 | 16292 |
| | | 42 | Gaisilet | 9792 | 4936 | 4856 | 11871 | 5958 | 5913 | 15314 | 7641 | 7673 |
| | | 43 | Jharbandha | 8037 | 3977 | 4060 | 9074 | 4440 | 4634 | 11579 | 5607 | 5972 |
| | | 44 | Paikmal | 12190 | 6084 | 6106 | 14638 | 7278 | 7360 | 17999 | 8924 | 9075 |
| | | 45 | Rajabarsambar | 14331 | 7190 | 7141 | 15903 | 7930 | 7973 | 20159 | 10020 | 10139 |
| | | 46 | Sohela | 20481 | 10258 | 10223 | 23356 | 11806 | 11550 | 28118 | 14236 | 13882 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5 | BHADRAK | 47 | Basudebpur | 36914 | 18899 | 18015 | 44954 | 22840 | 22114 | 52257 | 26233 | 26024 |
| | | 48 | Bhadrak | 31108 | 15824 | 15284 | 37050 | 18864 | 18186 | 42876 | 21777 | 21099 |
| | | 49 | Bhandaripokhari | 22840 | 11415 | 11425 | 26801 | 13563 | 13238 | 29632 | 14979 | 14653 |
| | | 50 | Bont | 28024 | 14211 | 13813 | 33691 | 17044 | 16647 | 37926 | 19003 | 18923 |
| | | 51 | Chandabali | 36524 | 18451 | 18073 | 44391 | 22662 | 21729 | 56192 | 28440 | 27752 |
| | | 52 | Dhamnagar | 32914 | 16469 | 16445 | 35902 | 18202 | 17700 | 41917 | 21218 | 20699 |
| | | 53 | Tihidi | 40082 | 20257 | 19825 | 48910 | 24926 | 23984 | 58023 | 28978 | 29045 |
| 6 | BOUDH | 54 | Boudh Sadar | 19440 | 9883 | 9557 | 26536 | 13363 | 13173 | 34627 | 17300 | 17327 |
| | | 55 | Harbhanga | 22886 | 11459 | 11427 | 28631 | 14430 | 14201 | 35832 | 18016 | 17816 |
| | | 56 | Kantamal | 16431 | 8250 | 8181 | 22,513 | 11,170 | 11,343 | 28979 | 14377 | 14602 |
| 7 | CUTTACK | 57 | Athagarh | 15978 | 8154 | 7824 | 18588 | 9429 | 9159 | 22016 | 11135 | 10881 |
| | | 58 | Banki | 13844 | 6926 | 6918 | 15199 | 7579 | 7620 | 17747 | 9082 | 8665 |
| | | 59 | Baramba | 16711 | 8518 | 8193 | 24152 | 12361 | 11791 | 28542 | 14628 | 13914 |
| | | 60 | Baranga | 19731 | 10030 | 9701 | 22067 | 11224 | 10843 | 23963 | 12054 | 11909 |
| | | 61 | Cuttacksadar | 26708 | 13619 | 13089 | 37578 | 19205 | 18373 | 41352 | 21078 | 20274 |
| | | 62 | Dompara | 13430 | 6831 | 6599 | 17475 | 8988 | 8487 | 20577 | 10629 | 9948 |
| | | 63 | Kantapada | 19815 | 9962 | 9853 | 23743 | 11970 | 11773 | 26169 | 13321 | 12848 |
| | | 64 | Mahanga | 32431 | 16519 | 15912 | 34757 | 17730 | 17027 | 39943 | 20490 | 19453 |
| | | 65 | Narsinghpur | 25794 | 13228 | 12566 | 29848 | 15171 | 14677 | 34571 | 17964 | 16607 |
| | | 66 | Niali | 24429 | 12375 | 12054 | 27132 | 13635 | 13497 | 30561 | 15406 | 15155 |
| | | 67 | Nischintakoili | 29676 | 15304 | 14372 | 40285 | 20778 | 19507 | 47436 | 24308 | 23128 |
| | | 68 | Salepur | 35677 | 18246 | 17431 | 43515 | 22216 | 21299 | 48095 | 24463 | 23632 |
| | | 69 | Tangi Chowdwar | 20526 | 10601 | 9925 | 22011 | 11291 | 10720 | 24686 | 12562 | 12124 |
| | | 70 | Tigiria | 6166 | 3143 | 3023 | 8902 | 4482 | 4420 | 9833 | 5000 | 4833 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8 | DEOGARH | 71 | Barkote | 13274 | 6621 | 6653 | 16325 | 8199 | 8126 | 20953 | 10619 | 10334 |
| | | 72 | Riamal | 12630 | 6385 | 6245 | 15604 | 7894 | 7710 | 18948 | 9573 | 9375 |
| | | 73 | Teleibani | 5381 | 2697 | 2684 | 6661 | 3361 | 3300 | 8345 | 4236 | 4109 |
| 9 | DHENKANAL | 74 | Bhuban | 13401 | 6755 | 6646 | 19341 | 9802 | 9539 | 22067 | 11229 | 10838 |
| | | 75 | Dhenkanal Sadar | 18472 | 9548 | 8924 | 24403 | 12522 | 11881 | 29902 | 15151 | 14751 |
| | | 76 | Gondia | 15482 | 7921 | 7561 | 21950 | 11104 | 10846 | 26248 | 13309 | 12939 |
| | | 77 | Hindol | 29025 | 14739 | 14286 | 34521 | 17496 | 17025 | 41654 | 21152 | 20502 |
| | | 78 | Kamakshyanagar | 15354 | 7906 | 7448 | 22538 | 11315 | 11223 | 25159 | 12775 | 12384 |
| | | 79 | Kankadahada | 9937 | 5013 | 4924 | 11931 | 5995 | 5936 | 13686 | 6813 | 6873 |
| | | 80 | Odapada | 21322 | 10865 | 10457 | 25587 | 13084 | 12503 | 32379 | 16513 | 15866 |
| | | 81 | Parjang | 17686 | 8941 | 8745 | 22529 | 11310 | 11219 | 25424 | 12876 | 12548 |
| 10 | GAJAPATI | 82 | Gumma | 2434 | 1214 | 1220 | 2674 | 1304 | 1370 | 2763 | 1390 | 1373 |
| | | 83 | Kashinagar | 8155 | 4092 | 4063 | 7902 | 3874 | 4028 | 8014 | 3986 | 4028 |
| | | 84 | Mohana | 6650 | 3249 | 3401 | 5089 | 2521 | 2568 | 5026 | 2444 | 2582 |
| | | 85 | Nuagarh | 337 | 160 | 177 | 292 | 142 | 150 | 228 | 107 | 121 |
| | | 86 | Paralakhemundi | 11654 | 5807 | 5847 | 10895 | 5277 | 5618 | 10698 | 5100 | 5598 |
| | | 87 | R. Udayagiri | 1499 | 756 | 743 | 1950 | 975 | 975 | 1529 | 758 | 771 |
| | | 88 | Raigada | 1605 | 813 | 792 | 1556 | 766 | 790 | 1809 | 886 | 923 |
| 11 | GANJAM | 89 | Aska | 22468 | 11052 | 11416 | 24761 | 12242 | 12519 | 26981 | 13357 | 13624 |
| | | 90 | Belguntha | 12292 | 6006 | 6286 | 14631 | 7065 | 7566 | 16499 | 8034 | 8465 |
| | | 91 | Bhanjanagar | 23662 | 11817 | 11845 | 26011 | 13047 | 12964 | 31896 | 15973 | 15923 |
| | | 92 | Buguda | 16935 | 8327 | 8608 | 20901 | 10287 | 10614 | 24187 | 11897 | 12290 |
| | | 93 | Chhatrapur | 27487 | 13637 | 13850 | 33892 | 17079 | 16813 | 35502 | 17793 | 17709 |
| | | 94 | Chikiti | 22865 | 11280 | 11585 | 25898 | 12887 | 13011 | 28757 | 14471 | 14286 |
| | | 95 | Dharakote | 15148 | 7630 | 7518 | 17706 | 8689 | 9017 | 20445 | 9897 | 10548 |
| | | 96 | Digapahandi | 18577 | 9177 | 9400 | 21398 | 10520 | 10878 | 22742 | 11270 | 11472 |
| | | 97 | Ganjam | 15670 | 7803 | 7867 | 19098 | 9749 | 9349 | 21528 | 10880 | 10648 |
| | | 98 | Hinjilikatu | 20508 | 10236 | 10272 | 24065 | 11959 | 12106 | 28745 | 14126 | 14619 |
| | | 99 | Jagannathprasad | 24145 | 12172 | 11973 | 27528 | 13716 | 13812 | 31691 | 15985 | 15706 |
| | | 100 | Kabisuryanagar | 16431 | 7857 | 8574 | 17853 | 8821 | 9032 | 21651 | 10737 | 10914 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14 | JHARSUGUDA | 129 | Jharsuguda | 13284 | 6667 | 6617 | 15329 | 7619 | 7710 | 18898 | 9533 | 9365 |
| | | 130 | Kirimira | 5991 | 3088 | 2903 | 6951 | 3537 | 3414 | 7914 | 3991 | 3923 |
| | | 131 | Kolabira | 5428 | 2676 | 2752 | 5602 | 2741 | 2861 | 7914 | 3886 | 4028 |
| | | 132 | Laikera | 7361 | 3585 | 3776 | 7946 | 3907 | 4039 | 8987 | 4426 | 4561 |
| | | 133 | Lakhanpur | 20046 | 10172 | 9874 | 22627 | 11488 | 11139 | 27281 | 13719 | 13562 |
| 15 | KALAHANDI | 134 | Bhawanipatna | 22604 | 11444 | 11160 | 27091 | 13616 | 13475 | 34711 | 17456 | 17255 |
| | | 135 | Dharamgarh | 17137 | 8425 | 8712 | 20475 | 10256 | 10219 | 25407 | 12638 | 12769 |
| | | 136 | Golamunda | 15564 | 7729 | 7835 | 18339 | 9047 | 9292 | 22480 | 11141 | 11339 |
| | | 137 | Jaipatna | 13026 | 6482 | 6544 | 17536 | 8608 | 8928 | 20921 | 10235 | 10686 |
| | | 138 | Junagarh | 21672 | 10890 | 10782 | 24753 | 12375 | 12378 | 29585 | 14743 | 14842 |
| | | 139 | Kalampur | 6827 | 3327 | 3500 | 8444 | 4158 | 4286 | 9778 | 4841 | 4937 |
| | | 140 | Karlumunda | 6194 | 3151 | 3043 | 8085 | 4001 | 4084 | 9686 | 4831 | 4855 |
| | | 141 | Kesinga | 12753 | 6327 | 6426 | 15146 | 7573 | 7573 | 19078 | 9548 | 9530 |
| | | 142 | Koksara | 12487 | 6144 | 6343 | 16938 | 8430 | 8508 | 19555 | 9665 | 9890 |
| | | 143 | Lanjigarh | 14189 | 7110 | 7079 | 18097 | 8912 | 9185 | 22146 | 10802 | 11344 |
| | | 144 | Madanpur Rampur | 8039 | 4080 | 3959 | 9444 | 4730 | 4714 | 11142 | 5522 | 5620 |
| | | 145 | Narala | 15235 | 7703 | 7532 | 18844 | 9324 | 9520 | 22963 | 11426 | 11537 |
| | | 146 | Thuamul Rampur | 14170 | 6926 | 7244 | 16872 | 8417 | 8455 | 19742 | 9731 | 10011 |
| 16 | KANDHAMAL | 147 | Balliguda | 7866 | 3974 | 3892 | 8394 | 4169 | 4225 | 8013 | 3893 | 4120 |
| | | 148 | Chakapada | 8770 | 4318 | 4452 | 10335 | 5101 | 5234 | 11199 | 5527 | 5672 |
| | | 149 | Daringibadi | 8711 | 4302 | 4409 | 8094 | 4055 | 4039 | 7592 | 3777 | 3815 |
| | | 150 | G.Udayagiri | 4029 | 2000 | 2029 | 3711 | 1840 | 1871 | 3378 | 1620 | 1758 |
| | | 151 | Khajuripada | 12953 | 6461 | 6492 | 14528 | 7284 | 7244 | 16372 | 8139 | 8233 |
| | | 152 | Kotagarh | 6007 | 3031 | 2976 | 7038 | 3425 | 3613 | 7110 | 3509 | 3601 |
| | | 153 | Nuagaon | 4609 | 2322 | 2287 | 4974 | 2503 | 2471 | 4689 | 2318 | 2371 |
| | | 154 | Phiringia | 10654 | 5315 | 5339 | 12224 | 6043 | 6181 | 14695 | 7194 | 7501 |
| | | 155 | Phulbani | 7025 | 3531 | 3494 | 6886 | 3426 | 3460 | 8329 | 4136 | 4193 |
| | | 156 | Raikia | 6575 | 3268 | 3307 | 6725 | 3371 | 3354 | 6131 | 3015 | 3116 |
| | | 157 | Tikabali | 9460 | 4734 | 4726 | 9815 | 4847 | 4968 | 9848 | 4875 | 4973 |
| | | 158 | Tumudibandha | 6251 | 3177 | 3074 | 7638 | 3779 | 3859 | 7558 | 3712 | 3846 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17 | KENDRAPARA | 159 | Aali | 28078 | 14112 | 13966 | 30272 | 15076 | 15196 | 35754 | 17326 | 18428 |
| | | 160 | Derabisi | 25660 | 13218 | 12442 | 31209 | 16065 | 15144 | 36415 | 18674 | 17741 |
| | | 161 | Garadpur | 18363 | 9232 | 9131 | 20681 | 10331 | 10350 | 23906 | 12105 | 11801 |
| | | 162 | Kendrapara | 28498 | 14524 | 13974 | 33194 | 16806 | 16388 | 37591 | 19042 | 18549 |
| | | 163 | Mahakalpada | 27576 | 14221 | 13355 | 33441 | 17216 | 16225 | 37409 | 19038 | 18371 |
| | | 164 | Marshaghai | 17667 | 8951 | 8716 | 20959 | 10745 | 10214 | 23205 | 11974 | 11231 |
| | | 165 | Pattamundai | 33645 | 16840 | 16805 | 39631 | 19768 | 19863 | 45976 | 22753 | 23223 |
| | | 166 | Rajkanika | 23454 | 11834 | 11620 | 27074 | 13293 | 13781 | 31859 | 15629 | 16230 |
| | | 167 | Rajnagar | 13519 | 6835 | 6684 | 16735 | 8344 | 8391 | 21576 | 10812 | 10764 |
| 18 | KEONJHAR | 168 | Anandpur | 10954 | 5571 | 5383 | 12609 | 6394 | 6215 | 14060 | 7038 | 7022 |
| | | 169 | Bansapal | 3003 | 1488 | 1515 | 3817 | 1879 | 1938 | 4477 | 2163 | 2314 |
| | | 170 | Champua | 7579 | 3809 | 3770 | 8650 | 4379 | 4271 | 10255 | 5158 | 5097 |
| | | 171 | Ghasipura | 23579 | 12007 | 11572 | 25448 | 12773 | 12675 | 27918 | 13925 | 13993 |
| | | 172 | Ghatagaon | 5021 | 2528 | 2493 | 5834 | 2913 | 2921 | 6828 | 3411 | 3417 |
| | | 173 | Hanichandanpur | 7707 | 3876 | 3831 | 8848 | 4447 | 4401 | 10215 | 5109 | 5106 |
| | | 174 | Hatadihi | 28956 | 14542 | 14414 | 37512 | 18905 | 18607 | 41987 | 21060 | 20927 |
| | | 175 | Jhumpura | 5665 | 2802 | 2863 | 6427 | 3199 | 3228 | 7985 | 3929 | 4056 |
| | | 176 | Joda | 8281 | 4225 | 4056 | 9879 | 5033 | 4846 | 11824 | 5967 | 5857 |
| | | 177 | Keonjhar | 11306 | 5739 | 5567 | 13976 | 7112 | 6864 | 16082 | 8103 | 7979 |
| | | 178 | Patna | 5791 | 2849 | 2942 | 6825 | 3378 | 3447 | 7706 | 3791 | 3915 |
| | | 179 | Saharapada | 6033 | 3004 | 3029 | 6799 | 3405 | 3394 | 7137 | 3572 | 3565 |
| | | 180 | Telkoi | 7947 | 4027 | 3920 | 9452 | 4718 | 4734 | 10903 | 5382 | 5521 |
| 19 | KHURDA | 181 | Balianta | 26101 | 13109 | 12992 | 27768 | 14080 | 13688 | 29302 | 14757 | 14545 |
| | | 182 | Balipatna | 24487 | 12441 | 12046 | 27605 | 13941 | 13664 | 31784 | 16086 | 15698 |
| | | 183 | Banapur | 9036 | 4471 | 4565 | 10265 | 5066 | 5199 | 10312 | 5029 | 5283 |
| | | 184 | Begunia | 9845 | 4803 | 5042 | 11490 | 5792 | 5698 | 13430 | 6860 | 6570 |
| | | 185 | Bhubaneswar | 17125 | 8671 | 8454 | 19864 | 10014 | 9850 | 21201 | 10657 | 10544 |
| | | 186 | Bologarh | 6903 | 3398 | 3505 | 9587 | 4805 | 4782 | 10911 | 5486 | 5425 |
| | | 187 | Chilika | 26685 | 13835 | 12850 | 29860 | 15416 | 14444 | 30280 | 15471 | 14809 |
| | | 188 | Jatni | 11423 | 5843 | 5580 | 12803 | 6466 | 6337 | 15999 | 8039 | 7960 |
| | | 189 | Khurda | 10210 | 4999 | 5211 | 12485 | 6206 | 6279 | 15880 | 8023 | 7857 |
| | | 190 | Tangi | 14765 | 7384 | 7381 | 22726 | 11550 | 11176 | 28985 | 14906 | 14079 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 20 | KORAPUT | 191 | Bandhugaon | 3793 | 1869 | 1924 | 4316 | 2060 | 2256 | 4673 | 2279 | 2394 |
| | | 192 | Boipariguda | 9212 | 4615 | 4597 | 11384 | 5678 | 5706 | 14717 | 7211 | 7506 |
| | | 193 | Borigumma | 17807 | 9001 | 8806 | 19872 | 9941 | 9931 | 22772 | 11229 | 11543 |
| | | 194 | Dasmanthpur | 6559 | 3221 | 3338 | 6136 | 2999 | 3137 | 9497 | 4598 | 4899 |
| | | 195 | Jeyapore | 16471 | 8289 | 8182 | 18533 | 9296 | 9237 | 23753 | 11698 | 12055 |
| | | 196 | Koraput | 8299 | 4140 | 4159 | 9553 | 4747 | 4806 | 11751 | 5803 | 5948 |
| | | 197 | Korpad | 10462 | 5298 | 5164 | 11446 | 5762 | 5684 | 13609 | 6722 | 6887 |
| | | 198 | Kundra | 8728 | 4426 | 4302 | 9337 | 4691 | 4646 | 12209 | 5989 | 6220 |
| | | 199 | Lamptaput | 8157 | 4030 | 4127 | 8995 | 4489 | 4506 | 11569 | 5664 | 5905 |
| | | 200 | Laxmipur | 7239 | 3635 | 3604 | 7383 | 3679 | 3704 | 9656 | 4800 | 4856 |
| | | 201 | Nandapur | 8426 | 4212 | 4214 | 9719 | 4777 | 4942 | 15058 | 7376 | 7682 |
| | | 202 | Narayanpatna | 2622 | 1367 | 1255 | 2719 | 1374 | 1345 | 2548 | 1253 | 1295 |
| | | 203 | Pattangi | 2739 | 1406 | 1331 | 3557 | 1789 | 1768 | 4207 | 2106 | 2101 |
| | | 204 | Similiguda | 3866 | 1920 | 1946 | 4996 | 2480 | 2516 | 8856 | 4382 | 4474 |
| 21 | MALKANGIRI | 205 | Kalimela | 27922 | 14126 | 13796 | 35932 | 18296 | 17636 | 42658 | 21749 | 20909 |
| | | 206 | Khairput | 1983 | 1003 | 980 | 2547 | 1299 | 1248 | 3124 | 1574 | 1550 |
| | | 207 | Korkunda | 22829 | 11596 | 11233 | 29208 | 14827 | 14381 | 34614 | 17549 | 17065 |
| | | 208 | Kudumulgumma | 2612 | 1356 | 1256 | 4048 | 2036 | 2012 | 5577 | 2774 | 2803 |
| | | 209 | Malkangiri | 8624 | 4426 | 4198 | 10814 | 5438 | 5376 | 14272 | 7305 | 6967 |
| | | 210 | Matheli | 5622 | 2759 | 2863 | 6348 | 3146 | 3202 | 10112 | 4942 | 5170 |
| | | 211 | Podia | 6674 | 3386 | 3288 | 9649 | 4872 | 4777 | 15252 | 7754 | 7498 |
| 22 | MAYURBHANJ | 212 | Badasahi | 10961 | 5611 | 5350 | 11534 | 5876 | 5658 | 14026 | 7013 | 7013 |
| | | 213 | Bahalda | 4424 | 2221 | 2203 | 4347 | 2163 | 2184 | 5363 | 2641 | 2722 |
| | | 214 | Bangiriposi | 4377 | 2205 | 2172 | 4824 | 2410 | 2414 | 5576 | 2791 | 2785 |
| | | 215 | Baripada | 3908 | 2027 | 1881 | 1768 | 891 | 877 | 1850 | 921 | 929 |
| | | 216 | Betanati | 12103 | 6098 | 6005 | 11189 | 5632 | 5557 | 16672 | 8375 | 8297 |
| | | 217 | Bijatola | 2422 | 1155 | 1267 | 2099 | 1021 | 1078 | 2670 | 1333 | 1337 |
| | | 218 | Bisoi | 2874 | 1445 | 1429 | 3485 | 1725 | 1760 | 3566 | 1732 | 1834 |
| | | 219 | Gopabandhunagar | 7757 | 3931 | 3826 | 8473 | 4302 | 4171 | 10183 | 5039 | 5144 |
| | | 220 | Jamada | 2518 | 1252 | 1266 | 3131 | 1545 | 1586 | 2934 | 1421 | 1513 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 221 | Jashipur | 5747 | 2919 | 2828 | 7106 | 3530 | 3576 | 7255 | 3628 | 3627 |
| | | 222 | Kaptipada | 3982 | 2108 | 1874 | 6440 | 3237 | 3203 | 5853 | 2994 | 2859 |
| | | 223 | Karanjia | 5175 | 2618 | 2557 | 9939 | 5015 | 4924 | 6350 | 3177 | 3173 |
| | | 224 | Khunta | 2836 | 1421 | 1415 | 2460 | 1212 | 1248 | 3329 | 1621 | 1708 |
| | | 225 | Kuliana | 4596 | 2382 | 2214 | 4829 | 2459 | 2370 | 6556 | 3331 | 3225 |
| | | 226 | Kusumi | 5475 | 2686 | 2789 | 5688 | 2777 | 2911 | 6550 | 3237 | 3313 |
| | | 227 | Moroda | 5751 | 2934 | 2817 | 9183 | 4631 | 4552 | 12263 | 6102 | 6161 |
| | | 228 | Rairangpur | 4037 | 2024 | 2013 | 4755 | 2366 | 2389 | 4873 | 2405 | 2468 |
| | | 229 | Raruan | 3526 | 1763 | 1763 | 5208 | 2592 | 2616 | 5035 | 2528 | 2507 |
| | | 230 | Rasgobindpur | 5481 | 2752 | 2729 | 5562 | 2826 | 2736 | 11377 | 5722 | 5655 |
| | | 231 | Samakhunta | 2339 | 1174 | 1165 | 2784 | 1407 | 1377 | 3830 | 1924 | 1906 |
| | | 232 | Saraskona | 4645 | 2387 | 2258 | 5527 | 2766 | 2761 | 6524 | 3258 | 3266 |
| | | 233 | Sukruli | 3179 | 1568 | 1611 | 8525 | 4215 | 4310 | 4250 | 2102 | 2148 |
| | | 234 | Suliapada | 4645 | 2386 | 2259 | 5330 | 2683 | 2647 | 6538 | 3246 | 3292 |
| | | 235 | Thakurmunda | 3244 | 1626 | 1618 | 14036 | 7015 | 7021 | 4710 | 2333 | 2377 |
| | | 236 | Tiring | 2374 | 1244 | 1130 | 2895 | 1490 | 1405 | 3124 | 1575 | 1549 |
| | | 237 | Udala | 2719 | 1392 | 1327 | 3593 | 1798 | 1795 | 4236 | 2142 | 2094 |
| 23 | NUAPADA | 238 | Boden | 8117 | 4111 | 4006 | 9429 | 4681 | 4748 | 9800 | 4861 | 4939 |
| | | 239 | Khariar | 11753 | 5884 | 5869 | 14491 | 7224 | 7267 | 16954 | 8536 | 8418 |
| | | 240 | Komma | 13743 | 6971 | 6772 | 16029 | 7996 | 8033 | 17961 | 8860 | 9101 |
| | | 241 | Nuapada | 12625 | 6312 | 6313 | 13473 | 6744 | 6729 | 17278 | 8508 | 8770 |
| | | 242 | Sinapalli | 10837 | 5486 | 5351 | 13091 | 6534 | 6557 | 13353 | 6650 | 6703 |
| 24 | NAWARANGPUR | 243 | Chandahandi | 5574 | 2802 | 2772 | 6479 | 3189 | 3290 | 7877 | 3927 | 3950 |
| | | 244 | Dabugaon | 5690 | 2889 | 2801 | 5886 | 2944 | 2942 | 7769 | 3783 | 3986 |
| | | 245 | Jhargaon | 12595 | 6366 | 6229 | 13947 | 6909 | 7038 | 18583 | 9153 | 9430 |
| | | 246 | Kosagumuda | 14257 | 7150 | 7107 | 15443 | 7752 | 7691 | 21243 | 10409 | 10834 |
| | | 247 | Nandahandi | 6545 | 3342 | 3203 | 7280 | 3673 | 3607 | 9070 | 4488 | 4582 |
| | | 248 | Nawarangpur | 9642 | 4889 | 4753 | 10223 | 5254 | 4969 | 12684 | 6374 | 6310 |
| | | 249 | Papadahandi | 10701 | 5367 | 5334 | 11374 | 5594 | 5780 | 16129 | 7829 | 8300 |
| | | 250 | Raigarh | 23128 | 11710 | 11418 | 28224 | 14449 | 13775 | 29810 | 15219 | 14591 |
| | | 251 | Tentulkhunti | 10572 | 5329 | 5243 | 12114 | 6081 | 6033 | 13566 | 6668 | 6898 |
| | | 252 | Umerkote | 19019 | 9716 | 9303 | 21817 | 11116 | 10701 | 26195 | 13352 | 12843 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|-----|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 25 | NAYAGARH | 253 | Bhapur | 9185 | 4529 | 4656 | 9827 | 4952 | 4875 | 11809 | 6053 | 5756 |
| | | 254 | Dasapalla | 17760 | 8982 | 8778 | 18872 | 9618 | 9254 | 21157 | 10714 | 10443 |
| | | 255 | Gania | 7252 | 3739 | 3513 | 8152 | 4224 | 3928 | 9450 | 4900 | 4550 |
| | | 256 | Khandapada | 15233 | 7682 | 7551 | 18292 | 9376 | 8916 | 19934 | 10245 | 9689 |
| | | 257 | Nayagarh | 12978 | 6432 | 6546 | 14960 | 7598 | 7362 | 16918 | 8769 | 8149 |
| | | 258 | Nuagaon | 13497 | 6952 | 6545 | 14637 | 7555 | 7082 | 16634 | 8521 | 8113 |
| | | 259 | Odagaon | 18186 | 9298 | 8888 | 20056 | 10242 | 9814 | 22597 | 11520 | 11077 |
| | | 260 | Ranpur | 11792 | 5774 | 6018 | 13921 | 6926 | 6995 | 14865 | 7545 | 7320 |
| 26 | PURI | 261 | Astarang | 18173 | 9306 | 8867 | 20402 | 10438 | 9964 | 22016 | 11165 | 10851 |
| | | 262 | Brahmagiri | 14114 | 7020 | 7094 | 16885 | 8452 | 8433 | 19108 | 9622 | 9486 |
| | | 263 | Delang | 19008 | 9567 | 9441 | 21018 | 10498 | 10520 | 25453 | 12823 | 12630 |
| | | 264 | Gop | 27308 | 13852 | 13456 | 32040 | 16284 | 15756 | 36917 | 18632 | 18285 |
| | | 265 | Kakatpur | 17673 | 8876 | 8797 | 20556 | 10252 | 10304 | 23058 | 11571 | 11487 |
| | | 266 | Kanasa | 14634 | 7409 | 7225 | 16750 | 8462 | 8288 | 19798 | 10087 | 9711 |
| | | 267 | Krusna Prasad | 14833 | 7498 | 7335 | 17950 | 9136 | 8814 | 25143 | 12655 | 12488 |
| | | 268 | Nimapada | 33511 | 16904 | 16607 | 37830 | 19089 | 18741 | 42745 | 21614 | 21131 |
| | | 269 | Pipli | 25243 | 12788 | 12455 | 27679 | 14095 | 13584 | 32809 | 16695 | 16114 |
| | | 270 | Sadar | 19449 | 9873 | 9576 | 23194 | 11710 | 11484 | 27428 | 13815 | 13613 |
| | | 271 | Satyabadi | 18410 | 9426 | 8984 | 20822 | 10489 | 10333 | 24715 | 12487 | 12228 |
| 27 | RAYAGADA | 272 | Bissam Cuttack | 12186 | 6035 | 6151 | 14083 | 6945 | 7138 | 15642 | 7526 | 8116 |
| | | 273 | Chandrapur | 2705 | 1363 | 1342 | 2755 | 1384 | 1371 | 4469 | 2195 | 2274 |
| | | 274 | Gudari | 3806 | 1893 | 1913 | 4764 | 2353 | 2411 | 5857 | 2874 | 2983 |
| | | 275 | Gunupur | 3582 | 1777 | 1805 | 3495 | 1737 | 1758 | 4002 | 1986 | 2016 |
| | | 276 | K.Singpur | 7125 | 3468 | 3657 | 8258 | 4047 | 4211 | 9238 | 4393 | 4845 |
| | | 277 | Kashipur | 20333 | 10206 | 10127 | 24216 | 12043 | 12173 | 29403 | 14375 | 15028 |
| | | 278 | Kolnara | 5413 | 2678 | 2735 | 5901 | 2947 | 2954 | 6940 | 3444 | 3496 |
| | | 279 | Muniguda | 16120 | 8002 | 8118 | 19442 | 9704 | 9738 | 24262 | 11950 | 12312 |
| | | 280 | Padmapur | 5372 | 2710 | 2662 | 4900 | 2408 | 2492 | 5672 | 2772 | 2900 |
| | | 281 | Rammaguda | 4396 | 2218 | 2178 | 4538 | 2239 | 2299 | 4768 | 2330 | 2438 |
| | | 282 | Rayagada | 10064 | 5001 | 5063 | 11483 | 5673 | 5810 | 13724 | 6719 | 7005 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 28 | SAMBALPUR | 283 | Bamra | 8157 | 4125 | 4032 | 9324 | 4640 | 4684 | 11182 | 5605 | 5577 |
| | | 284 | Dhankouda | 19431 | 9836 | 9595 | 22268 | 11305 | 10963 | 24726 | 12451 | 12275 |
| | | 285 | Jamankira | 8263 | 4183 | 4080 | 9411 | 4766 | 4645 | 11647 | 5858 | 5789 |
| | | 286 | Jujumura | 10366 | 5230 | 5136 | 11483 | 5825 | 5658 | 12457 | 6294 | 6163 |
| | | 287 | Kuchinda | 9603 | 4795 | 4808 | 10645 | 5288 | 5357 | 11535 | 5693 | 5842 |
| | | 288 | Maneswar | 23712 | 12062 | 11650 | 27071 | 13838 | 13233 | 30768 | 15669 | 15099 |
| | | 289 | Naktideul | 6923 | 3499 | 3424 | 8502 | 4206 | 4296 | 9912 | 4912 | 5000 |
| | | 290 | Rairkhol | 7210 | 3593 | 3617 | 6908 | 3451 | 3457 | 8000 | 3956 | 4044 |
| | | 291 | Rengali | 11498 | 5768 | 5730 | 14638 | 7401 | 7237 | 17541 | 8995 | 8546 |
| 29 | SONEPUR | 292 | Binika | 18850 | 9425 | 9425 | 18942 | 9622 | 9320 | 23846 | 12257 | 11589 |
| | | 293 | Biramahajpur | 14488 | 7342 | 7146 | 18475 | 9386 | 9089 | 22865 | 11639 | 11226 |
| | | 294 | Dunguripali | 18774 | 9474 | 9300 | 26018 | 13200 | 12818 | 28403 | 14473 | 13930 |
| | | 295 | Sonepur | 12527 | 6226 | 6301 | 15699 | 7951 | 7748 | 19846 | 10094 | 9752 |
| | | 296 | Tarabha | 15491 | 7782 | 7709 | 17784 | 9043 | 8741 | 23401 | 11931 | 11470 |
| | | 297 | Ullunda | 17845 | 8948 | 8897 | 21161 | 10751 | 10410 | 26027 | 13337 | 12690 |
| 30 | SUNDARGARH | 298 | Balisankara | 6064 | 3035 | 3029 | 6890 | 3441 | 3449 | 7536 | 3709 | 3827 |
| | | 299 | Bargaon | 4361 | 2219 | 2142 | 5043 | 2535 | 2508 | 5879 | 2965 | 2914 |
| | | 300 | Bisra | 3596 | 1828 | 1768 | 4108 | 2096 | 2012 | 5075 | 2518 | 2557 |
| | | 301 | Bonaigarh | 6402 | 3174 | 3228 | 7843 | 3830 | 4013 | 8740 | 4281 | 4459 |
| | | 302 | Gurundia | 2617 | 1326 | 1291 | 3196 | 1570 | 1626 | 3698 | 1797 | 1901 |
| | | 303 | Hemgiri | 9035 | 4559 | 4476 | 10754 | 5389 | 5365 | 12258 | 6191 | 6067 |
| | | 304 | Koira | 3851 | 1982 | 1869 | 4431 | 2249 | 2182 | 5475 | 2794 | 2681 |
| | | 305 | Kuanmunda | 4159 | 2096 | 2063 | 5347 | 2657 | 2690 | 6257 | 3120 | 3137 |
| | | 306 | Kutra | 4551 | 2321 | 2230 | 5189 | 2615 | 2574 | 5731 | 2896 | 2835 |
| | | 307 | Lahunipada | 4666 | 2330 | 2336 | 5404 | 2672 | 2732 | 6426 | 3140 | 3286 |
| | | 308 | Lathikota | 6406 | 3348 | 3058 | 7043 | 3572 | 3471 | 9013 | 4591 | 4422 |
| | | 309 | Lefripada | 8000 | 3998 | 4002 | 8991 | 4532 | 4459 | 10342 | 5202 | 5140 |
| | | 310 | Nuagaon | 5928 | 2992 | 2936 | 6272 | 3130 | 3142 | 7821 | 3930 | 3891 |
| | | 311 | Rajgangpur | 4140 | 2073 | 2067 | 5212 | 2596 | 2616 | 5939 | 2945 | 2994 |
| | | 312 | Subdega | 3970 | 1979 | 1991 | 4883 | 2416 | 2467 | 5322 | 2610 | 2712 |
| | | 313 | Sundargarh | 7707 | 3884 | 3823 | 9263 | 4716 | 4547 | 10198 | 5145 | 5053 |
| | | 314 | Tangarpali | 7586 | 3771 | 3815 | 8626 | 4323 | 4303 | 9701 | 4778 | 4923 |
| | | | Total | 4610739 | 2328229 | 2282535 | 5427026 | 2737428 | 2689598 | 6387802 | 3213450 | 3174352 |

Source : Census of India 1991-2011

Table 3.4 : Communitywise Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 8313 | 4467 | 3846 | 10584 | 5271 | 5313 | 3621 | 1767 | 1854 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 12656 | 6358 | 6298 | 8765 | 4471 | 4294 | 9874 | 5034 | 4837 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - | - | - | 12 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| 4. | Badaik | 3767 | 1880 | 1883 | 7821 | 4045 | 3776 | 10291 | 5263 | 5028 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 8600 | 4590 | 4010 | 14940 | 6085 | 8085 | 17916 | 9172 | 8744 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 36 | 17 | 19 | 195 | 111 | 84 | 203 | 110 | 93 |
| 7. | Bari | 45 | 25 | 20 | 115 | 58 | 57 | 144 | 87 | 57 |
| 8. | Bariki | 26996 | 13746 | 13250 | 13129 | 6567 | 6562 | 12357 | 6163 | 6194 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 68 | 39 | 29 | 34 | 19 | 15 | 178 | 102 | 76 |
| 10. | Bauri | 250914 | 122666 | 128248 | 303460 | 151840 | 151620 | 332278 | 167472 | 164806 |
| 11. | Bauti | 245 | 126 | 119 | 122 | 72 | 50 | 307 | 150 | 157 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 28 | 22 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 383 | 191 | 192 | 1026 | 516 | 510 | 631 | 326 | 305 |
| 14. | Beldar | 914 | 478 | 436 | 1268 | 634 | 634 | 2440 | 1200 | 1240 |
| 15. | Bhata | 3332 | 1583 | 1749 | 3346 | 1654 | 1692 | 4508 | 2284 | 2224 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 36302 | 18302 | 18000 | 30645 | 15758 | 14887 | 69545 | 35292 | 34253 |
| 17. | Chachati | - | - | - | 15 | 8 | 7 | 95 | 49 | 46 |
| 18. | Chakali | 639 | 333 | 306 | 157 | 79 | 78 | 215 | 104 | 111 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 57064 | 29083 | 27981 | 81314 | 41422 | 39892 | 109576 | 55710 | 53866 |
| 20. | Chandala | 4466 | 2234 | 2232 | 4244 | 2120 | 2124 | 5581 | 2813 | 2768 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 224 | 104 | 120 | - | - | - | 28 | 20 | 8 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 271 | 127 | 144 | 608 | 286 | 322 | 759 | 384 | 375 |
| 23. | Dandasi | 50250 | 24057 | 26193 | 47048 | 22282 | 24766 | 50442 | 24252 | 26190 |
| 24. | Dewar | 19323 | 9428 | 9895 | 3637 | 1785 | 1852 | 4250 | 2201 | 2049 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 718 | 358 | 360 | 1147 | 574 | 573 | 1135 | 553 | 582 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 265360 | 132259 | 133101 | 322216 | 161076 | 161140 | 418383 | 209773 | 208610 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 311183 | 154679 | 156504 | 370236 | 184784 | 185452 | 427078 | 213392 | 213686 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 156 | 73 | 83 | 101 | 59 | 42 | 455 | 261 | 194 |
| 29. | Ganda | 358403 | 178012 | 180391 | 325053 | 163821 | 161232 | 418956 | 211013 | 207943 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 2754 | 1422 | 1332 | 3358 | 1639 | 1719 | 5110 | 2596 | 2514 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 54647 | 26681 | 27966 | 56330 | 28235 | 28095 | 77132 | 38442 | 38690 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 313 | 189 | 124 | 629 | 317 | 312 | 656 | 338 | 318 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 2272 | 1148 | 1124 | 4590 | 2466 | 2124 | 5127 | 2558 | 2569 |
| 34. | Godagali | 24 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 12 | 12 |
| 35. | Godari | - | - | - | 72 | 43 | 29 | 225 | 105 | 120 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 7171 | 3026 | 4145 | 2438 | 1212 | 1226 | 2,051 | 1,036 | 1,015 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 13952 | 7017 | 6935 | 15479 | 7890 | 7589 | 36,798 | 18,355 | 18,443 |
| 3. | Audhelia | 82 | 39 | 43 | 62 | 30 | 32 | 48 | 24 | 24 |
| 4. | Badaik | 11746 | 6100 | 5646 | 13381 | 6730 | 6651 | 14,623 | 7,353 | 7,270 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 25292 | 12784 | 12508 | 29113 | 14946 | 14167 | 28,434 | 14,405 | 14,029 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 427 | 289 | 138 | 299 | 150 | 149 | 249 | 131 | 118 |
| 7. | Bari | 434 | 240 | 194 | 208 | 111 | 97 | 130 | 68 | 62 |
| 8. | Bariki | 17001 | 9018 | 7983 | 19565 | 9829 | 9736 | 4,397 | 2,134 | 2,263 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 299 | 135 | 164 | 116 | 63 | 53 | 81 | 44 | 37 |
| 10. | Bauri | 423542 | 212238 | 211304 | 454150 | 229260 | 224890 | 523,127 | 262,845 | 260,282 |
| 11. | Bauti | 1786 | 991 | 795 | 679 | 343 | 336 | 1,432 | 715 | 717 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 3149 | 1336 | 1813 | - | - | - | 470 | 226 | 244 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 1355 | 654 | 701 | 533 | 264 | 269 | 594 | 310 | 284 |
| 14. | Beldar | 3317 | 1783 | 1534 | 3322 | 1610 | 1712 | 3,725 | 1,807 | 1,918 |
| 15. | Bhata | 5372 | 2701 | 2671 | 6046 | 3022 | 3024 | 8,904 | 4,495 | 4,409 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 87727 | 45898 | 41829 | 98885 | 50270 | 48615 | 81,431 | 41,108 | 40,323 |
| 17. | Chachati | 212 | 93 | 119 | 54 | 30 | 24 | 29 | 15 | 14 |
| 18. | Chakali | 509 | 224 | 285 | 94 | 52 | 42 | 188 | 93 | 95 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 141119 | 71727 | 69392 | 152243 | 77646 | 74597 | 177,331 | 89,951 | 87,380 |
| 20. | Chandala | 6914 | 3432 | 3482 | 5375 | 2680 | 2695 | 5,265 | 2,593 | 2,672 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 155 | 90 | 65 | - | - | - | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 1570 | 839 | 731 | 883 | 444 | 439 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 23. | Dandasi | 58846 | 29346 | 29500 | 60925 | 29937 | 30988 | 62,002 | 30,274 | 31,728 |
| 24. | Dewar | 212069 | 108556 | 103513 | 648937 | 330389 | 318548 | 995,062 | 506,199 | 488,863 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 2262 | 1198 | 1064 | 1732 | 855 | 877 | 1,680 | 823 | 857 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 530309 | 270143 | 260166 | 585438 | 295227 | 290211 | 644,738 | 324,405 | 320,333 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 548075 | 271068 | 277007 | 616418 | 307156 | 309262 | 706,232 | 348,647 | 357,585 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 1131 | 532 | 599 | 572 | 305 | 267 | 1,912 | 1,031 | 881 |
| 29. | Ganda | 493015 | 248340 | 244675 | 565830 | 285926 | 279904 | 653,950 | 329,660 | 324,290 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 6122 | 3195 | 2927 | 7086 | 3592 | 3494 | 7,266 | 3,647 | 3,619 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 98740 | 50169 | 48571 | 105722 | 52426 | 53296 | 114,066 | 56,263 | 57,803 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 1438 | 762 | 676 | 79 | 40 | 39 | 829 | 397 | 432 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 6946 | 3418 | 3528 | 7733 | 3856 | 3877 | 8,201 | 4,139 | 4,062 |
| 34. | Godagali | 1246 | 704 | 542 | 44 | 24 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 35. | Godari | 1906 | 758 | 1148 | 195 | 100 | 95 | 71 | 45 | 26 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 36. | Godra | 2370 | 1186 | 1184 | 2784 | 1419 | 1365 | 2309 | 1227 | 1082 |
| 37. | Gokha | 66733 | 33762 | 32971 | 82206 | 41541 | 40665 | 116226 | 59364 | 56862 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 14 | 8 | 6 | 342 | 170 | 172 | 395 | 195 | 200 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 91819 | 45311 | 46508 | 101331 | 50628 | 50703 | 133625 | 65762 | 67863 |
| 40. | Irika | 192 | 88 | 104 | 158 | 75 | 83 | 270 | 134 | 136 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 4182 | 2118 | 2064 | 4394 | 2101 | 2293 | 4626 | 2204 | 2422 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 212039 | 105301 | 106738 | 248380 | 123866 | 124514 | 316367 | 161046 | 155321 |
| 43. | Karua | 2410 | 1269 | 1141 | 3799 | 1905 | 1894 | 4208 | 2095 | 2113 |
| 44. | Katia | 3357 | 1685 | 1672 | 1144 | 597 | 547 | 1200 | 617 | 583 |
| 45. | Kela | 7764 | 4004 | 3760 | 14611 | 7196 | 7415 | 13344 | 6756 | 6588 |
| 46. | Khadala | 37686 | 17930 | 19756 | 30730 | 14758 | 15972 | 50965 | 24793 | 26172 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 505 | 230 | 275 | 8377 | 4578 | 3799 | 330 | 165 | 165 |
| 48. | Kori | 765 | 422 | 343 | 197 | 98 | 99 | 286 | 159 | 127 |
| 49. | Kumari | 743 | 370 | 373 | 1961 | 951 | 1010 | 2501 | 1289 | 1212 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 2187 | 1099 | 1088 | 2051 | 1036 | 1015 | 2371 | 1224 | 1147 |
| 51. | Laban | 1018 | 452 | 566 | 1151 | 530 | 621 | 1099 | 539 | 560 |
| 52. | Laheri | 3093 | 1603 | 1490 | 3713 | 1815 | 1898 | 5102 | 2581 | 2521 |
| 53. | Madari | 1635 | 757 | 878 | 1644 | 755 | 889 | 1940 | 976 | 964 |
| 54. | Madiga | 756 | 399 | 357 | 793 | 392 | 401 | 1314 | 654 | 660 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 2555 | 1279 | 1276 | 3566 | 1740 | 1826 | 4286 | 2156 | 2130 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 4506 | 2132 | 2374 | 4629 | 2179 | 50 | 6118 | 3044 | 3074 |
| 57. | Mang | 156 | 89 | 67 | 1 | 1 | - | 273 | 152 | 121 |
| 58. | Mangan | 805 | 319 | 486 | 883 | 469 | 414 | 983 | 494 | 489 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 12803 | 6352 | 6451 | 11297 | 5592 | 5705 | 16158 | 7945 | 8213 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 3491 | 1656 | 1835 | 7358 | 3681 | 3677 | 2332 | 1144 | 1188 |
| 61. | Mewar | 243 | 131 | 112 | 232 | 119 | 113 | 540 | 275 | 265 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 879 | 425 | 454 | 527 | 245 | 282 | 1323 | 660 | 663 |
| 63. | Musahar | 80 | 37 | 43 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 29 | 18 | 11 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 403 | 201 | 202 | 71 | 46 | 25 | 225 | 117 | 108 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 7900 | 4127 | 3773 | 49796 | 25883 | 23913 | 76316 | 39289 | 37027 |
| 66. | Paidi | 550 | 255 | 295 | - | - | - | 343 | 161 | 182 |
| 67. | Painda | 275 | 171 | 104 | 892 | 370 | 522 | 964 | 486 | 478 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 125 | 66 | 59 | 52 | 32 | 20 | 64 | 31 | 33 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 602126 | 298343 | 303783 | 672627 | 338588 | 334039 | 806514 | 407625 | 398889 |
| 70. | Panchama | 783 | 389 | 394 | 383 | 156 | 227 | 269 | 148 | 121 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---------|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 36. | Godra | 3809 | 1986 | 1823 | 3663 | 1841 | 1822 | 3,337 | 1,734 | 1,603 |
| 37. | Gokha | 158935 | 81756 | 77179 | 192247 | 98117 | 94130 | 212,718 | 107,754 | 104,964 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 917 | 444 | 473 | 455 | 235 | 220 | 442 | 220 | 222 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 174938 | 87198 | 87740 | 209701 | 104957 | 104744 | 228,712 | 113,733 | 114,979 |
| 40. | Irika | 444 | 200 | 244 | 519 | 265 | 254 | 304 | 153 | 151 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 5220 | 2549 | 2671 | 4706 | 2246 | 2460 | 5,854 | 2,846 | 3,008 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 417138 | 213491 | 203647 | 463768 | 236683 | 227085 | 529,717 | 269,164 | 260,553 |
| 43. | Karua | 4073 | 2071 | 2002 | 5298 | 2592 | 2706 | 7,322 | 3,562 | 3,760 |
| 44. | Katia | 6973 | 3723 | 3250 | 8796 | 4461 | 4335 | 23,866 | 11,889 | 11,977 |
| 45. | Kela | 17921 | 9129 | 8792 | 19755 | 10040 | 9715 | 24,296 | 12,229 | 12,067 |
| 46. | Khadala | 81709 | 40849 | 40860 | 73101 | 36382 | 36719 | 87,551 | 43,877 | 43,674 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 2081 | 978 | 1103 | 1926 | 977 | 949 | 82 | 46 | 36 |
| 48. | Kori | 811 | 458 | 353 | 230 | 123 | 107 | 309 | 156 | 153 |
| 49. | Kumari | 8056 | 4048 | 4008 | 2734 | 1340 | 1394 | 454 | 210 | 244 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 4326 | 2202 | 2124 | 4252 | 2181 | 2071 | 4,972 | 2,500 | 2,472 |
| 51. | Laban | 2053 | 977 | 1076 | 414 | 209 | 205 | 972 | 503 | 469 |
| 52. | Laheri | 6590 | 3418 | 3172 | 4366 | 2190 | 2175 | 2,897 | 1,430 | 1,467 |
| 53. | Madari | 2852 | 1409 | 1443 | 2843 | 1410 | 1433 | 4,226 | 2,072 | 2,154 |
| 54. | Madiga | 1823 | 902 | 921 | 1573 | 738 | 835 | 2,560 | 1,206 | 1,354 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 4552 | 2358 | 2194 | 5635 | 2871 | 2764 | 5,851 | 2,954 | 2,897 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 9734 | 4480 | 5254 | 13318 | 6635 | 6683 | 21,313 | 10,503 | 10,810 |
| 57. | Mang | 576 | 287 | 289 | 256 | 139 | 117 | 86 | 37 | 49 |
| 58. | Mangan | 1154 | 593 | 561 | 489 | 243 | 246 | 409 | 220 | 189 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 22206 | 11015 | 11191 | 22524 | 11350 | 11174 | 21,304 | 10,713 | 10,591 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 3412 | 1707 | 1705 | 2035 | 1014 | 1021 | 2,453 | 1,225 | 1,228 |
| 61. | Mewar | 935 | 517 | 418 | 599 | 300 | 299 | 411 | 207 | 204 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 1591 | 818 | 773 | 1095 | 541 | 554 | 920 | 450 | 470 |
| 63. | Musahar | 578 | 283 | 295 | 35 | 16 | 19 | 57 | 37 | 20 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 1625 | 783 | 842 | 628 | 339 | 289 | 360 | 172 | 188 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 111245 | 58504 | 52741 | 131645 | 67416 | 64229 | 153,026 | 78,556 | 74,470 |
| 66. | Paidi | 833 | 489 | 344 | 506 | 253 | 253 | 244 | 121 | 123 |
| 67. | Painda | 1186 | 521 | 665 | 736 | 388 | 348 | 511 | 260 | 251 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 151 | 76 | 75 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 1010523 | 512422 | 498101 | 1078523 | 546380 | 5321431 | 205,099 | 607,319 | 597,780 |
| 70. | Panchama | 669 | 291 | 378 | 274 | 132 | 142 | 42 | 20 | 22 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 71. | Panika | 7504 | 3865 | 3639 | 8083 | 4061 | 4022 | 8063 | 3977 | 4086 |
| 72. | Panka | 23 | 13 | 10 | - | - | - | 1683 | 868 | 815 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 32875 | 16586 | 16289 | 43013 | 21835 | 21178 | 27210 | 13664 | 13546 |
| 74. | Pap | 6702 | 3187 | 3515 | 7211 | 3551 | 3660 | 8789 | 4332 | 4457 |
| 75. | Pasi | 870 | 401 | 469 | 94 | 74 | 20 | 537 | 293 | 244 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 41371 | 20955 | 20416 | 23481 | 11675 | 11806 | 34774 | 17415 | 17359 |
| 77. | Rajna | 254 | 145 | 109 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 704 | 376 | 328 |
| 78. | Relli | 4548 | 2233 | 2315 | 4742 | 2350 | 2392 | 6353 | 3106 | 3247 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 556 | 294 | 262 | 966 | 458 | 508 | 1079 | 577 | 502 |
| 80. | Samasi | 688 | 310 | 378 | 906 | 445 | 461 | 1214 | 631 | 583 |
| 81. | Sanei | 937 | 463 | 474 | 574 | 282 | 292 | 1005 | 486 | 519 |
| 82. | Sapari | 71 | 44 | 27 | 41 | 20 | 21 | 129 | 75 | 54 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 15703 | 7941 | 7762 | 19452 | 9572 | 9880 | 22877 | 11294 | 11583 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 1436 | 736 | 700 | 506 | 257 | 249 | 573 | 276 | 297 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 720 | 362 | 358 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 177 | 91 | 86 |
| 86. | Siyal | 10351 | 5166 | 5185 | 13965 | 7039 | 6926 | 18677 | 9481 | 9196 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 1684 | 847 | 837 | 2292 | 1206 | 1086 | 238 | 105 | 133 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 6917 | 3235 | 3682 | 5590 | 2843 | 2747 | 4743 | 2357 | 2386 |
| 89. | Tanla | 32245 | 15880 | 16365 | 36921 | 18091 | 18830 | 46335 | 23278 | 23057 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 12012 | 6074 | 5938 | 13490 | 6777 | 6713 | 20140 | 10211 | 9929 |
| 91. | Turi | 3807 | 1881 | 1926 | 4698 | 2412 | 2286 | 7374 | 3724 | 3650 |
| 92. | Ujia | 6424 | 3263 | 3161 | 14488 | 7205 | 7283 | 16370 | 8324 | 8046 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 1111 | 489 | 622 | 1423 | 686 | 737 | 1960 | 961 | 999 |
| | Unspecified | 13560 | 6406 | 7154 | 226946 | 116022 | 110924 | - | - | - |
| | ODISHA | 2763858 | 1371410 | 1392448 | 3310854 | 1661038 | 1649816 | 3865543 | 1944071 | 1921472 |

Source : Census of India 1961-2011

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 71. | Panika | 9148 | 4819 | 4329 | 7263 | 3604 | 3659 | 5,155 | 2,519 | 2,636 |
| 72. | Panka | 1261 | 699 | 562 | 2318 | 1146 | 1172 | 6,250 | 3,069 | 3,181 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 24212 | 12123 | 12089 | 24674 | 12348 | 12326 | 37,920 | 18,825 | 19,095 |
| 74. | Pap | 9961 | 5099 | 4862 | 9781 | 4935 | 4846 | 10,962 | 5,486 | 5,476 |
| 75. | Pasi | 898 | 433 | 465 | 190 | 102 | 88 | 426 | 232 | 194 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 49883 | 25433 | 24450 | 57042 | 28569 | 28473 | 36,887 | 18,362 | 18,525 |
| 77. | Rajna | 340 | 158 | 182 | 82 | 41 | 41 | 455 | 227 | 228 |
| 78. | Relli | 9663 | 5344 | 4319 | 8357 | 4089 | 4268 | 8,917 | 4,355 | 4,562 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 1555 | 792 | 763 | 888 | 450 | 438 | 709 | 366 | 343 |
| 80. | Samasi | 1328 | 729 | 599 | 1667 | 830 | 837 | 1,483 | 747 | 736 |
| 81. | Sanei | 1100 | 591 | 509 | 1156 | 593 | 563 | 1,136 | 555 | 581 |
| 82. | Sapari | 260 | 190 | 70 | 125 | 66 | 59 | 121 | 59 | 62 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 26810 | 13021 | 13789 | 38272 | 19268 | 19004 | 35,943 | 17,768 | 18,175 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 731 | 384 | 347 | 213 | 110 | 103 | 783 | 401 | 382 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 476 | 147 | 329 | 301 | 151 | 150 | 131 | 76 | 55 |
| 86. | Siyal | 22459 | 11747 | 10712 | 24292 | 12416 | 11876 | 31,682 | 16,151 | 15,531 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 590 | 279 | 311 | 1230 | 603 | 627 | 1,157 | 561 | 596 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 4243 | 2099 | 2144 | 8281 | 4148 | 4133 | 9,276 | 4,640 | 4,636 |
| 89. | Tanla | 53498 | 28335 | 25163 | 59285 | 29966 | 29319 | 68,988 | 34,910 | 34,078 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 48594 | 24687 | 23907 | 49675 | 25094 | 24581 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 91. | Turi | 8373 | 4266 | 4107 | 8603 | 4338 | 4265 | 12,134 | 6,082 | 6,052 |
| 92. | Ujia | 20053 | 9780 | 10273 | 17853 | 8949 | 8904 | 20,450 | 10,215 | 10,235 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 1324 | 694 | 630 | 1145 | 580 | 565 | 1,402 | 724 | 678 |
| 94. | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | | 1,214 | 584 | 630 |
| 95. | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | | 2,168 | 1,054 | 1,114 |
| | Unspecified | - | - | - | 97061 | 49446 | 47615 | | | |
| | ODISHA | 5129314 | 2596464 | 2532850 | 6082063 | 3073278 | 3008785 | 7188463 | 3617808 | 3570655 |

