

# Analysis of Scheduled Tribe Population in Orissa

1961-2001

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B. N. Mohanty



SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA

2007

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**2009**

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First published in 2009 by

Director, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Orissa  
Bhubaneswar - 751 003

Printed at :

Capital Busines Service & Consultancy  
B-51, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751 007  
E-mail : capital\_a1press@yahoo.com

## PREFACE

Since Independence, the Government is making all out efforts to integrate Scheduled Tribe Population with the mainstream population by bringing their all round development. To achieve these objectives, suitable plans and programmes are being formulated and implemented for these socially & economically backward population during different plan periods. Therefore, in-depth analysis of different population parameters with time series data of STs is highly essential for effective planning of STs in Orissa. In order to make the planning more realistic & implementable disaggregated demographic time series data and its trend analysis needs to be done.

Keeping this in view, SCSTRTI has made sincere effort to bring out a book titled "*Analysis of Scheduled Tribe Population in Orissa (1961-2001)*" has been attempted taking the census data of last 50 years in to consideration. The book is a humble attempt to make a detailed analysis of some of the important population characteristics of ST population such as growth, distribution, sex ratio, literacy, workforce, disability and religion over different census periods. Besides, attempt has also been made to put a separate chapter on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of the state which is first of its kind for effective planning and administration in Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

The book consists of 10 chapters. The 1<sup>st</sup> chapter is introductory. It contains history and background of tribes, their location and distribution, classification according to geo-physical zones, ethno-linguistic identity, habitat, socio-cultural levels and techno-economic categories and administrative set up of tribal development of the state. Besides, it presents a comparative picture of the demographic profile of Orissa and major states of India.

Chapter two is on "Population distribution and growth". The decadal growth rate of ST population in Orissa and major states of India by sex, place of residence, etc. have been analyzed by rural-urban category from 1961 to 2001. A comparative trend of ST population diversity of India from 1961 to 2001 has also been presented in this chapter.

Chapter three is on "Sex Ratio". It presents the trend of ST sex ratio of Orissa and India, trend by caste, by place of residence and district wise sex ratio. Besides, child ST sex ratio by place of residence has also been analyzed. In this chapter, community wise sex ratio has been highlighted and analyzed as well.

Chapter four presents the Rural-Urban difference of ST population in Orissa and India over five decades. The growth rate of Rural and Urban ST population, sex ratio and workers have been analyzed separately. The district wise rural-urban composition of ST population in Orissa has also been presented in this chapter.

Chapter five is on "Literacy". The over all trend and level of literacy by sex, place of residence and its spatial distribution have been analyzed in order to get in-depth insight in to the quality of human residences particularly for STs.

Chapter six presents the Age Group wise distribution of ST population. It is extremely essential for determining labour force and dependency ratio. In this chapter, trend in age group, growth rate, sex ratio, rural-urban difference and marital status of ST population in Orissa have also been analyzed vividly.

Chapter seven is on "Work Force". In this chapter, definition of workers during different census periods, categories of workers and non-workers, trend in work participation rate, WPR by sex and place of residence with spatial pattern of work participation have been reflected in details.

Chapter eight is a special chapter on "Disability". It presents ST disabled population by type of disability in Orissa and India during 2001 Census only. It also narrates the disability by caste, sex, place of residence, worker classification and age group.

Chapter nine is on "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)". It includes criteria for classification of PTGs, their basic characteristic features, list of PTGs in different states and UTs of India, distribution of PTGs in Orissa according to district, administrative zone, establishment of micro projects and their location, demography, occupation, language, settlement pattern, housing and some of the problems encountered by the PTGs.

Chapter ten describes an overview of "Religion" about ST population in Orissa. It gives the religious composition of ST population in Orissa and its growth rate by place of residence from 1961-2001.

It is hoped that this book will not only serve our own internal requirement but also be helpful to peoples' representative, policy makers, planners, researchers, academicians, development administrators, social scientists etc as a whole and can be used as an important reference book.

A. B. Ota

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*For extending financial assistance and administrative support:*

- + Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India
- + ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa

*For extending help and co-operation in data collection and analysis :*

- + Sri Sridhar Panda, Statistical Assistant
- + Sri Babaji Charan Sahoo, Statistical Assistant
- + Shri Dolagobinda Mallik, Statistical Assistant

*For extending help and cooperation:*

- + Sri Pinaki Patnaik, Assistant Director (Admn.)
- + Sri Mohit Kumar Samantaray, Librarian
- + Sri Chittaranjan Mishra, Ex Statistical Investigator, Dir. of Census Operation
- + Shri Kamraj Acharya, Jr. Clerk - cum - Typist

*For extending support for typing the manuscript:*

- + Sri Sridhar Panda, Statistical Assistant
- + Sri Dillip Kumar Padhi

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## ABBREVIATIONS

A.D	-	Anno Domini
AL	-	Agricultural Labourer
Ag. Lab.	-	Agricultural Labourer
B.C	-	Before Christ
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
C	-	Cultivators
CLR	-	Crude Literacy Rate
C.V	-	Coefficient of Variation
CTs	-	Census Towns
CSR	-	Child Sex Ratio
Cult.	-	Cultivators
DGR	-	Decadal Growth Rates
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GDCLR	-	Gender Difference in Crude Literacy Rate
GDDP	-	Gender Difference in Disability Prevalence
HH. Ind.	-	Household Industry
HHI	-	Household Industry
ITs	-	Industrial Towns
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
MADA	-	Modified Area Development Approach
NSSO	-	National Sample Survey Organization
OCs	-	Other Communities
OGs	-	Out Growths



Oth.	-	Others
OW	-	Other Workers
ORGI	-	Office of the Registrar General of India
PWD	-	Persons With Disability
PTGs	-	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
RUD	-	Rural- Urban Difference
SCA	-	Special Central Assistance
ST	-	Scheduled Tribes
SC	-	Scheduled Castes
Sq. Kms	-	Square Kilometers
TSP	-	Tribal Sub-Plan
WPR	-	Work Participation Rate

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## CHAPTER - 1

# INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 History and Background of Tribals

The tribal India lives in the forest hills and naturally isolated regions. They are known as by many names, such as Vanyajati (castes of forest), Vanvasi (inhabitants of forest), Pahari (hill-dwellers), Adimjati (original communities), Adivasi (first settlers), Janjati (folk people), Adimjati (primitive people), Anusuchit Janjati (scheduled tribe) and so on. Among all these terms, Adivasi is known most extensively and Anusuchit Janjati (scheduled tribe) is the constitutional name covering all of them.

Coming to the tribal history, it is found that the tribals are an integral part of the Indian civilization. Various elements in the ancient civilization of India were contributed by the tribals. It is believed that they were the earliest among the present inhabitants of the country. In the ancient literature of India the names of the original inhabitants who were forest dwellers in the ancient language, were known as Nishadas, Sabars, Bhils, Kollas, Kiratas, Dasas, Dasyus, Sudras, Dramidas and Dravidas.

The ancient and epic literature, the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ramayana and the Mohabharats, present good account about the people of India. All these emphasize that India is inhabited by several types of tribes or people. The Ramayan tells that there were only two groups of people – the Aryans and the non-Aryans. Among the non-Aryans, the important tribes were the Rakshasas and the Vanaras, both being the aboriginal tribes of the Deccan. The other tribes were the Nishadas, the Girdhrajs, the Sabaras, the Yaksas and the Nagas. The Rakshasas are regarded as the earliest inhabitants of southern India and Srilanka. The Vanaras are also regarded as the non-Aryan hill tribes of southern India. The Mohabharat also mentions a few tribes like Kirata, Mundas etc.

About the aboriginality of the Indian tribes, different views have been expressed by different authorities. Baine (1891) considers the tribals to be the pre-Aryan inhabitants of India. Risley (1911) considers the Dravidians to be the original inhabitants of India. Lacey (1931) and Shoober (1931) call them "the purest aboriginal community" and "the true auto- chthonous stock and the original inhabitants of the province", respectively. Elwin (1939) called the Baigas "the original owners of the country" they inhabited. Thakkar Bapa (1941) considers the tribals to be "the Adiparaja" i.e. aboriginals of this country and the sons of Bharatbhumi, older than the Hindus. Majumdar (1961) considers that "there are therefore more reasons than one, we think, to regard the earliest inhabitants of India as Proto-Australoids". Keeping the above findings in mind, it may be concluded that the tribals fall in the line of ancestry of the Indian people and are a constituent of the admixture of the Indian population (Vidyarthi, L. P. and Rai, B. K., 1976 & 1985 ).

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

The tribals until the beginning of the mediaeval period enjoyed autonomy. But by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century they were harassed by the Mohammedan rulers and gradually lost this status. In middle India, the Nagbansi Raja of Chotanagpur, who was the head of the

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

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

The tribal section of the Indian population is characterized as isolated in ecology, demography, economy, politics and other social behaviour from other ethnic groups. They are altogether 427 tribal communities (Roy Burman, 1971) all over India. The Anthropological Survey of India (1967) has estimated the number at 314 considering a number of tribes to be the constituents of a group of tribes designated by a common name, such as the Gonds, the Bhils etc. In 1950 the number of scheduled tribes was 212. This number increased in 1956. All this gave rise to fluctuating figures of tribal communities and the tribal population. Thus it is important to consider the growth of tribal population. It is seen that the tribal population varies from census to census. These tribal communities were enumerated under different names and heads in different census such as people having a tribal from of religions (1891), animists (1901), tribal animists or tribal

religion (1911), hill and forest tribe (1921), primitive tribe (1931), tribe (1941) and scheduled tribe (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001).

The earliest literature 'Rig-Veda' reveals that some kind of population count was maintained during 800-600 BC in India. The celebrated 'Arthashastra' by 'Kautilya' written in the 3rd Century BC prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of state policy for taxation. It contained a detailed description of methods of conducting population, economic and agricultural censuses. During the regime of the Mughal king Akbar, the administrative report 'Ain-e-Akbari' included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth and many other characteristics.

A systematic and modern population census, in its present form was conducted non-synchronously between 1865 and 1872 in different parts of the country. This effort culminating in 1872 has been popularly labelled as the first population census of India. However, the first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Since then censuses have been undertaken uninterruptedly once in every ten-year.

The Census of India 2001 was the fourteenth census in the continuous series as reckoned from 1872 and the sixth since independence. The gigantic task of census taking is done in two phases. In the first phase, known as House-listing Operations, all buildings and structures, residential, partly residential or non-residential are identified and listed and the uses to which they were put recorded. Information on houses, household amenities and assets are also collected. In the second phase, known as population Enumeration, more detailed information on each individual residing in the country, Indian national or otherwise, during the enumeration period is collected.

At the Census 2001, more than 2 million (or 20 lakh) enumerators were deployed to collect the information by visiting every household. The Indian Census is one of the largest administrative exercises undertaken in the world.

Population poses a threat to development; unbridled rate of rise of population acts as a deterrent to economic development of a country. Its accumulated pressure accentuates the fall in the standard of living and quality of life in almost every sphere of private and public life of the individual citizen, and it manifests one of the prime causes perpetuating a state of morbidity, affecting the overall development of individual personality and national character. Thus more than required human population can be understood as an epiphenomenon, quite marauding, affecting the harmony of natural order.

The Scheduled Tribes as the name denotes are the tribes listed in the Schedule to the order by the President of India. In accordance with the provisions of the article 341 & 342 of the constitution, Scheduled Tribes are listed under a Presidential order for each state or local area and only such communities are enumerated as Scheduled Tribes in a census.

Tribal communities received special mention for the first time in the Government of India Act. 1935 where a reference was made to the 'backward tribes'. As per the 13<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the Govt. of India order of 1936, some of the tribes were identified as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras and Orissa. However, the specification of tribes & tribal communities as "Scheduled Tribes" was finally made in the constitution of India.

As early as in 1901, Census organisation of India under the stewardship of Sir Herbert Risley has done some pioneering work on the Tribal Communities. In 1931, Dr. J.H. Hutton, the then Census Commissioner of India resolved to continue and extend the Anthropological investigations which were initiated by Risley, and as a matter of fact it is Dr. Hutton who made the first serious attempt to list the primitive tribes at the Census of 1931. But, the list of scheduled tribes was first notified by the President of India in 1950

which was revised and further modified in 1956 with the organisation of states and according to the modified list there are 62 Scheduled Tribes in Orissa. However, the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa were systematically enumerated for the first time in 1961 Census where in 60 Tribes were enumerated and from 1971 onwards 62 Tribes were taken for enumeration.

Orissa occupies an unique position in the Tribal map of India for having the largest variety of Scheduled Tribe Communities. This state is popularly known as the *Homeland of the Tribals* where no less than 62 different tribal communities numbering **8145081** as per 2001 Census reside. Only next to M.P and Maharastra this state consists of the largest tribal population in the country.

## 1.2 Location of ST Population in Orissa

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

Physiographically Orissa is not a homogeneous area due to its mountainous terrain and its major rivers (such as Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Rushikulya) and their tributaries. It has limited area of lower elevations while about three-fourth of its land surface is hilly and mountainous. It has some narrow river valleys and few major uplands and subdued plateaus.

Broadly speaking it has two major physiographic divisions :-

- i) the Orissa coastal plains in the east and
- ii) the highlands and plateaus of Orissa in the west and central tracts where lie the conspicuous tribal areas in the middle mountainous region and the rolling uplands.



The State has not only a unique geographical position of being located between the northern and southern halves of Indian subcontinent, but also the meeting point of the north Indian and south Indians cultures, from a very remote historical past. The State has a rich historic past right from the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the significant dynasties which ruled over Orissa are the Marathas, the Sailodbhavas, the Bhauma-Karas, the Somayamsis, the Ganga and the Suryas. The State was under the Muslim rule and thereafter the British conquered it in 1803. The new State of Orissa, as it exists today, was formed on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1936.

Besides the Orissan cultural heritage expressed excellently in the fields of art, sculpture, architecture, literature, music and dance, the State has unique religious trends with the cult of Lord Jagannath. Lord Jagannath is not only treated as the State Deity but also as the amalgam and the synthesis of various strands of religious faiths, eg. Buddhism, Jainism, Tantricism, Vaishnavism and the like and according to legendary sources, the deity is also identified as a tribal deity. From the tribal or folk deities to the modern cults there is multiplicity of deities throughout the length and breadth of the State. The interplay of the "Great Tradition" and "Little Tradition" - provides yet another significant dimension for the holistic integration of the varied ethnic groups in Orissa.

The state has 62 ethnic groups enlisted as the "Scheduled Tribes", 93 ethnic groups as the "Scheduled Castes" and more than 100 ethnic groups including religious groups, like the Christian, Muslim etc. styled as "Other Castes". Although the majority of population in Orissa speak the Oriya language, there are a number of tribal languages, besides the Santal language which has written scripts. Some important Dravidian language speaking tribes are the Gond, Khond, Oraon, Kisan, Koya etc. The Saora, Santal, Munda, Kolah, Ho etc. speak the mundari language which is classified under the

Austro-Asiatic sub-family of languages. Following the Indian racial classification of Dr. B. S. Guha, the important racial elements, such as the proto-Australoid type, the Western Brachycephals and the Mediterranean along with the proto-Australoid are noticed in Orissa (cf. Mohapatra 1977).

As indicated above the term "Scheduled Tribe" is a product of the constitution of India and consequent upon the promulgation of the Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 as many as 62 ethnic groups have been enlisted as Scheduled Tribes for Orissa State. Ordinarily, the tribal people are regarded as the "aborigines", "autochthones", "Vanyajati", "Adibasi", "Girijan", "Janajati" etc. in various parts of India. The unrecorded history and development of their societies and cultures date back to very remote antiquity. They are treated as denizens of hills and forests who lived in relative isolation from or having casual contacts with the neighbouring peoples of the region.

Both from conceptual and empirical points of view it is necessary to discuss the definitions and meanings of the term, tribe. In the history of evolution of societies, tribe is considered as a stage (Sahins, 1968) and their societies are organised on the basis of kinship ties which enable it to be multi-functional group (Godelier, 1978) and they are treated as ethnic entities and as status-class (cf. Roy-Burman, 1989)

Dube states the characteristics features of tribe as follows :

1. Their roots in the soil date back to a very early period. If they are not original inhabitants, they are at least some of the oldest inhabitants of the land.
2. They live in relative isolation of the hills and the forests.
3. Their sense of history is shallow for, among them, the remembered history of five to six generations tend to get merged in mythology.
4. They have a low level of techno-economic development.

5. In terms of their cultural ethos, language, institutions, beliefs and customs- they stand out from the other sections of the society.
6. If they are not egalitarian, they are at least non-hierarchic and undifferentiated (cf. Behura and Mohanti, 1980 :119-120)

### 1.3 Distribution of the Scheduled Tribes

There are many ways in which the tribals can be described : (i) by region, (ii) by language, (iii) by race, (iv) by their level of integration with rural folk to which they are connected, (v) by their economy, (vi) by their cultural pattern as a whole and (vii) by their level of education.

#### 1.3.1 Geographical distribution of the Scheduled Tribes :

Both geography of India and tribal demography permit a regional grouping and a zonal classification of the tribal people. Three tribal zones were demarcated by Guha (1951, 1955) : (i) which includes the northern and north-eastern area in the mountain valleys and eastern frontiers of India, (ii) the central belt which occupies the older hills and plateaus along the dividing line between peninsular India and the Indo-Gangetic Plains. This zone also includes the hills and the covering lines of the Western Ghats, (iii) this fall in the Peninsular India i.e. below 16°N latitude. Majumdar and Madan (1956) classified the zones as follows :

- i. Northern and North-Eastern Zone would be approximately between 31° 7' and 35° N as its western and 23° 30' N and 28° N on its eastern end between 77° 33' E and 97° E having for its outposts Simla in the West and the Lushai Hills and the Mishmi Tract in the east. In this Zone, eastern Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the Tarai area of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttaranchal) and north-eastern region falls.
- ii. The Central and Middle zone would lie between latitudes 20° N and 25° N and longitudes 73° E and 90° E. It includes West Bengal, Bihar, Southern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujurat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chhaisgarh. It is the largest of the three tribal zones.

- iii. The Southern Zone lies between latitudes 8° N and 20° N and longitudes 75° E and 85° E. It includes Andhra Pradesh, Karnatak, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Dube (1960) has given four regions of the tribals like the North and North-Eastern\_Zone, the Middle Zone, the South zone and the West Zone. But the West Zone includes Rajasthan and the area of the Sahyadri group of tribals in Gujrat and Maharastra. Atal (1965) has also given a fourfold classification of the tribals like North and North Eastern, West and North-Western, Middle and South Zones.

During 1971, Roy Burman classified the different tribal regions into the following five territorial groups, taking into consideration their historical, ethnic and socio-cultural relations :

- a) North-east India comprising Assam, Meghalayas, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura.
- b) Sub-Himalayan region of North and North-West India comprising the northern submontane districts of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.
- c) Central and East India comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
- d) South India comprising Tamil Nadu, Keral and Karnatak.
- e) Western India comprising Rajasthan, Gujrat and Maharastra.

Taking into account the geographical, ecological, social, economic, administrative, ethnic and racial factors Vidyarthi and Rai (1976) classified the tribal regions the in following ways.

- i) Himalaya Region with three sub-regions like,
  - a) North-eastern Himalayan region includes Assam, Meghalaya, the mountainous region of West Bengal i.e. Darjeeling, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.
  - b) Central Himalayan region includes the Tarai areas of Uttar

Pradesh and Bihar.

- c) North-western Himalayan region includes Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- ii) Middle India Region comprises Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.
- iii) Western India Region includes Rajashtan, Gujurat, Maharastra, Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- iv) South India Region comprises Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnatak and Kerala.
- v) The Island Region includes Andaman and Nicober and Lakshadweep.

### **1.3.2 Linguistic Classification :**

Linguistically the tribals of India are broadly classified into four main linguistic family. These are as follows :

- a) Austro- Asiatic Family :
- b) Tibeto – Chinese Family
- c) Dravidian Family
- d) Indo – Aryan Family

### **1.3.3 Racial Classification :**

The racial classification of Indian people are given below :

- 1) Negrito
- 2) The Proto – Australoid
- 3) The Mongoloid
- 4) The Mediterranean
- 5) The Western Branchycephals
- 6) The Nordic

#### **1.3.4 Classification based on levels of integration :**

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

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

#### **1.3.5 Economic Classification :**

The broad economic classification of tribes as follows :

- a) Forest – Hunting type
- b) Hill Cultivation type
- c) Settled Agricultural type
- d) Simple Artisan type
- e) Cattle Herder type
- f) Labour, Agricultural and Industrial type
- g) Folk Artist type
- h) White Collar jobs and Trader type

#### **1.3.6 Cultural Classification :**

The tribal populations can be classified into five cultural type :

- a) Forest – Hunting type
- b) Hill Cultivation type
- c) Plain Agricultural type
- d) Simple Artisan and Folk Artist type
- e) Industrial and Urban workers

#### **1.3.7 Classification of Scheduled Tribes:**

### 1.3.7.1 Geo- Physical Zones :

Orissa is the home land of 62 tribal communities spread over mainly two geo-physical zones such as Northern plateau (25.5%), and Eastern Ghats Region (29.2%) out of four geo physical sections. The other two sections such as Central Table Land (24.1%) and Coastal Tract (21.2%) have dispersed tribal population. The Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the state lies in the first and second geo physical section which covers about 55 percent of the total geographical area of the State.

#### ***The Northern plateau (25.5 percent)***

It lies between 20 degree N latitude and 79 degree to 87 degree Elongitude. It includes Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Kalahandi and Anugul covering an area of 15030 Sq. miles. The hills in this plateau are rise up to an elevation of 2500 ft to 3500ft above the sea level. The important hills are the Simulia hills with two peaks, one at Similipal and the other at Meghasani (1162 mtrs). The plateau includes some of the rolling upland of Orissa namely, the Rajgangapur uplands and the Rairangpur uplands which are lower in elevation than the Plateau. They vary from 153 m. - 305m. One of the important features of this Plateau region is Upper Baitarani of Keonjhar district. In this upland silt erosion is most common while gulling is confined to river valleys. The Plateau region in rich is iron ore, lime stone and coal deposits and therefore has great potentiality for industrial development. The Northern plateau is characterised by humid fixed forest found in region of 3002-4000ft altitude .Semi ever green species are predominant and below 3000ft, Sal is most common.

- ⌘ **Predominant Tribal Communities found in this zone are:**  
Santal, Kolha, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Gond, Kisan & Bhumij.
- ⌘ **ITDA Covers:** Baripada, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Kuchinda, Sundergarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar and Champua

- ✂ **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups:** Juang, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Lodha, Birhor, Paudi Bhuyan

***Eastern Ghats Region(29.2 percent)***

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

- **Predominant Tribal Communities :** Kondh, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond, Gadaba.
- **ITDA Covered :** Thuamul Rampur, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gunupur, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda, Phulbani & Nilagiri
- **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups :** Bondo, Didayi, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Saora, Lanjia Saora, Chuktia Bhunjia.

***Central Table Land (24.1 percent )***

This geographical section covers whole of the Brahmini and the Mahanadi basins. This belt does not cover under the Scheduled area nor under the TSP area of the State. The major rivers which



flow in this area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Tel and their tributaries. The famous Gandhamardan hills located in this region are bounded by Bolangir in Northwest, Sambalpur in South and Kalahandi in South west.

- ⌘ **Predominant Tribal Communities** : Gond, Kisan, Desia Kondh, Savar.
- ⌘ **ITDA Covered** : No ITDA has been operating in this belt. The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets are present in this zone.
- ⌘ **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups** : Paudi- Bhuyan

### ***Coastal Tract (21.2 percent)***

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

Generally the tribal inhabitants in this zone had come from the districts like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Gajapati and Kondhmal. The tribal communities who are found to be distributed in this area are Santal, Ho, Munda, Savar, Kondh. Their main occupation are in the construction and road work, earth work, Rickshaw pulling and industrial labour.

- ⌘ **Predominant Tribal Communities**: Santal, Ho, Munda, Savar, Kondh
- ⌘ **ITDA Covered** : No ITDA exists and MADA and Cluster Pockets are operating.
- ⌘ **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Communities** : Nil.

### 1.3.7.2 Ethno-Linguistic identity of Tribes :

Linguistically the tribes of India are broadly classified into four categories, namely (1) *Indo-Aryan speakers*, (2) *Dravidian speakers*, (3) *Tibeto-Burmese speakers*, and (4) *Austro-Asiatic Speakers*. There are some four hundred tribal languages, which mean that most of the tribes have their own language. However, in a majority cases, these languages are unwritten ones.

In Orissa the speakers of the Tibeto-Burmese language family are absent, and therefore Orissan tribes belong to other three language families. The Indo-Aryan language family in Orissa includes Dhelki-Oriya, Matia, Halbi, Jhodia, Saunti, Laria and Oriya (spoken by Bathudi and the acculturated sections of Bhuyan, Juang, Kondh, Savar, Raj Gond etc.). The Austric language family includes twelve tribal languages namely, Parenga, Bhumij, Mahali, Bhumij, Juang, Bondo, Didayi, Kharia, Munda, Ho, Mundari and Savar. In addition to the above within the Dravidian language family there are nine languages in Orissa, namely, Pengo, Gondi, Kisan, Konda, Koya, Parji, Kui, Kuvi and Kurukh or Oraon.

There was a general misconception for a long time that tribal Communities did not possess languages but dialects. But with the extensive study of tribal languages, Linguists have come to the conclusion that tribal, do possess languages. The tribes of Orissa though belong to three linguist divisions, yet they have lots of socio-cultural similarities between them. These Communities signify homogeneity of their Cultures and together they characterized the notion or concept of tribalism. Tribal societies share certain common characteristics and by these they are distinguished from complex or advanced societies. In India, tribal Societies had apparently been outside the historical current of the development of Indian Civilization for Centuries. Hence tribal societies manifest such cultural features, which signify a primitive level in Socio-Cultural Parameter.

### **1.3.8 Classification into Habitat :**

A major portion of the tribal habitats are hilly and forested. Tribal villages are generally found in areas away from the alluvial plains close to rivers. Most villages are unsystematic in composition, and smaller in size. Villages are often not planned at all. Now a days most of the tribal communities come under BPL category. Government have provided Indira Awas houses to them for which most of the families do not depend upon locally available housing materials from the nearby forests.

### **1.3.9 Socio-Cultural Levels of STs of Orissa :**

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

## **1.4 Administrative Set up of Tribal Development :**

### **1.4.1 Scheduled Tribe Setting in the State**

British Colonists, Travellers, Explorers, Traders and Missionaries to understand and describe the way of life of native peoples, found in Africa, Asia, Australia and New World have used the term 'Tribe' or 'Tribal'. The forest and hill residing people were called Tribe or Tribal to differentiate them from other civilized people. Thus the term Tribe or Tribal is a British legacy. In the anthropological literatures various term appear synonymous to the term Tribe. For example : Primitive, Indigenous, Aborigines, Native, Savage, Original settlers, Adivasi, Uncivilised men, Barbaric, Depressed class, Simple society, Pre-literate society, Backward Hindus etc. In Hindi term Adivasi or Janajati appear in place of the English term "Tribe" but Scheduled Tribe is the Constitutional name of the Tribe living in our country. The Scheduled Tribe population constitute 8.20 percent of the total

population of our country as per 2001 Census. They scattered along the length and breadth of India from Himalayas to Indian Ocean and from the Arabian Sea to the Eastern Frontiers.

#### **1.4.2 History of Scheduled Areas**

The History of Scheduled Areas can be traced from the year 1874, in which the British Government had introduced the "Scheduled District Act" to provide administration in the Scheduled district. According to this "Scheduled District Act", special Officers were appointed in the Scheduled district to look into the Civil and Criminal cases and to provide justice to the inhabitants of the area. Attempt also were made to collect taxes for providing better administration in the area. In this Act, there was provision of "Scheduled Area".

In the year 1919, the British Government introduced another Act. The tribal areas, coming under the jurisdiction of Scheduled District Areas, were made free from legal boundary. The tribal areas coming under Scheduled District Areas were divided into 2 (two) categories: that is, i) Fully Excluded Area and ii) Connected Excluded Area. Again through the Act of 1935, tribal areas were divided into two categories namely a) Excluded Area and b) Partially Excluded Area. According to the Act 1935, the Tribal Areas were brought under the rule of the Governor, appointed by the President. These areas were not brought under the rule of the Parliament and State Assemblies. At the time of independence, the Constituent Assembly had paid special attention towards the problem of tribes and the tribal areas. Two sub-committees were constituted to review the situation of tribes and tribal areas. The Committee had reviewed the tribal situation and made suggestion to modify the tribal area. Therefore, Scheduled Areas are nothing but another name of Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas.

#### **1.4.3 Creation of Scheduled Area :**

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

- ⌘ To assist the Tribes with average interference.
- ⌘ To develop the Scheduled area and to protect the interest of Tribes in the area.

#### **1.4.4 Scheduled Area Administration :**

According to fifth schedule, the administration of Scheduled area consist of following parts:-a) Special Privilege to the Governors b) Reports of Governor to the President and c) Tribes Advisory Council.

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

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

The criteria for declaring any area, a viable administrative entity such as District, Block or Taluk, is economic backwardness. The States covered under the "Scheduled Areas" are Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himanchal Pradesh, Jhadakhand, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharastra.

The "The 6th Scheduled" area under Article 244 and 275 of the Constitution are those areas in the North Eastern States like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunchal Pradesh, Manipur, & Tripura which have been declared as "Tribal Areas" where provisions are made for the administration through autonomous Districts / Regional Councils.

Table-1.1 : Detail information about the "Scheduled Areas"

Sl. No	Name of the District	Detail of the Tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (in sq. km)	Population (Total & ST) as per 2001 Census		Major Tribes inhabiting in the district
				Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mayurbhanja	Whole District	10416.60	2223456	1258459	Santal, Munda, Ho, Kolha, Bhumij
2	Sundergarh	Whole Dist	9921.40	1830673	918903	Oraon, Kisan, Munda, Gond, Bhuyan
3	Koraput	Whole Dist	8534.00	1180637	585830	Kondh, Paroja, Gond, Gadaba
4	Rayagada	Whole Dist	7584.70	831109	463418	Saora, Kandha Gauda, Bagata
5	Nowarangpur	Whole Dist	5135.30	1025766	564480	Gond, Bhottada, Omanatya, Dharua
6	Malakngiri	Whole Dist	6115.30	504198	289538	Koya, Paroja, Bhumia, Dharua
7	Kondhmal	Whole Dist	7645.70	648201	336809	Kondh, Gond, Kondh Gauda

8.	Gajapati	(I) R. Udayagiri Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision (II) Guma Block of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision (III) Rayagada Block of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision	2498.80	347022	237489	Saora, Kulis, Mahali, Shabar Lodha
9.	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahsil of Kuchinda sub-divisions	2367.30	255359	142972	Oraon, Kisan, Mirdha, Gond, Kondh
10.	Keonjhar	2 Tahsils of Keonjhar Sub-divisions namely (I) Keonjhar Tahsil (II) Teikoi Tahsail 2 Tahsils of Champua Sub-divisions namely (I) Champua Tahsil (II) Barbil Tahsil	6935.60	1148700	594840	Santal, Bathudi, Sounti, Shabar Lodha, Munda, Koi-Lohara

11.	Kalahandi	2. Blocks namely: (i) Th. Rampur and (ii) Lanjigarhol Bhawanipatna subdivision	1323.50	140912	74543	Gond, Kondh, Baiga
12.	Balasore	Nilagin block of Nilagiri Subdivision Suruda Tahsil Excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchyat in Ghumsur Subdivision (Bhanjanagar)	223.60	110232	61902	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Bathudi, Bhumija
13.	Ganjam*		912.00	165795	16898	Shabar Lodha, Kondh, Kondha Gouda
		<b>Total Scheduled Area</b>	<b>69613.80</b>	<b>10412060</b>	<b>5546081</b>	
		<b>State Total</b>	<b>155707.00</b>	<b>36804660</b>	<b>8145081</b>	
		<b>Percentage of Scheduled areas to that of the State</b>	<b>44.71</b>	<b>28.29</b>	<b>68.09</b>	

\* Not included in Tribal Sub Plan Areas



#### **1.4.5 Scheduled Areas of Orissa :**

In Orissa the entire seven districts such as Kandhmal, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and parts of six districts such as Balesore, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Gajapati, Ganjam and Kalahandi are covered under "Scheduled Areas".

The following **Table- 1.1** reflects the detail information about the "Scheduled Areas" such as, the name of the districts, tracts included area in sq. kms, ST population and concentration of major tribal communities.

#### **1.4.6 Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) Approach**

The scheduled area of the State accounts for 44.7% of the State's geographical area. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) in the State and 118 Tribal Development Blocks of 12 districts have been included in the Scheduled Areas. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, in which all programmes of the Government irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison with a view to bring the area at par with the rest of the State and for welfare and development of STs. Presently 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects for PTGs, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 cluster pockets are functioning in the State with financial support from State Plan and Special Central Assistance (SCA) made available by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

#### **1.4.7 Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)**

Established in mid-seventies, ITDAs are functioning as nodal agencies for plan formulation, programme implementation for operationalisation of the TSP concept. At present 21 ITDAs are functioning in 12 districts of the State covering 118 blocks having more than 50% tribal population. The detail list is given in **Annexure-1.1**. Prime concern of ITDAs are to minimize the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society to improve socio-economic

condition of tribals and to strengthen infrastructure in tribal area through various schemes that aims at income generation , asset creation, administrative and legal protection from exploitation.

#### **1.4.8 Micro Projects**

There are 17 micro projects operating in the State covering parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts with a population of 70,657 covering 547 villages and 16,361 households as per Base Line Survey conducted in 2001 for development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Special attention is given for development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, education, communication, etc. The detail list of 17 micro projects is presented in **Annexure -1. 2**.

#### **1.4.9 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)**

MADA aims at developing tribal staying outside ITDA areas. 46 MADA pockets each with a population of 10,000 or more and having more than 50% inhabitants as tribal, spread over 47 blocks in 17 districts of the State. The details of MADA is furnished at **Annexure-1.3**. Both individual beneficiaries oriented schemes and community oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets in the ratio 70:30 of the outlay under Special Central Assistance (SCA).

#### **1.4.10 Clusters**

The cluster approach was adopted during seventh plan period for the development of contiguous patches outside the TSP area having population of 5,000 or more of which more than 50% are tribals. By

**Table - 1.2 : Number of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa and India**

Sl No.	Census Year	Orissa	India
1	2	3	4
1	1951	42	212
2	1961	62	427
3	1971	62	432
4	1981	62	432
5	1991	62	432
6	2001	62	432

Table - 1.3 : Demographic profile of Orissa vis-à-vis major states (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Geogra. Area in Sq. Km. (2001)	Total Population	ST Population	ST							
					Sex ratio	Literature rate	Child 0-6 years	Total HH	Total workers	Main worker	Marginal worker	WPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Madhya Pradesh	308087	60348023	12233474	975	41.2	2623663	2277746	6173431	4186896	1986535	50.5
2	Manarashtra	307690	96878627	8577276	973	55.2	1541928	1709291	4266788	3282933	983855	49.7
3	ORISSA	155707	36804660	8145081	1003	37.4	1433185	1795075	3990007	2288475	1701532	49.0
4	Gujarat	196024	50671017	7481160	974	47.7	1315253	1408374	3866204	2722333	1143871	51.7
5	Rajasthan	342239	56507168	7097706	944	44.7	1543946	1255374	3377517	2256700	1120817	47.6
6	Jharkhanda	70614	21945829	7087068	967	40.7	1335973	1373531	3280434	1949462	1330972	46.3
7	Chhatisgarh	135039	20833803	6616596	1013	52.1	1190334	1343278	3534195	2381916	1152279	53.4
8	Andhra Pradesh	275066	76210007	5024104	972	37.0	862844	1112057	2705536	2146002	555634	53.9

9	West Bengal	88752	60176197	4406794	982	43.4	736972	909390	2149255	1412133	737122	48.8
10	Karnatak	191971	52650562	3463986	972	48.3	540322	681338	1710020	1331768	378252	49.4
11	Assam	76438	26655528	3308570	972	62.5	552116	593075	1430404	934217	496187	43.2
12	Meghalaya	22429	2318822	1992862	1000	61.3	417189	357172	853160	652392	200768	42.8
13	Nagaland	16579	1990036	1774026	943	65.9	259433	287577	751285	617884	133401	42.3
14	Kerala	38863	31841374	364189	1021	64.4	49898	85218	168800	109986	58914	46.3
15	Bihar	94160	82968509	758351	929	28.2	155184	146902	342618	233220	107398	45.2
	INDIA	3287263	1028610328	84326240	978	64.8	15560227	16464357	41369321	28516480	12852841	

Source : Census of India, 2001

the end of 2005-06, 14 clusters pockets, spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts have been functioning under the cluster approach. Under this programme, various community oriented scheme and individual beneficiary oriented schemes of the same pattern as in ITDAs are implemented out of Special Central Assistance. The details list of clusterpockets is given in **Annexure -1. 4.**

### 1.5 Demographic profile of Orissa & major States of India – a comparison

The number of Scheduled Tribes of Orissa and India is presented in **Table-1.2.** The demographic profile of Orissa, India and some of the selected States for ST population according to 2001 Census has been presented in **Table -1.3.**

#### 1.5.1 Demographic Profile of Orissa

Geographical Area	: 155707.00 Sq. Kms.
Fifth Scheduled Area	: 69403.11 Sq. Kms.
TSP Area	: 51920.25 Sq. Kms.
Number of Districts	: 30
Number of Police Stations	: 389
Number of TSP Districts	: 12 (Full Dist. – 7, Part Dist.– 5)
Number of Blocks	: 314
Number of TSP Blocks	: 118
Number of Villages	: 51349
Number of inhabited Villages	: 47,529
Number of TSP Villages(Inhabited)	: 19338
Number of households	: 7738065
Number of ST Households	: 1795075
Number of SC Households	: 1342536

Annexure - 1.1

LIST OF ITDAs AND TSP BLOCKS

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

Northern	3. Keonjhar	6. Champua	26. Bahalda
			27. Jamda
			28. Joda
			29. Champua
			30. Jhumpura
		7. Keonjhar	31. Patna
			32. Ghatgaon
			33. Keonjhar
			34. Saharpada
			35. Harichandanpur
			36. Telkoi
	4. Sambalpur	8. Kuchinda	37. Bansapal
			38. Kuchinda
			39. Govindpur
			40. Jamankira
	5. Sundargarh	9. Bonai	41. Bonaigarh
			42. Lahunipada
			43. Gurundia
			44. Koira
		10. Panposh	45. Kuanrmunda
			46. Bisra
			47. Nuagaon
			48. Lathikata
		11. Sundargarh	49. Sundargarh
			50. Subdega
			51. Ballisankara
			52. Lephripada
			53. Badagaon
			54. Tangarpalli
			55. Hemagiri
			56. Kutra
			57. Rajgangpur

Southern	6. Gajapati	12. Parlakhemundi	58. Guma
			59. Rayagada
			60. Mohana
			61. R Udaygiri
			62. Nuagada
	7. Kalahandi	13. Th.Rampur	63. Th.Rampur
			64. Lanjigarh
	8. Raygada	14. Gunupur	65. Gunupur
			66. Gudari
			67. Padmapur
			68. Ramanguda
			69. Bissam Cuttack
			70. Muniguda
		71. Chandrapur	
	15. Rayagada	72. Rayagada	
		73. Kolnara	
		74. Kashipur	
		75. Kalyansingpur	
9. Koraput	16. Jeypore	76. Jeypore	
		77. Boriguma	
		78. Kotpad	
		79. Bolpariguda	
		80. Kundra	
	17. Koraput	81. Koraput	
		82. Similiguda	
		83. Pottangi	
		84. Nandapur	
		85. Dasmanthpur	
		86. Lamtaput	
		87. Narayanpatna	
		88. Laxmpur	
		89. Bandhugaon	



	10. Malkangiri	18. Malkangiri	90. Malkangiri
			91. Korkunda
			92. Kalimela
			93. Podia
			94. Khairput
			95. Kudumuluguma
			96. Mathili
	11. Nowrangpur	19. Nowrangpur	97. Nowrangpur
			98. Tentulikhunti
			99. Papadahandi
			100. Nandahandi
			101. Kosagumuda
			102. Raighar
			103. Umerkote
			104. Chandahandi
			105. Jharigaon
			106. Dabugaon
	12. Phulbani	20. Balliguda	107. Balliguda
			108. Nuagaon
			109. Daringibadi
			110. Tumudibandh
			111. Kotagarh
			112. Tikabali
			113. G.Udayagiri
			114. Raikia
			115. Chakapada
		21. Phulbani	116. Phulbani
			117. Phiringia
			118. Khajuripada

**Annexure – 1.2**  
**LIST OF PTGs & MICRO PROJECTS AND THEIR LOCATIONS**

Sl. No	Name of the PTG	Name and address of the Micro Project	Part of blocks covered
1.	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda, Mayurbhanj district	1. Suliapada 2. Morada
2.	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	Hill-Khadia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district	1. Karanjia 2. Jashipur
3.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon, Sundargarh district	1. Lahunipada
4.	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar district.	1. Banspal
5.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi, Anugul district.	1. Pallahara
6.	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar, Phulbani district.	1. Tumudibandh
7.	Saora	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati district.	1. Mohana
8.	Saora	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba, Ganjam district.	1. Patrapur
9.	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga, Gajapati district.	1. Gumma
10.	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district.	1. Lanjigarh
11.	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri district.	1. Khairput
12.	Dongaria Kondh	Dongaria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada district.	1. Bissam Cuttack 2. Muniguda
13.	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasang, Rayagada district.	1. Gunupur
14.	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada, Malkangiri district.	1. Kudumulguma 2. Khairput
15.	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali, Rayagada district.	1. K. Singh Pur
16.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh district.	1. Barkote
17.	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda, Nuapada district.	1. Komna

Annexure -1. 3  
LIST OF MADAs

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of MADA Pockets
1.	Anugul	1. Athamallik
		2. Pallahara
2.	Bolangir	1. Deogaon
		2. Khaparakhoh
		3. Muribahal
		4. Patnagarh
		5. Saintala
		6. Tentulikhunti
		7. Tureikela
3.	Balasore	1. Jaleswara
4.	Baragarh	1. Jharbandha
		2. Paikmal
5.	Boudh	1. Boudh Sadar
6.	Deogarh	1. Barkote
		2. Teleibani
7.	Dhenkanal	1. Kankadahad
8.	Gajapati	1. Kashinagar
9.	Ganjam	1. Patrapur
10.	Jajpur	1. Dhangadi
		2. Sukinda
11.	Jharsuguda	1. Jharsuguda
		2. Kirimira
		3. Kolabira
		4. Laikera
		5. Lakhampur

12.	Kalahandi	1. Bhawanipatna 2. Junagarh 3. Jaipatna 4. Kesinga 5. Madanpur Rampur 6. Narla
13.	Keonjhar	1. Anandpur 2. Ghasipura 3. Hatadihi
14.	Khurda	1. Banpur
15.	Nuapada	1. Boden 2. Khariar 3. Komna 4. Nuapada 5. Sinapali
16.	Nayagarh	1. Dasapalla 2. Gania 3. Nuagaon 4. Ranpur
17.	Sambalpur	1. Dhankauda 2. Jujumara 3. Rengali

Annexure – 1. 4  
LIST OF CLUSTER POCKETS IN ORISSA

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

## CHAPTER - 2

# POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH

### 2.1 Population growth or Decadal growth in Orissa and Major States of India

Orissa has a landmass of 1,55,707 sq km and 3.68 crore population as per 2001 census. The scheduled area of the State extends to 69,613.80 sq. Km which accounts for 44.70% of the State's geographical area. The ST population of Orissa was 81,45,081 which constitutes 22.13% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country as per 2001 Census. The corresponding figure for concentration of STs in India was 8.2%. Diversity among tribals is also noticed in their life style, due to their peculiar geographic location, language, tradition, primitivism and modernity. Thus the State has high concentration of STs and also significant share of this in the total tribal population of the country. Therefore, analysis of growth and distribution of this segment is highly essential from planning and policy perspective.

#### 2.1.1 Trend of ST Population in Orissa and India:

The ST population of Orissa and India according to rural and urban category since 1961 to 2001 has been furnished in *Table-2.1* and the graphical presentation of the trend is also presented in *Fig.2.1*. According to the 2001 Census, the country's population was enumerated to be 1028.6 million of which STs constituted 8.19 % of the total population i.e. 84.33 million. A majority of the ST population (63.70%) is concentrated in the so called central tribal belt running through the hilly terrain of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Although the north eastern States have a high concentration of tribals in absolute terms, they account for only 12.47% of the total ST population of the country. In Orissa, out of the State's population of 36.80 million, STs accounts for 22.13% (or 8.15 millions). An

overwhelming majority of the STs still live in rural areas of the State, as is the pattern in the country as a whole. The distribution of ST population in the districts of Orissa by rural and urban according to 1991 and 2001 censuses is presented in **Annexure 2.1**. It can be seen that a majority of the ST population is concentrated in certain districts like Mayurbhanj particularly in rural areas.

In 2001 Census, 81.45 lakhs persons were enumerated in the State as Scheduled Tribe. According to the size of the Tribal population, the State of Orissa ranks 3rd position in the country. The major state wise ST population according to 2001 Census is given in **Annexure 2.2**.

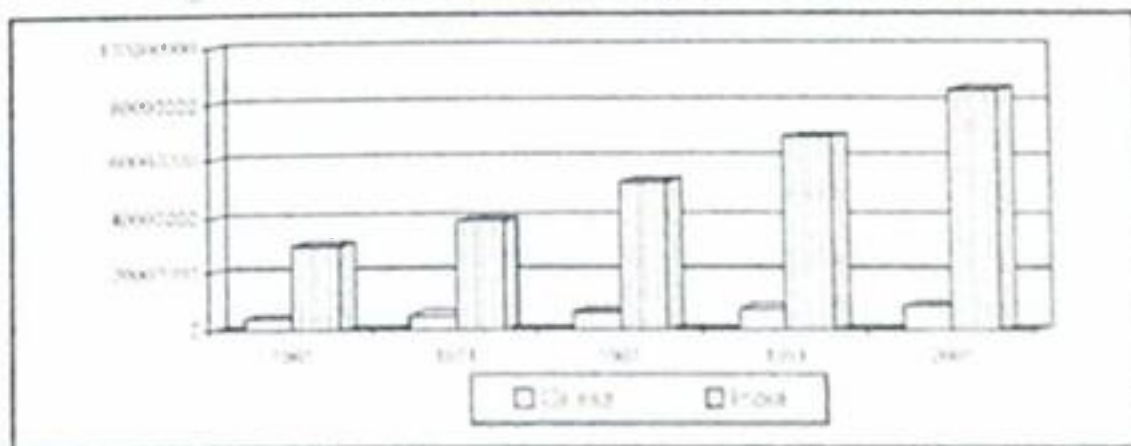
**Table – 2.1 : ST Population Trend of Orissa and India by Place of Residence : 1961 to 2001**

Census Year	Orissa			% out of India's Population	India		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
1961	4136206 (97.93)	87551 (2.07)	4223757 (100.00)	14.13	29109918 (97.41)	773552 (2.59)	29883470 (100.00)
1971	4924582 (97.09)	147355 (2.91)	5071937 (100.00)	13.34	36720681 (96.59)	1294481 (3.41)	38015162 (100.00)
1981	5642376 (95.39)	272691 (4.61)	5915067 (100.00)	11.46	48427604 (93.80)	3201034 (6.20)	51628638 (100.00)
1991	6670506 (94.86)	361708 (5.14)	7032214 (100.00)	10.38	62751026 (92.61)	5007354 (7.39)	67758380 (100.00)
2001	7698358 (94.52)	446723 (5.48)	8145081 (100.00)	9.66	77338597 (91.71)	6987643 (8.29)	84326240 (100.00)

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

N.B.- The figures in the parenthesis represents % of ST Population

**Fig. 2.1 ST Population Trend in Orissa & India : 1961-2001**



In 1961, India was the home of 29.9 millions ST out of which 4.2 millions lived in Orissa. By 2001, the ST population of India increased by 2.8 times to 84.3 millions. During the period Orissa's ST population increased to 8.1 millions i.e. nearly 1.9 times. As shown in the above table, the percentage of ST population to total population was decreasing from 1961 in Orissa. Orissa's share of ST population out of the ST population in India was 14.1% in 1961 which declined to 9.7% in 2001. The proportion of ST steadily declined in Orissa from 24.1% to 22.1% over the period from 1961 to 2001, while the same increased for India from 6.8% to 8.2%.

It is observed from the above table that during 1961, the rural and urban ST population of Orissa constituted 97.93% and 2.07% respectively. During 2001 Census, about 94.52% of ST population of Orissa lived in rural areas. The similar composition of rural and urban ST population for India during 1961 was 97.41% and 2.59% respectively which gradually changed to 91.71% and 8.29% in 2001. The share of urban population has increased gradually over the period from 1961 to 2001 both in Orissa and India. It shows the growth of ST population in urban areas increasing day by day both for Orissa and India. This is perhaps due to migration of tribal people from rural areas to urban in search of livelihood, employment and wages.

### **2.1.2 Decadal Growth Rates of ST**

The Decadal Growth Rates (DGR) of STs vis-à-vis other community of Orissa and India since 1961-2001 has been presented in **Table 2.2** and their trend has also been analysed graphically in **Fig. 2.2**. Pattern of population distribution among the States is a consequence of differentials in decadal growth rate over time, which is partly due to differentials in natural increase rate and partly due to in and out migration.

At all India level, the decadal growth rate (DGR) of ST was much higher than the DGR of SC and other category of population. But the situation of Orissa was different, where the ST has lower growth rate than others except during 1961-71. The growth rate of

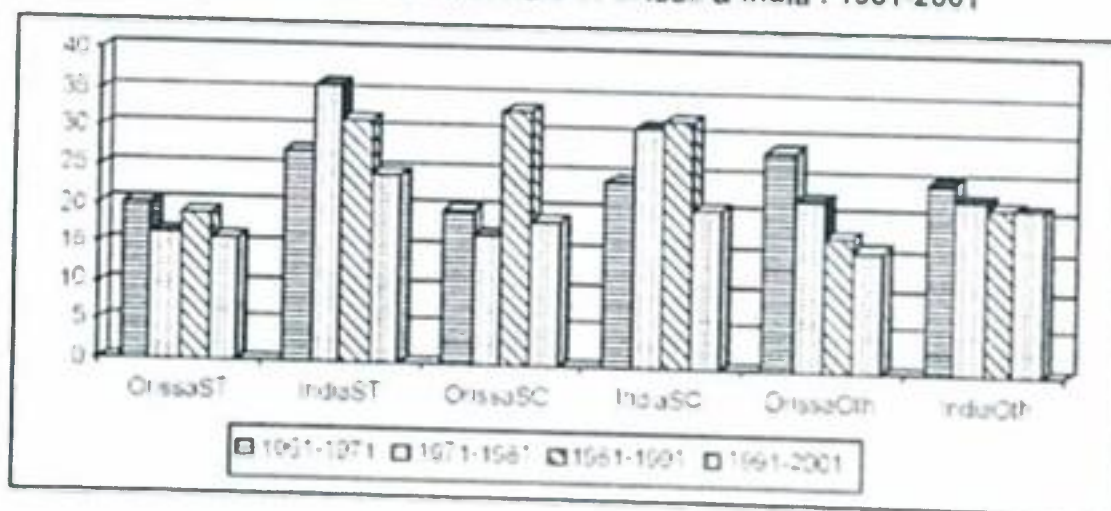


**Table-2.2 : Decadal growth rate of STs, SCs and other castes of Orissa and India : 1961- 2001**

Census Year	STs		SCs		Other	
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
1961-1971	20.08	27.21	19.80	24.00	28.40	24.70
1971-1981	16.62	35.81	16.80	30.90	22.30	22.50
1981-1991	18.89	31.24	32.70	31.90	17.50	21.50
1991-2001	15.83	24.45	18.60	20.60	15.79	21.40

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

**Fig.2.2 Decadal Growth Rate of Orissa & India : 1961-2001**



ST in Orissa was much lower than all India average. Orissa's growth rate for ST, SC and other categories was always below the national average during 1961 to 2001 in spite of Orissa's social, economic and demographic backwardness. This peculiarity in the growth rates of ST is intriguing. It was found that the ST in Orissa have higher acceptance of family planning and they contribute positively towards family planning acceptance in spite of their primitiveness and backwardness. This may be one of the reasons for lower growth rate and the other important reasons may be their conversion to other religion.

The decadal growth rate of tribal population during 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-2001 were 20.08%, 16.62%, 18.89% and

15.83% respectively where as the corresponding growth rate for total population were 25.0, 20.2, 20.1 and 16.3 respectively. This reveals that tribal growth rate continues to be on the far lower side in comparison to the over all population growth rate. Both the tribal and total growth rate shows a decreasing trend.

### 2.1.3 DGR of ST Population of Orissa and India by Place of Residence

Decadal growth rate of ST population of Orissa and India by rural-urban sector for the period from 1961 to 2001 is given at **Table-2.3**. In the urban sector of the state, the DGR of ST population were 68.31, 85.06, 32.64 and 23.50 percentage in Orissa for the periods from 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-2001 respectively. Similarly in the rural sector ,the DGR were 19.06,14.58,18.22 and 15.41 percent in Orissa for the periods from 1961 to 2001.

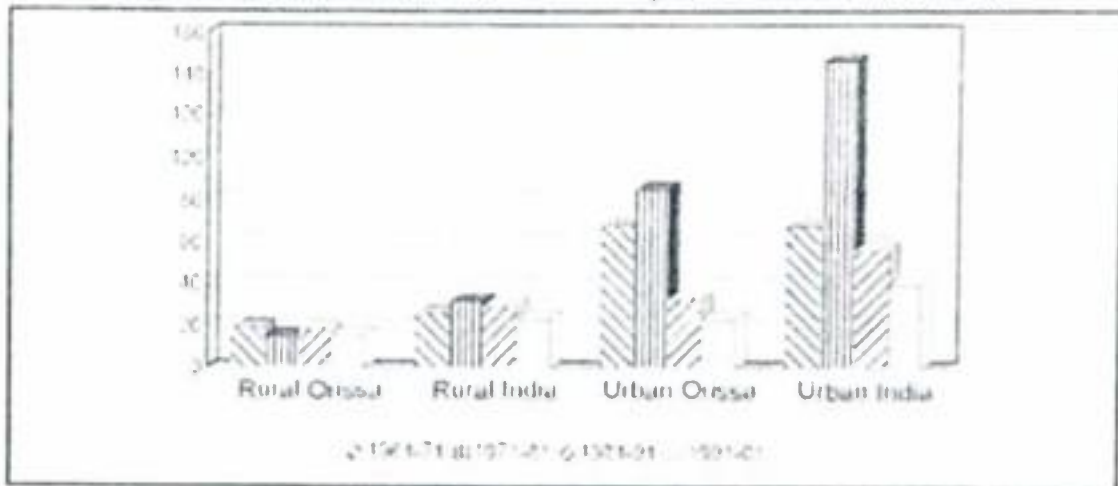
**Table-2.3 : Decadal growth rate of ST Population of Orissa and India by Place of Residence: 1961- 2001**

Census Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Absolute	Percent Change		Absolute	Percent Change		Absolute	Percent Change	
		Orissa	Orissa		India	Orissa		Orissa	India
1961-1971	788376	19.06	26.14	59804	68.31	67.34	848180	20.08	27.21
1971-1981	717794	14.58	31.88	125336	85.06	147.28	843130	16.62	35.81
1981-1991	1028130	18.22	29.58	89017	32.64	56.43	1117147	18.89	31.24
1991-2001	1027852	15.41	23.25	85015	23.5	39.55	1112667	15.83	24.45

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

The Decadal Growth Rate of ST population of Orissa and India by place of residence from 1961 to 2001 has been presented in **Fig. 2.3**. It is revealed that growth rate of ST population in urban areas has been significantly higher both for Orissa and India. In rural Orissa, the DGR has decreased from 19.06% to 15.41% during 1961-71 to 1991-2001. There was also a declining trend of DGR of ST population in urban Orissa and urban India.

Fig 2.3 Decadal Growth Rate of ST Population in Orissa &amp; India



#### 2.1.4 Districtwise ST population Trend:

The districtwise ST population during the period from 1961 to 1991 by rural and urban category is presented in **Annexure 2.1**. There is a wide inter district variation in ST population. The ST population is not uniformly distributed in the districts of Orissa. As seen in **Table 2.4** in 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses, the percentage of Schedule Tribes to total population is higher than that of the state average in case of 7 districts. These districts are Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Phulbani (Kandhamal), Kalahandi and Sambalpur. But, the other six districts such as Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Bolangir have lower percentage of ST population than that of the state average.

Though the tribal people are distributed in all the districts of the State, their major concentration is in the districts of Koraput, Sundergarh, and Mayurbhanj where more than half of the total strength of Orissa's tribal population are found. When the total Schedule Tribe population of the State is taken into consideration, Koraput district contains about 1/4<sup>th</sup>, Mayurbhanj about one-sixth, Sundergarh and Sambalpur about one-ninth each. Comparing the percentage of tribal population to total population by districts as seen in **Table 2.5** it is observed that between 1961-71 and between 1971-81, it has gone down in case of 11 districts while there has been a marginal increase in the remaining two districts.