Table : 3.5
Communitywise Rural Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 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. | Adi Andhara | 6153 | 3014 | 3139 | 7571 | 3622 | 3949 | 1534 | 708 | 826 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 12649 | 6356 | 6293 | 8691 | 4431 | 4260 | 9597 | 4889 | 4708 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. | Badaik | 3642 | 1823 | 1819 | 6320 | 3265 | 3055 | 7254 | 3721 | 3533 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 8444 | 4503 | 3941 | 14599 | 6691 | 7908 | 16892 | 8631 | 8261 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 36 | 17 | 19 | 181 | 105 | 76 | 200 | 109 | 91 |
| 7. | Bari | 45 | 25 | 20 | 106 | 54 | 52 | 109 | 62 | 47 |
| 8. | Bariki | 25703 | 13064 | 12639 | 11831 | 5801 | 6030 | 10055 | 4889 | 5166 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 68 | 39 | 29 | - | - | - | 69 | 42 | 27 |
| 10. | Bauri | 240017 | 117173 | 122844 | 287376 | 143724 | 143652 | 307933 | 155070 | 152863 |
| 11. | Bauti | 245 | 126 | 119 | 67 | 40 | 27 | 293 | 143 | 150 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 25 | 21 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 383 | 191 | 192 | 886 | 451 | 435 | 483 | 251 | 232 |
| 14. | Beldar | 884 | 466 | 418 | 1186 | 591 | 595 | 2351 | 1165 | 1186 |
| 15. | Bhata | 2530 | 1210 | 1320 | 2962 | 1465 | 1497 | 4087 | 2080 | 2007 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 33520 | 16863 | 16657 | 28304 | 14449 | 13855 | 63672 | 32245 | 31427 |
| 17. | Chachati | - | - | - | 15 | 8 | 7 | 92 | 48 | 44 |
| 18. | Chakali | 639 | 333 | 306 | 56 | 29 | 27 | 192 | 94 | 98 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 52677 | 26771 | 25906 | 72784 | 36931 | 35853 | 92053 | 46596 | 45457 |
| 20. | Chandala | 4463 | 2233 | 2230 | 4161 | 2080 | 2081 | 5129 | 2577 | 2552 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 105 | 49 | 56 | - | - | - | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 268 | 125 | 143 | 606 | 284 | 322 | 598 | 305 | 293 |
| 23. | Dandasi | 48412 | 23024 | 25388 | 44309 | 20975 | 23334 | 46617 | 22375 | 24242 |
| 24. | Dewar | 18539 | 9069 | 9470 | 3470 | 1709 | 1761 | 2058 | 1056 | 1002 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 704 | 352 | 352 | 1141 | 570 | 571 | 1102 | 533 | 569 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 251420 | 124451 | 126969 | 300188 | 149581 | 150607 | 375235 | 186840 | 188395 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 302503 | 150233 | 152270 | 355410 | 177546 | 177864 | 393599 | 196761 | 196838 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 156 | 73 | 83 | 1 | 1 | - | 124 | 54 | 70 |
| 29. | Ganda | 346763 | 172462 | 174301 | 306374 | 154565 | 151809 | 375846 | 189390 | 186456 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 2738 | 1415 | 1323 | 3356 | 1639 | 1717 | 4960 | 2522 | 2438 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 47782 | 22793 | 24989 | 45372 | 22794 | 22578 | 54288 | 27205 | 27083 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 313 | 189 | 124 | 615 | 310 | 305 | 632 | 321 | 311 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 2266 | 1146 | 1120 | 4421 | 2384 | 2037 | 4775 | 2376 | 2399 |
| 34. | Godagali | 24 | 17 | 7 | - | - | - | 15 | 9 | 6 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 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. | Adi Andhara | 4300 | 2296 | 2004 | 1591 | 778 | 813 | 1,480 | 751 | 729 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 13473 | 6776 | 6697 | 15313 | 7805 | 7508 | 36,419 | 18,150 | 18,269 |
| 3. | Audhelia | 61 | 29 | 32 | 62 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| 4. | Badaik | 8707 | 4544 | 4163 | 9408 | 4702 | 4706 | 10,292 | 5,137 | 5,155 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 23897 | 12064 | 11833 | 28220 | 14461 | 13759 | 26,968 | 13,668 | 13,300 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 348 | 253 | 95 | 290 | 145 | 145 | 116 | 63 | 53 |
| 7. | Bari | 361 | 220 | 141 | 116 | 62 | 54 | 48 | 21 | 27 |
| 8. | Bariki | 12950 | 6541 | 6409 | 14735 | 7255 | 7480 | 3,496 | 1,659 | 1,837 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 246 | 97 | 149 | 92 | 49 | 46 | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| 10. | Bauri | 385922 | 192999 | 192923 | 404771 | 204115 | 200656 | 462,500 | 232,362 | 230,138 |
| 11. | Bauti | 1552 | 879 | 673 | 616 | 307 | 309 | 1,331 | 658 | 673 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 2873 | 1202 | 1671 | - | - | - | 354 | 171 | 183 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 1051 | 502 | 549 | 371 | 184 | 187 | 393 | 199 | 194 |
| 14. | Beldar | 2930 | 1571 | 1359 | 3051 | 1480 | 1571 | 3,313 | 1,600 | 1,713 |
| 15. | Bhata | 4930 | 2454 | 2476 | 5278 | 2614 | 2664 | 8,020 | 4,039 | 3,981 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 77985 | 40649 | 37336 | 85766 | 43516 | 42250 | 68,711 | 34,626 | 34,085 |
| 17. | Chachati | 198 | 81 | 117 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 24 | 13 | 11 |
| 18. | Chakali | 437 | 191 | 246 | 71 | 35 | 36 | 144 | 71 | 73 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 123585 | 62753 | 60832 | 126534 | 64267 | 62267 | 143,640 | 72,858 | 70,782 |
| 20. | Chandala | 6404 | 3150 | 3254 | 5198 | 2582 | 2616 | 4,855 | 2,376 | 2,479 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 123 | 71 | 52 | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 1221 | 660 | 561 | 775 | 386 | 389 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 23. | Dandasi | 54447 | 26975 | 27472 | 56044 | 27508 | 28536 | 55,222 | 26,907 | 28,315 |
| 24. | Dewar | 192499 | 97700 | 94799 | 566544 | 287405 | 279139 | 833,562 | 422,784 | 410,778 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 2065 | 1093 | 972 | 1568 | 770 | 798 | 1,633 | 794 | 839 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 464818 | 235606 | 229212 | 506459 | 253881 | 252578 | 543,637 | 272,657 | 270,980 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 492685 | 244471 | 248214 | 566326 | 282100 | 284226 | 637,245 | 314,711 | 322,534 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 771 | 360 | 411 | 42 | 29 | 13 | 707 | 391 | 316 |
| 29. | Ganda | 436326 | 219202 | 217124 | 499043 | 251726 | 247317 | 566,764 | 285,805 | 280,959 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 5943 | 3080 | 2863 | 6749 | 3415 | 3334 | 6,774 | 3,391 | 3,383 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 70511 | 35257 | 35254 | 71336 | 35439 | 35897 | 71,394 | 35,487 | 35,907 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 1211 | 654 | 557 | 78 | 39 | 39 | 718 | 341 | 377 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 6256 | 3031 | 3225 | 7286 | 3624 | 3662 | 7,497 | 3,780 | 3,717 |
| 34. | Godagali | 994 | 557 | 437 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 5 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Rural | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 35. | Godari | - | - | - | - | - | - | 158 | 82 | 76 |
| 36. | Godra | 2370 | 1186 | 1184 | 2768 | 1411 | 1357 | 2238 | 1185 | 1053 |
| 37. | Gokha | 65284 | 32909 | 32375 | 80897 | 40916 | 39981 | 112015 | 57104 | 54911 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 14 | 8 | 6 | 297 | 150 | 147 | 367 | 181 | 186 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 79471 | 39117 | 40354 | 83521 | 41415 | 42106 | 99667 | 48442 | 51225 |
| 40. | Irika | 192 | 88 | 104 | 132 | 66 | 66 | 120 | 62 | 58 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 3357 | 1660 | 1697 | 3517 | 1683 | 1834 | 2423 | 1188 | 1235 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 208727 | 103673 | 105054 | 243404 | 121416 | 121988 | 304477 | 154620 | 149857 |
| 43. | Karua | 2163 | 1156 | 1007 | 2991 | 1505 | 1486 | 3110 | 1533 | 1577 |
| 44. | Katia | 3150 | 1567 | 1583 | 1110 | 564 | 546 | 982 | 512 | 470 |
| 45. | Kela | 7149 | 3493 | 3656 | 14465 | 7111 | 7354 | 12853 | 6498 | 6355 |
| 46. | Khadala | 35225 | 16738 | 18487 | 28417 | 13556 | 14861 | 45611 | 22143 | 23468 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 505 | 230 | 275 | 8177 | 4467 | 3710 | 168 | 81 | 87 |
| 48. | Kori | 710 | 397 | 313 | 157 | 76 | 81 | 155 | 84 | 71 |
| 49. | Kumari | 743 | 370 | 373 | 1840 | 888 | 952 | 2263 | 1155 | 1108 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 1980 | 989 | 991 | 1979 | 1009 | 970 | 2140 | 1101 | 1039 |
| 51. | Laban | 1018 | 452 | 566 | 1138 | 522 | 616 | 1040 | 506 | 534 |
| 52. | Laheri | 2718 | 1447 | 1271 | 3140 | 1561 | 1579 | 4271 | 2173 | 2098 |
| 53. | Madari | 1025 | 527 | 498 | 648 | 296 | 352 | 779 | 400 | 379 |
| 54. | Madiga | 327 | 169 | 158 | 194 | 95 | 99 | 390 | 186 | 204 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 2460 | 1242 | 1218 | 3387 | 1648 | 1739 | 3933 | 1954 | 1979 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 3971 | 1912 | 2059 | 3593 | 1688 | 1905 | 3860 | 1891 | 1969 |
| 57. | Mang | 61 | 34 | 27 | 1 | 1 | - | 236 | 130 | 106 |
| 58. | Mangan | 653 | 254 | 399 | 860 | 456 | 404 | 888 | 445 | 443 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 12022 | 5983 | 6037 | 10593 | 5239 | 5354 | 14123 | 6938 | 7185 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 1832 | 808 | 1024 | 4420 | 2174 | 2246 | 756 | 360 | 396 |
| 61. | Mewar | 229 | 117 | 112 | 223 | 115 | 108 | 485 | 233 | 252 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 856 | 409 | 447 | 503 | 232 | 271 | 1174 | 589 | 585 |
| 63. | Musahar | 79 | 37 | 42 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 7 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 401 | 199 | 202 | 56 | 36 | 20 | 131 | 67 | 64 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 7768 | 4075 | 3693 | 46234 | 24059 | 22175 | 71312 | 36654 | 34658 |
| 66. | Paidi | 372 | 172 | 200 | - | - | - | 308 | 148 | 160 |
| 67. | Painda | 275 | 171 | 104 | 891 | 370 | 521 | 852 | 429 | 423 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 125 | 66 | 59 | 49 | 30 | 19 | 51 | 25 | 26 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 584544 | 289300 | 295244 | 651647 | 327667 | 323980 | 762624 | 384813 | 377811 |
| 70. | Panchama | 642 | 317 | 325 | 220 | 94 | 126 | 40 | 21 | 19 |
| 71. | Panika | 6992 | 3699 | 3293 | 6836 | 3424 | 3412 | 6517 | 3199 | 3318 |
| 72. | Panka | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1640 | 844 | 796 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Rural | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 35. | Godari | 860 | 451 | 409 | 188 | 96 | 92 | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 36. | Godra | 3550 | 1833 | 1717 | 5634 | 1824 | 1810 | 3,078 | 1,597 | 1,481 |
| 37. | Gokha | 150595 | 77246 | 73349 | 182206 | 92828 | 89378 | 205,163 | 103,824 | 101,339 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 368 | 160 | 208 | 392 | 199 | 193 | 408 | 204 | 204 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 133456 | 66039 | 67417 | 142678 | 71036 | 71642 | 149,048 | 74,135 | 74,913 |
| 40. | Irika | 387 | 166 | 221 | 238 | 119 | 119 | 259 | 132 | 127 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 3266 | 1581 | 1685 | 2761 | 1358 | 1403 | 4,403 | 2,152 | 2,251 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 386015 | 196717 | 189298 | 428569 | 218314 | 210255 | 481,464 | 244,458 | 237,006 |
| 43. | Karua | 3241 | 1689 | 1552 | 4264 | 2076 | 2188 | 5,545 | 2,697 | 2,848 |
| 44. | Katia | 6790 | 3629 | 3161 | 7817 | 3963 | 3854 | 22,720 | 11,300 | 11,420 |
| 45. | Kela | 16724 | 8555 | 8169 | 18329 | 9301 | 9028 | 21,084 | 10,620 | 10,464 |
| 46. | Khadala | 75744 | 37705 | 38039 | 65282 | 32495 | 32787 | 75,917 | 38,080 | 37,837 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 2029 | 955 | 1074 | 1745 | 882 | 863 | 52 | 28 | 24 |
| 48. | Kori | 665 | 377 | 288 | 84 | 45 | 39 | 110 | 51 | 59 |
| 49. | Kumari | 7238 | 3610 | 3628 | 2416 | 1177 | 1239 | 299 | 139 | 160 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 3791 | 1957 | 1834 | 3967 | 2031 | 1936 | 4,663 | 2,341 | 2,322 |
| 51. | Laban | 1882 | 890 | 992 | 337 | 168 | 169 | 855 | 446 | 409 |
| 52. | Laheri | 5670 | 2972 | 2698 | 3506 | 1751 | 1755 | 2,156 | 1,059 | 1,097 |
| 53. | Madari | 1275 | 690 | 585 | 1292 | 653 | 639 | 1,188 | 561 | 627 |
| 54. | Madiga | 877 | 479 | 398 | 192 | 98 | 94 | 514 | 243 | 271 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 4148 | 2116 | 2032 | 5153 | 2626 | 2527 | 5,169 | 2,604 | 2,565 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 6300 | 2846 | 3454 | 8133 | 4007 | 4126 | 14,514 | 7,185 | 7,329 |
| 57. | Mang | 516 | 258 | 258 | 208 | 110 | 98 | 69 | 29 | 40 |
| 58. | Mangan | 1077 | 545 | 532 | 472 | 236 | 236 | 307 | 166 | 141 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 19851 | 9785 | 10066 | 21087 | 10623 | 10464 | 19,448 | 9,765 | 9,683 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 1681 | 901 | 780 | 1194 | 579 | 615 | 1,389 | 702 | 687 |
| 61. | Mewar | 792 | 424 | 368 | 526 | 258 | 268 | 395 | 198 | 197 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 1430 | 760 | 670 | 1059 | 522 | 537 | 787 | 386 | 401 |
| 63. | Musahar | 442 | 237 | 205 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 1394 | 677 | 717 | 474 | 250 | 224 | 194 | 96 | 98 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 106346 | 55635 | 50711 | 122866 | 62863 | 60003 | 140,860 | 72,360 | 68,500 |
| 66. | Paidi | 625 | 356 | 269 | 449 | 226 | 223 | 160 | 83 | 77 |
| 67. | Painda | 980 | 408 | 572 | 684 | 357 | 327 | 453 | 229 | 224 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 143 | 69 | 74 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 938995 | 474679 | 464316 | 1000629 | 506250 | 4943791 | 101,702 | 554,981 | 546,721 |
| 70. | Panchama | 499 | 197 | 302 | 109 | 46 | 63 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| 71. | Panika | 8437 | 4389 | 4048 | 6316 | 3131 | 3185 | 4,460 | 2,177 | 2,283 |
| 72. | Panka | 1166 | 657 | 509 | 2302 | 1138 | 1164 | 5,623 | 2,756 | 2,867 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Rural | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 30246 | 14858 | 15388 | 38394 | 19462 | 18932 | 20881 | 10413 | 10468 |
| 74. | Pap | 6631 | 3145 | 3486 | 6781 | 3344 | 3437 | 7988 | 3937 | 4051 |
| 75. | Pasi | 870 | 401 | 469 | 30 | 30 | - | 277 | 156 | 128 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 40791 | 20602 | 20189 | 22549 | 11166 | 11383 | 30190 | 15069 | 15121 |
| 77. | Rajna | 248 | 139 | 109 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 71 | 37 | 34 |
| 78. | Relli | 2976 | 1477 | 1499 | 2568 | 1216 | 1352 | 3265 | 1594 | 1671 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 541 | 284 | 257 | 966 | 458 | 508 | 1072 | 571 | 501 |
| 80. | Samasi | 482 | 231 | 251 | 612 | 305 | 307 | 522 | 269 | 253 |
| 81. | Sanei | 566 | 270 | 296 | 573 | 282 | 291 | 811 | 384 | 427 |
| 82. | Sapari | 68 | 41 | 27 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 29 | 18 | 11 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 15308 | 7625 | 7683 | 19410 | 9553 | 9857 | 22691 | 11200 | 11491 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 1436 | 736 | 700 | 505 | 256 | 249 | 525 | 254 | 271 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 720 | 362 | 358 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 104 | 54 | 50 |
| 86. | Siyal | 10280 | 5131 | 5149 | 13778 | 6927 | 6851 | 17923 | 9065 | 8858 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 1544 | 799 | 745 | 1832 | 966 | 866 | 136 | 58 | 78 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 6896 | 3217 | 3679 | 5560 | 2823 | 2737 | 3932 | 1941 | 1991 |
| 89. | Tanla | 31256 | 15338 | 15918 | 35975 | 17671 | 18304 | 43501 | 21824 | 21677 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 10979 | 5588 | 5391 | 12736 | 6347 | 6389 | 18500 | 9342 | 9158 |
| 91. | Turi | 3805 | 1881 | 1924 | 4415 | 2258 | 2157 | 6364 | 3214 | 3150 |
| 92. | Ujia | 6424 | 3263 | 3161 | 14479 | 7200 | 7279 | 16324 | 8301 | 8023 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 909 | 438 | 471 | 1354 | 654 | 700 | 1881 | 919 | 962 |
| | Unspecified | 7440 | 3702 | 3738 | 196764 | 100300 | 96464 | - | - | - |
| | ODISHA | 2637832 | 1306104 | 1331728 | 3103244 | 1554851 | 1548393 | 3502195 | 1757826 | 1744369 |

Source : Census of India 1961-2011

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Rural | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 17506 | 8763 | 8743 | 18874 | 9433 | 9441 | 20,739 | 10,195 | 10,544 |
| 74. | Pap | 8292 | 4238 | 4054 | 8978 | 4514 | 4464 | 10,020 | 4,997 | 5,023 |
| 75. | Pasi | 749 | 343 | 406 | 59 | 29 | 30 | 152 | 86 | 66 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 42649 | 21463 | 21186 | 49533 | 24747 | 24786 | 30,953 | 15,388 | 15,565 |
| 77. | Rajna | 299 | 143 | 156 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 398 | 199 | 199 |
| 78. | Relli | 7166 | 3858 | 3308 | 4254 | 2057 | 2197 | 4,257 | 2,096 | 2,161 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 1157 | 565 | 592 | 841 | 420 | 421 | 684 | 354 | 330 |
| 80. | Samasi | 737 | 420 | 317 | 905 | 444 | 461 | 694 | 341 | 353 |
| 81. | Sanei | 945 | 534 | 411 | 871 | 451 | 420 | 987 | 482 | 505 |
| 82. | Sapari | 215 | 161 | 54 | 78 | 40 | 38 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 26523 | 12873 | 13650 | 34736 | 17280 | 17456 | 35,601 | 17,605 | 17,996 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 495 | 260 | 235 | 174 | 88 | 86 | 763 | 392 | 371 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 441 | 118 | 323 | 244 | 128 | 116 | 51 | 28 | 23 |
| 86. | Siyal | 21652 | 11311 | 10341 | 23045 | 11749 | 11296 | 29,285 | 14,893 | 14,392 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 322 | 149 | 173 | 988 | 493 | 495 | 522 | 261 | 261 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 3393 | 1687 | 1706 | 7596 | 3811 | 3785 | 8,274 | 4,136 | 4,138 |
| 89. | Tanla | 46172 | 24432 | 21740 | 55437 | 28020 | 27417 | 62,948 | 31,864 | 31,084 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 39994 | 20303 | 19691 | 45472 | 22941 | 22531 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 91. | Turi | 6867 | 3510 | 3357 | 7631 | 3836 | 3795 | 10,035 | 5,083 | 4,952 |
| 92. | Ujia | 19930 | 9737 | 10193 | 17593 | 8819 | 8774 | 20,290 | 10,135 | 10,155 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 1199 | 638 | 561 | 1017 | 508 | 509 | 1,209 | 609 | 600 |
| 94. | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | | 953 | 467 | 486 |
| 95. | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | | 2,019 | 980 | 1,039 |
| | Unspecified | - | - | - | 75045 | 38189 | 36856 | | | |
| | ODISHA | 4578669 | 2311384 | 2267285 | 5378788 | 2712412 | 2666376 | 6,218,642 | 3,127,719 | 3,090,923 |

Table : 3.6
Communitywise Urban Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | U R B A N | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 2160 | 1453 | 707 | 3013 | 1649 | 1364 | 2087 | 1059 | 1028 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 7 | 2 | 5 | 74 | 40 | 34 | 274 | 145 | 129 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 4. | Badaik | 121 | 57 | 64 | 1501 | 780 | 721 | 3037 | 1542 | 1495 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 156 | 87 | 69 | 341 | 164 | 177 | 1024 | 541 | 483 |
| 6. | Bajikar | - | - | - | 14 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. | Bari | - | - | - | 9 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 25 | 10 |
| 8. | Bariki | 1293 | 682 | 611 | 1298 | 766 | 532 | 2302 | 1274 | 1028 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | - | - | - | 34 | 19 | 15 | 109 | 60 | 49 |
| 10. | Bauri | 10897 | 5493 | 5404 | 16084 | 8116 | 7968 | 24345 | 12402 | 11943 |
| 11. | Bauti | - | - | - | 55 | 32 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| 12. | Bavuri | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | - | - | - | 140 | 65 | 75 | 148 | 75 | 73 |
| 14. | Beldar | 30 | 12 | 18 | 82 | 43 | 39 | 89 | 35 | 54 |
| 15. | Bhata | 802 | 373 | 429 | 384 | 189 | 195 | 421 | 204 | 217 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 2782 | 1439 | 1343 | 2341 | 1309 | 1032 | 5873 | 3047 | 2826 |
| 17. | Chachati | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 18. | Chakali | - | - | - | 101 | 50 | 51 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 4387 | 2312 | 2075 | 8530 | 4491 | 4039 | 17523 | 9114 | 8409 |
| 20. | Chandala | 3 | 1 | 2 | 83 | 40 | 43 | 452 | 236 | 216 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 119 | 55 | 64 | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 161 | 79 | 82 |
| 23. | Dandasi | 1838 | 1033 | 805 | 2739 | 1307 | 1432 | 3825 | 1877 | 1948 |
| 24. | Dewar | 784 | 359 | 425 | 167 | 76 | 91 | 2192 | 1145 | 1047 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 14 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 33 | 20 | 13 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 13940 | 7808 | 6132 | 22028 | 11495 | 10533 | 43148 | 22933 | 20215 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 8680 | 4446 | 4234 | 14826 | 7238 | 7588 | 33479 | 16631 | 16848 |
| 28. | Dosadha | - | - | - | 100 | 58 | 42 | 331 | 207 | 124 |
| 29. | Ganda | 11640 | 5550 | 6090 | 18679 | 9256 | 9423 | 43110 | 21623 | 21487 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 16 | 7 | 9 | 2 | - | 2 | 150 | 74 | 76 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 6865 | 3888 | 2977 | 10958 | 5441 | 5517 | 22844 | 11237 | 11607 |
| 32. | Ghogia | - | - | - | 14 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 17 | 7 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 6 | 2 | 4 | 169 | 82 | 87 | 352 | 182 | 170 |
| 34. | Godagali | - | - | - | 48 | 27 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 6 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | U R B A N | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 2871 | 730 | 2141 | 847 | 434 | 413 | 571 | 285 | 286 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 479 | 241 | 238 | 166 | 85 | 81 | 379 | 205 | 174 |
| 3. | Audhelia | 21 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 10 |
| 4. | Badaik | 3039 | 1556 | 1483 | 3973 | 2028 | 1945 | 4,331 | 2,216 | 2,115 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 1395 | 720 | 675 | 893 | 485 | 408 | 1,466 | 737 | 729 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 79 | 36 | 43 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 133 | 68 | 65 |
| 7. | Bari | 73 | 20 | 53 | 92 | 49 | 43 | 82 | 47 | 35 |
| 8. | Bariki | 4051 | 2477 | 1574 | 4830 | 2574 | 2256 | 901 | 475 | 426 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 53 | 38 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 50 | 27 | 23 |
| 10. | Bauri | 37620 | 19239 | 18381 | 49379 | 25145 | 24234 | 60,627 | 30,483 | 30,144 |
| 11. | Bauti | 234 | 112 | 122 | 63 | 36 | 27 | 101 | 57 | 44 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 276 | 134 | 142 | - | - | - | 116 | 55 | 61 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 304 | 152 | 152 | 162 | 80 | 82 | 201 | 111 | 90 |
| 14. | Beldar | 387 | 212 | 175 | 271 | 130 | 141 | 412 | 207 | 205 |
| 15. | Bhata | 442 | 247 | 195 | 768 | 408 | 360 | 884 | 456 | 428 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 9742 | 5249 | 4493 | 13119 | 6754 | 6365 | 12,720 | 6,482 | 6,238 |
| 17. | Chachati | 14 | 12 | 2 | 46 | 25 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 18. | Chakali | 72 | 33 | 39 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 44 | 22 | 22 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 17534 | 8974 | 8560 | 25709 | 13379 | 12330 | 33,691 | 17,093 | 16,598 |
| 20. | Chandala | 510 | 282 | 228 | 177 | 98 | 79 | 410 | 217 | 193 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 32 | 19 | 13 | - | - | - | 21 | 13 | 8 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 349 | 179 | 170 | 108 | 58 | 50 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 23. | Dandasi | 4399 | 2371 | 2028 | 4881 | 2429 | 2452 | 6,780 | 3,367 | 3,413 |
| 24. | Dewar | 19570 | 10856 | 8714 | 82393 | 42984 | 39409 | 161,500 | 83,415 | 78,085 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 197 | 105 | 92 | 164 | 85 | 79 | 47 | 29 | 18 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 65491 | 34537 | 30954 | 78979 | 41346 | 37633 | 101,101 | 51,748 | 49,353 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 55390 | 26597 | 28793 | 50092 | 25056 | 25036 | 68,987 | 33,936 | 35,051 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 360 | 172 | 188 | 530 | 276 | 254 | 1,205 | 640 | 565 |
| 29. | Ganda | 56689 | 29138 | 27551 | 66787 | 34200 | 32587 | 87,186 | 43,855 | 43,331 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 179 | 115 | 64 | 337 | 177 | 160 | 492 | 256 | 236 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 28229 | 14912 | 13317 | 34386 | 16987 | 17399 | 42,672 | 20,776 | 21,896 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 227 | 108 | 119 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 111 | 56 | 55 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 690 | 387 | 303 | 447 | 232 | 215 | 704 | 359 | 345 |
| 34. | Godagali | 252 | 147 | 105 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | U R B A N | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 35. | Godari | - | - | - | 72 | 43 | 29 | 67 | 23 | 44 |
| 36. | Godra | - | - | - | 16 | 8 | 8 | 71 | 42 | 29 |
| 37. | Gokha | 1449 | 853 | 596 | 1309 | 625 | 684 | 4211 | 2260 | 1951 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | - | - | - | 45 | 20 | 25 | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 12348 | 6194 | 6154 | 17810 | 9213 | 8597 | 33958 | 17320 | 16638 |
| 40. | Irika | - | - | - | 26 | 9 | 17 | 150 | 72 | 78 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 825 | 458 | 367 | 877 | 418 | 459 | 2203 | 1016 | 1187 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 3312 | 1628 | 1684 | 4976 | 2450 | 2526 | 11890 | 6426 | 5464 |
| 43. | Karua | 247 | 113 | 134 | 808 | 400 | 408 | 1098 | 562 | 536 |
| 44. | Katia | 207 | 118 | 89 | 34 | 33 | 1 | 218 | 105 | 113 |
| 45. | Kela | 615 | 511 | 104 | 146 | 85 | 61 | 491 | 258 | 233 |
| 46. | Khadala | 2461 | 1192 | 1269 | 2313 | 1202 | 1111 | 5354 | 2650 | 2704 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | - | - | - | 200 | 111 | 89 | 162 | 84 | 78 |
| 48. | Kori | 55 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 131 | 75 | 56 |
| 49. | Kumari | - | - | - | 121 | 63 | 58 | 238 | 134 | 104 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 207 | 110 | 97 | 72 | 27 | 45 | 231 | 123 | 108 |
| 51. | Laban | - | - | - | 13 | 8 | 5 | 59 | 33 | 26 |
| 52. | Laheri | 375 | 156 | 219 | 573 | 254 | 319 | 831 | 408 | 423 |
| 53. | Madari | 610 | 230 | 380 | 996 | 459 | 537 | 1161 | 576 | 585 |
| 54. | Madiga | 429 | 230 | 199 | 599 | 297 | 302 | 924 | 468 | 456 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 95 | 37 | 58 | 179 | 92 | 87 | 353 | 202 | 151 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 535 | 220 | 315 | 1036 | 491 | 545 | 2258 | 1153 | 1105 |
| 57. | Mang | 95 | 55 | 40 | - | - | - | 37 | 22 | 15 |
| 58. | Mangan | 152 | 65 | 87 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 95 | 49 | 46 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 781 | 369 | 412 | 704 | 353 | 351 | 2035 | 1007 | 1028 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 1659 | 848 | 811 | 2938 | 1507 | 1431 | 1576 | 784 | 792 |
| 61. | Mewar | 14 | 14 | - | 9 | 4 | 5 | 55 | 42 | 13 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 23 | 16 | 7 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 149 | 71 | 78 |
| 63. | Musahar | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 2 | 2 | - | 15 | 10 | 5 | 94 | 50 | 44 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 132 | 52 | 80 | 3562 | 1824 | 1738 | 5004 | 2635 | 2369 |
| 66. | Paidi | 178 | 83 | 95 | - | - | - | 35 | 13 | 22 |
| 67. | Painda | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 112 | 57 | 55 |
| 68. | Pamidi | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 17582 | 9043 | 8539 | 20980 | 10921 | 10054 | 43890 | 22812 | 21078 |
| 70. | Panchama | 141 | 72 | 69 | 163 | 62 | 101 | 229 | 127 | 102 |
| 71. | Panika | 512 | 166 | 346 | 1247 | 637 | 610 | 1546 | 778 | 768 |
| 72. | Panka | 23 | 13 | 10 | - | - | - | 43 | 24 | 19 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | U R B A N | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 35. | Godari | 1046 | 307 | 739 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 53 | 32 | 21 |
| 36. | Godra | 259 | 153 | 106 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 259 | 137 | 122 |
| 37. | Gokha | 8340 | 4510 | 3830 | 10041 | 5289 | 4752 | 7,555 | 3,930 | 3,625 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 549 | 284 | 265 | 63 | 36 | 27 | 34 | 16 | 18 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 41482 | 21159 | 20323 | 67023 | 33921 | 33102 | 79,664 | 39,598 | 40,066 |
| 40. | Irika | 57 | 34 | 23 | 281 | 146 | 135 | 45 | 21 | 24 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 1954 | 968 | 986 | 1945 | 888 | 1057 | 1,451 | 694 | 757 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 31123 | 16774 | 14349 | 35199 | 18369 | 16830 | 48,253 | 24,706 | 23,547 |
| 43. | Karua | 832 | 382 | 450 | 1034 | 516 | 518 | 1,777 | 865 | 912 |
| 44. | Katia | 183 | 894 | 89 | 979 | 498 | 481 | 1,146 | 589 | 557 |
| 45. | Kela | 1197 | 574 | 623 | 1426 | 739 | 687 | 3,212 | 1,609 | 1,603 |
| 46. | Khadala | 5965 | 3144 | 2821 | 7819 | 3887 | 3932 | 11,634 | 5,797 | 5,837 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 52 | 23 | 29 | 181 | 95 | 86 | 30 | 18 | 12 |
| 48. | Kori | 146 | 81 | 65 | 146 | 78 | 68 | 199 | 105 | 94 |
| 49. | Kumari | 818 | 428 | 380 | 318 | 163 | 155 | 155 | 71 | 84 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 535 | 245 | 290 | 285 | 150 | 135 | 309 | 159 | 150 |
| 51. | Laban | 171 | 87 | 84 | 77 | 41 | 36 | 117 | 57 | 60 |
| 52. | Laheri | 920 | 446 | 474 | 860 | 439 | 421 | 741 | 371 | 370 |
| 53. | Madari | 1577 | 719 | 858 | 1551 | 757 | 794 | 3,038 | 1,511 | 1,527 |
| 54. | Madiga | 946 | 423 | 523 | 1381 | 640 | 741 | 2,046 | 963 | 1,083 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 404 | 242 | 162 | 482 | 245 | 237 | 682 | 350 | 332 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 3434 | 1634 | 1800 | 5185 | 2628 | 2557 | 6,799 | 3,318 | 3,481 |
| 57. | Mang | 60 | 29 | 31 | 48 | 29 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| 58. | Mangan | 77 | 48 | 29 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 102 | 54 | 48 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 2355 | 1230 | 1125 | 1437 | 727 | 710 | 1,856 | 948 | 908 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 1731 | 806 | 925 | 841 | 435 | 406 | 1,064 | 523 | 541 |
| 61. | Mewar | 143 | 93 | 50 | 73 | 42 | 31 | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 161 | 58 | 103 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 133 | 64 | 69 |
| 63. | Musahar | 136 | 46 | 90 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 33 | 17 | 16 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 231 | 106 | 125 | 154 | 89 | 65 | 166 | 76 | 90 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 4899 | 2869 | 2030 | 8779 | 4553 | 4226 | 12,166 | 6,196 | 5,970 |
| 66. | Paidi | 208 | 133 | 75 | 57 | 27 | 30 | 84 | 38 | 46 |
| 67. | Painda | 206 | 113 | 93 | 52 | 31 | 21 | 58 | 31 | 27 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 8 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 71528 | 37743 | 33785 | 77894 | 40130 | 37764 | 103,397 | 52,338 | 51,059 |
| 70. | Panchama | 170 | 94 | 76 | 165 | 86 | 79 | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| 71. | Panika | 711 | 430 | 281 | 947 | 473 | 474 | 695 | 342 | 353 |
| 72. | Panka | 95 | 42 | 53 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 627 | 313 | 314 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | U R B A N | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 2629 | 1728 | 901 | 4619 | 2373 | 2246 | 6329 | 3251 | 3078 |
| 74. | Pap | 71 | 42 | 29 | 430 | 207 | 223 | 801 | 395 | 406 |
| 75. | Pasi | - | - | - | 64 | 44 | 20 | 260 | 137 | 123 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 580 | 353 | 227 | 932 | 509 | 423 | 4584 | 2346 | 2238 |
| 77. | Rajna | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 633 | 339 | 294 |
| 78. | Relli | 1572 | 756 | 816 | 2174 | 1134 | 1040 | 3088 | 1512 | 1576 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 15 | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 80. | Samasi | 206 | 79 | 127 | 294 | 140 | 154 | 692 | 362 | 330 |
| 81. | Sanei | 371 | 193 | 178 | 1 | - | 1 | 194 | 102 | 92 |
| 82. | Sapari | 3 | 3 | - | 14 | 3 | 11 | 100 | 57 | 43 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 395 | 316 | 79 | 42 | 19 | 23 | 186 | 94 | 92 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 48 | 22 | 26 |
| 85. | Sinduria | - | - | - | 9 | 4 | 5 | 73 | 37 | 36 |
| 86. | Siyal | 71 | 35 | 36 | 187 | 112 | 75 | 754 | 416 | 338 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 140 | 48 | 92 | 460 | 240 | 220 | 102 | 47 | 55 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 21 | 18 | 3 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 811 | 416 | 395 |
| 89. | Tanla | 989 | 542 | 447 | 946 | 420 | 526 | 2834 | 1454 | 1380 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 1033 | 486 | 547 | 754 | 430 | 324 | 1640 | 869 | 771 |
| 91. | Turi | 2 | - | 2 | 283 | 154 | 129 | 1010 | 510 | 500 |
| 92. | Ujia | - | - | - | 9 | 5 | 4 | 46 | 23 | 23 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 202 | 51 | 151 | 69 | 32 | 37 | 79 | 42 | 37 |
| Unspecified | | 6120 | 2704 | 3416 | 30182 | 15722 | 14460 | - | - | - |
| ODISHA | | 126026 | 65306 | 60720 | 207610 | 106187 | 101423 | 363348 | 186245 | 177103 |

Source : Census of India 1961-2011

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | U R B A N | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 6706 | 3360 | 3346 | 5800 | 2915 | 2885 | 17,181 | 8,630 | 8,551 |
| 74. | Pap | 1669 | 861 | 808 | 803 | 421 | 382 | 942 | 489 | 453 |
| 75. | Pasi | 149 | 90 | 59 | 131 | 73 | 58 | 274 | 146 | 128 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 7234 | 3970 | 3264 | 7509 | 3822 | 3687 | 5,934 | 2,974 | 2,960 |
| 77. | Rajna | 41 | 15 | 26 | 38 | 18 | 20 | 57 | 28 | 29 |
| 78. | Relli | 2497 | 1486 | 1011 | 4103 | 2032 | 2071 | 4,660 | 2,259 | 2,401 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 398 | 227 | 171 | 47 | 30 | 17 | 25 | 12 | 13 |
| 80. | Samasi | 591 | 309 | 282 | 762 | 386 | 376 | 789 | 406 | 383 |
| 81. | Sanei | 155 | 57 | 98 | 285 | 142 | 143 | 149 | 73 | 76 |
| 82. | Sapari | 45 | 29 | 16 | 47 | 26 | 21 | 101 | 47 | 54 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 287 | 148 | 139 | 3536 | 1988 | 1548 | 342 | 163 | 179 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 236 | 124 | 112 | 39 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 35 | 29 | 6 | 57 | 23 | 34 | 80 | 48 | 32 |
| 86. | Siyal | 807 | 436 | 371 | 1247 | 667 | 580 | 2,397 | 1,258 | 1,139 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 268 | 130 | 138 | 242 | 110 | 132 | 635 | 300 | 335 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 850 | 412 | 438 | 685 | 337 | 348 | 1,002 | 504 | 498 |
| 89. | Tanla | 7326 | 3903 | 3423 | 3848 | 1946 | 1902 | 6,040 | 3,046 | 2,994 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 8600 | 4384 | 4216 | 4203 | 2153 | 2050 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 91. | Turi | 1506 | 756 | 750 | 972 | 502 | 470 | 2,099 | 999 | 1,100 |
| 92. | Ujia | 123 | 43 | 80 | 260 | 130 | 130 | 160 | 80 | 80 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 125 | 56 | 69 | 128 | 72 | 56 | 193 | 115 | 78 |
| 94. | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | | 261 | 117 | 144 |
| 95. | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | | 149 | 74 | 75 |
| | Unspecified | - | - | - | 22016 | 11257 | 10759 | | | |
| | ODISHA | 550645 | 285080 | 265565 | 703275 | 360866 | 342409 | 969,821 | 490,089 | 479,732 |

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

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1961-1971 | | | 1971-1981 | | | 1981-1991 | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | +27.32 | + 18.00 | + 38.14 | - 65.79 | - 66.48 | - 65.10 | + 98.04 | + 71.25 | + 123.57 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | - 30.74 | - 29.70 | - 31.82 | + 12.62 | + 12.59 | + 12.65 | + 41.34 | + 39.39 | + 43.37 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - | - | - | + 25.00 | - 22.22 | + 166.67 | + 446.67 | + 457.14 | + 437.50 |
| 4. | Badaik | +107.84 | +115.16 | + 100.53 | + 31.58 | + 30.11 | + 33.16 | + 14.14 | + 15.90 | + 12.29 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | + 73.72 | + 49.35 | + 101.62 | + 19.92 | + 33.80 | + 8.15 | + 41.17 | + 39.80 | + 43.05 |
| 6. | Bajikar | + 441.67 | + 552.94 | + 342.11 | + 4.10 | - 0.90 | + 10.71 | + 110.34 | + 162.73 | + 48.39 |
| 7. | Bari | + 155.56 | + 132.00 | + 185.00 | + 25.22 | + 50.00 | - | + 201.39 | + 175.86 | + 240.35 |
| 8. | Bariki | - 51.37 | - 52.23 | - 50.48 | - 5.88 | - 6.15 | - 5.61 | + 37.58 | + 46.32 | + 28.88 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | - 50.00 | - 51.28 | - 48.28 | + 423.53 | + 436.84 | + 406.67 | + 67.98 | + 32.35 | + 115.79 |
| 10. | Bauri | + 20.94 | + 23.78 | + 18.22 | + 9.50 | + 10.30 | + 8.70 | + 27.47 | + 26.73 | + 28.21 |
| 11. | Bauti | - 50.20 | - 42.86 | - 57.98 | + 151.64 | + 108.33 | + 214.00 | + 481.76 | + 560.67 | + 406.37 |
| 12. | Bavuri | - 50.00 | 0.00 | - 66.67 | + 2400.00 | + 2700.00 | + 2100.00 | + 6198.00 | + 4671.43 | + 8140.91 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | + 167.88 | + 170.16 | + 165.63 | - 38.50 | - 36.82 | - 40.20 | + 114.74 | + 100.61 | + 129.84 |
| 14. | Beldar | + 38.73 | + 32.64 | + 45.41 | + 92.43 | + 89.27 | + 95.58 | + 35.94 | + 48.58 | + 23.71 |
| 15. | Bhata | + 0.42 | + 4.49 | - 3.26 | + 34.73 | + 38.09 | + 31.44 | + 19.17 | + 18.26 | + 20.10 |
| 16. | Bhoi | - 15.58 | - 13.90 | - 17.29 | + 126.94 | + 123.96 | + 130.09 | + 26.14 | + 30.05 | + 22.12 |
| 17. | Chachati | - | - | - | + 533.33 | + 512.50 | + 557.14 | + 123.16 | + 89.80 | + 158.70 |
| 18. | Chakali | - 75.43 | - 76.28 | - 74.51 | + 36.94 | + 31.65 | + 42.31 | + 136.74 | + 115.38 | + 156.76 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | + 42.50 | + 42.43 | + 42.57 | + 34.76 | + 34.49 | + 35.03 | + 28.79 | + 28.75 | + 28.72 |
| 20. | Chandala | - 4.97 | - 5.10 | - 4.84 | + 31.50 | + 32.69 | + 30.32 | + 23.88 | + 22.00 | + 25.79 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | - | - | - | - | - | - | + 453.57 | + 450.00 | + 712.50 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | + 124.35 | + 125.20 | + 123.61 | + 24.84 | + 34.27 | + 16.46 | + 106.85 | + 118.49 | + 94.93 |
| 23. | Dandasi | - 6.37 | - 7.38 | - 5.45 | + 7.21 | + 8.84 | + 5.75 | + 16.66 | + 21.00 | + 12.64 |
| 24. | Dewar | - 81.18 | - 81.07 | - 18.28 | + 16.85 | + 23.31 | + 10.64 | + 4889.86 | + 4832.12 | + 4951.88 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | + 59.78 | + 60.34 | + 59.17 | - 1.05 | - 3.66 | + 1.57 | + 99.30 | + 116.64 | + 82.82 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | + 21.43 | + 21.79 | + 21.07 | + 29.85 | + 30.23 | + 29.46 | + 26.75 | + 28.78 | + 24.71 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | + 18.98 | + 19.46 | + 18.50 | + 15.35 | + 15.48 | + 15.22 | + 28.33 | + 27.03 | + 29.63 |
| 28. | Dosadha | - 36.25 | - 19.18 | - 49.40 | + 350.50 | + 342.37 | + 361.90 | + 148.57 | + 103.83 | + 208.76 |
| 29. | Ganda | - 9.31 | - 7.97 | - 10.62 | + 28.89 | + 28.81 | + 28.97 | + 17.68 | + 17.69 | + 17.66 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | + 21.93 | + 15.26 | + 29.05 | + 52.17 | + 58.39 | + 46.25 | + 19.80 | + 23.07 | + 16.43 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | + 3.08 | + 5.82 | + 0.46 | + 36.93 | + 36.15 | + 37.71 | + 28.01 | + 30.51 | + 25.54 |
| 32. | Ghogia | + 100.96 | + 67.72 | + 151.61 | + 4.29 | + 6.62 | + 1.92 | + 119.21 | + 115.44 | + 112.58 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | + 102.02 | + 114.81 | + 88.97 | + 11.70 | + 3.73 | + 20.95 | + 35.48 | + 33.62 | + 37.33 |
| 34. | Godagali | + 100.00 | + 58.62 | + 200.00 | - 50.00 | - 55.56 | - 57.14 | + 5091.67 | + 5766.67 | + 4416.67 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1991-2001 | | | 2001-11 | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | - 66.00 | - 59.95 | - 70.42 | -15.87 | -14.52 | -17.21 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | + 10.94 | + 12.44 | + 9.43 | 137.73 | 132.64 | 143.02 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - 24.39 | - 23.08 | - 25.58 | -22.58 | -20 | -25 |
| 4. | Badaik | + 13.92 | + 10.33 | + 17.80 | 9.28 | 9.26 | 9.31 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | + 15.11 | + 16.91 | + 13.26 | -2.33 | -3.62 | -0.97 |
| 6. | Bajikar | - 29.98 | - 48.10 | + 7.97 | -16.72 | -12.67 | -20.81 |
| 7. | Bari | - 52.07 | - 53.75 | - 50.00 | -37.5 | -38.74 | -36.08 |
| 8. | Bariki | + 15.08 | + 8.99 | + 21.96 | -77.53 | -78.29 | -76.76 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | - 61.20 | - 53.33 | - 67.68 | -30.17 | -30.16 | -30.19 |
| 10. | Bauri | + 7.23 | + 8.02 | + 6.43 | 15.19 | 14.65 | 15.74 |
| 11. | Bauti | - 61.98 | - 65.39 | - 57.74 | 110.9 | 108.45 | 113.39 |
| 12. | Bavuri | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | - 60.66 | - 59.63 | - 61.63 | 11.44 | 17.42 | 5.58 |
| 14. | Beldar | + 0.15 | - 9.70 | + 11.60 | 12.13 | 12.24 | 12.03 |
| 15. | Bhata | + 12.55 | + 11.88 | + 13.22 | 47.27 | 48.74 | 45.8 |
| 16. | Bhoi | + 12.72 | + 9.53 | + 16.22 | -17.65 | -18.23 | -17.06 |
| 17. | Chachati | - 74.53 | - 67.74 | - 79.83 | -46.3 | -50 | -41.67 |
| 18. | Chakali | - 81.53 | - 76.79 | - 85.26 | 100 | 78.85 | 126.19 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | + 7.88 | + 8.25 | + 7.50 | 16.48 | 15.85 | 17.14 |
| 20. | Chandala | - 22.26 | - 21.91 | - 22.60 | -2.05 | -3.25 | -0.85 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | - 43.76 | - 47.08 | - 39.95 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 23. | Dandasi | + 3.53 | + 2.01 | + 5.04 | 1.77 | 1.13 | 2.39 |
| 24. | Dewar | + 206.00 | + 204.35 | + 207.74 | 53.34 | 53.21 | 53.47 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | - 23.43 | - 28.63 | - 17.58 | -3 | -3.74 | -2.28 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | + 10.40 | + 9.29 | + 11.55 | 10.13 | 9.88 | 10.38 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | + 12.47 | + 13.31 | + 11.64 | 14.57 | 13.51 | 15.63 |
| 28. | Dosadha | - 49.43 | - 42.67 | - 55.43 | 234.27 | 238.03 | 229.96 |
| 29. | Ganda | + 14.77 | + 15.13 | + 14.40 | 15.57 | 15.3 | 15.86 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | + 15.75 | + 12.43 | + 19.37 | 2.54 | 1.53 | 3.58 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | + 7.07 | + 4.50 | + 9.73 | 7.89 | 7.32 | 8.46 |
| 32. | Ghogia | - 94.51 | - 94.75 | - 94.23 | 949.37 | 892.5 | 1007.69 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | + 11.33 | + 12.81 | + 9.89 | 6.05 | 7.34 | 4.77 |
| 34. | Godagali | - 96.47 | - 96.59 | - 96.31 | -79.55 | -87.5 | -70 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1961-1971 | | | 1971-1981 | | | 1981-1991 | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 35. | Godari | - | - | - | + 212.50 | + 144.19 | + 313.79 | + 747.11 | + 621.90 | + 856.67 |
| 36. | Godra | + 17.48 | + 19.65 | + 15.29 | - 17.06 | - 13.53 | - 20.73 | + 64.96 | + 61.86 | + 68.48 |
| 37. | Gokha | + 23.19 | + 23.04 | + 23.34 | + 41.38 | + 42.90 | + 39.83 | + 36.75 | + 37.72 | + 35.73 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | + 2342.86 | +2025.00 | +2766.67 | + 15.50 | + 14.71 | + 16.28 | + 132.15 | + 127.69 | + 136.50 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | + 10.36 | + 11.73 | + 9.02 | + 31.87 | + 29.89 | + 33.84 | + 30.92 | + 32.60 | + 29.29 |
| 40. | Irika | - 17.71 | - 14.77 | - 20.19 | + 70.89 | + 78.67 | + 63.86 | + 64.44 | + 49.25 | + 79.41 |
| 41. | Jaggali | + 5.07 | - 0.80 | + 11.09 | + 5.28 | + 4.90 | + 5.63 | + 12.84 | + 15.65 | + 10.28 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | + 17.14 | + 17.63 | + 16.65 | + 27.37 | + 30.02 | + 24.74 | + 31.85 | + 32.56 | + 31.11 |
| 43. | Karua | + 57.63 | + 50.12 | + 65.99 | + 10.77 | + 9.97 | + 11.56 | - 3.21 | - 1.15 | - 5.25 |
| 44. | Katia | - 65.92 | - 64.57 | - 67.28 | + 4.90 | + 3.35 | + 6.58 | + 481.08 | + 503.40 | + 457.46 |
| 45. | Kela | + 88.19 | + 79.72 | + 97.21 | - 8.67 | - 6.11 | - 11.15 | + 34.30 | + 35.12 | + 33.45 |
| 46. | Khadala | - 18.46 | - 17.69 | - 19.15 | + 65.85 | + 67.99 | + 63.86 | + 60.32 | + 64.76 | + 56.12 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | + 1558.81 | +1890.43 | +1281.45 | - 96.06 | - 96.40 | - 95.66 | + 530.61 | + 492.73 | + 568.48 |
| 48. | Kori | - 74.25 | - 76.78 | - 71.14 | + 45.18 | + 62.24 | + 28.28 | + 183.57 | + 188.05 | + 177.95 |
| 49. | Kumari | + 163.93 | + 157.03 | + 170.58 | + 57.54 | + 35.54 | + 20.00 | + 222.11 | + 214.04 | + 230.69 |
| 50. | Kurunga | - 6.22 | - 5.73 | - 6.71 | + 15.60 | + 18.15 | + 13.00 | + 82.45 | + 79.90 | + 85.18 |
| 51. | Laban | + 13.06 | + 17.26 | + 9.72 | - 4.52 | + 1.70 | - 9.82 | + 86.81 | + 81.26 | + 92.14 |
| 52. | Laheri | + 20.05 | + 13.23 | + 27.38 | + 37.41 | + 42.20 | + 32.82 | + 29.17 | + 32.43 | + 25.82 |
| 53. | Madari | + 0.55 | - 0.26 | + 1.25 | + 18.00 | + 29.27 | + 8.44 | + 47.01 | + 44.36 | + 49.69 |
| 54. | Madiga | + 4.89 | - 1.75 | + 12.32 | + 65.70 | + 66.84 | + 64.59 | + 38.74 | + 37.92 | + 39.55 |
| 55. | Mahuria | + 39.57 | + 36.04 | + 43.10 | + 20.19 | + 23.91 | + 16.01 | + 6.21 | + 9.36 | + 3.00 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | + 2.73 | + 2.20 | + 3.20 | + 32.17 | + 39.70 | + 25.47 | + 59.10 | + 47.17 | + 70.92 |
| 57. | Mang | - 99.36 | - 98.88 | - | -27200.00 | +15100.00 | - | 110.99 | + 88.82 | + 138.84 |
| 58. | Mangan | + 9.69 | + 47.02 | - 14.81 | + 11.33 | + 5.33 | + 18.12 | + 17.40 | + 20.04 | + 14.72 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | - 11.76 | - 11.96 | - 11.56 | + 43.30 | + 42.08 | + 43.96 | + 37.43 | + 38.64 | + 36.26 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | + 110.77 | + 122.28 | + 100.38 | - 68.31 | - 68.92 | - 69.67 | + 46.31 | + 49.21 | + 43.52 |
| 61. | Mewar | - 4.53 | - 9.16 | + 0.89 | + 132.76 | + 131.09 | + 124.58 | + 73.15 | + 88.00 | + 57.74 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | - 40.05 | - 42.35 | - 37.89 | + 151.04 | + 169.39 | + 135.11 | + 20.26 | + 23.94 | + 16.59 |
| 63. | Musahar | - 76.25 | - 67.57 | - 83.72 | + 52.63 | + 50.00 | + 57.14 | + 1893.10 | + 1472.22 | + 2581.82 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | - 82.38 | - 77.11 | - 87.62 | + 216.90 | + 154.35 | + 332.00 | + 622.22 | + 569.23 | + 679.63 |
| 65. | Namasudra | + 530.33 | + 527.16 | + 533.79 | + 53.26 | + 51.79 | + 54.84 | + 45.77 | + 48.91 | - 42.44 |
| 66. | Paidi | - | - | - | - | - | - | + 142.86 | + 203.73 | + 89.01 |
| 67. | Painda | + 224.36 | + 116.37 | + 401.92 | + 8.07 | + 31.35 | -12.13 | + 23.03 | + 7.20 | + 39.12 |
| 68. | Pamidi | - 58.40 | - 51.52 | - 66.10 | + 23.08 | - 3.13 | + 65.00 | + 135.94 | + 145.16 | + 127.27 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | + 11.71 | + 13.49 | + 9.96 | + 19.91 | + 20.39 | + 19.41 | + 25.29 | + 25.71 | + 24.87 |
| 70. | Panchama | - 51.09 | - 59.90 | - 57.61 | - 29.77 | - 5.13 | - 46.70 | + 148.70 | + 96.62 | + 212.40 |
| 71. | Panika | + 7.72 | + 5.07 | + 10.52 | - 0.25 | - 2.07 | + 1.59 | + 13.46 | + 21.17 | + 5.95 |
| 72. | Panka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 25.07 | - 19.47 | - 31.04 |
| 73. | Pantanti | + 30.84 | + 31.65 | + 30.01 | - 36.74 | - 37.42 | - 36.04 | - 11.02 | - 11.28 | - 10.76 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1991-2001 | | | 2001-11 | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 35. | Godari | - 89.77 | - 86.81 | - 91.72 | -63.59 | -55 | -72.63 |
| 36. | Godra | - 3.83 | - 7.30 | - 0.05 | -8.9 | -5.81 | -12.02 |
| 37. | Gokha | + 20.96 | + 20.01 | + 21.96 | 10.65 | 9.82 | 11.51 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | - 50.38 | - 47.07 | - 53.49 | -2.86 | -6.38 | 0.91 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | + 19.87 | + 20.37 | + 19.38 | 9.07 | 8.36 | 9.77 |
| 40. | Irika | + 16.89 | + 32.50 | + 4.10 | -41.43 | -42.26 | -40.55 |
| 41. | Jaggali | - 9.85 | - 11.89 | - 7.90 | 24.39 | 26.71 | 22.28 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | + 11.18 | + 10.86 | + 11.51 | 14.22 | 13.72 | 14.74 |
| 43. | Karua | + 30.08 | + 25.16 | + 35.16 | 38.2 | 37.42 | 38.95 |
| 44. | Katia | + 26.14 | + 19.82 | + 33.38 | 171.33 | 166.51 | 176.29 |
| 45. | Kela | + 10.23 | + 9.98 | + 10.50 | 22.99 | 21.8 | 24.21 |
| 46. | Khadala | - 10.53 | - 10.94 | - 10.13 | 19.77 | 20.6 | 18.94 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | - 7.45 | - 0.10 | - 13.96 | -95.74 | -95.29 | -96.21 |
| 48. | Kori | - 71.64 | - 73.14 | - 69.69 | 34.35 | 26.83 | 42.99 |
| 49. | Kumari | - 66.06 | - 66.90 | - 65.22 | -83.39 | -84.33 | -82.5 |
| 50. | Kurunga | - 1.71 | - 0.95 | - 2.50 | 16.93 | 14.63 | 19.36 |
| 51. | Laban | - 79.83 | - 78.61 | - 80.95 | 134.78 | 140.67 | 128.78 |
| 52. | Laheri | - 33.75 | - 35.93 | - 31.43 | -33.65 | -34.7 | -32.55 |
| 53. | Madari | - 0.32 | + 0.07 | - 0.69 | 48.65 | 46.95 | 50.31 |
| 54. | Madiga | - 13.71 | - 18.18 | - 9.34 | 62.75 | 63.41 | 62.16 |
| 55. | Mahuria | + 23.79 | + 21.76 | + 25.98 | 3.83 | 2.89 | 4.81 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | + 36.82 | + 48.10 | + 27.20 | 60.03 | 58.3 | 61.75 |
| 57. | Mang | - 55.56 | - 51.57 | - 59.52 | -66.41 | -73.38 | -58.12 |
| 58. | Mangan | - 57.63 | - 59.02 | - 56.15 | -16.36 | -9.47 | -23.17 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | + 1.43 | + 3.04 | - 0.15 | -5.42 | -5.61 | -5.22 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | - 40.36 | - 40.60 | - 40.12 | 20.54 | 20.81 | 20.27 |
| 61. | Mewar | - 35.94 | - 41.97 | - 28.47 | -31.39 | -31 | -31.77 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | - 31.18 | - 33.86 | - 28.33 | -15.98 | -16.82 | -15.16 |
| 63. | Musahar | - 93.94 | - 94.35 | - 93.56 | 62.86 | 131.25 | 5.26 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | - 61.35 | - 56.70 | - 65.68 | -42.68 | -49.26 | -34.95 |
| 65. | Namasudra | + 18.34 | + 15.23 | + 21.78 | 16.24 | 16.52 | 15.94 |
| 66. | Paidi | - 39.26 | - 48.26 | - 26.45 | -51.78 | -52.17 | -51.38 |
| 67. | Painda | - 37.94 | - 25.53 | - 47.67 | -30.57 | -32.99 | -27.87 |
| 68. | Pamidi | - 81.86 | - 77.63 | - 85.33 | -35.71 | -52.94 | -9.09 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | + 6.73 | + 6.63 | + 6.83 | 11.74 | 11.15 | 12.33 |
| 70. | Panchama | - 59.04 | - 54.64 | - 62.43 | -84.67 | -84.85 | -84.51 |
| 71. | Panika | - 20.61 | - 25.21 | - 15.48 | -29.02 | -30.11 | -27.96 |
| 72. | Panka | + 83.82 | + 63.95 | + 108.54 | 169.63 | 167.8 | 171.42 |
| 73. | Pantanti | + 1.91 | + 1.86 | + 1.96 | 53.68 | 52.45 | 54.92 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1961-1971 | | | 1971-1981 | | | 1981-1991 | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 74. | Pap | + 7.59 | + 11.42 | + 4.13 | + 21.88 | + 21.99 | + 21.78 | + 13.33 | + 17.71 | + 9.09 |
| 75. | Pasi | - 89.20 | - 81.55 | - 95.97 | + 471.28 | + 295.95 | + 1120.00 | + 67.23 | + 47.78 | + 90.57 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | - 43.24 | - 44.29 | - 42.17 | + 48.09 | + 49.16 | + 47.04 | + 43.45 | + 46.04 | + 40.85 |
| 77. | Rajna | - 94.88 | - 97.24 | - 91.74 | + 5315.38 | + 9300.00 | + 3544.44 | - 51.70 | - 57.98 | - 44.51 |
| 78. | Relli | + 4.27 | + 5.24 | + 3.33 | + 33.97 | + 32.17 | + 35.74 | + 52.10 | + 72.05 | + 33.02 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | + 73.74 | + 55.78 | + 93.89 | + 11.70 | + 25.98 | - 1.18 | + 44.11 | + 37.26 | + 51.99 |
| 80. | Samasi | + 31.69 | + 43.55 | + 21.96 | + 34.00 | + 41.80 | + 26.46 | + 9.39 | + 15.53 | + 2.74 |
| 81. | Sanei | - 38.74 | - 39.09 | - 38.40 | + 75.09 | + 72.34 | + 43.49 | + 9.45 | + 21.60 | + 21.48 |
| 82. | Sapari | - 42.25 | - 54.55 | - 22.22 | + 214.63 | + 275.00 | + 157.14 | + 101.55 | + 153.33 | + 29.63 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | + 23.87 | + 20.54 | + 27.29 | + 17.61 | + 17.99 | + 17.24 | + 17.19 | + 15.29 | + 19.04 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | - 64.76 | - 65.08 | - 64.43 | + 13.24 | + 7.39 | + 19.28 | + 27.57 | + 39.13 | + 16.84 |
| 85. | Sinduria | - 94.58 | - 94.48 | - 94.69 | + 353.85 | + 355.00 | + 352.63 | + 168.93 | + 61.54 | + 282.56 |
| 86. | Siyal | + 34.91 | + 36.26 | + 33.58 | + 33.74 | + 34.69 | + 32.78 | + 20.25 | + 23.90 | + 16.49 |
| 87. | Tamadia | + 232.34 | + 235.66 | + 228.20 | - 95.74 | - 96.31 | - 95.16 | + 147.90 | + 165.71 | + 133.83 |
| 88. | Tamudia | - 66.86 | - 62.72 | - 70.51 | + 106.94 | + 95.44 | + 119.71 | - 10.54 | - 10.95 | - 10.14 |
| 89. | Tanla | + 14.50 | + 13.92 | + 15.06 | + 25.50 | + 28.67 | + 22.45 | + 15.46 | + 21.72 | + 9.13 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | + 12.30 | + 11.57 | + 13.05 | + 49.30 | + 50.67 | + 47.91 | + 141.28 | + 141.77 | + 140.78 |
| 91. | Turi | + 23.40 | + 28.43 | + 18.69 | + 56.96 | + 54.39 | + 59.67 | + 13.55 | + 14.55 | + 12.52 |
| 92. | Ujia | + 125.53 | + 120.81 | + 130.40 | + 13.00 | + 15.53 | + 10.48 | + 22.50 | + 17.49 | + 27.68 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | + 28.08 | + 40.29 | + 18.49 | + 37.74 | + 40.09 | + 35.55 | - 32.45 | - 27.78 | - 36.94 |
| ODISHA | | + 19.79 | + 21.12 | + 18.48 | + 16.75 | + 17.04 | + 16.47 | + 32.69 | + 33.56 | + 31.82 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | 1991-2001 | | | 2001-11 | | |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 74. | Pap | - 1.81 | - 3.22 | - 0.33 | 12.07 | 11.17 | 13 |
| 75. | Pasi | - 78.84 | - 76.44 | - 81.08 | 124.21 | 127.45 | 120.45 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | + 14.35 | + 12.33 | + 16.45 | -35.33 | -35.73 | -34.94 |
| 77. | Rajna | - 75.88 | - 74.05 | - 77.47 | 454.88 | 453.66 | 456.1 |
| 78. | Relli | - 13.52 | - 23.48 | - 1.18 | 6.7 | 6.51 | 6.89 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | - 42.89 | - 43.18 | - 42.60 | -20.16 | -18.67 | -21.69 |
| 80. | Samasi | + 25.53 | + 13.85 | + 39.73 | -11.04 | -10 | -12.07 |
| 81. | Sanei | + 5.09 | + 0.34 | + 10.61 | -1.73 | -6.41 | 3.2 |
| 82. | Sapari | - 51.92 | - 65.26 | - 15.71 | -3.2 | -10.61 | 5.08 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | + 42.75 | + 47.98 | + 37.82 | -6.09 | -7.78 | -4.36 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | - 70.86 | - 71.35 | - 70.32 | 267.61 | 264.55 | 270.87 |
| 85. | Sinduria | - 36.76 | + 2.72 | - 54.41 | -56.48 | -49.67 | -63.33 |
| 86. | Siyal | + 8.16 | + 5.70 | + 10.87 | 30.42 | 30.08 | 30.78 |
| 87. | Tamadia | + 108.47 | + 116.13 | + 101.61 | -5.93 | -6.97 | -4.94 |
| 88. | Tamudia | + 95.17 | + 97.62 | + 92.77 | 12.02 | 11.86 | 12.17 |
| 89. | Tanla | + 10.82 | + 5.76 | + 16.52 | 16.37 | 16.5 | 16.23 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | + 2.22 | + 1.65 | + 2.82 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 91. | Turi | + 2.75 | + 1.69 | + 3.85 | 41.04 | 40.2 | 41.9 |
| 92. | Ujia | - 10.97 | - 8.50 | - 13.33 | 14.55 | 14.15 | 14.95 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | - 13.52 | - 16.43 | - 10.32 | 22.45 | 24.83 | 20 |
| 94. | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | - | - | - |
| 95. | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | - | - | - |
| | ODISHA | + 18.57 | + 18.36 | + 18.79 | 18.19 | 17.72 | 18.67 |

Table : 3.8
Communitywise Literates of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literates | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 1013 | 926 | 87 | 1399 | 1107 | 292 | 826 | 584 | 242 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 1141 | 1019 | 122 | 778 | 699 | 79 | 1102 | 963 | 139 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4. | Badaik | 241 | 204 | 37 | 1381 | 1008 | 373 | 1755 | 1432 | 323 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 730 | 557 | 173 | 1297 | 1042 | 255 | 2600 | 2159 | 441 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 4 | 4 | - | 23 | 19 | 4 | 39 | 25 | 14 |
| 7. | Bari | 1 | 1 | - | 34 | 30 | 4 | 47 | 39 | 8 |
| 8. | Bariki | 5214 | 4354 | 860 | 3423 | 2517 | 906 | 3852 | 2841 | 1011 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 2 | 2 | - | 9 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 25 | 6 |
| 10. | Bauri | 28062 | 24235 | 3827 | 41022 | 35519 | 5503 | 64787 | 56216 | 8571 |
| 11. | Bauti | 23 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 145 | 127 | 18 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 19 | 13 | 6 | 73 | 64 | 9 | 139 | 110 | 29 |
| 14. | Beldar | 179 | 166 | 13 | 256 | 216 | 40 | 561 | 461 | 100 |
| 15. | Bhata | 513 | 457 | 56 | 971 | 796 | 175 | 1660 | 1193 | 467 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 4632 | 3687 | 945 | 4160 | 3560 | 600 | 14222 | 11760 | 2462 |
| 17. | Chachati | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| 18. | Chakali | 134 | 120 | 14 | 20 | 20 | - | 51 | 35 | 16 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 7634 | 6405 | 1229 | 14037 | 11500 | 2537 | 26021 | 19578 | 6443 |
| 20. | Chandala | 382 | 352 | 30 | 575 | 536 | 39 | 1311 | 1049 | 262 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 42 | 30 | 12 | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 13 | 13 | - | 103 | 83 | 20 | 194 | 143 | 51 |
| 23. | Dandasi | 5458 | 4729 | 729 | 5787 | 5060 | 727 | 8258 | 6962 | 1296 |
| 24. | Dewar | 2577 | 2097 | 480 | 686 | 628 | 58 | 1582 | 1117 | 465 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 15 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 71 | 51 | 20 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 41681 | 35319 | 6362 | 72208 | 57038 | 15170 | 130968 | 97509 | 33459 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 19813 | 17346 | 2467 | 28858 | 25569 | 3289 | 56599 | 47869 | 8730 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 7 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 24 | 2 | 172 | 129 | 43 |
| 29. | Ganda | 35476 | 31619 | 3857 | 41639 | 36597 | 5042 | 84177 | 69694 | 14483 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 295 | 261 | 34 | 425 | 378 | 47 | 756 | 657 | 99 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 5162 | 4531 | 631 | 7465 | 6259 | 1206 | 14752 | 11911 | 2841 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 52 | 45 | 7 | 143 | 125 | 18 | 187 | 159 | 28 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 227 | 170 | 57 | 588 | 493 | 95 | 876 | 711 | 165 |
| 34. | Godagali | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 3 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literates | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 3514 | 1954 | 1560 | 1194 | 722 | 472 | 1101 | 647 | 454 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 2198 | 1674 | 524 | 4022 | 3008 | 1014 | 15007 | 9245 | 5762 |
| 3. | Audhelia | 45 | 34 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 28 | 17 | 11 |
| 4. | Badaik | 2479 | 1704 | 775 | 5462 | 3473 | 1989 | 7809 | 4538 | 3271 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 5076 | 3848 | 1228 | 10280 | 7228 | 3052 | 14279 | 8482 | 5797 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 213 | 171 | 42 | 99 | 61 | 38 | 153 | 89 | 64 |
| 7. | Bari | 173 | 132 | 41 | 108 | 71 | 37 | 77 | 47 | 30 |
| 8. | Bariki | 5871 | 4368 | 1503 | 11385 | 6867 | 4518 | 2640 | 1488 | 1152 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 117 | 73 | 44 | 38 | 25 | 13 | 51 | 29 | 22 |
| 10. | Bauri | 114647 | 84610 | 30037 | 193104 | 129076 | 64028 | 299111 | 176520 | 122591 |
| 11. | Bauti | 705 | 545 | 160 | 318 | 208 | 110 | 833 | 490 | 343 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 1195 | 468 | 727 | - | - | - | 296 | 161 | 135 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 252 | 185 | 67 | 223 | 147 | 76 | 318 | 204 | 114 |
| 14. | Beldar | 951 | 749 | 202 | 1391 | 915 | 476 | 2113 | 1247 | 866 |
| 15. | Bhata | 2437 | 1577 | 860 | 3350 | 2019 | 1331 | 5257 | 3016 | 2241 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 35932 | 24583 | 11349 | 47276 | 31085 | 16191 | 49813 | 28944 | 20869 |
| 17. | Chachati | 81 | 42 | 39 | 29 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| 18. | Chakali | 145 | 101 | 44 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 83 | 51 | 32 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 49826 | 33956 | 15870 | 73737 | 45576 | 28161 | 107888 | 61334 | 46554 |
| 20. | Chandala | 1802 | 1409 | 393 | 2214 | 1500 | 714 | 2663 | 1585 | 1078 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 39 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 393 | 338 | 55 | 490 | 299 | 191 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 23. | Dandasi | 13186 | 10635 | 2551 | 20276 | 13811 | 6465 | 28803 | 17035 | 11768 |
| 24. | Dewar | 78649 | 54030 | 24619 | 369304 | 227924 | 141380 | 661677 | 377163 | 284514 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 383 | 277 | 106 | 422 | 274 | 148 | 514 | 312 | 202 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 195198 | 135138 | 60060 | 325761 | 199428 | 126333 | 433571 | 243782 | 189789 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 108607 | 83218 | 25389 | 199546 | 136178 | 63368 | 339321 | 201202 | 138119 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 367 | 275 | 92 | 345 | 215 | 130 | 1081 | 658 | 423 |
| 29. | Ganda | 140669 | 105323 | 35346 | 268011 | 172879 | 95132 | 383190 | 222332 | 160858 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 1232 | 1041 | 191 | 2355 | 1601 | 754 | 3458 | 2018 | 1440 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 29345 | 21189 | 8156 | 45344 | 28711 | 16633 | 62287 | 35417 | 26870 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 701 | 460 | 241 | 38 | 25 | 13 | 378 | 214 | 164 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 1754 | 1301 | 453 | 2666 | 1779 | 887 | 4105 | 2391 | 1714 |
| 34. | Godagali | 383 | 312 | 71 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literates | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 35. | Godari | - | - | - | 19 | 16 | 3 | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| 36. | Godra | 185 | 170 | 15 | 243 | 220 | 23 | 311 | 276 | 35 |
| 37. | Gokha | 10170 | 7412 | 2758 | 16336 | 14614 | 1722 | 29034 | 23566 | 5468 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 3 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 31 | - | 53 | 47 | 6 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 10014 | 8262 | 1752 | 15274 | 11960 | 3314 | 30678 | 23207 | 7471 |
| 40. | Irika | 27 | 24 | 3 | 61 | 40 | 21 | 108 | 71 | 37 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 270 | 226 | 44 | 391 | 291 | 100 | 457 | 346 | 111 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 26503 | 22405 | 4098 | 51081 | 41695 | 9386 | 87285 | 66023 | 21262 |
| 43. | Karua | 173 | 154 | 19 | 405 | 344 | 61 | 779 | 580 | 199 |
| 44. | Katia | 447 | 411 | 36 | 212 | 193 | 19 | 368 | 305 | 63 |
| 45. | Kela | 1117 | 913 | 204 | 1533 | 1204 | 329 | 2995 | 2336 | 659 |
| 46. | Khadala | 4189 | 3673 | 516 | 3812 | 3394 | 418 | 11554 | 9339 | 2215 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 52 | 41 | 11 | 2305 | 1653 | 652 | 79 | 60 | 19 |
| 48. | Kori | 164 | 103 | 61 | 37 | 25 | 12 | 76 | 59 | 17 |
| 49. | Kumari | 96 | 95 | 1 | 277 | 220 | 57 | 407 | 340 | 67 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 272 | 178 | 94 | 309 | 236 | 73 | 543 | 424 | 119 |
| 51. | Laban | 53 | 42 | 11 | 70 | 61 | 9 | 130 | 109 | 21 |
| 52. | Laheri | 378 | 334 | 44 | 257 | 222 | 35 | 455 | 375 | 80 |
| 53. | Madari | 116 | 88 | 28 | 248 | 229 | 19 | 309 | 264 | 45 |
| 54. | Madiga | 42 | 33 | 9 | 162 | 117 | 45 | 251 | 185 | 66 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 331 | 234 | 97 | 627 | 457 | 170 | 1046 | 772 | 274 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 513 | 395 | 118 | 772 | 609 | 163 | 1589 | 1110 | 479 |
| 57. | Mang | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| 58. | Mangan | 81 | 71 | 10 | 41 | 37 | 4 | 137 | 111 | 26 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 1588 | 1387 | 201 | 1453 | 1241 | 212 | 2695 | 2286 | 409 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 587 | 489 | 98 | 1290 | 967 | 323 | 682 | 493 | 189 |
| 61. | Mewar | 37 | 36 | 1 | 32 | 28 | 4 | 93 | 79 | 14 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 58 | 51 | 7 | 4 | 4 | - | 52 | 41 | 11 |
| 63. | Musahar | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 36 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 4 | - | 74 | 53 | 21 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 1133 | 758 | 375 | 10451 | 8007 | 2444 | 22995 | 16373 | 6622 |
| 66. | Paidi | 24 | 18 | 6 | - | - | - | 82 | 65 | 17 |
| 67. | Painda | 17 | 16 | 1 | 101 | 72 | 29 | 200 | 135 | 65 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 72381 | 61796 | 10585 | 105643 | 91253 | 14390 | 184177 | 148682 | 35495 |
| 70. | Panchama | 42 | 40 | 2 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| 71. | Panika | 690 | 617 | 73 | 1008 | 883 | 125 | 1458 | 1261 | 197 |
| 72. | Panka | 13 | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | 149 | 134 | 15 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literates | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 35. | Godari | 383 | 238 | 145 | 114 | 69 | 45 | 29 | 23 | 6 |
| 36. | Godra | 764 | 585 | 189 | 824 | 595 | 229 | 1351 | 824 | 527 |
| 37. | Gokha | 46510 | 34940 | 11570 | 87613 | 58474 | 29139 | 129982 | 75728 | 54254 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 339 | 192 | 147 | 199 | 133 | 66 | 197 | 114 | 83 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 49000 | 34761 | 14239 | 98231 | 61258 | 36973 | 135549 | 76692 | 58857 |
| 40. | Irika | 130 | 68 | 62 | 288 | 177 | 111 | 224 | 121 | 103 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 1638 | 1107 | 531 | 1346 | 878 | 468 | 2533 | 1565 | 968 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 141767 | 99999 | 41768 | 241816 | 151954 | 89862 | 344155 | 195233 | 148922 |
| 43. | Karua | 993 | 740 | 253 | 2068 | 1260 | 808 | 3456 | 1984 | 1472 |
| 44. | Katia | 2914 | 2019 | 895 | 4310 | 2637 | 1673 | 12018 | 7058 | 4960 |
| 45. | Kela | 4618 | 3392 | 1226 | 8496 | 5436 | 3060 | 12549 | 7211 | 5338 |
| 46. | Khadala | 24813 | 18536 | 6277 | 30125 | 19956 | 10169 | 49120 | 28677 | 20443 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 573 | 379 | 194 | 810 | 532 | 278 | 64 | 39 | 25 |
| 48. | Kori | 249 | 199 | 50 | 135 | 85 | 50 | 204 | 113 | 91 |
| 49. | Kumari | 1967 | 1380 | 587 | 1221 | 767 | 454 | 274 | 154 | 120 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 951 | 708 | 243 | 1693 | 1137 | 556 | 2915 | 1685 | 1230 |
| 51. | Laban | 612 | 377 | 235 | 174 | 106 | 68 | 492 | 295 | 197 |
| 52. | Laheri | 1907 | 1200 | 707 | 1382 | 940 | 442 | 1279 | 739 | 540 |
| 53. | Madari | 658 | 489 | 169 | 1098 | 737 | 361 | 2171 | 1268 | 903 |
| 54. | Madiga | 616 | 422 | 194 | 586 | 377 | 209 | 1289 | 726 | 563 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 1399 | 990 | 409 | 2819 | 1754 | 1065 | 3841 | 2138 | 1703 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 3305 | 2109 | 1196 | 6042 | 3699 | 2343 | 12990 | 7203 | 5787 |
| 57. | Mang | 153 | 114 | 39 | 123 | 83 | 40 | 51 | 27 | 24 |
| 58. | Mangan | 201 | 154 | 47 | 179 | 126 | 53 | 189 | 126 | 63 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 5903 | 4605 | 1298 | 9027 | 6039 | 2988 | 9986 | 6075 | 3911 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 1288 | 856 | 432 | 1188 | 709 | 479 | 1660 | 886 | 774 |
| 61. | Mewar | 313 | 229 | 84 | 246 | 165 | 81 | 269 | 146 | 123 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 325 | 167 | 158 | 55 | 41 | 14 | 89 | 48 | 41 |
| 63. | Musahar | 198 | 131 | 67 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 12 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 493 | 357 | 136 | 330 | 215 | 115 | 198 | 109 | 89 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 35082 | 24035 | 11047 | 67969 | 41323 | 26646 | 96782 | 55243 | 41539 |
| 66. | Paidi | 286 | 189 | 97 | 62 | 27 | 35 | 126 | 68 | 58 |
| 67. | Painda | 271 | 186 | 85 | 327 | 211 | 116 | 275 | 159 | 116 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 57 | 42 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 308705 | 226275 | 82430 | 506979 | 328638 | 178341 | 736913 | 424414 | 312499 |
| 70. | Panchama | 203 | 155 | 48 | 106 | 62 | 44 | 29 | 17 | 12 |
| 71. | Panika | 2098 | 1637 | 461 | 2930 | 1922 | 1008 | 2945 | 1725 | 1220 |
| 72. | Panka | 386 | 310 | 76 | 749 | 543 | 206 | 2873 | 1746 | 1127 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literates | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 4656 | 3777 | 879 | 7891 | 6652 | 1239 | 7272 | 5681 | 1591 |
| 74. | Pap | 895 | 800 | 95 | 954 | 848 | 106 | 1516 | 1272 | 244 |
| 75. | Pasi | 93 | 82 | 11 | 37 | 33 | 4 | 201 | 150 | 51 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 5980 | 5131 | 849 | 4504 | 3748 | 756 | 9610 | 7565 | 2045 |
| 77. | Rajna | 53 | 51 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 66 | 49 | 17 |
| 78. | Relli | 592 | 448 | 144 | 782 | 623 | 159 | 1033 | 801 | 232 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 24 | 22 | 2 | 112 | 89 | 23 | 189 | 161 | 28 |
| 80. | Samasi | 86 | 55 | 31 | 140 | 117 | 23 | 309 | 253 | 56 |
| 81. | Sanei | 79 | 68 | 11 | 75 | 70 | 5 | 254 | 204 | 50 |
| 82. | Sapari | 22 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 23 | 7 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 1722 | 1588 | 134 | 2069 | 1871 | 198 | 3722 | 3318 | 404 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 387 | 271 | 116 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 60 | 51 | 9 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 61 | 40 | 21 |
| 86. | Siyal | 1931 | 1621 | 310 | 3327 | 2636 | 691 | 6744 | 5025 | 1719 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 153 | 133 | 20 | 983 | 845 | 138 | 50 | 36 | 14 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 527 | 476 | 51 | 333 | 244 | 89 | 962 | 785 | 177 |
| 89. | Tanla | 3655 | 3230 | 425 | 4901 | 4277 | 624 | 8662 | 7228 | 1434 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 2260 | 1797 | 463 | 3326 | 2623 | 703 | 6173 | 4788 | 1385 |
| 91. | Turi | 457 | 433 | 24 | 439 | 401 | 38 | 1019 | 890 | 129 |
| 92. | Ujia | 480 | 429 | 51 | 1594 | 1154 | 440 | 1810 | 1537 | 273 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 161 | 137 | 24 | 204 | 189 | 15 | 449 | 364 | 85 |
| | ODISHA | 319671 | 271837 | 47834 | 516767 | 431524 | 85243 | 866106 | 685397 | 180709 |

Source : Census of India 1961-2011

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literates | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 8504 | 5987 | 2517 | 12947 | 8086 | 4861 | 24504 | 13748 | 10756 |
| 74. | Pap | 3298 | 2353 | 945 | 4195 | 2707 | 1488 | 6195 | 3630 | 2565 |
| 75. | Pasi | 358 | 227 | 131 | 128 | 77 | 51 | 327 | 197 | 130 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 15283 | 11257 | 4026 | 26746 | 17004 | 9742 | 21723 | 12485 | 9238 |
| 77. | Rajna | 101 | 71 | 30 | 43 | 29 | 14 | 175 | 104 | 71 |
| 78. | Relli | 2050 | 1650 | 400 | 3035 | 1989 | 1046 | 4331 | 2547 | 1784 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 272 | 173 | 100 | 240 | 171 | 69 | 233 | 155 | 78 |
| 80. | Samasi | 492 | 356 | 136 | 825 | 526 | 299 | 880 | 509 | 371 |
| 81. | Sanei | 341 | 259 | 82 | 573 | 381 | 192 | 691 | 398 | 293 |
| 82. | Sapari | 57 | 43 | 14 | 51 | 35 | 16 | 34 | 23 | 11 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 5138 | 4287 | 851 | 13646 | 9531 | 4115 | 17342 | 10609 | 6733 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 103 | 75 | 28 | 74 | 51 | 23 | 193 | 133 | 60 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 100 | 53 | 47 | 127 | 81 | 46 | 73 | 47 | 26 |
| 86. | Siyal | 10139 | 6779 | 3360 | 14981 | 9005 | 5976 | 22610 | 12624 | 9986 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 187 | 131 | 56 | 571 | 335 | 236 | 628 | 361 | 267 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 1386 | 936 | 450 | 3704 | 2433 | 1271 | 5230 | 3066 | 2164 |
| 89. | Tanla | 19602 | 14356 | 5246 | 25073 | 16426 | 8647 | 40390 | 23284 | 17106 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 18240 | 12490 | 5750 | 25355 | 16078 | 9277 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 91. | Turi | 1947 | 1516 | 431 | 3000 | 2034 | 966 | 5655 | 3393 | 2262 |
| 92. | Ujia | 3055 | 2386 | 669 | 4817 | 3653 | 1164 | 8474 | 5180 | 3294 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 247 | 168 | 79 | 425 | 285 | 140 | 748 | 492 | 256 |
| 94. | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | | 527 | 333 | 194 |
| 95. | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | | 893 | 531 | 362 |
| | ODISHA | 1548573 | 1117315 | 431258 | 2854656 | 1827063 | 1027593 | 4303743 | 2478584 | 1825159 |

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

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literacy rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 12.19 | 20.73 | 2.26 | 13.21 | 21.00 | 5.50 | 22.81 | 33.05 | 13.05 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 9.02 | 16.03 | 1.94 | 8.88 | 15.63 | 1.84 | 11.16 | 19.13 | 2.87 |
| 3. | Audhelia | - | - | - | 50.00 | 44.44 | 66.67 | 20.00 | 28.57 | 12.50 |
| 4. | Badaik | 6.40 | 10.85 | 1.96 | 17.66 | 24.92 | 9.88 | 17.05 | 27.21 | 6.42 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 8.49 | 12.14 | 4.31 | 8.68 | 15.20 | 3.15 | 14.51 | 23.54 | 5.04 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 11.11 | 23.53 | - | 11.79 | 17.12 | 4.76 | 19.21 | 22.73 | 15.05 |
| 7. | Bari | 2.22 | 4.00 | - | 29.57 | 51.72 | 7.02 | 32.64 | 44.83 | 14.04 |
| 8. | Bariki | 19.31 | 31.67 | 6.49 | 26.07 | 38.33 | 13.81 | 31.17 | 46.10 | 16.32 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 2.94 | 5.13 | - | 26.47 | 31.58 | 20.00 | 17.42 | 24.51 | 7.89 |
| 10. | Bauri | 11.18 | 19.76 | 2.98 | 13.52 | 23.39 | 3.63 | 19.50 | 33.57 | 5.20 |
| 11. | Bauti | 9.39 | 13.49 | 5.04 | 8.20 | 9.72 | 6.00 | 47.23 | 84.67 | 11.46 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 25.00 | 100.00 | - | 50.00 | 100.00 | - | 24.00 | 28.57 | 18.18 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 4.96 | 6.81 | 3.13 | 7.12 | 12.40 | 1.76 | 22.03 | 33.74 | 9.51 |
| 14. | Beldar | 19.58 | 34.73 | 2.98 | 20.19 | 34.07 | 6.31 | 22.97 | 38.42 | 8.06 |
| 15. | Bhata | 15.40 | 28.87 | 3.20 | 29.02 | 48.13 | 10.34 | 36.82 | 52.23 | 21.00 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 12.76 | 20.15 | 5.25 | 13.57 | 22.59 | 4.03 | 20.45 | 33.32 | 7.19 |
| 17. | Chachati | - | - | - | 26.67 | 50.00 | - | 15.79 | 22.45 | 8.70 |
| 18. | Chakali | 20.97 | 36.04 | 4.58 | 12.74 | 25.32 | - | 23.72 | 33.65 | 14.41 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 13.38 | 22.02 | 4.39 | 17.26 | 27.76 | 6.36 | 23.75 | 35.14 | 11.96 |
| 20. | Chandala | 8.55 | 15.76 | 1.34 | 13.55 | 25.28 | 1.84 | 23.49 | 37.29 | 9.47 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 18.75 | 28.85 | 10.00 | - | - | - | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 4.80 | 11.24 | - | 16.94 | 29.02 | 6.21 | 25.56 | 37.27 | 13.60 |
| 23. | Dandasi | 10.86 | 19.66 | 2.78 | 12.30 | 22.71 | 2.94 | 16.37 | 28.71 | 4.95 |
| 24. | Dewar | 13.34 | 22.24 | 4.85 | 18.86 | 35.18 | 3.13 | 37.22 | 50.75 | 22.69 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 2.09 | 3.91 | 0.28 | 1.31 | 2.44 | 0.17 | 6.26 | 9.22 | 3.44 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 15.71 | 26.70 | 4.78 | 22.41 | 35.41 | 9.41 | 31.30 | 46.48 | 46.04 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 6.37 | 11.21 | 1.58 | 7.79 | 13.84 | 1.77 | 13.25 | 22.43 | 4.09 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 4.49 | 8.22 | 1.20 | 25.74 | 40.68 | 4.76 | 37.80 | 49.43 | 22.16 |
| 29. | Ganda | 9.90 | 17.76 | 2.14 | 12.81 | 22.34 | 3.13 | 20.09 | 33.03 | 6.96 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 10.71 | 18.35 | 2.55 | 12.66 | 23.06 | 2.73 | 14.79 | 25.31 | 3.94 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 9.45 | 16.98 | 2.26 | 13.25 | 22.17 | 4.29 | 19.13 | 30.98 | 7.34 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 16.61 | 23.81 | 5.66 | 22.73 | 39.43 | 5.77 | 28.51 | 47.04 | 8.81 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 9.99 | 14.81 | 5.07 | 12.81 | 20.00 | 4.47 | 17.09 | 27.80 | 6.42 |
| 34. | Godagali | 4.17 | 5.88 | - | - | - | - | 29.17 | 33.33 | 25.00 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literacy rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|-------|--------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1. | Adi Andhara | 54.33 | 71.55 | 41.74 | 58.36 | 72.20 | 45.12 | 62.91 | 73.36 | 52.30 |
| 2. | Amant, Amat | 20.03 | 30.18 | 9.65 | 31.02 | 45.81 | 15.84 | 48.05 | 59.60 | 36.65 |
| 3. | Audhelia | 72.58 | 97.14 | 40.74 | 38.46 | 41.67 | 35.71 | 70.00 | 73.91 | 64.71 |
| 4. | Badaik | 25.65 | 34.63 | 16.34 | 48.65 | 62.03 | 35.34 | 61.02 | 70.73 | 51.25 |
| 5. | Bagheti, Baghuti | 25.06 | 37.36 | 12.34 | 42.42 | 58.16 | 25.86 | 59.18 | 69.51 | 48.61 |
| 6. | Bajikar | 58.52 | 68.95 | 36.21 | 40.24 | 52.14 | 29.46 | 76.50 | 84.76 | 67.37 |
| 7. | Bari | 48.32 | 67.35 | 25.31 | 61.71 | 73.96 | 46.84 | 71.96 | 83.93 | 58.82 |
| 8. | Bariki | 40.96 | 57.02 | 22.52 | 67.76 | 81.22 | 54.13 | 68.34 | 80.22 | 57.37 |
| 9. | Basor, Burud | 44.32 | 66.36 | 28.57 | 42.22 | 50.00 | 32.50 | 76.12 | 85.29 | 66.67 |
| 10. | Bauri | 32.75 | 48.29 | 17.18 | 50.15 | 66.63 | 33.47 | 65.43 | 76.96 | 53.83 |
| 11. | Bauti | 46.57 | 62.86 | 24.73 | 56.58 | 72.73 | 39.86 | 67.18 | 78.40 | 55.77 |
| 12. | Bavuri | 46.63 | 44.40 | 48.18 | - | - | - | 71.50 | 80.50 | 63.08 |
| 13. | Bedia, Bejia | 24.56 | 37.76 | 12.50 | 45.05 | 69.01 | 33.48 | 62.48 | 77.57 | 46.34 |
| 14. | Beldar | 34.84 | 52.41 | 15.53 | 50.80 | 68.85 | 33.78 | 64.21 | 78.68 | 50.76 |
| 15. | Bhata | 53.71 | 67.80 | 38.90 | 64.81 | 78.20 | 51.45 | 68.28 | 77.79 | 58.63 |
| 16. | Bhoi | 49.51 | 64.68 | 32.83 | 55.61 | 71.95 | 38.73 | 69.85 | 80.44 | 59.07 |
| 17. | Chachati | 48.80 | 46.15 | 52.00 | 63.04 | 76.00 | 47.62 | 56.52 | 63.64 | 50.00 |
| 18. | Chakali | 34.86 | 49.51 | 20.75 | 25.93 | 35.56 | 13.16 | 51.23 | 62.96 | 39.51 |
| 19. | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 42.88 | 57.62 | 27.71 | 57.56 | 69.95 | 44.74 | 70.47 | 79.04 | 61.65 |
| 20. | Chandala | 32.30 | 51.03 | 13.95 | 49.33 | 66.96 | 31.76 | 60.34 | 73.48 | 47.78 |
| 21. | Chandhai Maru | 35.78 | 50.00 | - | - | - | - | 66.67 | 69.23 | 62.50 |
| 22. | Cherua, Chhelia | 29.00 | 46.05 | 8.86 | 63.06 | 76.67 | 49.35 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 23. | Dandasi | 27.19 | 43.85 | 10.52 | 39.80 | 55.69 | 24.72 | 54.29 | 66.13 | 43.11 |
| 24. | Dewar | 44.82 | 60.01 | 28.81 | 66.33 | 80.56 | 51.63 | 75.40 | 84.67 | 65.84 |
| 25. | Dhanwar | 20.96 | 29.82 | 11.80 | 29.16 | 38.87 | 19.95 | 37.03 | 45.88 | 28.53 |
| 26. | Dhoba, Dhobi | 44.62 | 60.73 | 27.95 | 64.97 | 79.08 | 50.68 | 75.99 | 85.18 | 66.73 |
| 27. | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 24.42 | 37.83 | 11.29 | 39.43 | 54.22 | 24.86 | 56.85 | 68.63 | 45.47 |
| 28. | Dosadha | 39.72 | 61.25 | 19.37 | 71.43 | 81.13 | 59.63 | 67.39 | 76.51 | 56.85 |
| 29. | Ganda | 34.40 | 51.16 | 17.41 | 55.60 | 70.49 | 39.85 | 67.67 | 78.00 | 57.20 |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 25.26 | 39.66 | 8.48 | 40.58 | 45.39 | 26.28 | 56.48 | 66.16 | 46.88 |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 36.12 | 51.08 | 20.52 | 51.39 | 65.96 | 37.21 | 64.18 | 74.57 | 54.22 |
| 32. | Ghogia | 55.07 | 64.61 | 42.96 | 58.46 | 78.13 | 39.39 | 55.34 | 65.05 | 46.33 |
| 33. | Ghusuria | 29.87 | 45.33 | 15.09 | 41.70 | 55.73 | 27.71 | 58.15 | 67.43 | 48.79 |
| 34. | Godagali | 41.50 | 58.98 | 18.02 | 13.51 | 21.05 | 5.56 | 28.57 | 50.00 | 20.00 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literacy rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 35. | Godari | - | - | - | 26.40 | 37.21 | 10.34 | 16.44 | 24.76 | 9.17 |
| 36. | Godra | 7.81 | 14.33 | 1.27 | 8.73 | 15.50 | 1.68 | 13.47 | 22.49 | 3.23 |
| 37. | Gokha | 15.24 | 21.95 | 8.36 | 19.87 | 35.18 | 4.23 | 24.98 | 39.70 | 9.62 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 21.43 | 25.00 | 16.67 | 9.06 | 18.24 | - | 13.42 | 24.10 | 3.00 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 10.91 | 18.23 | 3.77 | 15.07 | 23.62 | 6.54 | 22.96 | 35.29 | 11.01 |
| 40. | Irika | 14.06 | 27.27 | 2.88 | 38.61 | 53.33 | 25.30 | 40.00 | 52.99 | 27.21 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 6.46 | 10.67 | 2.13 | 8.90 | 13.85 | 4.36 | 9.88 | 15.70 | 4.58 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 12.50 | 21.28 | 3.84 | 20.57 | 33.66 | 7.54 | 27.59 | 41.00 | 13.69 |
| 43. | Karua | 4.17 | 12.14 | 1.67 | 10.66 | 18.06 | 3.22 | 18.51 | 27.68 | 9.42 |
| 44. | Katia | 13.32 | 24.39 | 2.15 | 18.53 | 32.33 | 3.47 | 30.67 | 49.43 | 10.81 |
| 45. | Kela | 14.39 | 22.80 | 5.43 | 10.49 | 16.73 | 4.44 | 22.44 | 34.58 | 10.00 |
| 46. | Khadala | 11.12 | 20.49 | 2.61 | 12.40 | 23.00 | 2.62 | 22.67 | 37.67 | 8.46 |
| 47. | Kodaloo, Khodalo | 10.30 | 17.83 | 4.00 | 27.52 | 36.11 | 17.16 | 23.94 | 36.36 | 11.52 |
| 48. | Kori | 21.44 | 24.41 | 17.78 | 18.78 | 25.51 | 12.12 | 26.57 | 37.11 | 13.40 |
| 49. | Kumari | 12.92 | 25.68 | 0.27 | 14.13 | 23.13 | 5.64 | 16.27 | 26.38 | 5.53 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 12.44 | 16.20 | 8.64 | 15.07 | 22.78 | 7.19 | 22.90 | 34.64 | 10.37 |
| 51. | Laban | 5.21 | 9.29 | 1.94 | 6.08 | 11.51 | 1.45 | 11.83 | 20.22 | 3.75 |
| 52. | Laheri | 12.22 | 20.84 | 2.95 | 6.92 | 12.23 | 1.84 | 8.92 | 14.53 | 3.17 |
| 53. | Madari | 7.09 | 11.62 | 3.19 | 15.09 | 30.33 | 2.14 | 15.93 | 27.05 | 4.67 |
| 54. | Madiga | 5.56 | 8.27 | 2.52 | 20.43 | 29.85 | 11.22 | 19.10 | 28.29 | 10.00 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 12.95 | 18.30 | 7.60 | 17.58 | 26.26 | 9.31 | 24.41 | 35.81 | 12.86 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 11.38 | 18.53 | 4.97 | 16.68 | 27.95 | 6.65 | 25.97 | 36.47 | 15.58 |
| 57. | Mang | 3.85 | 5.62 | 1.49 | - | - | - | 5.13 | 6.58 | 3.31 |
| 58. | Mangan | 10.06 | 22.26 | 2.06 | 4.64 | 7.89 | 0.97 | 13.94 | 22.47 | 5.32 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 12.40 | 21.84 | 3.12 | 12.86 | 22.19 | 3.72 | 16.68 | 28.77 | 4.98 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 16.81 | 29.53 | 5.34 | 17.53 | 26.27 | 8.78 | 29.25 | 43.09 | 15.91 |
| 61. | Mewar | 15.23 | 27.48 | 0.89 | 13.80 | 23.53 | 3.54 | 17.22 | 28.73 | 5.28 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 6.60 | 12.00 | 1.54 | 0.76 | 1.63 | - | 3.93 | 6.21 | 1.66 |
| 63. | Musahar | 7.50 | 13.51 | 2.33 | 31.58 | 41.67 | 14.29 | 58.62 | 61.11 | 54.55 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 8.93 | 14.43 | 3.47 | 5.63 | 8.70 | - | 32.89 | 45.30 | 19.44 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 14.34 | 18.37 | 9.94 | 20.99 | 30.94 | 10.22 | 30.13 | 41.67 | 17.88 |
| 66. | Paidi | 4.36 | 7.06 | 2.03 | - | - | - | 23.91 | 40.37 | 9.34 |
| 67. | Painda | 6.18 | 9.36 | 0.96 | 11.32 | 19.96 | 5.56 | 20.75 | 27.78 | 13.60 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 4.80 | 3.03 | 6.78 | 3.85 | 6.25 | - | 10.94 | 12.90 | 9.10 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 12.02 | 20.71 | 3.48 | 15.71 | 26.95 | 4.31 | 22.84 | 36.48 | 8.90 |
| 70. | Panchama | 5.36 | 10.28 | 0.51 | 7.57 | 16.67 | 1.32 | 16.73 | 27.03 | 4.13 |
| 71. | Panika | 9.20 | 15.96 | 2.01 | 12.47 | 21.74 | 3.11 | 18.08 | 31.71 | 4.82 |
| 72. | Panka | 86.67 | 77.78 | 100.00 | - | - | - | 8.85 | 15.44 | 1.84 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literacy rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 35. | Godari | 23.34 | 39.90 | 14.56 | 70.37 | 82.14 | 57.69 | 47.54 | 60.53 | 26.09 |
| 36. | Godra | 24.85 | 34.99 | 13.48 | 28.21 | 40.42 | 15.80 | 49.25 | 57.58 | 40.17 |
| 37. | Gokha | 36.75 | 53.48 | 18.90 | 55.15 | 72.12 | 37.46 | 72.03 | 83.24 | 60.63 |
| 38. | Gorait, Korait | 47.35 | 56.97 | 38.79 | 53.49 | 67.86 | 37.50 | 53.97 | 62.30 | 45.60 |
| 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 34.81 | 49.63 | 20.13 | 55.82 | 69.68 | 41.98 | 68.93 | 78.79 | 59.26 |
| 40. | Irika | 34.95 | 40.00 | 30.69 | 65.45 | 78.32 | 51.87 | 83.27 | 90.30 | 76.30 |
| 41. | Jaggali | 36.98 | 50.99 | 23.52 | 33.48 | 45.75 | 22.28 | 49.82 | 64.03 | 36.67 |
| 42. | Kandara, Kandra | 41.37 | 57.16 | 24.90 | 61.26 | 75.48 | 45.46 | 74.60 | 83.48 | 65.46 |
| 43. | Karua | 29.39 | 43.43 | 15.10 | 46.16 | 57.72 | 35.18 | 55.95 | 66.33 | 46.20 |
| 44. | Katia | 51.09 | 66.99 | 33.28 | 58.09 | 70.25 | 45.65 | 60.20 | 71.44 | 49.20 |
| 45. | Kela | 31.99 | 45.97 | 17.37 | 51.61 | 64.88 | 37.85 | 61.46 | 70.46 | 52.41 |
| 46. | Khadala | 37.67 | 56.42 | 19.01 | 49.58 | 66.15 | 33.24 | 65.19 | 76.21 | 54.19 |
| 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 32.23 | 43.71 | 21.30 | 50.56 | 65.92 | 34.97 | 91.43 | 97.50 | 83.33 |
| 48. | Kori | 34.68 | 49.14 | 15.97 | 68.88 | 80.19 | 55.56 | 79.38 | 86.92 | 71.65 |
| 49. | Kumari | 31.05 | 42.90 | 18.83 | 53.13 | 68.24 | 38.67 | 68.84 | 80.63 | 57.97 |
| 50. | Kurunga | 28.27 | 41.14 | 14.79 | 48.83 | 64.31 | 32.73 | 69.11 | 79.67 | 58.49 |
| 51. | Laban | 34.00 | 45.20 | 24.33 | 49.71 | 62.35 | 37.78 | 59.49 | 69.41 | 49.00 |
| 52. | Laheri | 34.80 | 42.90 | 26.35 | 38.25 | 51.79 | 24.58 | 52.57 | 62.31 | 43.30 |
| 53. | Madari | 28.18 | 41.02 | 14.79 | 46.02 | 61.88 | 30.21 | 59.76 | 70.92 | 48.94 |
| 54. | Madiga | 37.93 | 50.24 | 24.74 | 42.77 | 59.28 | 28.47 | 56.63 | 68.36 | 46.38 |
| 55. | Mahuria | 37.53 | 51.99 | 22.42 | 59.60 | 73.15 | 45.44 | 76.45 | 84.47 | 68.31 |
| 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 40.29 | 56.53 | 26.74 | 53.37 | 65.81 | 41.11 | 68.97 | 78.09 | 60.21 |
| 57. | Mang | 30.18 | 45.42 | 15.23 | 54.42 | 68.03 | 38.46 | 67.11 | 79.41 | 57.14 |
| 58. | Mangan | 21.66 | 31.75 | 10.61 | 43.34 | 61.17 | 25.60 | 56.42 | 69.23 | 41.18 |
| 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 32.18 | 50.17 | 14.16 | 47.73 | 63.66 | 31.70 | 55.67 | 67.80 | 43.57 |
| 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 45.05 | 59.82 | 30.25 | 68.43 | 81.87 | 55.06 | 77.86 | 82.96 | 72.74 |
| 61. | Mewar | 46.72 | 61.39 | 28.28 | 47.49 | 63.46 | 31.40 | 75.35 | 81.11 | 69.49 |
| 62. | Mundapotta | 24.57 | 23.86 | 25.36 | 6.44 | 9.56 | 3.29 | 12.71 | 14.29 | 11.26 |
| 63. | Musahar | 42.40 | 52.61 | 30.73 | 35.71 | 46.67 | 23.08 | 50.94 | 44.12 | 63.16 |
| 64. | Nagarchi | 36.63 | 55.78 | 19.26 | 60.33 | 74.14 | 44.75 | 63.06 | 74.15 | 53.29 |
| 65. | Namasudra | 41.51 | 53.86 | 27.69 | 61.93 | 73.49 | 49.78 | 73.87 | 82.08 | 65.20 |
| 66. | Paidi | 45.25 | 50.00 | 38.19 | 15.78 | 14.06 | 9.95 | 58.06 | 65.38 | 51.33 |
| 67. | Painda | 26.73 | 42.18 | 14.83 | 52.66 | 65.12 | 39.06 | 62.93 | 70.98 | 54.46 |
| 68. | Pamidi | 45.97 | 58.33 | 28.85 | 33.33 | 50.00 | 14.29 | 83.33 | 87.50 | 80.00 |
| 69. | Pan, Pano | 36.90 | 53.34 | 19.99 | 55.44 | 71.00 | 34.49 | 70.36 | 80.62 | 59.99 |
| 70. | Panchama | 33.95 | 61.51 | 13.87 | 46.70 | 59.61 | 35.77 | 74.36 | 100.00 | 54.55 |
| 71. | Panika | 27.61 | 40.80 | 12.85 | 47.50 | 65.50 | 32.19 | 65.74 | 78.48 | 53.46 |
| 72. | Panka | 35.64 | 47.33 | 17.76 | 39.11 | 57.58 | 21.19 | 55.08 | 68.42 | 42.30 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literacy rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 14.16 | 22.77 | 5.40 | 18.35 | 30.46 | 5.85 | 26.73 | 41.58 | 11.75 |
| 74. | Pap | 13.35 | 25.10 | 2.70 | 13.23 | 23.88 | 2.90 | 17.25 | 29.36 | 5.47 |
| 75. | Pasi | 10.70 | 20.45 | 2.35 | 39.36 | 44.59 | 20.00 | 37.43 | 51.19 | 20.90 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 14.45 | 24.49 | 4.16 | 19.18 | 32.10 | 6.40 | 27.64 | 43.44 | 11.78 |
| 77. | Rajna | 20.87 | 35.17 | 1.83 | 46.15 | 100.00 | 22.22 | 9.38 | 13.03 | 5.18 |
| 78. | Relli | 13.02 | 20.06 | 6.22 | 16.49 | 26.51 | 6.65 | 16.26 | 25.79 | 7.15 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 4.32 | 7.48 | 0.76 | 11.59 | 19.43 | 4.53 | 17.52 | 27.90 | 5.58 |
| 80. | Samasi | 12.50 | 17.74 | 8.20 | 15.95 | 26.29 | 4.99 | 25.45 | 40.10 | 9.61 |
| 81. | Sanei | 8.43 | 14.69 | 2.32 | 13.07 | 24.82 | 1.71 | 25.27 | 41.98 | 11.93 |
| 82. | Sapari | 30.99 | 27.27 | 37.04 | 4.88 | 5.00 | 4.76 | 23.26 | 30.67 | 12.96 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 10.97 | 20.00 | 1.73 | 10.64 | 19.55 | 2.00 | 16.27 | 29.38 | 3.49 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 26.95 | 36.82 | 16.57 | 5.93 | 10.89 | 0.80 | 10.47 | 18.48 | 3.03 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 0.42 | 0.55 | 0.28 | 12.82 | 15.00 | 10.53 | 34.46 | 43.96 | 24.42 |
| 86. | Siyal | 18.66 | 31.38 | 5.98 | 23.82 | 37.45 | 9.98 | 36.11 | 53.00 | 18.69 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 9.09 | 15.70 | 2.39 | 17.58 | 29.72 | 5.02 | 21.01 | 34.29 | 10.53 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 7.62 | 14.71 | 1.39 | 14.53 | 20.23 | 8.20 | 20.28 | 33.31 | 7.42 |
| 89. | Tanla | 11.34 | 20.34 | 2.60 | 13.27 | 23.64 | 3.31 | 18.69 | 31.05 | 6.22 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 18.81 | 29.59 | 7.80 | 24.66 | 38.70 | 10.47 | 30.65 | 46.89 | 13.95 |
| 91. | Turi | 12.00 | 23.02 | 1.25 | 9.34 | 16.63 | 1.66 | 13.82 | 23.90 | 3.53 |
| 92. | Ujia | 7.47 | 13.15 | 1.61 | 11.00 | 16.02 | 6.04 | 11.06 | 18.46 | 3.39 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 14.49 | 28.02 | 3.86 | 14.34 | 27.55 | 2.04 | 22.91 | 37.88 | 8.51 |
| | ODISHA | 11.57 | 19.82 | 3.44 | 15.61 | 25.98 | 5.17 | 22.41 | 35.26 | 9.40 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Caste | Literacy rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 73. | Pantanti | 42.60 | 59.73 | 25.32 | 61.38 | 76.99 | 45.90 | 73.37 | 83.18 | 63.76 |
| 74. | Pap | 38.32 | 52.71 | 22.81 | 49.90 | 64.18 | 35.52 | 63.73 | 74.43 | 52.95 |
| 75. | Pasi | 46.31 | 59.42 | 33.50 | 76.65 | 84.62 | 67.11 | 86.05 | 94.26 | 76.02 |
| 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua | 37.65 | 54.13 | 20.34 | 55.24 | 70.51 | 40.08 | 67.52 | 78.35 | 56.89 |
| 77. | Rajna | 34.83 | 51.45 | 19.74 | 58.90 | 78.38 | 38.89 | 46.05 | 57.14 | 35.86 |
| 78. | Relli | 26.61 | 40.93 | 10.89 | 43.11 | 58.04 | 28.95 | 56.48 | 68.89 | 44.93 |
| 79. | Sabakhia | 23.31 | 29.67 | 17.01 | 33.15 | 45.72 | 19.71 | 40.66 | 51.50 | 28.68 |
| 80. | Samasi | 48.96 | 63.91 | 30.36 | 58.10 | 72.85 | 42.84 | 66.12 | 75.97 | 56.13 |
| 81. | Sanei | 39.47 | 54.18 | 21.24 | 58.35 | 76.66 | 39.59 | 72.20 | 85.78 | 59.43 |
| 82. | Sapari | 28.50 | 30.71 | 23.33 | 50.00 | 68.63 | 31.37 | 35.05 | 47.92 | 22.45 |
| 83. | Sauntia, Santia | 23.19 | 40.04 | 7.44 | 42.80 | 59.57 | 25.91 | 55.41 | 69.00 | 42.29 |
| 84. | Sidhiria | 18.01 | 25.95 | 9.89 | 39.78 | 52.04 | 26.14 | 32.17 | 41.82 | 21.28 |
| 85. | Sinduria | 24.04 | 49.53 | 15.21 | 49.80 | 62.79 | 36.51 | 64.04 | 72.31 | 53.06 |
| 86. | Siyal | 54.95 | 70.31 | 38.14 | 72.14 | 84.95 | 58.77 | 80.73 | 88.83 | 72.39 |
| 87. | Tamadia | 40.13 | 57.21 | 23.63 | 56.09 | 68.93 | 44.36 | 62.61 | 75.84 | 50.66 |
| 88. | Tamudia | 40.42 | 54.77 | 26.16 | 53.70 | 70.75 | 36.74 | 65.03 | 77.04 | 53.27 |
| 89. | Tanla | 43.79 | 60.63 | 24.88 | 50.49 | 65.51 | 35.17 | 67.70 | 77.39 | 57.85 |
| 90. | Tiar, Tior | 45.66 | 61.38 | 29.34 | 60.15 | 75.47 | 44.50 | Deleted from SC List | | |
| 91. | Turi | 27.61 | 41.67 | 12.62 | 41.77 | 56.27 | 27.07 | 55.45 | 66.79 | 44.20 |
| 92. | Ujia | 19.27 | 30.79 | 8.26 | 33.03 | 49.85 | 16.05 | 49.99 | 61.48 | 38.64 |
| 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki | 24.58 | 31.70 | 16.63 | 45.21 | 60.38 | 29.91 | 62.44 | 80.13 | 43.84 |
| 94. | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | | 51.97 | 67.82 | 37.09 |
| 95. | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | | 48.51 | 60.34 | 37.67 |
| | ODISHA | 36.77 | 52.41 | 20.74 | 55.53 | 70.47 | 40.33 | 69.02 | 79.21 | 58.76 |

**Table - 3.10- Communitywise Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961 - 2011)
(No. of females per 1000 males)**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 1 | Adi Andhara | 861 | 1008 | 1049 | 1370 | 1012 | 980 |
| 2 | Amant, Amat | 991 | 960 | 960 | 988 | 962 | 1005 |
| 3 | Audhelia | - | 333 | 1143 | 1103 | 1067 | 1000 |
| 4 | Badaik | 1002 | 933 | 955 | 926 | 988 | 989 |
| 5 | Bagheti, Baghuti | 874 | 1179 | 953 | 978 | 948 | 974 |
| 6 | Bajikar | 1118 | 757 | 845 | 478 | 933 | 901 |
| 7 | Bari | 800 | 983 | 663 | 808 | 874 | 912 |
| 8 | Bariki | 964 | 999 | 1005 | 885 | 991 | 1060 |
| 9 | Basor, Burud | 744 | 789 | 699 | 1215 | 841 | 841 |
| 10 | Bauri | 1046 | 999 | 1008 | 996 | 981 | 990 |
| 11 | Bauti | 944 | 694 | 786 | 802 | 980 | 1003 |
| 12 | Bavuri | 3000 | 1000 | 786 | 1357 | - | 1080 |
| 13 | Bedia, Bejia | 1005 | 988 | 936 | 1072 | 1019 | 916 |
| 14 | Beldar | 912 | 1000 | 1032 | 860 | 1063 | 1061 |
| 15 | Bhata | 1105 | 1023 | 974 | 989 | 1001 | 981 |
| 16 | Bhoi | 983 | 945 | 971 | 911 | 967 | 981 |
| 17 | Chachati | - | 875 | 939 | 1280 | 800 | 933 |
| 18 | Chakali | 919 | 987 | 1067 | 1270 | 808 | 1022 |
| 19 | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 962 | 963 | 967 | 967 | 999 | 971 |
| 20 | Chandala | 999 | 1002 | 984 | 1015 | 1006 | 1030 |
| 21 | Chandhai Maru | 1154 | - | 381 | 722 | - | 692 |
| 22 | Cherua, Chhelia | 1134 | 1126 | 977 | 871 | 989 | Deleted |
| 23 | Dandasi | 1089 | 1111 | 1080 | 1005 | 1035 | 1048 |
| 24 | Dewar | 1050 | 1038 | 930 | 954 | 964 | 966 |
| 25 | Dhanwar | 1006 | 998 | 1052 | 888 | 1026 | 1041 |
| 26 | Dhoba, Dhobi | 1006 | 1000 | 994 | 963 | 983 | 987 |
| 27 | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 1012 | 1004 | 1001 | 1022 | 1007 | 1026 |
| 28 | Dosadha | 1137 | 712 | 746 | 1126 | 875 | 855 |
| 29 | Ganda | 1013 | 984 | 985 | 985 | 979 | 984 |
| 30 | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 937 | 1049 | 967 | 916 | 973 | 992 |
| 31 | Ghasi, Ghasia | 1048 | 995 | 1006 | 968 | 1017 | 1027 |
| 32 | Ghogia | 656 | 984 | 941 | 887 | 975 | 1088 |
| 33 | Ghusuria | 979 | 861 | 1004 | 1032 | 1005 | 981 |
| 34 | Godagali | 412 | 878 | 923 | 770 | 975 | 2000 |
| 35 | Godari | - | 674 | 1132 | 1515 | 950 | 578 |
| 36 | Godra | 998 | 962 | 881 | 918 | 990 | 924 |
| 37 | Gokha | 977 | 979 | 958 | 944 | 959 | 974 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 38 | Gorait, Korait | 750 | 1012 | 1031 | 1065 | 936 | 1009 |
| 39 | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 1026 | 1001 | 1032 | 1006 | 998 | 1011 |
| 40 | Irika | 1182 | 1107 | 1022 | 1220 | 958 | 987 |
| 41 | Jaggali | 975 | 1091 | 1098 | 1048 | 1095 | 1057 |
| 42 | Kandara, Kandra | 1014 | 1005 | 964 | 954 | 959 | 968 |
| 43 | Karua | 899 | 994 | 1008 | 967 | 1044 | 1056 |
| 44 | Katia | 992 | 916 | 945 | 873 | 972 | 1007 |
| 45 | Kela | 939 | 1030 | 975 | 963 | 968 | 987 |
| 46 | Khadala | 1102 | 1082 | 1059 | 1000 | 1009 | 995 |
| 47 | Kodalo, Khodalo | 1196 | 830 | 994 | 1128 | 870 | 783 |
| 48 | Kori | 813 | 1010 | 799 | 771 | 1040 | 981 |
| 49 | Kumari | 1008 | 1062 | 940 | 990 | 950 | 1162 |
| 50 | Kurunga | 990 | 980 | 937 | 965 | 950 | 989 |
| 51 | Laban | 1252 | 1172 | 1037 | 1101 | 981 | 932 |
| 52 | Laheri | 930 | 1046 | 977 | 928 | 994 | 1026 |
| 53 | Madari | 1160 | 1177 | 989 | 1024 | 1016 | 1040 |
| 54 | Madiga | 895 | 1023 | 1008 | 1021 | 1131 | 1123 |
| 55 | Mahuria | 998 | 1049 | 987 | 930 | 963 | 981 |
| 56 | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 1114 | 1124 | 1010 | 1173 | 1007 | 1029 |
| 57 | Mang | 753 | - | 791 | 1007 | 842 | 1324 |
| 58 | Mangan | 1524 | 883 | 990 | 946 | 1012 | 859 |
| 59 | Mehra, Mahar | 1016 | 1020 | 1033 | 1016 | 984 | 989 |
| 60 | Mehtar, Bhangi | 1108 | 999 | 1034 | 999 | 1007 | 1002 |
| 61 | Mewar | 855 | 950 | 964 | 809 | 997 | 986 |
| 62 | Mundapotta | 1068 | 1151 | 998 | 945 | 1024 | 1044 |
| 63 | Musahar | 1162 | 583 | 611 | 1042 | 1188 | 541 |
| 64 | Nagarchi | 1005 | 543 | 915 | 1075 | 853 | 1093 |
| 65 | Namasudra | 914 | 924 | 942 | 901 | 953 | 948 |
| 66 | Paidi | 1157 | - | 1138 | 703 | 1000 | 1017 |
| 67 | Painda | 608 | 1411 | 1065 | 1276 | 897 | 965 |
| 68 | Pamidi | 894 | 625 | 1065 | 987 | 647 | 1250 |
| 69 | Pan, Pano | 1018 | 987 | 979 | 972 | 974 | 984 |
| 70 | Panchama | 1013 | 1455 | 818 | 1299 | 1076 | 1100 |
| 71 | Panika | 942 | 990 | 1028 | 898 | 1015 | 1046 |
| 72 | Panka | 667 | - | 939 | 804 | 1023 | 1036 |
| 73 | Pantanti | 982 | 970 | 991 | 997 | 998 | 1014 |
| 74 | Pap | 1103 | 1031 | 1029 | 954 | 982 | 998 |
| 75 | Pasi | 1170 | 270 | 829 | 1074 | 863 | 836 |
| 76 | Patial, Patikar, Patra | 974 | 1011 | 997 | 961 | 997 | 1009 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 77 | Rajna | 752 | 2250 | 872 | 1152 | 1000 | 1004 |
| 78 | Relli | 1037 | 1018 | 1045 | 808 | 1044 | 1048 |
| 79 | Sabakhia | 891 | 1109 | 870 | 963 | 973 | 937 |
| 80 | Samasi | 1219 | 1036 | 926 | 822 | 1008 | 985 |
| 81 | Sanei | 1024 | 1035 | 1068 | 861 | 949 | 1047 |
| 82 | Sapari | 614 | 1050 | 720 | 368 | 894 | 1051 |
| 83 | Sauntia, Santia | 977 | 1032 | 1026 | 1059 | 986 | 1023 |
| 84 | Sidhiria | 951 | 969 | 1076 | 904 | 936 | 953 |
| 85 | Sinduria | 989 | 950 | 945 | 2238 | 993 | 724 |
| 86 | Siyal | 1004 | 884 | 969 | 912 | 957 | 962 |
| 87 | Tamadia | 988 | 966 | 1267 | 1115 | 1040 | 1062 |
| 88 | Tamudia | 1138 | 900 | 1012 | 1021 | 996 | 999 |
| 89 | Tanla | 1031 | 1041 | 991 | 888 | 978 | 976 |
| 90 | Tiar, Tior | 978 | 991 | 972 | 968 | 980 | Deleted |
| 91 | Turi | 1024 | 948 | 979 | 963 | 983 | 995 |
| 92 | Ujia | 969 | 1011 | 967 | 1050 | 995 | 1002 |
| 93 | Valamiki, Valmiki | 1272 | 1074 | 1040 | 908 | 974 | 936 |
| 94 | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | 1079 |
| 95 | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | 1057 |
| | ODISHA | | | | | | 987 |

Table - 3.11: Communitywise Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961 - 2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Adi Andhara | 49.34 | 37.67 | 38.58 | 27.33 | 37.33 | 37.88 |
| 2 | Amant, Amat | 41.96 | 34.92 | 43.26 | 42.90 | 46.80 | 48.60 |
| 3 | Audhelia | - | 41.67 | 26.67 | 46.34 | 43.55 | 39.58 |
| 4 | Badaik | 49.27 | 36.93 | 39.80 | 38.05 | 39.20 | 41.93 |
| 5 | Bagheti, Baghuti | 39.36 | 27.86 | 34.75 | 31.00 | 33.00 | 32.05 |
| 6 | Bajikar | 16.67 | 43.59 | 40.89 | 44.50 | 53.18 | 36.14 |
| 7 | Bari | 8.89 | 52.17 | 43.75 | 45.85 | 36.54 | 31.54 |
| 8 | Bariki | 39.29 | 28.40 | 38.33 | 43.66 | 37.16 | 43.35 |
| 9 | Basor, Burud | 82.35 | 26.47 | 44.94 | 41.14 | 53.45 | 43.21 |
| 10 | Bauri | 51.29 | 39.94 | 48.25 | 44.81 | 44.34 | 45.30 |
| 11 | Bauti | 51.84 | 35.25 | 38.76 | 42.27 | 38.14 | 42.88 |
| 12 | Bavuri | 100.00 | 0.00 | 46.00 | 26.14 | - | 41.28 |
| 13 | Bedia, Bejia | 58.22 | 29.34 | 50.40 | 37.49 | 48.78 | 49.49 |
| 14 | Beldar | 52.41 | 28.15 | 39.08 | 42.24 | 45.12 | 41.32 |
| 15 | Bhata | 42.26 | 28.48 | 36.31 | 36.09 | 38.79 | 45.01 |
| 16 | Bhoi | 49.28 | 38.43 | 46.55 | 32.54 | 41.98 | 43.90 |
| 17 | Chachati | - | 73.33 | 38.95 | 43.40 | 46.30 | 27.59 |
| 18 | Chakali | 58.53 | 38.85 | 48.37 | 37.72 | 60.64 | 50.00 |
| 19 | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 42.64 | 31.51 | 37.59 | 37.08 | 36.00 | 39.88 |
| 20 | Chandala | 54.55 | 37.46 | 42.50 | 43.40 | 46.05 | 49.38 |
| 21 | Chandhai Maru | 29.91 | - | 55.17 | 43.87 | - | 36.36 |
| 22 | Cherua, Chhelia | 54.98 | 29.61 | 42.16 | 45.73 | 28.77 | Deleted |
| 23 | Dandasi | 57.14 | 41.10 | 52.29 | 52.09 | 50.87 | 50.01 |
| 24 | Dewar | 50.80 | 39.07 | 34.01 | 34.97 | 34.71 | 39.30 |
| 25 | Dhanwar | 58.77 | 36.01 | 55.33 | 44.52 | 56.99 | 56.55 |
| 26 | Dhoba, Dhobi | 46.17 | 32.27 | 38.28 | 37.42 | 37.04 | 39.70 |
| 27 | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 49.70 | 34.18 | 47.10 | 45.39 | 45.66 | 46.43 |
| 28 | Dosadha | 62.18 | 31.68 | 37.80 | 38.37 | 27.62 | 38.49 |
| 29 | Ganda | 51.15 | 36.00 | 46.88 | 44.95 | 44.73 | 46.62 |
| 30 | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 57.48 | 31.12 | 53.96 | 49.97 | 48.60 | 50.10 |
| 31 | Ghasi, Ghasia | 48.16 | 35.58 | 42.91 | 40.42 | 40.38 | 42.74 |
| 32 | Ghogia | 56.23 | 31.32 | 38.72 | 37.83 | 46.84 | 49.10 |
| 33 | Ghusuria | 46.26 | 38.74 | 36.42 | 34.05 | 37.10 | 36.54 |
| 34 | Godagali | 8.33 | 33.33 | 36.00 | 40.93 | 43.18 | 44.44 |
| 35 | Godari | - | 33.33 | 49.78 | 33.21 | 32.82 | 40.85 |
| 36 | Godra | 52.11 | 36.35 | 55.76 | 48.20 | 50.94 | 51.78 |
| 37 | Gokha | 34.94 | 31.90 | 31.32 | 30.01 | 30.65 | 33.68 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 38 | Gorait, Korait | 35.71 | 41.23 | 45.57 | 32.17 | 38.46 | 35.75 |
| 39 | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 46.34 | 33.95 | 38.63 | 36.67 | 35.82 | 38.81 |
| 40 | Irika | 45.31 | 22.78 | 30.00 | 43.69 | 34.10 | 66.45 |
| 41 | Jaggali | 57.34 | 35.28 | 58.32 | 40.38 | 48.07 | 50.12 |
| 42 | Kandara, Kandra | 35.82 | 29.15 | 33.15 | 31.21 | 32.19 | 34.89 |
| 43 | Karua | 51.83 | 35.14 | 44.32 | 41.89 | 42.22 | 45.29 |
| 44 | Katia | 41.14 | 41.43 | 37.75 | 32.22 | 38.29 | 48.22 |
| 45 | Kela | 30.54 | 23.67 | 32.43 | 33.42 | 36.84 | 38.52 |
| 46 | Khadala | 52.91 | 33.43 | 41.92 | 35.62 | 41.37 | 44.31 |
| 47 | Kodalo, Khodalo | 56.44 | 27.12 | 30.7 | 38.35 | 46.78 | 29.27 |
| 48 | Kori | 35.95 | 37.06 | 43.71 | 43.53 | 40.00 | 31.39 |
| 49 | Kumari | 70.39 | 34.68 | 48.10 | 35.51 | 43.23 | 54.63 |
| 50 | Kurunga | 21.03 | 29.99 | 33.91 | 32.78 | 31.02 | 39.66 |
| 51 | Laban | 58.74 | 38.23 | 45.59 | 35.22 | 48.31 | 51.85 |
| 52 | Laheri | 50.53 | 34.66 | 41.71 | 45.63 | 44.64 | 45.91 |
| 53 | Madari | 56.39 | 46.41 | 60.91 | 55.22 | 52.30 | 53.01 |
| 54 | Madiga | 43.12 | 36.19 | 40.08 | 37.90 | 51.56 | 44.38 |
| 55 | Mahuria | 38.86 | 35.47 | 34.11 | 36.73 | 32.42 | 32.59 |
| 56 | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala | 46.87 | 35.86 | 42.56 | 35.85 | 42.14 | 40.43 |
| 57 | Mang | 92.95 | - | 54.21 | 52.60 | 52.73 | 45.35 |
| 58 | Mangan | 48.20 | 33.86 | 54.22 | 44.28 | 53.58 | 43.28 |
| 59 | Mehra, Mahar | 56.25 | 40.82 | 52.10 | 46.49 | 48.59 | 54.18 |
| 60 | Mehtar, Bhangi | 40.56 | 31.50 | 31.80 | 33.56 | 27.08 | 34.33 |
| 61 | Mewar | 57.61 | 29.74 | 47.22 | 31.44 | 52.25 | 50.85 |
| 62 | Mundapotta | 34.70 | 27.32 | 39.71 | 31.68 | 47.21 | 44.24 |
| 63 | Musahar | 43.75 | 31.58 | 41.38 | 37.54 | 22.86 | 54.39 |
| 64 | Nagarchi | 36.72 | 46.48 | 42.67 | 35.57 | 46.82 | 47.50 |
| 65 | Namasudra | 22.32 | 25.35 | 31.08 | 33.34 | 40.16 | 46.38 |
| 66 | Paidi | 36.36 | - | 47.81 | 34.45 | 61.26 | 45.08 |
| 67 | Painda | 51.27 | 29.48 | 37.18 | 34.49 | 35.60 | 43.84 |
| 68 | Pamidi | 42.40 | 40.38 | 56.25 | 32.45 | 42.86 | 38.89 |
| 69 | Pan, Pano | 43.39 | 31.90 | 41.09 | 38.30 | 37.90 | 39.10 |
| 70 | Panchama | 63.60 | 28.20 | 45.72 | 45.74 | 43.07 | 42.86 |
| 71 | Panika | 57.56 | 35.10 | 37.49 | 50.83 | 47.20 | 50.81 |
| 72 | Panka | 39.13 | - | 55.38 | 53.61 | 50.43 | 49.68 |
| 73 | Pantanti | 55.39 | 33.42 | 43.65 | 41.00 | 41.27 | 40.48 |
| 74 | Pap | 55.01 | 45.26 | 52.16 | 51.60 | 48.42 | 51.29 |
| 75 | Pasi | 35.29 | 51.06 | 27.75 | 40.87 | 35.26 | 34.74 |
| 76 | Patial, Patikar, Patra | 46.71 | 30.61 | 47.61 | 44.55 | 45.42 | 48.69 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 77 | Rajna | 52.76 | 7.69 | 34.52 | 31.18 | 35.37 | 51.43 |
| 78 | Relli | 52.26 | 34.52 | 44.47 | 48.90 | 37.41 | 42.02 |
| 79 | Sabakhia | 35.43 | 31.57 | 33.27 | 29.84 | 42.45 | 34.27 |
| 80 | Samasi | 54.80 | 30.79 | 34.43 | 31.17 | 36.29 | 38.10 |
| 81 | Sanei | 50.59 | 32.93 | 45.27 | 43.27 | 42.99 | 36.53 |
| 82 | Sapari | 64.79 | 34.15 | 34.11 | 31.92 | 53.60 | 36.36 |
| 83 | Sauntia, Santia | 58.19 | 36.04 | 53.81 | 49.97 | 48.29 | 49.80 |
| 84 | Sidhiria | 30.29 | 37.94 | 40.14 | 57.18 | 52.58 | 50.45 |
| 85 | Sinduria | 5.97 | 43.59 | 31.64 | 23.11 | 50.83 | 45.04 |
| 86 | Siyal | 42.96 | 29.57 | 35.29 | 35.60 | 37.46 | 41.86 |
| 87 | Tamadia | 50.89 | 36.61 | 34.87 | 34.07 | 41.06 | 39.07 |
| 88 | Tamudia | 63.12 | 33.67 | 49.21 | 39.31 | 48.71 | 51.19 |
| 89 | Tanla | 51.54 | 34.19 | 44.95 | 40.33 | 41.47 | 42.02 |
| 90 | Tiar, Tior | 47.88 | 33.31 | 36.79 | 36.12 | 38.68 | Deleted |
| 91 | Turi | 53.87 | 46.28 | 55.00 | 51.06 | 51.19 | 52.00 |
| 92 | Ujia | 36.38 | 27.74 | 39.76 | 34.43 | 37.02 | 40.95 |
| 93 | Valamiki, Valmiki | 44.55 | 28.53 | 46.94 | 44.41 | 34.06 | 56.42 |
| 94 | Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts) | | | | | | 51.98 |
| 95 | Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district) | | | | | | 48.80 |
| | ODISHA | | | | | | 41.60 |

Table - 3.12
Districtwise Scheduled Caste Households in Odisha (2001 & 2011)

| Sl. No | Districts | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|--------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | Anugul | 41905 | 37123 | 4782 | 56165 | 48536 | 7629 |
| 2 | Balasore | 77844 | 72928 | 4916 | 109159 | 102524 | 6635 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 61358 | 57547 | 3811 | 76327 | 69632 | 6695 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 55881 | 52996 | 2885 | 69559 | 65806 | 3753 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 52768 | 48069 | 4699 | 72528 | 65453 | 7075 |
| 6 | Boudh | 19598 | 18750 | 848 | 25783 | 24526 | 1257 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 94722 | 77907 | 16815 | 113281 | 94594 | 18687 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 9660 | 8858 | 802 | 12998 | 12035 | 963 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 45027 | 41945 | 3082 | 56131 | 51937 | 4194 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 9219 | 7315 | 1904 | 9418 | 7204 | 2214 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 127473 | 113580 | 13893 | 149143 | 124242 | 24901 |
| 11 | Jagatsinghpur | 47285 | 44811 | 2474 | 56390 | 52682 | 3708 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 80271 | 78014 | 2257 | 99202 | 95469 | 3733 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 19528 | 13449 | 6079 | 25543 | 17385 | 8158 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 57410 | 53876 | 3534 | 71391 | 66573 | 4818 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 26924 | 24877 | 2047 | 28665 | 25181 | 3484 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 57888 | 55155 | 2733 | 69382 | 66293 | 3089 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 40861 | 34416 | 6445 | 48642 | 40362 | 8280 |
| 19 | Khurdha | 52072 | 35568 | 16504 | 64792 | 40857 | 23935 |
| 20 | Koraput | 37930 | 31808 | 6122 | 48077 | 39822 | 8255 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 21659 | 19666 | 1993 | 30379 | 26840 | 3539 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanja | 40043 | 36447 | 3596 | 45944 | 41027 | 4917 |
| 23 | Nabarangpur | 32987 | 30232 | 2755 | 41074 | 36552 | 4522 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 27105 | 25767 | 1338 | 32781 | 30547 | 2234 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 17790 | 16529 | 1261 | 20761 | 19224 | 1537 |
| 26 | Puri | 55782 | 52129 | 3653 | 70785 | 65283 | 5502 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 27350 | 23773 | 3577 | 33357 | 28275 | 5082 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 37439 | 28789 | 8650 | 47321 | 34446 | 12875 |
| 29 | Sonapur | 28868 | 26711 | 2157 | 38497 | 35497 | 3000 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 37889 | 25975 | 11914 | 46312 | 29168 | 17144 |
| | ODISHA | 1342536 | 1195010 | 147526 | 1669787 | 1457972 | 211815 |

Source : Census of India 2001 & 2011

CHAPTER-4

COMMUNITY WISE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Scheduled Caste population of Odisha is found in almost all the thirty districts of the State in varying concentration. They are found to be thickly concentrated in the districts of Ganjam, Cuttack, Balasore, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Puri, Kendrapada, Bargarh, Khurda, Jagatsinghpur and thinly populated in Gajpati, Deogarh, Nuapada, Boudh and Jharsuguda. It is also observed that castes like Pan, Dewar, Dom, Dhoba, Ganda, Kandara, Bauri, Haddi, Gokha, Chamar, Namsudra and Ghasi are numerically larger and are widely distributed, while the Pamid, Musahar, Godagali, Chachati, Audhelia, Ghogia, Rajna and Chakali, etc. have a smaller population. In this chapter an attempt has been made to present the demographic profile of each scheduled caste community with selected indicators, from the 1961 to the 2011 Census. Besides, effort has also been made to give in brief the geographical distribution of each SC community along with significant socio-cultural highlights. This information shall be extremely useful for academicians, researchers, planners, administrators and social scientists for a meaningful interpretation of data and for developing appropriate plans and programmes for the SC communities of the State.