Between 1961-71, Balasore and Cuttack districts and between 1971-81 Kalahandi and Cuttack districts have shown a marginal increase in the proportion of ST population as compared to the total population of the State, but between 1981-91 decade only 9 districts have shown declining trend in the proportion of ST population to the total population whereas in the remaining 4 districts like Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Cuttack the ST population proportion has marginally gone up.

During 1993, the number of districts in Orissa was increased to 30 from 13. Due to reorganisation of districts in Orissa, attempt has been made to redistribute the population of STs in Orissa during 1991 according to 30 districts from 13 districts. Basing on that **Annexure 2.2** represents the districtwise ST population of Orissa for the period 1991 and 2001 separately. It is revealed that during 2001 census the district of Mayurbhanj (1358459) has the highest number of ST population followed by Sundergarh (918903) and Keonjhar (695141) and Puri (4482) has the lowest followed by Kendrapada (6822) and Jagatsingpur (8640).

**Table-2.4 : Districtwise ST population percentage (1971-1991)**

Sl. No	Districts	Year		
		1971	1981	1991
1	Sambalpur	28.13	27.2	27.45
2	Sundargarh	53.4	51.26	50.74
3	Kendujhar	46.96	44.82	44.52
4	Mayurbhanja	58.56	57.67	57.87
5	Baleshwar	7.06	6.84	7.07
6	Cuttack	2.89	3.13	3.30
7	Dhenkanal	12.91	12.26	12.18
8	Puri	3.7	3.45	3.55
9	Ganjam	9.98	9.48	9.4
10	Kandhamal	40.31	38.94	37.32
11	Balangir	19.72	19.21	18.55
12	Kalahandi	29.26	31.28	30.96
13	Koraput	56.34	55.21	54.31
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>23.11</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.21</b>

Source : Census of India 1971, 1981 & 1991

Table-2.5 : Districtwise Scheduled Tribe Population (1961-2001)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	YEAR				
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anugul	69580	79557	93438	112293	132994
2	Balangir	194989	219496	243289	271511	275822
3	Balesore	69676	120807	139727	179289	228454
4	Baragarh	152790	171438	202277	236072	260691
5	Bhadrak	6331	8385	14426	18703	25141
6	Boudh	27055	32027	39220	41022	46557
7	Cuttack	36778	43682	56586	68858	83591
8	Deogarh	38967	54350	64499	78032	92103
9	Dhenkanal	73904	82441	100622	120226	136501
10	Gajapati	138941	167235	192844	217725	263476
11	Ganjam	49060	61710	60190	79120	90919
12	Jagatsinghpur	1471	759	4433	6232	8640
13	Jajpur	46387	63279	79332	102546	125989
14	Jharsuguda	105841	92531	116526	142418	159757
15	Kalahandi	238536	222473	277665	326648	382573
16	Kendrapara	1227	3026	4357	4552	6822
17	Keonjhar	350389	448675	499567	595184	695141
18	Khurda	34062	44901	55672	77242	97186
19	Koraput	402376	400747	469102	521849	585830
20	Malakangiri	108815	153510	192034	246214	289538
21	Mayurbhanj	729764	839835	912320	1090626	1258459
22	Nuapara	96599	118068	141206	168777	184221
23	Nowrangapur	182796	287245	359390	467919	564480
24	Nayagarh	32040	40220	42846	46624	50836
25	Phulubani	187012	218578	240056	281386	336809
26	Puri	1372	1470	2309	3481	4482
27	Rayagada	218356	309729	351024	400097	463418
28	Sambalpur	141807	200727	237253	283801	322770
29	Sonepur	25927	29635	37092	45266	52978
30	Sundergarh	440910	550401	685765	798481	918903
<b>Orissa</b>		<b>4223757</b>	<b>5071937</b>	<b>5915067</b>	<b>7032214</b>	<b>8145081</b>

Source - 1961, 1971 & 1981 data derived from Tahasilwise-Police Station wise data from the Census Publications, 1991 data from publication of P.R. Dvt. Orissa

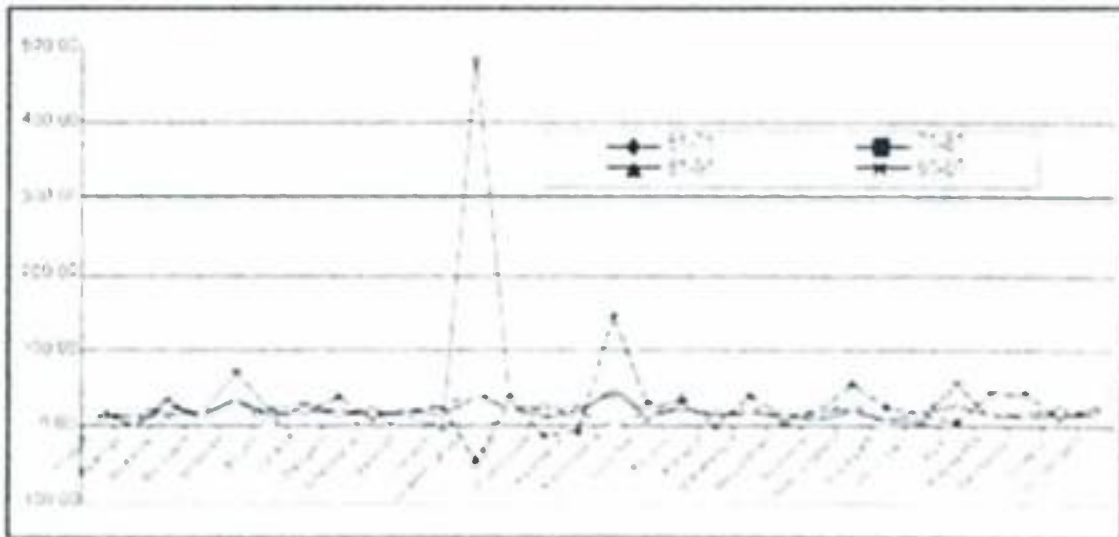
### **2.1.5 Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of ST among districts of Orissa**

The district wise overall decadal growth rate of ST population during the period from 1961-71 to 1981-91 is presented in **Table 2.6**. There is a wide inter district variation in the decadal growth rate. When one looks at the growth rate of the ST population in Orissa it is observed that in 1961-71, 1971-81 & also in 1981-91 decade, the growth of schedule tribe Population is much slower as compared to the growth rate of the total population of the state. **Table 2.2** shows that the growth rate of ST population for the decades 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 in Orissa is 20.08%, 16.62% and 18.89% respectively as against growth rate of 25.05% 20.17% and 20.06% in case of total population of the state for the corresponding three decades. It is observed from the **Table 2.4** that in 1961-71 decade, in 7 out of 13 districts the growth of ST population is higher than that of the state average which records 20.08% growth for the ST population. In 1961-71, the districts which show higher rate of growth for the ST than the total ST population growth of the state are Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Koraput, Ganjam, Sundergarh and Keonjhar. Similarly, during 1971-81 decade, 6 districts and during 1981-91 decade 7 districts show higher growth rate of ST population than the growth rate of total ST population of the state. Balasore, Cuttack, Sundergarh, Kalahandi and Koraput are the districts that record higher growth rate for the tribal population than the growth rate of the ST population of the State during 1971-81 whereas for the decade 1981-91 Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Koraput, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts show higher growth rate. It is interesting to note as revealed from the table that the districts where growth rate of tribal population is recorded to be high, the percentage of ST population to total population of those districts are found to be very low.

**Annexure – 2.3 & 2.3(a)** show the districtwise decadal variation of ST Population during the period 1961-2001. The same data in descending order is given in **Fig. 2.4**. There is a wide inter district variation in the decadal growth rate. During 1991-2001,

Jagatsinghpur has the maximum DGR of 72.7% and Bolangir has the minimum of 1.6%. Interestingly seven districts having very high order of DGR are Jagatsinghpur (72.7%), Kendrapara (49.91), Bhadrak (34.4%), Puri (28.8%), Balasore (27.4%), Khurda (25.8%) and Jajpur (22.9%). These seven districts formed a contiguous patch in the relatively prosperous coastal belt of Orissa. This indicates interdistrict migration of ST population from their traditional pockets to coastal areas have taken place for searching of better livelihood and employment.

Fig.2.4: Districtwise decadal growth rate of Orissa:1961-2001



It is also further revealed from **Table-2.4** that growth of ST population in urban sector (1981-91) is much faster in the state as well as in 9 districts of the state i.e Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Kandhamal, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bolangir and Dhenkanal, whereas in 2 districts such as Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar the ST growth rate is almost of the same level for both urban and rural Sector. But growth rate of Tribal population in urban area is found to be very low as compared to the rate of growth in Rural area in the districts such as Koraput and Kalahandi. As per 1991 census Koraput district has recorded 10.66% growth rate of ST population in urban area as against 19.57% in rural area, whereas Kalahandi district records 7.29% and 18.45% growth rate in urban and rural areas respectively for the ST population during 1981-91 decade.

During 1991-2001, it is observed that 22 districts have higher decadal growth rates in urban areas than the rural areas indicating migration of tribal population from the rural areas to the urban areas. Eighteen districts namely Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Puri, Balasore, Khurda, Jajpur, Gajapati, Nabarangpur, Kondhmal, Cuttack, Angul, Deogarh, Malakangiri, Kalahandi, Sonepur, Keonjhar and Rayagada have higher growth rate than the state average. **Table 2.6** presents a frequency distribution of the districts according to 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 decadal growth rates.

**Table-2.6 : Distribution of Districts according to DGR 1961-71 to 1981-91**

Rate (percent)	1961-71		1971-81		1981-91	
	No	Name of the districts	No	Name of the districts	No	Name of the districts
< = 10.0	1	Kalahandi	1	Mayurbhanja	-	-
10.0-15.0	1	Balangir	4	Kendujhar, Ganjam, Kandhamal, Balangir	1	Balangir
15.0-20.0	4	Sambalpur, Mayurbhanja, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal	5	Sambalpur, Baleshwar, Dhenkanal, Puri, Koraput	9	Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanja, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kandhamal
20.0-25.0	2	Sundargarh, Ganjam	2	Sundargarh, Kalahandi	-	-
25.0-30.0	4	Kendujhar, Cuttack, Puri, Koraput	-	-	3	Baleshwar, Cuttack, Puri
> 30.0	1	Baleshwar	1	Cuttack	-	-

It is noteworthy that the number of districts in the country on the eve of 2001 Census increased to 30 from 13 in 1991. As such, classification of districts according to their 1991 - 2001 decadal growth rates has been made and presented in **Table 2.7**.



Table - 2.7 : Distribution of Districts according to DGR: 1991-2001

Rate (percent)	1991-2001	
	No of the districts	Name of the districts
< = 10.0	3	Balangir, Nuapara, Phulbani.
10.0-15.0	7	Bargarh, Boudh, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Koraput, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal.
15.0-20.0	10	Anugul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sonepur, Sundergarh.
20.0-25.0	4	Nowrangpur, Jaipur, Cuttack, Gajapati
25.0-30.0	3	Khurda, Puri, Balesore
> 30.0	3	Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara

### 2.1.6 Community wise ST population in Orissa.

The community wise STs population in Orissa for the period from 1961 to 2001 is presented in **Annexure - 2.4**. It is noticed that the range of variation of population among the tribes is very wide. The five tribes having highest population and five tribes having lowest population for the period from 1961 to 2001 is presented in **Table 2.8**.

Table-2.8 : Highest and lowest populated tribes: 1961-2001.

Census period	Highest populated five tribes	Lowest populated five tribes
1961	(1) Kondh (818847) (2) Gond (445705) (3) Santal (411181) (4) Saora (311614) (5) Munda (221399)	(1) Baiga (43) (2) Chenchu (52) (3) Mankirdia (169) (4) Gandia (199) (5) Desua Bhumij (248)
1971	(1) Kondh (869965) (2) Gonda (499267) (3) Santal (452953) (4) Saora (342757) (5) Koiha (309588)	(1) Chenchu (8) (2) Baiga (92) (3) Birhor (98) (4) Bagata (262) (5) Tharu (293)
1981	(1) Kondh (989342) (2) Gond (602749) (3) Santal (530776) (4) Saora (370060) (5) Munda (338935)	(1) Chenchu (39) (2) Birhor (142) (3) Baiga (168) (4) Mankidi (205) (5) Ghara (618)

Census period	Highest populated five tribes	Lowest populated five tribes
1991	(1) Kondh (1140374) (2) Gonda (701139) (3) Santal (629782) (4) Kolha(404864) (5) Saora (403510)	(1) Chenchu (275) (2) Birhor(825) (3) Mankidi (1150) (4) Madia (1439) (5) Mankidia (1491)
2001	(1) Kondh ( 1395643) (2) Gond etc. (782104) (3) Santal (777204) (4) Kolha (499110 ) (5) Munda etc (480252)	(1) Chenchu (28) (2) Mankidi(130) (3) Desua Bhumij (177) (4) Ghara (275) (5) Baiga (539)

During 1961-2001, Kondha is the most populated tribe followed by Gond and Santal Similarly Chenchu is the tribe having the smallest population for the period 1971-2001 and during 1961 Baiga has the lowest population followed by Chenchu.

### 2.1.7 DGR of ST among different tribal communities of Orissa

DGR of different tribal communities of Orissa is presented in **Annexure- 2.5. Table 2.9** presents 5 tribes having highest and lowest decadal growth rate over the census period from 1961-2001. During 1961-71, the highest positive growth rate was observed in case of Kolah Lohara tribe (1439.65%) followed by Gandia (1018.00%) and highest negative growth rate was observed in Kol tribe ( -97.77%) followed by Chenchu (-84.61%). During 1971-1981 Bagata (898.09%) followed by Chenchu (450.00%) showed the highest positive growth rate and Korua (-71.70%) followed by Kharwar (-55.66%) showed the lightest negative growth rate. During 1981-1991, the highest positive growth rate was observed in case of Baiga (727.66%) followed by Chenchu (605.13%) and highest negative growth rate was observed in case of Jatapu (-50.48%) followed by Parenga (-39.27%). During 1991-2001, Kol (137.20%) followed by Parenga (116.43%) showed the highest positive growth rate and Desua Bhumij (-90.58%) followed by Chenchu (-89.82%) showed the lightest negative growth rate.

Table-2.9 : Highest and lowest DGR of tribes:1961-2001

Census period	Five tribes having highest growth rate	Five tribes having lowest growth rate
1961-1971	(1) KolahLoharas etc. (1439.65) (2) Gandia (1018.09) (3) Mankirdia (418.34) (4) Kharwar (351.05) (5) Koli,Malhar (337.21)	(1) Kol (-97.77) (2) Chenchu (- 84.61) (3) Bagata (- 82.66) (4) Birhor (-64.10 ) (5) Parenga (- 55.42)
1971 - 1981	(1) Bagata (898.09 ) (2) Chenchu (450.00) (3) Kol (309.97) (4) Tharua ( 252.90) (5) Parenga (217.35)	(1) Korua (-71.70) (2) Kharwar (-55.66) (3) Mankidi (-38.44) (4) Kolah Loharas etc. (-31.59) (5) Kulis (-20.87)
1981-1991	(1) Baiga (727.66) (2) Chenchu (605.13) (3) Birhor (480.98) (4) Mankidi (460.97) (5) Kulis (335.64)	(1) Jatapu (-50.48) (2) Parenga (-39.27) (3) Binjhia etc.(1.07) (4) Koli Malhar (8.11) (5)Saora etc. (9.04)
1991-2001	(1) Kol (137.20) (2) Parenga (116.43) (3) Madra (109.66) (4) Konda Dora (77.59) (5) Kulis (71.07)	(1) Desua Bhumij (-90.58) (2) Chenchu (-89.82) (3) Mankidi (-88.70) (4)Ghara (-82.29) (5) Tharua (-71.60)

## 2.2 Population Density

The density of population is an indicator to assess the population pressure on the land. A simple method of calculating density of population is to divide the total population of a given region by its total area. It is generally depicted by the member of persons inhabiting in one square kilometre of area. In this chapter, attempt has been made to show the density of ST population over census years and for different districts. **Annexure-2.6** shows the districtwise density of ST population from 1961 to 1991 censuses and **Annexure-2.6 (a)** gives the same data for 2001 census. It is noticed that in Orissa, density of ST population has been on an increasing trend from decade to decade. Density of ST population in Orissa was 27 per square Km. during 1961 which was increased to 52 per square

Km. during 2001. The district of Mayurbhanj has the highest population density during 1961 to 2001 and Puri has the lowest density for the same period.

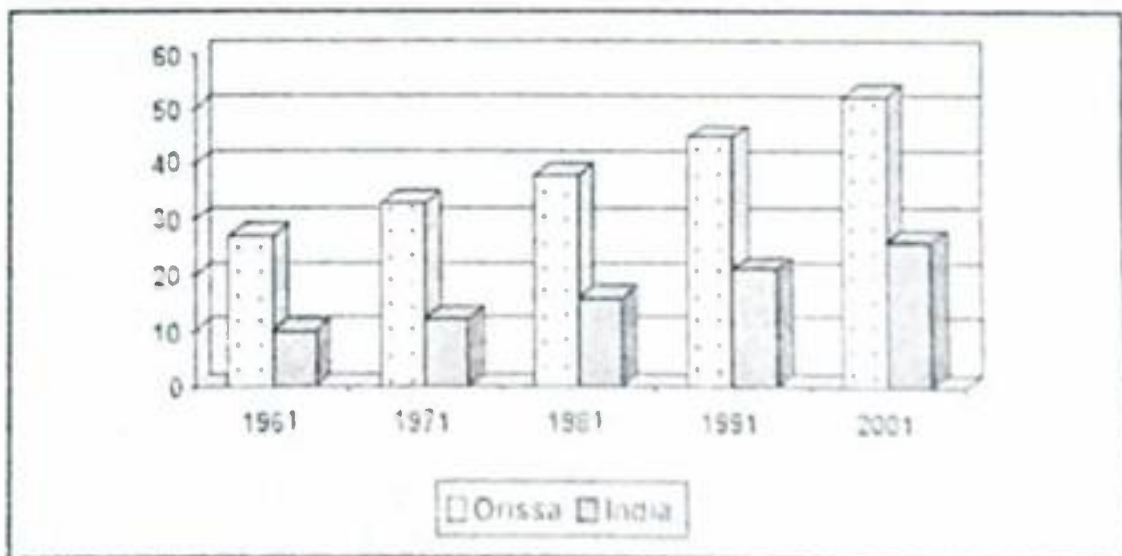
Time series data on ST population density for Orissa and India during 1961–2001 has been given in **Table-2.10** and **Fig. 2.5**. In 1961, ST population density of Orissa was 27 per sq. Km. which was increased to 52 per Sq. Km. In a span of 40 years, the population density has approximately been doubled.

When the area of a country and its constituent units is fixed over time changes in population size will change the population density.

**Table –2.10 : ST Population Density for Orissa and India : 1961-2001**

Sl No.	Year	Orissa	India
		Density (no per sq km)	Density (no per sq km)
1	1961	27	10
2	1971	33	12
3	1981	38	16
4	1991	45	21
5	2001	52	26

**Fig.2.5 ST Population Density for Orissa & India : 1961-2001**



If the population growth is uniform in all constituent units, density will increase uniformly, but a differential pattern of population growth in them will lead to variations in their densities. *Annexure-2.6 and 2.6(a)* presents the changing pattern of ST population density in Orissa at districts level from 1961 to 2001.

It is useful to examine the district level distribution of population density. *Table-2.11* presents the distribution for all the 30 districts in Orissa.

**Table -2.11 : Distribution of districts according to population density, 2001**

Population density	No. of districts
Greater than 100	2
80 – 99	2
60 – 79	5
40 – 59	8
20 – 39	6
Less than 20	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

### 2.3 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is an important index of the progress of development. But it is very difficult to organise data on urbanisation without defining "Urban" properly due to its multi-dimensional structure (demography social, economic, physical, geographical and political / administrative). It simply denotes an increase in the proportion of urban population to the total population over a period of time. It is a complete process in time, space and structure by which an increasing proportion of population of an area becomes concentrated in the towns and cities. There are three concepts relating to the process of urbanisation- behavioural, structural and demographic. In the process of urbanisation, a society moves from an agricultural to an industrial economy from a small homogeneous society to a large metropolitan and heterogeneous massing. Thus urbanisation involves the transformation of rural attributes to urban ones.

The definition of urban area was adopted in India during 1961 Census for the first time and since then more or less the same definition has been adopted in 1971 to 2001 Censuses. According to the Census 2001, all statutory towns, i.e. all places with a Municipality Corporation, Municipal Board, Cantonment Board, Notified Area Council, etc. are treated as urban areas. These are called statutory towns as they come into existence by a statutory notification. Besides, all other places which have a minimum population of 5000 at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural and allied activity and a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq kms (or 1000 persons per sq kms) are also treated as urban areas and called census towns (CTs). Apart from this, the concept of urban agglomeration introduced at the time of 1971 Census continued in 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous town together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. Examples of OGs are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., that may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

Therefore an Urban Agglomeration during 2001 Census constitute :

- i. A city or town with continuous urban outgrowth which is outside the statutory town limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages.
- ii. Two or more adjoining cities or towns with their outgrowth.
- iii. A city and one more adjoining towns with their outgrowths, all of which form a continuous spread.

The area constituting an urban agglomeration may change from census to census depending upon the changes in the boundary of

the statutory towns as well as extent of changes in urban outgrowth(s). The intention in delineating the urban agglomeration is to take into account the present urban spread.

Besides, township developed in and around the big industries are at times classified as Industrial Towns (Its). In the State of Orissa, two such industrial township namely, Rourkela Industrial Township and Orissa Cement Limited Industrial Township have been declared by the State Government as "Industrial Towns" which do not come under any Municipality or Notified Area.

ST population constitutes 8.1% of the urban population as against 22.1% for the State as per Census 2001. List of 20 statutory towns having ST population greater than 15% is given in **Table - 2.12**.

Among 45 non-statutory towns, 11 have more than 30% ST population 3 between 20-30%, 10 between 10-20% and 21 below or equal to 10% (**Annexure-2.7**). List of 15 of these towns having ST population greater than 20% is given in **Table -2.13**.

Table-2.12 : Statutory towns with ST population and % of ST population : Census 2001

SI No	NAME	TOTAL POPULATION			ST POPULATION			% OF ST
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
1	Belpahar (NAC)	32826	17671	15155	7668	4076	3592	23.36
2	Jharsuguda (M)	76100	39966	36134	14333	7305	7028	18.83
3	Kochinda (NAC)	13586	6966	6620	4398	2237	2161	32.37
4	Rechnakhol (NAC)	13723	7229	6494	2215	1145	1070	16.14
5	Debagarh (M)	20096	10518	9578	4499	2270	2229	22.39
6	Sundargarh (M)	38421	19703	18718	9671	4693	4978	25.17
7	Rajagangapur (M)	43594	22464	21130	9836	4634	5202	22.56
8	Biramitrapur (M)	29447	14937	14510	10862	5320	5542	36.89
9	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	206693	109394	97299	34723	17728	16995	16.80
10	Barbil (M)	52627	27639	24988	13418	6810	6608	25.50
11	Joda (M)	38689	20079	18610	11907	5951	5956	30.78



SI No	NAME	TOTAL POPULATION			ST POPULATION			% OF ST
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
12	Kendujhar (M)	51845	27486	24359	12473	6501	5972	24.06
13	Rairangpur (NAC)	21896	11170	10726	3827	1816	2011	17.48
14	Udala (NAC)	11712	6091	5621	2699	1395	1304	23.04
15	Karanja (NAC)	21441	11276	10165	5638	2852	2786	26.30
16	Nilgiri (NAC)	14757	7558	7199	3287	1676	1611	22.27
17	G. Udayagiri (NAC)	10204	4963	5241	2423	1081	1342	23.75
18	Ko'pad (NAC)	14917	7409	7508	3396	1666	1730	22.77
19	Koraput (NAC)	39548	20555	18993	7767	3893	3874	19.64
20	Sunabeda (NAC)	58884	30306	28578	10983	5503	5480	18.65
21	Malikangiri (NAC)	23114	11953	11161	4006	2090	1916	17.33

Source : Census of India, 2001

Table -2.13 : List of Towns having ST Population more than 20% in Orissa : Census2001

NAME	Total			Total			% of ST Popu			
	Population	Male	Female	ST population	ST Male	ST female	ST population	ST Male	ST female	
										ST population
Sambalpur (M+OG) (Part)	2710	1385	1325	624	327	297	624	327	297	23.03
Balagoda(Bolani) (CT)	11833	6304	5529	2855	1446	1409	2855	1446	1409	24.13
Lalnukata (CT)	6896	3656	3240	1820	931	889	1820	931	889	26.39
Raurkela (M+OG) (Part)	17604	9640	7964	4915	2549	2366	4915	2549	2366	27.92
Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG) (Part)	6667	3471	3196	1918	975	943	1918	975	943	28.77
Nalco (CT)	18045	9615	8430	5700	3002	2698	5700	3002	2698	31.59
Raurkela (M+OG) (Part)	16962	8852	8110	5501	2793	2708	5501	2793	2708	32.43
Tensa (CT)	4236	2267	1969	1462	760	702	1462	760	702	34.51
Bhubaneswar (M Corp+OG) (Part)	1852	946	906	651	326	325	651	326	325	35.15
Daitari (CT)	4239	2274	1965	1515	815	700	1515	815	700	35.74
Bangura (CT)	5168	2678	2490	1934	991	943	1934	991	943	37.42
Hatibandha (CT)	9297	4895	4402	4083	2091	1992	4083	2091	1992	43.92
Banpada (M+OG) (Part)	5647	2954	2693	2717	1366	1351	2717	1366	1351	48.11
Parposh (CT)	10233	5191	5042	5507	2792	2715	5507	2792	2715	53.82
Jajda (CT)	11961	6134	5827	7361	3754	3607	7361	3754	3607	61.54

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure -2.1**  
**District wise ST Population by Sector : Census, 1991 & 2001**

Sl. No	Districts	1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Anugul	112293	105234	7059	132994	119599	13295
2	Balangir	271511	264354	7157	275822	267509	8313
3	Baleshwar	179269	165888	13401	228454	209223	19231
4	Bargarh	236072	230702	5370	260691	253944	6747
5	Boudh	41022	40813	209	46557	46179	378
6	Bhadrak	18703	16001	2702	25141	22639	2502
7	Cuttack	70087	61834	8253	83591	75918	7673
8	Debagarh	78032	74209	3823	92103	87604	4499
9	Dhenkanal	120226	115928	4298	136501	131413	5088
10	Gajapati	217725	217059	666	263476	261906	1570
11	Ganjam	79120	76501	2619	90919	87311	3608
12	Jagatsinghpur	5003	2704	2299	8640	5212	3428
13	Jajapur	102546	99196	3350	125989	121222	4767
14	Jharsuguda	139975	113890	26085	159757	129767	29990
15	Kalahandi	326648	321501	5147	382573	375796	6777
16	Kandhamal	281386	276924	4462	336809	330537	6272
17	Kendrapara	4552	4255	297	6822	6044	778
18	Kendujhar	595184	554633	40551	695141	644959	50182
19	Khordha	77242	58750	18492	97186	64925	32261
20	Koraput	521490	493392	28098	585830	554554	31276
21	Malkangiri	246573	242083	4490	289538	284371	5167
22	Mayurbhanj	1090626	1069312	21314	1258459	1230583	27876
23	Nabarangpur	467919	463003	4916	564480	558427	6053
24	Nayagarh	46624	46374	250	50836	50375	461
25	Nuapada	168777	166989	1788	184221	181956	2265
26	Puri	3481	2807	674	4482	4062	420
27	Rayagada	400097	388797	11300	463418	449417	14001
28	Sambalpur	286244	261129	25115	322770	293534	29236
29	Sonapur	45286	44044	1242	52978	51416	1562
30	Sundargarh	798481	692200	106281	918903	797856	121047
<b>ORISSA</b>		<b>7032214</b>	<b>6670506</b>	<b>361708</b>	<b>8145081</b>	<b>7698358</b>	<b>446723</b>