1. Adi Andhara

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Jajpur, Malkangiri, Sundergarh, Khurda
2. **Language** : Telugu, Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Leather Work, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Animal Husbandry, Forestry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : All Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Mala, Madiga and Panchama prefer to be referred to as Adi Andhra. The term Adi Andhra has been derived from the word adi meaning the beginning and Andhra denoting the name of the State, Andhra Pradesh. Mala Dasari, Mala Vaishnav, Mala Vaishalo, Mala Masti, Mala Masteen, Mala Jangam are some of the Mala sub- groups inhabiting specially in Ganjam district of Odisha. Tongi, Bari, Umami, Kotapalli, Rayyei are their exogamous units. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal and inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male eugigniture. Monogamy is the predominant norm and they practise adult marriage. Marriage through negotiation is considered as an ideal mode of acquiring a life mate. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Bride price is paid both in cash and kind. They observe puberty rites (puspabati / nalungu) for adolescent girls reaching their first menarche and the pollution period lasts for eleven days. Pre-delivery ritual seemantham is performed for first pregnancy of women. They observe birth pollution for eleven days and on that day the mother and the baby take ceremonial bath after the purificatory rites are performed and then, name giving ceremony for the new born baby is conducted. The tonsure (mundan) ceremony for both boys and girls are preformed. Adi Andhra practise burial to dispose of their dead and death population continues for ten days and after that the purificatory rites (peddakarma) is observed.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 8313 | 10584 | 3621 | 7171 | 2438 | 2051 | |
| | | Male | 4467 | 5271 | 1767 | 3026 | 1212 | 1036 | |
| | | Female | 3846 | 5313 | 1854 | 4145 | 1226 | 1015 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 27.32 | - 65.79 | 98.04 | - 66.00 | -15.87 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 861 | 1008 | 1049 | 1370 | 1012 | 980 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.19 | 13.21 | 22.81 | 54.33 | 58.36 | 62.91 | |
| | | Male | 20.73 | 21.00 | 33.05 | 71.55 | 72.20 | 73.36 | |
| | | Female | 2.26 | 5.50 | 13.05 | 41.74 | 45.12 | 52.30 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 4102 | 3987 | 1397 | 1960 | 910 | 777 |
| | | | Male | 2554 | 3034 | 974 | 1540 | 583 | 536 |
| | | | Female | 1548 | 953 | 423 | 420 | 327 | 241 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1156 | 1871 | 626 | 529 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 241 | 89 | 284 | 248 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 49.34 | 37.67 | 38.58 | 27.33 | 37.33 | 37.88 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 3401 | 5018 | 1782 | 3249 | 1262 | 1039 |
| | | Married | 4287 | 4955 | 1609 | 3482 | 1021 | 860 |
| | | Widow | 578 | 574 | 215 | 378 | 140 | 140 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 38 | 36 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 12 |
| | | Un-specified | 9 | 1 | 2 | 58 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.27: 1 | 0.19 : 1 | 0.83:1 | 0.47:1 | 0.76:1 | 0.69:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 3025 | 4281 | 482 | 529 | 392 | 301 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.07 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | **Population in the working age group | | 3663 | 8915 | 1978 | 4878 | 1389 | 1215 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1310 | 71 | 42 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 94 | 43 | 29 | 506 | 54 | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 431 | 1769 | 1647 | 138 | 161 | 135 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 208 | 322 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 22 | 10 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 17 | 15 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 5142 | 4822 | 967 | 1108 | 1009 | 718 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 27 | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 15 | 49 | 1 | 5 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 16 | 2 | 78 | 10 | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 1817 | 931 | 148 | 2372 | 64 | 50 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 208 | 315 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 10 | 42 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 7 | - | 3 | 134 | 7 | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 13 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 792 | 1022 | 173 | 975 | 100 | 6 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 241 | 126 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 24 | 1 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 9 | 1915 | 566 | 432 | 51 | 4 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 66 | 90 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 19 | 22 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 21 | 52 | 47 | 56 | 51 | 134 |
| Total | | | 8313 | 10584 | 3621 | 7171 | 2438 | 2051 |

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

2. Amant, Amat

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Koraput, Nowrangpur
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Agril. Labour, Carpentry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nawakhia, Makar, Chaitra Sankrati, Raja, Rathjatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also known as Amant or Amat. They use Mallik, Dehuri, Naik, Berajal and Dalai as their surname. Amant / Amat is an endogamous community divided into two subgroups i.e. Gheebhaha and Sagaha and is again divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs (gotra) such as Bagh (tiger), Salmacha (a fish) and Haldibasant (a bird). Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Vertically extended families are also seen in few cases. Monogamy is the common rule. They practise both adult and child marriage. Marriage through negotiation is considered as ideal and prestigious mode of acquiring a life partner. Junior levirate, junior sororate and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. Some prenatal taboos are observed by the pregnant women. They engage a mid wife from Ghasi community during child birth. After delivery they observe postnatal rituals like sathia on the sixth day and ekusia on the twenty first day followed by the name giving ceremony. The child is tonsured (mundan) after one year. They practise either cremation or burial to dispose of their dead and the mourning lasts for ten days till the purificatory rites are performed. They have their own traditional community council headed by behera. The other office bearers are dehuri - their traditional priest, jyotish - their traditional astrologer, some village elites and a messenger. It acts as the guardian of their customary rules and traditions. They have their own tradition of arts, paintings, folksongs and folktales.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 12656 | 8765 | 9874 | 13952 | 15479 | 36798 | |
| | | Male | 6358 | 4471 | 5034 | 7017 | 7890 | 18355 | |
| | | Female | 6298 | 4294 | 4837 | 6935 | 7589 | 18443 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 30.74 | 12.62 | 41.34 | 10.94 | 137.73 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 991 | 960 | 960 | 988 | 962 | 1005 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.02 | 8.88 | 11.16 | 20.03 | 31.02 | 48.05 | |
| | | Male | 16.03 | 15.63 | 19.13 | 30.18 | 45.81 | 59.60 | |
| | | Female | 1.94 | 1.84 | 2.87 | 9.65 | 15.84 | 36.65 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 5310 | 3061 | 4271 | 5985 | 7244 | 17885 |
| | | | Male | 3654 | 2684 | 3026 | 4085 | 4358 | 10626 |
| | | | Female | 1656 | 377 | 1245 | 1900 | 2886 | 7259 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 3721 | 5415 | 4324 | 8055 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 550 | 470 | 2920 | 9830 |
| 6 | WPR | | 41.96 | 34.92 | 43.26 | 42.90 | 46.80 | 48.60 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 6475 | 4354 | 4860 | 6161 | 7176 | 17100 |
| | | Married | 5261 | 3762 | 4336 | 7089 | 7430 | 17764 |
| | | Widow | 822 | 557 | 608 | 534 | 725 | 1670 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 81 | 88 | 60 | 86 | 148 | 264 |
| | | Un-specified | 17 | 4 | 10 | 82 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.51 : 1 | 1.36 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.78 : 1 | 0.73:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 5764 | 3699 | 1005 | 1958 | 2512 | 5566 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.46 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 5035 | 3713 | 5593 | 8117 | 8703 | 21245 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1581 | 1230 | 1958 | 2652 | 2579 | 14265 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 62 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 17 | - | - | 293 | - | 71 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 22 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 8 | 2 | 19 | 58 | 13 | 74 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 838 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 135 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 501 | 3 | 34 | 21 | - | 1 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 70 | 3 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 802 | 497 | 250 | 389 | 159 | 112 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 8 | - | 217 | - | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 19 | 51 | 2 | 90 | 123 | 256 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 2083 | 1240 | 584 | 612 | 1545 | 76 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 48 | 25 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 724 | 156 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 6939 | 5608 | 6739 | 9078 | 9865 | 20277 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 620 | 84 | 18 | 59 | 154 | 12 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 56 | 10 | 27 | 77 | - | 38 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 10 | 93 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 8 | 31 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | 5 | 1 | 588 | - | 9 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 34 | 173 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 1 | 35 | 17 | 35 | 116 | 48 |
| Total | | | 12656 | 8765 | 9874 | 13952 | 15479 | 36798 |

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

3. Audhelia

1. **Location (Major)** : Baragarh, Nowrangapur, Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Chhatisgarhi (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Pig Rearing, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Haryali, Akti, Holi, Teeza, Dussera, Chait Parab
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name **Audhelia** has been derived from the word *adheria*, meaning not coming through straight route. Audhelia are numerically a small community in Odisha, who have migrated from Bilaspur area of Madhya Pradesh and believe that their original habitat is Utter Pradesh. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous clans (*gots*). Audhelia family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of primogeniture (*jethassi*) in male line only. Monogamy is the norm although polygyny is not completely ruled out. Marriages through negotiation are common. Marriage by exchange, elopement and re-marriage of widows, widowers (*chudipehmana*) and divorcees are also permitted in their society. Child marriage is prevalent too. They do not have the custom of bride price. They observe post delivery rituals i.e. *barhi* and *ekkaisi*. They practise cremation to dispose of their dead and observe mortuary rites i.e. *teeznahawan* and *dosa*. They have their own traditional community council (*panchayat*) to maintain their traditional norms and customs and the office bearers occupy their seats through selection. Their regional council is headed by *adhyaksh*. Their famous folk songs are *dadaria*, *rathibaji* and *teentilai*.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | - | 12 | 15 | 82 | 62 | 48 | |
| | | Male | - | 9 | 7 | 39 | 30 | 24 | |
| | | Female | - | 3 | 8 | 43 | 32 | 24 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - | 25.00 | 446.67 | - 24.39 | -22.58 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | - | 333 | 1143 | 1103 | 1067 | 1000 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | - | 50.00 | 20.00 | 72.58 | 38.46 | 70.00 | |
| | | Male | - | 44.44 | 28.57 | 97.14 | 41.67 | 73.91 | |
| | | Female | - | 66.67 | 12.50 | 40.74 | 35.71 | 64.71 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | - | 5 | 4 | 38 | 27 | 19 |
| | | | Male | - | 5 | 3 | 20 | 17 | 14 |
| | | | Female | - | - | 1 | 18 | 10 | 5 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 4 | 33 | 11 | 15 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | - | 5 | 16 | 4 |
| 6 | WPR | | - | 41.67 | 26.67 | 46.34 | 43.55 | 39.58 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | - | 7 | 9 | 36 | 35 | 22 |
| | | Married | - | 5 | 5 | 46 | 24 | 23 |
| | | Widow | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | - | 1.4 : 1 | 0.88 : 1 | 0.37 : 1 | 0.88 : 1 | 1.18:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | - | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | - | 0.42 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.00 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | - | 5 | 8 | 60 | 33 | 22 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 6 | - | 4 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 10 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 11 | - | 5 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | 19 | - | 1 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 8 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 11 | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 14 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 4 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 34 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 13 | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | | | - | 12 | 15 | 82 | 62 | 48 |

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

4. Badaik

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Ganjam, Sambalpur, Balangir
2. **Language** : Sadri (Indo-Aryan), Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Spinning, Weaving, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Deewali, Dussera, Chait Parab
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Badaik / Baraik: They are also known as **Chik** and **Chik-Badaik**. Among them, Singh Badaik is socio-economically a dominant section. Likewise Bada –Gohadi-Badaik section is considered as an off shoot of the original group. All these groups are endogamous and are divided into nine exogamous clans viz- *kanjia, khichgia, bhonjor, sankhairka, bonkra, panch bhaiya, dusbhaiya, barbhaiya and singhi*. These clans indicate their ancestry. Badaik family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Monogamy is the common rule. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Marriage through negotiation is predominant. Payment of brideprice is prevalent. Junior levirate, junior sororate, re-marriage of widows and widowers and divorcees are socially permitted. Badaik have their own traditional community council headed by *ganju*. *Pahan* is their community priest and is appointed from Munda or Bhuyan tribe. The community has retained its rich folk tradition of folk songs and folk dances

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 3767 | 7821 | 10291 | 11746 | 13381 | 14623 | |
| | | Male | 1880 | 4045 | 5263 | 6100 | 6730 | 7353 | |
| | | Female | 1883 | 3776 | 5028 | 5646 | 6651 | 7270 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 107.84 | 31.58 | 14.14 | 13.92 | 9.28 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1002 | 933 | 955 | 926 | 988 | 989 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 6.40 | 17.66 | 17.05 | 25.65 | 48.65 | 61.02 | |
| | | Male | 10.85 | 24.92 | 27.21 | 34.63 | 62.03 | 70.73 | |
| | | Female | 1.96 | 9.88 | 6.42 | 16.34 | 35.34 | 51.25 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1856 | 2888 | 4096 | 4469 | 5245 | 6132 |
| | | | Male | 1149 | 2448 | 2881 | 3047 | 3362 | 4050 |
| | | | Female | 707 | 440 | 1215 | 1422 | 1883 | 2082 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 3519 | 3748 | 3099 | 3664 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 577 | 721 | 2146 | 2468 |
| 6 | WPR | | 49.27 | 36.93 | 39.80 | 38.05 | 39.20 | 41.93 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 2146 | 4056 | 5527 | 6209 | 6916 | 7329 |
| | | Married | | 1362 | 3337 | 4192 | 5028 | 5642 | 6375 |
| | | Widow | | 236 | 393 | 508 | 453 | 738 | 838 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 18 | 35 | 60 | 32 | 85 | 81 |
| | | Un-specified | | 5 | - | 4 | 27 | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.81 : 1 | 1.41 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.62:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1891 | 3413 | 1340 | 1474 | 2154 | 1825 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.50 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1340 | 3246 | 5606 | 7058 | 7542 | 9004 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | Balasure | Balasure | 12 | - | 1 | 569 | 1 | 4 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 7 | 10 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 27 | 5 | 21 | 31 | 192 | 10 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 5 | 14 | 8 | 287 | 8 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 9 | 10 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 27 | 21 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 16 | 18 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 8 | 19 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 545 | 906 | 594 | 294 | 536 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 14 | 43 | - | 2 | 33 | 12 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 43 | 27 | 50 | 119 | 92 | 52 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 32 | 8 | - | 41 | 15 | 17 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 26 | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 6 | - | 31 | 118 | 63 | 88 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 2 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 12 | - | - | 29 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 15 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 86 | 86 | 202 | 466 | 246 | 285 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 16 | 3 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 14 | 40 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 35 | 36 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 2979 | 5266 | 9383 | 9774 | 12007 | 13970 |
| Total | | | 3767 | 7821 | 10291 | 11746 | 13381 | 14623 |

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

5. Bagheti, Baghuti

1. **Location (Major)** : Jajpur, Keonjhar, Balasore, Mayurbhanj
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Fishing, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Dola, Raja, Rathayatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features : Bagheti is fishing community inhabiting river banks of costal districts of Odisha. They have synonyms as Baghuti, Bogti or Bongti. The community is divided into two endogamous subgroups viz *siyali* and *niali*, which are further divided into a number of totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*) such as *nagasa / nogosa* (a snake), *Salo* (a fish), *kajara patia / kagarppptia* (a bird) etc. Each *gotra* is further subdivided into various lineages. Bagheti family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Monogamy is the common norm. Inheritance follows the rule of male equigeniture. Marriage through negotiation is the customary norm. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe pre delivery taboos for the pregnant women. Post delivery rituals such as *sasthi*, *uthiary* and *ekusia* are observed in their society. Birth pollution is observed for twenty one days and after purificatory rite is performed the name giving ceremony for the new born baby is conducted. They observe puberty rites for the pubescent girl, attaining her first menarche. They usually bury their dead and mortuary rites such as *tiktakriya*, *dasa* and *barapatri* are performed. Bagheti have their own traditional community council, known as *jatisabha* or *baithak* headed by *behera* and assisted by *bhai* (some village elites) and *dakua* the village messenger. They also have a regional council (*jati mahasabha*) constituted by *baro behera* and headman of their community of different villages. Their community council adjudicate cases pertaining family disputes and other social problems and acts as the guardian of their customary norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | 8600 | 14940 | 17916 | 25292 | 29113 | 28434 |
| | | Male | 4590 | 6085 | 9172 | 12784 | 14946 | 14405 |
| | | Female | 4010 | 8085 | 8744 | 12508 | 14167 | 14029 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 73.72 | 19.92 | 41.17 | 15.11 | -2.33 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 874 | 1179 | 953 | 978 | 948 | 974 |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 8.49 | 8.68 | 14.51 | 25.06 | 42.42 | 59.18 |
| | | Male | 12.14 | 15.20 | 23.54 | 37.36 | 58.16 | 69.51 |
| | | Female | 4.31 | 3.15 | 5.04 | 12.34 | 25.86 | 48.61 |
| 5 | Workers | Total | 3385 | 4163 | 6225 | 7841 | 9608 | 9113 |
| | | Male | 2900 | 3887 | 5469 | 6933 | 7699 | 7722 |
| | | Female | 485 | 276 | 756 | 908 | 1909 | 1391 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 5868 | 7453 | 6665 | 6033 |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 357 | 388 | 2943 | 3080 |
| 6 | WPR | | 39.36 | 27.86 | 34.75 | 31.00 | 33.00 | 32.05 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 3690 | 7434 | 9195 | 12517 | 15103 | 14087 |
| | | Married | 4211 | 6493 | 7637 | 11595 | 12830 | 13192 |
| | | Widow | 659 | 986 | 1041 | 966 | 1106 | 1050 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 34 | 25 | 41 | 81 | 74 | 105 |
| | | Un-specified | 6 | 2 | 2 | 133 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.16 : 1 | 1.39 : 1 | 0.85 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.73:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 3128 | 6292 | 2125 | 3310 | 4882 | 4306 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 3985 | 6264 | 9667 | 14645 | 16170 | 16410 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 932 | 1820 | 1100 | 3301 | 1756 | 662 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 317 | 294 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 2 | - | - | 35 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 6010 | 11166 | 14663 | 18053 | 776 | 1225 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 25 | 3 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 2083 | 22394 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 626 | 502 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 6 | 66 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 356 | 433 | 616 | 661 | - | 34 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 168 | 484 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | 75 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 450 | 550 | 571 | 1092 | 2185 | 1606 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 434 | 2 | 151 | 233 | 19 | 19 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 28 | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 31 | 8 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 101 | 10 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 282 | 868 | 635 | 658 | 1534 | 1001 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 5 | 90 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 46 | 11 | 46 | 110 | 99 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 112 | 48 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 3 | - | 41 | 764 | 158 | 14 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 80 | - | 83 | 232 | 304 | 57 |
| Total | | | 8600 | 14940 | 17916 | 25292 | 29113 | 28434 |

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

6. Bajikar

1. **Location (Major)** : Kendrapara, Angul
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Trapping of Birds, Wage Earnings, Snake Charmers, Selling Bangles
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Janmastami, Durga Puja, Diwali, Makar, Pausa Punei Rath Jatra, Dola
5. **Religion** : Hinduism

6. Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :

Bajikar is a heterogeneous group, comprising various nomadic acrobatic communities like the Kela, Matia, Patharia, Naik, Nalua, Malikota, Dumduma, Bajikar, Ghusuria, Sabakhia and Mundapotta. All these occupational groups are endogamous in nature and are divided into a number of totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*). Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. **Bajikar** have the custom of paying dowry both in cash and kind. Ancestral property is inherited equally by all sons. Marriages are arranged by negotiation or by mutual consent. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted. **Bajikar** observe birth pollution for twenty one days. Post delivery rituals like *sasthi*, *uthiari*, *bararatre* and *ekusia* are observed on the sixth, seventh, twelfth, twenty first days respectively after the child birth. On attainment of first menarche of a girl, they observe puberty rites (*rajathala*) and the pollution period lasts for seven days. The dead are buried and death pollution is observed for eleven days. Each sub-group possess its own traditional caste council *Jatiana Panchayat* to settle their intra-community disputes and to maintain their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 36 | 195 | 203 | 427 | 299 | 249 | |
| | | Male | 17 | 111 | 110 | 289 | 150 | 131 | |
| | | Female | 19 | 84 | 93 | 138 | 149 | 118 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 441.67 | 4.10 | 110.34 | -29.98 | -16.72 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1118 | 757 | 845 | 478 | 933 | 901 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 11.11 | 11.79 | 19.21 | 58.52 | 40.24 | 76.50 | |
| | | Male | 23.53 | 17.12 | 22.73 | 68.95 | 52.14 | 84.76 | |
| | | Female | - | 4.76 | 15.05 | 36.21 | 29.46 | 67.37 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 6 | 85 | 83 | 190 | 159 | 90 |
| | | | Male | 6 | 81 | 57 | 162 | 82 | 77 |
| | | | Female | - | 4 | 26 | 28 | 77 | 13 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 76 | 181 | 105 | 78 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 7 | 9 | 54 | 12 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 16.67 | 43.59 | 40.89 | 44.50 | 53.18 | 36.14 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 15 | 100 | 105 | 237 | 148 | 120 |
| | | Married | 16 | 90 | 82 | 174 | 139 | 121 |
| | | Widow | 5 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 2.00 : 1 | 1.32 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.53 : 1 | 0.90 : 1 | 0.69:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 15 | 86 | 22 | 41 | 53 | 49 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.42 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.20:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 12 | 84 | 118 | 279 | 157 | 147 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 Districts | | YEAR | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Balasore | Balasore | - | - | 1 | 22 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 5 | - | - | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 11 | 18 | 39 | 5 | 1 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 179 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | 156 | 49 | 107 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 99 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 3 | - | 37 | 27 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | 27 | - | 19 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1 | 10 | - | 2 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 2 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 7 | 43 | - | 4 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 7 | - | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 26 | - | 70 | 73 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 65 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 10 | 55 | - | 10 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 9 | 9 | - | 113 |
| Total | | | 36 | 195 | 203 | 427 | 299 | 249 |

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

7. Bari

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Khurda, Balasore
2. **Language** : Bhojapuri
3. **Major Occupation** : Making Leaf Plates, Agriculture
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Baris are also referred to as Rawat or Panwale, the betel leaf grower and the traditional avocation of the community is making leaf cups and plates. They trace their origin from the Banamanus and Musahar and according their folk tradition they claim their affinity with the hero Rupan Bari. The community is divided into five endogamous divisions i.e. *Golait, Suryabansi, Kumardag, Lingayat and Gandhli* which are further sub-divided into various exogamous septs (*kula*). Bari family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. They prefer arranged marriages. Cross cousin marriages are allowed. Marriage ritual includes engagement (*sagai, sakhya, gondha* or *shalmundi*). Divorce and remarriage of widow, widower and divorcees are permitted. The custom of bride price (*dapa*) has now been changed into dowry system. Bari observes puberty rites (*gaona*) for pubescent girls. After child birth rituals like *chatty* and the name giving ceremony is observed and later *barahen mundan* (tonsure) and *botan* the first cereal feeding ceremony in 8th month are observed. Paternal property is inherited following the rule of equigeniture in male line. The dead are cremated and death pollution continues for twelve days. They have their own traditional community council (*panchayat*) headed by the *mukhia* and assisted by five community elites (*pamcha parameswar*) to enforce their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 45 | 115 | 144 | 434 | 208 | 130 | |
| | | Male | 25 | 58 | 87 | 240 | 111 | 68 | |
| | | Female | 20 | 57 | 57 | 194 | 97 | 62 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 155.56 | 25.22 | 201.39 | - 52.07 | -37.50 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 800 | 983 | 663 | 808 | 874 | 912 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 2.22 | 29.57 | 32.64 | 48.32 | 61.71 | 71.96 | |
| | | Male | 4.00 | 51.72 | 44.83 | 67.35 | 73.96 | 83.93 | |
| | | Female | - | 7.02 | 14.04 | 25.31 | 46.84 | 58.82 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 4 | 60 | 63 | 199 | 76 | 41 |
| | | | Male | 4 | 50 | 47 | 120 | 52 | 30 |
| | | | Female | - | 10 | 16 | 79 | 24 | 11 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 61 | 182 | 45 | 32 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2 | 17 | 31 | 9 |
| 6 | WPR | | 8.89 | 52.17 | 43.75 | 45.85 | 36.54 | 31.54 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 18 | 57 | 76 | 215 | 112 | 70 |
| | | Married | 24 | 48 | 62 | 193 | 86 | 53 |
| | | Widow | 3 | 10 | 5 | 26 | 7 | 5 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.80 : 1 | 1.25 : 1 | 0.97 : 1 | 0.56 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.65:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 17 | 54 | 22 | 51 | 33 | 23 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.47 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.18:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 25 | 51 | 73 | 279 | 120 | 79 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 3 | 5 | 15 | 24 | 2 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 9 | - | 3 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 31 | - | 35 | 12 8 | 21 | 16 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1 | 17 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 2 | 11 | 9 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 13 | 22 | - | 1 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 14 | 11 | 16 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 2 | 3 | 51 | - | 5 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 10 | - | 6 | 78 | 1 | 2 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 18 | 59 | 4 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 1 | 17 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 42 | 23 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 4 | - | 32 | 9 | - | 2 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 29 | 29 | 85 | 6 |
| Total | | | 45 | 115 | 144 | 434 | 208 | 130 |

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

8. Bariki

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Sundergarh, Kalahandi, Baragarh
2. **Language** : Telgu (Dravidian), Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Musicians, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Shivaratri, Rathayatra, Nuakhia, Makar, Dussera, Dola
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Etymologically the name **Bariki** might have been derived from the word *bar*, meaning 'fringes of a habitat'. According to Thurston (1909) the Bariki is the name for village watchman in Southern Ganjam, whose duty is to guide the travellers moving from place to place. They claim themselves as belonging to the Sudra *varna*. Though their traditional and primary occupations are cultivation and agricultural labour, some of them are engaged as musicians and a few are in ferry services. They accept water and cooked food from the Brahman, Reddy, Gouda, Jyotisha, Golla, Karana and Odia, but not from the Kumati, Dhoba, Bhandari or Barika, Sundi, Muchi, Hadi, Liyari, Pano, Dandasi, Kandha, Musalman, etc. They visit common religious shrines and participate in local festivals along with other communities. Traditional intercommunity linkages with the Jyotisha, Kumbhakar, Kamar, Gouda, Kondha, Odia and other communities are maintained through the exchange of services. They are an endogamous community and divided into a number of lineages (*intiperlu*) i.e. *pundit*, *baru*, *patnara* etc. that regulate marriage alliances and indicate their ancestry. They prefer cross cousin marriages. They cremate their dead and death pollution is observed for eleven days. They have their own traditional community council - *jatisabha* that acts as the guardian of their social norms and traditions and settles their intra community disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 26996 | 13129 | 12357 | 17001 | 19565 | 4397 | |
| | | Male | 13746 | 6567 | 6163 | 9018 | 9829 | 2134 | |
| | | Female | 13250 | 6562 | 6194 | 7983 | 9736 | 2263 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 51.37 | - 5.88 | 37.58 | 15.08 | -77.53 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 964 | 999 | 1005 | 885 | 991 | 1060 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 19.31 | 26.07 | 31.17 | 40.96 | 67.76 | 68.34 | |
| | | Male | 31.67 | 38.33 | 46.10 | 57.02 | 81.22 | 80.82 | |
| | | Female | 6.49 | 13.81 | 16.32 | 22.52 | 54.13 | 57.37 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 10606 | 3728 | 4737 | 7423 | 7271 | 1906 |
| | | | Male | 7929 | 3314 | 3387 | 5105 | 5146 | 1130 |
| | | | Female | 2677 | 414 | 1350 | 2318 | 2125 | 776 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 4076 | 6544 | 5007 | 1171 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 661 | 879 | 2264 | 735 |
| 6 | WPR | | 39.29 | 28.40 | 38.33 | 43.66 | 37.16 | 43.35 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 11802 | 6597 | 6207 | 7966 | 9873 | 2073 |
| | | Married | | 13114 | 5926 | 5333 | 8057 | 8711 | 2044 |
| | | Widow | | 1917 | 578 | 763 | 887 | 888 | 256 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 146 | 28 | 48 | 89 | 93 | 24 |
| | | Un-specified | | 17 | - | 6 | 2 | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.21:1 | 1.29:1 | 0.86:1 | 0.58:1 | 0.69:1 | 0.66:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 10137 | 5722 | 1563 | 1748 | 2764 | 534 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 12227 | 5735 | 6645 | 10758 | 11561 | 2655 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 3578 | 2684 | 470 | 593 | 504 | 60 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 481 | 8 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 2654 | 569 | 660 | 799 | 677 | 69 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 256 | 71 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 3475 | 2795 | 1824 | 2179 | 1402 | 94 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 637 | 38 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 1014 | 50 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 795 | 102 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 3978 | 1136 | 568 | 999 | 481 | 30 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 879 | 125 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 2609 | 1149 | 3475 | 4586 | 4435 | 2385 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 62 | 56 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 937 | 364 | 949 | 851 | 555 | 166 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 257 | 80 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 839 | 194 | 110 | 627 | 270 | 38 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 501 | 533 | 1079 | 1431 | 279 | 84 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 150 | 14 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 179 | 39 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 247 | 82 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1674 | 594 | 211 | 463 | 626 | 44 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 485 | 43 | 84 | 158 | 80 | 39 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 101 | 9 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 2973 | 1019 | 947 | 1544 | 1064 | 57 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1119 | 105 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 340 | 14 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 2740 | 1378 | 1189 | 1407 | 516 | 134 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 357 | 137 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 116 | 17 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 386 | 74 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 553 | 1871 | 811 | 1364 | 1300 | 176 |
| Total | | | 26996 | 13129 | 12357 | 17001 | 19565 | 4397 |

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

9. Basor, Burud

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Bundel Khandi, Jabalpuri (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Basketry, Musicians, Pig Rearing
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Diwali, Holi, Sankranti
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

According to Russel and Hiralal (1916) "...the word *basor* is a corrupt form of *bansphor*, meaning a breaker of bamboos. They are an occupational community and have synonyms like *bansor*, *basor*, *bansphor*, *bansodi*, *baskar* and *burud*. The community *basor*, *burud* usually regarded as a subcaste of Dom. They are divided into seven endogamous groups such as *bundelkhandi*, *purania*, *gohara*, *barmaiya*, *darkal*, *kadar* and *narchuna*, which are again subdivided into a number of clans i.e. *sonwah*, *aralha*, *katar*, *newalha*, *bhareli*, *oreha*, *dohera* and *adil* indicating their descent and to regulate their matrimonial alliances. They also use their clan names as their surnames. Barsor family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. The system of bride price has now been replaced by dowry. Marriage through negotiation (*byah*) is treated as ideal. Marriages through elopement are recognized through social approval. Remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for four days. First feeding and tonsure rituals are performed on the sixth month. They practise both cremation and 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 | 68 | 34 | 178 | 299 | 116 | 81 | |
| | | Male | 39 | 19 | 102 | 135 | 63 | 44 | |
| | | Female | 29 | 15 | 76 | 164 | 53 | 37 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 50.00 | 423.53 | 67.98 | - 61.20 | -30.17 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 744 | 789 | 699 | 1215 | 841 | 841 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 2.94 | 26.47 | 17.42 | 44.32 | 42.22 | 76.12 | |
| | | Male | 5.13 | 31.58 | 24.51 | 66.36 | 50.00 | 85.29 | |
| | | Female | - | 20.00 | 7.89 | 28.57 | 32.50 | 66.67 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 56 | 9 | 80 | 123 | 62 | 35 |
| | | | Male | 39 | 8 | 60 | 79 | 35 | 25 |
| | | | Female | 17 | 1 | 20 | 44 | 27 | 10 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 74 | 99 | 32 | 30 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 6 | 24 | 30 | 5 |
| 6 | WPR | | 82.35 | 26.47 | 44.94 | 41.14 | 53.45 | 43.21 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 25 | 22 | 83 | 123 | 55 | 37 |
| | | Married | 43 | 11 | 86 | 158 | 57 | 42 |
| | | Widow | - | 1 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 2 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 0.55 : 1 | 2.09 : 1 | 0.70 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.53:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 22 | 19 | 23 | 10 | 26 | 14 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.56 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.03 : 1 | 0.22 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 44 | 11 | 105 | 211 | 63 | 53 | |

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

** Working Age Group Population for 1961 & 1971=15-44 yrs, for 1981, 1991 & 2001=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 | - | 25 | 65 | 80 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 56 | 2 | - | - | 7 | 11 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 5 | 26 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 1 | 9 | - | 3 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 2 | 26 | 22 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1 | 9 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 21 | 26 | 9 | 22 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 55 | 2 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 10 | - | 10 | 13 | - | 1 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 10 | 24 | - | 8 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 2 | - | 16 | 28 | - | 6 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 7 | 46 | 58 | 6 | 9 |
| Total | | | 68 | 34 | 178 | 299 | 116 | 81 |

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

10. Bauri

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Cuttack, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Khurda
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Agricultural Labour, Wage Earning, Share Cropping
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Rathayatra, Gamha, Pimpeyi, Makar, Raja, Akshya Trutiya
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

According to their folk traditions the **Bauri** claim that they are the descendants of Sage Vishwamtira. They have synonyms like *Kandi*, *Buna* and *Bhoi*. The community is divided into four endogamous divisions such as *Mohabhoi*, *Tanhara*, *Ghumura* and *Buna* in hierarchical order. The community has only one *gotra* i.e. – *Kasyap*. Bauri family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal and inheritance of parental property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. Monogamy is the predominant norm although polygyny is not altogether ruled out. They practise both child and adult marriage and girls marry after onset of puberty. Payment of dowry is in vogue. Marriage through negotiation is considered prestigious. The other modes of acquiring a life mate are by mutual consent or by elopement. Divorce is permissible. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe post delivery rituals i.e. *sathi*, *uthiary* and *ekusia*. The new born baby is named after *ekusia* ritual is performed. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. Bauri have their own traditional community council both at village level and at regional level. The village level community council is headed by *behera* and at the regional level *sardar* is the head. The other office bearers are *pada behera* and their traditional priest the *guru vaishnab*. It adjudicates intra-community disputes and acts as the guardian of their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 250914 | 303460 | 336276 | 423542 | 454150 | 523127 | |
| | | Male | 122666 | 151840 | 167472 | 212238 | 229260 | 262845 | |
| | | Female | 128248 | 151620 | 168804 | 211304 | 224890 | 260282 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 20.94 | 9.50 | 27.47 | 7.23 | 15.19 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1046 | 999 | 1008 | 996 | 981 | 990 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 11.18 | 13.52 | 19.50 | 32.75 | 50.15 | 65.43 | |
| | | Male | 19.76 | 23.39 | 33.57 | 48.29 | 66.63 | 76.96 | |
| | | Female | 2.98 | 3.63 | 5.20 | 17.18 | 33.47 | 53.83 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 128685 | 121209 | 162240 | 189777 | 201355 | 236970 |
| | | | Male | 77573 | 85162 | 100027 | 121675 | 125944 | 152599 |
| | | | Female | 51112 | 36047 | 62213 | 68102 | 75411 | 84371 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 145262 | 176552 | 124577 | 138902 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 16978 | 13225 | 76778 | 98068 |
| 6 | WPR | | 51.29 | 39.94 | 48.25 | 44.81 | 44.34 | 45.30 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 105973 | 149156 | 165626 | 203038 | 222823 | 243923 |
| | | Married | 123934 | 136866 | 149702 | 200543 | 207757 | 249313 |
| | | Widow | 19888 | 16404 | 20250 | 19130 | 21967 | 27496 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 846 | 739 | 583 | 830 | 1603 | 2395 |
| | | Un-specified | 273 | 295 | 115 | 1 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.22 : 1 | 1.43 : 1 | 0.82 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.65:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 89460 | 123490 | 37398 | 50243 | 69118 | 66015 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 113119 | 124940 | 184848 | 255388 | 259863 | 317044 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 3304 | 1194 | 1364 | 7208 | 1705 | 1685 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 41 | 33 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 16 | 22 | 108 | 186 | 49 | 25 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 13 | 7 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 94408 | 117345 | 134997 | 162192 | 100215 | 106561 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 73218 | 81049 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 1655 | 1821 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 7236 | 7870 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 136 | 116 | 66 | 322 | 84 | 51 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 125 | 128 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 62308 | 77854 | 88976 | 112183 | 122475 | 143903 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 283 | 312 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 54 | 59 | 31 | 255 | 116 | 36 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 25 | 10 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 8 | 96 | 77 | 129 | 75 | 120 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 2017 | 1730 | 2264 | 3454 | 280 | 413 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 60 | 77 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 135 | 50 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 2415 | 2416 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 670 | 365 | 338 | 451 | 510 | 783 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 402 | 185 | 107 | 449 | 24 | 34 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 55 | 2 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 87188 | 104179 | 107648 | 135934 | 85456 | 109628 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 56367 | 64525 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 712 | 583 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 26 | - | 96 | 311 | 47 | 47 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 66 | 36 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 13 | 4 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 63 | 60 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 257 | 315 | 204 | 468 | 632 | 858 |
| Total | | | 250914 | 303460 | 336276 | 423542 | 454150 | 523127 |

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

11. Bauti

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Jajpur, Mayurbhanj
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Preperation of Lime, Mat making, Drum beating
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathayatra, Gamha, Makar, Sivaratri, Dola
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Bauti** is numerically a small community in Odisha. It is an endogamous community and is divided into various totemistic exogamous septs (*gotras*) i.e. *kashyap*, *madhukulla*, *nag* and *panrishi* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance follows the rule of male equigeniture. They prefer adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm although non-sororal polygyny is found in rare cases. Marriage through negotiation is the common rule. The other mode of marriage is by mutual consent. Bride price is paid both in cash and kind. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees is permitted in their society. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls. Pre delivery rituals- *poncho* and post delivery ritual- *ekosia* are observed by them. The name giving ceremony is performed on the twenty first day and ceremonial first feeding rite is observed afterwards. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and the death pollution is observed for ten days. As they are a small community, their statutory *panchayats* are heterogeneous in nature. The community possesses its own rich oral traditions like folk songs, folklore and folk dance (*doma-muchi*).

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 245 | 122 | 307 | 1786 | 679 | 1432 | |
| | | Male | 126 | 72 | 150 | 991 | 343 | 715 | |
| | | Female | 119 | 50 | 157 | 795 | 336 | 717 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 50.20 | 151.64 | 481.76 | - 61.98 | 110.90 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 944 | 694 | 786 | 802 | 980 | 1003 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.39 | 8.20 | 47.23 | 46.57 | 56.58 | 67.18 | |
| | | Male | 13.49 | 9.72 | 84.67 | 62.86 | 72.73 | 78.40 | |
| | | Female | 5.04 | 6.00 | 11.46 | 24.73 | 39.86 | 55.77 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 127 | 43 | 119 | 755 | 259 | 614 |
| | | | Male | 103 | 33 | 89 | 652 | 190 | 412 |
| | | | Female | 24 | 10 | 30 | 103 | 69 | 202 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 101 | 740 | 128 | 352 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 18 | 15 | 131 | 262 |
| 6 | WPR | | 51.84 | 35.25 | 38.76 | 42.27 | 38.14 | 42.88 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 113 | 70 | 154 | 755 | 339 | 689 |
| | | Married | | 125 | 45 | 128 | 950 | 310 | 675 |
| | | Widow | | 7 | 7 | 20 | 69 | 27 | 56 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | - | - | 3 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | 2 | 12 | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.81 : 1 | 1.44 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.60 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.67:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 79 | 57 | 32 | 135 | 117 | 192 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.47 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 135 | 50 | 175 | 1117 | 380 | 855 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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)

| 96 | 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 | 73 | - | 127 | 99 | 251 | 539 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 5 | 82 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 144 | - | 6 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 65 | 27 | 32 | 517 | 158 | 17 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 430 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 2 | 14 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 34 | - | - | 69 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 9 | 4 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 9 | - | 88 | 56 | 29 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | 67 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 31 | 4 | 111 | 11 | 35 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 7 | 33 | 16 | 70 | 5 | 2 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 11 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 21 | 4 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 55 | 8 | 118 | 71 | 61 | 154 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 7 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 14 | 1 | 385 | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 37 | 28 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 5 | - | 1 | 113 | 12 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 6 | - | 7 | 45 | 33 | 27 |
| Total | | | 245 | 122 | 307 | 1786 | 679 | 1432 |

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

12. Bavuri

1. **Location (Major)** : Cuttack, Ganjam, Puri, Khurda
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Agriculture Labour, Fishing Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Gamha, Raja, Akshya Trutiya, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Bavuri is numerically a very small community in Odisha. They are also known as Khodalo and call themselves Boyi. Their traditional occupation was palanquin bearing. They are an endogamous community and are divided into four hierarchical social divisions i.e. *bopina, desia, kodala* and *haddi*. They consider themselves Sudras and claim a superior status to other Scheduled Castes like Haddi, Dandsi, Pamidi/Paidi within the local social hierarchy. In their society arranged marriages are common and cross-cousin marriages, remarriage of widow, widower and divorcee are permitted. They cremate the dead and immerse the mortal remains in a pond or a river. On the tenth, eleventh or twelfth day, a ritual known as *bodda dosa* is performed and a vegetarian feast is hosted to the kith and kin. They have their traditional councils at the village and regional levels headed by their traditional leaders to handle their community affairs. Their major occupation is agricultural labour, basketry and fishing.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 4 | 2 | 50 | 3149 | - | 470 | |
| | | Male | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1336 | - | 226 | |
| | | Female | 3 | 1 | 22 | 1813 | - | 224 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 50.00 | 2400.00 | 6198.00 | - | - | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 3000 | 1000 | 786 | 1357 | - | 1080 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 25.00 | 50.00 | 24.00 | 46.63 | - | 71.50 | |
| | | Male | 100.00 | 100.00 | 28.57 | 44.40 | - | 80.50 | |
| | | Female | - | - | 18.18 | 48.18 | - | 63.08 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 4 | - | 23 | 823 | - | 194 |
| | | | Male | 1 | - | 15 | 487 | - | 123 |
| | | | Female | 3 | - | 8 | 336 | - | 71 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 17 | 716 | - | 121 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 6 | 107 | - | 73 |
| 6 | WPR | | 100.00 | 0.00 | 46.00 | 26.14 | - | 41.28 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 4 | - | 22 | 1690 | - | 235 | |
| | | Married | - | 2 | 23 | 1315 | - | 212 | |
| | | Widow | - | - | 5 | 121 | - | 21 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | - | 7 | - | 2 | |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | 16 | - | - | |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.00:1 | 0.00:1 | 0.67:1 | 1.18:1 | - | 0.63:1 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|---|---|----------|----------|---|----------|
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | - | - | 4 | 366 | - | 56 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | - | - | 0.08 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | - | 0.12 : 1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 4 | 2 | 30 | 1446 | - | 288 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | 309 | - | 19 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 333 | - | 24 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 19 | 363 | - | 10 4 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 147 | - | 2 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 2 | 194 | - | 79 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 2 | 267 | - | 4 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 105 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 2 | 2 | 322 | - | 6 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 1 | 153 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 1 | 71 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 533 | - | 68 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 58 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 4 | - | 3 | 138 | - | 2 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 20 | 214 | - | 12 |
| Total | | | 4 | 2 | 50 | 3149 | - | 470 |

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

13. Bedia, Bejia

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Khurda, Kandhamal
2. **Language** : Kudmali (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage, Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Karam, Jita, Sarhul, Bandana, Tusu
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

In Odisha **Bedia, Bejia** are also referred to as Bedia Kudumi, Aad Kudumi, Choto Kudumi. They are an offshoot of Kudumis and lead a nomadic life. They have migrated from Manbhum areas of Bihar. Bedia is an endogamous community divided into a number of totemistic exogamous clans such as *fencha*, *sonkhowar*, *katiyar*, *hindower*, *rhecha*, *byan*, *katihar*, *bar* (banyan tree), *biha* / *binjha* (fish), *chidra* / *cherra* (squirrel), *dhechua* (black bird), *dian* (fish), *kachua* / *kachchh* (tortoise), *khopcha* / *pecha* (owl), *mohanadi* (river), *mohua* (*Basia latifolia*), *mohukal* (a bird), *maina* (a bird), *nag* (cobra), *parewa* (pigen), *suia* (a bird), *sulankhi* (bird), *sundi* (mohua flower), *titipi* (night bird) and *туру* (bird) etc. Bedia family is nuclear patrilocal, patrilineal. Some vertically extended families are also found in their society. Monogamy is the common norm but sororal and non sororal polygyny are found in few cases. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Marriages through negotiation are common. The other modes of marriage are by intrusion, courtship and by exchange. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are approved in their society. Payment of bride price is prevalent. They observe pre-delivery rituals like *sad* and *namasi* and post delivery rituals- *ekusia* on the twenty first day. Sons and daughters are named after their grand parents. They cremate their dead and death pollution is observed for ten days. They have their own traditional community council the *bedia-kudmi baisi* headed by *desmandal* or *sardar* in regional council. The village level council are headed by *pargonait mahato* or *prodhan*. They have the tradition of colourful wall painting. During *bandana* festival they sing *jhumur* songs and participate in *karam* and *chhau* dance.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 383 | 1026 | 631 | 1355 | 533 | 594 | |
| | | Male | 191 | 516 | 326 | 654 | 264 | 310 | |
| | | Female | 192 | 510 | 305 | 701 | 269 | 284 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 167.88 | - 38.50 | 114.74 | - 60.66 | 11.44 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1005 | 988 | 936 | 1072 | 1019 | 916 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 4.96 | 7.12 | 22.03 | 24.56 | 45.05 | 62.48 | |
| | | Male | 6.81 | 12.40 | 33.74 | 37.76 | 69.01 | 77.57 | |
| | | Female | 3.13 | 1.76 | 9.51 | 12.50 | 33.48 | 46.34 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 223 | 301 | 318 | 508 | 260 | 294 |
| | | | Male | 138 | 247 | 190 | 347 | 133 | 166 |
| | | | Female | 85 | 54 | 128 | 161 | 127 | 128 |
| | Main Workers | | - | - | 246 | 431 | 148 | 188 | |
| | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 72 | 77 | 112 | 106 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 58.22 | 29.34 | 50.40 | 37.49 | 48.78 | 49.49 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 179 | 518 | 300 | 710 | 249 | 292 |
| | | Married | 157 | 420 | 275 | 568 | 235 | 263 |
| | | Widow | | | 47 | 64 | 46 | 34 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 7 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.59:1 | 1.43:1 | 0.73:1 | 0.95:1 | 0.83:1 | 0.74:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 155 | 463 | 53 | 216 | 93 | 85 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 148 | 422 | 364 | 696 | 291 | 341 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 35 | 6 | 42 | 559 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 20 | 3 | 36 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 1 | 48 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 23 | 18 | 39 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 312 | 153 | 119 | 185 | 55 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 24 | - | 3 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 34 | - | 23 | 22 | 5 | 12 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 276 | 707 | 259 | 126 | 154 | 171 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 13 | 42 | 17 | 71 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 45 | 1 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 5 | - | 44 | 130 | 37 | 45 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 19 | 138 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 32 | - | 78 | 194 | 4 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 1 | - | 16 | 47 | 17 | 8 |
| Total | | | 383 | 1026 | 631 | 1355 | 533 | 594 |

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

14. Beldar

1. **Location (Major)** : Kalahandi, Nuapara
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Tilling, Earth Work, Animal Husbandry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Diwali, Ramanavami, Khichri
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The term **Beldar** has been derived from the word *bel* meaning 'hoe' and *dar* meaning 'the man using it'. Thus, it means the man who works with the hoe. Beldar is an endogamous community divided into two groups i.e. Maghara and Sonpaia and in two sub-groups such as Chauhan and Kathawa. They have various exogamous clans (*gotra*) such as *hasu*, *mangria*, *murhi*, *behatar*, *gond (gondli)*, *jibutat*, *kantial (kardial)* etc. Beldar family is nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. Monogamy is the norm and they practise both adult and child marriage. Marriage through negotiation is considered ideal. Dowry is paid both in cash and kind. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. Birth pollution (*chutikia*) is observed for twenty one days and pre-delivery ritual *saduri* is performed on the seventh month of pregnancy. Tonsure (*mundan*) and first feeding of cereals (*annaprashan*) is ritually observed. They cremate their dead and death pollution is observed for ten days. They have their own traditional council called *beldar sabha* headed by *sardar* and assisted by *sokha* -their traditional priest, *pandit*- their sacred specialist, *ojha*- their *sorcerer* and *dakua*- their messenger. They have rich tradition of folk songs and folk tales.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 914 | 1268 | 2441 | 3317 | 3322 | 3725 | |
| | | Male | 478 | 634 | 1201 | 1783 | 1610 | 1807 | |
| | | Female | 436 | 634 | 1240 | 1534 | 1712 | 1918 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 38.73 | 92.43 | 35.94 | 0.15 | 12.13 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 912 | 1000 | 1032 | 860 | 1063 | 1061 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 19.58 | 20.19 | 22.97 | 34.84 | 50.80 | 64.21 | |
| | | Male | 34.73 | 34.07 | 38.42 | 52.41 | 68.85 | 78.68 | |
| | | Female | 2.98 | 6.31 | 8.06 | 15.53 | 33.78 | 50.76 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 479 | 357 | 954 | 1401 | 1499 | 1539 |
| | | | Male | 297 | 316 | 696 | 979 | 904 | 999 |
| | | | Female | 182 | 41 | 258 | 422 | 595 | 540 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 813 | 1066 | 1011 | 1073 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 141 | 335 | 488 | 466 |
| 6 | WPR | | 52.41 | 28.15 | 39.08 | 42.24 | 45.12 | 41.32 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 371 | 709 | 1275 | 1775 | 1670 | 1661 |
| | | Married | 482 | 490 | 1023 | 1394 | 1490 | 1840 |
| | | Widow | 57 | 61 | 125 | 130 | 146 | 196 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 3 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| | | Un-specified | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.02 : 1 | 1.57 : 1 | 0.97 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.63:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 333 | 640 | 355 | 396 | 584 | 434 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 453 | 493 | 1241 | 1915 | 1927 | 2281 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | 122 | 7 | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 12 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 1 | - | 15 | 153 | 4 | 7 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 7 | 4 | 111 | - | 3 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 55 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 4 | 42 | 16 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 890 | 121 | 237 | 238 | 304 | 357 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 159 | 67 | 7 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 3 | 18 | 66 | 5 | 12 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 13 | - | 1 | 20 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 9 | - | - | 13 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 34 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 43 | - | 48 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1 | - | 4 | 104 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 17 | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | | | 914 | 1268 | 2441 | 3317 | 3322 | 3725 |

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

15. Bhata

1. **Location (Major)** : Nowrangpur, Sundergarh, Balangir, Anugul
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Selling Bangles, Wage, Cultivation
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Diwali, Nua Parab, Chait Parab, Omasparab, Rathayatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Bhata** are also referred to as Raj Bhat or Bhat and are believed to have migrated from Chhatisgarh. The community is divided into two endogamous divisions i.e. *bada* and *sana* and are further sub-divided into a number of totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*) such as *nag* (cobra), *bagha* (tiger), *karram* (a tree) and *surya* (sun) etc. Bhat family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line. Monogamy is the rule but polygyny is found in few cases. Marriage through negotiation is commonly practiced. Cross cousin marriage, junior, levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. In their society a pregnant women observes some pre-delivery and post delivery taboos. Birth pollution is observed for twenty one days. Name giving ceremony *borhikachi* is observed on the twenty first day. They also observe puberty rites (*ghar-yubti*) for pubescent girls attaining their first menarche and the pollution period lasts for nine days. They have their own traditional community council *kul-samaj* headed by *bhat naya*. The other office bearers are *siru*, *pujari* and *disari*- their traditional priests and sacred specialists. The community possesses its own traditional rich folksongs which are sung by the community members during festive and important social occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 3332 | 3346 | 4508 | 5372 | 6046 | 8904 | |
| | | Male | 1583 | 1654 | 2284 | 2701 | 3022 | 4495 | |
| | | Female | 1749 | 1692 | 2224 | 2671 | 3024 | 4409 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 0.42 | 34.73 | 19.17 | 12.55 | 47.27 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1105 | 1023 | 974 | 989 | 1001 | 981 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 15.40 | 29.02 | 36.82 | 53.71 | 64.81 | 68.28 | |
| | | Male | 28.87 | 48.13 | 52.23 | 67.80 | 78.20 | 77.79 | |
| | | Female | 3.20 | 10.34 | 21.00 | 38.90 | 51.45 | 58.63 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1408 | 953 | 1637 | 1939 | 2345 | 4008 |
| | | | Male | 986 | 838 | 1183 | 1329 | 1547 | 2587 |
| | | | Female | 422 | 115 | 454 | 610 | 798 | 1421 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1385 | 2659 | 1470 | 2197 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 252 | 346 | 875 | 1811 |
| 6 | WPR | | 42.26 | 28.48 | 36.31 | 36.09 | 38.79 | 45.01 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1740 | 1583 | 2252 | 2677 | 2983 | 4002 |
| | | Married | 1345 | 1459 | 1891 | 2362 | 2665 | 4326 |
| | | Widow | 215 | 271 | 318 | 290 | 366 | 509 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 20 | 33 | 42 | 43 | 32 | 67 |
| | | Un-specified | 12 | - | 5 | 0 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.17 : 1 | 1.44 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.63 : 1 | 0.70 : 1 | 0.68:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1342 | 1293 | 523 | 527 | 877 | 1205 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.39 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 1537 | 1369 | 2459 | 3289 | 3552 | 5311 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 56 | 101 | 320 | 453 | 89 | 105 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 307 | 420 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 375 | 510 | 719 | 666 | 744 | 815 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 115 | 68 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 874 | 273 | 482 | 956 | 135 | 166 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 79 | 180 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 247 | 249 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 271 | 329 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 264 | 356 | 434 | 493 | 164 | 152 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 501 | 574 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 147 | 81 | 55 | 20 | 269 | 186 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 45 | 48 | 133 | 129 | 89 | 287 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 27 | 98 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 94 | 252 | 121 | 184 | 157 | 247 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 466 | 459 | 831 | 883 | 219 | 623 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 977 | 2341 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 78 | 171 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 173 | 89 | 92 | 33 | 144 | 114 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 49 | 90 | 6 | 9 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 17 | 10 | 24 | 75 | 1 | 9 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 25 | 5 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 30 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 305 | 422 | 552 | 625 | 152 | 208 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 265 | 275 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 37 | 19 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 137 | 163 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 467 | 655 | 741 | 846 | 808 | 1063 |
| Total | | | 3332 | 3346 | 4508 | 5372 | 6046 | 8904 |

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

16. Bhoi

1. **Location (Major)** : Puri, Khurda, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Palanquin Bearer, Agricultural Labour, Rickshaw Puller, Animal Husbandry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Rathayatra, Dolapurnima, Raja, Mangala Puja
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Bhoi are also referred to as Bauri, Basuri and Skandakara. Eminent scholars like Russel & Hiralal (1916) has described them as the bearer of letters or palanquins. They have synonyms like *dhimar* and *kahar*. The community is divided into four endogamous subgroups such as *mahaoli (mahabhoi)*, *tanhara*, *ghumhora (gumhara)* and *buna*, according to their occupational status, which are further subdivided into various totemic exogamous *gotras* namely *naga*, *hati*, *sankha*, *kachhap* and *chandala* etc. Bhoi family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Monogamy is predominant. Dowry system is prevalent and is paid both in cash and kind. They practise adult marriage and marriages are arranged through negotiation. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe pre-delivery and post delivery rituals such as *panchuti* on the fifth day, *sathi* on the sixth day, *barajatra* on the twelfth day and *ekosia* on the twenty first day. Birth pollution continues for twenty one days and after purificatory rites are performed the name given ceremony is observed. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. They have their own traditional community council - *kula sabha* which acts as the guardian of their traditional norms and customs. The community possesses rich oral traditions of folklore and folksongs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 36302 | 30645 | 69545 | 87727 | 98885 | 81431 | |
| | | Male | 18302 | 15758 | 35292 | 45898 | 50270 | 41108 | |
| | | Female | 18000 | 14887 | 34253 | 41829 | 48615 | 40323 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 15.58 | 126.94 | 26.14 | 12.72 | -17.65 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 983 | 945 | 971 | 911 | 967 | 981 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.76 | 13.57 | 20.45 | 49.51 | 55.61 | 69.85 | |
| | | Male | 20.15 | 22.59 | 33.32 | 64.68 | 71.95 | 80.44 | |
| | | Female | 5.25 | 4.03 | 7.19 | 32.83 | 38.73 | 59.07 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 17889 | 11778 | 32373 | 28550 | 41507 | 35750 |
| | | | Male | 11535 | 9311 | 21456 | 24780 | 28221 | 24215 |
| | | | Female | 6354 | 2467 | 10917 | 3770 | 13286 | 11535 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 29563 | 27414 | 27981 | 21467 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2810 | 1136 | 13526 | 14283 |
| 6 | WPR | | 49.28 | 38.43 | 46.55 | 32.54 | 41.98 | 43.90 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 17685 | 15241 | 33782 | 45506 | 46721 | 37162 |
| | | Married | 16161 | 14232 | 31569 | 38882 | 47204 | 39699 |
| | | Widow | 2365 | 1098 | 4047 | 3203 | 4609 | 4214 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 78 | 65 | 121 | 123 | 351 | 356 |
| | | Un-specified | 13 | 9 | 26 | 13 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.36 : 1 | 1.23 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.63:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 14529 | 11788 | 7432 | 10203 | 13875 | 10120 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.38 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 15374 | 13719 | 38765 | 50959 | 58892 | 50057 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 61 | 37 | 33 | 291 | 62 | 129 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 84 | 8 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 91 | 147 | 152 | 342 | 1877 | 139 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 634 | 7 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 12139 | 4549 | 10982 | 9659 | 9440 | 7977 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 3096 | 2534 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 596 | 142 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 229 | 23 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 1296 | 491 | 613 | 555 | 499 | 586 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1223 | 337 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 128 | 176 | 448 | 796 | 175 | 86 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 139 | 136 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 24 | 140 | 255 | 430 | 397 | 84 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 426 | 81 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 4 | 182 | 42 | 126 | 37 | 243 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 323 | 291 | 389 | 365 | 105 | 60 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 23 | 39 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 137 | 67 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 29 | 308 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 146 | 4 | 40 | 176 | 49 | 38 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 66 | 35 | 22 | 95 | 75 | 28 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 188 | 27 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 21369 | 23904 | 56339 | 74520 | 49865 | 42381 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 25383 | 23156 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 1608 | 2220 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 554 | 571 | 51 | 143 | 510 | 96 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 637 | 65 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 161 | 23 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 478 | 101 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 101 | 118 | 178 | 229 | 723 | 310 |
| Total | | | 36302 | 30645 | 69545 | 87727 | 98885 | 81431 |

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

17. Chachati

1. **Location (Major)** : Nayagarh, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Telugu (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Scavanging, Richshaw Pulling
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sankrathi, Ugadi, Dussehra, Diwali, Pongal, Nagualachaviti, Karthika Purnima
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are synonymous to Paky community. They are also referred to as Thoti and Moti and are a migrant community from Andhra Pradesh. Being an endogamous community they are divided into various exogamous *inteperulus* (clan groups) like *chintada*, *muduguru*, *vaddadi*, *bomgolu*, *padala*, *thadi*, *kanapakali*, *somu*, *jalakadugula*, *bandi*, and *desetti*, etc. that regulate their marriage alliances. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. Monogamy and adult marriage is the norm. Marriage through negotiation is regarded prestigious. The other modes of acquiring a life partner are by exchange and by elopement. Cross cousin marriage, re-marriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Payment of bride price and also dowry are prevalent. They observe birth pollution for twenty seven days and on the final day the naming ceremony is performed. They perform puberty rites for adoscent girls attaining their first menstruation. They bury their dead. They have their traditional caste council – *kul panchyat* to handle matters relating to their traditions, norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | - | 15 | 95 | 212 | 54 | 29 | |
| | | Male | - | 8 | 49 | 93 | 30 | 15 | |
| | | Female | - | 7 | 46 | 119 | 24 | 14 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - | 533.33 | 123.16 | - 74.53 | -46.30 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | - | 875 | 939 | 1280 | 800 | 933 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | - | 26.67 | 15.79 | 48.80 | 63.04 | 56.52 | |
| | | Male | - | 50.00 | 22.45 | 46.15 | 76.00 | 63.64 | |
| | | Female | - | - | 8.70 | 52.00 | 47.62 | 50.00 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | - | 11 | 37 | 92 | 25 | 8 |
| | | | Male | - | 8 | 27 | 63 | 20 | 5 |
| | | | Female | - | 3 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 3 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 28 | 82 | 19 | 2 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 9 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | WPR | | - | 73.33 | 38.95 | 43.4 | 46.3 | 27.59 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | - | 2 | 51 | 111 | 28 | 18 |
| | | Married | | - | 11 | 42 | 90 | 24 | 9 |
| | | Widow | | - | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | - | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | - | 0 | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | - | 0.25 : 1 | 0.98 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 1.64:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | - | 3 | 13 | 32 | 8 | 6 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | - | 0.20 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.21:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | - | 12 | 48 | 117 | 36 | 11 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 1 | 41 | - | 1 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 11 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 6 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 16 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 16 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 54 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 3 | - | 9 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 9 | 48 | - | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 5 | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 32 | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 16 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 10 | 13 | 7 | 4 |
| Total | | | - | 15 | 95 | 212 | 54 | 29 |

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

18. Chakali

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Gajapati
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Washing Clothes, Service, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Thakurani Jatra, Makar, Dussera, Aggi Devudu Yatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name **Chakali** has been derived from the word *chaku* meaning 'to wash'. They are washermen of Andhra Pradesh and migrated to Odisha. They are notified under the name Chakali in Odisha. They are also known as **Rajakulu**, **Dhobi** and **Madavalli** and have synonyms like *parit*, *agesaru*, *warathi*, *madiyal* and *ramdu*. They use Rao, Sethi, Chetti and Murthy as their surnames. All of them belong to one *gotra* ie. *nagasa* or *nagala*. To regulate their matrimonial alliances, the community is subdivided into various lineage groups like *dankuru*, *karanjiada* etc. They practise community endogamy and lineage exogamy. Chakali family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male primogeniture. Adult marriage is the norm but child marriage is also in vogue. Monogamy is common. They consider marriage through negotiation as ideal and prestigious. The other modes of acquiring a mate are through mutual consent and elopement. Among them cross cousin marriage with father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter and even marriage of maternal uncle with niece are practised. Junior sororate, junior levirate and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe pre-delivery and post natal taboos for pregnant women. Birth pollution is observed for twenty one days. Name giving ceremony is performed on the twenty first day and tonsure (*mundan*) is conducted after the baby attaining three years of age. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls attaining their first menarche. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. The Chakali have their own traditional community council to handle affairs relating to their traditions, norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 639 | 157 | 215 | 509 | 94 | 188 | |
| | | Male | 333 | 79 | 104 | 224 | 52 | 93 | |
| | | Female | 306 | 78 | 111 | 285 | 42 | 95 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 75.43 | 36.94 | 136.74 | - 81.53 | 100.00 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 919 | 987 | 1067 | 1270 | 808 | 1022 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 20.97 | 12.74 | 23.72 | 34.86 | 25.93 | 51.23 | |
| | | Male | 36.04 | 25.32 | 33.65 | 49.51 | 35.56 | 62.96 | |
| | | Female | 4.58 | - | 14.41 | 20.75 | 13.16 | 39.51 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 374 | 61 | 104 | 192 | 57 | 94 |
| | | | Male | 183 | 48 | 64 | 122 | 30 | 52 |
| | | | Female | 191 | 13 | 40 | 70 | 27 | 42 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 85 | 148 | 48 | 56 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 19 | 44 | 9 | 38 |
| 6 | WPR | | 58.53 | 38.85 | 48.37 | 37.72 | 60.64 | 50.00 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 124 | 81 | 116 | 259 | 40 | 77 |
| | | Married | 467 | 71 | 87 | 235 | 48 | 99 |
| | | Widow | 42 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 12 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.54 : 1 | 1.18 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.59 : 1 | 0.69:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 99 | 74 | 27 | 41 | 13 | 26 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.15 : 1 | 0.47 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 414 | 72 | 119 | 352 | 59 | 111 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 1 | 28 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 366 | 1 | - | 23 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 14 | 1 | 83 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 40 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1 | 56 | 103 | 86 | 49 | 60 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 15 | 62 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 57 | - | 4 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 10 | 74 | 68 | 96 | 4 | 3 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 5 | 23 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 15 | - | 19 | - | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 6 | 10 | 45 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 244 | - | 6 | 51 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 3 | 6 | 3 | - | 7 | 27 |
| Total | | | 639 | 157 | 215 | 509 | 94 | 188 |

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

19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami, Chamara, Chamar Rohidas, Chamar Ravidas

1. **Location (Major)** : Baragarh, Balasore, Cuttack, Jajpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Leather & hide work, Shoe Making, Mending
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Dolayatra, Rathayatra, Dussehra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The community name Chamar is derived from the Sanskrit term *Charmakar* meaning 'leather work' and the term Mochi / Muchi is derived from the Sanskrit word *mochika* and the Hindustani *mojna* meaning 'to fold'. According to a legend a young *sadhu* for his polluting act of removing the carcass of a calf was ostracized and took up works on hide for his subsistence. It is believed that the *sadhu* is progenitor of the Chamar. The Chamar do the tanning and initial dressing work of animal hides but the Mochi prepare the leather items as their traditional craft. The community is composite of different occupational subgroups and each group repudiate the name and claim of an independent existence, status, separate origin and prefer distinct identity though they are clubbed together and notified as a single community in Odisha. They are divided into various endogamous subgroups such as *maharana mochi*, *rao mochi*, *maratha mochi*, *dhusia mochi*, *telugu mochi*, *kharotha mochi* and *athmoli-mochi or athamali mochi* and each of which are again subdivided into a number of exogamous lineages (*bansa*) that regulate their matrimonial alliances and indicate their ancestry. They practise both adult and child marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. In few cases, vertically extended families are also seen. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. The custom of bride price prevails and at present dowry system has been introduced. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe some pre-delivery and post natal rituals and birth pollution continues for ten days. They cremate their dead and death pollution is observed for thirteen days. They have their own traditional caste *panchayat* to look after their social norms and traditions. They are good at wall painting, tattooing and have rich tradition of folk songs, folk dances and embroidery works.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | 57064 | 81314 | 109576 | 141119 | 152243 | 177331 |
| | | Male | 29083 | 41422 | 55710 | 71727 | 77646 | 89951 |
| | | Female | 27981 | 39892 | 53866 | 69392 | 74597 | 87380 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 42.50 | 34.76 | 28.79 | 7.88 | 16.48 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 962 | 963 | 967 | 967 | 999 | 971 |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 13.38 | 17.26 | 23.75 | 42.88 | 57.56 | 70.47 |
| | | Male | 22.02 | 27.76 | 35.14 | 57.62 | 69.95 | 79.04 |
| | | Female | 4.39 | 6.36 | 11.96 | 27.71 | 44.74 | 61.65 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 24333 | 25622 | 41195 | 52324 | 54800 | 70727 |
| | | | Male | 17433 | 22596 | 31297 | 37515 | 39192 | 50076 |
| | | | Female | 6900 | 3026 | 9898 | 14809 | 15608 | 20651 |
| | | | Main Workers | - | - | 35833 | 45430 | 36558 | 44122 |
| | | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 5362 | 6894 | 18242 | 26605 |
| 6 | WPR | | 42.64 | 31.51 | 37.59 | 37.08 | 36.00 | 39.88 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 25602 | 40727 | 55352 | 71200 | 78292 | 83862 | |
| | | Married | 27105 | 35492 | 48178 | 63541 | 67175 | 84609 | |
| | | Widow | 4051 | 4699 | 5644 | 5782 | 6227 | 8083 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 267 | 279 | 355 | 520 | 549 | 777 | |
| | | Un-specified | 39 | 117 | 47 | 76 | - | - | |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.34 : 1 | 1.46 : 1 | 0.91 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.65:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 22378 | 35404 | 14607 | 16722 | 24139 | 24223 | |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.39 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 | |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 24433 | 33021 | 57306 | 83901 | 84776 | 107644 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 6169 | 13268 | 14288 | 18107 | - | 17782 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 7380 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 1435 | 1202 | 2538 | 2617 | 2755 | 3302 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 1044 | 1215 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 18656 | 24017 | 32025 | 41701 | - | 15998 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 6454 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 18614 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 7526 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 3451 | 4931 | 6925 | 10248 | - | 7186 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 5236 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1991 | 2839 | 3868 | 4507 | 4815 | 5305 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 218 | 96 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 4555 | 6174 | 7852 | 7607 | 3934 | 4470 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 6991 | 7659 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 711 | 940 | 1019 | 1661 | - | 1788 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 814 | 918 | 1503 | 1902 | 304 | 376 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 53 | 86 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1987 | 1959 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 188 | 163 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1203 | 1552 | 1713 | 1953 | - | 2954 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 116 | 156 | 228 | 280 | 170 | 163 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 182 | 223 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 1951 | 2569 | 3504 | 4443 | 1902 | 2687 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1788 | 2989 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 477 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 13511 | 18927 | 27268 | 39554 | - | 12420 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 18729 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 321 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 13822 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 2517 | 4121 | 6846 | 6539 | - | 9951 |
| Total | | | 57064 | 81314 | 109576 | 141119 | 152243 | 177331 |

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

20. Chandala

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput, Nowrangapur, Malkangiri, Angul
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Settled Cultivation, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Osha Parab, Diwali, Rathayatra, Baliyatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also referred to as Chandal. It is a generic name, refers to one who pollutes. The community is divided into two endogamous subgroups namely *bada* and *chota* which are further sub-divided into various exogamous *gatros* such as *sanbamia*, *subarana*, *jumbharia*, *charka*, *saaria*, *basulia*, *bodolia*, *dhangia*, *lohoira*, *andarbaria*, *gourgolia* and *khoratia* etc. and these social divisions regulate their matrimonial alliance. Chandal family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage is the norm. Monogamy is common although polygyny is not completely ruled out. Marriages, arranged through negotiation are considered prestigious. The other modes of acquiring a life partner are by mutual consent, through elopement and by exchange. Junior levirate, junior sororate, cross cousin marriage, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. The old system of bride price has been changed into dowry. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls on attaining of their first menarche (*yubatman*) and the pollution period lasts for nine days. They observe pre-delivery and post natal rituals. The new born baby is tonsured on the ninth day and name giving ceremony (*namakaran*) is performed after one month. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. They have their own traditional community council (*kula*) headed by a *kulapati* or *bhatnayak* to look after their intra-community affairs and to preserve their social norms and traditions. The community possesses rich folk traditions of folklore and folk songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 4466 | 4244 | 5581 | 6914 | 5375 | 5265 | |
| | | Male | 2234 | 2120 | 2813 | 3432 | 2680 | 2593 | |
| | | Female | 2232 | 2124 | 2768 | 3482 | 2695 | 2672 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 4.97 | 31.50 | 23.88 | - 22.26 | -2.05 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 999 | 1002 | 984 | 1015 | 1006 | 1030 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 8.55 | 13.55 | 23.49 | 32.30 | 49.33 | 60.34 | |
| | | Male | 15.76 | 25.28 | 37.29 | 51.03 | 66.96 | 73.48 | |
| | | Female | 1.34 | 1.84 | 9.47 | 13.95 | 31.76 | 47.78 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2436 | 1590 | 2372 | 3001 | 2475 | 2600 |
| | | | Male | 1368 | 1308 | 1600 | 1790 | 1426 | 1431 |
| | | | Female | 1068 | 282 | 772 | 1211 | 1049 | 1169 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1973 | 2526 | 1342 | 1344 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 399 | 475 | 1133 | 1256 |
| 6 | WPR | | 54.55 | 37.46 | 42.50 | 43.40 | 46.05 | 49.38 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1888 | 2013 | 2659 | 3350 | 2568 | 2407 |
| | | Married | 2235 | 1985 | 2570 | 3172 | 2510 | 2526 |
| | | Widow | 331 | 206 | 299 | 297 | 260 | 296 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 11 | 36 | 51 | 86 | 37 | 36 |
| | | Un-specified | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.09:1 | 1.25:1 | 0.82:1 | 0.70:1 | 0.75:1 | 0.77:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1622 | 1710 | 663 | 872 | 887 | 852 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 2133 | 1885 | 3069 | 4069 | 3063 | 2971 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 22 | 4 | 21 | 146 | - | 3 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 13 | 19 | 5 | 157 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 37 | 366 | 294 | 262 | - | 73 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 139 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 25 | 90 | 200 | 196 | - | 37 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 141 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 192 | 105 | 88 | 305 | 204 | 11 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 11 | 88 | 5 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 20 | 6 | 42 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 3798 | 3195 | 3994 | 4616 | 2681 | 2722 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 529 | 373 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1212 | 1561 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 3 | 43 | - | 2 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 10 | 1 | 117 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 68 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 367 | 435 | 901 | 603 | 44 | 9 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 83 | 47 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 9 | - | 41 | 222 | - | 37 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 3 | - | 13 | 117 | - | 11 |
| Total | | | 4466 | 4244 | 5581 | 6914 | 5375 | 5265 |

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

21. Chandhai Maru

1. **Location (Major)** : Puri
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food gathering, Rope Making, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivalss & Rituals** : Karma, Dola, Rathyatra, Dussehra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name of the community means “those who kill the birds”. They are also referred to as *sikarijara*, *satara* or *savara*. They are numerically a small community in Odisha whose traditional occupation is hunting and food gathering. Being an an endogamous community they are divided into various totemic exogamous lineages (*bansa*). All of them belong to one *gotra* ie. *naga*. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They prefer adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriage through negotiation (*bahaghar*) is considered prestigious in their society. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent (*raji rajawa*), by capture (*jorekari*), through intrusion (*ichhabaran*), by courtship (*prembibaha*) and by service (*gharjoin*). Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Payment of bride price is in vogue. They observe post delivery rituals like *panchuati* on the fifthday, *sasthi* on the sixth day, *uthiary* on the seventh day and *ekusia* on the twenty first day. Birth pollution continues for twenty-one days. They bury their dead and death pollution lasts for twelve days. They have their own traditional community council headed by *behera* who is assisted by community elites (*bhadralok*) to enforce their social norms and traditions. They are well versed in floor and wall painting.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|---|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 224 | - | 29 | 155 | - | 22 | |
| | | Male | 104 | - | 21 | 90 | - | 13 | |
| | | Female | 120 | - | 8 | 65 | - | 9 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - | - | 453.57 | - | - | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1154 | - | 381 | 722 | - | 692 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 18.75 | - | 25.00 | - | - | 66.67 | |
| | | Male | 28.85 | - | 25.00 | - | - | 69.23 | |
| | | Female | 10.00 | - | 25.00 | - | - | 62.50 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 67 | - | 16 | 68 | - | 8 |
| | | | Male | 58 | - | 15 | 45 | - | 8 |
| | | | Female | 9 | - | 1 | 23 | - | 0 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 14 | 62 | - | 6 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2 | 6 | - | 2 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|---|----------|----------|---|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 29.91 | - | 55.17 | 43.87 | - | 36.36 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 105 | - | 11 | | - | 12 |
| | | Married | 90 | - | 14 | | - | 10 |
| | | Widow | 29 | - | 2 | | - | - |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | 1 | | - | - |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.11 : 1 | - | 0.38 : 1 | 0.67 : 1 | - | 0.83:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 82 | - | 2 | 23 | - | 1 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.37 : 1 | - | 0.07 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | - | 0.05:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 106 | - | 21 | 93 | - | 12 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 1 | 9 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 124 | - | - | 9 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 13 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 8 | - | 5 | 15 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 14 | 33 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 3 | 16 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 34 | - | 2 | 8 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 11 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 14 | - | - | 9 | - | 21 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 5 | - | 2 | 20 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 2 | - | 2 | 12 | - | 0 |
| Total | | | 224 | - | 29 | 155 | - | 22 |

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

22. Dandasi

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Village Watchman, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Raja, Makar, Duessera, Diwali, Dola, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Dandasi: The name has been derived from the word *danda* (stick) and *asi* (sword) as the community men use the above weapons when they were work as the traditional village watchman in Odisha. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous clans (*banshas*) such as *santrasi*, *khandalasi*, *julasi*, *daisi* and *banlasi* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal, and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Monogamy is the rule and they practise adult marriage. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are socially permissible. The system of payment of dowry is prevalent. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls by observing the period of pollution for seven days. They also observe birth pollution for seven days. Post natal rites such as *panchuati* on the fifth day, *sasthigar* on the sixth day, *uthiary* on the seventh day and *ekusia* on the twenty first day are observed by them. The name giving ceremony is performed on the twenty first day of the child birth. They cremate their dead and observe death pollution for eleven days. They have their traditional caste council headed by *behera* both at the village level as well as at the regional level to settle their intra community disputes. They have rich oral traditions of folk songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 50250 | 47048 | 50436 | 58846 | 60925 | 62002 | |
| | | Male | 24057 | 22282 | 24251 | 29346 | 29937 | 30274 | |
| | | Female | 26193 | 24766 | 26185 | 29500 | 30988 | 31728 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 6.37 | 7.21 | 16.66 | 3.53 | 1.77 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1089 | 1111 | 1080 | 1005 | 1035 | 1048 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.86 | 12.30 | 16.37 | 27.19 | 39.80 | 54.29 | |
| | | Male | 19.66 | 22.71 | 28.71 | 43.85 | 55.69 | 66.13 | |
| | | Female | 2.78 | 2.94 | 4.95 | 10.52 | 24.72 | 43.11 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 28711 | 19338 | 26372 | 30655 | 30992 | 31006 |
| | | | Male | 14877 | 13225 | 14690 | 17547 | 16825 | 17404 |
| | | | Female | 13834 | 6113 | 11682 | 13108 | 14167 | 13602 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 22129 | 26454 | 17661 | 16456 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 4243 | 4201 | 13331 | 14550 |
| 6 | WPR | | 57.14 | 41.10 | 52.29 | 52.09 | 50.87 | 50.01 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 21728 | 21764 | 24437 | 27654 | 29336 | 29688 |
| | | Married | 24253 | 22293 | 21618 | 27655 | 27168 | 27474 |
| | | Widow | 3989 | 2848 | 4270 | 3325 | 4226 | 4595 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 250 | 130 | 101 | 186 | 195 | 245 |
| | | Un-specified | 30 | 13 | 10 | 26 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.31 : 1 | 1.33 : 1 | 0.95 : 1 | 0.67 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.71:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 19166 | 18741 | 5578 | 6837 | 9979 | 8944 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 21735 | 20199 | 25878 | 35300 | 34423 | 36313 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 107 | 6 | 12 | 156 | - | 3 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 3 | 6 | 15 | 80 | 8 | 4 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 34 | 29 | 67 | 210 | 90 | 93 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 21 | 4 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 55 | 1 | 3 | 69 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 46029 | 45245 | 48356 | 52774 | 57088 | 58201 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1558 | 1886 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | 1 | 14 | 75 | - | 10 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 31 | 92 | 3 | 2 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 887 | 1056 | 1187 | 2460 | 194 | 121 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 37 | 31 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 34 | 22 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 962 | 930 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 128 | 280 | 118 | 52 | 47 | 1 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 225 | 32 | 30 | 86 | 93 | 43 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 2774 | 392 | 480 | 1412 | 9 | 27 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 273 | 210 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 381 | 259 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 8 | - | 14 | 586 | - | 16 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 109 | 794 | 105 | 113 |
| Total | | | 50250 | 47048 | 50436 | 58846 | 60925 | 62002 |

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

23. Dewar

1. **Location (Major)** : Cuttack, Ganjam, Khurda, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Pig Rearing, Jugglery, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chaita Purnima, Janmastami & Other Hindu festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Dewar is a nomadic community, migrated from Madhya Pradesh and it is believed that they are offshoots of the prominent excommunicated tribes in Chhatisgarh. Previously they had their own mother tongue that they have forgotten and taken up regional languages now. Their principal occupation was seeking alms by performing monkey dance, snake charming on road side, singing folksongs. The community is divided into two endogamous divisions i.e. *ratapuria* and *raipuria* which are further divided into a number of exogamous clans (*kul*) such as *sonwani*, *markham*, *naghara*, *diwara*, *kulhaira*, *marai*, *chedayya*, *purloti*, *sori* and *netam* etc. Dewar family is nuclear, neolocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule but sororal and non-sororal polygyny upto two wives are also seen. Marriage through negotiation is common. The other mode of acquiring a mate is by elopement. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers, divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls on their first menarche. They observe post delivery rituals like naming ceremony on the fourth day and the tonsure (*chatte*) after one month of child birth. The dead are buried. Pig rearing is the mainstay of their economy and females contribute to family income substantially by working as tattoo makers. In Odisha the Keuta, Kaibarta who are well known for their traditional profession of fishing, boating, and preparation parched and flattened rice claim that they belong to Dewar (Dhibar) although they differ greatly from the original stock of Dewars of Madhya Pradesh. However, the Dewar say that they have migrated from Srilanka many years ago.

Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 19323 | 3637 | 4249 | 212069 | 648937 | 995062 | |
| | | Male | 9428 | 1785 | 2201 | 108556 | 330389 | 506199 | |
| | | Female | 9895 | 1852 | 2048 | 103513 | 318548 | 488863 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 81.18 | 16.85 | 4889.86 | 206.00 | 53.34 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1050 | 1038 | 930 | 954 | 964 | 966 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 13.34 | 18.86 | 37.22 | 44.82 | 66.33 | 75.40 | |
| | | Male | 22.24 | 35.18 | 50.75 | 60.01 | 80.56 | 84.67 | |
| | | Female | 4.85 | 3.13 | 22.69 | 28.81 | 51.63 | 65.84 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 9817 | 1421 | 1445 | 74171 | 225265 | 391057 |
| | | | Male | 6033 | 988 | 1187 | 57549 | 167828 | 285228 |
| | | | Female | 3784 | 433 | 258 | 16622 | 57437 | 105829 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1396 | 67333 | 161153 | 255604 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 49 | 6838 | 64112 | 135453 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 50.80 | 39.07 | 34.01 | 34.97 | 34.71 | 39.30 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 8359 | 1870 | 2153 | 105367 | 337802 | 476133 |
| | | Married | 9340 | 1648 | 1827 | 97889 | 281310 | 470772 |
| | | Widow | 1488 | 118 | 249 | 8203 | 27700 | 44176 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 134 | 1 | 18 | 538 | 2125 | 3981 |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | - | 2 | 72 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.37 : 1 | 1.38 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.63 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.60:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 7280 | 1619 | 496 | 24624 | 92184 | 117517 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 8165 | 1528 | 2355 | 129776 | 373245 | 620986 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 764 | 90 | 88 | 1440 | 35240 | 68088 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 14582 | 28158 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 129 | 5 | 39 | 208 | 22763 | 45670 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 25897 | 43232 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 402 | 140 | 2837 | 118120 | 85162 | 106982 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 40218 | 51168 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 19109 | 36327 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 34847 | 43112 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 1004 | - | 11 | 59 | 29568 | 47188 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 10375 | 28774 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 8815 | 3151 | 158 | 300 | 82234 | 118894 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1409 | 2305 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 192 | - | 49 | 1910 | 4004 | 6592 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 2803 | 7448 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 80 | 13 | 99 | 292 | 4155 | 8839 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 627 | 34 | 155 | 1170 | 1840 | 3643 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 478 | 1196 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1409 | 6360 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1037 | 2315 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 342 | 159 | 16 | 156 | 7033 | 15784 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 72 | 11 | 1 | 32 | 2100 | 3385 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 16475 | 24600 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 6534 | 30 | 560 | 57721 | 41542 | 60675 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 62037 | 84124 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 19237 | 25934 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 285 | - | 148 | 29620 | 17274 | 27567 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 44533 | 58619 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 3109 | 7519 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 9076 | 14601 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 77 | 4 | 88 | 1041 | 9391 | 15963 |
| Total | | | 19323 | 3637 | 4249 | 212069 | 648937 | 995062 |

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

24. Dhanwar

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Laria (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Basketery, Hunting, Forestry, Cultivation
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : All Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Dhanwar is a hunting and food gathering community in Odisha. They are migrants from Madhya Pradesh. They are an endogamous community and divided into a number of exogamous *gotras* such as *madihar, sunani, baiga, singly, harma, nag, ban, barma, bagh* and *khunta*. Dhanwar family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other mode of marriage is by mutual consent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. The system of payment of bride price is in vogue. They observe birth pollution for twentyone days. They also observe post delivery rituals like name giving and first feeding of cereals. They observe puberty rites. They bury their dead and death pollution is observed for thirty days. They have their own traditional community council known as *jati samaj* to deal with their customary affairs. They have rich oral traditions of folk songs and folktales.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 718 | 1147 | 1135 | 2262 | 1732 | 1680 | |
| | | Male | 358 | 574 | 553 | 1198 | 855 | 823 | |
| | | Female | 360 | 573 | 582 | 1064 | 877 | 857 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 59.78 | 1.05 | 99.30 | - 23.43 | -3.00 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1006 | 998 | 1052 | 888 | 1026 | 1041 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 2.09 | 1.31 | 6.26 | 20.96 | 29.16 | 37.03 | |
| | | Male | 3.91 | 2.44 | 9.22 | 29.82 | 38.87 | 45.88 | |
| | | Female | 0.28 | 0.17 | 3.44 | 11.80 | 19.95 | 28.53 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 422 | 413 | 628 | 1007 | 987 | 950 |
| | | | Male | 244 | 349 | 368 | 633 | 513 | 499 |
| | | | Female | 178 | 64 | 260 | 374 | 474 | 451 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 495 | 794 | 565 | 383 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 133 | 213 | 422 | 567 |
| 6 | WPR | | 58.77 | 36.01 | 55.33 | 44.52 | 56.99 | 56.55 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 267 | 542 | 484 | 1063 | 819 | 770 |
| | | Married | 394 | 547 | 571 | 1138 | 826 | 805 |
| | | Widow | 54 | 50 | 64 | 60 | 79 | 94 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 3 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.03 : 1 | 1.44 : 1 | 1.56 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.83:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 233 | 499 | 115 | 238 | 285 | 292 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 354 | 470 | 444 | 1235 | 948 | 917 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 1 | - | 84 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 17 | - | - | 176 | 33 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 51 | 54 | 40 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 52 | - | - | 8 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 14 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 2 | 34 | 37 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 5 | 72 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 8 | 2 | 25 | - | 7 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 5 | 111 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | 1 | - | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 35 | - | 4 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 90 | 12 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1 | - | 34 | 178 | 52 | 16 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 28 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 648 | 1102 | 1035 | 1399 | 1469 | 1647 |
| Total | | | 718 | 1147 | 1135 | 2262 | 1732 | 1680 |

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

25. Dhoba, Dhobi

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Balasore, Cuttack, Bhadrak
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Washing Clothes, Cultivation, Service
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dolayatra, Rathayatra, Dussehra, Sivaratri
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also referred to as Rajak. Dhoba / Dhobi is an endogamous community and divided into a number of lineages (Bansa or Kula). They possess a single *gotra*, *Nagasha*. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a life partner are through mutual consent, by elopement and by service. Cross cousin marriages, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorces are permissible in their society. Dowry is paid both in cash and kind. They observe birth pollution for a period of twenty one days. On the twenty first day (*ekosia*) the new born baby is given a name. They observe puberty rites (*rajasvala*) for girls. They practise cremation to dispose of their dead and the death pollution lasts for twelve days. They have their own traditional community council both at village level as well as in regional level headed by *Behera* and assisted by community elders (*bhadralok*) to adjudicate their intra community disputes and to look after their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 2 | Population | Total | 265360 | 322216 | 418383 | 530309 | 585438 | 644738 | |
| | | Male | 132259 | 161076 | 209773 | 270143 | 295227 | 324405 | |
| | | Female | 133101 | 161140 | 208610 | 260166 | 290211 | 320333 | |
| 3 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 21.43 | 29.85 | 26.75 | 10.40 | 10.13 | |
| 4 | Sex Ratio | | 1006 | 1000 | 994 | 963 | 983 | 987 | |
| 5 | Literacy Rate | Total | 15.71 | 22.41 | 31.30 | 44.62 | 64.97 | 75.99 | |
| | | Male | 26.70 | 35.41 | 46.48 | 60.73 | 79.08 | 85.18 | |
| | | Female | 4.78 | 9.41 | 16.04 | 27.95 | 50.68 | 66.73 | |
| 6 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 122513 | 103964 | 160150 | 198420 | 216835 | 255969 |
| | | | Male | 78588 | 86329 | 114069 | 143357 | 149789 | 180719 |
| | | | Female | 43925 | 17635 | 46081 | 55063 | 67046 | 75250 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 139215 | 178453 | 148566 | 163470 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 20935 | 19967 | 68269 | 92499 |
| 7 | WPR | | 46.17 | 32.27 | 38.28 | 37.42 | 37.04 | 39.70 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Marital Status | Never Married | 115205 | 163483 | 220438 | 267945 | 298355 | 298903 |
| | | Married | 128534 | 139935 | 173809 | 238400 | 260524 | 313824 |
| | | Widow | 20372 | 17769 | 23034 | 22240 | 24758 | 29368 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 1097 | 789 | 923 | 1454 | 1801 | 2643 |
| | | Un-specified | 152 | 240 | 179 | 270 | - | - |
| 10 | Dependency Ratio | 1.28 : 1 | 1.46 : 1 | 0.90 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.60:1 | |
| 11 | *Child Population | Population | 100478 | 138334 | 50679 | 63386 | 84006 | 74138 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.11:1 |
| 12 | Population in the working age group of 15-59 | | 116164 | 130846 | 220107 | 319373 | 338244 | 403644 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 32542 | 39883 | 52238 | 64026 | 42033 | 47731 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 35172 | 38466 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 9072 | 10163 | 14714 | 21330 | 12395 | 14453 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 8391 | 8834 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 63033 | 76011 | 97543 | 131982 | 41269 | 44400 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 27034 | 28979 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 29245 | 31499 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 31353 | 33945 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 14504 | 18540 | 24587 | 7722 | 14528 | 16004 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 21103 | 23528 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 53353 | 67849 | 77412 | 106865 | 120170 | 134681 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 5453 | 5249 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 2347 | 3288 | 3824 | 5072 | 4283 | 4850 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 1229 | 1318 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 13129 | 15223 | 18686 | 21496 | 25774 | 28449 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 5033 | 6306 | 9215 | 38199 | 5040 | 5794 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 998 | 1079 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 3402 | 3906 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 3919 | 4238 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 14757 | 14830 | 17542 | 21133 | 26326 | 26767 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 4672 | 4909 | 6757 | 8432 | 2619 | 2675 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 7203 | 8177 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 32345 | 38536 | 51632 | 63700 | 28504 | 30836 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 27059 | 31264 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 14901 | 16382 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 15689 | 21147 | 25807 | 30234 | 6963 | 7664 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 16756 | 18103 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 6096 | 6664 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 4090 | 4721 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 4884 | 5531 | 8014 | 10118 | 12130 | 14082 |
| Total | | | 265360 | 322216 | 418383 | 530309 | 585438 | 644738 |

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

26. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom

1. **Location (Major)** : Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada, Nowrangpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Drum Beating, Sweeping, Wage Earning, Scavenging, Mat weaving
4. **Major Festival & Rituals** : Dussera, Diwali, Holi, Nuakhia, Jamata, Bishmi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name **Dom** has been derived from the word *dumba*, meaning the devil. In Odisha they are notified as Dom, Dombo and Duria Dom. All these groups are endogamous groups and are divided into various totemistic exogamous lineages like *tandi, sunani, neal, nag, duria, jagat and dongri* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They have the custom of payment of bride price. They observe birth pollution for a period of twenty one days. Post natal rituals like *chatti* is performed on the sixty day after the child birth and on this day the new born baby is tonsured (*mundan*) and is given a name. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls on their first menarche. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. They have their own traditional caste Panchyat to deal with their intra-community affairs. They are good in the art of wall painting and possess rich oral tradition of folksongs, folklore and folk dance.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 311183 | 370236 | 427079 | 548075 | 616418 | 706232 | |
| | | Male | 154679 | 184784 | 213392 | 271068 | 307156 | 348647 | |
| | | Female | 156504 | 185452 | 213687 | 277007 | 309262 | 357585 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 18.98 | 15.35 | 28.33 | 12.47 | 14.57 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1012 | 1004 | 1001 | 1022 | 1007 | 1026 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 6.37 | 7.79 | 13.25 | 24.42 | 39.43 | 56.85 | |
| | | Male | 11.21 | 13.84 | 22.43 | 37.83 | 54.22 | 68.63 | |
| | | Female | 1.58 | 1.77 | 4.09 | 11.29 | 24.86 | 45.47 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 154644 | 126540 | 201166 | 248793 | 281448 | 327891 |
| | | | Male | 96652 | 105827 | 130898 | 154410 | 161654 | 184854 |
| | | | Female | 57992 | 20713 | 70268 | 94383 | 119794 | 143037 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 167642 | 205629 | 163568 | 163262 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 33524 | 43164 | 117880 | 164629 |
| 6 | WPR | | 49.70 | 34.18 | 47.10 | 45.39 | 45.66 | 46.43 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 144683 | 192924 | 207336 | 247191 | 298670 | 341296 |
| | | Married | 147287 | 158157 | 193895 | 272958 | 282263 | 323174 |
| | | Widow | 17253 | 16773 | 22416 | 23906 | 31582 | 37329 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 1893 | 2216 | 3266 | 3909 | 3903 | 4433 |
| | | Un-specified | 67 | 166 | 166 | 111 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.27 : 1 | 1.45 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.64 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.76:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 128295 | 169931 | 48843 | 70255 | 110395 | 109330 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.41 : 1 | 0.46 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 137270 | 150851 | 235477 | 333820 | 335587 | 400788 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 4033 | 5297 | 5514 | 17137 | 6936 | 8080 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 1383 | 1804 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 4311 | 7264 | 2137 | 2017 | 4454 | 1939 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 24 | 5 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 5810 | 8352 | 11092 | 13569 | 4593 | 5164 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 5550 | 6751 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 2954 | 3476 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 1659 | 1984 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 2475 | 3543 | 3208 | 4073 | 3025 | 3651 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1654 | 2014 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 5077 | 6191 | 7078 | 12608 | 3129 | 3805 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1332 | 982 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 143968 | 156687 | 166428 | 207921 | 201234 | 238280 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 44616 | 45049 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 3626 | 4238 | 4848 | 5815 | 7344 | 8593 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 125476 | 159441 | 202763 | 250694 | 112511 | 133718 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 21497 | 26566 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 64979 | 69491 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 88044 | 105707 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 7580 | 9110 | 10388 | 15690 | 20561 | 16977 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 1490 | 1631 | 2391 | 3532 | 2363 | 3038 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1140 | 1210 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 3839 | 5935 | 7872 | 10071 | 6761 | 7517 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 2809 | 3433 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 1340 | 1727 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 2163 | 878 | 896 | 1442 | 553 | 709 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 156 | 168 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 131 | 199 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 346 | 433 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 1335 | 1669 | 2464 | 3506 | 3340 | 3762 |
| Total | | | 311183 | 370236 | 427079 | 548075 | 616418 | 706232 |

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

27. Dosadha

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Koraput
2. **Language** : Sadri
3. **Major Occupation** : Palanquin Bearer, Agricultural Labour, Cultivation
4. **Major Festival & Rituals** : Bandana, Tusu, Jitia, Dharam Puja
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with admixture of Animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Also called **Dosadh** they are a cultivating caste of Chhotanagpur and largely employed as village watchmen and messengers. The community is divided into two subgroups i.e. *patwar* and *gope* which are further subdivided into a number of totemic exogamous clans such as *kuchua / kachhima* (tortoise), *sanksha* (conch), *nag* (cobra), *sal* and *mosh* etc. Dosadha family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited according to rule of male equigeniture. Monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Bride price is paid both in cash and kind. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are socially allowed. They observe pre-delivery ritual- *namasi* and post natal ritual- *ekusia*. They engage a midwife from *hari* community to assist the pregnant woman during child birth. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. They have oral folk traditions of singing *jhumur* and *kapila mangal* songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 156 | 101 | 455 | 1131 | 572 | 1912 | |
| | | Male | 73 | 59 | 261 | 532 | 305 | 1031 | |
| | | Female | 83 | 42 | 194 | 599 | 267 | 881 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 35.26 | 350.50 | 148.57 | - 49.43 | 234.27 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1137 | 712 | 746 | 1126 | 875 | 855 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 4.49 | 25.74 | 37.80 | 39.72 | 71.43 | 67.39 | |
| | | Male | 8.22 | 40.68 | 49.43 | 61.25 | 81.13 | 76.51 | |
| | | Female | 1.20 | 4.76 | 22.16 | 19.37 | 59.63 | 56.85 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 97 | 32 | 172 | 434 | 158 | 736 |
| | | | Male | 57 | 32 | 156 | 305 | 150 | 555 |
| | | | Female | 40 | - | 16 | 129 | 8 | 181 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 162 | 367 | 150 | 572 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 10 | 67 | 8 | 164 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 62.18 | 31.68 | 37.80 | 38.37 | 27.62 | 38.49 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 65 | 58 | 212 | 601 | 316 | 934 | |
| | | Married | 82 | 42 | 223 | 450 | 249 | 901 | |
| | | Widow | 8 | 1 | 19 | 79 | 7 | 65 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 12 | |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.90 : 1 | 1.89 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.63 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 55 | 56 | 55 | 123 | 89 | 308 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.35 : 1 | 0.55 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 82 | 35 | 257 | 640 | 344 | 1171 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 9 | 136 | - | 32 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 10 | 22 | - | 74 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 11 | 4 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 8 | 5 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 3 | 33 | - | 6 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 57 | 41 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 6 | 111 | 7 | 7 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 29 | 105 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 4 | 1 | 29 | 38 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 20 | - | 41 | 163 | 9 | 317 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 66 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 136 | - | 7 | 46 | 6 | 7 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 2 | 34 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 1 | 20 | 37 | - | 5 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 7 | 27 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 74 | 246 | - | 28 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 41 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 166 | 300 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 100 | 234 | 169 | 256 | 820 |
| Total | | | 156 | 101 | 455 | 1131 | 572 | 1912 |

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

28. Ganda

1. **Location (Major)** : Balangir, Baragarh, Sundergarh, Sonepur, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Odia, Laria (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Village watchmanship, Drum Beating, Basketry, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Sitala Sasthi, Karampuja, Bhai Jiuntia
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Ganda** is a weaving community distributed in the western Odisha. They are divided into various endogamous divisions such as Odia, Laria, Kandria / Kandharia, Kabria and Saharia Ganda, which are further divided into a number of totemistic exogamous clans (*bansa*) like *bagh*, *nag*, *podha* etc. Ganda family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the common rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are through mutual consent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers, and divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls. Birth pollution is observed by them. Pre-delivery and post natal rituals such as *chatti*, name giving and tonsure are also performed. They practise both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. Their traditional occupations are weaving coarse cloths and village watchmanship.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 358403 | 325053 | 418957 | 493015 | 565830 | 653950 | |
| | | Male | 178012 | 163821 | 211013 | 248340 | 285926 | 329660 | |
| | | Female | 180391 | 161232 | 207944 | 244675 | 279904 | 324290 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 9.31 | 28.89 | 17.68 | 14.77 | 15.57 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1013 | 984 | 985 | 985 | 979 | 984 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.90 | 12.81 | 20.09 | 34.40 | 55.60 | 67.67 | |
| | | Male | 17.76 | 22.34 | 33.03 | 51.16 | 70.49 | 78.00 | |
| | | Female | 2.14 | 3.13 | 6.96 | 17.41 | 39.85 | 57.20 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 183321 | 117022 | 196423 | 221634 | 253110 | 304842 |
| | | | Male | 113672 | 100110 | 129940 | 142647 | 153136 | 186227 |
| | | | Female | 69649 | 16912 | 66483 | 78987 | 99974 | 118615 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 162649 | 186886 | 150870 | 172966 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 33774 | 34748 | 102240 | 131876 |
| 6 | WPR | | 51.15 | 36.00 | 46.88 | 44.95 | 44.73 | 46.62 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 156121 | 155777 | 196432 | 223665 | 268350 | 304609 |
| | | Married | 178397 | 149663 | 195014 | 242353 | 264942 | 310665 |
| | | Widow | 21164 | 16864 | 24311 | 23267 | 28867 | 34220 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 2551 | 2222 | 3069 | 2963 | 3671 | 4456 |
| | | Un-specified | 170 | 527 | 131 | 767 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.29 : 1 | 1.35 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.64 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.67:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 137873 | 132885 | 46866 | 58220 | 83836 | 87678 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 156525 | 138160 | 233406 | 300228 | 321218 | 391947 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1166 | 74 | 3 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 22 | 1 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 154147 | 147833 | 178869 | 206944 | 149404 | 201043 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 72830 | 83481 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 67 | 5 | 34 | 2083 | 848 | 245 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 51 | 10 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 26 | 1 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 3422 | 193 | 64 | 656 | 401 | 17 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 2322 | 169 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 64 | 1 | 11 | 907 | 162 | 122 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 104 | 8 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 25675 | 10430 | 11237 | 9693 | 1244 | 592 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 10347 | 10306 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 465 | 34 | 1280 | 265 | 235 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 4030 | 3353 | 5793 | 8639 | 1455 | 1667 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 119 | 50 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 11646 | 8169 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 161 | 94 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 108 | - | 38 | 6050 | 4786 | 30 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 18925 | 18580 | 19602 | 21463 | 888 | 122 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 23576 | 30963 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 207 | 2 | 103 | 703 | 9 | 11 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1565 | 612 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 23 | 1 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 130436 | 131595 | 182655 | 208845 | 64925 | 71093 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 142923 | 160444 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 156 | 273 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 41466 | 48640 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 21322 | 12596 | 20500 | 24586 | 34028 | 35548 |
| Total | | | 358403 | 325053 | 418957 | 493015 | 565830 | 653950 |

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

29. Ghantarghada, Ghantra

1. **Location (Major)** : Anugul, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Baragarh
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Laria
3. **Major Occupation** : Blacksmithy, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Rathyatra, Dussehra, Kalipuja, Makar, Nuakhia, Pus Puneci, Dolayatra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name Ghantra has been derived from the word Ghanta, meaning 'bell for cattle', the making of which is their traditional occupation. Ghantra is an endogamous community and is divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs (*gotra*) i.e. *nagasa, naik, singha etc.* Ghantra family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male primogeniture (*jobhoo*). They practise adult marriage and monogamy. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Marriages by mutual consent are permissible. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. The custom of payment of bride price and also dowry are prevalent which are paid both in cash and kind. They observe birth pollution for twenty-one days. Post delivery rituals i.e. *sasthi, uthiary, bararatri* and *ekusia* are performed by them. They observe naming ceremony on the day of *ekusia*. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls and the pollution lasts for seven days. The dead are buried and death pollution continues for eleven-days. They have their own traditional community council called *jati samaj* both at the village level and in regional level headed by *pradhan* and assisted by a *dakua*, their messenger to look after their intra-community affairs, social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 2754 | 3358 | 5106 | 6122 | 7086 | 7266 | |
| | | Male | 1422 | 1639 | 2596 | 3195 | 3592 | 3647 | |
| | | Female | 1332 | 1719 | 2510 | 2927 | 3494 | 3619 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 21.93 | 52.17 | 19.80 | 15.75 | 2.54 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 937 | 1049 | 967 | 916 | 973 | 992 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.71 | 12.66 | 14.79 | 25.26 | 40.58 | 56.48 | |
| | | Male | 18.35 | 23.06 | 25.31 | 39.66 | 45.39 | 66.16 | |
| | | Female | 2.55 | 2.73 | 3.94 | 8.48 | 26.28 | 46.88 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1583 | 1045 | 2755 | 3059 | 3444 | 3640 |
| | | | Male | 865 | 879 | 1646 | 1907 | 1967 | 2139 |
| | | | Female | 718 | 166 | 1109 | 1152 | 1477 | 1501 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 2200 | 2695 | 2193 | 2201 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 555 | 364 | 1251 | 1439 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 57.48 | 31.12 | 53.96 | 49.97 | 48.60 | 50.10 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1198 | 1714 | 2509 | 2864 | 3513 | 3480 |
| | | Married | 1391 | 1498 | 2302 | 2953 | 3172 | 3352 |
| | | Widow | 140 | 131 | 275 | 281 | 366 | 401 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 25 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 33 |
| | | Un-specified | - | 4 | 2 | 7 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.20 : 1 | 1.13 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.71 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.68:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1088 | 1366 | 587 | 860 | 1282 | 1144 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1251 | 1577 | 2846 | 3581 | 3858 | 4324 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 105 | 360 | 145 | 34 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 130 | 29 | 256 | 390 | 31 | 59 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 296 | 377 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 72 | - | 65 | 166 | 329 | 279 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 541 | 743 | 1103 | 1224 | 489 | 453 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1187 | 1476 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 367 | 779 | 747 | 702 | 95 | 106 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 573 | 626 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 12 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 54 | - | 82 | 50 | 64 | 63 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 337 | 150 | 421 | 140 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 27 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 712 | 610 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 64 | 193 | 407 | 301 | 559 | 69 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 111 | 74 | 155 | 605 | 1 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 110 | 115 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 8 | 68 | 131 | 213 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 146 | 186 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1038 | 1317 | 1628 | 1933 | 952 | 1184 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 554 | 661 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 461 | 525 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 340 | 410 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 22 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 26 |
| Total | | | 2754 | 3358 | 5106 | 6122 | 7086 | 7266 |

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

30. Ghasi, Ghasia

1. **Location (Major)** : Baragarh, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Odia, Lania
3. **Major Occupation** : Drum Beating, Sweeping & Scavenging, Fishing, Cultivation, Basketry, Liquor vending
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sarhul, Karma, Jitia, Holi, Diwali, Rama navami
5. **Religion** : Animism with admixture of Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name Ghasi has been derived from *ghasa* meaning 'grass'. Ghasi is an endogamous community and divided into a number of exogamous lineages like *sindriya*, *mahananda*, *kalet*, *manch* and *kendra* etc. All of them belong to one *gotra* i.e. *kashyp*. Ghasi family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is equally shared among all the sons. Marriages are arranged through negotiation (*biya*). The other modes of acquiring a life mate are by service (*ghar juain*), by mutual consent (*raji khusi*), intrusion (*dhuka*) and by exchange (*golat*). Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted by their society. Bride price (*dali*) is paid both in cash and kind. They observe birth pollution for twenty-one days. Post-delivery rituals i.e. *sasthi*, *ujhiary*, *bararatra* and *ekusia* are performed on sixth, seventh, twelfth and on twenty-first days respectively. They observe puberty rites for girls. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. They have their own traditional community council (*jati panchayat*) headed by a *mukhia* to look after their social norms and customs and to adjudicate their intra-community disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 54647 | 56330 | 77132 | 98740 | 105722 | 114066 | |
| | | Male | 26681 | 28235 | 38442 | 50169 | 52426 | 56263 | |
| | | Female | 27966 | 28095 | 38690 | 48571 | 53296 | 57803 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 3.08 | 36.93 | 28.01 | 7.07 | 7.89 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1048 | 995 | 1006 | 968 | 1017 | 1027 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.45 | 13.25 | 19.13 | 36.12 | 51.39 | 64.18 | |
| | | Male | 16.98 | 22.17 | 30.98 | 51.08 | 65.96 | 74.57 | |
| | | Female | 2.26 | 4.29 | 7.34 | 20.52 | 37.21 | 54.22 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 26318 | 20040 | 33096 | 39911 | 42687 | 48756 |
| | | | Male | 15171 | 15600 | 21284 | 26810 | 26057 | 30043 |
| | | | Female | 11147 | 4440 | 11812 | 13101 | 16630 | 18713 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 28418 | 34856 | 27665 | 30523 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 4678 | 5055 | 15022 | 18233 |
| 6 | WPR | | 48.16 | 35.58 | 42.91 | 40.42 | 40.38 | 42.74 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 25131 | 28644 | 38170 | 46719 | 51886 | 54310 |
| | | Married | 25631 | 24526 | 34405 | 47407 | 47776 | 52529 |
| | | Widow | 3380 | 2695 | 3862 | 3873 | 5248 | 6256 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 478 | 427 | 665 | 601 | 812 | 971 |
| | | Un-specified | 27 | 38 | 30 | 140 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.32 : 1 | 1.40 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.66:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 22304 | 24880 | 9682 | 11488 | 17493 | 17010 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.41 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 23516 | 23457 | 42060 | 59689 | 60052 | 68801 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 Districts | | YEAR | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Balasore | Balasore | 178 | 176 | 195 | 792 | 124 | 19 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 239 | 70 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 6760 | 6835 | 9433 | 17268 | 7190 | 6625 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 6106 | 7138 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 168 | 28 | 492 | 627 | 302 | 128 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 10 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 165 | 32 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 6046 | 2795 | 3542 | 6952 | 121 | 11 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 4834 | 5490 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 547 | 392 | 698 | 888 | 18 | 21 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 392 | 140 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 4229 | 4272 | 5168 | 6367 | 5284 | 5771 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 1769 | 1855 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 3128 | 2868 | 4455 | 3666 | 6362 | 6830 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 5167 | 5361 | 6668 | 8442 | 4496 | 5208 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 527 | 505 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 3322 | 2594 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1175 | 1060 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 4441 | 5029 | 5214 | 5919 | 6690 | 7440 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 4748 | 5441 | 8423 | 7108 | 4914 | 4175 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 6565 | 7789 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 116 | 352 | 248 | 701 | 6 | 7 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 108 | 39 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 203 | 141 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 15254 | 17056 | 24226 | 29458 | 11817 | 13321 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 13199 | 14963 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 908 | 976 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 7178 | 8588 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 4065 | 5725 | 8180 | 10552 | 11702 | 13119 |
| Total | | | 54647 | 56330 | 77132 | 98740 | 105722 | 114066 |

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

31. Ghogia

1. **Location (Major)** : Kalahandi, Balangir, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Odia, Lania
3. **Major Occupation** : Tattooing, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathayatra, Dussera, Kalipuja, Makar, Nuakhia, Karama, Dola jatra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The name **Ghogia** has been derived from the word *godna* meaning 'tattooing'. The community is divided into three endogamous divisions such as Jhoria, Nanda Gouda and Bhuiya, which are further subdivided into a number of exogamous totemistic *gotras* like, *nago*, *kashyap*, *hati*, *sand* and *bilai* etc. Ghogia family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Non sororal polygyny is found in few cases. Marriage through negotiation is considered prestigious. The other mode of acquiring a mate is by mutual consent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Dowry is paid both in cash and kind. They observe post delivery rituals i.e. *sasthi*, *uthiary*, *bararatra* and *ekosia* on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty first day respectively and on the day of *ekosia*, the newborn baby is given a name. The first cereal feeding (*nabanna*) is performed within one year. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls on attaining their first menarche. They bury their dead and death pollution lasts for eleven days. They have their own traditional community council (*jati panchayat*) to settle their customary affairs both at the village level and at the regional level headed by *pradhan* and *behera* respectively and assisted by *dakua* -their messenger. They have oral traditions of folksongs and their women sing songs during tattooing.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 313 | 629 | 656 | 1438 | 79 | 829 | |
| | | Male | 189 | 317 | 338 | 762 | 40 | 397 | |
| | | Female | 124 | 312 | 318 | 676 | 39 | 432 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 100.96 | 4.29 | 119.21 | - 94.51 | 949.37 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 656 | 984 | 941 | 887 | 975 | 1088 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 16.61 | 22.73 | 28.51 | 55.07 | 58.46 | 55.34 | |
| | | Male | 23.81 | 39.43 | 47.04 | 64.46 | 78.13 | 65.05 | |
| | | Female | 5.66 | 5.77 | 8.81 | 42.96 | 39.39 | 46.33 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 176 | 197 | 254 | 544 | 37 | 407 |
| | | | Male | 121 | 173 | 173 | 406 | 22 | 216 |
| | | | Female | 55 | 24 | 81 | 138 | 15 | 191 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 214 | 499 | 27 | 188 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 40 | 45 | 10 | 219 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 56.23 | 31.32 | 38.72 | 37.83 | 46.84 | 49.10 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 122 | 350 | 311 | 656 | 41 | 387 |
| | | Married | 175 | 251 | 295 | 726 | 35 | 387 |
| | | Widow | 11 | 24 | 45 | 50 | 2 | 44 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | 5 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.94 : 1 | 0.91 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.57 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.78:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 94 | 219 | 63 | 113 | 14 | 146 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.30 : 1 | 0.35 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.18:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 161 | 329 | 370 | 916 | 45 | 466 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 22 | 32 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 24 | 85 | 105 | 303 | 41 | 129 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 44 | 135 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 11 | 25 | 34 | 127 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 1 | 16 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 33 | 180 | 140 | 233 | - | 332 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 287 | - | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 4 | - | 8 | 50 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 83 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 47 | 14 | 21 | 25 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 78 | 52 | 180 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 86 | 244 | 193 | 293 | - | 104 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 7 | 81 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 63 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 25 | - | 36 | 44 | 21 | 67 |
| Total | | | 313 | 629 | 656 | 1438 | 79 | 829 |

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

32. Ghusuria

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Jajpur, Cuttack, Puri
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Pig Rearing, Animal Husbandry, Cultivation, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Gamata, Raudia
5. **Religion** : Hinduism with animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Ghusuria are a pig rearing community in Odisha. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*) like *nag*, *saur* and *mug* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. Adult marriage is the rule. Monogamy is the norm but in few cases non sororal and sororal polygyny is resorted to. Marriage through negotiation is considered prestigious. The other modes of acquiring mates are by mutual consent and by service. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted by their society. Bride price is paid both in cash and kind. They observe birth pollution for ten days. Post delivery ritual *panchu* and *ekosia* are performed by them. They observe puberty rites for girls and the accompanying pollution is observed for seven days. They practise cremation to dispose of their dead and death pollution lasts for eleven days. They have retained their folk culture of folkdance called *dom-muchi* dance, which they perform during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 2272 | 4590 | 5127 | 6946 | 7733 | 8201 | |
| | | Male | 1148 | 2466 | 2559 | 3418 | 3856 | 4139 | |
| | | Female | 1124 | 2124 | 2568 | 3528 | 3877 | 4062 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 102.02 | 11.70 | 35.48 | 11.33 | 6.05 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 979 | 861 | 1004 | 1032 | 1005 | 981 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.99 | 12.81 | 17.09 | 29.87 | 41.70 | 58.15 | |
| | | Male | 14.81 | 20.00 | 27.80 | 45.33 | 55.73 | 67.43 | |
| | | Female | 5.07 | 4.47 | 6.42 | 15.09 | 27.71 | 48.79 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1051 | 1778 | 1867 | 2365 | 2869 | 2997 |
| | | | Male | 768 | 1492 | 1500 | 1809 | 2020 | 2263 |
| | | | Female | 283 | 286 | 367 | 556 | 849 | 734 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1651 | 2165 | 1997 | 2038 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 216 | 200 | 872 | 959 |
| 6 | WPR | | 46.26 | 38.74 | 36.42 | 34.05 | 37.10 | 36.54 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 880 | 2269 | 2579 | 3333 | 3931 | 3921 |
| | | Married | 1221 | 2051 | 2186 | 3220 | 3407 | 3895 |
| | | Widow | 153 | 260 | 350 | 380 | 354 | 356 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 13 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 41 | 29 |
| | | Un-specified | 5 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.99 : 1 | 1.36 : 1 | 0.82 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.86 : 1 | 0.72:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 715 | 1993 | 584 | 744 | 1340 | 1142 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.31 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1141 | 1949 | 2816 | 4038 | 4149 | 4779 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 941 | 2231 | 1629 | 2249 | 1457 | 1590 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 643 | 708 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 689 | 1208 | 1954 | 2133 | 1075 | 1170 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 243 | 439 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 1273 | 1429 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 599 | 605 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 9 | 111 | 54 | 257 | 30 | 4 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 29 | 8 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 79 | 59 | 251 | 441 | 502 | 454 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 172 | 204 | 287 | 567 | 433 | 469 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 69 | - | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 1 | 40 | - | 1 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 1 | - | 3 | 22 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 16 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 309 | 759 | 921 | 1078 | 820 | 808 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 582 | 395 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 3 | - | - | 107 | 1 | 5 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 18 | 24 | 44 | 12 | 105 |
| Total | | | 2272 | 4590 | 5127 | 6946 | 7733 | 8201 |

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

33. Godagali

1. **Location (Major)** : Gajapati
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Mat Making, Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Shivaratri, Kotta Amavasya, Sankramanam, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Godagali have appellations like Godagula and Godagari but they are referred to as Odde Medara by their neighbouring communities. Godagali are an endogamous community and are divided into various endogamous *vamsam* which are again sub-divided into several exogamous *intiperulu* or surname groups viz *durgasapu, munjeti, kota, paluru, akula, bandi* and *sabarapu* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is predominant. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a mate are by mutual consent and through elopement. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers, divorcees and cross cousin marriages are allowed in their society. Payment of bride price (*oli*) is prevalent. They observe birth pollution and post delivery rituals. They also observe puberty rites for girls. They practise cremation to dispose of their dead. They have their own traditional community council (*kul panchyyat*). The office bearers are *mestri, pettandari* and *batakari*. It adjudicates intra-community disputes and acts as the guardian of their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 24 | 48 | 25 | 1246 | 44 | 9 | |
| | | Male | 17 | 27 | 13 | 704 | 24 | 3 | |
| | | Female | 7 | 21 | 12 | 542 | 20 | 6 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 100.00 | - 50.00 | 5091.67 | - 96.47 | -79.55 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 412 | 878 | 923 | 770 | 975 | 2000 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 4.17 | - | 29.17 | 41.50 | 13.51 | 28.57 | |
| | | Male | 5.88 | - | 33.33 | 58.98 | 21.05 | 50.00 | |
| | | Female | - | - | 25.00 | 18.02 | 5.56 | 20.00 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2 | 16 | 9 | 510 | 19 | 4 |
| | | | Male | 2 | 16 | 8 | 346 | 18 | 2 |
| | | | Female | - | - | 1 | 164 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 7 | 486 | 16 | 0 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2 | 24 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | WPR | | 8.33 | 33.33 | 36.00 | 40.93 | 43.18 | 44.44 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 22 | 24 | 8 | 707 | 11 | 3 |
| | | Married | | 2 | 23 | 15 | 514 | 31 | 2 |
| | | Widow | | - | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 11.00 : 1 | 0.92 : 1 | 0.39 : 1 | 0.91 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 1.25:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 22 | 18 | 1 | 200 | 7 | 2 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.92 : 1 | 0.38 : 1 | 0.04 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.22:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 2 | 25 | 18 | 652 | 31 | 4 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 3 | 272 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 1 | 25 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 2 | 48 | 3 | 142 | - | 2 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 57 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 345 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 22 | - | 1 | 32 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 6 | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 28 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 5 | 79 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 9 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 2 | 162 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 1 | 91 | 1 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 2 | 19 | - | 0 |
| Total | | | 24 | 48 | 25 | 1246 | 44 | 9 |

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

34. Godari

1. **Location (Major)** : Anugul, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Leather Work, Shoe Making
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The Godaris are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous lineages (*intiperu*) such as *katari*, *sarvasuddhi*, *kintali*, *vaddudi*, *bhanagiri*, *yogapuram* and *kara* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance follows the rule of male equigeniture. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are by elopement and by mutual consent. Cross cousin marriages, maternal uncle-niece marriage, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They have the custom of payment of bride price both in cash and kind. They observe pre-delivery and post delivery rituals including the name giving and tonsure ceremonies. They observe puberty rites for girls. They cremate their dead. They have their traditional community council to enforce their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | - | 72 | 225 | 1906 | 195 | 71 | |
| | | Male | - | 43 | 105 | 758 | 100 | 45 | |
| | | Female | - | 29 | 120 | 1148 | 95 | 26 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - | 212.50 | 747.11 | -89.77 | -63.59 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | - | 674 | 1132 | 1515 | 950 | 578 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | - | 26.40 | 16.44 | 23.34 | 70.37 | 47.54 | |
| | | Male | - | 37.21 | 24.76 | 39.90 | 82.14 | 60.53 | |
| | | Female | - | 10.34 | 9.17 | 14.56 | 57.69 | 26.09 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | - | 24 | 112 | 633 | 64 | 29 |
| | | | Male | - | 19 | 69 | 423 | 50 | 23 |
| | | | Female | - | 5 | 43 | 210 | 14 | 6 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 108 | 502 | 56 | 13 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 4 | 131 | 8 | 16 |
| 6 | WPR | | - | 33.33 | 49.78 | 33.21 | 32.82 | 40.85 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | - | 35 | 122 | 763 | 101 | 42 |
| | | Married | | - | 31 | 95 | 1096 | 84 | 25 |
| | | Widow | | - | 6 | 8 | 39 | 10 | 4 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | - | - | - | 8 | - | - |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | - | 1.88 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.46 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.73:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | - | 30 | 26 | 188 | 33 | 10 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | - | 0.42 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | - | 25 | 136 | 1309 | 111 | 41 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 63 | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 7 | 7 | 863 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 2 | 402 | 145 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 65 | 5 | 13 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | - | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 4 | - | - | 2 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 5 | 121 | 5 | 8 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 97 | 55 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 31 | 11 | 17 | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 8 | 154 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 29 | 119 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 13 | 105 | 14 | 36 |
| Total | | | - | 72 | 225 | 1906 | 195 | 71 |

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

35. Godra

1. **Location (Major)** : Anugul, Deogarh, Sundargarh
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting, Food Gathering, Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhia, Dolajatra, Rathajatra, Dussehra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The Godra is a hunting and food gathering community of western Odisha. The community is endogamous and is divided into different exogamous lineages like *dehury*, *kshatriya*, *mohanty*, *behera* and *ghasania*. All of them belong to one *gotra* ie, *nagasha*. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal or neolocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows and widowers are permissible in their society. Payment of dowry in kinds is prevalent. Birth pollution continues for twenty one days. They observe pre-delivery and post delivery rituals like *bara ratra* on the twelfth day and *ekosia* on the twenty first day of the child birth and the new born baby is given a name on *ekosia*. They practise cremation to dispose of their dead and the death pollution lasts for ten days. They observe mortuary rites like *mithi* on the first day, *dasha* on the tenth day and *handighar* on the eleventh day respectively. They have their own traditional community council both at village level and at the regional level called *jati samaj* headed by a *behera* and assisted by elders (*bhadralok*) to handle their customary intra-community affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 2370 | 2784 | 2310 | 3809 | 3663 | 3337 | |
| | | Male | 1186 | 1419 | 1228 | 1986 | 1841 | 1734 | |
| | | Female | 1184 | 1365 | 1082 | 1823 | 1822 | 1603 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 17.48 | - 17.06 | 64.96 | - 3.83 | -8.90 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 998 | 962 | 881 | 918 | 990 | 924 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 7.81 | 8.73 | 13.47 | 24.85 | 28.21 | 49.25 | |
| | | Male | 14.33 | 15.50 | 22.49 | 34.99 | 40.42 | 57.58 | |
| | | Female | 1.27 | 1.68 | 3.23 | 13.48 | 15.80 | 40.17 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1235 | 1012 | 1288 | 1836 | 1866 | 1728 |
| | | | Male | 681 | 749 | 792 | 1190 | 977 | 981 |
| | | | Female | 554 | 263 | 496 | 646 | 889 | 747 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 998 | 1626 | 1063 | 650 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 290 | 210 | 803 | 1078 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 52.11 | 36.35 | 55.76 | 48.20 | 50.94 | 51.78 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1198 | 1401 | 1197 | 1805 | 1933 | 1630 | |
| | | Married | 1023 | 1294 | 1006 | 1842 | 1590 | 1551 | |
| | | Widow | 129 | 82 | 97 | 152 | 133 | 139 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 15 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 17 | |
| | | Un-specified | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.64 : 1 | 1.31 : 1 | 0.82 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.98 : 1 | 0.84:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1133 | 1251 | 277 | 493 | 742 | 594 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.48 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.20 : 1 | 0.18:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 899 | 1205 | 1271 | 2203 | 1850 | 1813 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 119 | 5 | 264 | - | 42 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 1 | 1 | 26 | 16 | 22 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 6 | 477 | - | 19 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 1667 | 2189 | 1438 | 1699 | 117 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 2605 | 1638 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 6 | - | 7 | 197 | - | 7 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | 23 | - | 2 | - | 9 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 1 | 5 | 70 | - | 13 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 53 | 6 | 7 | 68 | 4 | 40 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 41 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 19 | - | 8 | 41 | - | 19 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 267 | 444 | 407 | 333 | 338 | 46 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 62 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 15 | 102 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 4 | 33 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 357 | - | 371 | 499 | 121 | 112 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 41 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 415 | 846 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 1 | 40 | 31 | 43 | 264 |
| Total | | | 2370 | 2784 | 2310 | 3809 | 3663 | 3337 |

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

36. Gokha

1. **Location (Major)** : Bhadrak, Balasore, Kendrapara. Jajpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Fishing, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathajatra, Dussera, Kalipuja, Makar, Pus Punei, Dolajatra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The Gokha is a fishing community in Odisha. They are endogamous community and are divided into four sub-groups i.e. *sethi*, *das*, *mallick* and *baghati* which are further subdivided into various exogamous lineages. They all belong to one *gotra* i.e., *nagasha*. Gokha family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Male equigeniture is the rule of inheritance. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriage through negotiation is considered as an ideal mode of acquiring a spouse. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent and by service. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days and perform post delivery rituals like *sasthi* on the sixth day, *uthiri* on the seventh day, *barajatra* on the twelfth day and *ekusia* on the twenty first day. They observe puberty rites for girls (*rajathala*). They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their traditional community council both at the village level (*jatisabha*) and at the regional level (*rajsabha*) headed by *behera* and assisted by *dakua*- their traditional messenger and *yavkil*- their executioner and six community elders to settle their intra community disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 66733 | 82206 | 116226 | 158935 | 192247 | 212718 | |
| | | Male | 33762 | 41541 | 59364 | 81756 | 98117 | 107754 | |
| | | Female | 32971 | 40665 | 56862 | 77179 | 94130 | 104964 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 23.19 | 41.38 | 36.75 | 20.96 | 10.65 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 977 | 979 | 958 | 944 | 959 | 974 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 15.24 | 19.87 | 24.98 | 36.75 | 55.15 | 72.03 | |
| | | Male | 21.95 | 35.18 | 39.70 | 53.48 | 72.12 | 83.24 | |
| | | Female | 8.36 | 4.23 | 9.62 | 18.90 | 37.46 | 60.63 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 23317 | 26221 | 36401 | 47690 | 58925 | 71652 |
| | | | Male | 20155 | 25384 | 32634 | 41395 | 48497 | 57736 |
| | | | Female | 3162 | 837 | 3767 | 6295 | 10428 | 13916 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 33776 | 44508 | 43130 | 46568 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2625 | 3182 | 15795 | 25084 |
| 6 | WPR | | 34.94 | 31.90 | 31.32 | 30.01 | 30.65 | 33.68 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 29564 | 42124 | 62006 | 82562 | 104414 | 106549 |
| | | Married | 31784 | 34485 | 47584 | 69278 | 80346 | 97553 |
| | | Widow | 5217 | 5363 | 6457 | 6661 | 6953 | 7844 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 126 | 96 | 141 | 244 | 534 | 772 |
| | | Un-specified | 42 | 138 | 38 | 190 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.24 : 1 | 1.53 : 1 | 0.92 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.86 : 1 | 0.74:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 24801 | 36797 | 15542 | 21920 | 33373 | 32256 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.37 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 29842 | 32532 | 60601 | 88482 | 103260 | 122510 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | Balasure | Balasure | 41840 | 54338 | 77385 | 100447 | 58300 | 65929 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 72793 | 82689 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 3 | 45 | 23 | 18 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 21394 | 25131 | 35086 | 44665 | 5908 | 6660 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 3405 | 2472 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 17797 | 19344 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 27091 | 30703 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 13 | 4083 | 60 | 2 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 86 | 35 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1294 | 108 | 159 | 318 | 145 | 106 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 14 | 755 | 57 | 35 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 72 | 55 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 869 | 1117 | 1361 | 2456 | 2168 | 2325 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 114 | 19 | 62 | 469 | 180 | 80 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 34 | 21 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 126 | 23 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 34 | 24 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 209 | 306 | 372 | 1188 | 521 | 275 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 72 | - | 15 | 287 | 6 | 13 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 37 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 905 | 1183 | 1593 | 3248 | 968 | 28 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1302 | 983 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 481 | 525 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 12 | - | 14 | 679 | 10 | 30 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 47 | 13 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 20 | 22 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 24 | 4 | 148 | 295 | 576 | 302 |
| Total | | | 66733 | 82206 | 116226 | 158935 | 192247 | 212718 |

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

37. Gorait, Korait

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Sadri
3. **Major Occupation** : Drum beating, Agriculture, Wage Labour, Rickshaw pulling,
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sarhul, Jitia, Karma, Dussehra, Diwali, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The Gorait enjoys ST status in the State of Bihar and West Bengal. They are traditionally drum beaters. They are a section of Kora community and also referred to as Korait and Baikhar. Gorait is an endogamous community and is divided into several exogamous totemistic clans such as *khalkho*, *induar*, *topoar kerketta*, *dhan* and *sontirki* etc. They use their community name as their surname. Gorait family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage is the rule. Monogamy is predominant. Marriage is arranged through negotiation. Bride price is paid in cash. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe post natal rituals including ceremonial first feeding of cereals. They cremate their dead. They have their traditional community council *jati panchayat* headed by *darina* who is assisted by *upadarina* and a *kotwar* -their traditional messenger to look after their customary affairs. They have rich tradition of folk songs and both male and female participate in dance, singing their folk songs in festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 14 | 342 | 395 | 917 | 455 | 442 | |
| | | Male | 8 | 170 | 195 | 444 | 235 | 220 | |
| | | Female | 6 | 172 | 200 | 473 | 220 | 222 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 2342.86 | 15.50 | 132.15 | -50.38 | -2.86 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 750 | 1012 | 1031 | 1065 | 936 | 1009 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 21.43 | 9.06 | 13.42 | 47.35 | 53.49 | 53.97 | |
| | | Male | 25.00 | 18.24 | 24.10 | 56.97 | 67.86 | 62.30 | |
| | | Female | 16.67 | - | 3.00 | 38.79 | 37.50 | 45.60 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 5 | 141 | 180 | 295 | 175 | 158 |
| | | | Male | 5 | 91 | 121 | 219 | 124 | 115 |
| | | | Female | - | 50 | 59 | 76 | 51 | 43 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 140 | 283 | 117 | 98 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 40 | 12 | 58 | 60 |
| 6 | WPR | | 35.71 | 41.23 | 45.57 | 32.17 | 38.46 | 35.75 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 9 | 189 | 200 | 476 | 238 | 205 |
| | | Married | 3 | 137 | 178 | 412 | 190 | 206 |
| | | Widow | 2 | 16 | 14 | 29 | 23 | 30 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.00 : 1 | 1.50 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.58 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.64:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 3 | 170 | 48 | 150 | 83 | 77 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.21 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 7 | 137 | 224 | 581 | 262 | 270 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Balasore | Balasore | - | - | 2 | 178 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 5 | 1 | 155 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 45 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 14 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 135 | 2 | 28 | - | 6 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 17 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 15 | 23 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 6 | - | 5 | 26 | 16 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 40 | 41 | 107 | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 30 | 1 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 1 | 6 | 23 | 63 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 15 | 7 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 8 | - | - | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 201 | 324 | 382 | 170 | 420 |
| Total | | | 14 | 342 | 395 | 917 | 455 | 442 |