Source : Census of India, 1991 & 2001

**Annexure -2.2**  
**ST Population and Decadal Growth Rate of States/ UTs of**  
**India: Census 2001**

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Population in Numbers - 2001	Decadal Growth Rate: 1991 -2001	Rank
1	Jammu & Kashmir*	1105979		
2	Himachal Pradesh	244587	12.0	28
3	Panjab	NST	NST	
4	Chandigarh	NST	NST	
5	Uttaranchal	256129	20.9	14
6	Haryana	NST	NST	
7	Delhi	NST	NST	
8	Rajasthan	7097706	29.6	7
9	Uttar Pradesh	107963	42.0	4
10	Bihar	758351	32.4	5
11	Sikkim	111405	22.6	12
12	Arunachal Pradesh	705158	28.1	9
13	Nagaland	1774026	67.2	2
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 subdiv.)	741141	17.2	19
15	Mizoram	839310	28.4	8
16	Tripura	993426	16.4	21
17	Meghalaya	1992862	31.3	6
18	Assam	3308570	15.1	25
19	West Bengal	4406794	15.7	23
20	Jharkhand	7087068	17.3	18
21	Orissa	8145081	15.8	22
22	Chhattishgarh	6616596	15.7	24
23	Madhya Pradesh	12233474	26.4	10
24	Gujrat	7481160	21.4	13
25	Daman & Diu	13997	19.4	16
26	D.N.Haveli	137225	25.5	11
27	Maharashtra	8577276	17.2	20
28	Andhra Pradesh	5024104	19.6	15
29	Karnatak	3463986	80.8	1
30	Goa	566	50.5	3
31	Lakshadweep	57321	19.0	17
32	Kerala	364189	13.5	26
33	Tamil Nadu	651321	13.4	27
34	Pondicherry	NST	NST	
35	A.N.Islands	29469	10.1	29
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>84326240</b>	<b>24.5</b>	

Source: Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Census of India 1991 and 2001

\* Excludes the population of 3 Sub-Divisions of Manipur

\* DGR for Jammu & Kashmir could not be calculated as the Census was not conducted in the State in 1991

NST - Non-ST State

**Annexure- 2.2 (A)**  
**Concentration and Share of the Population of India and**  
**States/UTs: Census 2001**

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	% to total population of State/UTs		% share to respective total population of India	
		%	Rank	%	Rank
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	17.0	1.3	14.0
2	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	24.0	0.3	23.0
3	Panjab	<b>NST</b>			
4	Chandigarh	<b>NST</b>			
5	Uttaranchal	3.0	25.0	0.3	22.0
6	Haryana	<b>NST</b>			
7	Delhi	<b>NST</b>			
8	Rajasthan	12.6	15.0	8.4	5.0
9	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	29.0	0.1	26.0
10	Bihar	0.9	28.0	0.9	17.0
11	Sikkim	20.6	12.0	0.1	25.0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	64.2	5.0	0.8	19.0
13	Nagaland	89.1	3.0	2.1	13.0
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 subdiv.)	34.2	7.0	0.9	18.0
15	Mizoram	94.5	2.0	1.0	16.0
16	Tripura	31.1	9.0	1.2	15.0
17	Meghalaya	85.9	4.0	2.4	12.0
18	Assam	12.4	16.0	3.9	11.0
19	West Bengal	5.5	23.0	5.2	9.0
20	Jharkhand	26.3	10.0	8.4	6.0
21	Orissa	22.1	11.0	9.7	3.0
22	Chhattishgarh	31.8	8.0	7.8	7.0
23	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	13.0	14.5	1.0
24	Gujrat	14.8	14.0	8.9	4.0
25	Daman & Diu	8.8	19.0		29.0
26	D.N.Haveli	62.2	6.0	0.2	24.0
27	Maharashtra	8.9	18.0	10.2	2.0
28	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	21.0	6.0	8.0
29	Karnatak	6.6	22.0	4.1	10.0
30	Goa	0.0	30.0		30.0
31	Lakshadweep	94.5	1.0	0.1	27.0
32	Kerala	1.1	26.0	0.4	21.0
33	Tamil Nadu	1.0	27.0	0.8	20.0
34	Pondicherry	<b>NST</b>			
35	A N Islands	8.3	20.0		28.0
	<b>INDIA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8.2</b>		<b>100</b>	

Source : Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Census of India 2001

**Annexure-2.3****Decadal Variation over Census Years for ST Population (1961-1991)**

Sl. No	Districts	Year		
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
1	Sambalpur	18.12	19.56	19.30
2	Sundargarh	24.83	24.59	16.44
3	Kendujhar	28.05	11.34	19.14
4	Mayurbhanja	15.08	8.63	19.54
5	Baleshwar	34.57	19.32	28.44
6	Cuttack	28.98	30.67	25.90
7	Dhenkanal	16.39	16.20	19.82
8	Puri	28.33	16.44	26.30
9	Ganjam	21.78	10.52	17.31
10	Kandhamal	17.07	11.44	15.44
11	Balangir	12.77	12.54	12.99
12	Kalahandi	1.61	23.00	18.28
13	Koraput	26.18	19.14	19.29
<b>ORISSA</b>		<b>20.08</b>	<b>16.62</b>	<b>18.89</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961-1991

**Annexure-2.3 (A)****Decadal Variation over Census Years for ST Population (1991-2001)**

Sl. No	Districts	Decadal Growth Rate	Sl. No	Districts	Decadal Growth Rate
1	Anugul	18.43	16	Kandhamal	19.70
2	Balangir	1.59	17	Kendrapara	49.87
3	Baleshwar	27.42	18	Kendujhar	16.79
4	Bargarh	10.43	19	Khordha	25.82
5	Baudh	13.49	20	Koraput	12.34
6	Bhadrak	34.42	21	Malkangiri	17.42
7	Cuttack	19.27	22	Mayurbhanj	15.39
8	Debagarh	18.03	23	Nabarangpur	20.64
9	Dhenkanal	13.54	24	Nayagarh	9.03
10	Gajapati	21.01	25	Nuapada	9.15
11	Ganjam	14.91	26	Puri	28.76
12	Jagatsinghpur	72.70	27	Rayagada	15.83
13	Jajapur	22.86	28	Sambalpur	12.76
14	Jharsuguda	14.13	29	Sonapur	16.99
15	Kalahandi	17.12	30	Sundargarh	15.08
<b>ORISSA</b>					<b>15.83</b>

Source : Census of India, 1991 &amp; 2001

**Annexure -2.4**  
**Communitywise Scheduled Tribe Population ( 1961 - 2001 )**

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Bugata	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	Bugra	1511	756	755	262	131	131	2616	1311	1305	4606	2450	2316	6733	3331	3402
3	Banjara Banjari	43	23	20	92	29	63	188	100	88	1556	722	834	539	258	281
4	Baniya	3678	1723	1955	6280	3015	3268	10925	5305	5620	12843	6279	6564	15868	7972	7896
5	Baniya	194542	52041	52501	130792	65905	64887	147970	73241	74729	171074	85552	85522	196846	98289	98557
6	Baniya, Orissa	159091	80276	78815	194842	97804	95948	247709	124109	123600	304137	156387	167750	375945	188564	187261
7	Baniya, Orissa	19276	7955	77823	188212	92761	95451	207790	103048	104745	246573	121951	124622	277420	138882	138538
8	Baniya	50294	24540	25454	61900	31115	30785	57221	37216	38005	109538	56657	52881	103537	51247	62290
9	Baniya	116181	57633	58548	146978	72712	74266	157613	79191	78422	178214	89852	88362	248144	125102	123042
10	Baniya	2375	1142	1232	7410	3510	3900	9077	4526	4551	11276	5709	5567	16504	9294	9210
11	Baniya	76692	38052	38640	83873	42064	41809	98631	49459	49172	119929	60979	58950	118116	59535	58481
12	Baniya	2230	1200	1030	6746	3354	3392	8041	4101	3840	8128	4042	4066	9479	4807	4672
13	Baniya	273	159	114	98	57	41	142	76	66	825	430	395	702	362	340
14	Baniya	4677	2436	2242	5338	2660	2678	5895	2790	3105	7315	3475	3840	9378	4598	4760
15	Chandha	52	21	31	8	2	6	39	23	16	275	172	103	28	17	11

// Analysis of Scheduled Tribe Population in Orissa //

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	1961				1971				1981				1991				2001			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
15	Dal	9844	4770	5074	12185	6180	6005	18163	8872	9291	19867	9824	10046	15404	7606	778					
16	Dausa Bhum	248	137	111	376	184	192	1183	598	585	1880	1014	866	177	81	96					
17	Dhara	7210	3570	3640	8791	4177	4514	8611	4300	4311	11512	5367	5145	9247	4688	4559					
18	Didey	1978	962	1016	2164	1131	1033	1978	968	1010	5471	2694	2777	7371	3516	3855					
19	Gasiba	43959	22135	21804	46994	23600	22694	56913	28326	28587	67138	34039	33099	72982	36284	36698					
20	Ganda	199	93	106	2225	2951124	1101	2263	1140	1123	3538	1790	1798	1345	665	680					
21	Gara				548	296	252	618	318	300	1553	664	889	275	141	134					
22	Gard. Gando	445705	221829	224076	499267	247231	252036	602749	298260	304459	701139	350375	350764	782104	390073	392031					
23	Ho	43323	21313	22010	31916	15894	16022	44496	22204	22292	50892	24370	26522	43113	21747	21366					
24	Hoya	4483	2122	2361	5728	2818	2910	8883	4388	4495	13962	6481	7181	10462	5246	5216					
25	Jakho	10801	5366	5436	8047	3875	4172	18457	9051	9406	9139	4657	4482	13804	6832	6972					
26	Juery	21890	10877	11013	24384	11888	12796	30876	15184	15692	35965	17320	18345	41339	20524	20815					
27	Kandha				7185	3628	3557	15189	7639	7550	19278	10080	9198	31454	15831	15623					
28	Kandh	2778	1445	1333	4119	2084	2035	6549	4255	4294	9582	4721	4861	7380	3691	3689					
29	Kharia	98891	47974	48717	130483	59810	60973	144178	71640	72538	168407	82302	85105	188331	93467	94864					
30	Kharis	717	372	345	3234	1573	1661	1434	705	729	3280	1536	1744	1381	695	686					



Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Z															
31	Khurc, Kond, Kandha, Nungali, Kandha, Saha, Kandha	818847	402748	416099	869665	431716	438249	989342	487406	501936	1140374	577850	562524	1375543	688402	707241
32	Kisan	125668	61723	63945	180005	90759	89256	227992	113831	114161	266371	133272	133099	321592	161339	160253
33	Kol	46397	23072	23325	1033	469	567	4235	2145	2090	5777	2887	2890	13703	6998	6705
34	Korap, Lohara, Kol Lohara	792	402	390	12194	5926	6268	7562	3841	3721	12321	5994	6327	9642	4795	4847
35	Korha	203515	101207	102308	309568	156810	152778	306523	162564	163959	404864	201941	202923	499110	250788	248322
36	Kol, Malhar	344	185	159	1504	773	731	4711	2388	2323	5093	2392	2701	5366	2725	2640
37	Kondobara	16526	8041	8485	9296	4676	4620	17442	8768	8674	19235	10498	8737	34190	17125	17035
38	Kora	71880	3307	3880	3961	2024	1937	5823	2914	2909	10313	5575	4738	11340	5720	5620
39	Korva	953	508	445	3484	1707	1777	986	509	477	1989	962	1027	1280	639	641
40	Kota	3659	1846	1713	11060	5528	5532	19136	9593	9543	26607	14529	14078	22525	11081	11444
41	Koya	55264	27417	27867	59168	30137	29031	87260	43631	43629	141927	73966	67961	122535	60975	61560
42	Kula	1609	719	890	1860	916	977	1498	741	757	6526	3245	3281	11164	5620	5544
43	Lodra	2370	1229	1141	3891	2075	1816	5100	2597	2503	7458	3650	3808	8905	4517	4388
44	Maha	981	175	206	905	437	468	1066	532	534	1439	653	786	3017	1446	1571

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	2															
45	Mahali	7016	3491	3525	9617	5116	4501	11767	5803	5874	13585	6742	6843	17131	8507	8624
46	Manadi	627	317	310	333	168	165	305	107	98	1150	564	586	130	74	56
47	Manikma	169	88	81	876	451	425	1005	513	492	1491	745	746	1050	542	508
48	Mahya	5711	2961	2750	8648	4481	4167	12123	6188	5935	13226	6528	6698	17549	8623	8926
49	Mirphis	26990	13352	13638	28447	13726	14719	28177	14225	13952	30853	15982	14871	32279	16245	16034
	Munda,															
	Munda															
	Lohara,															
	Munda															
	Mehals															
50		221399	110227	111172	222117	112107	110010	308935	170885	168050	399561	200389	198172	480250	242266	237966
51	Mundari	17688	9372	8316	17813	8964	8849	24667	12304	12363	31147	15101	16046	23833	11958	11875
52	Ornaraha	14365	7055	7310	17671	8710	8961	19465	9655	9807	25915	13415	12500	23364	11692	11672
53	Orion	129061	63761	65300	164619	81399	83220	215337	107890	107447	257829	127820	130039	308031	153804	154997
54	Purenga	6801	3316	3485	3032	1516	1416	9622	4777	4845	5843	3017	2826	12646	6129	6517
55	Paroja	159866	79664	80202	206606	102652	104047	267184	131442	135742	353336	173127	180209	317301	155626	161675
56	Pentia	9556	4899	4757	6266	3093	3173	7908	3957	3951	11366	6212	5187	7271	3647	3624
57	Rajuar	1018	571	447	1478	759	719	2313	1159	1154	5146	1543	1603	2800	1409	1394
58	Santal	41161	203058	208123	452953	225741	227212	530776	266223	264553	629782	321436	308346	777204	390386	383818

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
56	Saura, Sawar, Saura, Sahara	311614	154271	157343	342767	168364	174393	370060	182344	187716	403510	200061	203249	473233	225739	237494
59	Shubar, Lodha	193613	96022	97591	240344	120316	120028	309209	163226	165983	373545	185482	188063	442537	220335	222202
61	Sauri	44409	21775	22634	55178	27441	27737	67872	33460	34412	96251	46460	49791	92734	46338	46396
62	Triana	310	151	159	293	154	139	1034	543	491	1595	872	723	453	222	231
	Unspecified	12836	5402	5434	214769	106743	108026							47090	24175	22915
	ORISSA	4223757	2094753	2129004	5071937	2526663	2545274	5915067	2939863	2975204	7032214	3512891	3519323	8145081	4066783	4078298

Source: Census of India, 1961 - 2001

## Annexure-2.5

Community wise Decadal Variation over Census Years for ST Population

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Growth-Rate			
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	+6.24	+13.72	+15.27	+22.38
2.	Gond, Gondo	+12.02	+20.73	+16.32	+11.55
3.	Santal	+10.16	+17.18	+18.65	+23.41
4.	Kolha	+52.12	+5.08	+24.00	+23.28
5.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	+9.99	+7.97	+9.04	+17.28
6.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	+0.32	+52.59	+17.00	+21.10
7.	Shabar, Lodha	+24.14	+36.97	+13.47	+18.47
8.	Paroja	+29.30	+29.26	+32.24	-10.20
9.	Bhottada, Dhotada	+22.47	+27.13	+22.78	+23.58
10.	Kisan	+43.25	+26.64	+16.83	+20.73
11.	Oraon	+27.55	+30.81	+19.73	+19.82
12.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	+19.97	+10.40	+18.66	+12.51
13.	Bhumij	+26.51	+7.24	+13.07	+39.24
14.	Bathudi	+25.11	+13.13	+15.61	+15.06
15.	Kharia, Kharian	+24.61	+19.67	+16.80	-
16.	Koya	+7.02	+47.48	+62.64	-13.66
17.	Binjhal	+9.36	+17.60	+21.59	-1.51
18.	Bhumia	+23.08	+21.52	+45.62	-5.49
19.	Sounti	+24.25	+23.01	+41.81	-3.65
20.	Gadaba	+6.04	+22.15	+17.97	+8.70
21.	Ho	-26.33	+39.42	+14.37	-15.29

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Growth-Rate			
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
22.	Juang	+ 11.39	+ 26.62	+ 15.51	+15.91
23.	Mundari	+ 0.71	+ 38.48	+ 26.27	-23.48
24.	Mirdhas	+ 6.70	- 0.95	+ 9.50	+4.62
25.	Kotia	+ 210.48	+ 73.18	+ 49.49	-21.26
26.	Omanatya	+ 23.01	+ 10.15	+ 33.14	-9.84
27.	Dal	+ 23.78	+ 49.06	+ 9.38	-22.46
28.	Kandha Gauda	-	+ 111.40	+ 26.92	+63.16
29.	Kondadora	- 43.81	+ 87.83	+ 10.28	+77.59
30.	Holva	+ 27.77	+ 55.08	+ 53.80	-23.42
31.	Mahali	+ 37.07	+ 22.36	+ 15.45	+26.10
32.	Matya	+ 51.43	+ 40.18	+ 9.10	+32.69
33.	Banjara, Banjari	+ 70.83	+ 73.88	+ 17.56	+23.55
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	+ 1439.65	- 31.59	+ 62.93	-21.74
35.	Dharua	+ 21.93	- 2.05	+ 33.69	-19.67
36.	Pentia	- 35.11	+ 26.20	+ 44.14	-36.21
37.	Bhunja	+ 212.00	+ 22.50	+ 24.22	+64.10
38.	Kora	- 44.90	+ 47.01	+ 77.11	+9.96
39.	Kawar	+ 48.27	+ 105.50	+ 12.08	-22.98
40.	Jatapu	- 25.50	+ 129.36	- 50.48	+51.04
41.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	+ 202.51	+ 19.20	+ 1.07	+16.62
42.	Lodha	+ 64.18	+ 31.07	+ 46.24	+19.40
43.	Bondo Poraja	+ 14.13	+ 10.43	+ 24.09	+28.20
44.	Kulis	+ 17.65	- 20.87	+ 335.64	+71.07
45.	Parenga	- 55.42	+ 217.35	- 39.27	+116.43
46.	Kol	- 97.77	+ 309.97	+ 36.41	+137.20
47.	Didayi	+ 9.40	- 8.60	+ 179.59	+34.73
48.	Koli, Malhar	+ 337.21	+ 213.23	+ 8.11	+5.36

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Growth-Rate			
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
49.	Bagata	- 82.66	+ 898.09	+83.72	+40.10
50.	Gandia	+ 1018.09	+ 1.71	+ 58.55	-62.51
51.	Kharwar	+ 351.05	- 55.66	+ 128.73	-57.90
52.	Rajuar	+ 45.19	+ 56.50	+ 36.01	-10.90
53.	Korua	+ 265.58	- 71.70	+ 101.72	-35.65
54.	Desua Bhumij	+ 51.61	+ 214.63	+ 58.92	-90.58
55.	Tharua	- 5.48	+ 252.90	+ 54.25	-71.60
56.	Baiga	+ 113.95	+ 104.35	+ 727.66	-65.36
57.	Ghara	-	+ 12.77	+ 151.29	-82.29
58.	Mankirdia	+ 418.34	+ 14.73	+ 48.36	-29.58
59.	Madia	+ 137.53	+ 17.79	+ 34.99	+109.66
60.	Mankidi	- 46.89	- 38.44	+ 460.97	-88.70
61.	Birhor	- 64.10	+ 44.90	+ 480.98	-14.91
62.	Chenchu	- 84.61	+ 450.00	+ 605.13	-89.92
	<i>Unspecified</i>	+ 1882.00	- 80.29	- 19.18	
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>+ 20.08</b>	<b>+ 16.62</b>	<b>+ 18.89</b>	<b>+15.83</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961 - 2001

**Annexure- 2.6**  
**District wise Density of ST Population 1961-1991**

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Density of ST Population			
		1961	1971	1981	1991
1	Sambalpur	25	30	35	42
2	Sundargarh	45	57	71	82
3	Kendujhar	42	54	60	72
4	Mayurbhanja	70	81	88	105
5	Baleshwar	15	20	24	31
6	Cuttack	8	10	13	16
7	Dhenkanal	13	15	18	21
8	Puri	7	9	10	13
9	Ganjam	15	18	20	24
10	Kandhamal	19	23	25	29
11	Balangir	25	28	31	36
12	Kalahandi	28	29	36	42
13	Koraput	34	43	51	61
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 - 1991

**Annexure - 2.6 (A)**  
**District wise Density of ST Population 2001**

SI No	Name of the District	Density of ST Population
1	Bargarh	45
2	Jharsuguda	77
3	Sambalpur	48
4	Debagarh	31
5	Sundargarh	95
6	Keonjhar	84
7	Mayurbhanj	121
8	Balasore	60
9	Bhadrak	10
10	Kendrapara	3
11	Jagatsinghpur	5
12	Cuttack	21
13	Jajpur	43
14	Dhenkanal	31
15	Anugul	21
16	Nayagarh	13
17	Khurda	35
18	Puri	1
19	Ganjam	11
20	Gajapati	61
21	Kondhamal	42
22	Boudh	15
23	Sonpur	23
24	Bolangir	42
25	Nuapada	48
26	Kalahandi	48
27	Rayagada	66
28	Nabarangpur	107
29	Koraput	67
30	Malkangiri	52

Source : Derived from Census of India data. 2001



**Annexure -2.7**  
**List of Non-statutory Towns, Census 2001**

NAME	Total			ST			% of ST Popu.
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	
Khaliapali (CT)	5264	2730	2534	543	282	261	10.32
Sambaipur (M+OG) (Part)	900	468	432	0	0	0	0.00
Sambaipur (M+OG) (Part)	2710	1385	1325	624	327	297	23.03
Sambaipur (M+OG) (Part)	153643	79683	73960	13655	6887	6768	8.89
Panposh (CT)	10233	5191	5042	5507	2792	2715	53.82
Raurkela (M+OG) (Part)	16962	8852	8110	5501	2793	2708	32.43
Raurkela (M+OG) (Part)	17604	9640	7964	4915	2549	2366	27.92
Jalda (CT)	11961	6134	5827	7361	3754	3607	61.54
Hatibandha (CT)	9297	4895	4402	4083	2091	1992	43.92
Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG) (Part)	6667	3471	3196	1918	975	943	28.77
Lathikata (CT)	6896	3656	3240	1820	931	889	26.39
Tensa (CT)	4236	2267	1969	1462	760	702	34.51
Raurkela (M+OG) (Part)	224987	121240	103747	23368	11998	11370	10.39

NAME	Total			ST			% of ST Popu.
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	
Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG) (Part)	206693	109394	97299	34723	17728	16995	16.80
Balagoda(Bolani) (CT)	11833	6304	5529	2855	1446	1409	24.13
Champua (CT)	8309	4420	3889	1361	785	576	16.38
Jhumpura (CT)	5265	2762	2503	918	461	457	17.44
Daitari (CT)	4239	2274	1965	1515	815	700	35.74
Bangura (CT)	5168	2678	2490	1934	991	943	37.42
Baripada (M+OG) (Part)	5647	2954	2693	2717	1366	1351	48.11
Baripada (M+OG) (Part)	95004	50652	44352	12995	7047	5948	13.68
Baleshwar (M+OG) (Part)	10507	5611	4896	1633	881	752	15.54
Baleshwar (M+OG) (Part)	2099	1118	981	140	71	69	6.67
Baleshwar (M+OG) (Part)	8670	4513	4157	1436	731	705	16.56
Baleshwar (M+OG) (Part)	106082	55691	50391	6365	3349	3016	6.00
Choudwar (M+OG) (Part)	2534	1614	920	296	196	100	11.68
Choudwar (M+OG) (Part)	49994	26649	23345	645	368	277	1.29
Charbatia (CT)	5234	2838	2396	96	54	42	1.83
Belagachia (CT)	4612	2363	2249	0	0	0	0.00

NAME	Total			ST			% of ST Popu.
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	
Dadhapatna (CT)	4417	2339	2078	94	45	49	2.13
Nuapatna (CT)	7848	4089	3759	5	3	2	0.06
Byasanagar (M+OG)	40741	21624	19117	4171	2118	2053	10.24
Talcher Thermal Power Station Township (CT)	6621	3619	3002	337	187	150	5.09
Dera Colliery Township (CT)	18592	10156	8436	643	339	304	3.46
Ghantapada (CT)	15593	8371	7222	1620	890	730	10.39
Fertilizer Corporation of India Township (CT)	7058	3710	3348	701	359	342	9.93
Nalco (CT)	18045	9615	8430	5700	3002	2698	31.59
Kantilo (CT)	8735	4476	4259	0	0	0	0.00
Chandapur (CT)	5260	2657	2603	28	19	9	0.53
Bhubaneswar (M Corp+OG) (Part)	1852	946	906	651	326	325	35.15
Bhubaneswar (M Corp+OG) (Part)	739	360	379	0	0	0	0.00
Pratapsasan (CT)	11971	6236	5735	368	199	169	3.07

NAME	Total				ST				% of ST Popu.
	Population	Male		Female	Population	Male		Female	
		Population	Male			Female	Population		
Bhubaneswar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	7597	4089	3508	67	41	26	0.88		
Jatani (M+OG)	57957	29990	27967	890	466	424	1.54		
Dungamal (CT)	6207	3939	2268	104	54	50	1.68		
Bhubaneswar (M Corp.+OG) (Part)	648032	360739	287293	28876	15704	13172	4.46		
Makundapur (CT)	4975	2546	2429	17	9	8	0.34		
Tilagarh (NAC+OG)	30273	15670	14603	1387	721	666	4.58		
Mukhiguda (CT)	6756	3659	3097	749	420	329	11.09		
Gunupur (NAC+OG)	24706	12448	12258	3387	1701	1686	13.71		
Chandili (CT)	18685	9534	9151	1912	907	1005	10.23		
Khatiguda (CT)	6406	3305	3101	329	164	165	5.14		
Damanjodi (CT)	8475	4607	3868	1002	551	451	11.82		

Source : Census of India, 2001

## CHAPTER - 3

# SEX RATIO

### 3.1 Importance of Sex Ratio

After knowing the total population of a country or State, the question that may strike you is – how many are males and how many are females? What is the proportion between males and females in the population? This proportion between males and females in a population is known as sex ratio. In Indian Census this means the number of females per 1000 males. In most other countries sex ratio represents the number of males per 1000 females.

Welfare of women in any society has become a subject of paramount importance in recent years. There is growing literature, discussion, thinking, policy formulation and implementation concerning the subject. Feminist organisations have become more vocal and articulate than before on issue of women's right and welfare. The status of women can be examined within the socio-economic and legal framework. The socio-economic framework is conditioned among other thing by some demographic and social variables such as sex ratio, age at marriage, fertility, female mortality and female literacy. Among all indicators, sex ratio is an important demographic variable denoting the numerical strength of women vis-a- vis men. It does not indicate any other demographic aspect. An attempt is made here to examine the causes and implications of declining sex ratio in Orissa.

Whatever be the way of presentation, this means the ratio of distribution of men and women in a population. For our present discussion we will go by the Indian concept, i.e., the number of females per 1000 males. When we will refer to the sex ratio being high it will mean excess of females over males in a population and similarly low sex ratio will denote deficit female population and

masculine predominance. The sex ratio will be considered balanced if there are 1000 females to 1000 males. Allowing a margin of 100 above or below the 1000 mark, sex ratios below 900 and above 1100 are considered to be distinctly unbalanced.

### **3.1.1 Some Effects of Imbalance in Sex Ratio**

A balanced sex ratio is an ideal situation. This had perhaps been intended by nature. Equal division of men and women would unquestionably make for harmony and good social order. Conversely an unequal distribution in sex ratio will bring in its wake maladjustment in the norms like, social evil and various other problems. The recklessness of the frontier society is partly due to the male predominance in its population. If you go a step further you will notice that the proportion of men and women in the reproductive age (15-45) in case of women and a little higher in case of men has an immediate effect on the increase or decrease of population. It has a distinct bearing on marriage, birth rate and death rate and consequently on the growth rate of a population. In this chapter we may confine to the data thrown up in the period from 1961 to 2001 Census of State and districts and try to understand the trend and some of the plausible factors governing sex ratio.

### **3.1.2 Declining Sex Ratio in Orissa (1961-2001)**

There is a declining trend of sex ratio in Orissa as evidenced from the following **Table-3.1**.

It is seen that during the last 50 years the overall sex ratio in Orissa has shown a consistent declining trend, while in case of India, the same had a declining trend till 1971 Census. In 1981, sex ratio in India improved marginally from 930-934, although it has again declined from 934 to 927 in 1991 Census. However, the millennium census (2001) has registered a six-point rise in the sex ratio of India. But a comparison of Orissa's sex ratio with that of India shows that the sex ratio is consistently higher than that of national average in

all the consecutive censuses. But the percentage of decline between 1961 to 2001 has been 1.28% in Orissa, while the same has been 0.8% in case of India. This indicates that the fall in sex ratio is sharper in case of Orissa than that of national average. This indicates that decadal decline in the sex ratio in Orissa tantamounts to a deterioration in the status of women inspite of improvement in female literacy, female education and employment.

### **3.1.3 Trend of Sex Ratio by Social Groups**

The SC and ST belong to the socially, economically and educationally backward sections of the population. A study of sex ratio among SC and ST vis-à-vis others is important to infer the impact of socio-economic condition on the sex ratio. The analysis shows an interesting scenario. The ST have the highest sex ratio and other category of population have the lowest sex ratio during the period 1961-2001 (*Fig.3.1*). The rate of decrease during this period is the highest for the other social groups and lowest for the STs. Sector wise sex ratio by social groups have been furnished in *Table 3.1* and also analysed graphically in (*Fig.3.1*). In state of Orissa, rural-urban difference in sex-ratio by social groups revealed that sex-ratio in each social group is higher in rural areas than the urban areas. Rural urban gap is significantly more prominent for the other groups than the SC and ST. Rural urban sex ratio for SC and ST both have shown almost similar trend – an overall declining trend during 1961-91 and slight increase during census 2001. But for other caste, urban sex ratio has shown sharp upward trend throughout the period. Thus, when the sex ratio of the ST population is analysed, it is considered as a balance and ideal population from sex-wise distribution point of view as against imbalanced population of SC and total population of the State when males out number the females by a considerable margin.

### **3.1.4 Inter-district variation in Sex Ratio**

The picture of sex ratio is not the same in each district of the State. Variations are quite distinct among the districts over the period from

1961-2001. District wise sex ratio for the ST population from 1961 to 2001 Censuses is presented in **Annexure-3.1**. A comparison is made among the thirteen districts of the State from 1961 to 1991 and among thirty districts for 2001 Census shown in **Annexure-3.1**. It is observed that during 1961 and 1971 censuses Kandhamal (Phulbani) has the highest sex ratio of 1052 & 1041 and Cuttack the lowest of 975 & 974 respectively. During 1981 Census, Ganjam district has the highest sex ratio of 1041 and Cuttack has the lowest sex ratio of 975. But during 1991 Census, sex ratio of ST population has declined from 1981. The district of Ganjam has the highest sex ratio of 1037 and the district of Puri has the lowest sex ratio of 953.

### 3.2 Trend of ST Sex Ratio in Orissa VIS-a-VIS India.

Sex ratio among ST population of Orissa and India by place of residence from 1961 to 2001 has been presented in **Table-3.1**. The trend over the period has also been presented graphically in **Fig. 3.1**. During the entire period of four decades STs have maintained the highest level of sex ratio both for the State of Orissa and the country as a whole. During this period there has been a steady decline in the sex ratio.

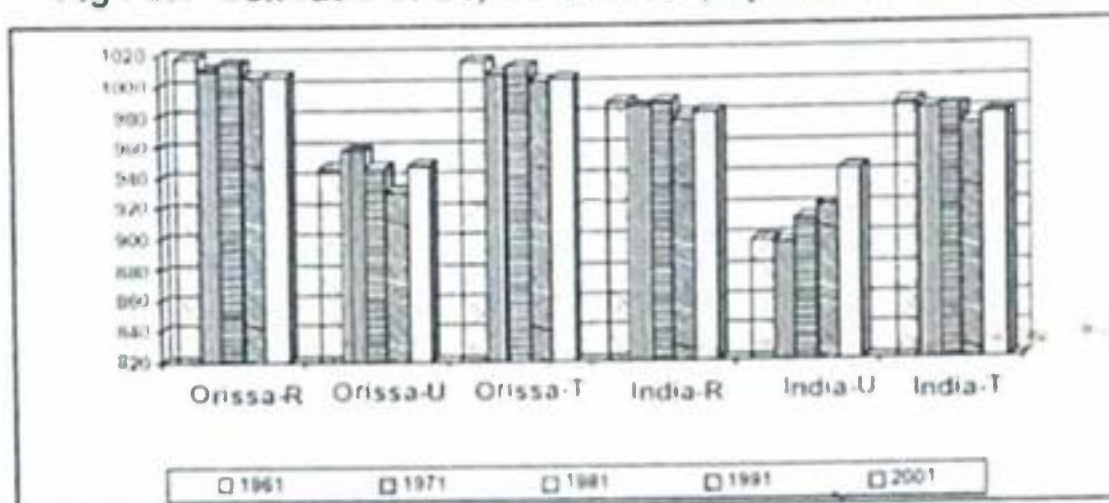
**Table – 3.1 : Sex ratio of ST population of Orissa & India: 1961-2001**

Census Year	Orissa			India		
	R	U	T	R	U	T
1961	1018	946	1016	989	897	987
1971	1009	958	1007	985	896	982
1981	1015	947	1012	988	912	983
1991	1006	930	1002	976	920	972
2001	1006	948	1003	981	944	978

Source: Census of India, 1961-2001



Fig : 3.1 Sex ratio of ST, SC & other population of Orissa



The Scheduled tribes belong to the socially, economically and educationally backward sections of the population. A study of sex ratio among ST population is important to infer the impact of socio-economic condition on the sex-ratio. During 1961; the ST sex ratio was 1016 for Orissa and 987 for India. There is a declining trend of ST sex ratio both in Orissa and India. But Orissa's sex ratio is much better than that of India. During 2001, Orissa's figure was 1003 where as India's 978. It is revealed that the position of ST female in Orissa is better than India. However the year 2001 has experienced an increase in the sex ratio over the year 1991 for the state of Orissa. For the country as a whole the sex ratio of STs has followed the same pattern as that of Orissa. The sex ratio of Orissa for STs has declined by 13 points over the period 1961-2001 while the corresponding declines for the country was 9 points. Thus the decline was sharp for Orissa than India.

In the state of Orissa, rural-urban difference in sex ratio revealed that sex ratio of ST population is higher in rural areas than the urban areas over the period from 1991 to 2001. The rural sex ratios were always higher than the urban sex ratios both for Orissa and India. The possible reasons may be that migration to urban areas is sex selective. Rural and urban sex ratios have shown an overall declining trend during census 2001. This pattern is also shown in case of all India level. For the country, the rural-urban gap has reduced sharply. The narrowing down of urban sex ratio indicated a shift in the pattern

of migration to the urban areas. At one point of time influx to the urban areas was gender specific and dominant of males but with the change in the social attitude, female education etc., more and more females are also coming to the urban areas for pursuing education and livelihood. And another important factor is that, earlier the male members were alone migrating to the urban areas for the purpose of livelihood, but in recent times the migration of family is mostly taking place. **Table-3.2** shows the variation of ST sex ratio among different tribal communities from 1961 to 2001. It is observed that "Chenchu" Tribe has the maximum sex ratio during the year 1961 and 1971 and "Birhor" has the minimum sex ratio during that period. But reverse is found during the year 1981 to 2001, where the minimum sex ratio is found in case of chenchu tribe. The tribes like Bondo Poraja, Ghara and Desua bhunjia have the maximum sex ratio for the year 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively.

**Table – 3.2 : Variation among different tribes in Sex Ratio from 1961 - 2001**

Sl. No.	Year	Sex Ratio		Range
		Maximum	Minimum	
1.	1961	Chenchu (1476)	Birhor (717)	759
2.	1971	Chenchu (3000)	Birhor (719)	2281
3.	1981	Bondo Poraja (1113)	Chenchu (696)	417
4.	1991	Ghara (1339)	Chenchu(599)	740
5.	2001	Desua Bhumija (1185)	Chenchu(647)	538

### 3.3 Rural urban difference in sex ratio

There is a glaring rural-urban difference in sex ratio across the districts **Annexure-3.2**. The deficit of female is prominent in urban areas of Orissa. Except 3 districts (Koraput, Nuapara, Rayagada) in all the other 27 districts sex ratio is lower in urban areas. The difference can be attributed to the migration of more number of males to the urban areas in search of job / work. In coastal districts like Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Kendrapara rural sex ratio is significantly low. In other districts also rural sex ratio is low. In economically backward state like Orissa inaccessibility to healthcare, lack of proper nutrition, discrimination against girl child and low rate of institutional deliveries etc. contribute to decline in sex ratio in rural areas.

### 3.4 Spatial pattern of sex ratio

District wise population by sex for rural and urban sector for 2001 is presented in **Annexure-3.1**. District wise sex ratio by sectors (Rural and Urban) for 1991 and 2001 census are furnished at **Annexure-3.2**. According to 2001 Census, Rayagada has the highest sex ratio of 1050 and Jagatsinghpur the lowest of 876 and there is a wide spread inter district variation in the sex ratio. Rural and urban difference is also prominent in all the districts.

The ST sex ratio has been classified into four classes, i.e. 876-922, 922-968, 968-1014 and 1014-1060. It is observed that the very high sex ratio districts with a range of 1014 to 1060 formed a patch of 7 districts namely Rayagada, Nuapada, Malkangiri, Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati in the south with almost similar socio-economic characteristics. The high sex ratio districts with a range of 968 to 1014 formed another patch of 15 districts namely Angul, Bolangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Nowrangapur, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundergarh in the Central and Western areas of Orissa. The moderate sex ratio with a range of 922 to 968 formed another patch of 6 districts namely Khordha, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Cuttack, Bhadrak, and Baleswar in Eastern side of Orissa. The very low sex ratio areas with range 876 to 922 comprised of only 2 coastal districts namely Jagatsinghpur and Puri in the East. This spatial distribution of overall sex ratio conveys the message of a geographical pattern in it. It is more relevant to study the distribution of child sex ratio, which is not affected by migration and provide the recent trends in the population.

### 3.5 Child sex ratio

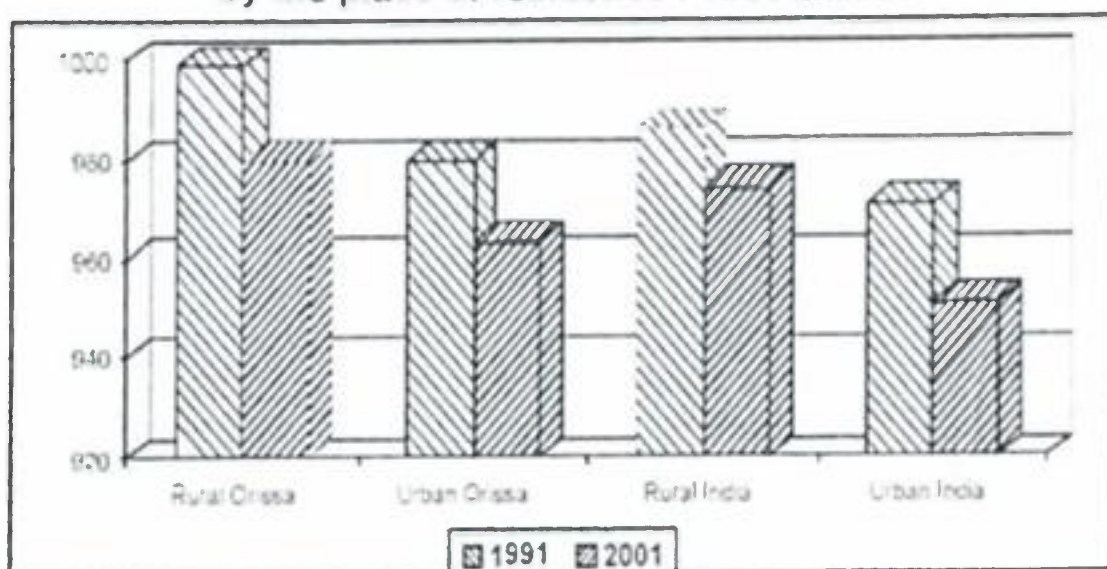
The sex ratio of young children is an important point in the history of demography of the country. In developed countries male mortality is higher than female mortality in every age group (United Nations, 1990). Usually females are genetically more resistant to diseases than males and are more likely to survive infancy. In spite of this, the higher child mortality for girls than that of boys clearly indicates the existence of odds against the girl child in the society. Hence the possible reasons may be sex-selective abortions and neglect and increased discrimination against girl child.

**Table 3.3 : Child sex ratio (0-6 year) of ST population of Orissa and India: 1991 – 2001**

Census Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	999	980	998	986	971	985
2001	980	963	979	974	951	973

Source: Census of India, 1991-2001

**Fig. 3.2 Child sex ratio of STs of Orissa & India by the place of residence : 1991 & 2001**



The 1991 Census tabulated for the first time separately sex ratio for the age group 0-6 years and 7 years and above. From the single year age data by sex it is possible to obtain sex ratios for any age group. At the national level the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) declined from 962 in 1981 to 945 in 1991. In the 2001 Census CSR declined by 18 points at the national level from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001. This decline in a decade was substantial. The matter is similar to the general case (*Annexure-3.3*). The CSR of ST population declined from 1005 in 1981 to 985 in 1991. A decline of 20 points in the CSR in a decade was regarded as a very very serious matter. In the 2001

Census CSR of ST population declined by 13 points at the national level (985 in 1991 to 972 in 2001)(**Annexure-3.4**).

When the CSR of general population is analysed, it is seen that, it declined from 995 in 1981 to 967 in 1991 and to 953 in 2001 in Orissa. There was a 28 and 14 points decline in Orissa during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively. In Orissa the CSR of ST population declined from 1024 in 1981 to 998 in 1991 and to 979 in 2001. There was 26 points and 19 points decline in Orissa during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively. That indicates that there is a slight improvement in Child Sex Ratio of ST population during 1991-2001. That means in tribal areas, the people are more careful for female child than male child. **Annexure-3.4** shows the Child Sex Ratio ( 0-6 years age ) of ST population in different states of India. During 1981 CSR of ST population was maximum in UP (1026) followed by Orissa (1024) and MP (1013). Similarly minimum CSR of ST population was observed in Rajsthan (980) and Tamilnadu (980) followed by Karnatak (985) and WB (987) during 1981. During 1991, Nagaland stood first in CSR of ST population i.e. 1003 followed by Orissa (998) and Chhatisgarh (996). The state of Tamilnadu has the lowest CSR of 955 followed by Rajsthan (958) and Kerala (961). According to 2001 Census, Chhatisgarh has the highest CSR of ST population of 998 followed by W.B. (981) and Orissa, MP and Jharkhanda (979). The lowest CSR was found in the state of Tamilnadu (945) followed by Rajasthan (950) and Karnatak (961). There is a wide spread variation in CSR between different states.

### **3.5.1. Child Sex Ratio (0-6) yrs STs by Residence:**

Analysis of child sex ratio (0-6 yrs) provides better insight because it is not affected by sex selective migration and indicated the recent trend of sex ratio in the population. Due to the constraint in the availability of child population figure in the (0-6) yrs, age by social groups could only be computed for 1991 and 2001. Child sex ratio for Orissa and India by place of residence has been presented in **Table.3.3** above and the same data has been illustrated in **Fig.3.2**.

During the decade 1991-2001 the overall sex ratio has registered increase in both Orissa and India for STs while the child sex ratio have declined in STs for the state of Orissa and the country as a whole. This is a disturbing scenario.

For the state of Orissa the child sex ratio for the scheduled tribe has declined by 19 points from 998 to 979 during the period 1991-2001. In case of India the corresponding decline was 12 points (985-973) for STs. The pattern of decline in Orissa and India are totally different.

### **3.5.2. Rural-Urban difference in Child Sex Ratio:**

The rural-urban difference in child sex ratio throws deeper insight to the problem of deficit of girl children in the urban vis-a-vis rural areas. This will give more reliable picture than the analysis of overall sex ratio, because the child sex ratio is free from sex selective migration to the urban areas.

There is a glaring rural-urban difference in the child sex ratios (**Table.3.4 and Fig.3.3**). For the state of Orissa, urban child sex ratio was significantly lower than that of rural for STs by a margin of 17 points. Comparison over the two decadal censuses revealed that rural-urban difference for STs has narrowed down

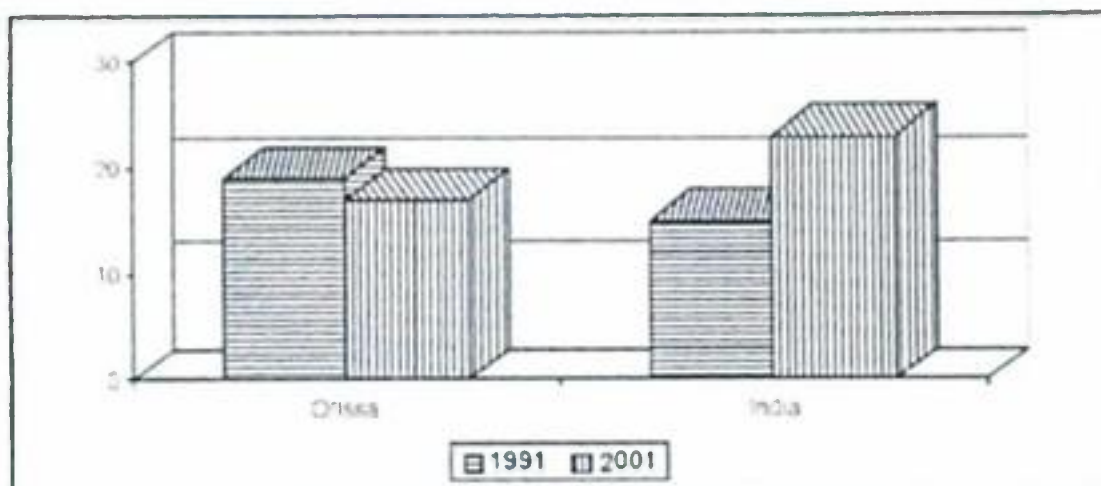
For the country as a whole the child sex ratio was significantly lower in STs in urban areas and the gap has increased quite significantly. The relative decline of girl child in urban than rural areas was more prominent for the country than the state of Orissa.

**Table 3.4 : Rural – Urban difference in Child sex ratio (0-6 year) of STs of Orissa and India: 1991 – 2001**

Census Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban
1991	999	980	19	986	971	15
2001	980	963	17	974	951	23

Source: Census of India, 1991-2001

**Fig. 3.3 Rural Urban difference in Child sex ratio of STs of Orissa & India :1991 & 2001**



### 3.5.3 Child Sex Ratio by districts

**Table 3.5 : District classified according to ST child sex-ratio : Census 2001**

Sex ratio class	2001	
	Number of districts	%
850-900	1	3.3
901-950	3	10.0
951-1000	16	53.3
>1000	10	33.3
Total	30	100.0

The district wise child sex ratio for census 2001 has been presented in **Annexure-3.3**. The number of districts classified according to ST child sex ratio for census 2001 is furnished at **Table-3.5**. It was seen that 5 districts have child sex ratio between 901 to 960 and 1 still lower than 900. The district level comparison revealed that in terms of deficit of girl child 5 districts are considered vulnerable in respect of STs with child sex ratio in the range 901-960. Further 1 district is considered more vulnerable with child sex ratio lower than 901. The list of vulnerable district is furnished at **Table-3.6**. In these districts immediate corrective measures should be taken to address the issues of significantly low child sex ratio to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

**Table 3.6 : List of Vulnerable Districts in terms of Deficit of girl child**

Child Sex Ratio Vulnerable	Child Sex Ratio More Vulnerable
Jajpur, Bhadrak, Balasore, Khurda,	Jagatsingpur

### 3.6 Community wise Sex ratio of Orissa

The scheduled tribe wise sex ratio in Orissa for the census decade 1961-2001 in respect of 62 tribes has been presented in **Annexure-3.5**. These 19 tribes constituted 92.1% of the tribal population of the state as per 2001 census. The remaining tribes constituted less than 8% and individually they share less than 1% tribal population of the State. Therefore the sex ratio analysis may not be that reliable and meaningful because of their smaller numbers. While studying the sex ratio by tribes, some abnormal fluctuations are noticed. The interpretation of trend should be kept in view is the backdrop of this abnormal fluctuation. One reason for this abnormal fluctuation might be due to some inconsistencies or error in the census count.

Out of the 19 tribes, 8 namely Gond, Kolha, Saura, Shabar, Kisan, Oraon, Bhuyan, Bathudi have declining sex ratio trend; 4 namely Santhal, Sounti, Bhumij, Binjhal, have sharpdeclining trend. In the



remaining 6 namely Munda, Bhattoda, Kharia, Koya, Bhumia and Khond have more or less the same sex ratio. Interestingly Paroja have consistently increasing trend in sex ratio.

### 3.7 Community wise Sex ratio of 8 major tribes (India Vs Orissa)

From *Table-3.7* the over all sex ratio of the ST population in Orissa is less to be 1003. It shows the preponderance of females and is higher than the national average (978) for all STs. At individual tribe level, except Santal, all the major tribes of the state have overall sex ratio higher than that of the national average. Females outnumber the males among Khond, Shabar, Saora and Gond tribes.

**Table : 3.7 : Community wise Sex ratio of 5 major tribes in Orissa**

Ag group	All STs (India)	All STs (Orissa)	Kondh	Sabar	Saora	Gond	Bhotada	Kolha	Munda	Santal
All ages	978	1003	1027	1008	1007	1005	993	990	982	976
0-6 yrs	973	979	990	982	971	980	998	973	974	955

### 3.8 Community wise Child Sex ratio of Orissa

The study of child sex ratio would give better insight to the problem of declining female-male ratio. Due to the constraint in the availability of data the child sex ratio in the (0-6 yrs) age group has been studied for the census year 1991-2001 (*Annexure-3.6*). 19 individual tribes as mentioned above have been considered. This revealed an alarming situation. Out of the 62 tribes, 19 tribes have experienced decline in the range of 14 to 99. These are Bhuyan, Paroja, Bhumji, Sounti, Kisan, Saora, Oraon, Bhattoda, Kharia, Khond, Santhal, Gond, Bhumia, Kolha, Shabar, Bathudi, Munda, Koya and Binjhal. The decline of the child sex ratio in most of the major tribes is a warning signal for the coming future.

**Annexure- 3.1**  
**District wise Sex Ratio over Census Years for ST population**

Sl. No	Districts	Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)				
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Bargarh					988
2	Jharsuguda					978
3	Sambalpur	1025	1012	1002	991	995
4	Debagarh					1004
5	Sundargarh	1004	1005	1000	996	1003
6	Kendujhar	1012	1004	1012	998	994
7	Mayurbhanja	1016	1004	1010	996	994
8	Baleshwar	1020	980	982	968	966
9	Bhadrak					958
10	Kendrapara					922
11	Jagatsinghpur					876
12	Cuttack	975	974	975	954	953
13	Jajapur					963
14	Dhenkanal	1009	994	990	968	968
15	Anugul					974
16	Nayagarh					972
17	Khordha					927
18	Puri	1046	1021	990	953	903
19	Ganjam	1036	1035	1041	1037	983
20	Gajapati					1048
21	Kandhamal	1052	1041	1039	1024	1026
22	Baudh					1000
23	Sonapur					978
24	Balangir	1025	1017	1024	1005	1007
25	Nuapada					1027
26	Kalahandi	1037	1024	1033	1027	1028
27	Rayagada					1060
28	Nabarangpur					998
29	Koraput	1001	998	1017	1015	1018
30	Malkangiri					1018
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1003</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 to 2001

**Annexure-3.1(A)**  
**District wise sex ratio of ST population:1991 & 2001**

Sl.No.	District	2001	1991
1	Angul	974	973
2	Balangir	1007	1,008
3	Baleswar	966	969
4	Bargarh	988	998
5	Bhadrak	958	955
6	Boudh	1000	1,001
7	Cuttack	953	939
8	Debagarh	1004	998
9	Dhenkanal	968	963
10	Gajapati	1048	1,057
11	Ganjam	983	983
12	Jagatsinghpur	876	906
13	Jajpur	963	971
14	Jharsuguda	978	980
15	Kalahandi	1028	1,028
16	Kandhamal	1026	1,027
17	Kendrapara	922	869
18	Keonjhar	994	998
19	Khordha	927	934
20	Koraput	1018	1,013
21	Malkangiri	1018	1,002
22	Mayurbhanj	994	996
23	Nabarangpur	998	1,001
24	Nayagarh	972	995
25	Nuapada	1027	1,024
26	Puri	903	853
27	Rayagada	1060	1,043
28	Sambalpur	995	988
29	Sonapur	978	988
30	Sundargarh	1003	996
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1,002</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991-2001

**Annexure- 3.2**  
**Rural, Urban sex ratio in different districts of Orissa:2001**

Sl.No	District	Rural		Sexratio	Urban		Sexratio
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	Anugul	60336	59363	984	7050	6245	886
2	Balangir	133191	134318	1008	4251	4062	956
3	Balesore	106252	102971	969	9941	9290	935
4	Baragarh	127702	126242	989	3443	3304	960
5	Bhadrak	11430	11209	981	1409	1093	776
6	Boudh	23074	23105	1001	202	176	871
7	Cuttack	38516	37402	971	4284	3389	791
8	Deogarh	43691	43913	1005	2270	2229	982
9	Dhenkanal	66703	64710	970	2653	2435	918
10	Gajapati	127779	134127	1050	900	670	744
11	Ganjam	43885	43426	990	1958	1650	843
12	Jagatsinghpur	2764	2448	886	1841	1587	862
13	Jaipur	61747	59475	963	2451	2316	945
14	Jharsuguda	65331	64436	986	15429	14561	944
15	Kalahandi	185207	190589	1029	3439	3338	971
16	Kendrapara	3153	2691	917	397	381	960
17	Keonjhar	322999	321960	997	25667	24515	955
18	Khurda	32923	32002	972	17508	14753	842
19	Koraput	274750	279804	1018	15556	15720	1011
20	Malakangiri	140837	143534	1019	2661	2506	942
21	Mayurbhanj	616673	613910	996	14476	13400	926
22	Nuapara	89770	92186	1027	1131	1134	1003
23	Nowrangapur	279368	279059	999	3104	2949	950
24	Nayagarh	25469	24906	978	309	152	492
25	Phulubani	163089	167448	1027	3194	3078	964
26	Puri	2097	1965	937	258	162	628
27	Rayagada	218096	231321	1061	6812	7189	1055
28	Sambalpur	146852	146682	999	14904	14332	962
29	Sonepur	25943	25473	982	843	719	853
30	Sundergarh	397783	400073	1006	61032	60015	983

Source: Census of India, 2001

**Annexure - 3.3**  
**State wise Scheduled Tribe Sex Ratio:1961-2001**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Madhya Pradesh	1003	998	997	985	975
2	Maharashtra	978	973	974	968	973
3	ORISSA	1015	1007	1012	1002	1003
4	Gujurat	970	968	976	967	974
5	Rajashtan	927	930	945	930	944
6	Jharkhanda	NA	NA	NA	975	987
7	Chhatisgarh	NA	NA	NA	1009	1013
8	Andhra Pradesh	987	981	962	960	972
9	West Bengal	969	955	969	964	982
10	Karnatak	953	957	971	961	972
11	Assam	956	970		967	972
12	Meghalaya		996	1002	997	1000
13	Nagaland	1007	973	955	946	943
14	Jammu & Kashmir		924			910
15	Kerala	1006	995	992	996	1021
16	Bihar	1014	1003	993	971	929
17	Tamilnadu	950	951	968	960	980
18	Utar Pradesh		880	915	914	934
	<b>India</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>972</b>	

Source: Census of India, 1961-2001

**Annexure-3.4**  
**Major State wise Scheduled Tribe Child( 0 – 6 Years)**  
**Sex Ratio: 1981-2001**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	Madhya Pradesh	1013	987	979
2	Maharashtra	1002	982	965
3	ORISSA	1024	998	979
4	Gujarat		988	966
5	Rajashtan	980	958	950
6	Jharkhanda		993	979
7	Chhatisgarh		996	998
8	Andhra Pradesh	1001	978	972
9	West Bengal	987	983	981
10	Karnatak	985	970	961
11	Assam		990	962
12	Meghalaya	996	991	974
13	Nagaland	994	1003	969
14	Jammu & Kashmir			979
15	Kerala	998	961	974
16	Bihar	1010	983	975
17	Tamilnadu	980	955	945
18	Utar Pradesh	1026	967	973
	<b>India</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>972</b>

Source: Census of India, 1981-2001

**Annexure-3.5**  
**Schedule Tribe wise Sex Ratio in Orissa, Census-1961-2001**

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	All Scheduled Tribes	1018	946	1016	1009	958	1007	1015	947	1012	1006	930	1002	1005	948	1003
2	Bagata	1007	333	999	1043	647	992	995	1008	996	945	704	930	1025	965	1021
3	Baiga	870	0	870	2148	1667	2100	932	500	880	1140	1471	1155	1115	1015	1089
4	Banjara, Banyan	1135	0	1135	1082	1500	1084	1061	938	1059	1046	1020	1045	997	733	990
5	Bathudi	1013	243	1009	986	681	985	1027	764	1020	1007	818	1000	1006	911	1003
6	Bhotlada, Dholada	987	613	982	990	1015	990	996	996	996	1240	785	1230	993	1000	993
7	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	982	1073	984	1031	964	1029	1023	901	1016	1030	890	1022	1003	922	998
8	Bhumia	1026	0	1025	992	484	989	1021	1066	1021	932	1098	933	1021	934	1020
9	Bhumil	1019	911	1016	1023	949	1021	993	936	990	991	879	983	987	930	984
10	Bhunjya	1079	1000	1078	1114	471	1111	1011	606	1006	975	968	975	991	973	991
11	Binjhal	1016	890	1015	995	897	994	995	922	994	968	953	967	983	872	981
12	Binjha, Binjhas	858	0	858	1054	745	1011	951	1070	961	976	1282	1011	962	1048	972
13	Birhor	717	0	717	719	0	719	847	1250	868	869	1115	919	933	1053	939
14	Bondo Poraja	921	0	921	1006	1500	1007	1337	859	1299	1105	1043	1105	1058	264	1040
15	Chenchu	1476	0	1476	0	0	3000	722	600	696	692	77	599	636	667	647
16	Dal	1064	2000	1064	972	0	972	1048	471	1047	1346	1056	1343	1025	1014	1025