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

38. Haddi, Hadi, Hari

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Khurda, Cuttack, Anugul
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Sweeping, Drum beating, Industrial Work, Service, Daily Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Shraavan Purnami, Poonam Mela, Ganesh Chaturthi, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Hadi is an endogamous community divided into a number of exogamous *gotra* such as *naga* (cobra), *beng* (frog) *asva* (horse), *chintala* (tamarind), *liary* (parched rice) and *meen* (fish) etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a spouse are through elopement, by mutual consent, by capture, through intrusion, by service and by exchange. Cross cousin marriages, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. Payment of dowry is in vogue and it is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. Post delivery rituals like *sathi* on the sixth day, *uthiary* on the seventh-day, *barayatra* on the twelfth day and *ekusia* on the twenty first day of the child birth are performed by them and the new born baby is given a name on the *ekusia* day. They observe puberty rites for girls at onset of their first menarche. They cremate their dead and the death pollution lasts for ten-days. They have their traditional caste council *jatiano* to settle their intra-community disputes and enforce their social norms. They are village musicians and drumbeaters and possess rich oral traditions of folksongs, folktales and folklore. Their females are wellversed in the art of floor and wall paintings.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 91819 | 101331 | 133625 | 174938 | 209701 | 228712 | |
| | | Male | 45311 | 50628 | 65762 | 87198 | 104957 | 113733 | |
| | | Female | 46508 | 50703 | 67863 | 87740 | 104744 | 114979 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 10.36 | 31.87 | 30.92 | 19.87 | 9.07 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1026 | 1001 | 1032 | 1006 | 998 | 1011 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.91 | 15.07 | 22.96 | 34.81 | 55.82 | 68.93 | |
| | | Male | 18.23 | 23.62 | 35.29 | 49.63 | 69.68 | 78.79 | |
| | | Female | 3.77 | 6.54 | 11.01 | 20.13 | 41.98 | 59.26 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 42549 | 34403 | 51613 | 64144 | 75115 | 88770 |
| | | | Male | 24904 | 26150 | 33901 | 43038 | 50302 | 60277 |
| | | | Female | 17645 | 8253 | 17712 | 21106 | 24813 | 28493 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 44665 | 57506 | 53058 | 55887 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 6948 | 6638 | 22057 | 32883 |
| 6 | WPR | | 46.34 | 33.95 | 38.63 | 36.67 | 35.82 | 38.81 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 42500 | 53058 | 69707 | 85588 | 105110 | 107904 |
| | | Married | | 42909 | 43382 | 56777 | 81997 | 94362 | 107696 |
| | | Widow | | 5880 | 4505 | 6654 | 6656 | 9239 | 11692 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 446 | 343 | 427 | 683 | 990 | 1420 |
| | | Un-specified | | 84 | 43 | 60 | 14 | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.29 : 1 | 1.41 : 1 | 0.89 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.64:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 36948 | 45546 | 17163 | 23106 | 33715 | 32059 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 40124 | 42034 | 70717 | 104248 | 119188 | 139800 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 7562 | 9633 | 12749 | 17108 | 16964 | 19177 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4443 | 4361 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 9 | 73 | 38 | 795 | 115 | 20 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 13646 | 11207 | 21300 | 29550 | 25362 | 26277 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 3091 | 3183 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 4054 | 4496 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 2645 | 2766 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 11380 | 20151 | 26379 | 33249 | 17638 | 19678 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 22294 | 26972 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 19236 | 20526 | 26093 | 34050 | 37336 | 41388 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 185 | 497 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 5 | 395 | 97 | 506 | 188 | 16 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 15 | 5 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 1725 | 2457 | 2645 | 3055 | 4097 | 4697 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 5604 | 379 | 572 | 704 | 271 | 363 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 137 | 175 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 116 | 129 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 243 | 118 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 3764 | 4709 | 5779 | 7459 | 9847 | 10126 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 4240 | 4692 | 3505 | 4098 | 4334 | 4496 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 631 | 33 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 23039 | 21120 | 29876 | 38392 | 7860 | 8288 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 25387 | 29372 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 13245 | 13119 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1274 | - | 1847 | 2738 | 938 | 96 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 455 | 50 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 2796 | 3439 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 125 | 45 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 335 | 1391 | 2738 | 3234 | 4881 | 5322 |
| Total | | | 91819 | 101331 | 133625 | 174938 | 209701 | 228712 |

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

39. Irika

1. **Location (Major)** : Khurda, Gajapati
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Animal Husbandry, Mat Making, Brush Making, Wage, Pot Making
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Pongal, Diwali, Rath Yatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Irika are a migrant community from Andhra Pradesh. They are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous totemic clans (*kula*) like *nagarha*, *dambaru* and *moy* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage is the rule. Monogamy is very common. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other forms of marriages are by mutual consent and by courtship. Both bride price and payment of dowry are prevalent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible in their society. They observe post delivery rituals like *uthiari*, *barajatra* and *ekusia* on fifth, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. The new born baby is given a name on the *ekusia* day. They observe puberty rites (*berdasu*) for pubescent girls at their first menarche. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and perform mortuary rites such as *pitabhat* on first day and *dasakata* on tenth day. Death pollution continues for ten days. They have their own caste council headed by *behera* and assisted by caste elders (*bhadralok*) to handle their intra community affairs. They have oral traditions of folklore, folk tales and excel in the art of floor decoration, brush making, toy making, mat weaving and pot making.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 192 | 158 | 270 | 444 | 519 | 304 | |
| | | Male | 88 | 75 | 134 | 200 | 265 | 153 | |
| | | Female | 104 | 83 | 136 | 244 | 254 | 151 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 17.71 | 70.89 | 64.44 | 16.89 | -41.43 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1182 | 1107 | 1022 | 1220 | 958 | 987 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 14.06 | 38.61 | 40.00 | 34.95 | 65.45 | 83.27 | |
| | | Male | 27.27 | 53.33 | 52.99 | 40.00 | 78.32 | 90.30 | |
| | | Female | 2.88 | 25.30 | 27.21 | 30.69 | 51.87 | 76.30 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 87 | 36 | 81 | 194 | 177 | 202 |
| | | | Male | 56 | 28 | 61 | 113 | 138 | 108 |
| | | | Female | 31 | 8 | 20 | 81 | 39 | 94 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 69 | 182 | 140 | 82 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 12 | 12 | 37 | 120 |
| 6 | WPR | | 45.31 | 22.78 | 30.00 | 43.69 | 34.10 | 66.45 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 85 | 107 | 143 | 215 | 259 | 136 |
| | | Married | | 84 | 38 | 105 | 202 | 227 | 153 |
| | | Widow | | 23 | 12 | 22 | 27 | 29 | 12 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.29 : 1 | 1.32 : 1 | 0.89 : 1 | 0.60 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.75:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 76 | 76 | 34 | 62 | 79 | 35 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.48 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 84 | 68 | 143 | 278 | 314 | 174 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 1 | 10 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 2 | 12 | - | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 7 | - | 31 | 66 | 116 | 21 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 1 | 31 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 175 | 231 | 75 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 146 | 23 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 42 | 18 | 27 | 75 | 16 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 50 | 1 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 185 | 116 | 36 | 79 | - | 1 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 11 | 229 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 5 | 15 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | | | 192 | 158 | 270 | 444 | 519 | 304 |

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

40. Jaggali

1. **Location (Major)** : Rayagada, Gajapati, Ganjam
2. **Language** : Telugu (Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Tanning of leather & hides, Shoe Making, Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ugadi, Dussera, Diwali, Sankranthi,
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are a migrant community of Andhra Pradesh. They call themselves as Jamabava and claim that they are the offshoots of *puranic* hero Jambavan of Ramayan era. The community is also known as Jaggali and has appellations like Madiga in Telugu, Muchi in Odia, Godari and Chamar in Desia dialect. They are an endogamous community divided into various exogamous lineages such as *nulaka, dadupari, nela, nala, yerarapu, lanka, shepe, bendi, ragali* and *tatupuri* etc. Jaggali family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm but sororal and non sororal polygyny is found in few cases. Marriage through negotiation is considered ideal. The other mode of marriage is by mutual consent. Cross-cousin marriage, maternal uncle-niece marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They have the custom of payment of both bride price and dowry in cash and kind. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. They also observe puberty rites for pubescent girls and the pollution period lasts for seven days. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 4182 | 4394 | 4626 | 5220 | 4706 | 5854 | |
| | | Male | 2118 | 2101 | 2204 | 2549 | 2246 | 2846 | |
| | | Female | 2064 | 2293 | 2422 | 2671 | 2460 | 3008 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 5.07 | 5.28 | 12.84 | - 9.85 | 24.39 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 975 | 1091 | 1098 | 1048 | 1095 | 1057 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 6.46 | 8.90 | 9.88 | 36.98 | 33.48 | 49.82 | |
| | | Male | 10.67 | 13.85 | 15.70 | 50.99 | 45.75 | 64.03 | |
| | | Female | 2.13 | 4.36 | 4.58 | 23.52 | 22.28 | 36.67 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2398 | 1550 | 2698 | 2108 | 2262 | 2934 |
| | | | Male | 1420 | 1238 | 1409 | 1355 | 1252 | 1654 |
| | | | Female | 978 | 312 | 1289 | 753 | 1010 | 1280 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 2460 | 1657 | 1576 | 1682 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 238 | 451 | 686 | 1252 |
| 6 | WPR | | 57.34 | 35.28 | 58.32 | 40.38 | 48.07 | 50.12 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 1583 | 1959 | 2104 | 2444 | 2167 | 2638 |
| | | Married | | 2205 | 2042 | 2071 | 2395 | 2079 | 2655 |
| | | Widow | | 337 | 343 | 415 | 322 | 443 | 528 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 52 | 49 | 36 | 5 | 17 | 33 |
| | | Un-specified | | 5 | 1 | - | 54 | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.01 : 1 | 1.22 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.67 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.64:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1359 | 1768 | 503 | 591 | 686 | 770 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 2079 | 1979 | 2690 | 3120 | 2794 | 3574 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 295 | 312 | - | 267 | - | 59 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 6 | - | - | 267 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 3 | - | 19 | 762 | 16 | 5 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 33 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 2825 | 2807 | 3217 | 2788 | 799 | 2517 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1835 | 1493 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 26 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 69 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 1053 | 1261 | 1327 | 415 | 4 | 8 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 3 | 8 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 2023 | 1735 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | - | 70 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 10 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 14 | 21 | 369 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 4 | 104 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 37 | 40 | 14 | 9 |
| Total | | | 4182 | 4394 | 4626 | 5220 | 4706 | 5854 |

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

41. Kandara, Kandra, Kuduma

1. **Location (Major)** : Kendrapada, Balasore, Jajpur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Bhadrak, Khurda, Ganjam
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage Earning, Basketry, Fishing, Mat Making
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Ratha jatra, Kali puja, Makar, Nuakhia, Pus Puneci, Karma, Dola jatra, Janmastami, Dussera
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The **Kandara, Kandra** are also referred to as **Kondra, Kondora, Kodma, Kuduma** etc. They are an endogamous group and are divided into two sub-groups ie, *machua* and *chandañi* which are further subdivided into a number of exogamous lineages. All of them belong to one *gotra* ie., *Nagasya*. Kandara family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Primogeniture in male line is the norm for inheritance of paternal property. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the common form of marriage. They consider marriage through negotiation as ideal and prestigious. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent, elopement and intrusion, by force and by service. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are approved by their society. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days and post natal ritual like *sasthi*, *uthiary*, *barajatra* and *ekusia* are performed on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. They observe puberty rites for girls attaining their first menarche and the pollution period lasts for seven days and the girl takes ceremonial purificatory bath on the seventh day. The dead are buried and the death pollution is lasts for eleven days. They have their caste council *jatiyana* at village level and *mahasabha* at regional level headed by *behera* at regional level and by *adhikary* at the village level. They are assisted by *dakua*- their messenger and some village elite's *bhadraloka*, to adjudicate intra-community disputes and to administer their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | 212039 | 248380 | 316367 | 417138 | 463768 | 529717 |
| | | Male | 105301 | 123866 | 161046 | 213491 | 236683 | 269164 |
| | | Female | 106738 | 124514 | 155321 | 203647 | 227085 | 260553 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 17.14 | 27.37 | 31.85 | 11.18 | 14.22 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1014 | 1005 | 964 | 954 | 959 | 968 |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.50 | 20.57 | 27.59 | 41.37 | 61.26 | 74.60 |
| | | Male | 21.28 | 33.66 | 41.00 | 57.16 | 75.48 | 83.48 |
| | | Female | 3.84 | 7.54 | 13.69 | 24.90 | 46.46 | 65.46 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 75956 | 72405 | 104866 | 130190 | 149272 | 184828 |
| | | | Male | 63680 | 66556 | 89744 | 111290 | 121094 | 148680 |
| | | | Female | 12276 | 5849 | 15122 | 18900 | 28178 | 36148 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 98659 | 123832 | 107963 | 118427 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 6207 | 6358 | 41309 | 66401 |
| 6 | WPR | | 35.82 | 29.15 | 33.15 | 31.21 | 32.19 | 34.89 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 93787 | 125931 | 164368 | 208116 | 236109 | 247669 |
| | | Married | | 100837 | 106007 | 133875 | 192056 | 208338 | 258587 |
| | | Widow | | 16823 | 15859 | 17607 | 15887 | 18105 | 21607 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 476 | 330 | 396 | 809 | 1216 | 1854 |
| | | Un-specified | | 116 | 253 | 121 | 270 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.22 : 1 | 1.48 : 1 | 0.88 : 1 | 0.67 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.66:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | | 77614 | 107294 | 39632 | 49515 | 69012 | 68357 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | | 0.37 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 95577 | 100135 | 168695 | 249434 | 262302 | 319254 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 50100 | 53650 | 70041 | 90413 | 79037 | 99849 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 31343 | 35821 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 41 | 267 | 69 | 486 | 353 | 341 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 257 | 354 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 128781 | 157204 | 196414 | 241609 | 50701 | 57083 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 46159 | 49888 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 62850 | 69677 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 114660 | 129116 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 154 | 111 | 79 | 378 | 55 | 60 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 360 | 304 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 4507 | 5705 | 7470 | 32158 | 12447 | 13852 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1226 | 1045 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 475 | 309 | 567 | 605 | 610 | 779 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 107 | 34 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 108 | 202 | 171 | 390 | 271 | 427 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 1067 | 1121 | 1712 | 2583 | 1133 | 1346 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 611 | 514 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 433 | 394 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1658 | 1894 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 802 | 766 | 913 | 1202 | 1467 | 1754 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 55 | 272 | 33 | 122 | 187 | 512 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 57 | 5 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 25537 | 29994 | 37474 | 45206 | 35115 | 40543 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 13558 | 14438 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 5272 | 5647 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 308 | 610 | 748 | 1434 | 359 | 373 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1181 | 1198 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 14 | 18 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 387 | 398 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 104 | 169 | 673 | 552 | 1900 | 2053 |
| Total | | | 212039 | 248380 | 316367 | 417138 | 463768 | 529717 |

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

42. Karua

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Hindi, Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Sweeping & Scavenging
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathajatra, Kalipuja, Makar, Nuakhia, Pus Punei, Karma, Dolajatra, Janmastami, Duessra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Karua are a scavenger caste, migrated from Bihar. The community is divided into various endogamous subgroups such as *uriya*, *ghasi*, *bhuiya*, *hari*, *dom*, *kharia*, *magada* and *gour*. All these groups are divided into various exogamous totemistic clans like *bag* and *nag* etc. Karua family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is shared equally among all sons. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiations. Other modes of acquiring a life mate are by mutual consent and by capture. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. Payment of bride price and dowry are in vogue. They cremate their dead. The community has retained its rich tradition of folksongs like *bhadu* and *tusu* and *chow* dance performed during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 2410 | 3799 | 4208 | 4073 | 5298 | 7322 | |
| | | Male | 1269 | 1905 | 2095 | 2071 | 2592 | 3562 | |
| | | Female | 1141 | 1894 | 2113 | 2002 | 2706 | 3760 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 57.63 | 10.77 | - 3.21 | 30.08 | 38.20 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 899 | 994 | 1008 | 967 | 1044 | 1056 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 7.18 | 10.66 | 18.51 | 29.39 | 46.16 | 55.95 | |
| | | Male | 12.14 | 18.06 | 27.68 | 43.43 | 57.72 | 66.33 | |
| | | Female | 1.67 | 3.22 | 9.42 | 15.10 | 35.18 | 46.20 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1249 | 1335 | 1865 | 1706 | 2237 | 3316 |
| | | | Male | 769 | 986 | 1251 | 1134 | 1407 | 2043 |
| | | | Female | 480 | 349 | 614 | 572 | 830 | 1273 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1607 | 1570 | 1498 | 1951 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 258 | 136 | 739 | 1365 |
| 6 | WPR | | 51.83 | 35.14 | 44.32 | 41.89 | 42.22 | 45.29 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 1149 | 1989 | 1981 | 1845 | 2428 | 3379 |
| | | Married | | 1067 | 1578 | 1960 | 2052 | 2528 | 3413 |
| | | Widow | | 169 | 199 | 210 | 151 | 294 | 462 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 20 | 33 | 48 | 25 | 48 | 68 |
| | | Un-specified | | 5 | - | 9 | - | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.17 : 1 | 1.46 : 1 | 0.71 : 1 | 0.58 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.68:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1023 | 1748 | 444 | 475 | 818 | 1145 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.42 : 1 | 0.46 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1111 | 1545 | 2463 | 2583 | 3020 | 4351 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 2001 & 2011 & 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 | 105 | 501 | 500 | 871 | 595 | 923 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 54 | 27 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 11 | - | - | - | 10 | 14 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 45 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 114 | 233 | 486 | 578 | 216 | 216 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 25 | 90 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 404 | 435 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 5 | 9 | 1 | 32 | 27 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 48 | 6 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 1 | 26 | 90 | 12 | 5 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 76 | 13 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 159 | 840 | 583 | 433 | 655 | 144 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 24 | - | 22 | 224 | 21 | 9 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 38 | 7 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1715 | 1916 | 227 5 | 141 9 | 254 9 | 352 9 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 38 | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 2 | - | 19 | 43 | 8 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 12 | 33 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 19 | - | 28 | 85 | 45 | 19 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 29 | 4 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 250 | 297 | 234 | 296 | 408 | 536 |
| Total | | | 2410 | 3799 | 4208 | 4073 | 5298 | 7322 |

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

43. Katia

1. **Location (Major)** : Khurda, Koraput, Puri, Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Fishing, Selling of Fish & Fish Product, Ag. Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : All Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Katias are traditionally a fishing community in Odisha. They are also referred to as Khatia, Katia Kaibarta or Keot. Katia is an endogamous community and divided into several exogamous *gotras* like *naga*, *ghicha* and *bagha* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. All sons inherit parental property equally. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage is tabooed. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe post delivery rituals like *sathi* on the sixth day, *barayatra* on the twelfth day and name giving *ekusia* on the twenty-first day. They cremate their dead and observe death pollution for ten days. They have their own community council *jatiano* to maintain their social customs and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 3357 | 1144 | 1200 | 6973 | 8796 | 23866 | |
| | | Male | 1685 | 597 | 617 | 3723 | 4461 | 11889 | |
| | | Female | 1672 | 547 | 583 | 3250 | 4335 | 11977 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 65.92 | 4.90 | 481.08 | 26.14 | 171.33 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 992 | 916 | 945 | 873 | 972 | 1007 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 13.32 | 18.53 | 30.67 | 51.09 | 58.09 | 60.20 | |
| | | Male | 24.39 | 32.33 | 49.43 | 66.99 | 70.25 | 71.44 | |
| | | Female | 2.15 | 3.47 | 10.81 | 33.28 | 45.65 | 49.20 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1381 | 474 | 453 | 2247 | 3368 | 11509 |
| | | | Male | 1180 | 389 | 380 | 2029 | 2311 | 6817 |
| | | | Female | 201 | 85 | 73 | 218 | 1057 | 4692 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 414 | 2176 | 2211 | 7979 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 39 | 71 | 1157 | 3530 |
| 6 | WPR | | 41.14 | 41.43 | 37.75 | 32.22 | 38.29 | 48.22 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 1270 | 572 | 582 | 3729 | 4514 | 11799 |
| | | Married | | 1789 | 531 | 546 | 2932 | 3792 | 10638 |
| | | Widow | | 289 | 41 | 69 | 301 | 460 | 1305 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 3 | - | 3 | 11 | 30 | 124 |
| | | Un-specified | | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.01 : 1 | 1.47 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.82 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.76:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1059 | 494 | 165 | 845 | 1377 | 3904 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1668 | 463 | 680 | 3838 | 5081 | 13552 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 282 | - | 21 | 76 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 39 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 20 | 13 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 312 | 22 | 126 | 40 | 29 | 20 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 12 | 1 | 16 | 23 | - | 7 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 8 | 86 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 788 | 530 | 4 | 19 | 24 | 20 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 1 | - | - | - | 60 | 56 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 8 | 2 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1 | 57 | 28 | 122 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 228 | 256 | 270 | 331 | 1987 | 9988 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 1054 | 5606 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 33 | 41 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1 | 23 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 83 | - | - | 46 | 23 | 3 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 18 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 37 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 1605 | 328 | 214 | 5433 | 1422 | 3772 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 2598 | 2840 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 523 | 311 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 5 | - | 470 | 841 | 563 | 629 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 50 | 15 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 223 | 134 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 39 | - | 78 | 76 | 83 | 108 |
| Total | | | 3357 | 1144 | 1200 | 6973 | 8796 | 23866 |

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

44. Kela

1. **Location (Major)** : Jajpur, Bhadrak, Khurda, Balasore, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Trapping of Birds, Wage Earning, Selling Bangles & herbs, Snake Charming, Magic, Acrobatics & Jugglery
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathajatra, Dussera, Kalipuja, Makar, Pus Punei, Dolajatra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The Kelas are a generic group comprising various nomadic acrobatic communities like the Bajikar, Matia, Patharia, Naik, Nalua, Sapua, Goudia, Ghusuria, Sabakhia, Dum Duma and Munda Potta. All these occupational groups most of whom are folk artists are endogamous in nature and are divided into a number of totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*). Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. They have the custom of paying dowry both in cash and kinds. Ancestral property is inherited equally by all sons. Marriages are arranged through negotiation or by mutual consent. Junior levirate, junior sororate remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. Post delivery ritual like *sasthi*, *uthiary*, *bararatre* and *ekusia* are observed on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty-first days respectively after child birth. On attainment of first menarche of a girl they observe puberty rites (*rajathala*) and pollution period continues for seven days. The dead are buried and death pollution lasts for eleven days. Each subgroup possesses its own traditional caste council *jatiana panchayat* to settle their intra community disputes and to maintain their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 7764 | 14611 | 13344 | 17921 | 19755 | 24296 | |
| | | Male | 4004 | 7196 | 6756 | 9129 | 10040 | 12229 | |
| | | Female | 3760 | 7415 | 6588 | 8792 | 9715 | 12067 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 88.19 | - 8.67 | 34.30 | 10.23 | 22.99 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 939 | 1030 | 975 | 963 | 968 | 987 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 14.39 | 10.49 | 22.44 | 31.99 | 51.61 | 61.46 | |
| | | Male | 22.80 | 16.73 | 34.58 | 45.97 | 64.88 | 70.46 | |
| | | Female | 5.43 | 4.44 | 10.00 | 17.37 | 37.85 | 52.41 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2371 | 3459 | 4328 | 5990 | 7278 | 9359 |
| | | | Male | 1873 | 2991 | 3214 | 4337 | 5072 | 6567 |
| | | | Female | 498 | 468 | 1114 | 1653 | 2206 | 2792 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 3827 | 5672 | 4915 | 5267 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 501 | 318 | 2363 | 4092 |
| 6 | WPR | | 30.54 | 23.67 | 32.43 | 33.42 | 36.84 | 38.52 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 3616 | 7190 | 6740 | 9055 | 9675 | 11342 |
| | | Married | 3481 | 6478 | 5878 | 8225 | 9176 | 11731 |
| | | Widow | 620 | 819 | 688 | 578 | 793 | 1076 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 43 | 91 | 34 | 63 | 111 | 147 |
| | | Un-specified | 4 | 33 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.22:1 | 1.38:1 | 0.87:1 | 0.77:1 | 0.79:1 | 0.75:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 3088 | 6312 | 1711 | 2332 | 3294 | 3877 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 3500 | 6150 | 7131 | 10108 | 11040 | 13921 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1361 | 2583 | 3614 | 4493 | 1805 | 2303 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 3577 | 3087 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 85 | 311 | 464 | 76 | 194 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 528 | 547 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 4205 | 9192 | 5861 | 7615 | 1508 | 2206 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 1413 | 1404 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 4162 | 4718 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 1306 | 1565 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 262 | 710 | 1095 | 1093 | 777 | 906 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 436 | 924 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 204 | 298 | 420 | 667 | 576 | 1252 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 4 | - | 12 | - | 35 | 6 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 35 | 19 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 312 | 224 | 316 | 293 | 464 | 525 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 31 | 16 | 33 | 333 | 17 | 2 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 61 | 19 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 201 | 44 | 49 | 85 | 19 | 223 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 37 | 44 | 16 | 30 | 24 | 155 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 82 | 54 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 697 | 1380 | 1525 | 2742 | 475 | 1078 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1909 | 2368 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 202 | 359 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 450 | 35 | 80 | 92 | 19 | 24 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 198 | 320 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 30 | 14 | 28 | 26 |
| Total | | | 7764 | 14611 | 13344 | 17921 | 19755 | 24296 |

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

45. Khadala

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Balasore, Bhadrak, Nayagarh
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Earth work, Wage Earning, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : All Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Khadalas are traditionally, earth diggers. The term *khadala* is derived from the word *khod* meaning 'to dig'. They are also referred to as Bhoi and Bauri. The community is divided into two divisions i.e., *dulia* and *khandi* which are further subdivided into a number of exogamous lineages. All of them have one *gotra* i.e. *nagasa* or *nagalo*. Khadala family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. They consider marriage through negotiation as prestigious mode of acquiring a spouse. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent, elopement, by service and by exchange. Dowry is paid both in cash and kind. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted. Birth pollution is observed for twenty one days and the purificatory rite *ekusia* is performed on the twenty-first day. They observe puberty rites for girls on their first menarche and pollution period lasts for five days. They cremate their dead and death pollution continuous for eleven days. They have their own traditional caste council to administer their social norms and customs

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 37686 | 30730 | 51054 | 81709 | 73101 | 87551 | |
| | | Male | 17930 | 14758 | 24792 | 40849 | 36382 | 43877 | |
| | | Female | 19756 | 15972 | 26262 | 40860 | 36719 | 43674 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 18.46 | 65.85 | 60.32 | - 10.53 | 19.77 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1102 | 1082 | 1059 | 1000 | 1009 | 995 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 11.12 | 12.40 | 22.67 | 37.67 | 49.58 | 65.19 | |
| | | Male | 20.49 | 23.00 | 37.67 | 56.42 | 66.15 | 76.21 | |
| | | Female | 2.61 | 2.62 | 8.46 | 19.01 | 33.24 | 54.19 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 19939 | 10272 | 21403 | 29103 | 30244 | 38796 |
| | | | Male | 11004 | 8384 | 13815 | 21017 | 19186 | 24850 |
| | | | Female | 8935 | 1888 | 7588 | 8086 | 11058 | 13946 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 19015 | 25723 | 18773 | 21093 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2388 | 3380 | 11471 | 17703 |
| 6 | WPR | | 52.91 | 33.43 | 41.92 | 35.62 | 41.37 | 44.31 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 15597 | 15087 | 26366 | 42877 | 37217 | 42402 |
| | | Married | 18523 | 13683 | 20966 | 35171 | 32184 | 40350 |
| | | Widow | 3371 | 1860 | 3606 | 3461 | 3477 | 4512 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 172 | 81 | 106 | 125 | 223 | 287 |
| | | Un-specified | 23 | 19 | 10 | 75 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.19 : 1 | 1.53 : 1 | 0.92 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.71:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 13545 | 13056 | 5980 | 10947 | 12344 | 12198 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.05 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 17247 | 12154 | 26623 | 46669 | 39791 | 51203 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 6556 | - | 13742 | 29148 | 15211 | 18631 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4100 | 4603 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 713 | 900 | 1056 | 284 | 121 | 161 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 1175 | 1363 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 847 | 377 | 432 | 252 | 90 | 4 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 17 | 24 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 61 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 443 | 740 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 380 | 302 | 354 | 380 | 72 | 8 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 609 | 547 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 25208 | 24960 | 30818 | 43112 | 42951 | 51503 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 22 | 51 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 34 | 111 | 94 | 93 | 315 | 245 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 339 | 435 | 559 | 1082 | 898 | 1569 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 224 | 12 | 180 | 144 | 87 | 223 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 26 | 54 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 32 | 50 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 68 | 23 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 517 | 730 | 629 | 173 | 1289 | 1460 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 790 | 1023 | 1312 | 3695 | 159 | 125 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1604 | 2063 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 1970 | 1871 | 1675 | 2781 | 23 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 466 | 312 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 3038 | 3289 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 102 | - | 163 | 504 | 115 | 110 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 14 | 23 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 37 | 53 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 21 | 36 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 6 | 9 | 40 | 61 | 93 | 206 |
| Total | | | 37686 | 30730 | 51054 | 81709 | 73101 | 87551 |

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

46. Kodalo, Khodalo

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Koraput
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Earth work, Salt Making, Mat weaving, Rickshaw pulling, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : All Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Kodalo / Khodalo are synonymous to **Khadala** who are traditionally, earth diggers. The term *khadala* is derived from the word *khod* meaning to dig. They are also referred to as Bhoi and Bauri. The community is divided into two divisions i.e., *dulia* and *khandi* which are further subdivided into a number of exogamous lineages. All of them have one *gotra* i.e. *nagasa* or *nagalo*. Khadala family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. They consider marriage through negotiation as prestigious mode of acquiring a spouse. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent, elopement, by service and by exchange. Dowry is paid both in cash and kind. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted. Birth pollution is observed for twenty one days and the purificatory rite *ekusia* is performed on the twenty-first day. They observe puberty rites for girls on their first menarche and pollution period lasts for five days. They cremate their dead and death pollution continuous for eleven days. They have their own traditional caste council to administer their social norms and traditions

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 505 | 8377 | 329 | 2081 | 1926 | 82 | |
| | | Male | 230 | 4578 | 165 | 978 | 977 | 46 | |
| | | Female | 275 | 3799 | 164 | 1103 | 949 | 36 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 1558.81 | - 96.06 | 530.61 | - 7.45 | -95.74 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1196 | 830 | 994 | 1128 | 870 | 783 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.30 | 27.52 | 23.94 | 32.23 | 50.56 | 91.43 | |
| | | Male | 17.83 | 36.11 | 36.36 | 43.71 | 65.92 | 97.50 | |
| | | Female | 4.00 | 17.16 | 11.52 | 21.30 | 34.97 | 83.33 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 285 | 2272 | 101 | 798 | 901 | 24 |
| | | | Male | 150 | 2187 | 90 | 601 | 515 | 20 |
| | | | Female | 135 | 85 | 11 | 197 | 386 | 4 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 95 | 766 | 549 | 19 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 10 | 32 | 352 | 5 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 56.44 | 27.12 | 30.7 | 38.35 | 46.78 | 29.27 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 217 | 4373 | 181 | 931 | 967 | 46 | |
| | | Married | 233 | 3424 | 132 | 1039 | 849 | 34 | |
| | | Widow | 43 | 573 | 16 | 100 | 104 | 2 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 10 | 6 | - | 11 | 6 | - | |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.30 : 1 | 1.68 : 1 | 0.87 : 1 | 0.60 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 1.00:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 176 | 3848 | 36 | 194 | 324 | 12 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.35 : 1 | 0.46 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.09 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 220 | 3124 | 176 | 1300 | 1044 | 41 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 105 | 8355 | 131 | 709 | 168 | 49 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 62 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 7 | 10 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 7 | 229 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 76 | - | 11 | 32 | 7 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 140 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 47 | 843 | 1275 | 1 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 12 | 12 | 21 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 48 | 2 | 26 | 7 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 20 | 22 | 5 | 46 | 13 | 18 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 16 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 113 | - | 20 | 65 | 89 | 2 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 109 | - | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 17 | 39 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 63 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 82 | - | 17 | 78 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 1 | 12 | 5 | 1 |
| Total | | | 505 | 8377 | 329 | 2081 | 1926 | 82 |

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

47. Kori

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Agriculture
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhia, Makar
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name Kori has been derived from the word *kora* meaning coarse cloth and refers to the community for their traditional occupation of weaving coarse cloth. In Odisha the Kori are also referred to as *koli*, *koly* and *kuli* in different localities. They are an endogamous community and are divided into several totemic exogamous *gotras* such as *bagha*, *chaula*, *bela*, *sadasa*, *gangalawa* and *nageswar* etc. Kori family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited equally by all sons. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. Marriage is arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. Bride price is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe birth pollution for eleven days and they perform post delivery rituals like *poncho* and *ekosia*. The dead are either cremated or buried and death pollution continues for ten days. Their traditional caste council handles their customary affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 765 | 197 | 286 | 811 | 230 | 309 | |
| | | Male | 422 | 98 | 159 | 458 | 123 | 156 | |
| | | Female | 343 | 99 | 127 | 353 | 107 | 153 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 74.25 | 45.18 | 183.57 | - 71.64 | 34.35 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 813 | 1010 | 799 | 771 | 1040 | 981 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 21.44 | 18.78 | 26.57 | 34.68 | 68.88 | 79.38 | |
| | | Male | 24.41 | 25.51 | 37.11 | 49.14 | 80.19 | 86.92 | |
| | | Female | 17.78 | 12.12 | 13.40 | 15.97 | 55.56 | 71.65 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 275 | 73 | 125 | 353 | 92 | 97 |
| | | | Male | 232 | 60 | 87 | 263 | 70 | 85 |
| | | | Female | 43 | 13 | 38 | 90 | 22 | 12 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 115 | 251 | 73 | 78 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 10 | 102 | 19 | 19 |
| 6 | WPR | | 35.95 | 37.06 | 43.71 | 43.53 | 40.00 | 31.39 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 372 | 96 | 155 | 353 | 132 | 137 |
| | | Married | 322 | 87 | 116 | 424 | 89 | 153 |
| | | Widow | 61 | 24 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 17 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 10 | - | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.43 : 1 | 1.21 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.62 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.58:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 285 | 86 | 41 | 53 | 34 | 52 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.37 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.07 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 315 | 89 | 158 | 501 | 139 | 195 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 396 | - | 35 | 85 | 42 | 79 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 6 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 4 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 105 | 113 | 7 | 274 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 21 | 265 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 20 | 1 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1 | 3 | 23 | 51 | 14 | 9 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 41 | 79 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 14 | - | - | - | 20 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 51 | - | 8 | 11 | - | 4 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 15 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 70 | - | 23 | 32 | 8 | 2 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 122 | 1 | - | 66 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 32 | 7 | 42 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 14 | 15 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 20 | - | 20 | 91 | - | 15 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 6 | 23 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 18 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 6 | 99 | 11 | 88 | 78 |
| Total | | | 765 | 197 | 286 | 811 | 230 | 309 |

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

48. Kummari

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Rayagada
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Pot Making, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Rathayatra, Maghi Parab, Dolayatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Kummari in Telugu and **Kumbhara** in Odia are synonymous terms and their traditional occupation is pot making. But **Kumbhars** are not recognized as a Scheduled Caste in Odisha. According to Thurston (1909), in social position the **Kummari** is considered to be a superior class of *sudras* who claim an impure Brahminical descent. They have migrated to Odisha from Andhra Pradesh and settled down here since 50 years. They have no social relationship with the Odia potters (**Kumbhars**) but with the Telugu potters of Andhra Pradesh. They are sparsely distributed in Ganjam district of Odisha. They are an endogamous community divided into various exogamous lineages groups such as *raipurulu*, *raoli*, *eyarappu* and *katannalu* etc. They have only one *gotra* i.e., *gundarayam*. **Kumari** family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is shared equally among all sons. Usually daughters inherit their mother's property. They practice adult and child marriage as well as monogamy. Their society permits junior levirate, sororate, cross-cousin marriage and remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees. Marriages through negotiation are considered ideal. They profess Hinduism and their observances of customs relating to birth, puberty, marriage and death is generally guided by the time honoured traditions and customs of the caste Hindus. The custom of payment to bride price (*kansuyalkam*) is prevalent and now payment of dowry is in vogue. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. They also observe puberty rites for girls and the pollution lasts for seven days. They practice cremation to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They worship all the Hindu deities, but pay special reverence to their kiln. The **Kummaris** are landless people depending primarily upon private service and pot making. They do not rear domestic animals and birds. Their females do not also go out for wages. They are economically backward and live in clay-made and straw thatched houses mixed with other communities of the village. They have their own traditional community council to enforce their customary norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 743 | 1961 | 2501 | 8056 | 2734 | 454 | |
| | | Male | 370 | 951 | 1289 | 4048 | 1340 | 210 | |
| | | Female | 373 | 1010 | 1212 | 4008 | 1394 | 244 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 163.93 | 27.54 | 222.11 | - 66.06 | -83.39 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1008 | 1062 | 940 | 990 | 950 | 1162 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.92 | 14.13 | 16.27 | 31.05 | 53.13 | 68.84 | |
| | | Male | 25.68 | 23.13 | 26.38 | 42.90 | 68.24 | 80.63 | |
| | | Female | 0.27 | 5.64 | 5.53 | 18.83 | 38.67 | 57.97 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 523 | 680 | 1203 | 2861 | 1182 | 248 |
| | | | Male | 272 | 550 | 790 | 2100 | 721 | 134 |
| | | | Female | 251 | 130 | 413 | 761 | 461 | 114 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 1053 | 2685 | 812 | 201 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 70.39 | 34.68 | 48.10 | 35.51 | 43.23 | 54.63 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 522 | 982 | 1249 | 3770 | 1359 | 220 |
| | | Married | 183 | 873 | 1119 | 3864 | 1220 | 204 |
| | | Widow | 31 | 95 | 120 | 356 | 138 | 28 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 7 | 11 | 12 | 48 | 17 | 2 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | 18 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 2.24 : 1 | 1.34 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.53:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 461 | 870 | 323 | 1213 | 436 | 56 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.62 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 229 | 837 | 1367 | 4497 | 1551 | 297 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 290 | 130 | 2162 | 213 | 19 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 10 | 13 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 13 | 106 | 283 | 7 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 41 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 281 | 897 | 44 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 14 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 55 | 7 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 23 | 4 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | 259 | 184 | 282 | 34 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 62 | 5 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 238 | 339 | - | 95 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 38 | 29 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 743 | 18 | 262 | 358 | 130 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 35 | 39 | 129 | 5 | 10 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 134 | 264 | 383 | 45 | 17 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 49 | 17 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 43 | 10 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 197 | 173 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | 755 | 374 | 493 | 655 | 30 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 77 | 185 | 6 | 6 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 44 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 85 | 17 | 220 | 258 | 1 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 19 | 10 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 163 | 2321 | 55 | 25 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 78 | 5 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 133 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 58 | 6 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 134 | 263 | 343 | 320 | 65 |
| Total | | | 743 | 1961 | 2501 | 8056 | 2734 | 454 |

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

49. Kurunga

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Carpentry, Castration of Bullocks & Goats, Stone Cutting
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhia, Raja, Thakurani Jatra, Manasa, Rodhni
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They have synonyms as Karenga and Koranga. Kurunga is an endogamous community and are divided into various totemistic exogamous *gotras* such as *nageswar*, *kachchap*, *kashyap*, *bishoi*, *batsya* and *salmach* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent and by service. Bride price is settled by parents. Junior sororate, junior levirate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for eleven days and also perform predelivery ritual *panchy* and post natal rituals like *ekosia*, name giving and ceremonial first cereal feeding. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. They have rich traditions of folklore, folk songs and folk dances. Their statutory *panchayat* is heterogeneous in nature.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 2187 | 2051 | 2371 | 4326 | 4252 | 4972 | |
| | | Male | 1099 | 1036 | 1224 | 2202 | 2181 | 2500 | |
| | | Female | 1088 | 1015 | 1147 | 2124 | 2071 | 2472 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 6.22 | 15.60 | 82.45 | - 1.71 | 16.93 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 990 | 980 | 937 | 965 | 950 | 989 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.44 | 15.07 | 22.90 | 28.27 | 48.83 | 69.11 | |
| | | Male | 16.20 | 22.78 | 34.64 | 41.14 | 64.31 | 79.67 | |
| | | Female | 8.64 | 7.19 | 10.37 | 14.79 | 32.73 | 58.49 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 460 | 615 | 804 | 1418 | 1319 | 1972 |
| | | | Male | 377 | 573 | 699 | 1207 | 1069 | 1352 |
| | | | Female | 83 | 42 | 105 | 211 | 250 | 620 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 750 | 1344 | 992 | 1168 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 54 | 74 | 327 | 804 |
| 6 | WPR | | 21.03 | 29.99 | 33.91 | 32.78 | 31.02 | 39.66 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 1123 | 1053 | 1235 | 2089 | 2111 | 2346 |
| | | Married | | 901 | 867 | 1000 | 2025 | 1962 | 2408 |
| | | Widow | | 155 | 128 | 129 | 158 | 151 | 177 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 5 | 3 | 7 | 43 | 28 | 41 |
| | | Un-specified | | 3 | - | - | 11 | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.42 : 1 | 1.42 : 1 | 0.98 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.89 : 1 | 0.78:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 923 | 923 | 293 | 665 | 785 | 754 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.42 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 902 | 848 | 1197 | 2359 | 2247 | 2801 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1489 | 1670 | 1862 | 3040 | 3818 | 4615 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 60 | 128 | 172 | 3 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 2 | 13 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 19 | - | - | 35 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 7 | 199 | 25 | 1 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 113 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 3 | 15 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 2 | 257 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 283 | 118 | 250 | 469 | 247 | 327 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 43 | 12 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 59 | 128 | 6 | 26 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 268 | - | 17 | 79 | 3 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 9 | 6 | 9 | 65 | 139 | 24 |
| Total | | | 2187 | 2051 | 2371 | 4326 | 4252 | 4972 |

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

50. Laban

1. **Location (Major)** : Baragarh, Balangir, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Banjari (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Trading Salt, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Embroidery on garments
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Diwali, Navaratra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Being synonymous to Banjara (ST in Odisha), they are referred to as Lavana Banjara by their neighbouring communities. A branched off section of the nomadic Banjara, they largely subsisted on the occupation of carriers and drivers of pack bullocks. They are nomadic in nature and trace their descent from Lava, the son of Lord Rama. It is believed that they have derived their name from Lavana, meaning salt as they were salt traders in ancient time. They are now mostly a sedentary community. They are widely distributed in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and the union territory of Chandigarh, covering 61 districts of the country and having 120 segments. They are notified as a Scheduled Caste in Odisha and Karnataka. The community 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 Dasaara festival. They 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, for example, Kamkali Mata is the deity of Pamar clan, Merama Mai and Tulja Bhabani are deities of Rathor clan. They still worship their pack-cattle.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 1018 | 1151 | 1099 | 2053 | 414 | 972 | |
| | | Male | 452 | 530 | 539 | 977 | 209 | 503 | |
| | | Female | 566 | 621 | 560 | 1076 | 205 | 469 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 13.06 | -4.52 | 86.81 | -79.83 | 134.78 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1252 | 1172 | 1037 | 1101 | 981 | 932 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 5.21 | 6.08 | 11.83 | 34.00 | 49.71 | 59.49 | |
| | | Male | 9.29 | 11.51 | 20.22 | 45.20 | 62.35 | 69.41 | |
| | | Female | 1.94 | 1.45 | 3.75 | 24.33 | 37.78 | 49.00 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 598 | 440 | 501 | 723 | 200 | 504 |
| | | | Male | 347 | 384 | 340 | 479 | 124 | 315 |
| | | | Female | 251 | 56 | 161 | 244 | 76 | 189 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 434 | 594 | 129 | 297 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 67 | 129 | 71 | 207 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 58.74 | 38.23 | 45.59 | 35.22 | 48.31 | 51.85 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 392 | 508 | 476 | 1027 | 182 | 445 |
| | | Married | 508 | 541 | 535 | 900 | 216 | 473 |
| | | Widow | 106 | 91 | 77 | 97 | 16 | 46 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | - | 8 |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | - | - | 17 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.14 : 1 | 1.35 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.75:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 347 | 416 | 128 | 140 | 64 | 145 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.34 : 1 | 0.36 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.07 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 476 | 490 | 609 | 1178 | 235 | 556 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | 242 | - | 12 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 137 | 221 | 369 | 229 | 44 | 318 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 1 | 2 | 6 | 174 | - | 11 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 31 | - | 1 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 13 | 2 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 5 | 110 | - | 22 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 282 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 1 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 111 | - | 2 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 19 | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 4 | 102 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 3 | 21 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 2 | 60 | - | 2 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 9 | 4 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 598 | 887 | 605 | 765 | - | 4 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 311 | 476 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 64 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 1 | 81 | 58 | 21 | 10 |
| Total | | | 1018 | 1151 | 1099 | 2053 | 414 | 972 |

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

51. Laheri

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Nowrangpur, Kalahandi, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Mewari (Indo -Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Making & Selling of Lac Bangales and fancy silk-braid necklaces
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Diwali, Gangour, Akhati, Janmastami, Rakhi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The term Laheri synonymous to Lakhera and Lakhar etymologically means 'workers in lac'. They trace their origin to Lord Shiva, who created them to make bangles for his wife, Parvati (Singh, 1994). According to Risely (1891) they are probably a hetrogenous functional group composed of several different castes adopting the same profession. They make and sell lac bangles and other fancy items and some of them are shopkeepers. In the present times, their traditional occupation of making lac bangles could not thrive for availability of cheap and varieties of factory-made glass and plastic bangles in the market. The community is divided into four endogamous sub-groups i.e. Awadhia, Dhiyot, Madauria and Tirhutia which are further sub-divided into a number of exogamous clans like Hatadiya, Kachhawa, Solanki, Pawar, Parihar, Chauhan, Bagudi and Bhati etc. Their commonly used surnames are Sah, Sahu, Laheri, Lahkar and Prasad. Early marriage and monogamy is the rule. The family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is inherited equally among the male line only. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Junior levirate, sorroate and re-marriage of widows, widowers and divoeces are socially permitted. They creamte their dead and death pollution is observed for eleven days. The Brahman priest conduct their life cycle rituals.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 3093 | 3713 | 5102 | 6590 | 4366 | 2897 | |
| | | Male | 1603 | 1815 | 2581 | 3418 | 2190 | 1430 | |
| | | Female | 1490 | 1898 | 2521 | 3172 | 2176 | 1467 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 20.05 | 37.41 | 29.17 | - 33.75 | - 33.65 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 930 | 1046 | 977 | 928 | 994 | 1026 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.22 | 6.92 | 8.92 | 34.80 | 38.25 | 52.57 | |
| | | Male | 20.84 | 12.23 | 14.53 | 42.90 | 51.79 | 62.31 | |
| | | Female | 2.95 | 1.84 | 3.17 | 26.35 | 24.58 | 43.30 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1563 | 1287 | 2128 | 3007 | 1949 | 1330 |
| | | | Male | 944 | 1088 | 1570 | 2001 | 1158 | 794 |
| | | | Female | 619 | 199 | 558 | 1006 | 791 | 536 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 2061 | 2638 | 1210 | 832 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 67 | 369 | 739 | 498 |
| 6 | WPR | | 50.53 | 34.66 | 41.71 | 45.63 | 44.64 | 45.91 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1400 | 2012 | 2474 | 2903 | 2158 | 1403 |
| | | Married | 1473 | 1510 | 2354 | 3365 | 1980 | 1310 |
| | | Widow | 200 | 161 | 236 | 248 | 206 | 166 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 17 | 25 | 38 | 18 | 22 | 18 |
| | | Un-specified | 3 | 5 | - | 56 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.83 : 1 | 1.22 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.52 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.70:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 926 | 1609 | 633 | 723 | 753 | 464 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.30 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1690 | 1673 | 2841 | 4331 | 2418 | 1704 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 284 | 95 | 10 | 468 | 29 | 6 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 89 | 144 | 84 | 305 | 243 | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 19 | 6 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 104 | 44 | 325 | 324 | 56 | 9 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 483 | 388 | 38 | 120 | 5 | 4 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 26 | 22 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 76 | 311 | 80 | 193 | 194 | 135 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 52 | 181 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 68 | 105 | 1013 | 175 | 437 | 167 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 33 | 43 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 271 | 251 | 84 | 278 | 140 | 20 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 686 | 1269 | 1548 | 2152 | 31 | 30 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 21 | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 622 | 349 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 35 | 13 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 642 | 133 | 390 | 414 | 408 | 46 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 113 | 159 | 80 | 31 | 8 | 5 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 58 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 9 | 47 | 29 | 58 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 31 | 9 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 139 | 432 | 462 | 506 | 139 | 98 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 164 | 71 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 21 | 96 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 170 | 315 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 129 | 335 | 957 | 1566 | 1419 | 1268 |
| Total | | | 3093 | 3713 | 5102 | 6590 | 4366 | 2897 |

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

52. Madari

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Rayagada, Khurda, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Telugu (Dravidian) & Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Basket Making, Business, Service, Snake Charming
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu Fairs & Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

They are migrants from Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu. Madari is an endogamous community and are divided into several totemistic exogamous *gotras* such as *nagala*, *bidutula* and *pigulu-petta* etc. These *gotras* are further divided into several lineages and they also follow lineage exogamy. They use their lineage names like Telli, Aeri and Kohali as their surnames. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male primogeniture. They follow community endogamy and lineage exogamy. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Consanguineal marriages like mother's, brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter and maternal uncle-niece marriages are preferential modes of marriage among them. The other mode of marriages is through mutual consent. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriages of widows widowers and divorcees are permissible. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe pre-natal and post natal taboos for pregnant women. Birth pollution continues for twenty one days. Puberty rites for pubescent girls are observed and the pollution lasts for seven days. They cremate their dead and observe death pollution for eleven days. They have their own traditional caste council to enforce their norms, customs and traditions. The Madari possess rich oral traditions of folk songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 1635 | 1644 | 1939 | 2852 | 2843 | 4226 | |
| | | Male | 757 | 755 | 975 | 1409 | 1410 | 2072 | |
| | | Female | 878 | 889 | 964 | 1443 | 1433 | 2154 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 0.55 | 18.00 | 47.01 | - 0.32 | 48.65 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1160 | 1177 | 989 | 1024 | 1016 | 1040 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 7.09 | 15.09 | 15.93 | 28.18 | 46.02 | 59.76 | |
| | | Male | 11.62 | 30.33 | 27.05 | 41.02 | 61.88 | 70.92 | |
| | | Female | 3.19 | 2.14 | 4.67 | 14.79 | 30.21 | 48.94 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 922 | 763 | 1181 | 1575 | 1487 | 2240 |
| | | | Male | 367 | 472 | 634 | 909 | 825 | 1240 |
| | | | Female | 555 | 291 | 547 | 666 | 662 | 1000 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1016 | 1443 | 1164 | 1709 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 165 | 132 | 323 | 531 |
| 6 | WPR | | 56.39 | 46.41 | 60.91 | 55.22 | 52.30 | 53.01 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 780 | 846 | 892 | 1249 | 1366 | 2004 |
| | | Married | 696 | 702 | 901 | 1458 | 1272 | 1936 |
| | | Widow | 131 | 90 | 138 | 141 | 174 | 266 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 20 |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.34 : 1 | 1.46 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.63 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.67:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 633 | 735 | 226 | 371 | 457 | 593 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.39 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 699 | 667 | 1155 | 1751 | 1637 | 2533 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 |
| | Balasore | Balasore | 71 | 31 | 7 | 35 | 43 | 1 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 29 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 49 | - | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 20 | 54 | 12 | 104 | 118 | 142 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 36 | 66 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 8 | - | 1 | 51 | 1 | 10 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 919 | 953 | 1111 | 1297 | 1017 | 1890 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 152 | 348 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 14 | 32 | 10 | 112 | 25 | 62 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1 | 32 | 1 | 7 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 512 | 483 | 718 | 339 | 72 | 61 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 66 | 101 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 14 | 57 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 801 | 1036 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 48 | - | 1 | 15 | - | 1 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 3 | 10 | 78 | 29 | 42 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 24 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 18 | 9 | 51 | 273 | 3 | 20 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 199 | 313 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 1 | 135 | 4 | 1 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 26 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 25 | 79 | 16 | 332 | 170 | 56 |
| Total | | | 1635 | 1644 | 1939 | 2852 | 2843 | 4226 |

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

53. Madiga

1. **Location (Major)** : Gajapati, Rayagada
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Leather Work, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ugudi, Dussera, Deepavali, Sankranti
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The Madigas are a migrant community from Andhra Pradesh. According to their legend, they are descendants of Matangi (Goddess Kali) and Jambava (a hero in lord Rama's army) but they prefer to be referred to as Adi Andhra, Adi Dravida etc. They are also referred to as *arundhatiya*, *jambavalu*, *jambhavanthulu* etc. The community is divided into many endogamous divisions such as *gampa domati*, *chela domati*, *tehi domati*, *vastra domati* and *bhumi domati* etc which are further subdivided into various exogamous lineages (*intiperulu*). Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. They prefer cross cousin marriage and maternal uncle-niece marriage. The other mode of marriage is through elopement. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. Puberty rites are observed at the first menarche of a girl. They bury their dead and death pollution lasts for eleven days. They have their traditional caste council *kula panchayat* 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 | 756 | 793 | 1315 | 1823 | 1573 | 2560 | |
| | | Male | 399 | 392 | 655 | 902 | 738 | 1206 | |
| | | Female | 357 | 401 | 660 | 921 | 835 | 1354 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 4.89 | 65.70 | 38.74 | - 13.71 | 62.75 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 895 | 1023 | 1008 | 1021 | 1131 | 1123 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 5.56 | 20.43 | 19.10 | 37.93 | 42.77 | 56.63 | |
| | | Male | 8.27 | 29.85 | 28.29 | 50.24 | 59.28 | 68.36 | |
| | | Female | 2.52 | 11.22 | 10.00 | 24.74 | 28.47 | 46.38 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 326 | 287 | 527 | 691 | 811 | 1136 |
| | | | Male | 253 | 216 | 370 | 518 | 422 | 671 |
| | | | Female | 73 | 71 | 157 | 173 | 389 | 465 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 431 | 581 | 401 | 916 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 96 | 110 | 410 | 220 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 43.12 | 36.19 | 40.08 | 37.90 | 51.56 | 44.38 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 375 | 375 | 599 | 694 | 690 | 1125 |
| | | Married | 337 | 344 | 623 | 988 | 705 | 1149 |
| | | Widow | 39 | 68 | 86 | 129 | 169 | 262 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 5 | 6 | 6 | - | 9 | 24 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | 12 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.28 : 1 | 1.25 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.61 : 1 | 0.53:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 342 | 314 | 155 | 125 | 203 | 284 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.45 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.07 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.11:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 332 | 352 | 784 | 1280 | 980 | 1678 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 |
| | Balasore | Balasore | - | 27 | - | 347 | | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 17 | 31 | | 7 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 5 | - | 257 | 72 | 14 | 3 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 43 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 10 | 9 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 324 | 749 | 560 | 911 | 10 | 7 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1426 | 1827 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 5 | 1 | | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 1 | - | 97 | | 2 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 175 | 1 | 446 | 153 | 14 | 25 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | | 6 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 53 | 624 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 125 | - | - | 89 | | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | | 6 | 8 | 7 | 43 | | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 34 | 27 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 105 | - | 2 | 21 | 6 | 7 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | | 7 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 16 | 7 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | | | 756 | 793 | 1315 | 1823 | 1573 | 2560 |

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

54. Mahuria

1. **Location (Major)** : Bhadrak, Balasore, Kendrapada, Puri
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Musician, Carrying Loads on Bullocks, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Dussera, Rathyatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Mahuria is an endogamous community and divided into various exogamous *gotras* such as *basistha*, *kashyapa*, *sarbamuni* and *chandramuni* etc. Mahuria family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited equally by all sons. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. They consider marriage through negotiation as ideal. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent and by service. Junior levirate, junior sororate remarriages of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible in their society. They have the custom of payment of bride price. They observe pre-delivery rituals *ponchu* and some post-natal restrictions. Birth pollution continues for eleven days. They also observe post delivery ritual *ekusia* followed by the name giving and first cereal feeding rites. They observe puberty rites for girls on attaining their first menarche and pollution period lasts for seven days. They bury their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. Their statutory *pancyhayat* is heterogeneous in nature. They have rich oral traditions of folk songs, folklores and folk dances. Their women play musical instruments during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 2555 | 3566 | 4286 | 4552 | 5635 | 5851 | |
| | | Male | 1279 | 1740 | 2156 | 2358 | 2871 | 2954 | |
| | | Female | 1276 | 1826 | 2130 | 2194 | 2764 | 2897 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 39.57 | 20.19 | 6.21 | 23.79 | 3.83 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 998 | 1049 | 987 | 930 | 963 | 981 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.95 | 17.58 | 24.41 | 37.53 | 59.60 | 76.45 | |
| | | Male | 18.30 | 26.26 | 35.81 | 51.90 | 73.15 | 84.47 | |
| | | Female | 7.60 | 9.31 | 12.86 | 22.42 | 45.44 | 68.31 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 993 | 1265 | 1462 | 1672 | 1827 | 1907 |
| | | | Male | 810 | 1146 | 1240 | 1343 | 1498 | 1583 |
| | | | Female | 183 | 119 | 222 | 329 | 329 | 324 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1385 | 1550 | 1298 | 1202 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 77 | 122 | 529 | 705 |
| 6 | WPR | | 38.86 | 35.47 | 34.11 | 36.73 | 32.42 | 32.59 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1097 | 1793 | 2160 | 2159 | 2850 | 2832 |
| | | Married | 1251 | 1530 | 1844 | 2201 | 2535 | 2741 |
| | | Widow | 197 | 239 | 265 | 189 | 231 | 247 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 8 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 31 |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.23 : 1 | 1.36 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.78 : 1 | 0.66:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 931 | 1555 | 488 | 546 | 905 | 827 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1148 | 1513 | 2328 | 2741 | 3162 | 3527 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1123 | 1864 | 2397 | 2079 | 1188 | 1132 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 19 10 | 21 59 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 6 | 37 | - | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 1019 | 1239 | 1407 | 1497 | 103 | 140 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 78 | 92 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 707 | 845 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 924 | 826 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 16 | - | 11 | 52 | 33 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 12 | 9 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 12 | 14 | 24 | 32 | 4 | 15 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 17 | - | 17 | 23 | - | 1 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 14 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 157 | 192 | 128 | 191 | 148 | 91 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 17 | 13 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 78 | 65 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 55 | 18 | 15 | 49 | 6 | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 9 | - | 12 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 150 | 206 | 227 | 392 | 347 | 297 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 46 | 78 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 6 | - | 10 | 25 | - | 19 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 10 | 40 | 140 | 28 | 35 |
| Total | | | 2555 | 3566 | 4286 | 4552 | 5635 | 5851 |

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

55. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala

1. **Location (Major)** : Gajapati, Ganjam, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj, Khurda
2. **Language** : Telugu (Central Dravidian)
3. **Major Occupation** : Agricultural Labour, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Service
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ugadi, Dussera, Deepavali, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are migrants from Andhra Pradesh and are also referred to as Adi Andhra. Etymologically the term *mala* has been derived from the word *maila* meaning dirt. The community formerly was scavengers. The Mala are divided into a number of endogamous divisions such as *sarinda*, *charu*, *reddi bhumi*, *pokanati*, *rampala*, *murikinati*, *dayindla*, *turasana*, *kannada*, *koyi* and *rohini* etc which are further subdivided into various exogamous surname groups (*intiperulu*) like *koyaguru*, *thimidala*, *daita*, *pulagora*, *devarapalli*, *chettupalli* and *dibbala* etc. which regulate their matrimonial alliances. They prefix their *intiperulu* name to their first name. Mala family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They prefer adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Cross cousin marriage and maternal uncle-niece marriage are preferred. Marriage through negotiation is considered prestigious. They have the custom of paying bride price (*oli*). Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe pre delivery ritual *seemantham* and post delivery ritual *purudu*. Birth pollution lasts for eleven days. Naming and tonsure rites are performed after five months of the child birth. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls. They bury their dead and death pollution continues for nine days. They have their own traditional caste council *kula panchayat* to administer their traditions, norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 4506 | 4629 | 6119 | 9734 | 13318 | 21313 | |
| | | Male | 2132 | 2179 | 3044 | 4480 | 6635 | 10503 | |
| | | Female | 2374 | 50 | 3075 | 5254 | 6683 | 10810 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 2.73 | 32.17 | 59.10 | 36.82 | 60.03 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1114 | 1124 | 1010 | 1173 | 1007 | 1029 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 11.38 | 16.68 | 25.97 | 40.29 | 53.37 | 68.97 | |
| | | Male | 18.53 | 27.95 | 36.47 | 56.53 | 65.81 | 78.09 | |
| | | Female | 4.97 | 6.65 | 15.58 | 26.74 | 41.11 | 60.21 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2112 | 1660 | 2604 | 3490 | 5612 | 8616 |
| | | | Male | 1276 | 1238 | 1680 | 2294 | 3488 | 5815 |
| | | | Female | 836 | 422 | 924 | 1196 | 2124 | 2801 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 2268 | 3104 | 3795 | 6143 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 336 | 386 | 1817 | 2473 |
| 6 | WPR | | 46.87 | 35.86 | 42.56 | 35.85 | 42.14 | 40.43 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1979 | 2136 | 3030 | 4360 | 6544 | 9927 |
| | | Married | 2076 | 2091 | 2636 | 4797 | 5824 | 9861 |
| | | Widow | 416 | 370 | 406 | 514 | 874 | 1401 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 32 | 30 | 43 | 63 | 76 | 124 |
| | | Un-specified | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.18 : 1 | 1.26 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.54 : 1 | 0.69 : 1 | 0.60:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1733 | 1835 | 894 | 1134 | 1997 | 2478 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 2069 | 2047 | 3378 | 6316 | 7901 | 13282 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 13 | 8 | 94 | 131 | 37 | 24 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 20 | 13 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 2 | 18 | - | 57 | 29 | 136 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 127 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 216 | 106 | 503 | 423 | 1687 | 3637 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 22 | 72 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 9 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3980 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 7 | 5 | 17 | 89 | 2 | 237 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 63 | 224 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1944 | 2146 | 2313 | 4330 | 2293 | 2250 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 3693 | 3704 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 101 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 10 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 20 | 43 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 30 | 6 | 5 | 138 | 14 | 63 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 1303 | 665 | 1482 | 932 | 176 | 150 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 245 | 208 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 513 | 66 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 995 | 1126 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 595 | 1234 | 671 | 1981 | 1365 | 1735 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 22 | 55 | - | 3 | 2 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 255 | 500 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 189 | 303 | 756 | 1304 | 8 | 5 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1220 | 1122 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 115 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 90 | - | 21 | 119 | 313 | 314 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 171 | 329 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 86 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 24 | 167 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 16 | 96 | 187 | 215 | 129 | 859 |
| Total | | | 4506 | 4629 | 6119 | 9734 | 13318 | 21313 |