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	Desua Bhumij	610	0	810	1049	0	1043	979	923	978	826	1148	854	978	1457	1185
18	Dharua	1026	378	1020	1109	810	1105	1005	831	1002	812	321	808	974	937	972
19	Didayi	1056	0	1056	913	0	913	1138	500	1136	1032	846	1031	1099	400	1096
20	Gadaba	984	1060	985	976	952	974	1001	1050	1006	982	810	972	1012	1005	1011
21	Gardia	1152	0	1140	978	1500	980	992	789	985	1026	493	1004	1053	845	1023
22	Ghara		0		884	368	851	961	364	940	1325	1432	1339	941	1000	950
23	Gond, Gondo	1013	903	1011	1021	910	1019	1024	883	1021	1002	965	1001	1008	908	1005
24	Ho	1028	1190	1033	1015	758	1008	1019	733	1004	1115	653	1086	999	837	982
25	Holva	1107	1684	1113	1033	1026	1033	1031	923	1024	891	17989	1123	995	980	994
26	Jalapu	1013	0	1013	1071	1133	1077	1038	1071	1039	989	577	962	1021	1017	1020
27	Juang	1013	733	1013	1051	250	1051	1034	1011	1033	1069	675	1059	1016	956	1014
28	Kandha Gauda	0	0		980	984	980	992	934	988	913	907	913	997	903	987
29	Kawar	922	0	922	988	520	976	1014	842	1009	1031	983	1030	1005	852	999
30	Khana, Kharan	1025	744	1015	1014	1020	1014	1013	1007	1013	1046	1046	1046	1014	1020	1015
31	Kharwar	927	1000	927	1052	1267	1056	1050	771	1031	1178	682	1135	979	1053	987
32	Khond, Kond, Kandha	1035	790	1033	1016	960	1015	1032	924	1030	983	693	973	1030	941	1027
33	Kisan	1030	1416	1036	986	914	983	1007	943	1003	1007	905	999	997	956	993
34	Kol	1011	0	1011	1246	897	1217	963	1010	974	986	1097	1001	967	907	958



Sl No.	Name of the Caste	1951			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
35	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	970	0	970	1064	953	1058	970	966	969	1043	1175	1056	1011	1010	1011
36	Kooha	1010	1055	1011	975	937	974	1010	980	1009	1010	894	1005	993	944	990
37	Koli, Maihar	869	800	859	920	1034	945	978	955	973	1117	1215	1129	980	923	968
38	Kondadora	1006	501	981	1010	699	986	989	993	989	853	537	832	1001	940	995
39	Kora	1174	500	1174	960	871	957	1003	717	999	845	985	850	986	872	983
40	Korua	911	542	876	1010	3409	1041	949	771	937	980	1626	1068	1009	953	1003
41	Kotia	928	0	928	1004	596	1000	997	935	995	968	1117	969	1037	906	1033
42	Koya	1028	122	1016	964	837	963	1001	751	1000	917	1703	919	1012	703	1010
43	Kules	1107	3513	1238	1115	784	1067	1015	1238	1022	992	1174	1011	985	995	986
44	Lodha	1006	321	928	870	1219	875	960	1265	964	1039	1146	1043	976	816	971
45	Madia	1177	0	1177	1062	1250	1071	1043	811	1004	1254	872	1204	1093	1009	1086
46	Mahali	1001	1209	1010	873	1000	880	1013	810	997	1000	1174	1015	1026	929	1014
47	Mankidi	978	0	978	982	0	982	891	1333	916	1100	576	1039	750	1000	757
48	Mankirdia	920	0	920	949	0	942	967	773	959	1001	1000	1001	938	833	937
49	Matya	942	511	929	923	1458	930	959	948	959	1023	1092	1026	978	900	967
50	Mirdhas	1022	269	997	1073	1012	1072	983	926	981	939	753	930	988	959	987
51	Munda, Munda Lohara	1006	1035	1009	979	997	981	987	966	983	988	915	979	986	960	982
52	Mundari	962	268	887	983	1146	987	1019	923	1005	1103	888	1063	1003	953	993
53	Omanatya	1031	7167	1036	1029	917	1029	1019	928	1015	930	1068	932	999	961	998
54	Oraon	1000	1496	1024	1024	1009	1022	1004	944	996	1020	1001	1017	1008	1001	1007

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
55	Paronga	1051	0	1051	879	650	876	1017	462	1014	931	1302	937	1051	1682	1063
56	Paroja	1023	612	1007	1010	1068	1014	1031	1050	1033	1016	1603	1041	1037	1073	1039
57	Pentia	970	1115	971	1002	2644	1026	1001	949	998	825	1306	835	994	975	994
58	Rajuar	775	1500	783	942	1130	947	989	1010	991	1035	1074	1039	1005	817	989
59	Santal	1028	823	1025	1009	904	1007	1000	873	994	956	842	959	983	878	976
60	Saora, Savar, Saura.....	1020	1014	1020	1039	832	1036	1032	955	1029	1019	900	1015	1010	922	1007
61	Shabar, Lodha	1023	773	1016	997	1046	998	1019	952	1017	1018	926	1014	1010	964	1008
62	Souni	1030	1482	1039	1013	964	1011	1031	987	1028	1077	860	1072	1004	954	1001
63	Tharua	1040	0	1053	913	500	903	908	833	904	880	482	829	1022	1135	1041
64	Unspecified	774	1381	1006	1024	879	1012	981	934	976	730	821	743	969	883	948

Source : Census of India, 1961 - 2001

**Annexure- 3.6**  
**Scheduled Tribe Wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years): 1991 - 2001**

S.N.	Name of the Tribes	1991	2001	S.N.	Name of the Tribes	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	All Scheduled Tribes	998	979	33	Kisan	1050	984
2	Bagata	983	1037	34	Kol	1047	922
3	Baiga	1063	1000	35	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	1071	1016
4	Banjara, Banjari	1163	998	36	Koiha	968	973
5	Bathudi	959	973	37	Koli, Mathar	1725	960
6	Bhottada, Dhotada	1025	998	38	Kondadora	703	968
7	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	1050	951	39	Kora	935	1020
8	Bhumia	1000	1000	40	Korua	772	1027
9	Bhumij	1028	957	41	Kotia	1019	1050
10	Bhunja	1035	931	42	Koya	941	985
11	Binjhal	907	965	43	Kulis	883	904
12	Binjha, Binjhoa	1158	940	44	Lodha	1051	920
13	Birhor	1014	920	45	Madia	1545	1243
14	Bondo, Poraja	949	989	46	Mahali	951	935
15	Chenchu	0	0	47	Mankidi	852	650
16	Dal	1032	970	48	Mankirdia	991	744
17	Desua Bhumij	640	1462	49	Matya	947	936
18	Dharua	739	941	50	Mirdhas	881	965
19	Didayi	1299	960	51	Munda, Munda Lohara, ....	940	974
20	Gadaba	952	972	52	Mundari	1195	1055
21	Gandia	1119	1024	53	Omanatya	981	932
22	Ghara	1284	900	54	Oraon	1020	992
23	Gond, Gondo	994	980	55	Parenga	890	1078
24	Ho	1023	973	56	Paroja	1093	1006
25	Holva	959	948	57	Pentia	983	935
26	Jatapu	1109	961	58	Rajuar	857	916
27	Juang	1015	1001	59	Santal	974	955
28	Kandha Gauda	1154	1039	60	Saora, Savar, Saura, ....	1005	971
29	Kawar	987	1100	61	Shabar, Lodha	975	982
30	Khana, Kharian	1009	987	62	Sounti	1027	961
31	Kharwar	967	1125	63	Tharua	1597	1214
32	Khond, Kond, Kandha, ....	1010	990		Unclassified	917	991

Source : Census of India 1991-2001

## CHAPTER - 4

### RURAL URBAN DIFFERENCE

#### 4.1 Importance of sectoral difference

The analysis of sectoral difference in ST population has an important role to throw deeper insight to the development of ST population in Orissa and India. The sectoral difference can be analysed only when we know the composition of ST population in rural and urban sector of Orissa as well as India. Keeping this in view, a cross sectional analysis has been made to see the trend of rural- urban difference in Orissa and India, sectoral composition of ST population, spatial distribution of ST population in Orissa and growth of towns and their population size.

#### 4.2 Rural - Urban Composition in Orissa and India

The sectoral composition of ST population in Orissa and India is presented in **Table- 4.1**. In 1961, the rural and urban ST population of Orissa constituted 97.9% and 2.1% respectively. The percentage of urban population has increased gradually over the period of forty years. During 2001, percentage of ST population in rural and urban Orissa was 94.5% and 5.5% respectively. Rural and urban composition of ST population for India during 1961 was 97.4% and 2.6% respectively, which gradually changed to 91.7% and 8.3% in 2001 ( **Fig.4.1**).

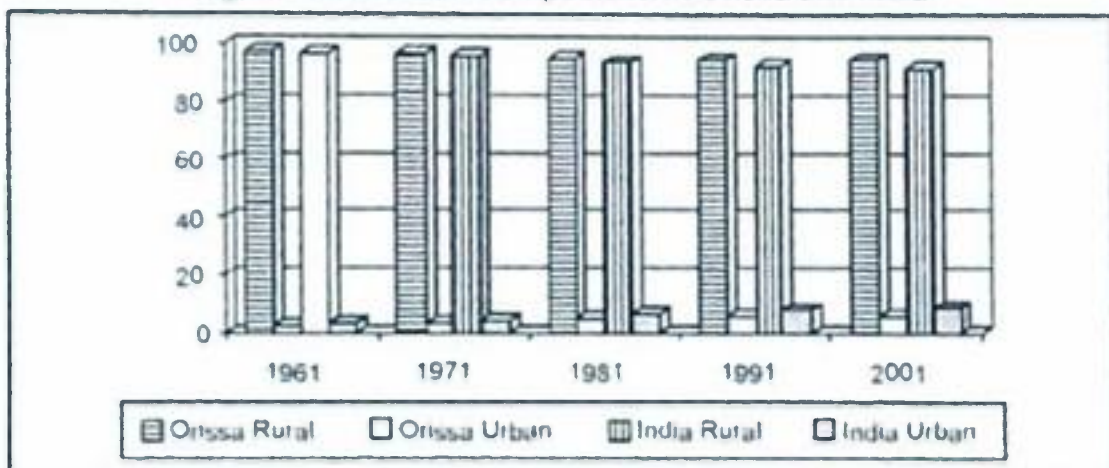
#### 4.3 Trend Analysis of rural – urban difference in Orissa & India.

During 1961 in Orissa rural ST population constituted 97.93% and urban 2.07% of total ST population. The rural ST population of Orissa showed a constant slow declining trend from 97.93% to 94.52% from

**Table: 4.1 : Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa and India: 1961-2001**

Census	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	4136206 (97.9%)	87551 (2.1%)	4223757	29109918 (97.4%)	773552 (2.6%)	29883470
1971	4924582 (97.1%)	147355 (2.9%)	5071937	36720681 (96.6%)	1294481 (3.4%)	48722085
1981	5642376 (95.4%)	272691 (4.6%)	5915067	48427604 (93.8%)	3201034 (6.2%)	65952060
1991	6670506 (94.9%)	361708 (5.1%)	7032214	62751026 (92.6%)	5007354 (7.4%)	67758380
2001	7698358 (94.5%)	446723 (5.5%)	8145081	77338597 (91.7%)	6987643 (8.3%)	34326240

Source : Census of India, 1961-1991

**Fig.4.1 Rural-Urban Composition in Orissa and India**

the year 1961 to 2001. On the contrary, urban ST population of Orissa showed a constant increasing trend from 2.07% to 5.48% where as overall urban ST population of India showed a sharp increase from 2.59% to 8.29%. Similarly overall rural ST population in India showed a sharp decline from 97.41% to 91.71%. In both the case of Orissa and India rural ST population showed declining trend over the years from 1961 to 2001, but urban ST population showed increasing trend. Due to rampant urbanisation followed by large scale migration of rural ST population to urban areas in search of their livelihood / employment, urban ST population is constantly increasing **Table- 4.2.**

**Table : 4.2 : Rural – Urban Difference in Orissa & India: 1961-2001**

Census year	Orissa						India					
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural %	Urban %	Difference (R-U)	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural %	Urban %	Difference (R-U)
1961	4136206	87551	4223757	97.93	2.07	4048655	29109918	773552	29883470	97.41	2.59	28336366
1971	4924582	147355	5071937	97.09	2.91	4777227	36720681	1294481	38015162	96.59	3.41	35426200
1981	5642376	272691	5915067	95.39	4.61	5369685	48427604	3201034	51628638	93.80	6.20	45226570
1991	6670506	361708	7032214	94.86	5.14	6308798	62751026	5007354	67758380	92.61	7.39	57743672
2001	7698358	446723	8145081	94.52	5.48	7251635	77338597	6987643	84326240	91.71	8.29	70350954

Source : Derived from the Census of India data 1961 - 2001

#### 4.4 Growth Rate of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa and India

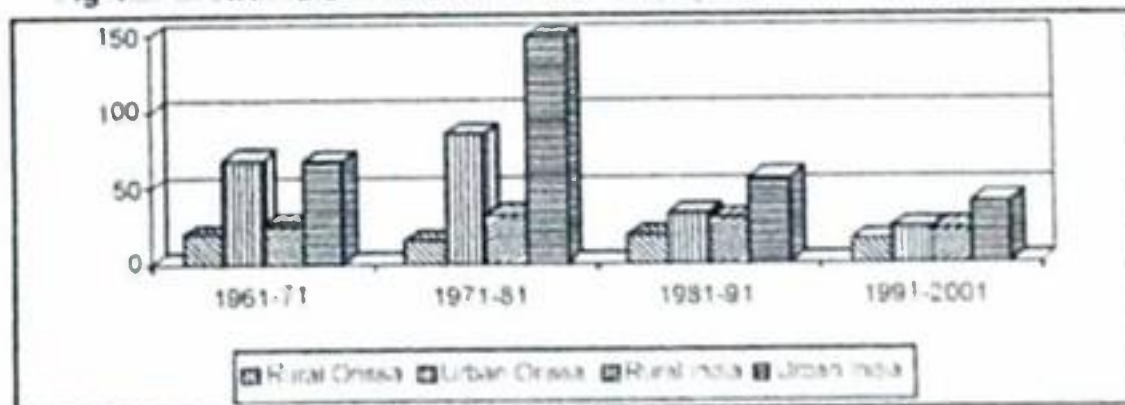
The decadal growth rate of total ST population in Orissa was 20.1, 16.6, 18.9 and 15.8 during 1961-1971, 1971-1981, 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively whereas, in India was 27.2, 35.8, 31.2 and 24.5 during 1961-1971, 1971-1981, 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively. In 1961-1971 the growth rate of rural ST population was 19.1 and urban ST population was 68.3 in Orissa and the growth rate of rural ST population was 26.1, urban ST population was 67.3 in India (*Table-4.3*). In Orissa and India, growth rate of rural ST population declined from 1961-1971 to 1991-2001 with the exception of 1971-1981 in India, 1971-1981 in urban Orissa, 1981-1991 in rural Orissa. In 1971-1981 the growth rate of urban ST population of both Orissa and India showed a sharp rise from the previous year i.e 17 point rise from 68.3 to 85.1 in case of Orissa and 40 point rise from 67.3 to 147.3 in India. In the following years it again declined. The analysis is clearly reveals that the overall growth rate of ST population in India and Orissa is declining (*Fig-4.2*).

**Table - 4.3 : Growth Rate of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa and India**

Census	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961-1971	19.1	68.3	20.1	26.1	67.3	27.2
1971-1981	14.6	85.1	16.6	31.9	147.3	35.8
1981-1991	18.2	32.6	18.9	29.6	56.4	31.2
1991-2001	15.4	23.5	15.8	23.3	39.6	24.5

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 - 2001

**Fig-4.2: Growth rate of rural and urban ST population in Orissa and India**



#### 4.5 Sex Ratio of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa and India

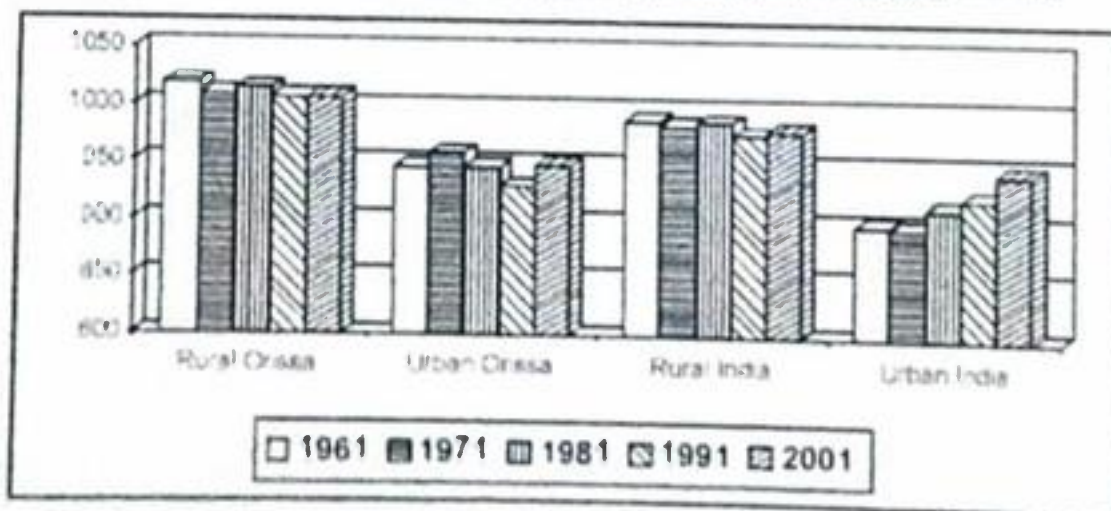
Sex ratio of rural ST population in Orissa and India was higher than that of urban ST population (**Table-4.4**). Sex ratio of rural ST population in Orissa was also higher than sex ratio of ST population of urban Orissa, rural India and Urban India. Higher number of females indicate their good position in rural Orissa. From the year 1961-2001 sex ratio of ST population is decreasing in rural and urban Orissa, which is a matter of concern where as sex ratio of rural ST population in India has remained stagnant over the years 1961-2001 and that of urban India has increased. In urban areas male population is more because more males are migrating to the urban areas in search of their livelihood and in search for employment (**Fig-4.3**).

**Table - 4.4 : Sex Ratio of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa and India**

Census	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	1018	946	1016	989	897	987
1971	1009	958	1007	985	896	982
1981	1015	947	1012	988	912	983
1991	1006	930	1002	976	920	972
2001	1006	948	1003	981	944	978

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 - 2001

**Fig:4.3:Sex ratio of rural and urban ST population in Orissa and India**





#### 4.6 Worker of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa

Worker of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa is presented in **Table-4.5**. From 1961-2001 it is observed that in Orissa more ST workers are found in rural area than urban area. Since more ST population are found in rural Orissa it has also more workers.

**Table - 4.5 : Worker of Rural and Urban ST Population in Orissa**

Census	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural workers	% of urban workers
1961	2231931	42013	2273944	98.15	1.85
1971	1714228	52914	1767142	97.01	2.99
1981	2251720	101314	2353034	95.69	4.31
1991	3343669	127681	3471350	96.32	3.68
2001	3838626	151381	3990007	96.21	3.79

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

#### 4.7 Spatial distribution of Rural – Urban Difference during Census 2001 in Orissa

Districtwise distribution and percentage of rural-urban ST population during 2001 Census has been presented in **Annexure-4.1**. It is observed that in rural Orissa, Puri district has the lowest percentage of ST population followed by Jagatsinghpur. Mayurbhanj has the highest percentage of ST population followed by Sundargarh.

On the basis of the data gathered from the census data of 2001, the classification of districts according to their percentage of rural ST population (2001 census) has been made and presented in **Table-4.6**.

On the basis of the analysis of census data of 2001, an attempt has been made to comply the districts according to their percentage of urban ST population (2001 census) and presented in **Table- 4.7**.

#### 4.8 Community wise Rural and Urban population

Community wise Rural and Urban ST population of Orissa according to 2001 census is presented in **Annexure-4.2**. According to 2001 census, Kandha community is predominant in rural Orissa followed by Gond, Santal, Kolha and Saora communities. In rural Orissa, Chenchu is found in lowest number followed by Desua Bhumija, Mankirdia, Ghara and Tharua. Similarly Munda community is predominant in urban Orissa followed by Santal, Oraon, Kondha and Kolha community. Mankidi community followed by Chenchu, Mankirdia, Didayi and Birhor communities are present in very negligible number in urban Orissa.

**Table - 4.6 : Distribution of Districts according to % of Rural ST population**

Percentage of rural ST population	No of the districts	Name of the districts
< = 1.0	9	Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Boudh, Nayagarh, Sonepur, Khurda and Cuttack
1.0-2.0	6	Ganjam, Deogarh, Anugul, Jajpur, Jharsuguda and Dhenkanal.
2.0-5.0	9	Nuapara, Balesore, Bargarh, Gajapati, Balangir, Malkanagin, Sambalpur, Phulbani and Kalahandi.
5.0-10.0	4	Rayagada, Koraput, Nowrangpur and Keonjhar
> 10.0	2	Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh.

**Table - 4.7 : Distribution of Districts according to % of Urban ST population**

Percentage of urban ST population	No of the districts	Name of the districts
< = 1.0	10	Boudh, Puri, Nayagarh, Kendrapara, Sonepur, Gajapati , Nuapara, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur and Ganjam.
1.0-2.0	10	Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Malkanagir Nowrangpur, Phulbani, Bargarh, Kalahandi, Cuttack and Balangir.
2.0-5.0	3	Anugul, Rayagada and Balesore,
5.0-10.0	5	Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Koraput and Khurda
> 10.0	2	Keonjhar and Sundergarh.

**Annexure - 4.1**  
**District wise ST Population by Sector: Census 2001**

Sl. No	Districts	Total	Rural	Urban	% Rural	% Urban	% of rural population	% of urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bargarh	260691	253944	6747	97.41	2.59	3.30	1.51
2	Jharsuguda	159757	129767	29990	81.23	18.77	1.69	6.71
3	Sambalpur	322770	293534	29236	90.94	9.06	3.81	6.54
4	Debagarh	92103	87604	4499	95.12	4.88	1.14	1.01
5	Sundargarh	918903	797856	121047	86.83	13.17	10.36	27.10
6	Kendujhar	695141	644959	50182	92.78	7.22	8.38	11.23
7	Mayurbhanj	1258459	1230583	27876	97.78	2.22	15.99	6.24
8	Baleshwar	228454	209223	19231	91.58	8.42	2.72	4.30
9	Bhadrak	25141	22639	2502	90.05	9.95	0.29	0.56
10	Kendrapara	6822	6044	778	88.60	11.40	0.08	0.17
11	Jagatsinghpur	6640	5212	3428	60.32	39.68	0.07	0.77
12	Cuttack	83591	75918	7673	90.82	9.18	0.99	1.72
13	Jajapur	125989	121222	4767	96.22	3.78	1.57	1.07
14	Dhenkanal	136501	131413	5088	96.27	3.73	1.71	1.14
15	Anugul	132994	119699	13295	90.00	10.00	1.55	2.98
16	Nayagarh	50836	50375	461	99.09	0.91	0.65	0.10
17	Khordha	97186	64925	32261	66.80	33.20	0.84	7.22
18	Puri	4482	4062	420	90.63	9.37	0.05	0.09
19	Ganjam	90919	67311	3608	96.03	3.97	1.13	0.81
20	Gajapati	263476	261906	1570	99.40	0.60	3.40	0.35
21	Kandhamal	336809	330537	6272	98.14	1.86	4.29	1.40
22	Baugh	46557	46179	378	99.19	0.81	0.60	0.08
23	Sonapur	52978	51416	1562	97.05	2.95	0.67	0.35
24	Balangir	275822	267509	8313	96.99	3.01	3.47	1.86
25	Nuapada	184221	181956	2265	98.77	1.23	2.36	0.51
26	Kalahandi	382573	375796	6777	98.23	1.77	4.88	1.52
27	Rayagada	463418	449417	14001	96.98	3.02	5.84	3.13
28	Nabarangpur	564480	558427	6053	98.93	1.07	7.25	1.35
29	Koraput	585830	554554	31276	94.66	5.34	7.20	7.00
30	Malkangiri	289538	284371	5167	98.22	1.78	3.69	1.16
<b>ORISSA</b>		<b>8145081</b>	<b>7698358</b>	<b>446723</b>	<b>94.52</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure- 4.2**  
**Community wise Rural and Urban population: Census2001**

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rural	% Rural	Urban	%Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bagata	6344	0.08	389	0.09
2	Baiga	406	0.01	133	0.03
3	Banjara, Banjari	15518	0.20	350	0.08
4	Bathudi	190109	2.47	6737	1.51
5	Bhottada, Dhotada	370247	4.81	5598	1.25
6	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	260097	3.38	17323	3.88
7	Bhumia	102282	1.33	1255	0.28
8	Bhumij	231508	3.01	16636	3.72
9	Bhunja	18285	0.24	219	0.05
10	Binjhal	116163	1.51	1953	0.44
11	Binjhia, Binjhoa	8326	0.11	1153	0.26
12	Birhor	663	0.01	39	0.01
13	Bondo Poraja	9244	0.12	134	0.03
14	Chenchu	18	0.00	10	0.00
15	Dal	15265	0.20	139	0.03
16	Desua Bhumij	91	0.00	86	0.02
17	Dharua	8972	0.12	275	0.06
18	Didayi	7350	0.10	21	0.00
19	Gadaba	66902	0.87	6080	1.36
20	Gandia	1166	0.02	179	0.04
21	Ghara	231	0.00	44	0.01
22	Gond, Gondo	763132	9.91	18972	4.25
23	Ho	39142	0.51	3971	0.89
24	Holva	9862	0.13	600	0.13
25	Jatapu	13453	0.17	351	0.08

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rural	% Rural	Urban	%Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Juang	40275	0.52	1064	0.24
27	Kandha Gauda	28331	0.37	3123	0.70
28	Kawar	7143	0.09	237	0.05
29	Kharia, Kharian	170475	2.21	17856	4.00
30	Kharwar	1227	0.02	154	0.03
31	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	1363137	17.71	32506	7.28
32	Kisan	296497	3.85	25095	5.62
33	Kol	11777	0.15	1926	0.43
34	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	8418	0.11	1224	0.27
35	Kolha	469698	6.10	29412	6.58
36	Koli, Malhar	4316	0.06	1050	0.24
37	Kondadora	30852	0.40	3308	0.74
38	Kora	10988	0.14	352	0.08
39	Korua	1153	0.01	125	0.03
40	Kotia	21774	0.28	751	0.17
41	Koya	121847	1.58	688	0.15
42	Kulis	9508	0.12	1656	0.37
43	Lodha	8658	0.11	247	0.06
44	Madia	2784	0.04	233	0.05
45	Mahali	15050	0.20	2081	0.47
46	Mankidi	126	0.00	4	0.00
47	Mankirdia	1039	0.01	11	0.00
48	Matya	15100	0.20	2449	0.55
49	Mirdhas	30786	0.40	1493	0.33
50	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	413885	5.38	66367	14.86

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rural	% Rural	Urban	%Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
51	Mundari	19195	0.25	4638	1.04
52	Omanatya	22907	0.30	457	0.10
53	Oraon	261571	3.40	47360	10.60
54	Parenga	12587	0.16	59	0.01
55	Paroja	298055	3.87	19246	4.31
56	Pentia	7107	0.09	164	0.04
57	Rajuar	2594	0.03	209	0.05
58	Santal	727474	9.45	49730	11.13
59	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	458151	5.95	15082	3.38
60	Shabar, Lodha	425035	5.52	17502	3.92
61	Sounti	87505	1.14	5229	1.17
62	Tharua	374	0.00	79	0.02
	Unspecified	36181	0.47	10909	2.44
	ORISSA	7698358	100.00	446723	100.00

Source : Census of India, 2001

## CHAPTER - 5

# LITERACY

### 5.1 Concept of Literacy

The father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi while emphasising the role of education in bringing about total transformation in society said that "Education is a tool for the development of consciousness and reconstruction of society". By education he means an all round drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit. Literacy and education indicate the social development of a community. From the Vedic period, literacy and learning were considered very important in Indian society. In the developed countries of the world almost every person is literate or educated, but in our country majority of us cannot even read and write.