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

56. Mang

1. **Location (Major)** : Nuapada, Balangir
2. **Language** : Marathi (They are conversant in Odia and Telugu for Intergroup communication)
3. **Major Occupation** : Rope Making, Brooms Making, Tanning, Shoe Making, Drum Beating, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dussera, Dola, Nag Panchami, Makar, Vat Puja, Holi, Diwali, Ugadi, Shivaratri
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The term Mang has been derived from the Sanskrit word *mang* meaning to beg and seeking alms that was one of their vocations during the past. Their traditional occupation is leather works like tanning, shoe making, drum beating and leather rope making. Mang is an endogamous community and is divided into various exogamous surname groups like *danda*, *salwar* etc. Their family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is shared equally among all sons. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows widowers and divorcees are socially approved. They observe birth pollution for five days. They observe puberty rites for girls and the pollution lasts for nine days. They bury their dead.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 156 | 1 | 273 | 576 | 256 | 86 | |
| | | Male | 89 | 1 | 152 | 287 | 139 | 37 | |
| | | Female | 67 | - | 121 | 289 | 117 | 49 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | -99.362 | 7200.00 | 110.99 | -55.56 | -66.41 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 753 | - | 791 | 1007 | 842 | 1324 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 3.85 | - | 5.13 | 30.18 | 54.42 | 67.11 | |
| | | Male | 5.62 | - | 6.58 | 45.42 | 68.03 | 79.41 | |
| | | Female | 1.49 | - | 3.31 | 15.23 | 38.46 | 57.14 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 145 | - | 148 | 303 | 135 | 39 |
| | | | Male | 78 | - | 99 | 188 | 78 | 22 |
| | | | Female | 67 | - | 49 | 115 | 57 | 17 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 106 | 241 | 88 | 14 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 42 | 62 | 47 | 25 |
| 6 | WPR | | 92.95 | - | 54.21 | 52.60 | 52.73 | 45.35 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 110 | - | 125 | 235 | 113 | 39 |
| | | Married | 42 | 1 | 141 | 304 | 127 | 46 |
| | | Widow | 4 | - | 7 | 36 | 16 | - |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 2.47 : 1 | 0.00 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.38 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.59:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 106 | - | 37 | 46 | 30 | 10 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.68 : 1 | - | 0.14 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 45 | 1 | 165 | 418 | 148 | 54 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 65 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 17 | - | 20 | 14 | 48 | 44 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | - | 30 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 11 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 14 | - | 27 | 12 | 37 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 49 | 11 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 12 | 5 | 8 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 95 | - | 186 | 321 | 8 | 4 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 52 | 4 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 8 | 9 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 29 | - | 12 | 59 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 22 | 27 | 21 | 5 |
| Total | | | 156 | 1 | 273 | 576 | 256 | 86 |

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

57. Mangan

1. **Location (Major)** : Kalahandi, Nowrangapur, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Chhattisgarhi (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Skinning dead animals & Work in animal hides
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Phag, Haryali, Dussera, Nuakhai
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

According to Singh (1995) "They are the genealogists of the Chamar & Satnami communities." Their community name Mangan has been derived from the word Mang meaning 'to beg', that relates to their avocation of seeking alms. They are a sub-group of Chamars. Mangans are an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous septs (*gotiar*) like *tengna*, *lathi*, *madhew*, *chouhan*, etc. Early marriage and monogamy is the rule. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of primogeniture in male line only. Marriages arranged through negotiation are considered prestigious. The other mode of acquiring a life mate is by elopment (*udaria*). Payment of bride price (*suk*) is obligatory. Junior levirate, junior sororate, consanguineous marriages and re-marriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls on attaining of their first mensuration. They also observe birth pollution for twelve days. Name giving ceremony (*chatti*) and tosure ceremony (*mundan*) are performed on the fifth day of the child birth. They bury their dead and purificatory rite (*teeznahawan*) is observed. They have their traditional caste council *pancha* to look after their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 805 | 883 | 983 | 1154 | 489 | 409 | |
| | | Male | 319 | 469 | 494 | 593 | 243 | 220 | |
| | | Female | 486 | 414 | 489 | 561 | 246 | 189 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 9.69 | 11.33 | 17.40 | - 57.63 | -16.36 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1524 | 883 | 990 | 946 | 1012 | 859 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.06 | 4.64 | 13.94 | 21.66 | 43.34 | 56.42 | |
| | | Male | 22.26 | 7.89 | 22.47 | 31.75 | 61.17 | 69.23 | |
| | | Female | 2.06 | 0.97 | 5.32 | 10.61 | 25.60 | 41.18 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 388 | 299 | 533 | 511 | 262 | 177 |
| | | | Male | 174 | 261 | 309 | 377 | 143 | 116 |
| | | | Female | 214 | 38 | 224 | 134 | 119 | 61 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 405 | 444 | 205 | 100 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 128 | 67 | 57 | 77 |
| 6 | WPR | | 48.20 | 33.86 | 54.22 | 44.28 | 53.58 | 43.28 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 407 | 344 | 470 | 538 | 205 | 199 |
| | | Married | 338 | 507 | 452 | 601 | 245 | 184 |
| | | Widow | 57 | 32 | 55 | 10 | 36 | 23 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 3 | - | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.33 : 1 | 1.21 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.54 : 1 | 0.70 : 1 | 0.80:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 357 | 308 | 125 | 148 | 76 | 74 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.44 : 1 | 0.35 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.18:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 346 | 399 | 544 | 749 | 288 | 227 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 6 | 73 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 16 | - | 62 | 70 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 102 | 2 | 6 | 51 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 6 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 23 | 2 | 31 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 171 | 112 | 334 | 157 | 248 | 36 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 39 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 29 | 9 | - | 10 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 235 | 701 | 427 | 568 | 4 | 5 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 127 | 195 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 11 | 96 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 44 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 226 | - | 92 | 21 | - | 19 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 13 | 19 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 26 | 36 | 42 | 27 | 55 | 109 |
| Total | | | 805 | 883 | 983 | 1154 | 489 | 409 |

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

58. Mehra, Mahar

1. **Location (Major)** : Balangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Nowrangapur
2. **Language** : Sambalpuri Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving (Mehra), Bamboo basketry (Mahar)
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Amush, Nuakhai, Hareli, Diwali, Goncha, Dussera, Rathjatra, Janmastami, Raja, Dola, Nayakana, Makar
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Though MEHRA and MAHAR are listed together at Sl. 59 in the SC List of Odisha, they are two different communities. Traditionally, the former is a weaving community and the latter is an untouchable community of bamboo workers, basket makers and scavengers. MEHRA (weavers) are now treated as a service caste of the Sudra category whose touch does not pollute the clean castes. Now, they get the services of Brahman priests, barber, washer man etc. and have free access to village temples, water sources, bathing ghats, crematoria, and tea and grocery shops. Etymologically, the name Mahar has been derived from the word *mihir*, meaning the sun as they claim that they belong to *suryavamsa*. The community is divided into two groups i.e. Odia Mahar and Jharua Mahar and both the groups intermarry. Each group is divided into a number of totemistic clans such as *nago*, *sand* and *bagh* etc. which are subdivided into various exogamous lineages to regulate matrimonial alliances. Their family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited equally by all sons. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent, by intrusion and by service. Payment of bride price is in vogue. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible in their society. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days and perform post delivery rituals like *sasthi*, *uthiary barajatra* and *ekusia* on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. They bury their dead and death pollution lasts for eleven days. They have their own traditional caste council both at the village level *jatisamaj* and at the regional level *mahasabha* headed by *siyan* and *samajpati* respectively who are assisted by their traditional messenger *pariha*. It adjudicates intra community disputes and maintains their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | 12803 | 11297 | 16158 | 22206 | 22524 | 21304 |
| | | Male | 6352 | 5592 | 7946 | 11015 | 11350 | 10713 |
| | | Female | 6451 | 5705 | 8212 | 11191 | 11174 | 10591 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 11.76 | 43.30 | 37.43 | 1.43 | -5.42 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1016 | 1020 | 1033 | 1016 | 984 | 989 |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.40 | 12.86 | 16.68 | 32.18 | 47.73 | 55.67 |
| | | Male | 21.84 | 22.19 | 28.77 | 50.17 | 63.66 | 67.80 |
| | | Female | 3.12 | 3.72 | 4.98 | 14.16 | 31.70 | 43.57 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 7202 | 4612 | 8419 | 10324 | 10944 | 11542 |
| | | | Male | 3929 | 3236 | 5033 | 6460 | 6419 | 6376 |
| | | | Female | 3273 | 1376 | 3386 | 3864 | 4525 | 5166 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 7112 | 8845 | 7058 | 6796 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 1307 | 1479 | 3886 | 4746 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 56.25 | 40.82 | 52.10 | 46.49 | 48.59 | 54.18 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 5483 | 5456 | 7607 | 10449 | 10747 | 9922 | |
| | | Married | 6248 | 5050 | 7363 | 10551 | 10464 | 10097 | |
| | | Widow | 963 | 678 | 1040 | 1052 | 1131 | 1172 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 107 | 87 | 140 | 123 | 182 | 113 | |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | 26 | 8 | 31 | - | - | |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.23 : 1 | 1.37 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.75:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 4883 | 4768 | 1772 | 2609 | 3610 | 3367 | |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.16:1 | |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 5730 | 4768 | 8935 | 13458 | 12733 | 12141 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 67 | 152 | 131 | 1 | 28 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 16 | 25 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 2781 | 2336 | 3320 | 8397 | 6196 | 3490 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 1175 | 1161 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 201 | 120 | 39 | 227 | 39 | 64 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 29 | 17 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 38 | 5 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 769 | 1079 | 1458 | 2702 | 11 | 14 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1781 | 4000 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 89 | 185 | 203 | 11 | 5 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 2478 | 1902 | 2664 | 3319 | 2815 | 3004 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 484 | 588 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 19 | 39 | 42 | 37 | 48 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 1187 | 696 | 1592 | 366 | 16 | 17 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 113 | 19 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 2122 | 1512 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 12 | 25 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | 87 | 3 | 166 | 38 | 8 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 318 | 424 | 823 | 943 | 5 | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 751 | 1011 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 559 | 294 | 412 | 616 | 74 | 20 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 498 | 174 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 4322 | 3579 | 4419 | 4768 | 2667 | 2476 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 2461 | 2580 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 491 | 314 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 428 | 460 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 188 | 605 | 311 | 326 | 204 | 238 |
| Total | | | 12803 | 11297 | 16158 | 22206 | 22524 | 21304 |

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

59. Mehtar, Bhanggi

1. **Location (Major)** : Khurda, Balasore, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Sweeping and Scavenging
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Durgapuja, Holi, Diwali, Ramanavami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

In Odisha they are also referred to as Hadi and Mehentar. Their traditional occupation is associated with unclean menial job of cleaning, sweeping, removing garbage, scavenging, bone gathering and playing drums during festive occasions of caste Hindus. Mehtar is an endogamous community divided into a number of exogamous *gotra* such as *naga* (cobra), *beng* (frog), *asva* (horse), *chintala* (tamarind) and *lia* (parched rice) and *meen* (fish) etc. The family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practise adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a spouse are by elopement, by mutual consent, by capture, by intrusion, by service and by exchange. Cross cousin marriages, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. Payment of dowry is in vogue and it is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. Post delivery rituals like *sathi* on the sixth day, *uthiary* on the seventh day, *barayatra* on the twelfth day and *ekusia* on the twenty first day of the child birth are performed by them and the new born baby is given a name on the *ekusia* day. They observe puberty rites for girls at the onset of their first menarche. They cremate their dead and the death pollution lasts for ten days. They have their traditional cast council *jatiano* to settle their intra-community disputes and exercise social control. They are village musicians and drumbeaters and possess rich oral traditions like folksongs, folktales and folklore. Their women are well versed in the art of floor and wall paintings.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 3491 | 7358 | 2333 | 3412 | 2035 | 2453 | |
| | | Male | 1656 | 3681 | 1144 | 1707 | 1014 | 1225 | |
| | | Female | 1835 | 3677 | 1189 | 1705 | 1021 | 1228 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 110.77 | - 68.31 | 46.31 | - 40.36 | 20.54 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1108 | 999 | 1034 | 999 | 1007 | 1002 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 16.81 | 17.53 | 29.25 | 45.05 | 68.43 | 77.86 | |
| | | Male | 29.53 | 26.27 | 43.09 | 59.82 | 81.87 | 82.96 | |
| | | Female | 5.34 | 8.78 | 15.91 | 30.25 | 55.06 | 72.74 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1416 | 2318 | 742 | 1145 | 551 | 842 |
| | | | Male | 915 | 1614 | 526 | 868 | 444 | 656 |
| | | | Female | 501 | 704 | 216 | 277 | 107 | 186 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 729 | 1064 | 441 | 537 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 13 | 81 | 110 | 305 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 40.56 | 31.50 | 31.80 | 33.56 | 27.08 | 34.33 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1632 | 3831 | 1257 | 1547 | 1064 | 1187 |
| | | Married | 1642 | 3180 | 961 | 1663 | 882 | 1121 |
| | | Widow | 196 | 334 | 112 | 177 | 83 | 135 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 15 | 12 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 10 |
| | | Un-specified | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.18 : 1 | 1.03 : 1 | 0.90 : 1 | 0.55 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.54:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1393 | 2925 | 336 | 343 | 299 | 321 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.40 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.10 : | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1598 | 3625 | 1229 | 2196 | 1164 | 1593 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | | | | | 2011 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Balasore | Balasore | 608 | 1228 | 830 | 1095 | 292 | 312 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 107 | 390 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 118 | 36 | 112 | 3 | 51 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 1581 | 2073 | 733 | 657 | 245 | 173 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 7 | 12 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 67 | 75 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 53 | 145 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 36 | 78 | 5 | 132 | - | 4 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 4 | 351 | 1 | 620 | 12 | 7 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 330 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | 3 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 16 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 80 | 3 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 36 | 197 | 39 | 121 | 62 | 15 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 18 | 5 | 35 | - | - | 14 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 12 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 193 | 220 | 28 | 99 | 20 | 70 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 7 | 68 | 9 | 11 | - | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 833 | 1301 | 413 | 353 | 82 | 362 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 586 | 380 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 117 | 1463 | 11 | 100 | - | 118 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 7 | 5 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 43 | 253 | 183 | 109 | 68 | 235 |
| Total | | | 3491 | 7358 | 2333 | 3412 | 2035 | 2453 |

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

60. Mewar

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Balangir, Khurda, Cuttack
2. **Language** :
3. **Major Occupation** :
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** :
5. **Religion** :
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :
7. **Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters** :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 243 | 232 | 540 | 935 | 599 | 411 | |
| | | Male | 131 | 119 | 275 | 517 | 300 | 207 | |
| | | Female | 112 | 113 | 265 | 418 | 299 | 204 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 4.53 | 132.76 | 73.15 | - 35.94 | -31.39 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 855 | 950 | 964 | 809 | 997 | 986 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 15.23 | 13.80 | 17.22 | 46.72 | 47.49 | 75.35 | |
| | | Male | 27.48 | 23.53 | 28.73 | 61.39 | 63.46 | 81.11 | |
| | | Female | 0.89 | 3.54 | 5.28 | 28.28 | 31.40 | 69.49 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 140 | 69 | 255 | 294 | 313 | 209 |
| | | | Male | 101 | 65 | 167 | 231 | 177 | 110 |
| | | | Female | 39 | 4 | 88 | 63 | 136 | 99 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 220 | 268 | 137 | 72 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 35 | 26 | 176 | 137 |
| 6 | WPR | | 57.61 | 29.74 | 47.22 | 31.44 | 52.25 | 50.85 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 90 | 104 | 240 | 550 | 320 | 200 |
| | | Married | | 132 | 121 | 268 | 328 | 253 | 186 |
| | | Widow | | 18 | 7 | 29 | 56 | 24 | 24 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.04 : 1 | 1.27 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.93 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.62:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | | 74 | 94 | 72 | 175 | 81 | 54 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | | 0.30 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.19 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 119 | 102 | 300 | 484 | 356 | 253 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 1 | - | 204 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 23 | 153 | 35 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 8 | 33 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 46 | 2 | 106 | 14 | 1 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 156 | - | - | 36 | 6 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 8 | 131 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 25 | 26 | 213 | 48 | 5 | 1 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 10 | - | 15 | 66 | - | 6 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 8 | 8 | 29 | 2 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 38 | 2 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 47 | 63 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 50 | 152 | 200 | 270 | 277 | 365 |
| Total | | | 243 | 232 | 540 | 935 | 599 | 411 |

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

61. Mundapotta

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Cuttack, Puri, Nayagarh, Sonepur
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Hunting & Food Gathering, White Magic, Begging,
Trade of skins
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ugadi, Makarsankranti, Pongal
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are a migrant community and are also known as Andari. The term *mundapotta* has been derived from the word *Mundo* meaning 'head' and *potta* meaning 'to bury'. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous lineages like *kabeti*, *tarinika*, *sirkula* and *pona*. They all belong to one *gotra* i.e. *nagala*. Mundapotta family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of Primogeniture in male line only. Adult marriage and monogamy is the common rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other mode of marriage is by mutual consent. They prefer cross cousin marriage. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. The custom of payment of bride price and dowry are in vogue which are paid both in cash and kinds. They observe pre-delivery and post delivery rituals. Birth pollution continues for twenty one days. They also observe puberty rites for adolescent girls and the pollution continues for seven days. They cremate their dead and death pollution lasts for twelve days. They have their own traditional caste council to deal with their customary affairs. They have rich oral traditions of folk songs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 879 | 527 | 1317 | 1591 | 1095 | 920 | |
| | | Male | 425 | 245 | 659 | 818 | 541 | 450 | |
| | | Female | 454 | 282 | 658 | 773 | 554 | 470 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 40.05 | 151.04 | 20.26 | - 31.18 | -15.98 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1068 | 1151 | 998 | 945 | 1024 | 1044 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 6.60 | 0.76 | 3.93 | 24.57 | 6.44 | 12.71 | |
| | | Male | 12.00 | 1.63 | 6.21 | 23.86 | 9.56 | 14.29 | |
| | | Female | 1.54 | - | 1.66 | 25.36 | 3.29 | 11.26 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 305 | 144 | 523 | 504 | 517 | 407 |
| | | | Male | 160 | 109 | 312 | 383 | 292 | 238 |
| | | | Female | 145 | 35 | 211 | 121 | 225 | 169 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 473 | 466 | 276 | 183 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 50 | 38 | 241 | 224 |
| 6 | WPR | | 34.70 | 27.32 | 39.71 | 31.68 | 47.21 | 47.24 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 391 | 274 | 631 | 762 | 519 | 453 |
| | | Married | 395 | 231 | 619 | 731 | 518 | 410 |
| | | Widow | 85 | 19 | 51 | 85 | 52 | 49 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 8 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.34 : 1 | 1.52 : 1 | 0.87 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.88 : 1 | 0.92:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 344 | 240 | 181 | 122 | 241 | 220 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.39 : 1 | 0.46 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.22 : 1 | 0.24:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 375 | 209 | 706 | 890 | 583 | 479 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 1 | 262 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 2 | - | - | 18 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 48 | 71 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 18 | 41 | 109 | 223 | 117 | 9 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 38 | 42 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 26 | 1 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 13 | 1 | 33 | 75 | 32 | 21 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 479 | 367 | 902 | 447 | 576 | 482 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 13 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 2 | 36 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 48 | - | 1 | 101 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 88 | - | - | 73 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 9 | 32 | 26 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 23 | 26 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 231 | 109 | 182 | 233 | 107 | 134 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 37 | 55 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 70 | 43 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 52 | 81 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 20 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 6 |
| Total | | | 879 | 527 | 1317 | 1591 | 1095 | 920 |

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

62. Musahar

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Malkangiri
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Angika (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Diwali, Dessera, Ramnavami, Chah Jitim
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The term Musahar denotes (*musa* means 'rat' and *har* means 'eater') 'rat eater'. Risley (1891) stated that Musahar are an offshoot of Bhuyan tribe. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous clans such as *balakumuni / balakmum, daitinia, sohlaut, pail, rikhmun, rishimuni, tisbaria, bansghat, danharia, sarpurkha* and *kasmeta* etc. Musahar family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Monogamy is the norm. They practise both adult and child marriage. Marriages are settled through negotiation. Bride price is paid both in cash and kind. Payment of dowry system is a new trend. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are approved in their society. They observe post delivery rituals like tonsure (*chatti chila*) on the sixth day and naming (*barhei*) on the twelfth day. They cremate their dead. They have their caste panchayat headed by *marar* which adjudicates their intra community disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 80 | 19 | 29 | 578 | 35 | 57 | |
| | | Male | 37 | 12 | 18 | 283 | 16 | 37 | |
| | | Female | 43 | 7 | 11 | 295 | 19 | 20 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 76.25 | 52.63 | 1893.10 | - 93.94 | 62.86 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1162 | 583 | 611 | 1042 | 1188 | 541 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 7.50 | 31.58 | 58.62 | 42.40 | 35.71 | 50.94 | |
| | | Male | 13.51 | 41.67 | 61.11 | 52.61 | 46.67 | 44.12 | |
| | | Female | 2.33 | 14.29 | 54.55 | 30.73 | 23.08 | 63.16 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 35 | 6 | 12 | 217 | 8 | 31 |
| | | | Male | 20 | 5 | 12 | 172 | 7 | 27 |
| | | | Female | 15 | 1 | - | 45 | 1 | 4 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 12 | 213 | 5 | 13 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 18 |
| 6 | WPR | | 43.75 | 31.58 | 41.38 | 37.54 | 22.86 | 54.39 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 33 | 8 | 15 | 319 | 20 | 21 |
| | | Married | 40 | 6 | 14 | 248 | 15 | 36 |
| | | Widow | 4 | 5 | - | 9 | - | - |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.16 : 1 | 1.71 : 1 | 0.38 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.33:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 27 | 7 | 2 | 91 | 7 | 4 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.34 : 1 | 0.37 : 1 | 0.07 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.20 : 1 | 0.07:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 37 | 7 | 21 | 327 | 19 | 43 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 1 | - | 125 | - | 2 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 21 | - | - | 30 | - | 3 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 10 | - | - | 64 | - | 1 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 34 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 11 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1 | 91 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 2 | 5 | 14 | 106 | 5 | 5 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 10 | 5 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 39 | - | 3 | 26 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 13 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 1 | 22 | - | 1 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 7 | - | 3 | 21 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 1 | 13 | 6 | 35 | 14 | 35 |
| Total | | | 80 | 19 | 29 | 578 | 35 | 57 |

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

63. Nagarchi

1. **Location (Major)** : Sambalpur, Gajapati, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Hindi, Sambalpuri
3. **Major Occupation** : Agricultural Labour, Daily Wage, Drum Beaters, Cotton Herders
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also referred to as Nagara. During the past they were deployed as messenger in the royal court of Mandla of Madhya Pradesh. Nagarchi are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous clans such as *tekam*, *pandru* and *wike* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe birth pollution (*sutak*) for eight days. Post delivery ritual like tonsure (*mundan*) is performed on the eighth day after the delivery. Naming and ceremonial first feeding rites are performed after seven months. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. They play drums (*nagara*) on festive occasions of the caste Hindus. They have oral traditions of folk songs and music.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 403 | 71 | 225 | 1625 | 628 | 360 | |
| | | Male | 201 | 46 | 117 | 783 | 339 | 172 | |
| | | Female | 202 | 25 | 108 | 842 | 289 | 188 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 82.38 | 216.90 | 622.22 | - 61.35 | -42.68 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1005 | 543 | 915 | 1075 | 853 | 1093 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 8.93 | 5.63 | 32.89 | 36.63 | 6033 | 63.06 | |
| | | Male | 14.43 | 8.70 | 45.30 | 55.78 | 74.14 | 74.15 | |
| | | Female | 3.47 | - | 19.44 | 19.26 | 44.75 | 53.29 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 148 | 33 | 96 | 578 | 294 | 171 |
| | | | Male | 68 | 25 | 70 | 420 | 179 | 111 |
| | | | Female | 80 | 8 | 26 | 158 | 115 | 60 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 87 | 536 | 200 | 127 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 9 | 42 | 94 | 44 |
| 6 | WPR | | 36.72 | 46.48 | 42.67 | 35.57 | 46.82 | 47.50 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 215 | 33 | 111 | 787 | 296 | 160 |
| | | Married | 163 | 31 | 104 | 730 | 286 | 177 |
| | | Widow | 23 | 7 | 9 | 98 | 44 | 22 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 2 | - | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.55 : 1 | 1.22 : 1 | 0.65 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.60 : 1 | 0.53 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 191 | 31 | 16 | 187 | 81 | 46 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.47 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.07 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 158 | 32 | 136 | 900 | 392 | 235 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 245 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | 29 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 1 | 24 | 159 | 36 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 26 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 257 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 51 | 146 | 29 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 145 | 142 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 6 | - | - | 10 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 39 | 351 | 10 | 4 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 358 | 5 | 31 | - | 10 | 7 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 2 | 10 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | 50 | 16 | 11 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 39 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 1 | 40 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 2 | - | 4 | 266 | 233 | 85 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 6 | 17 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 14 | 44 | 150 | 68 | 77 |
| Total | | | 403 | 71 | 225 | 1625 | 628 | 360 |

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

64. Namasudra

1. **Location (Major)** : Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Balasore, Kendrapada
2. **Language** : Bengali, Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Bastu Puja, Paus Sankranti, Dhone sad
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They have migrated from Bangladesh. They have synonyms like Chandal, Chandal, Naumsud and Nama. According to legend, they are descendants out of illicit union of son and daughter of Lomasa *muni*, who cursed them to become *chandal*. Namasudra are divided into a number of occupational endogamous groups viz; *dhami nama, sieli, nama, jien nama and marinama*. They have one *gotra* such as *kashyap*. Their exogamous surnames are *roy, sarkar, biswas, mandala, mazumdar, mistry, das, haldar and sarkar* etc. Namasudra family is nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are settled through negotiation. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. They observe pre-delivery rites *sadbhakshan*. Birth pollution continues for thirty days. Post delivery rituals like *natta* on the ninth day and *sastipuja* on the thirtieth day are performed. They also observe tonsure (*mundan*) and first cereal feeding rites. They cremate their dead and dispose off the mortal remains in a river. Ancestors are worshipped during the annual *sradha* ceremony. Their women work as agricultural labourers and act as midwives and also as maid servants. They also weave mats.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | 7900 | 49796 | 76316 | 111245 | 131645 | 153026 | |
| | | Male | 4127 | 25883 | 39289 | 58504 | 67416 | 78556 | |
| | | Female | 3773 | 23913 | 37027 | 52741 | 64229 | 74470 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 530.33 | 53.26 | 45.77 | 18.34 | 16.24 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 914 | 924 | 942 | 901 | 953 | 948 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 14.34 | 20.99 | 30.13 | 41.51 | 61.93 | 73.87 | |
| | | Male | 18.37 | 30.94 | 41.67 | 53.86 | 73.49 | 82.08 | |
| | | Female | 9.94 | 10.22 | 17.88 | 27.69 | 49.78 | 65.20 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 1763 | 12622 | 23719 | 37092 | 52864 | 70967 |
| | | | Male | 1648 | 12412 | 20320 | 29097 | 34777 | 45331 |
| | | | Female | 115 | 210 | 3399 | 7995 | 18087 | 25636 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 21154 | 31721 | 35089 | 42431 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2565 | 5371 | 17775 | 28536 |
| 6 | WPR | | 22.32 | 25.35 | 31.08 | 33.34 | 40.16 | 46.38 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 4021 | 26597 | 39670 | 58742 | 68448 | 73318 |
| | | Married | 3439 | 20831 | 32177 | 47519 | 56080 | 71511 |
| | | Widow | 423 | 2250 | 4227 | 4469 | 6552 | 7533 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 8 | 101 | 213 | 513 | 565 | 664 |
| | | Un-specified | 9 | 17 | 29 | 2 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.65 : 1 | 1.55 : 1 | 0.98 : 1 | 0.90 : 1 | 0.88 : 1 | 0.70:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 3639 | 23263 | 10976 | 18177 | 21894 | 22011 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.46 : 1 | 0.47 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 2979 | 19505 | 38554 | 58548 | 70144 | 90041 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 3129 | 5879 | 6043 | 6484 | 9542 | 8193 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 195 | 122 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 17 | 1 | 22 | 61 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 72 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 294 | 650 | 2055 | 2114 | 202 | 217 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 465 | 372 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 35 | 4 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 4063 | 3814 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 194 | 262 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 9 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 84 | 88 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 7 | 130 | 20 | 34 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 9 | 18 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 63 | 68 | 115 | 143 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 11 | - | 7 | 96 | 19 | 30 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 4060 | 42120 | 66581 | 173000 | 1683 | 1954 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 78127 | 96304 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 34750 | 38901 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 137 | 198 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 205 | 34 | 72 | 609 | 81 | 328 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 4 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 17 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 7 | 784 | 1277 | 1158 | 91 | 20 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1333 | 1787 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 38 | 414 | 424 | 62 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 42 | 8 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 17 | 55 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 63 | 144 | 87 | 157 | 177 |
| Total | | | 7900 | 49796 | 76316 | 111245 | 131645 | 153026 |

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

65. Paidi

1. **Location (Major)** : Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Gajapati
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Agricultural Labour, Weaving
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sankranti, Vittim pandugu, Dussera, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also called Pamidi and Painda. They are weaving community and are migrants from Andhra Pradesh. Paidi are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous septs such as *limmala, garle, pasupu reddy, ganta, pattiki, meesala, biddiki, palaka* and *chintada* etc. Their family is nuclear or vertically extended, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is shared equally among all sons. They practice adult marriage and monogamy. They consider marriage by negotiation as prestigious mode of acquiring a spouse. The other modes of marriages are by capture and by exchange. Junior levirate junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe birth pollution for nine days and also perform name giving and tonsure rituals for the new born baby. They observe puberty rites (*borthoman*) for pubescent girls on attaining their first menarche. They practice cremation to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. The Paidi have their own traditional community council known as *kula panchayat* headed by *bodo naika* who is assisted by *desi naiki, bodor yatho, jati naiki* and their messenger - the *ganjahaar*. It adjudicates their intra-community disputes and acts as the guardian of their traditions, norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 550 | - | 343 | 833 | 506 | 244 | |
| | | Male | 255 | - | 161 | 489 | 253 | 121 | |
| | | Female | 295 | - | 182 | 344 | 253 | 123 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - | - | 142.86 | - 39.26 | -51.78 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1157 | - | 1138 | 703 | 1000 | 1017 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 4.36 | - | 23.91 | 45.25 | 15.78 | 58.06 | |
| | | Male | 7.06 | - | 40.37 | 50.00 | 14.06 | 65.38 | |
| | | Female | 2.03 | - | 9.34 | 38.19 | 9.95 | 51.33 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 200 | - | 164 | 287 | 310 | 110 |
| | | | Male | 129 | - | 93 | 241 | 163 | 67 |
| | | | Female | 71 | - | 71 | 46 | 147 | 43 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 127 | 280 | 154 | 76 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 37 | 7 | 156 | 34 |
| 6 | WPR | | 36.36 | - | 47.81 | 34.45 | 61.26 | 45.08 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 218 | - | 166 | 417 | 237 | 113 |
| | | Married | 268 | - | 162 | 373 | 233 | 110 |
| | | Widow | 50 | - | 14 | 43 | 26 | 21 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 13 | - | 1 | - | 10 | - |
| | | Un-specified | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.31 : 1 | - | 0.79 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.57:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 224 | - | 42 | 110 | 113 | 27 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.41 : 1 | - | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.22 : 1 | 0.11:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 238 | - | 192 | 478 | 281 | 155 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 1 | 119 | - | 4 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 46 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 12 | 117 | 10 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 41 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 151 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 68 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 11 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 2 | 82 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 513 | - | 246 | 81 | 9 | 32 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 385 | 51 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 90 | 72 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 34 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 3 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 137 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1 | - | 73 | 20 | - | 3 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 9 | 25 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | | | 550 | - | 343 | 833 | 506 | 244 |

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

66. Painsa

1. **Location (Major)** : Khurda, Gajapati
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Agricultural Labour, Weaver
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sankranti, Vittim pandugu, Dussera, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Thruston (1909:460) stated that Painsa is synonymous to Paidi and Pamidi. They are a weaving community and are migrants from Andhra Pradesh. Painsa are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous septs such as *limmala, garle, pasupu reddi, ganta, pattiki, meesala, biddiki, palaka* and *chintada* etc. Their family is nuclear or vertically extended, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is shared equally among all sons. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. They consider marriage through negotiation as prestigious mode of acquiring a spouse. The other modes of marriages are by capture and by exchange. Junior levirate junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe birth pollution for nine days and also perform name giving and tonsure rituals for the new born baby. They also observe puberty rites (*borthoman*) for pubescent girls on attaining their first menarche. They practice cremation to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. The Painsa have their own traditional community council known as *kula panchayat* headed by *bodonaika* and assisted by *desinaiki, bodoryatho, jatinaiki* and their messenger the *ganjarah*. It adjudicates their intra-community disputes and acts as the guardian of their traditions, norms and customs

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 275 | 892 | 963 | 1186 | 736 | 511 | |
| | | Male | 171 | 370 | 485 | 521 | 388 | 260 | |
| | | Female | 104 | 522 | 478 | 665 | 348 | 251 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 224.36 | 8.07 | 23.03 | - 37.94 | -30.57 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 608 | 1411 | 1065 | 1276 | 897 | 965 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 6.18 | 11.32 | 20.75 | 26.73 | 52.66 | 62.93 | |
| | | Male | 9.36 | 19.96 | 27.78 | 42.18 | 65.12 | 70.98 | |
| | | Female | 0.96 | 5.56 | 13.60 | 14.83 | 39.06 | 54.46 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 141 | 263 | 358 | 409 | 262 | 224 |
| | | | Male | 94 | 227 | 186 | 279 | 181 | 151 |
| | | | Female | 47 | 36 | 172 | 130 | 81 | 73 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 355 | 362 | 173 | 181 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 3 | 47 | 89 | 43 |
| 6 | WPR | | 51.27 | 29.48 | 37.18 | 34.49 | 35.60 | 43.84 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 126 | 395 | 483 | 459 | 378 | 238 |
| | | Married | 123 | 423 | 421 | 620 | 321 | 242 |
| | | Widow | 22 | 72 | 57 | 107 | 29 | 30 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | 8 | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.64 : 1 | 1.25 : 1 | 0.89 : 1 | 0.54 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.71:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 104 | 371 | 137 | 131 | 115 | 74 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 104 | 396 | 510 | 769 | 410 | 298 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 197 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 11 | 173 | - | 2 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 25 | 3 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 163 | 4 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 253 | - | 6 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 89 | 570 | 560 | 136 | - | 2 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 119 | 172 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 7 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 7 | 143 | 6 | 3 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 173 | 322 | 340 | 148 | 14 | 3 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 15 | 8 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 12 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 5 | 55 | - | 4 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 11 | - | 3 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 14 | 36 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 382 | 171 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 13 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 12 | 29 | - | 95 |
| Total | | | 275 | 892 | 963 | 1186 | 736 | 511 |

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

67. Pamidi

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Sundargarh
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Agricultural Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also called Paidi and Painda. They are a weaving community and are migrants from Andhra Pradesh. Pamidi are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous septs such as *limmala*, *garle*, *pasupu reddi*, *ganta*, *pattiki*, *meesala*, *biddiki*, *palaka* and *chintada* etc. Their family is nuclear or vertically extended, patrilocal and patrilineal. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. They consider marriage through negotiation as prestigious mode of acquiring a spouse. The other modes of marriages are by capture and by exchange. Junior levirate junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are allowed in their society. They observe birth pollution for nine days and also perform name giving and tonsure rituals for the new born baby. They also observe puberty rites (*borthoman*) for pubescent girls. They practice cremation to dispose of their dead and death pollution continues for ten days. The Pamidi have their own traditional community council known as *kula panchayat* headed by *bodo naika* and assisted by *desi naiki*, *bodo rayatho*, *jati naiki* and their messenger the *ganjahaar*. It adjudicates their intra-community disputes and acts as the guardian of their tradition, norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 125 | 52 | 64 | 151 | 28 | 18 | |
| | | Male | 66 | 32 | 31 | 76 | 17 | 8 | |
| | | Female | 59 | 20 | 33 | 75 | 11 | 10 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 58.40 | 23.08 | 135.94 | - 81.46 | -35.71 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 894 | 625 | 1065 | 987 | 647 | 1250 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 4.80 | 3.85 | 10.94 | 45.97 | 33.33 | 83.33 | |
| | | Male | 3.03 | 6.25 | 12.90 | 58.33 | 50.00 | 87.50 | |
| | | Female | 6.78 | - | 9.10 | 28.85 | 14.29 | 80.00 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 53 | 21 | 36 | 49 | 12 | 7 |
| | | | Male | 15 | 20 | 20 | 39 | 9 | 4 |
| | | | Female | 38 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 33 | 39 | 6 | 5 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| 6 | WPR | | 42.40 | 40.38 | 56.25 | 32.45 | 42.86 | 38.89 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 32 | 25 | 26 | 80 | 12 | 10 |
| | | Married | 91 | 19 | 32 | 52 | 12 | 8 |
| | | Widow | 2 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 4 | - |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | 0.38:1 |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 2.47 : 1 | 2.06 : 1 | 0.64 : 1 | 1.40 : 1 | 1.00 : 1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 45 | 24 | 5 | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.46 : 1 | 0.08 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.25 : 1 | 0.0:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 36 | 17 | 39 | 63 | 14 | 13 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 2 | 17 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 2 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 12 | 3 | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 36 | 39 | 53 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 8 | 4 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 17 | 2 | 18 | 42 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 5 | - | 2 | 15 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 3 | 1 | 8 | - | 5 |
| Total | | | 125 | 52 | 64 | 151 | 28 | 18 |

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

68. Pan, Pano

1. **Location (Major)** : Jajpur, Keonjhar, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Anugul, Kandhamal, Cuttack, Balasore, Ganjam
2. **Language** : Odia
3. **Major Occupation** : Musicians, Business, Weaving, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathjatra, Dussera, Kali Puja, Makar, Pus Punei, Dolajatra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The community is divided into three endogamous occupational subgroups like Betra Pano, Buna Pano and Dhulia Pano which are further subdivided into a number of exogamous lineages that regulate matrimonial alliances. They have one *gotra* ie., *nagasa*. Pano family is nuclear or extended, patrilocal and patlineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a mate are by mutual consent, by service and by elopement. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days and perform post delivery rituals like *sasthi*, *uthiary*, *barajatra* and *ekusia* on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. They observe puberty rites (*rajathala*) for pubescent girls. They bury their dead and observe death pollution for eleven days. They have their own traditional community council (*jati samaj*) headed by *behera*. The other office bearers are *bhadralok* - some village elders and a *dakua*- their messenger. They also have a regional council called *des mahasava*. Their community council adjudicates intra-community disputes and upholds their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 602126 | 672627 | 806514 | 1010523 | 1078523 | 1205099 | |
| | | Male | 298343 | 338588 | 407625 | 512422 | 546380 | 607319 | |
| | | Female | 303783 | 334039 | 398889 | 498101 | 532143 | 597780 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 11.71 | 19.91 | 25.29 | 6.73 | 1174 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1018 | 987 | 979 | 972 | 974 | 984 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.02 | 15.71 | 22.84 | 36.90 | 55.44 | 70.36 | |
| | | Male | 20.71 | 26.95 | 36.48 | 53.34 | 71.00 | 80.62 | |
| | | Female | 3.48 | 4.31 | 8.90 | 19.99 | 34.49 | 59.99 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 261243 | 214578 | 331414 | 386986 | 408737 | 471246 |
| | | | Male | 182804 | 186457 | 242951 | 286810 | 290077 | 339220 |
| | | | Female | 78439 | 28121 | 88463 | 100176 | 118660 | 132026 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 286849 | 345837 | 261950 | 271590 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 44565 | 41149 | 146787 | 199656 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 6 | WPR | | 43.39 | 31.90 | 41.09 | 38.30 | 37.90 | 39.10 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 272208 | 333342 | 403709 | 482294 | 526599 | 558008 |
| | | Married | 288396 | 298478 | 353848 | 479759 | 496506 | 580997 |
| | | Widow | 39286 | 38701 | 46295 | 45174 | 51241 | 60153 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 1987 | 1772 | 2399 | 2706 | 4177 | 5941 |
| | | Un-specified | 249 | 334 | 263 | 590 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.22 : 1 | 1.39 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.64 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.66:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 233772 | 286261 | 92181 | 117826 | 164108 | 157755 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | | 0.39 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 271015 | 281959 | 447458 | 615488 | 617094 | 726724 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | Balasure | Balasure | 80987 | 92832 | 112389 | 141313 | 59984 | 68129 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 105431 | 117629 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 51 | 214 | 493 | 1277 | 113 | 91 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 220 | 6 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 154113 | 176508 | 218171 | 263697 | 76509 | 81516 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 8885 | 8464 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 180145 | 201562 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 29443 | 32006 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 110485 | 125700 | 146312 | 193505 | 104650 | 115814 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 87494 | 98433 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 40174 | 44105 | 49859 | 59154 | 46863 | 55276 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 12501 | 11469 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 345 | 234 | 327 | 936 | 118 | 311 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 17 | 30 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 62913 | 62611 | 80611 | 95007 | 106662 | 125392 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 5407 | 2379 | 3434 | 2526 | 663 | 638 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 110 | 221 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 320 | 108 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 2417 | 1903 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 11174 | 6170 | 8611 | 12895 | 16656 | 27541 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 55332 | 69072 | 82909 | 101047 | 85331 | 87934 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 17795 | 20797 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 35354 | 40877 | 48487 | 64196 | 5251 | 4934 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 12174 | 14486 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 47742 | 53220 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 28582 | 33648 | 36495 | 49392 | 19390 | 21077 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 504 | 66 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 20717 | 20539 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 2703 | 1890 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 17209 | 18277 | 23415 | 25578 | 27715 | 33617 |
| Total | | | 602126 | 672627 | 806514 | 1010523 | 1078523 | 1205099 |

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

69. Panchama

1. **Location (Major)** : Jajpur, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Telugu
3. **Major Occupation** : Toddy Tapping, Agricultural Labour, Rickshaw Pulling
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sankranti, Samvatsardi (Telugu New year), Vinayak Chauthi, Vijayadasami, Pallama Jathare
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

The word Panchama means the fifth one. In fact, the community is composed up various endogamous groups like Mala, Madiga, Paky, Chachoti, Relli, Thoti etc who suffer from the stigma of untouchability. They are migrants from Andhra Pradesh and prefer to be referred to as Adi Andhra. These endogamous groups are further divided into various exogamous *intiperulus* (sur names) that regulate their marital alliances. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is shared equally among all sons. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged by negotiation. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Cross-cousin marriage, maternal uncle-niece marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe some pre-delivery and post natal taboos and birth pollution continues for seven days. The birth purificatory rite (*purudu*) is performed on the seventh day to end the pollution. They observe puberty rites for pubescent girls on their first menarche. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and observe death pollution for twelve days. They have their traditional caste council (*kula panchyat*) to settle their intra-community disputes and to maintain their traditions, norms and customs. They have oral traditions of folk songs, folk tales and folk dance (*kolatam*) performed on festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 783 | 383 | 269 | 669 | 274 | 42 | |
| | | Male | 389 | 156 | 148 | 291 | 132 | 20 | |
| | | Female | 394 | 227 | 121 | 378 | 142 | 22 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 51.09 | - 29.77 | 148.70 | - 59.65 | -84.67 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1013 | 1455 | 818 | 1299 | 1076 | 1100 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 5.36 | 7.57 | 16.73 | 33.95 | 46.70 | 74.36 | |
| | | Male | 10.28 | 16.67 | 27.03 | 61.51 | 59.61 | 100.00 | |
| | | Female | 0.51 | 1.32 | 4.13 | 13.87 | 35.77 | 54.55 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 498 | 108 | 123 | 306 | 118 | 18 |
| | | | Male | 308 | 75 | 93 | 162 | 72 | 13 |
| | | | Female | 190 | 33 | 30 | 144 | 46 | 5 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 104 | 268 | 101 | 15 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 19 | 38 | 17 | 3 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 63.60 | 28.20 | 45.72 | 45.74 | 43.07 | 42.86 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 300 | 187 | 111 | 184 | 136 | 18 |
| | | Married | 404 | 169 | 138 | 444 | 116 | 22 |
| | | Widow | 65 | 24 | 15 | 41 | 18 | 2 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 13 | 3 | 5 | - | 4 | - |
| | | Un-specified | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.90 : 1 | 1.41 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.56:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 252 | 173 | 32 | 41 | 47 | 3 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.06 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.07:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 413 | 159 | 179 | 446 | 159 | 27 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 7 | 10 | - | 1 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 50 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 130 | 125 | 126 | 136 | 6 | 1 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 34 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 649 | 220 | 16 | 173 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 87 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 19 | - | 5 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 22 | 16 | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 134 | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1 | - | 4 | 61 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 2 | 21 | 1 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 3 | 11 | 72 | 93 | 8 | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 19 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 7 | 18 | - | 3 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 10 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 5 | 19 | 28 | 3 | 8 |
| Total | | | 783 | 383 | 269 | 669 | 274 | 42 |

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

70. Panika

1. **Location (Major)** : Nowrangpur, Baragarh, Nuapada, Balangir, Koraput
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Agricultural Labour, Cultivation
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Dussera, Diwali, Nag Panchami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The community has various synonyms such as Panka, Ponka, Manikpuri Panka, Kabir Das Panka or Das Panka and is distributed in Koraput district of Odisha. Panika is an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous totemistic septs (*bansa*) like *chhatar*, *dangri*, *sunsih*, *besra*, *bendka*, *nag*, *bagh*, *suna*, *kukur* and *kachim* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited according to rule of male primogeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. They consider marriage through negotiation as the prestigious mode of acquiring a spouse. Cross-cousin marriage is tabooed. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. The custom of payment of bride price is prevalent. They observe birth pollution for twelve days. They observe tonsure and naming (*na dharani*) rites for the new born baby after the purificatory rites are performed. They observe puberty rites (*yubatman*) for adolescent girls on attaining their first menarche and the pollution period lasts for five days. They practice burial to dispose of their dead. They have their own traditional caste council (*panka samaj*) to deal with their customary matters.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|--------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 7504 | 8083 | 8063 | 9148 | 7263 | 5155 | |
| | | Male | 3865 | 4061 | 3977 | 4819 | 3604 | 2519 | |
| | | Female | 3639 | 4022 | 4086 | 4329 | 3659 | 2636 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 7.72 | - 0.25 | 13.46 | - 20.61 | -29.02 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 942 | 990 | 1028 | 898 | 1015 | 1046 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.20 | 12.47 | 18.08 | 27.61 | 47.50 | 65.74 | |
| | | Male | 15.96 | 21.74 | 31.71 | 40.80 | 65.50 | 78.48 | |
| | | Female | 2.01 | 3.11 | 4.82 | 12.85 | 32.19 | 53.46 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 4319 | 2837 | 3023 | 4650 | 3428 | 2619 |
| | | | Male | 2643 | 2557 | 1566 | 3027 | 2002 | 1469 |
| | | | Female | 1676 | 280 | 1457 | 1623 | 1426 | 1150 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 2386 | 3884 | 2057 | 1650 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 637 | 766 | 1371 | 969 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 57.56 | 35.10 | 37.49 | 50.83 | 47.20 | 50.81 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 2987 | 3441 | 3380 | 3749 | 3168 | 2308 |
| | | Married | 3966 | 4050 | 3941 | 4699 | 3517 | 2438 |
| | | Widow | 463 | 473 | 595 | 513 | 489 | 349 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 86 | 103 | 141 | 177 | 89 | 60 |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | 16 | 6 | 10 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.07 : 1 | 1.13 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.63 : 1 | 0.78 : 1 | 0.70:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 2528 | 2855 | 864 | 1076 | 1094 | 675 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.34 : 1 | 0.35 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 3630 | 3787 | 4692 | 5618 | 4071 | 3025 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 103 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 885 | 866 | 653 | 617 | 423 | 645 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 36 | - | 3 | 51 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 28 | - | 1 | 19 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 46 | - | 2 | 37 | - | 4 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 994 | 1011 | 1282 | 1003 | 32 | 2 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 1372 | 1191 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 3559 | 3558 | 3015 | 4730 | 333 | 115 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 2497 | 485 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 17 | - | 1 | 105 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 23 | 1 | 8 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1884 | 2450 | 2904 | 2422 | 14 | 76 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 2409 | 2330 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 124 | 253 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 9 | 175 | 102 | 42 | 21 | 49 |
| Total | | | 7504 | 8083 | 8063 | 9148 | 7263 | 5155 |

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

71. Panka

1. **Location (Major)** : Nowrangpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Agricultural Labour, cultivation
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Diwali, Dussera, Umas Parab, Rathjatra, Mondal
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The community has various synonyms such as Panika, Ponka, Manikpuri Panka, Kabir Das Panka or Das Panka and are found in Koraput district. Panika is an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous totemistic septs (*bansa*) like *chhatar*, *dangri*, *sunsih*, *besra*, *bendka*, *nag*, *bagh*, *sunna*, *kukur* and *kachim* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited following the rule of primogeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. They consider marriage by negotiation as the prestigious mode of acquiring a mate. Cross-cousin marriage is tabooed. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are socially permitted. The custom of payment of bride price is prevalent. They observe birth pollution for twelve days, tonsure and naming (*na dharami*) rites for the new born after the purificatory rites are performed. They observe puberty rites (*yubatman*) for adolescent girls on attaining their first menarche and the pollution period lasts for five days. They practice burial to dispose of their dead. They have their own traditional caste council (*panka samaj*) to deal with their customary matters.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 23 | - | 1683 | 1261 | 2318 | 6250 | |
| | | Male | 13 | - | 868 | 699 | 1146 | 3069 | |
| | | Female | 10 | - | 815 | 562 | 1172 | 3181 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - | - | -25.07 | 83.82 | 169.63 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 667 | - | 939 | 804 | 1023 | 1036 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 86.67 | - | 8.85 | 35.64 | 39.11 | 55.08 | |
| | | Male | 77.78 | - | 15.44 | 47.33 | 57.58 | 68.42 | |
| | | Female | 100.00 | - | 1.84 | 17.76 | 21.19 | 42.30 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 9 | - | 932 | 676 | 1169 | 3105 |
| | | | Male | 9 | - | 581 | 486 | 634 | 1705 |
| | | | Female | - | - | 351 | 190 | 535 | 1400 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 628 | 618 | 519 | 1387 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 304 | 58 | 650 | 1718 |
| 6 | WPR | | 39.13 | - | 55.38 | 53.61 | 50.43 | 49.68 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 9 | - | 785 | 489 | 1079 | 2975 |
| | | Married | 5 | - | 788 | 697 | 1082 | 2844 |
| | | Widow | 1 | - | 81 | 50 | 130 | 365 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | 28 | 14 | 27 | 66 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | 11 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.56 : 1 | - | 0.81 : 1 | 0.49 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.80:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 4 | - | 206 | 134 | 403 | 1034 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.17 : 1 | - | 0.12 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 9 | - | 929 | 846 | 1293 | 3480 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | 169 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | 79 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 5 | 332 | - | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 36 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 8 | - | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 22 | 123 | - | 19 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 2 | 90 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 85 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 1600 | 249 | - | 20 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 2306 | 5720 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 15 | - | 1 | 68 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 3 | 7 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 42 | 183 | - | 109 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 157 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 4 | 40 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | - | 9 | 5 | 12 |
| Total | | | 23 | - | 1683 | 1261 | 2318 | 6250 |

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

72. Pantanti

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving coarse clothes
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathjatra, Dussera, Kali Puja, Makar Sankranti, Pus Punei, Dol jatra, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Also called PANA TANTI or BUNA PANO are an endogamous section of traditional weavers of the generic Pan/Pano caste but now they have become a separate caste. Patra Pano, Patro Pana, Patro Pano are synonyms of Pan Tanti. The Pana Tantis who mostly use "Patra" as their surname and practise weaving are popularly known as Patra Pana or Buna Pana / Buna Pano. The traditional occupations of the Pantanti were weaving from cotton thread and agricultural wage earning. Their main products are coarse *dhoti*, saree and *gamchha*. The demand for such type of cloth is very low now-a-days as the handwoven coarse cloth has gradually been replaced by cheap and attractive mill made cloth plentifully available in the market. For this reason some of the Pana Tantis have adopted agriculture as their main economy. By their traditional occupation they are distinguished from the SC community called Patra Tanti who specializes in weaving of silk or *tassar* cloths (Pata). The Pana Tanti further divided into a number of extended lineages such as Kesurali, Suansia, Uluma, Baghti, Athbhaiya, Dasbhaiya, Kunjara, Bhanjara, Bekuda, Likinda which are exogamous. Some of the lineage names are also used as surnames. But the surname 'Patra' is most commonly used. They observe all important local Hindu festivals and follow the customs and traditions of the higher castes in their life cycle rituals.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 32875 | 43013 | 27210 | 24212 | 24674 | 37920 | |
| | | Male | 16586 | 21835 | 13664 | 12123 | 12348 | 18825 | |
| | | Female | 16289 | 21178 | 13546 | 12089 | 12326 | 19095 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 30.84 | - 36.74 | - 11.02 | 1.91 | 53.68 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 982 | 970 | 991 | 997 | 998 | 1014 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 14.16 | 18.35 | 26.73 | 42.60 | 61.38 | 73.37 | |
| | | Male | 22.77 | 30.46 | 41.58 | 59.73 | 76.99 | 83.18 | |
| | | Female | 5.40 | 5.85 | 11.75 | 25.32 | 45.90 | 63.76 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 18208 | 14375 | 11877 | 9927 | 10182 | 15349 |
| | | | Male | 11254 | 11815 | 7876 | 6572 | 6273 | 10285 |
| | | | Female | 6954 | 2560 | 4001 | 3355 | 3909 | 5064 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 9885 | 8322 | 6360 | 9458 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 1992 | 1605 | 3822 | 5891 |
| 6 | WPR | | 55.39 | 33.42 | 43.65 | 41.00 | 41.27 | 40.48 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 14410 | 21216 | 13327 | 11711 | 12114 | 18174 |
| | | Married | 15771 | 18690 | 11862 | 11132 | 10907 | 17224 |
| | | Widow | 2420 | 2777 | 1818 | 1231 | 1494 | 2251 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 246 | 320 | 187 | 132 | 159 | 271 |
| | | Un-specified | 28 | 10 | 16 | 6 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.13:1 | 1.24:1 | 0.75:1 | 0.59:1 | 0.72:1 | 0.59:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 12035 | 17562 | 3113 | 2945 | 3581 | 4522 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.37 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 15439 | 19180 | 15505 | 15198 | 14369 | 23853 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1168 | 2882 | 838 | 1497 | 1373 | 2535 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 94 | 72 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 306 | 59 | 38 | 13 | 15 | 27 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 7 | 10 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 611 | 2922 | 1584 | 2231 | 444 | 1743 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 10 | 311 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 521 | 937 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 20 | 146 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 1173 | 1933 | 693 | 251 | 267 | 201 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 71 | 268 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 273 | 415 | 143 | 466 | 149 | 784 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 25 | 142 | 13 | 19 | 27 | 35 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 3587 | 6195 | 3775 | 3007 | 5172 | 4321 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 611 | 868 | 573 | 342 | 350 | 1190 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 21 | 266 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 79 | 147 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 195 | 22 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 8547 | 13958 | 9024 | 5140 | 7967 | 12013 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 353 | 720 | 371 | 100 | 30 | 66 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 19 | 7 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 675 | 1021 | 744 | 467 | 102 | 115 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 177 | 1084 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 104 | 60 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 5997 | 3008 | 1184 | 1544 | 356 | 288 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 36 | 59 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 190 | 14 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 292 | 232 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 9549 | 8890 | 8208 | 9135 | 6579 | 10960 |
| Total | | | 32875 | 43013 | 27210 | 24212 | 24674 | 37920 |

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

73. Pap

1. **Location (Major)** : Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Baragarh, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Painting, Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Phagun Puni, Pus Puni, Shivaratri, Dussera Rathjatra, Deepavali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Pap are a little known small community of Odisha. It is believed that they are descendants of Dal community. The word *pap* means 'sin'. They believe that this derogatory term attached to their caste name is due to commitment of sin by their ancestors who were outcasted from their own community for committing shameful deeds. Pap is an endogamous community and is divided into two endogamous subgroups like Bada Bhuyan and San Bhuyan which are further sub-divided into various totemistic exogamous septs such on *naga*, *kachua*, *basha*, *hanna beer* and *landau beer* etc. that regulate matrimonial alliances. Pap family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are by courtship or by intrusion. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. They observe birth pollution for twelve days. They also observe puberty rites for girls and the pollution period lasts for five days. They bury their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their own traditional community council to settle their intra community disputes. They have rich oral tradition of folk songs and folk tales.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 6702 | 7211 | 8789 | 9961 | 9781 | 10962 | |
| | | Male | 3187 | 3551 | 4332 | 5099 | 4935 | 5486 | |
| | | Female | 3515 | 3660 | 4457 | 4862 | 4846 | 5476 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 7.59 | 21.88 | 13.33 | - 1.81 | 12.07 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1103 | 1031 | 1029 | 954 | 982 | 998 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 13.35 | 13.23 | 17.25 | 38.32 | 49.90 | 63.73 | |
| | | Male | 25.10 | 23.88 | 29.36 | 52.71 | 64.18 | 74.43 | |
| | | Female | 2.70 | 2.90 | 5.47 | 22.81 | 35.52 | 52.95 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 3687 | 3264 | 4584 | 5140 | 4736 | 5622 |
| | | | Male | 2319 | 2493 | 2882 | 3296 | 2873 | 3419 |
| | | | Female | 1368 | 771 | 1702 | 1844 | 1863 | 2203 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 3740 | 4409 | 2788 | 3236 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 844 | 731 | 1948 | 2386 |
| 6 | WPR | | 55.01 | 45.26 | 52.16 | 51.60 | 48.42 | 51.29 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 2266 | 2822 | 3729 | 4631 | 4643 | 5087 |
| | | Married | 3583 | 3561 | 4152 | 4654 | 4478 | 5046 |
| | | Widow | 778 | 759 | 845 | 621 | 595 | 770 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 72 | 67 | 59 | 55 | 65 | 59 |
| | | Un-specified | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.17 : 1 | 1.20 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.58 : 1 | 0.70 : 1 | 0.59:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1944 | 2231 | 852 | 963 | 1374 | 1241 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.29 : 1 | 0.31 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.10 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.11:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 3089 | 3282 | 5049 | 6300 | 5749 | 6888 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 1 | 12 | 106 | 92 | 32 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 24 | 25 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 136 | 75 | 187 | 185 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 286 | 316 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | - | 193 | 15 | 57 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 119 | 89 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 29 | - | - | 39 | 26 | 1 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 17 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 4 | 107 | 159 | 8 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 16 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 5 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 29 | 22 | 10 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | 5 | 19 | 32 | 4 | 12 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 182 | - | 1 | 149 | 9 | 2 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 2 | 104 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | - | 112 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 5324 | 6037 | 7157 | 6499 | 3321 | 4463 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1720 | 1642 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 2304 | 2747 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 1026 | 1093 | 1215 | 2686 | 1492 | 1593 |
| Total | | | 6702 | 7211 | 8789 | 9961 | 9781 | 10962 |

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

74. Pasi

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Koraput, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Business, Basketry
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Holi, Diwali, Chaita Parab
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Pasi trace their origin from the sage Bhrigu. According to another legend, lord Parsurama created five men out of his own sweat to resist the animal hunters where he was meditating and Pasi was one of them. The word *pasi* has been derived from the word *pasina* meaning 'perspiration'. In Odisha they are also referred to as Chamar and Khajuria. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various totemistic exogamous *gotras* such as *bagho*, *kencho*, *sapo* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Junior levirate, junior sororates, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are socially permitted in deserving cases. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. Post delivery rituals such as *sasthi*, *uthiary bararatri* and *ekusia* are performed on the sixth seventh, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. They observe puberty rites (*rajathala*) for girls. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their own traditional community council (*biradari panchayat*) to enforce their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 870 | 94 | 537 | 898 | 190 | 426 | |
| | | Male | 401 | 74 | 293 | 433 | 102 | 232 | |
| | | Female | 469 | 20 | 244 | 465 | 88 | 194 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 89.20 | 471.28 | 67.23 | - 78.84 | 124.21 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1170 | 270 | 829 | 1074 | 863 | 836 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.70 | 39.36 | 37.43 | 46.31 | 76.65 | 86.05 | |
| | | Male | 20.45 | 44.59 | 51.19 | 59.42 | 84.62 | 94.26 | |
| | | Female | 2.35 | 20.00 | 20.90 | 33.50 | 67.11 | 76.02 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 307 | 48 | 149 | 367 | 67 | 148 |
| | | | Male | 261 | 47 | 143 | 250 | 56 | 128 |
| | | | Female | 46 | 1 | 6 | 117 | 11 | 20 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 147 | 332 | 45 | 125 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2 | 35 | 22 | 23 |
| 6 | WPR | | 35.29 | 51.06 | 27.75 | 40.87 | 35.26 | 34.74 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 311 | 53 | 278 | 447 | 98 | 213 |
| | | Married | 485 | 41 | 224 | 402 | 89 | 198 |
| | | Widow | 64 | - | 32 | 37 | 3 | 13 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 7 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 2 |
| | | Un-specified | 3 | - | - | 11 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.86 : 1 | 1.41 : 1 | 0.91 : 1 | 0.59 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 0.43:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 223 | 47 | 76 | 105 | 23 | 46 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.26 : 1 | 0.50 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.11:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 469 | 39 | 281 | 565 | 127 | 298 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 170 | 53 | - | 6 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 852 | 30 | 160 | 181 | 12 | 12 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 4 | - | - | 22 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 8 | 13 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 348 | - | 2 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 29 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 35 | - | 2 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 3 | - | 3 | 58 | 20 | 8 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 3 | 26 | 7 | 3 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | 14 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 5 | 7 | 12 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 19 | 14 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1 | - | 78 | 79 | 29 | 17 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 20 | 44 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 59 | 117 | 53 | 52 | 257 |
| Total | | | 870 | 94 | 537 | 898 | 190 | 426 |

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

75. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Baragarh, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving of Silk Clothss, Service, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja. Laxmi Puja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Gamha, Dussehra, Diwali, Rathjatra, Dola
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are an endogamous community and are divided into totemistic exogamous *gotras* such as *nageswar* and *kashyapa* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of equigniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriage are by mutual consent and by service. Bride price is paid both in cash and kinds. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe pre-delivery ritual *ponchu* and post natal ritual *ekusia*. Birth pollution is observed for ten days. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls and pollution continues for seven days. They cremate their dead and death pollution is observed for eleven days.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 41371 | 23481 | 34774 | 49883 | 57042 | 36887 | |
| | | Male | 20955 | 11675 | 17415 | 25433 | 28569 | 18362 | |
| | | Female | 20416 | 11806 | 17359 | 24450 | 28473 | 18525 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 43.24 | 48.09 | 43.45 | 14.35 | -35.33 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 974 | 1011 | 997 | 961 | 997 | 1009 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 14.45 | 19.18 | 27.64 | 37.65 | 55.24 | 67.52 | |
| | | Male | 24.49 | 32.10 | 43.44 | 54.13 | 70.51 | 78.35 | |
| | | Female | 4.16 | 6.40 | 11.78 | 20.34 | 40.08 | 56.89 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 19325 | 7187 | 16556 | 22224 | 25907 | 17962 |
| | | | Male | 12042 | 5941 | 10277 | 14063 | 14902 | 10543 |
| | | | Female | 7283 | 1246 | 6279 | 8161 | 11005 | 7419 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 13406 | 18697 | 15983 | 10169 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 3150 | 3527 | 9924 | 7793 |
| 6 | WPR | | 46.71 | 30.61 | 47.61 | 44.55 | 45.42 | 48.69 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 17292 | 10489 | 16526 | 22550 | 27869 | 16465 |
| | | Married | 20402 | 10994 | 15270 | 23997 | 25510 | 17804 |
| | | Widow | 3242 | 1796 | 2611 | 2907 | 3258 | 2252 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 383 | 200 | 353 | 392 | 405 | 366 |
| | | Un-specified | 52 | 2 | 14 | 37 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.18 : 1 | 1.19 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.63 : 1 | 0.76 : 1 | 0.65:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 14966 | 8909 | 3769 | 6351 | 8621 | 4716 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.38 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 19008 | 10739 | 20203 | 30642 | 32473 | 22290 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 8737 | 2519 | 3276 | 3517 | 3291 | 2324 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 336 | 35 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 2 | 49 | 3566 | 105 | 64 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 969 | 1137 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 1689 | 174 | 1184 | 1562 | 707 | 152 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 57 | 24 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 1033 | 400 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 20 | 35 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 40 | 168 | 321 | 264 | 145 | 32 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 93 | 16 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 188 | 84 | 664 | 385 | 508 | 1363 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 17 | 16 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | 2 | 13 | 196 | 3 | 9 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 6865 | 3023 | 3106 | 4450 | 4625 | 3185 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 4 | 44 | 587 | 637 | 220 | 250 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 143 | 121 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 46 | 87 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 62 | 29 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 26094 | 16626 | 23305 | 28975 | 36626 | 21712 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 488 | 43 | 79 | 279 | 10 | 33 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 461 | 279 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 1 | 145 | 231 | 441 | 164 | 140 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 538 | 237 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 24 | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 46 | - | 851 | 3756 | 115 | 140 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 4601 | 4244 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 13 | 73 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 166 | 139 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 219 | 651 | 1129 | 1855 | 1935 | 737 |
| Total | | | 41371 | 23481 | 34774 | 49883 | 57042 | 36887 |