For census, a person is considered to be literate who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person, who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. Similarly, a person who can write but cannot read is not literate. So, if a person who cannot write and / or read is treated as illiterate in census counting children up to 4 years were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words. To identify literate and illiterate, this method is adopted in Census 1981. During 2001 Census, persons of age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language are considered as literates. Article 46 of the constitution, it had envisages promotion of educational and economic interest of SCs, STs and weaker sections.

The Indian census gathers valuable data (level of literacy) on education in respect of different social groups. In this chapter attempt has been made to analyze the trend and level of educational attainment of ST population.



In the Indian census a person is recorded as literate if he/she is able to read and write a simple message with understanding in any language. During 1961-1981 censuses, all children below the age of 5 were regarded as illiterate. In 1991 census, this concept was however revised and all children below the age of 7 were considered as illiterate. Also, to compute refined (or net) literacy rate the base population was changed from the total to population aged 7 years and above" while for formula for computing literacy rate till 1981 was

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literate person}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

It was changed to

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literate persons aged 7+}}{\text{Population aged 7+}} \times 100$$

(Premi, 2006. Population of India in the new millennium: Census 2001, Mahendra k Premi, National Book Trust, India 2007, page-200)

Besides the literacy status educational level of the population was also captured in the Indian Census.

## **5.2 Literacy among STs**

Although the scenario of literacy of our State has improved over decades, there has not been significant enhancement in the percentage of literacy among the SCs and STs who nearly constitute 22.13% of the total population. The process of educational development among the tribals was awefully tardy and insignificant prior to independence. According to 1931 Census percentage of literacy among these people was lower than that of general literacy rate of 9.50%. The position of education among tribal women was still worse (percentage of literacy in 1931 being 0.2% as compared to the general female literacy of 2.93 %). The causes of such a poor state of affairs may be attended to a variety of factors such as

inaccessibility and remoteness of areas inhabited by tribals, apathy of the British Government in India towards socio-economic development of these people and certain inherent limitations of these people. Accounting for the difficulties in promoting education among tribes Verrier Elwin said, for a tribal family to send its grown up boys and girls to school is essentially a matter of economics and entails dislocation in the traditional pattern of division of labour. Girls give every kind of help to their mothers at home and boys work in the field with their parents.

In spite of incentives and special care for the development of education amongst the tribes provided by the State Government, the process of educational development has been far from satisfactory. According to 2001 census, the literacy rates of STs Population of Orissa stood at 37.4%, while that for the country was 47.1%. The STs have the lowest level of literacy followed by the SCs for both Orissa and India.

### 5.3 Literacy in Orissa and India

#### 5.3.1 Trend of Literacy

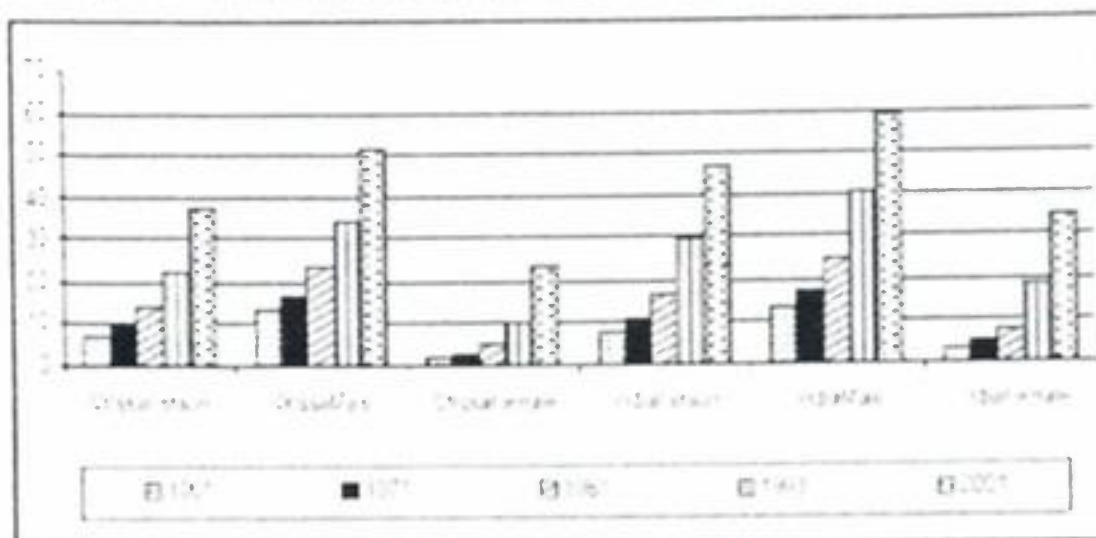
Literacy rate of ST population in Orissa and India from 1961 to 2001 has been presented in **Table- 5.1** and the same is given graphically in **Fig.5.1**. In Orissa the literacy rate of person (total), male and female is lower than that of India in all the years from 1961 to 2001.

**Table – 5.1 : Literacy rate of ST population in Orissa & India: 1961 – 2001**

Census Year	Orissa			India		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	7.4	13.0	1.8	7.99	13.04	2.89
1971	9.5	16.4	2.6	10.89	17.09	4.58
1981	14.0	23.3	4.8	16.35	24.52	8.04
1991	22.31	34.44	10.21	29.6	40.65	18.19
2001	37.4	51.5	23.4	47.1	59.2	34.8

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

Fig.5.1 Sex Wise Literacy Rate of ST Population In Orissa &amp; India



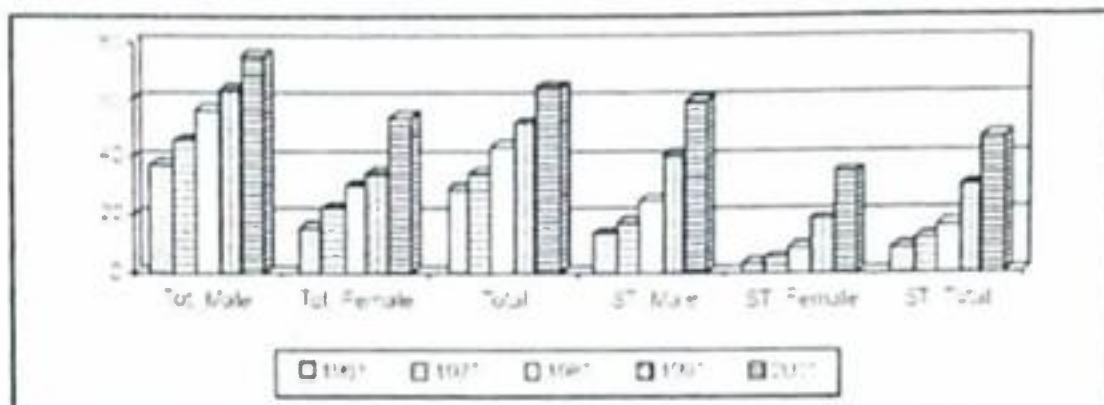
The literacy rate of total population and ST population of India is presented in **Table -5.2**. Male, female and total literacy rate of total population is significantly higher than that of ST population of India in the years 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991. But in the year 2001 though the Literacy rate of total population is higher than that of ST population the difference in literacy rate has decreased which indicates the number of literate person in ST community has increased which shows a remarkable development in literacy sector from 1961 to 2001. Since the ST population constitute 8.19% of the total population of India their increase in literacy rate will contribute to increase in India's G.D.P (**Fig.5.2**).

**Table - 5.2 : Literacy Rate among total and ST population of India by Sex (1961-2001)**

Census year	Total population			ST population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	37.16	15.34	28.31	13.04	2.89	7.99
1971	45.95	21.97	34.45	17.09	4.58	10.89
1981	56.37	29.75	43.56	24.52	8.04	16.35
1991	63.86	34.42	52.11	40.65	18.19	29.60
2001	75.26	53.90	64.84	59.17	34.76	47.10

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

Fig. 5.2 : Literacy Rate of Total &amp; ST Population in India



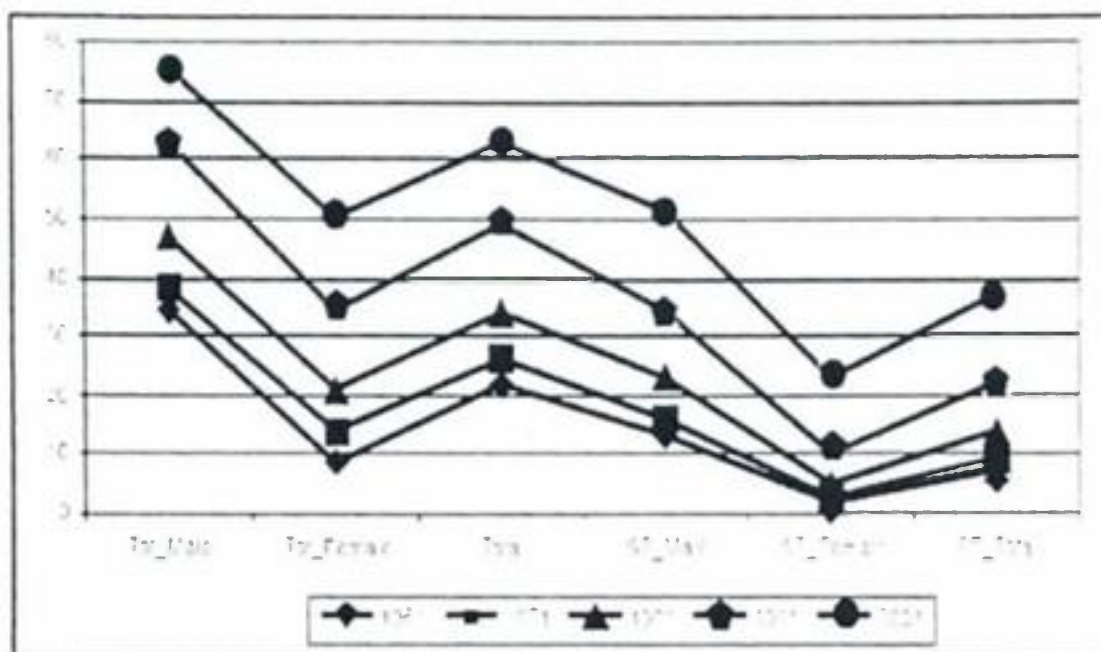
In Orissa, the literacy rate of total population and ST population is presented in **Table-5.3**. Male, female and total literacy rate of total population is significantly higher than that of ST population of Orissa in the years 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991. But in the year 2001 though the Literacy rate of total population is higher than that of ST population the difference in literacy rate has decreased which indicates the number of literate person in ST community has increased considerably which shows a remarkable development in literacy sector from 1961 to 2001. Since the ST population constitute 22.13% of the total population of Orissa their increase in literacy rate will contribute to increase in Orissa's G.D.P. It is also indicative of this improvement that the State Government has taken suitable steps for improvement of literacy status of STs over the period of fifty years (**Fig.5.3**).

**Table: 5.3 : Literacy Rate among total and ST population of Orissa by Sex (1961-2001)**

Census Year	Total population			ST population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	34.70	8.65	21.66	13.04	1.77	7.36
1971	38.29	13.92	26.18	16.30	2.58	9.46
1981	47.10	21.10	34.20	23.27	4.76	13.96
1991	63.09	34.68	49.09	34.44	10.21	22.31
2001	75.35	50.51	63.08	51.48	23.37	37.37

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

Fig.5.3 : Literacy Rate of Total & ST Population in Orissa



### 5.3.2 Trend of Literacy by sex in Orissa

Man and woman are the two complementary pillars of the society. The edifices of a strong and healthy society depends upon the wholesome development of both men and women. But unfortunately the equity in development is grossly biased against the women resulting in a loop sided development of the society. The census data on literacy and education provided an ample opportunity to look into the gender differential in the status of literacy and education in the state. The CLR's by sex of Orissa and India has been presented in **Table- 5.4**.

Gender difference in crude literacy rate (GDCLR) i.e. CLR for men-CLR for women has been computed and graphically analyzed in **Fig.5.4** to look to the gender dimension of literacy. While the overall literacy in Orissa was better than India, GDCLR's in Orissa were higher in India for STs. This indicates male-female gap in literacy level was more prominent in Orissa than India. As per 2001 census the gap in the male-female CLR's were 23.0

percentage point for STs. The corresponding figure for India stood at 19.9 percentage point.

The adult literacy rate for 1991-2001 census by sex have been furnished in Table 5.4 along with GDLRs. According to 2001 census in Orissa ALR for male and female were 51.5% and 23.4% for STs. In India ALRs for male and female were 59.2% and 34.8% for STs. The gender differences for ALRs were very prominent.

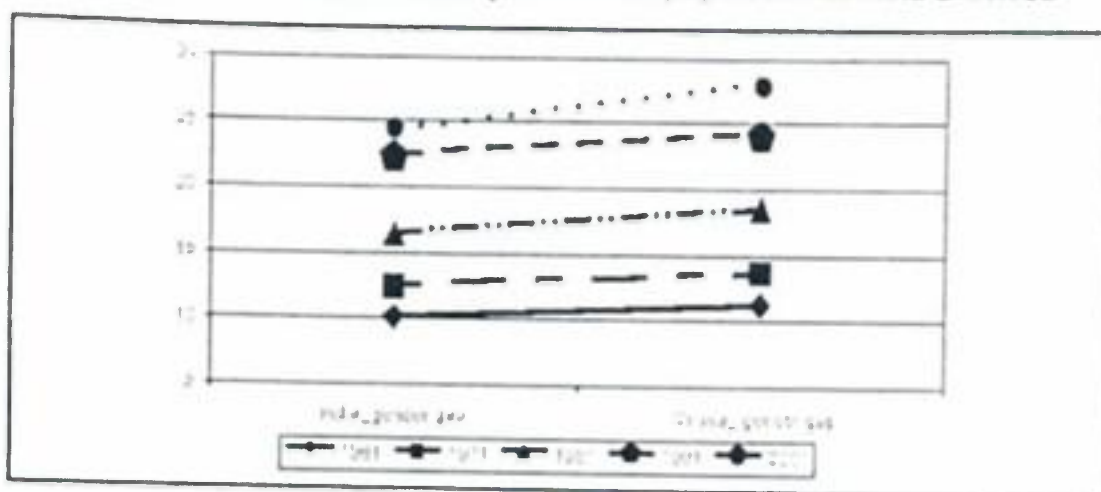
The literacy rate among the STs is far too low compared to SCs and general population. In Orissa, literacy among STs is 7.4% and 9.5% during 1961 and 1971 census. The literacy rate among STs was 7.4 percent in 1961 which was improved to 37.4 percent in 2001, resulting in a growth rate of 405 %. Male literacy rate of Orissa has increased from 13.0% to 51.5% during the period 1961-2001, while the female literacy from 1.8% to 23.4%. The gender gap in literacy ( Male literacy – Female literacy ) indicated in **Table-5.4** reveal that there was a bias against the women in the matter of education. This was quite high in all the census years. During 2001 Census, the gender gap is 28.1% point in Orissa and 24.4% point for India. The gap has reduced down over the periods but the process was very slow. This indicates the relatively poor status of women in Orissa.

**Table - 5.4 : Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among ST population of India and Orissa (1961-2001)**

Census year	India			Orissa		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1961	13.04	2.89	10.15	13.04	1.77	11.27
1971	17.09	4.58	12.51	16.30	2.58	13.72
1981	24.52	8.04	16.48	23.27	4.76	18.51
1991	40.65	18.19	22.46	34.44	10.21	24.23
2001	59.17	34.76	24.41	51.48	23.37	28.11

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 - 2001

Fig.5.4: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate of ST population in India & Orissa



#### 5.4 Literacy by rural and urban sector

The Crude Literacy rates (CLR) of ST population by rural-urban category in Orissa and India for the census years 1961 to 2001 have been given in **Table-5.5**. The Crude Literacy Rate (CLR) i.e. the percentage ratio of literate to total population in the respective group has been taken to ensure uniformity of concept over decadal census and facilitate time series comparison. The **Fig. 5.5** reveals a vivid picture of comparative trend of crude literacy by rural-urban category of Orissa and India during 1961-2001. The CLR has substantially increased both for the State of Orissa and the country as well. For the state of Orissa CLR has increased from 6.3% to 30.8% for STs. In respect of the country as a whole the CLR for STs increased from 6.2% to 38.4% (Table-5.1). The CLR for STs were increasing at much faster rate both in the state and country. During this period 1961-2001 the CLR for STs was increased by 5 times. In respect of the country the CLR for STs has become 6 times approximately.

The CLR by place of residence revealed that the urban CLR was much higher than the rural both for the state and the country (**Table-5.5**). The urban rural differences in CLR were prominent both for the state and country (**Fig.5.6**). During the census 2001 the urban CLR was 19.5 percentage point higher than the rural in Orissa for

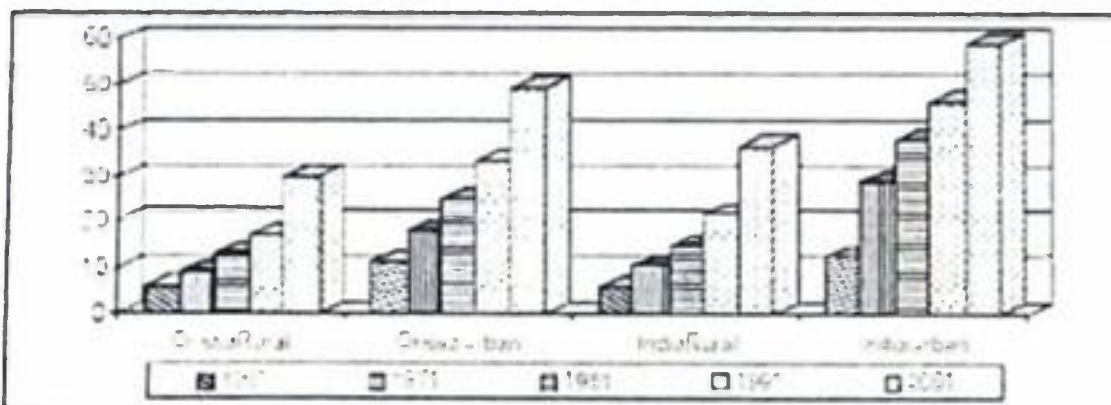
STs. In respect of the country, urban CLR were higher by 22.0 percentage point than the rural for STs during 2001. The urban rural difference in CLR has widened for STs for Orissa and India over the period 1961-2001. (Fig. 5.6) The literacy rate of STs population in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas in all the censuses.

**Table – 5.5 : Crude literacy rate of STs by residence of Orissa and India: 1961 – 2001**

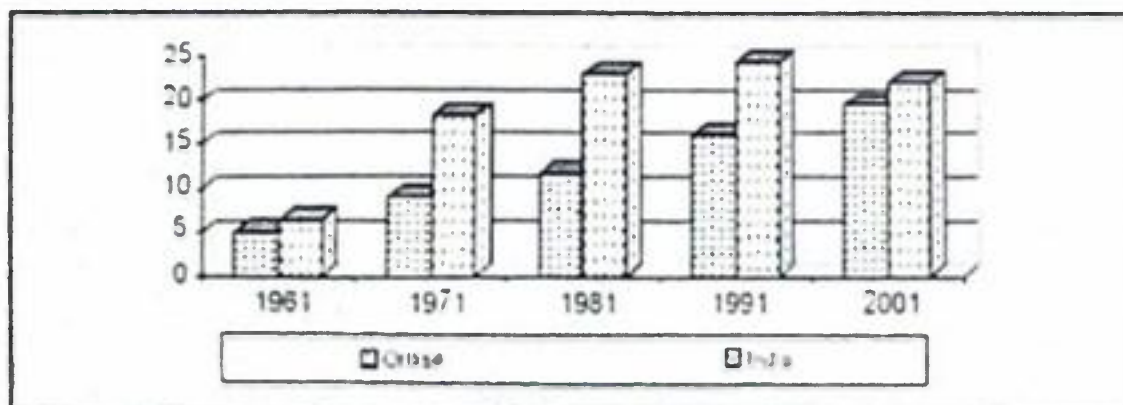
Census Year	Orissa				India			
	Rural	Urban	Difference	Total	Rural	Urban	Difference	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	6.2	11.4	5.1	6.3	6.1	12.4	6.4	6.2
1971	9.2	18.2	9.0	9.5	10.7	28.8	18.2	11.3
1981	13.4	25.2	11.8	14.0	14.9	37.9	23.0	16.4
1991	17.3	33.4	16.2	18.1	21.8	46.3	24.5	23.6
2001	29.7	49.2	19.5	30.8	36.6	58.6	22.0	38.4

Source : Crude Literacy Rate Compiled from Census data

**Fig 5.5: Sector Wise Literacy Rate of ST Population In Orissa & India:1961- 2001**



**Fig.5.6: Rural Urban difference of ST literacy rate of Orissa & India:1961-2001**





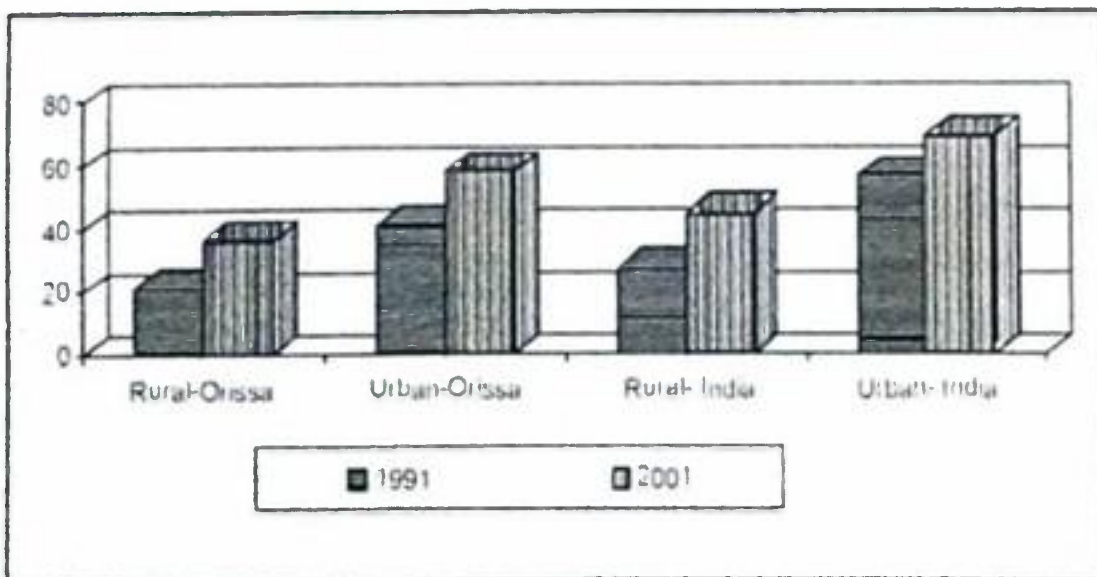
The adult literacy rate i.e. the literacy rate calculated excluding 0-6 years population, have been furnished in **Table-5.6** and graphically analyzed in **Fig.5.7**. Adult literacy rate for STs was 37.4% and 47.1% in Orissa and India respectively during 2001. Thus adult literacy rate was significantly higher in urban areas than rural areas for STs in order of magnitude. The comparison over time revealed that the increase in adult literacy was faster for STs during 1991-2001. The urban-rural gaps in adult literacy were more conspicuous among STs. The gaps were also more conspicuous in India than Orissa.

**Table 5.6 : Adult Literacy (Excluding 0- 6 yrs) of STs by residence of Orissa and India: 1991 – 2001**

Census Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	21.3	40.9	22.3	27.4	56.6	29.6
2001	36.1	58.1	37.4	45	69.1	47.1

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1991 - 2001

**Fig.5.7: Adult literacy rate of STs by residence of Orissa & India**



Age group wise and sexwise distribution of literacy rate of total population and ST population in Orissa from 1961-1981 have been presented in **Table-5.7**.

It is observed that there was wide variation in literacy rate among different age groups. There was no significant deviation among male and female literacy both in ST population and total population.

**Table - 5.7 : Distribution of Literacy rate of ST Population by age and sex in Orissa 1961 – 1981**

Census Year	Age Group	ST Population		Total Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	0 – 14	39.6	40.4	39.4	40.4
	15 – 44	46.6	44.6	44.9	43.4
	45 & above	13.8	15.0	15.7	16.2
1971	0 – 14	42.8	41.8	41.7	41.1
	15 – 44	39.9	44.6	43.2	43.8
	45 & above	13.3	13.6	15.1	15.1
1981	0 – 14	39.6	39.4	39.4	40.2
	15 – 44	49.6	49.2	47.8	47.1
	45 & above	10.8	11.4	12.8	12.7

Source :

*Census of India, Special Tables for ST, Vol.-1, Part-V-A (ii)*

*Census of India, Special Tables for SC, ST, Series-16, Orissa, Part-V-A (ii)*

*Census of India, Special Tables for ST, Vol.-1, Series-16, Orissa, Part-IX (iv)*

#### **5.4.1 Community wise Literacy Rate**

Community wise literacy rate of ST population of Orissa is presented in **Annexure-5.1** and **5.1(a)**. It is observed that out of 62 tribal communities, Kulis (70.22%) have the highest literacy rate followed by Kharwar (57.35%) and Tharua (55.75%). The lowest literacy rate was observed in the case of Mankirdia (5.49%) followed by Mankidi (9.28%) and Koya (11.73%). There was a wide variation in ST literacy rate among different communities.

### 5.5. Spatial pattern of literacy:

Study of spatial pattern of literacy would reveal the region lagging behind so that intervention strategies can be focused. District wise literacy for 2001 has been furnished in **Annexure-5.2**. Across the districts there is wide variation in the percent of STs literacy from 35.2% in Rayagada to 66.3% in Jagatsinghpur. Thus the range of variation was 31.1 percentage point and C.V 16.1 (**Table-5.8**).

**Table 5.8 : Variation in literacy across the districts by social groups: Census 2001**

Statistics	Values
Maximum	14.7
Minimum	58.7
Range	44.0
CV	29.2

There is wide spread variation in the literacy rate of STs among the districts. This ST literacy rate was highest in Puri (58.7%) and lowest in Malkangiri (14.7%). The range of variation was 44 percentage point and the Coefficient of Variation was 29.2 indicating very high degree of dispersion. This was even higher than the SCs and OCs. Top ten districts in terms of ST literacy were Puri, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Bargarh, Kurd, Jagatsinghpur, Nayagarh and Boudh. These districts formed two contiguous patches one in the coastal belt and the other in the northern part of the state (**Map-5.1**). The bottom 10 districts in terms of ST literacy were Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Bhadrak, Gajapati, Jajpur, Balasore, Nuapada and Kalahandi. These formed two contiguous clusters of districts- one comprising seven districts in the southern belt and the second comprising three districts in the east coast of the state. (**Map 5.1**). The literacy rate of STs and the concentration of STs have significant negative correlation (-0.404). It signifies that lower ST literacy rates were seen in those districts

where higher concentration of STs were observed on an average. However, there are exceptions with districts like Sundargarh, Jharsuguda and Sambalpur which have higher concentration of STs and also higher level of ST literacy rates. This might be attributed to the process of industrialization in these areas. This model can be replicated in other ST dominant districts of the State.