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

76. Rajna

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Balasore
2. **Language** :
3. **Major Occupation** :
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** :
5. **Religion** :
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** : N.A.
7. **Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters** :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 254 | 13 | 704 | 340 | 82 | 455 | |
| | | Male | 145 | 4 | 376 | 158 | 41 | 227 | |
| | | Female | 109 | 9 | 328 | 182 | 41 | 228 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 94.88 | 5315.38 | - 51.70 | - 75.88 | 454.88 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 752 | 2250 | 872 | 1152 | 1000 | 1004 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 20.87 | 46.15 | 9.38 | 34.83 | 58.90 | 46.05 | |
| | | Male | 35.17 | 100.00 | 13.03 | 51.45 | 78.38 | 57.14 | |
| | | Female | 1.83 | 22.22 | 5.18 | 19.74 | 38.89 | 35.86 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 134 | 1 | 243 | 106 | 29 | 234 |
| | | | Male | 129 | 1 | 223 | 73 | 22 | 125 |
| | | | Female | 5 | - | 20 | 33 | 7 | 109 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | 1 | 242 | 101 | 20 | 131 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 1 | 5 | 9 | 103 |
| 6 | WPR | | 52.76 | 7.69 | 34.52 | 31.18 | 35.37 | 51.43 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 92 | 7 | 329 | 161 | 40 | 213 |
| | | Married | | 151 | 6 | 352 | 166 | 35 | 217 |
| | | Widow | | 10 | - | 21 | 2 | 7 | 24 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 1 | - | 2 | 11 | - | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.17 : 1 | 2.25 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.64 : 1 | 0.81:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 77 | 7 | 92 | 10 | 9 | 75 | |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.30 : 1 | 0.54 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.03 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.16:1 | |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 117 | 4 | 410 | 202 | 50 | 251 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | Balasure | Balasure | - | 9 | 20 | 41 | 14 | 8 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 82 | - | 1 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 238 | - | 595 | 55 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 28 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 17 | 41 | - | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 3 | 4 | 28 | 1 | - | 281 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 3 | 96 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 5 | - | - | 34 | 27 | 1 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 1 | 9 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 2 | - | - | 48 | 8 | 1 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 6 | - | 15 | 28 | 9 | 5 |
| Total | | | 254 | 13 | 704 | 340 | 82 | 455 |

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

77. Relli

1. **Location (Major)** : Rayagada, Gajapati, Koraput, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Scavenging, Selling Fruits
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Chait Parab, Amos Parab, Diwali, Mondai, Rathayatra
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also known as Sachcharis, Chachatis or Rollichachadis but prefer to be referred to as Sapis or Sapru. They are migrants from Andhra Pradesh. The community is comprised of four sub-divisions such as Relli, Kapu Relli, Konda Relli and Savalapuram Relli which are further subdivided into various totemistic exogamous lineages (*bansa*) such as *raj*, *ghotkari*, *kuldeep*, *sundi*, *muniga*, *kachim*, *aradi*, *madgul*, *piati bagh* and *nag* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage and monogamy. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other mode of marriage is by elopement. Payment of bride price (*oli*) is prevalent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for seven days. Ceremonial name giving (*namakaranam*) is observed on the tenth day. They observe puberty rites (*yubatman*) for girls on attainment of their first menarche. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead. They have their own traditional caste council (*kula panchayat*) headed by *kula pedda* or *meshtri* and two community elites to settle their intra community affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 4548 | 4742 | 6353 | 9663 | 8357 | 8917 | |
| | | Male | 2233 | 2350 | 3106 | 5344 | 4089 | 4355 | |
| | | Female | 2315 | 2392 | 3247 | 4319 | 4268 | 4562 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 4.27 | 33.97 | 52.10 | - 13.52 | 6.70 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1037 | 1018 | 1045 | 808 | 1044 | 1048 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 13.02 | 16.49 | 16.26 | 26.61 | 43.11 | 56.48 | |
| | | Male | 20.06 | 26.51 | 25.79 | 40.93 | 58.04 | 68.89 | |
| | | Female | 6.22 | 6.65 | 7.15 | 10.89 | 28.95 | 44.93 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2377 | 1637 | 2825 | 4725 | 3126 | 3747 |
| | | | Male | 1482 | 1222 | 1678 | 2926 | 1973 | 2325 |
| | | | Female | 895 | 415 | 1147 | 1799 | 1153 | 1422 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 2484 | 4110 | 2446 | 2833 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 341 | 615 | 680 | 914 |
| 6 | WPR | | 52.26 | 34.52 | 44.47 | 48.90 | 37.41 | 42.02 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1965 | 2328 | 3047 | 4520 | 4182 | 4202 |
| | | Married | 2142 | 2076 | 2787 | 4579 | 3489 | 3989 |
| | | Widow | 369 | 303 | 458 | 518 | 622 | 650 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 60 | 31 | 61 | 45 | 64 | 76 |
| | | Un-specified | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.42 : 1 | 1.32 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.62 : 1 | 0.74 : 1 | 0.58:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1728 | 2039 | 803 | 1415 | 1317 | 1249 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1883 | 2045 | 3524 | 5956 | 4811 | 5633 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | | | | | 2011 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Balasore | Balasore | 376 | 43 | 4 | 38 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 52 | 21 | 132 | 197 | 289 | 232 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 15 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 7 | - | - | 6 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1499 | 1593 | 1717 | 5941 | 22 | 37 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1872 | 2015 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 130 | 49 | 48 | 10 | 63 | 73 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 2478 | 2702 | 3918 | 2827 | 1227 | 1661 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 24 | 40 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 658 | 325 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 3213 | 3742 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | 67 | 1 | 61 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 1 | 32 | 38 | 37 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 52 | 5 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | - | 84 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 235 | 490 | 456 | 909 | 782 |
| Total | | | 4548 | 4742 | 6353 | 9663 | 8357 | 8917 |

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

78. Sabakhia

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Forest Collection, Wage Labour, Jugglery
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Janmastami, Makar, Nuakhai, Dassara, Diwali, Kalipuja
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name Sabakhia has been derived from the Odia words *sabu* meaning 'all' and *khia* meaning 'the eater', that means the community is omnivorous in nature. In the past they were leading a semi-nomadic life with occasional criminal propensities and subsisting on, hunting, food gathering and eating everything. According to *Purna Chandra Odia Bhashakosha*, Vol. VII, 1940, p.8139, it is a derogatory term meaning "eating everything" especially applied to "eating prohibited food". It refers to "class of Kelas or wandering tribe of gypsies" who eat the flesh of all kinds of animals; are cruel in nature and wander from village to village performing jugglery and begging food and alms. Sabakhia is an endogamous, community and is divided into a number of totemistic exogamous septs (*gotra*) such as *nageswar*, *Sankucha*, *Sal* (fish), *khunta* and *bagh* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear patrilocal and patrilineal. Parental property is inherited according to rule of male equigeniture. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the rule. Marriage is arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are through mutual consent and by service. Bride price is paid both in cash and kinds. Cross-cousin marriage, junior sororate, junior levirate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible in their society. They observe birth pollution for twenty-one days. On the twenty-first day of the child's birth they perform the name giving and first cereal feeding ritual. They observe puberty rites for girls on attaining their first menarche and the pollution lasts for seven days. They practice both burial and cremation to dispose of their dead and observe death pollution for ten days. Being a small community they maintain their identity through their traditional councils called *Jati Samaj* at the village level and *Sabakhia Samaj* at the community level to deal with their customary affairs. They have retained their rich tradition of folk songs and dances. Among these *Jhumuri Nacha* is performed by men and women during *Makar* festival and *Binity* is a show of their acrobatic feats with accompaniment of music conducted during Kalipuja. As folk artists some of them perform *Ghodanacha* (horse dance) to collect food and alms wandering from village to village.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 556 | 966 | 1079 | 1555 | 888 | 709 | |
| | | Male | 294 | 458 | 577 | 792 | 450 | 366 | |
| | | Female | 262 | 508 | 502 | 763 | 438 | 343 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 73.74 | 11.70 | 44.11 | - 42.89 | -20.16 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 891 | 1109 | 870 | 963 | 973 | 937 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 4.32 | 11.59 | 17.52 | 23.31 | 33.15 | 40.66 | |
| | | Male | 7.48 | 19.43 | 27.90 | 29.67 | 45.72 | 51.50 | |
| | | Female | 0.76 | 4.53 | 5.58 | 17.01 | 19.71 | 28.68 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 197 | 305 | 359 | 464 | 377 | 243 |
| | | | Male | 172 | 190 | 294 | 329 | 228 | 181 |
| | | | Female | 25 | 115 | 65 | 135 | 149 | 62 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 323 | 396 | 235 | 155 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 36 | 68 | 142 | 88 |
| 6 | WPR | | 35.43 | 31.57 | 33.27 | 29.84 | 42.45 | 34.27 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 267 | 476 | 529 | 746 | 458 | 340 |
| | | Married | 262 | 450 | 500 | 705 | 395 | 341 |
| | | Widow | 26 | 39 | 46 | 73 | 31 | 25 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 1 | - | 4 | 23 | 4 | 3 |
| | | Un-specified | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 3.75 : 1 | 1.34 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.94 : 1 | 0.90 : 1 | 0.82:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 77 | 427 | 147 | 242 | 164 | 136 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.14 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.19:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 117 | 412 | 601 | 803 | 468 | 389 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 335 | 310 | 464 | 376 | 314 | 99 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 10 | 27 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 7 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 77 | 520 | 399 | 472 | 147 | 9 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 211 | 310 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 35 | 79 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 2 | 28 | - | 4 | 32 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 1 | 266 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1 | 23 | - | 3 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1 | 3 | - | 59 | - | 2 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 136 | 105 | 190 | 54 | 114 | 40 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 4 | 76 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 13 | 177 | 4 | 1 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 9 | 3 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 10 | 96 | 1 | 53 |
| Total | | | 556 | 966 | 1079 | 1555 | 888 | 709 |

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

79. Samasi

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Service
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ganesh Puja, Rathjatra, Dolajatra, Nuakhia, Diwali, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also referred to as Swasi. They are a migrant community from Ranchi. They are an endogamous community and are divided into various exogamous septs like *bamanhatia*, *dhand*, *mechadi*, *somkharika*, *rautia*, *hunjar*, *panchbiha*, *chik* and *dash kumari* etc. Samasi family is either nuclear or extended, partilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Child marriage (*Phulbiha*) is also found in few cases. Monogamy is the norm. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriage are by mutual consent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible in their society. They observe pre-delivery and post natal rituals. Birth pollution continues for twenty one days. The purificatory rites *ekusia* is performed on twenty-first day and on that day, they perform the name giving and tonsure ceremony. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose of their dead and death pollution is observed for ten days. They have their own traditional community council known as *jati sabha* to look after their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 688 | 906 | 1214 | 1328 | 1667 | 1483 | |
| | | Male | 310 | 445 | 631 | 729 | 830 | 747 | |
| | | Female | 378 | 461 | 583 | 599 | 837 | 736 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 31.69 | 34.00 | 9.39 | 25.53 | -11.04 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1219 | 1036 | 926 | 822 | 1008 | 985 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.50 | 15.95 | 25.45 | 48.96 | 58.10 | 66.12 | |
| | | Male | 17.74 | 26.29 | 40.10 | 63.91 | 72.85 | 75.97 | |
| | | Female | 8.20 | 4.99 | 9.61 | 30.36 | 42.84 | 56.13 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 377 | 279 | 418 | 414 | 605 | 565 |
| | | | Male | 200 | 236 | 323 | 335 | 413 | 395 |
| | | | Female | 177 | 43 | 95 | 79 | 192 | 170 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 379 | 364 | 367 | 336 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 39 | 50 | 238 | 229 |
| 6 | WPR | | 54.80 | 30.79 | 34.43 | 31.17 | 36.29 | 38.10 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 274 | 470 | 668 | 749 | 887 | 750 |
| | | Married | 343 | 377 | 472 | 478 | 672 | 642 |
| | | Widow | 64 | 54 | 56 | 92 | 97 | 87 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 7 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.02 : 1 | 1.31 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.88 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.57:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 227 | 401 | 160 | 222 | 247 | 152 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.33 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : | 0.17 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.10:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 341 | 392 | 675 | 707 | 995 | 945 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 1 | 3 | | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 23 | 14 | - | 12 | | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 2 | - | 11 | 43 | 13 | 1 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 31 | - | 8 | 30 | | 3 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 6 | 42 | | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 34 | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 3 | 82 | 63 | 58 | 18 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 3 | 73 | 64 | 8 | 30 | 98 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 2 | | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 2 | 42 | | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | | 4 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 66 | - | 27 | 115 | | 1 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 70 | 23 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | | 3 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 525 | 814 | 1009 | 967 | 1486 | 1330 |
| Total | | | 688 | 906 | 1214 | 1328 | 1667 | 1483 |

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

80. Sanei

1. **Location (Major)** : Cuttack, Nayagarh, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Hindi
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Dassera, Kali Puja, Makar, Pus Punei, Dola Jatra, Rathjatra, Janmastami, Holi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name Sanei, most probably has been derived from the word Sindi meaning making underground hole for stealing things. Sanei are an endogamous community and are divided into various totemistic *gotras* such as *nago* and *bagho* etc. Each *gotra* is further divided into exogamous lineages to regulate matrimony. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the rule. They consider marriage through negotiation as prestigious mode of accruing a spouse. The other form of marriage is by mutual consent. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. They observe birth pollution for twenty-one days and post natal ritual like *sasthi*, *uthiary*, *bararatri*, *ekusia* are performed on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. They bury their dead and death pollution lasts for eleven days. They have their own traditional caste council both at the village level (*sai-sabha*) and at the regional level (*rajja jatisabha*) headed by *sai-behera*. The other members are *dakua* -their traditional messenger and *bhadralok* -their community elites. Their caste council acts as guardian of their traditional norms and customs and adjudicates their intra-community affairs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 937 | 574 | 1005 | 1100 | 1156 | 1136 | |
| | | Male | 463 | 282 | 486 | 591 | 593 | 555 | |
| | | Female | 474 | 292 | 519 | 509 | 563 | 581 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 38.74 | 75.09 | 9.45 | 5.09 | -1.73 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1024 | 1035 | 1068 | 861 | 949 | 1047 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 8.43 | 13.07 | 25.27 | 39.47 | 58.35 | 72.20 | |
| | | Male | 14.69 | 24.82 | 41.98 | 54.18 | 76.66 | 85.78 | |
| | | Female | 2.32 | 1.71 | 11.93 | 21.24 | 39.59 | 59.43 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 474 | 189 | 455 | 476 | 497 | 415 |
| | | | Male | 322 | 164 | 284 | 366 | 315 | 298 |
| | | | Female | 152 | 25 | 171 | 110 | 182 | 117 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 378 | 454 | 278 | 244 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 77 | 22 | 219 | 171 |
| 6 | WPR | | 50.59 | 32.93 | 45.27 | 43.27 | 42.99 | 36.53 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 277 | 287 | 508 | 481 | 523 | 509 |
| | | Married | 588 | 255 | 445 | 551 | 553 | 545 |
| | | Widow | 65 | 28 | 50 | 62 | 69 | 73 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.74 : 1 | 1.19 : 1 | 0.73 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.78:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 222 | 236 | 106 | 144 | 174 | 179 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.24 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 538 | 262 | 582 | 638 | 672 | 639 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 6 | - | 9 | - | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 344 | 429 | 617 | 606 | 714 | 894 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 83 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 68 | 66 | 45 | 36 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 29 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 376 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 21 | 3 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 13 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 115 | 21 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 13 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 5 | 22 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | - | 67 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 90 | 98 | 104 | 184 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 19 | 1 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 125 | 146 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 2 | - | 7 | 31 | 136 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 4 | - | 160 | 54 | 26 | 8 |
| Total | | | 937 | 574 | 1005 | 1100 | 1156 | 1136 |

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

81. Sapari

1. **Location (Major)** : Sambalpur, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Tamili & Kanada
3. **Major Occupation** : Selling of fruits, seeds, Wage & Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Ugadi, Sankrathi, Dussera, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The community is enjoying Scheduled Caste status in the state of Karnatak and Tamili Nadu. Ram (2007 : 646) stated that “Sapari, Sapri or Sapru are synonymous.” In Andhra Pradesh they are referred to as Relli, Sachchari or Chachati. Taking Haddi and Sapari as synonymous, Thurston (1909 : 313) opined “The Haddis may be divided into Haddis proper, Rellis and Chachadis, which are endogamous division.” They are created equivalent to Mala and Paraiyan castes of Southern India. They are numerically a small community in Odisha and probably have migrated from Southern India. Sapari family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. Pre-puberty marriage was being practiced earlier. But at present adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. Payment of bride price in shape of cash and kind is obligatory. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Cross cousin marriage, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for eleven days. Post natal rituals are performed on the fifth, ninth and eleventh day after the child birth. The new born baby is given a name on the tenth day after birth. They observe both burial and cremation 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 | 71 | 41 | 129 | 260 | 125 | 121 | |
| | | Male | 44 | 20 | 75 | 190 | 66 | 59 | |
| | | Female | 27 | 21 | 54 | 70 | 59 | 62 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 42.25 | 214.63 | 101.55 | - 51.92 | -3.20 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 614 | 1050 | 720 | 368 | 894 | 1051 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 30.99 | 4.88 | 23.26 | 28.50 | 50.00 | 35.05 | |
| | | Male | 27.27 | 5.00 | 30.67 | 30.71 | 68.63 | 47.93 | |
| | | Female | 37.04 | 4.76 | 12.96 | 23.33 | 31.37 | 22.45 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 46 | 14 | 44 | 83 | 67 | 44 |
| | | | Male | 41 | 10 | 30 | 62 | 37 | 28 |
| | | | Female | 5 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 30 | 16 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 41 | 78 | 31 | 25 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 3 | 5 | 36 | 19 |
| 6 | WPR | | 64.79 | 34.15 | 34.11 | 31.92 | 53.60 | 36.36 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 28 | 24 | 75 | 163 | 56 | 62 |
| | | Married | 39 | 14 | 46 | 76 | 59 | 54 |
| | | Widow | 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 1 | - | - | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.22 : 1 | 1.56 : 1 | 1.08 : 1 | 0.81 : 1 | 0.67 : 1 | 0.83:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 26 | 23 | 22 | 60 | 23 | 24 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.37 : 1 | 0.56 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.23 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.20:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 32 | 16 | 62 | 144 | 75 | 66 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | - | 4 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 39 | - | 53 | 15 | - | 84 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | 13 | - | 7 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 10 | 6 | 22 | 63 | 27 | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 6 | 7 | 39 | 16 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 15 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 7 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 1 | 22 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1 | - | 5 | 27 | 85 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 8 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 20 |
| Total | | | 71 | 41 | 129 | 260 | 125 | 121 |

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

82. Sauntia, Santia

1. **Location (Major)** : Ganjam, Gajapati
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name of the community Sauntia means to gather scattered things. They are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous lineages like *bura, ulla, dina, janni, baisnab* and *karji* etc. All of them belong to one *gotra* ie., *nagasa*. Sauntia family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Vertically extended families and neolocal residence after marriage are seen in very few cases. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. Dowry is paid both in cash and kind. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days and on the twenty-first day they perform the name giving ceremony. They also observe puberty rites for girls on their first menarche. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their traditional caste council to enforce their social norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 15703 | 19452 | 22877 | 26810 | 38272 | 35943 | |
| | | Male | 7941 | 9572 | 11294 | 13021 | 19268 | 17768 | |
| | | Female | 7762 | 9880 | 11583 | 13789 | 19004 | 18175 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 23.87 | 17.61 | 17.19 | 42.75 | -6.09 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 977 | 1032 | 1026 | 1059 | 986 | 1023 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 10.97 | 10.64 | 16.27 | 23.19 | 42.80 | 55.41 | |
| | | Male | 20.00 | 19.55 | 29.38 | 40.04 | 59.57 | 69.00 | |
| | | Female | 1.73 | 2.00 | 3.49 | 7.44 | 25.91 | 42.29 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 9137 | 7010 | 12310 | 13397 | 18480 | 17898 |
| | | | Male | 4928 | 5342 | 6891 | 7582 | 10464 | 10353 |
| | | | Female | 4209 | 1668 | 5419 | 5815 | 8016 | 7545 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 9768 | 10808 | 10332 | 8682 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 2542 | 2589 | 8148 | 9216 |
| 6 | WPR | | 58.19 | 36.04 | 53.81 | 49.97 | 48.29 | 49.80 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 6911 | 9779 | 11856 | 13008 | 19418 | 17233 |
| | | Married | | 7651 | 8567 | 9495 | 12529 | 16674 | 16283 |
| | | Widow | | 1083 | 1069 | 1485 | 1231 | 2089 | 2324 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 54 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 91 | 103 |
| | | Un-specified | | 4 | 1 | 6 | 10 | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.32 : 1 | 1.47 : 1 | 0.89 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.67:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 6305 | 8732 | 2828 | 3224 | 6391 | 4647 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 6759 | 7861 | 12086 | 16132 | 21416 | 21539 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 20 | - | 364 | 23 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 138 | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 10 | 1 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 9 | 55 | 16 | 46 | 2206 | 1 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 131 | 3 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 296 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 3 | 1 | 10 | 32 | 8 | 1 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 136 | 3 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 14453 | 18183 | 22216 | 25999 | 29794 | 33237 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 1899 | 1640 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 3 | 1 | - | 25 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 169 | 197 | - | 83 | 507 | 261 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 184 | 398 | 498 | 223 | 27 | 32 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 4 | 11 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 112 | 65 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 517 | 568 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 127 | 23 | 2 | 7 | 674 | 62 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 431 | 594 | 67 | 267 | 268 | 3 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 908 | 14 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 7 | - | 2 | 36 | 188 | 4 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 13 | 2 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 13 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 311 | - | 44 | 92 | 36 | 5 |
| Total | | | 15703 | 19452 | 22877 | 26810 | 38272 | 35943 |

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

83. Sidhiria

1. **Location (Major)** : Anugul, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Preparation & Sale of Vermilion, Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Gamha, Sitala, Laxmi Puja, Ratha Jatra, Dola, Nuakhia, Diwali, Holi, Chait Parab, Rudi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also known as Sinduria. According to Risley (1891), they are a class of Bania who sell *sindur* or vermilion. In Odisha Sinduria and Sidhria are notified separately. They are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of totemistic exogamous clans (*gotra*) such as *nageswar*, *kurs*, *mangar*, *cherua* etc. that regulate marriage alliances. Sidhria family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is inherited according to rule of male equigeniture. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a life partner are through mutual consent and by service. They have the custom of payment of bride price. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. They observe pre-delivery ritual *panchu* and post natal ritual *ekusia*, followed by name giving and first cereal feeding ceremony. Birth pollution lasts for twenty-one days. They also observe puberty rites for girls. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for ten-days. Their statutory *panchayat* is heterogeneous in nature. They have the tradition of folk dance “*dom –muchi*” performed during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 1436 | 506 | 573 | 731 | 213 | 783 | |
| | | Male | 736 | 257 | 276 | 384 | 110 | 401 | |
| | | Female | 700 | 249 | 297 | 347 | 103 | 382 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 64.76 | 13.24 | 27.57 | - 70.86 | 267.61 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 951 | 969 | 1076 | 904 | 936 | 953 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 26.95 | 5.93 | 10.47 | 18.01 | 39.78 | 32.17 | |
| | | Male | 36.82 | 10.89 | 18.48 | 25.95 | 52.04 | 41.82 | |
| | | Female | 16.57 | 0.80 | 3.03 | 9.89 | 26.14 | 21.28 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 435 | 192 | 230 | 418 | 112 | 395 |
| | | | Male | 226 | 152 | 157 | 257 | 67 | 209 |
| | | | Female | 209 | 40 | 73 | 161 | 45 | 186 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 190 | 384 | 79 | 197 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 40 | 34 | 33 | 198 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 30.29 | 37.94 | 40.14 | 57.18 | 52.58 | 50.45 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | 472 | 286 | 276 | 339 | 99 | 377 |
| | | Married | | 892 | 208 | 268 | 347 | 108 | 378 |
| | | Widow | | 70 | 12 | 25 | 34 | 4 | 25 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | 2 | - | 4 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| | | Un-specified | | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.72 : 1 | 1.42 : 1 | 0.83 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.69 : 1 | 0.91:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 444 | 244 | 78 | 116 | 27 | 183 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.31 : 1 | 0.48 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.23:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 835 | 209 | 313 | 440 | 126 | 411 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 87 | 97 | 61 | 17 | 10 | 4 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 5 | 3 | 13 | - | 4 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 268 | 307 | 180 | 184 | 25 | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 17 | 541 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 38 | 209 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 4 | 7 | - | 10 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 12 | 11 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 893 | 69 | 90 | 39 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 2 | - | 4 | - | 6 | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 74 | - | - | 37 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 16 | 1 | 6 | 16 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 73 | - | 174 | 182 | 42 | 77 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 13 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 35 | 69 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 29 | 53 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 4 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 14 |
| Total | | | 1436 | 506 | 573 | 731 | 213 | 783 |

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

84. Sinduria

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Preparation & Sale of Vermilion, Wage Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Gamha, Sitala, Laxmi Puja, Ratha Jatra, Dola, Nuakhia, Diwali, Holi, Chait Parab, Rudi
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also known as Sidhria. According to Risley (1891), they are a class of Bania who sell *sindur* or vermilion. In Odisha Sinduria and Sidhria are notified separately. They are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of totemistic exogamous clans (*gotra*) such as *nageswar*, *kurs*, *mangar*, *cherua* etc. that regulate marriage alliances. Sinduria family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Ancestral property is inherited according to rule of male equigeniture. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. The other modes of acquiring a life partner are through mutual consent and by service. They have the custom of payment of bride price. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. They observe pre-delivery ritual *panchu* and post natal ritual *ekusia*, followed by name giving and first cereal feeding ceremony. Birth pollution lasts for twenty-one days. They also observe puberty rites for girls. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for ten-days. Their statutory *panchayat* is heterogeneous in nature. They have the tradition of folk dance “*dom –muchi*” performed during festive occasions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 720 | 39 | 177 | 476 | 301 | 131 | |
| | | Male | 362 | 20 | 91 | 147 | 151 | 76 | |
| | | Female | 358 | 19 | 86 | 329 | 150 | 55 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 94.58 | 353.85 | 168.93 | - 36.76 | -56.48 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 989 | 950 | 945 | 2238 | 993 | 724 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 0.42 | 12.82 | 34.46 | 24.04 | 49.80 | 64.04 | |
| | | Male | 0.55 | 15.00 | 43.96 | 49.53 | 62.79 | 72.31 | |
| | | Female | 0.28 | 10.53 | 24.42 | 15.21 | 36.51 | 53.06 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 43 | 17 | 56 | 110 | 153 | 59 |
| | | | Male | 38 | 10 | 42 | 91 | 89 | 43 |
| | | | Female | 5 | 7 | 14 | 19 | 64 | 16 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 53 | 101 | 87 | 40 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 3 | 9 | 66 | 19 |
| 6 | WPR | | 5.97 | 43.59 | 31.64 | 23.11 | 50.83 | 45.04 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 219 | 19 | 99 | 123 | 144 | 70 |
| | | Married | 492 | 18 | 68 | 332 | 141 | 57 |
| | | Widow | 9 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 16 | 4 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 0.97 : 1 | 1.05 : 1 | 1.16 : 1 | 0.22 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.58 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 185 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 46 | 17 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.26 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.04 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 365 | 19 | 82 | 389 | 181 | 83 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 712 | 1 | 53 | 65 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 8 | - | - | - | 6 | 2 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | - | 23 | 7 | 78 | - | 4 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 35 | - | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 35 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 3 | - | 17 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 1 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 4 | 207 | - | 0 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 5 | 6 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 14 | 11 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 10 | 49 | 18 | 4 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 27 | 0 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 7 | 59 | 54 | 160 | 71 |
| Total | | | 720 | 39 | 177 | 476 | 301 | 131 |

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

85. Siyal

1. **Location (Major)** : Anugul, Puri, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Cuttack
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Laria & Hindi
3. **Major Occupation** : Toddy Tapping, Cultivation, Wage
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

Siyal are referred to as Khajuria. The name Siyal has been derived from the *siyalo* meaning jackal. They are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of totemistic steps (*gotra*) like *kencho*, *magoro*, *salsa*, *baraho* and *sarpo* etc which are again divided into various lineages to regulate matrimonial alliances. Siyal family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of euigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriage through negotiation is considered as prestigious. The other modes of marriages are through mutual consent. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are socially approved. They observe birth pollution for a period of twenty-one days. Pre-delivery rituals like *sathi*, *uthiary*, *bararatri*, *ekusia* are performed on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and twenty-first days respectively. The tonsure (*balapakano*) and first cereal feeding (*mitha bhato*) ceremony are observed after ten months. They observe puberty rites for an adolescent girl. They usually bury their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their traditional caste council both at the village level (*jati samaj*) and at the regional level 'satapara pargana' headed by *behera*. The other office bearers are some community elites (*jati bhai*) and a messenger, *dakua*. It adjudicates their intra-community affairs and looks after their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 10351 | 13965 | 18677 | 22459 | 24292 | 31682 | |
| | | Male | 5166 | 7039 | 9481 | 11747 | 12416 | 16151 | |
| | | Female | 5185 | 6926 | 9196 | 10712 | 11876 | 15531 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 34.91 | 33.74 | 20.25 | 8.16 | 30.42 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1004 | 884 | 969 | 912 | 957 | 962 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 18.66 | 23.82 | 36.11 | 54.95 | 72.14 | 80.73 | |
| | | Male | 31.38 | 37.45 | 53.00 | 70.31 | 84.95 | 88.83 | |
| | | Female | 5.98 | 9.98 | 18.69 | 38.14 | 58.77 | 72.39 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 4447 | 4130 | 6591 | 7996 | 9100 | 13263 |
| | | | Male | 2955 | 3722 | 4988 | 5972 | 6262 | 9068 |
| | | | Female | 1492 | 408 | 1603 | 2024 | 2838 | 4195 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 5586 | 6965 | 5884 | 8067 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 1005 | 1031 | 3216 | 5196 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 42.96 | 29.57 | 35.29 | 35.60 | 37.46 | 41.86 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 4664 | 7289 | 10034 | 11815 | 12657 | 14948 |
| | | Married | 4894 | 5830 | 7643 | 9718 | 10526 | 15241 |
| | | Widow | 756 | 792 | 956 | 903 | 1036 | 1412 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 34 | 49 | 30 | 6 | 73 | 81 |
| | | Un-specified | 3 | 5 | 14 | 17 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.23 : 1 | 1.56 : 1 | 0.96 : 1 | 0.66 : 1 | 0.72 : 1 | 0.58:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 3961 | 6160 | 2436 | 2773 | 3524 | 3675 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.38 : 1 | 0.44 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.15 : 1 | 0.12:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 4642 | 5454 | 9548 | 13512 | 14105 | 20085 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 1423 | 659 | 134 | 186 | 743 | 170 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 117 | 19 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 3 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 10 | 22 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 1420 | 1996 | 2934 | 3413 | 2263 | 2527 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 707 | 807 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 890 | 1053 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 91 | 69 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 2212 | 3081 | 3661 | 4331 | 108 | 60 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 3254 | 6618 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 1019 | 1457 | 1686 | 2191 | 2566 | 3012 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 32 | 3 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 13 | - | 17 | 1 | 20 | 2 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 48 | 81 | 164 | 181 | 446 | 528 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 4 | 18 | 42 | 130 | 15 | 34 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 26 | 25 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 13 | 6 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 11 | 15 | 3 | 82 | 17 | 12 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 63 | 110 | 176 | 249 | 23 | 30 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 194 | 258 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 1838 | 3449 | 4060 | 5449 | 3257 | 5493 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 325 | 408 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 563 | 707 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1962 | 2840 | 5063 | 5498 | 3173 | 3946 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1294 | 761 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 2120 | 2356 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 932 | 1307 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 335 | 257 | 728 | 722 | 1084 | 1427 |
| Total | | | 10351 | 13965 | 18677 | 22459 | 24292 | 31682 |

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

86. Tamadia

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayubjanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Oil Extraction, Agriculture, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Gamha, Sitala, Ganesh Chaturthi, Laxmi Puja, Chait Parab, Raja, Holi, Dola, Rathjatra, Diwali, Makar
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also called Tamudia. Tamadia are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs (*gotra*) like *nageswar chorua* and *dandul* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. They consider marriage through negotiation as a prestigious mode of acquiring a life partner. The other modes of acquiring a spouse are by service and by mutual consent. They have the tradition of paying bride price. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for ten days. They also observe pre-delivery ritual *ponchu* and post delivery ritual *ekosia* and on that day they perform name giving and first cereal feeding rites. They observe puberty rites for young girls on their first menarche and the pollution continues for seven days. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose for their dead.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 1684 | 2292 | 238 | 590 | 1230 | 1157 | |
| | | Male | 847 | 1206 | 105 | 279 | 603 | 561 | |
| | | Female | 837 | 1086 | 133 | 311 | 627 | 596 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 232.34 | -95.74 | 147.90 | 108.47 | -5.93 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 988 | 966 | 1267 | 1115 | 1040 | 1062 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 9.09 | 17.58 | 21.01 | 40.13 | 56.09 | 62.61 | |
| | | Male | 15.70 | 29.72 | 34.29 | 57.21 | 68.93 | 75.84 | |
| | | Female | 2.39 | 5.02 | 10.53 | 23.63 | 44.36 | 50.66 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 857 | 839 | 83 | 201 | 505 | 452 |
| | | | Male | 532 | 624 | 65 | 137 | 305 | 302 |
| | | | Female | 325 | 215 | 18 | 64 | 200 | 150 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 77 | 175 | 330 | 314 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 6 | 26 | 175 | 138 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 50.89 | 36.61 | 34.87 | 34.07 | 41.06 | 39.07 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 818 | 1177 | 121 | 341 | 650 | 591 |
| | | Married | 765 | 982 | 101 | 204 | 502 | 456 |
| | | Widow | 98 | 127 | 16 | 45 | 70 | 98 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 3 | 6 | - | - | 8 | 12 |
| | | Un-specified | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.39 : 1 | 1.24 : 1 | 0.82 : 1 | 0.58 : 1 | 0.80 : 1 | 0.66:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 715 | 987 | 29 | 93 | 212 | 154 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.42 : 1 | 0.43 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 705 | 1022 | 131 | 373 | 684 | 697 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 500 | 473 | - | 1 | - | 29 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 7 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 53 | 4 | - | 264 | - | 50 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 12 | - | 3 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 4 | 17 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 904 | 1137 | 31 | 184 | 113 | 295 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 5 | 60 | 23 | 10 | - | 3 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 3 | 18 | 626 | 84 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | - | 43 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 2 | 22 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 3 | - | 4 | 52 | - | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 10 | 18 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 212 | 615 | 171 | 229 | 475 | 642 |
| Total | | | 1684 | 2292 | 238 | 590 | 1230 | 1157 |

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

87. Tamudia

1. **Location (Major)** : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Balasore
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Oil Extracting, Agriculture, Wage Earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Gamha, Sitala, Ganesh Chaturthi, Laxmi Puja, Chait Parab, Raja, Holi, Dola, Rathjatra, Diwali, Makar
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features :**

They are also called Tamadia. Tamudia are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs (*gotra*) like *nageswar*, *chorua* and *dandul* etc. Their family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of parental property follows the rule of male equigeniture. Adult marriage and monogamy is the norm. They consider marriage through negotiation as a prestigious mode of acquiring a life partner. The other modes of acquiring a spouse are by service and by mutual consent. They have the tradition of paying bride price. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for ten days. They also observe pre-delivery ritual *ponchu* and post delivery ritual *ekosia* and on that day they perform name giving and first cereal feeding rites. They observe puberty rites for young girls on their first menarche and the pollution continues for seven days. They practice both cremation and burial to dispose for their dead.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 6917 | 5590 | 4743 | 4243 | 8281 | 9276 | |
| | | Male | 3235 | 2843 | 2357 | 2099 | 4148 | 4640 | |
| | | Female | 3682 | 2747 | 2386 | 2144 | 4133 | 4636 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | - 66.86 | 106.94 | - 10.54 | - 95.17 | 12.02 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1138 | 900 | 1012 | 1021 | 996 | 999 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 7.62 | 14.53 | 20.28 | 40.42 | 53.70 | 65.03 | |
| | | Male | 14.71 | 20.23 | 33.31 | 54.77 | 70.75 | 77.04 | |
| | | Female | 1.39 | 8.20 | 7.42 | 26.16 | 36.74 | 53.27 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 4366 | 1882 | 2334 | 1668 | 4034 | 4748 |
| | | | Male | 2003 | 1445 | 1357 | 1183 | 2146 | 2515 |
| | | | Female | 2363 | 437 | 977 | 485 | 1888 | 2233 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 1859 | 1469 | 2339 | 2152 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 475 | 199 | 1695 | 2596 |
| 6 | WPR | | 63.12 | 33.67 | 49.21 | 39.31 | 48.71 | 51.19 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 2716 | 2663 | 2470 | 2140 | 4382 | 4666 |
| | | Married | 3651 | 2452 | 1911 | 1817 | 3402 | 4014 |
| | | Widow | 475 | 436 | 323 | 230 | 455 | 529 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 71 | 38 | 34 | 35 | 42 | 67 |
| | | Un-specified | 4 | 1 | 5 | 21 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | 1.00 : 1 | 1.37 : 1 | 0.78 : 1 | 0.68 : 1 | 0.79 : 1 | 0.64:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 2238 | 2302 | 562 | 589 | 1383 | 1234 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.32 : 1 | 0.41 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.13:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | 3464 | 2357 | 2672 | 2530 | 4639 | 5642 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | 60 | 18 | 105 | 176 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 1 | 11 | - | 3 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 5 | - | 22 | - | 4 | 82 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 2 | 41 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 14 | 25 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 67 | - | 12 | 37 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 10 | 26 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | - | 29 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 1163 | 1506 | 1486 | 1967 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 12 | 1 | - | 12 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 6839 | 5590 | 2854 | 1935 | 6330 | 6476 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | - | 5 | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | - | 24 | 6 | - | 2 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 25 | 20 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 6 | - | 12 | 219 | 1 | 0 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | - | 577 | 217 | 304 | 351 |
| Total | | | 6917 | 5590 | 4743 | 4243 | 8281 | 9276 |

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

88. Tanla

1. **Location (Major)** : Anugul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Kandhamal
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Agricultural Labour, Cultivation
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Raja, Rathajatra, Dussera, Kalipuja, Makar, Nuakhia, Pus Punei, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The name of the community Tanla has been derived from the word *tal* meaning 'low' as the community is placed low in the social hierarchy. Tanla is an endogamous community and are divided into several totemistic clans (*gotra*) such as *nageswar*, *kancho*, *khatua* and *hati* etc. Their *gotras* are again divided into various lineages. They follow community endogamy and lineage exogamy. Tanla family is nuclear, patrilineal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of equigeniture in male line only. They practice adult marriage and monogamy. Marriages through negotiation are considered ideal. The other modes of marriages are by mutual consent and by capture. Dowry is paid both in cash and kinds. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible in their society. They observe birth pollution for twenty one days. Post delivery rituals like *sasthi*, *barajatra* and *ekusia* are performed on the sixth, twelfth and twenty first days respectively. The new born baby is given a name ceremonially on the day of *ekusia*. They observe puberty rites for adolescent girls (*rajathala*) and the pollution period lasts for seven days. They cremate their dead and death pollution continues for eleven days. They have their traditional caste council both at the village level (*jati samaj*) and at the regional level (*pargana panchayat*) headed by *pradhan* and assisted by a messenger (*dakua*) to administer their social norms and traditions.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 32245 | 36921 | 46335 | 53498 | 59285 | 68988 | |
| | | Male | 15880 | 18091 | 23278 | 28335 | 29966 | 34910 | |
| | | Female | 16365 | 18830 | 23057 | 25163 | 29319 | 34078 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 14.50 | 25.50 | 15.46 | 10.82 | 16.37 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1031 | 1041 | 991 | 888 | 978 | 976 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 11.34 | 13.27 | 18.69 | 43.79 | 50.49 | 67.70 | |
| | | Male | 20.34 | 23.64 | 31.05 | 60.63 | 65.51 | 77.39 | |
| | | Female | 2.60 | 3.31 | 6.22 | 24.88 | 35.17 | 57.85 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 16620 | 12622 | 20828 | 21576 | 24584 | 28986 |
| | | | Male | 9897 | 10351 | 14079 | 15199 | 15971 | 19606 |
| | | | Female | 6723 | 2271 | 6749 | 6377 | 8613 | 9380 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 17592 | 18885 | 15049 | 16837 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 3236 | 2691 | 9535 | 12149 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 6 | WPR | | 51.54 | 34.19 | 44.95 | 40.33 | 41.47 | 42.02 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 15211 | 18700 | 24271 | 26397 | 29237 | 32491 |
| | | Married | 14686 | 16220 | 19563 | 25390 | 27325 | 32938 |
| | | Widow | 2174 | 1894 | 2390 | 1607 | 2545 | 3350 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 159 | 96 | 104 | 79 | 178 | 209 |
| | | Un-specified | 15 | 11 | 7 | 25 | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.36 : 1 | 1.36 : 1 | 0.84 : 1 | 0.59 : 1 | 0.77 : 1 | 0.67:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 13278 | 15647 | 5387 | 5834 | 9626 | 9332 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.41 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.11 : 1 | 0.16 : 1 | 0.14:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 13648 | 15677 | 25141 | 33669 | 33430 | 41224 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | - | - | 33 | - | 12 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | 260 | 271 | 638 | 436 | 31 | 27 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 589 | 612 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 4743 | 7110 | 9279 | 6515 | 10986 | 12817 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 42 | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 21 | 29 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 16279 | 19167 | 24573 | 30872 | 12449 | 14208 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 20028 | 23604 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 393 | 82 | 151 | 330 | 25 | 39 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 56 | - | - | 2 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 430 | 562 | 683 | 444 | 914 | 956 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 6 | - | 20 | 55 | 20 | 35 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 10 | 1 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | - | 1 | 15 | 7 | 11 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 3899 | 3408 | 3292 | 5379 | 3365 | 3655 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 1101 | 1618 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 4408 | 4268 | 5131 | 6491 | - | 5 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 1325 | 1851 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 4566 | 5286 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1768 | 2048 | 2576 | 2876 | 1121 | 1197 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 156 | 123 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 2444 | 2853 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 3 | 5 | 12 | 50 | 78 | 37 |
| Total | | | 32245 | 36921 | 46335 | 53498 | 59285 | 68988 |

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

89. Turi

1. **Location (Major)** : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Jharsuguda
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan), Laria & Hindi
3. **Major Occupation** : Basketry, Cultivation, Labour
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Kalipuja, Durgapuja, Nuakhia, Raja, Dola, Rathjatra, Makar, Pus Punei, Janmastami
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

They are also known as Turi, Betra and Patikar. Etymologically, the term Turi has been derived from the word *tokri* meaning 'basket'. Turi are traditionally basket makers. Two endogamous groups are found among them ie. Turi and Turi (Betra). The name *betra* has been derived from *bet* meaning 'the cane'. Betra make basket out of cane fiber. Turi are divided into various totemistic clans (*bansa*) such as *hansda*, *baghar/bagher*, *jaddi*, *majhi* and *soren* etc where as Turi (*betra*) are divided into a number of septs (*gotra*) like *nago*, *sand*, *bagho*, *hat* and *kanpuria* etc. Both of them are further divided into various exogamous lineages that regulate marriage alliances and indicate their descent. Turi family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. They consider marriage through negotiation as ideal and prestigious. The other modes of acquiring a spouse are by mutual consent and by elopement. They practice adult marriage and monogamy. The Turi, retains its tradition of payment of bride price (*mul*) where as the Betra have the custom of payment of dowry both in cash and kinds. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution for twenty-one days and pre-delivery rituals such as *sasthi*, *uthiary*, *bararatri* and *ekusia* are performed on the sixth, seventh, twelfth and on twenty-first day respectively. They also observe puberty rites for pubescent girls and the pollution lasts for seven days. They practice burial to dispose of their dead and death pollution is observed for eleven days. Mortuary rites like *tel*, *dasa*, *barspatri*, *satdinia* are performed by them. They have their own traditional caste council both at the village level and at the regional level. The caste council of the Turi at village level is known as *dihiringkeno* headed by a *moranghar* and assisted by a messenger *dakua* and their regional level council called *dihiringduppa* is headed by a *raja* who is assisted by a messenger called *dakua*. The caste council of the latter group Turi (*betra*) at the village level is called *jati samaj* and the regional council is known as *mahasabha*. Both the councils are headed by *mukhia* and assisted by their traditional messenger - the *dakua*. It adjudicates intra-community disputes and acts as the guardian of their norms and customs.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | 3807 | 4698 | 7374 | 8373 | 8603 | 12134 |
| | | Male | 1881 | 2412 | 3724 | 4266 | 4338 | 6082 |
| | | Female | 1926 | 2286 | 3650 | 4107 | 4265 | 6052 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 23.40 | 56.96 | 13.55 | 2.75 | 41.04 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1024 | 948 | 979 | 963 | 983 | 995 |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|------|
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 12.00 | 9.34 | 13.82 | 27.61 | 41.77 | 55.45 | |
| | | Male | 23.02 | 16.63 | 23.90 | 41.67 | 56.27 | 66.79 | |
| | | Female | 1.25 | 1.66 | 3.53 | 12.62 | 27.07 | 44.20 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2051 | 2174 | 4056 | 4275 | 4404 | 6310 |
| | | | Male | 1156 | 1501 | 2357 | 2548 | 2430 | 3546 |
| | | | Female | 895 | 673 | 1699 | 1727 | 1974 | 2764 |
| | | Main Workers | - | - | 3522 | 3780 | 2861 | 4461 | |
| | | Marginal Workers | - | - | 534 | 495 | 1543 | 1849 | |
| 6 | WPR | | 53.87 | 46.28 | 55.00 | 51.06 | 51.19 | 52.00 | |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 1717 | 2318 | 3385 | 3605 | 4026 | 5489 | |
| | | Married | 1781 | 2152 | 3508 | 4269 | 4101 | 5881 | |
| | | Widow | 277 | 213 | 366 | 417 | 423 | 691 | |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 30 | 15 | 50 | 63 | 53 | 73 | |
| | | Un-specified | 2 | - | 65 | 19 | - | - | |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.33 : 1 | 1.28 : 1 | 0.75 : 1 | 0.63 : 1 | 0.82 : 1 | 0.70:1 | |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 1503 | 1992 | 872 | 810 | 1420 | 1936 | |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.39 : 1 | 0.42 : 1 | 0.12 : | 0.10 : 1 | 0.17 : 1 | 0.16:1 | |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 1634 | 2060 | 4216 | 5130 | 4736 | 7131 | |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 132 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | 683 | 139 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | 311 | 360 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 3 | - | - | 68 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | 14 | 1 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | 88 | - | 2 | 82 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | - | 1 | 153 | 7 | 1 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | 21 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | 4 | 4 | 136 | - | 4 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 132 | - | 11 | 20 | 9 | 14 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 9 | 20 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 5 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 1 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 5 | 16 | 36 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 26 | 15 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 1919 | 2255 | 3801 | 4863 | 2000 | 4652 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 1191 | 1262 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | 171 | 200 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | 879 | 929 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | 1634 | 2414 | 2843 | 2744 | 3966 | 4609 |
| Total | | | 3807 | 4698 | 7374 | 8373 | 8603 | 12134 |

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

90. Ujia

1. **Location (Major)** : Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur
2. **Language** : Odia (Indo-Aryan)
3. **Major Occupation** : Fishing, Selling Fish Product, Cultivation
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : All Hindu Festivals
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Ujia are an endogamous community and are divided into a number of clans (*gotra*) such as *nag*, *fingasa / nageswar* and *basanta* etc. Their family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of ancestral property follows the rule of male equigeniture. They practice adult marriage. Monogamy is the norm. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Bride price is paid both in cash and kinds. Junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permissible. They observe birth pollution for a period of ten days. Pre-delivery ritual *ponchu* and post natal ritual *ekosia* are performed by them. They also observe puberty rites for girls on the onset of their first menstruation and the pollution lasts for seven days. They practice both burial and cremation 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 | 6424 | 14488 | 16370 | 20053 | 17853 | 20450 | |
| | | Male | 3263 | 7205 | 8324 | 9780 | 8949 | 10215 | |
| | | Female | 3161 | 7283 | 8046 | 10273 | 8904 | 10235 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 125.53 | 13.00 | 22.50 | - 10.97 | 14.55 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 969 | 1011 | 967 | 1050 | 995 | 1002 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 7.47 | 11.00 | 11.06 | 19.27 | 33.03 | 49.99 | |
| | | Male | 13.15 | 16.02 | 18.46 | 30.79 | 49.85 | 61.48 | |
| | | Female | 1.61 | 6.04 | 3.39 | 8.26 | 16.05 | 38.64 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 2337 | 4019 | 6509 | 6905 | 6609 | 8375 |
| | | | Male | 1987 | 3796 | 5154 | 5374 | 4814 | 5645 |
| | | | Female | 350 | 223 | 1355 | 1531 | 1795 | 2730 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 5914 | 6340 | 4587 | 4986 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 595 | 565 | 2022 | 3389 |
| 6 | WPR | | 36.38 | 27.74 | 39.76 | 34.43 | 37.02 | 40.95 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 2934 | 7344 | 8296 | 9495 | 8927 | 9835 |
| | | Married | 3029 | 6312 | 7127 | 9568 | 8080 | 9662 |
| | | Widow | 418 | 758 | 867 | 929 | 731 | 808 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 26 | 41 | 76 | 61 | 115 | 145 |
| | | Un-specified | 17 | 33 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.40:1 | 1.40:1 | 0.81:1 | 0.83:1 | 0.89:1 | 0.80 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 2556 | 6761 | 2020 | 2669 | 3271 | 3500 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.40 : 1 | 0.47 : 1 | 0.12 : 1 | 0.13 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.17:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 2682 | 6046 | 9060 | 10978 | 9454 | 11357 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | 5091 | 12143 | 13950 | 17498 | 15495 | 18409 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | - | - | 40 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 20 | - | 2 | 38 | 3 | 24 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | - | 141 | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 0 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | - | 30 | - | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | 63 | 16 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | 6 | 65 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | - | - | 11 | 28 | - | 10 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | 7 | 54 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | 1299 | 2340 | 2380 | 1963 | 1345 | 1880 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | 1 | - | - | 21 | - | 0 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | - | 1 | - | 123 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | 13 | - | - | 59 | 912 | 11 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 2 | 21 | 44 | - | 33 |
| Total | | | 6424 | 14488 | 16370 | 20053 | 17853 | 20450 |

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

91. Valamiki, Valmiki

1. **Location (Major)** : Koraput, Anugul, Malkangiri, Sundergarh
2. **Language** : Telugu (At home), Odia (With others)
3. **Major Occupation** : Cultivation, Forest Collection
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sankranti, Vitim Panduga, Dussera, Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

Also known as Balmiki / Balmik They trace their origin from the sage Valmiki the great Hindu saint and author of the great epic Ramayan. Communities called Boya and Paidi claim that they are Valmiki. Valmiki are an endogamous community and are divided into various clans (*kula*) such as *balu, macha, pangi, bagh, toi, surud, sanku, goduda, nag* and *hanu* etc. which are further subdivided into a number of exogamous lineages (*inteperulu*) like *gampa, karnam, rangi, gamparai, chetty, pineemala, mangha, chenda, ganderu, kuda, sandadi, agathambidi, pangi, mosia, samareddy, mandi, vengada, londadi, talani, chautia, narigeli, kora, marati, adikatia, landa, nikulu* and *kommu* etc. They use their lineage name as their surname and follow group endogamy and surname exogamy. Valmiki family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Inheritance of paternal property follows the rule of male equigenture. Adult marriage and monogamy are common. Marriages are arranged through negotiation (*oikyamatama*). They have the custom of payment of bride price. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted in their society. They observe birth pollution and perform pre-delivery and post natal rituals. They also observe puberty rites (*kanyathani*) for adolescent girls on their first menstruation and the pollution period lasts for eight days. They bury their dead. They practice burial to dispose of their dead and death pollution is observed for ten days. Their statutory council settles intracommunity disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-----|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | |
| 1 | Population | Total | 1111 | 1423 | 1960 | 1324 | 1145 | 1402 | |
| | | Male | 489 | 686 | 961 | 694 | 580 | 724 | |
| | | Female | 622 | 737 | 999 | 630 | 565 | 678 | |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | - | 28.08 | 37.74 | - 32.45 | - 13.52 | 22.45 | |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | 1272 | 1074 | 1040 | 908 | 974 | 936 | |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | 14.49 | 14.34 | 22.91 | 24.58 | 45.21 | 62.44 | |
| | | Male | 28.02 | 27.55 | 37.88 | 31.70 | 60.38 | 80.13 | |
| | | Female | 3.86 | 2.04 | 8.51 | 16.63 | 29.91 | 43.84 | |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | 495 | 406 | 920 | 588 | 390 | 791 |
| | | | Male | 242 | 373 | 570 | 373 | 207 | 435 |
| | | | Female | 253 | 33 | 350 | 215 | 183 | 356 |
| | | Main Workers | | - | - | 731 | 429 | 232 | 560 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | - | - | 189 | 159 | 158 | 231 |
| 6 | WPR | | 44.55 | 28.53 | 46.94 | 44.41 | 34.06 | 56.42 | |

Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes in Odisha (1961-2011)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | 482 | 730 | 977 | 666 | 602 | 633 |
| | | Married | 550 | 610 | 866 | 647 | 492 | 681 |
| | | Widow | 77 | 71 | 102 | 7 | 47 | 77 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | 2 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| | | Un-specified | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | 1.29:1 | 1.44:1 | 0.88:1 | 0.88:1 | 0.87:1 | 0.65:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | 402 | 653 | 279 | 248 | 205 | 204 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | 0.36 : 1 | 0.45 : 1 | 0.14 : 1 | 0.19 : 1 | 0.18 : 1 | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | 485 | 584 | 1040 | 703 | 612 | 852 |

* Child Population for 1961 & 1971=0-14 yrs, for 1981 & 1991 = 0-4 yrs, for 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 | - | 121 | 5 | 8 | - | 2 |
| 2 | | Bhadrak | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3 | Balangir | Balangir | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | 9 |
| 4 | | Sonepur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5 | Cuttack | Cuttack | 228 | 12 | 46 | 31 | 29 | 1 |
| 6 | | Jagatsinghpur | - | - | - | - | 34 | 0 |
| 7 | | Jajpur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8 | | Kendrapara | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | - | - | 9 | - | - | 0 |
| 10 | | Anugul | - | - | - | - | 91 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | Ganjam | 27 | 50 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| 12 | | Gajapati | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | 0 |
| 14 | | Nuapara | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | - | - | - | 133 | - | 6 |
| 16 | Koraput | Koraput | 721 | 1139 | 1615 | 1000 | 837 | 983 |
| 17 | | Malakangiri | - | - | - | - | 36 | 260 |
| 18 | | Nowrangapur | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 19 | | Rayagada | - | - | - | - | 27 | 3 |
| 20 | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | - | 42 | - | 25 | 23 | 58 |
| 21 | Phulbani | Kandhamal | - | 6 | - | 11 | - | 1 |
| 22 | | Boudh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 23 | Puri | Puri | 135 | 40 | 177 | 1 | - | 0 |
| 24 | | Khurda | - | - | - | - | 16 | 29 |
| 25 | | Nayagarh | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 26 | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | - | - | 1 | 101 | - | 13 |
| 27 | | Baragarh | - | - | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| 28 | | Deogarh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 29 | | Jharsuguda | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | Sundergarh | - | 5 | 101 | 11 | 34 | 24 |
| Total | | | 1111 | 1423 | 1960 | 1324 | 1145 | 1402 |

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

92. Mangali

1. **Location (Major)** : Kalahandi, Koraput
2. **Language** : Corrupt form of Odia mixed with Chhatisgarhi and Kosali
3. **Major Occupation** : Hide and Jute Rope making, Castration of male animals and making of single and double membrane drums, Stone work, Mat and broom making, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Nuakhai, Chait parab, Holi, Angara ghicha and Diwali
5. **Religion** : Hinduism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The Mangali is also known as **Manguli, Mungali, Mangli** and **Mungli**. The name Mangali/Manguli might have been derived from the word *mangala*, meaning 'prosperity'. As the community was preparing strong leather ropes to harness the war animals (elephants and horses) of the then feudatory lords and kings and was observing a short ceremony (*manguleiba*) for the durability of the products, the community might have been called Manguli. They live in separate hamlets of their own maintaining their separate cultural identity. Clean castes like Brahman, Karan, Khandayat, Teli, Gohur (Gauda) etc. maintain social distance from the Manguli. Due to the common occupational pattern like preparation of leather ropes and musical instruments (single or double membrane drums) as well as removal of dead animals from the village streets, the local clean castes equate the Manguli with Domb. They are an endogamous community divided into several hierarchically graded occupational sub-groups like Naik (Priest), Bag (Warrior), Suna (Treasurer), Nial (Trader) and Patharia (Stone worker), the members of which are identified by their surnames. The community has totemistic exogamous *gotras* like Bag (tiger), Nag (cobra) etc. The surnames used by them are, Naik, Bag, Suna, Nial, Patharia, etc. The community in general, acquires spouses from within the community. The community practice adult marriage and monogamy. Generally marriage with Mother's Brother's Daughter and Father's Sister's Daughter are preferred. Marriage rituals like betrothal, ceremonial bath, smearing of turmeric paste, feast and *chauthi* are observed in Hindu fashion. The system of bride price is in vogue. Divorce by either sex is permitted. Re-marriage of widow (preferably deceased husbands' younger brother), widower and divorcee is socially permitted. Post delivery rituals like *Shathia* (on the 6th day) and *Ekosia* (on the 21st day) are observed. The deads are invariably buried. They, like the caste Hindus observe birth pollution for 21 days and death pollution for 10 days. The Naik of the village usually performs the role of the priest. He is assisted by a few elder males.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters:N.A.

(entered into SC list after 2001 Census)

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 |
| 1 | Population | Total | | | | | 1214 |
| | | Male | | | | | 584 |
| | | Female | | | | | 630 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | | | | | 1079 |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | | | | | 51.97 |
| | | Male | | | | | 67.82 |
| | | Female | | | | | 37.09 |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | | | | 631 |
| | | | Male | | | | 341 |
| | | | Female | | | | 290 |
| | | Main Workers | | | | | 413 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | | | | 218 |
| 6 | WPR | | | | | | 51.98 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | | | | 532 |
| | | Married | | | | | 598 |
| | | Widow | | | | | 75 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | | | | 9 |
| | | Un-specified | | | | | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | | | | | 0.68:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | | | | | 200 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | | | | | 0.16:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | | | | | 676 |

* Child Population for

2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for

2011=15-59 yrs

8. DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (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 | Kalahandi | Kalahandi | | | | | | 765 |
| 2 | Koraput | Koraput | | | | | | 449 |
| Total | | | | | | | | 1214 |

Source : Census of India '2011

93. Mirgan

1. **Location (Major)** : Nowrangpur
2. **Language** : Corrupt form of Odia mixed with Chhatisgarhi
3. **Major Occupation** : Weaving, Marginal Agriculture, Wage earning
4. **Major Festivals & Rituals** : Sudashabrata, Nuakhai, Amba Nua and Dhan Nua
5. **Religion** : Hiduism with admixture of animism
6. **Other Distinct Socio-Cultural Features** :

The **Mirgan** are numerically a small and sparsely distributed little known community of Odisha and is considered synonymous to the Panka – a Scheduled Caste community listed at Sl. 72 of the SC List of the state. The **Mirgan** and the **Panka** possess the same socio-cultural features, pursue the same traditional occupation of weaving and have matrimonial relationship among themselves. They say that they have migrated from the neighbouring Bastar area of Chhatisgarh State where they are called Panka. Thurston (1909; 65) had identified Mirgani as “A sub-division of Dom” - a Scheduled Caste community listed at Sl. 27 of the SC List of Odisha. The Mirgan is a distinct community distinguished by their group endogamy, language and traditional occupation of weaving. The community is broadly divided into two divisions i.e. (a) Kabirpanthi Mirgan and (b) Mirgan. The former is considered superior to the latter. Both the sections are again divided into various exogamous septs (*Bansa*) such as *Naga* (cobra), *Swarn* (gold), *Chhatra* (umbrella), *Kukur* (dog), *Bagh* (tiger), *Beshra* (bird) etc. which are totemistic in nature. They use *Naik*, *Deban*, *Sira*, *Mahanta*, *Bhandari*, *Somarathi*, *Das* and *Pegada* as their surnames. In the local social hierarchy they are treated as an impure low caste. In multi-ethnic villages Mirgans inhabit a separate hamlet along with the other Scheduled Caste communities like *Ghasi* and *Dom* keeping distance from upper caste Hindus. They practise *Bansa* exogamy. Marriage through negotiation is considered as most prestigious mode of acquiring a life partner. Other modes of marriages are by elopement and by capture. The custom of Bride-price is not in vogue, but payment of dowry in cash or kind is practiced in their society. Remarriage of widows, widowers, divorcees, junior sororate and junior levirate, cross cousin marriages ie, marriage with the mother’s brother’s daughter, are permitted in their society. Birth pollution is observed for nine days. On the ninth day after taking purificatory bath, name giving ceremony is observed. The dead bodies are buried and the mourning period lasts for nine days. The purificatory rites are observed on the 10th day. Family head offers cooked food as *pinda* to the soul of the deceased. Friends, relatives and the community members are entertained in a feast. They have their community council at the village level as well as in the regional level. The community council at the regional level is known as *Jati Mahasabha*. The office bearers of caste council are “*Nayak*” the Head, who is assisted by *Somaratha* and the messenger *Chalan* and some village elders. It adjudicates cases pertaining to customary social affairs and critical family matters and inter and intra community disputes.

7. Selected Demographic Profile and Parameters :

(entered into SC list after 2001 Census)

| Sl. No. | Parameters | | Census Year | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| | | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Population | Total | | | | | | 2168 |
| | | Male | | | | | | 1054 |
| | | Female | | | | | | 1114 |
| 2 | Decadal Growth Rate | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 3 | Sex Ratio | | | | | | | 1057 |
| 4 | Literacy Rate | Total | | | | | | 48.51 |
| | | Male | | | | | | 60.34 |
| | | Female | | | | | | 37.67 |
| 5 | Workers | Total Workers | Total | | | | | 1058 |
| | | | Male | | | | | 583 |
| | | | Female | | | | | 475 |
| | | Main Workers | | | | | | 516 |
| | | Marginal Workers | | | | | | 542 |
| 6 | WPR | | | | | | | 48.80 |
| 7 | Marital Status | Never Married | | | | | | 984 |
| | | Married | | | | | | 1017 |
| | | Widow | | | | | | 141 |
| | | Divorced or Separated | | | | | | 26 |
| | | Un-specified | | | | | | - |
| 8 | Dependency Ratio | | | | | | | 0.74:1 |
| 9 | * Child Population | Population | | | | | | 327 |
| | | Ratio to Total Population | | | | | | 0.15:1 |
| 10 | ** Population in the working age group | | | | | | | 1249 |

* Child Population for

2011 = 0-6 yrs

** Working Age Group Population for

2011=15-59 yrs

8. DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (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 | Koraput | Nowrangapur | | | | | | 2168 |
| Total | | | | | | | | 2168 |

Source : Census of India 2011

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