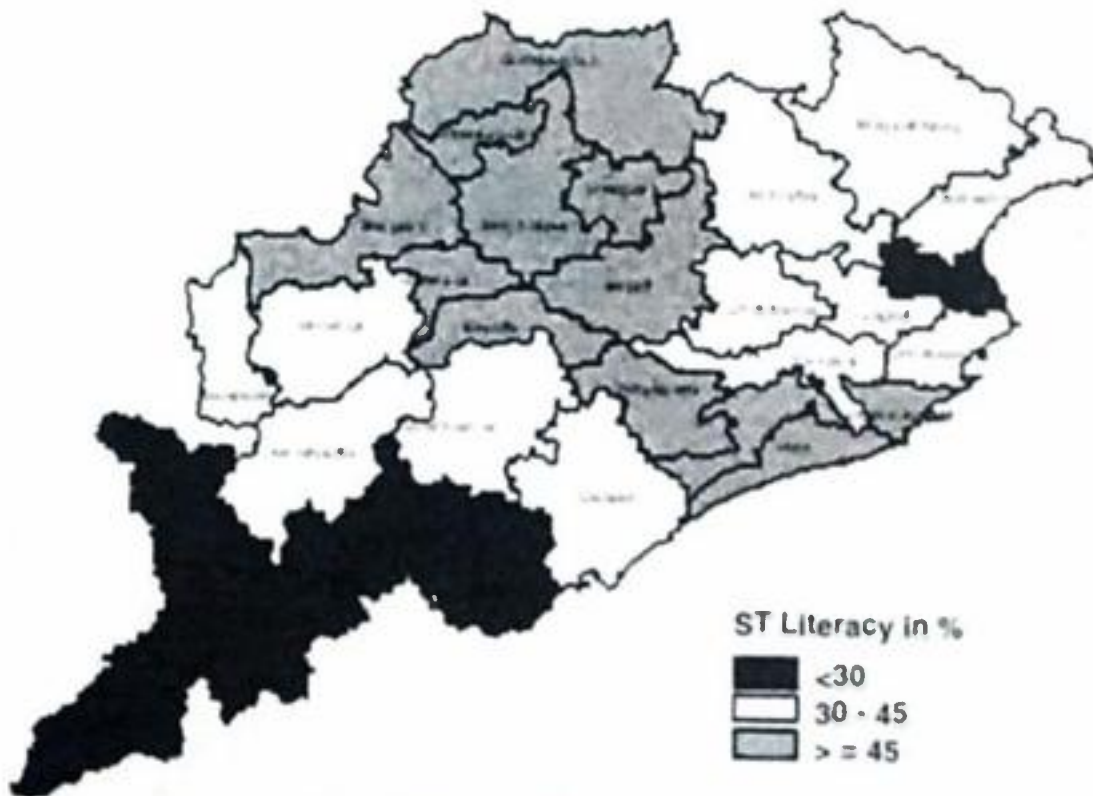
Distribution of districts according to literacy rates by social groups is furnished in **Table-5.9** which depicts the comparative picture of the spatial pattern of literacy among the social groups. Literacy rate of OCs was way ahead of SCs and STs as well. According to OCs literacy, fourteen districts have literacy rate greater than equal to 75%, Ten between 60-75% and Six between 45-60% whereas according to SCs literacy none of the districts have more than 75%, nine between 60-75% and sixteen between 45-60% and five between 30-45%. According to ST literacy, none of the district has more than 60% literacy, twelve districts have literacy between 45-60%, twelve between 30-45% and still six less than 30%. This brings out the picture that spatial pattern of OCs literacy was the best and that of STs the worst comparatively and that of SCs standing inbetween.

State and UTs wise ST literacy rate along with rank during 2001 Census has been furnished in **Annexure-5.3**. It is observed that Mizoram (89.3%) has the highest ST literacy rate followed by Lakshadweep (86.1%) and Sikkim (67.1%). But Bihar (28.2%) has the lowest ST literacy rate followed by Utter Pradesh (35.1%) and Andhra Pradesh (37.0%).

**Table 5.9 : Distribution of Districts according to literacy rates by social groups: Census 2001**

Literacy rate	SCs		STs		OCs	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
≥ 75	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
60-75	9	30.0	0	0.0	14	46.7
45-60	16	53.3	12	40.0	10	33.3
30-45	5	16.7	12	40.0	6	20.0
< 30	0	0	6	20.0	0	0
Total	30	100	30	100	30	100

**Map 5.1 Mapping of Districts of Orissa according to STs literacy rate**



Data Source : Census of India, 2001

**ANNEXURE - 5.I**  
**Community wise Literacy Rate-2001**

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Total	Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Total
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Bagata	38.56	32	Kisan	50.19
2	Baiga	39.28	33	Kol	32.23
3	Banjara, Banjari	46.40	34	Kolah Loharas,	35.55
4	Bathudi	49.57	35	Kolha	27.06
5	Bhattada, Dhotada	24.29	36	Koli, Malhar	50.69
6	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	50.88	37	Kondadora	34.86
7	Bhumia	20.01	38	Kora	42.48
8	Bhumij	36.48	39	Korua	23.83
9	Bhunja	29.03	40	Kotia	24.60
10	Binjhal	41.49	41	Koya	11.73
11	Binjhia, Binjhoa	41.65	42	Kulis	70.22
12	Birhor	23.30	43	Lodha	27.00
13	Bondo Poraja	14.69	44	Madra	37.33
14	Chenchu	46.15	45	Mahali	37.96
15	Dal	32.17	46	Mankidi	9.28
16	Desua Bhumij	37.24	47	Mankirdia	5.49
17	Dharua	19.60	48	Matya	38.42
18	Didayi	12.62	49	Mirdhas	51.17
19	Gadaba	21.23	50	Munda lohara	39.59
20	Gandia	30.00	51	Mundan	46.94
21	Ghara	53.59	52	Omanatya	21.20
22	Gond, Gondo	46.96	53	Oraon	54.20
23	Ho	35.18	54	Parenga	21.01
24	Holva	35.60	55	Paroja	17.96
25	Jatapu	32.32	56	Pentia	30.96
26	Juang	25.35	57	Rajuar	39.93
27	Kandha Gauda	38.96	58	Santal	40.46
28	Kawar	45.36	59	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	41.13
29	Kharria, Kharian	45.23	60	Shabar, Lodha	35.40
30	Kharwar	57.35	61	Sounti	44.37
31	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sittha Kandha	31.87	62	Tharua	55.75
		<b>ORISSA</b>			<b>37.37</b>

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-5.1(A)**  
**Communitywise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa**  
**(1961 – 2001)**

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate														
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Bagata	2.60	5.00	0.40	8.40	16.79	-	15.60	24.66	6.44	29.51	42.62	15.27	38.56	52.29	25.17
2.	Baiga	7.00	13.04		1.08	3.45	-	11.20	17.00	4.55	26.61	42.35	13.04	39.28	51.90	27.90
3.	Banjara, Banjari	9.50	17.53	2.35	11.40	21.89	1.77	16.90	30.37	4.27	26.43	44.25	8.99	46.40	63.48	39.14
4.	Bathudi	8.29	13.63	3.01	13.30	23.91	2.45	20.80	35.50	6.29	33.38	51.10	15.80	49.57	66.25	38.03
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	4.26	7.70	0.75	4.50	8.37	0.50	7.50	13.57	1.46	7.81	14.42	2.64	24.29	37.39	11.09
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	10.30	18.34	2.09	14.90	25.38	4.68	22.50	36.72	8.52	35.37	52.84	18.17	50.88	66.18	35.68
7.	Bhumia	3.30	6.15	0.63	4.10	7.81	0.37	6.30	11.30	1.48	9.29	15.86	2.14	20.01	30.90	9.40
8.	Bhumij	6.30	11.12	1.55	7.90	14.26	1.61	12.10	20.70	3.50	21.11	33.76	8.09	36.48	51.09	21.72
9.	Bhunja	5.50	9.62	1.62	5.10	9.94	0.77	8.50	15.84	1.29	13.79	22.39	4.78	29.03	44.52	13.61
10.	Binjhal	8.20	14.45	2.05	10.50	18.26	2.68	13.80	23.84	3.83	24.13	36.35	11.68	41.49	57.21	25.50
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	4.30	6.92	1.17	14.10	22.87	2.59	16.60	27.03	5.07	26.77	41.99	11.32	41.65	56.06	26.84
12.	Birhor	7.00	8.80	4.39	4.10	7.02	-	12.60	21.05	3.03	18.57	25.00	11.42	23.30	29.97	16.24

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																	
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001					
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
13.	Bondo Poraja	2.10	3.90	0.22	1.40	2.44	0.41	3.60	6.81	0.74	4.20	6.82	1.95	14.69	23.29	6.50			
14.	Chenchu	-	-	-	25.00	100.00	-	7.70	13.04	3.81	20.56	24.56	11.69	46.15	46.67	45.45			
15.	Dal	4.80	9.48	0.45	10.50	19.79	1.03	13.20	22.29	1.55	16.46	29.67	3.53	32.17	52.23	12.80			
16.	Desua Bhumij	11.70	20.44	0.90	16.20	29.35	3.65	13.30	23.24	3.25	25.43	39.78	9.43	37.24	50.00	25.97			
17.	Dharua	4.70	8.54	0.91	5.00	8.38	0.46	6.10	10.06	2.13	7.27	11.24	2.47	19.60	27.84	11.18			
18.	Didayi	2.70	4.78	0.79	0.80	1.50	-	3.20	5.99	0.49	6.22	11.33	0.97	12.62	20.23	5.93			
19.	Gadaha	2.70	5.04	0.39	3.30	5.97	0.53	6.50	11.34	1.77	10.36	17.42	3.73	21.23	33.02	9.64			
20.	Gandia	6.00	3.23	7.55	7.90	9.79	5.99	3.80	6.14	1.42	8.94	14.80	2.95	30.00	39.52	20.69			
21.	Ghara	-	-	-	12.00	15.54	3.97	12.60	21.70	2.67	25.91	42.26	13.84	53.59	71.07	35.34			
22.	Gond, Gondo	10.80	19.41	2.23	13.50	23.16	3.98	18.70	31.38	6.33	24.02	37.31	10.76	46.96	63.27	30.81			
23.	Ho	7.10	12.58	1.77	8.90	15.77	2.20	12.70	21.93	3.60	34.75	51.74	19.38	35.18	49.64	20.50			
24.	Holva	3.10	10.04	0.68	9.80	18.77	1.20	14.10	25.32	3.13	17.30	30.40	5.84	35.60	51.58	19.69			
25.	Jatapu	4.20	6.71	1.82	8.90	15.74	2.49	10.50	17.54	3.67	17.19	26.35	7.38	32.32	46.02	19.04			
26.	Juang	4.50	8.64	0.44	5.80	11.11	0.74	8.00	14.48	1.71	14.46	25.57	4.13	25.35	38.41	12.52			
27.	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	10.60	19.16	1.83	14.40	24.22	4.54	23.51	38.22	8.47	38.96	52.61	24.98			



Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate														
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28	Kawar	6.40	10.10	2.48	16.60	29.32	3.59	13.70	23.26	4.31	26.80	43.33	10.89	45.36	60.89	29.55
29	Khana, Kharian	9.10	14.67	3.65	12.20	18.49	5.92	17.90	25.46	10.44	28.37	38.07	19.18	45.23	56.16	34.52
30	Kharwar	19.90	27.96	11.30	11.60	20.47	3.13	24.50	36.54	12.17	26.11	42.03	12.65	57.35	72.12	38.58
	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli, Kandha, Sitha, Kandha	7.10	13.24	1.23	7.90	14.58	1.56	12.40	21.40	3.32	20.17	11.62	7.33	31.87	46.24	17.98
32	Kisan	8.90	16.19	1.87	11.40	19.77	2.99	17.30	28.38	6.18	28.95	43.14	14.57	50.19	64.43	35.88
33	Kol	3.10	5.22	1.04	6.90	11.16	3.35	10.50	17.62	3.16	26.68	39.24	16.77	32.23	44.46	19.59
34	Kolah, Loharas, Kol Loharas	4.00	7.21	0.77	6.90	10.81	1.44	11.00	18.82	3.01	18.18	32.43	6.50	35.55	49.26	21.97
35	Kolha	6.50	9.22	1.14	5.80	10.50	1.07	8.88	15.34	2.29	15.39	25.11	5.81	27.06	39.74	14.31
36	Koll, Mathar	17.70	24.86	9.43	23.70	37.13	9.57	28.70	41.77	15.28	34.96	47.17	23.04	50.69	61.19	39.87
37	Kondadora	4.90	7.75	1.12	6.60	11.01	2.19	10.00	16.15	3.78	14.00	19.56	7.58	34.86	45.79	23.93
38	Kora	10.50	20.53	1.88	8.60	15.56	1.34	13.302	23.31	3.06	26.02	39.62	9.61	42.48	59.69	24.82

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																	
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001					
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
39.	Konua	6.50	10.04	2.47	9.60	17.52	1.91	8.40	13.75	0.24	22.52	37.34	9.95	23.83	44.80	20.83			
40.	Kotia	6.30	11.48	0.70	4.80	8.49	1.14	8.00	14.26	1.75	11.26	18.86	3.31	24.60	38.19	11.38			
41.	Koya	1.00	1.43	0.21	1.20	2.10	0.26	4.90	7.68	2.24	11.55	19.96	2.32	11.73	17.19	6.36			
42.	Kufis	15.80	31.15	3.48	32.50	55.78	10.64	36.30	56.95	16.25	46.69	66.88	27.20	70.22	85.18	55.25			
43.	Lodha	8.10	12.12	3.77	7.30	12.48	1.43	8.40	14.25	2.40	17.22	27.05	7.80	27.00	38.17	15.64			
44.	Madia	4.40	5.71	2.91	4.80	9.38	0.43	13.00	23.50	2.62	16.00	27.45	5.66	37.33	52.79	22.71			
45.	Mahali	5.90	10.42	1.36	7.20	12.35	1.35	10.70	18.04	3.39	21.68	32.42	11.27	37.96	52.50	23.86			
46.	Mankidi	4.30	8.51	-	4.50	8.93	-	2.90	4.67	1.02	26.76	43.31	12.09	9.28	9.26	9.30			
47.	Mankirdia	-	-	-	0.20	0.44	-	1.10	1.95	0.20	6.08	7.91	4.26	5.49	8.47	2.61			
48.	Matya	6.60	11.38	1.42	8.40	14.77	1.51	13.10	22.77	2.90	20.82	32.64	9.52	38.42	53.77	22.65			
49.	Mirdhas	10.70	19.50	1.95	11.90	22.31	2.23	16.50	28.51	4.23	26.99	42.16	10.88	51.17	67.70	34.49			
	Munda																		
50.	Munda Lohara, Munda Mahals	8.70	14.26	3.14	13.30	19.65	6.76	16.20	24.15	8.13	26.85	38.64	14.91	39.59	51.56	27.64			
51.	Mundari	7.30	10.13	4.21	10.80	19.07	2.48	18.10	29.55	6.74	27.01	39.71	14.73	46.94	62.35	31.23			

Sl. No	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate														
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
52.	Omanatya	3.20	6.33	0.22	5.20	10.20	0.38	8.20	15.47	1.09	13.53	22.22	4.09	21.20	39.02	10.20
53.	Oraon	9.70	15.14	4.40	16.30	24.54	8.30	23.60	33.20	14.06	38.30	50.23	26.57	54.20	65.75	42.77
54.	Paranga	3.00	2.95	0.23	3.10	5.01	0.92	11.50	21.01	2.12	14.66	24.28	4.53	21.01	34.98	7.84
55.	Paroja	3.30	5.23	1.49	2.40	4.54	0.39	4.80	8.59	1.04	6.76	12.12	1.54	17.96	30.95	7.35
56.	Pentia	5.90	10.96	0.71	6.70	12.90	0.60	24.80	47.18	2.33	16.96	27.21	4.17	30.96	46.56	15.45
57.	Rajuar	10.46	17.34	1.56	4.90	9.35	0.28	11.20	19.50	3.03	17.96	28.97	7.86	39.93	55.20	20.53
58.	Santal	6.40	11.61	1.29	9.10	16.14	2.03	14.30	24.18	4.44	24.47	37.56	10.77	40.46	55.86	24.75
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahar	7.80	13.90	1.80	10.20	18.25	2.33	14.50	24.96	4.29	25.58	40.16	11.29	41.13	56.74	25.74
60.	Shabar, Lotha	8.00	14.42	1.72	8.60	15.46	1.81	12.90	22.47	3.61	21.00	34.42	29.31	35.40	51.12	19.90
61.	Sounti	7.90	14.08	2.06	10.50	19.45	1.71	8.00	33.14	3.88	38.92	56.46	22.69	44.37	59.76	29.13
62.	Tharua	5.50	9.27	1.88	13.30	21.43	4.31	27.90	44.19	9.98	25.04	33.56	12.57	55.75	72.16	39.59
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>16.38</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>13.96</b>	<b>23.27</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>22.31</b>	<b>34.44</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>37.37</b>	<b>51.48</b>	<b>23.37</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961 - 2001

**Annexure - 5.2**  
**District wise Literacy Rate of ST Population by Sex :**  
**Census 1991 & 2001**

Sl. No	Districts	Literacy Rate of ST Population					
		1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Bargarh	30.85	47.08	14.61	50.21	65.87	34.44
2	Jharsuguda	34.87	50.95	18.37	57.23	71.86	42.27
3	Sambalpur	32.06	47.10	16.83	52.67	66.92	38.40
4	Debagarh	27.47	41.25	13.73	45.26	59.41	31.23
5	Sundargarh	37.34	50.13	24.52	52.75	64.66	40.90
6	Kendujhar	24.89	38.01	11.74	40.30	54.63	25.97
7	Mayurbhanja	24.10	37.74	10.50	38.80	54.11	23.51
8	Baleshwar	18.91	30.08	7.37	31.88	45.63	17.69
9	Bhadrak	12.87	20.25	4.91	27.44	38.00	16.43
10	Kendrapara	16.86	26.02	6.25	40.07	53.52	25.21
11	Jagatsinghpur	24.87	35.35	13.33	48.62	59.87	35.91
12	Cuttack	21.03	32.83	8.24	35.75	50.49	20.14
13	Jajapur	16.04	26.05	5.60	31.41	45.48	16.93
14	Dhenkanal	22.40	35.01	9.28	39.41	53.69	24.66
15	Anugul	25.77	40.01	11.13	45.35	60.25	30.05
16	Nayagarh	32.05	50.14	13.88	47.09	64.81	28.83
17	Khordha	28.11	41.66	13.41	49.91	65.43	33.07
18	Puri	38.94	52.45	22.77	58.72	73.37	42.11
19	Ganjam	19.98	32.69	7.02	35.54	50.22	20.65
20	Gajapati	15.88	25.66	6.75	27.77	41.60	14.83
21	Kandhamal	27.49	43.93	11.56	44.47	62.72	26.87
22	Boudh	28.88	48.41	9.30	46.65	68.29	25.81
23	Sonapur	27.44	43.42	11.38	52.16	69.53	34.29
24	Balangir	24.86	41.17	8.65	43.64	61.96	25.52
25	Nuapada	18.49	32.00	5.18	33.12	50.69	16.18
26	Kalahandi	18.54	32.00	5.48	34.17	51.70	17.15
27	Rayagada	10.39	17.73	3.40	20.23	31.16	10.07
28	Nabarangpur	9.66	17.50	1.80	24.00	36.86	11.12
29	Koraput	8.34	14.61	2.14	18.68	29.25	8.38
30	Malkangiri	6.77	11.21	2.32	14.69	22.05	7.50
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>22.31</b>	<b>34.44</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>37.37</b>	<b>51.48</b>	<b>23.37</b>

Source : Census of India, 1991 & 2001

**Annexure - 5.3**  
**ST Literacy Rate of States/UTs of India: Census 2001**

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Literacy rate	
		%	Rank
1	Jammu & Kashmir	37.5	26.0
2	Himachal Pradesh	65.5	7.0
3	Punjab	NST	
4	Chandigarh	NST	
5	Uttaranchal	63.2	10.0
6	Haryana	NST	
7	Delhi	NST	
8	Rajasthan	44.7	20.0
9	Uttar Pradesh	35.1	29.0
10	Bihar	28.2	30.0
11	Sikkim	67.1	3.0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	49.6	17.0
13	Nagaland	65.9	5.0
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 subdiv.)	65.9	6.0
15	Mizoram	89.3	1.0
16	Tripura	56.5	13.0
17	Meghalaya	61.3	12.0
18	Assam	62.5	11.0
19	West Bengal	43.4	21.0
20	Jharkhand	40.7	25.0
21	Orissa	37.4	27.0
22	Chhattishgarh	52.1	16.0
23	Madhya Pradesh	41.2	24.0
24	Gujrat	47.7	19.0
25	Daman & Diu	63.4	9.0
26	D.N.Haveli	41.2	23.0
27	Maharashtra	55.2	15.0
28	Andhra Pradesh	37.0	28.0
29	Karnatak	48.3	18.0
30	Goa	55.9	14.0
31	Lakshadweep	86.1	2.0
32	Kerala	64.4	8.0
33	Tamil Nadu	41.5	22.0
34	Pondicherry	NST	
35	A.N.Islands	66.8	4.0
	<b>INDIA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>47.1</b>	

Source: Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Census of India 2001

## CHAPTER - 6

### AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION

#### 6.1 Importance for classification of population by age-group

Age is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. One can form a good idea of the history of population looking at its age – composition. Age-group data have wide use. They are vital to the planners and administrators to formulate education, health and welfare programmes more efficiently. Age-group data are invaluable for determining labour force and dependency ratio. Almost every aspect of human behaviour is influenced by the age of the individual. It has also got bearing on the form and structure of the society. Thus, the age composition of the population constitutes the framework on which the institutional structure of the entire society rests. The age composition of tribal society presents a distinctive picture as compared to other segments of the population. So, its analysis appears to be indispensably necessary, despite some limitations.

#### 6.2 Significance of age data

Age composition is a basic demographic variable and also an important economic variable, which enters into decision-making process for many development planning. As a basic demographic variable, age composition affects and is affected by fertility, mortality and migration. Birth occurs to women aged 15-49, but there are sharp dividing lines in child-bearing incidence between ages 15-20, 20-30 and 30 and above. Similarly, death occurs to men and women of all ages, but there are differences in probabilities of death occurring to people belonging to different age groups. So also in case of migration, while people of all ages and both sexes can migrate in many societies, the incidence of migration is high among men of early working age and women around the age of marriage or the birth of the first or the second child. The cause-effect relationship would be viewed from the reverse side also. Age composition itself is determined by fertility, mortality and migration. An increase in the

birth rate increases the proportion of children in the population and makes the population younger and a young age composition working via high birth rate tends to perpetuate itself. On the contrary, a depressing fertility operating on even with a high proportion of women in the reproductive age groups decreases the birth rate and proportion of children in the population. The change in the death rate, specifically in the age specific death rate alters the risk of dying in different age groups and thereby affects the age composition of the population. Migration, which is usually both age and sex selective, brings about changes in the age composition of the original population of donor and receiving communities to the extent that the age composition of the migrants differs from that of the original population. The age-sex composition of the population is essential for estimating the existing unemployment and the present and future size of the labour force. The incidence of mortality, morbidity and health service needs vary for persons of different age groups. Consumers demand for goods and services and consequent planning to fulfil these demands is based on age distribution. Programmes for educational development require current and projected estimates of population aged 6-11, 12-14, 15-17 etc. Thus, development planning on health, education employment, manpower, social welfare, production of goods and services necessarily requires current and projected estimates of population by different age groups.

The size and the distribution of population by age and sex play an important role in determining the manpower supply. The labour force declines with the decline of fertility and withdrawal of labour force belonging to persons of age 60 and above. Age composition and its resultant labour force have greater impact on crude activity rate and age specific activity rate. A population having a young age structure has an advantage over the population having old age structure in the sense that the young labour force are more responsive to modern transfer of technology and have more adoptability. The old population have greater dependency ratio leading to less savings and less per-capita income and thereby causing economic hardship.

Thus, the above discussions emphasize the importance of age composition and its effects on demographic and economic scenario of the region.

Attempt has been made in this chapter to analyse the age and sex composition of the population of Orissa for tribal population with focus on rural urban composition, sex composition, child composition, economically active population, elderly population etc. Besides dependency ratios have been computed to have a comparative picture.

### **6.3 Age Structure**

Age at census is recorded in completed years. The proportion of the population contained within the different age groups is known as age stimulator. A very common division of population is by three basic groups – young adult and aged. In India persons in the ages 0-14 are included in the first group, those between 15-59 years in the second group, while the third group comprises persons aged 60 and above.

### **6.4 Trend in age – group in Orissa.**

Since 1951, it has been a tradition with the Census to enumerate the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately. Such details are necessary for the Government to discharge its constitutional obligations towards these notified castes and tribes. It will be of interest to know some of the important age-distribution characteristics of this group. Population composition by broad age group i.e. 0-14, 15-59 and 60+ yrs has been furnished in **Table-6.1 & 6.2** from 1961 to 2001. But during 1961 and 1971 censuses the broad age group considered was 0-14, 15-44 and 45+ yrs. The reason behind this grouping is that 0-14 yrs is considered as the children in the dependent age group and not supposed to participate in the economic activities. 15-59 yrs age group is considered as the economically active and 60+ as old population.



**Table : 6.1 : Age- composition of Tribal population in Orissa: 1961 to 2001 (in No.)**

Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
0-14	1653600	2197731	2327575	2439575	3082413
15-59 or 15-44*	1928055*	2127034*	3285078	4178684	4481476
45 & above** or 60 & above	640296**	746902**	299350	393819	539617
Unspecified	1806	270	3064	20136	41575
Total	4223757	5071937	5915067	7032214	8145081

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

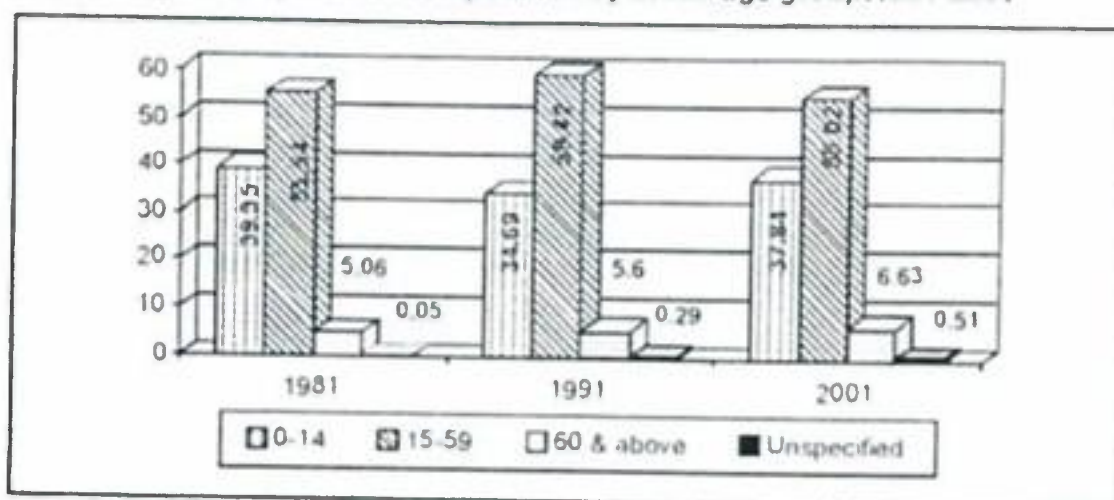
**Table : 6.2 : Population composition of Tribal population in Orissa by Broad Age Group: 1961 to 2001 (in %)**

Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
0-14	39.15	43.33	39.35	34.69	37.84
15-59 or 15-44*	45.65*	41.94*	55.54	59.42	55.02
45 & above** or 60 & above	15.16**	14.73**	5.06	5.60	6.63
Unspecified	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.51
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

Among the broad age groups it is noticed that the proportion of working age group (15-59 or 15-44 yrs) was the highest followed by proportion of children (0-14yrs) and proportion of old age population (60+yrs) during all the census years. The population in the age group 15-59 are considered as working age population. The percentage of this group of population was considerably higher than the child population (0-14) and elderly population. The proportion of old age population has increased from 5.06 % to 6.63% during 1981 to 2001 censuses. But the proportion of children and working age group were decreased from 1981 to 2001 censuses. During 1981 census the proportion of children was 39.35% and it was changed to 37.84 % during 2001 census. (Fig.6.1)

Fig.6.1: Population Composition by broad age group:1981-2001



### 6.5 Growth rate

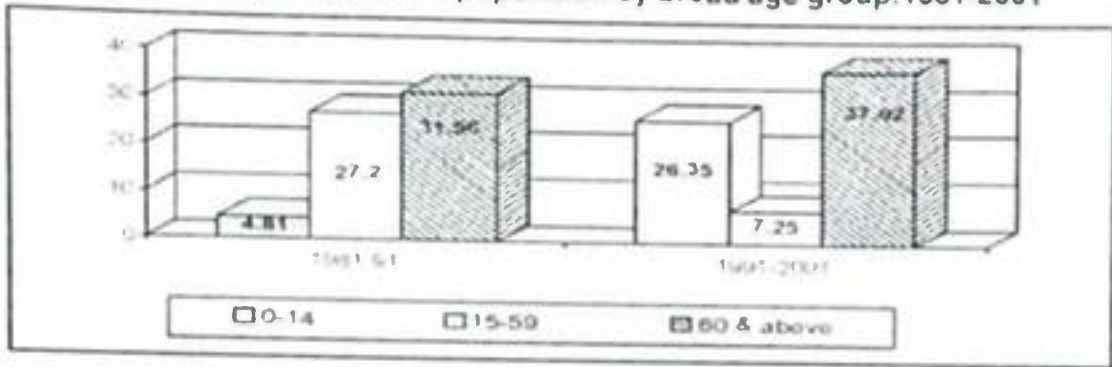
The growth rate of tribal population by broad age group in Orissa from 1961 to 2001 is presented in **Table-6.3**. It is noticed that the growth rate of child age group (0-14yrs) and working age group (15-59yrs) were decreased from 32.91% to 26.35% and 10.32% to 7.25% during 1961-71 to 1991-2001 respectively. But growth rate for old age group was increased from 16.65% to 37.02% during that period. This indicates that in tribal community the life expectancy has increased day by day. ( **Fig.6.2** )

**Table : 6.3 : Age- composition wise growth rate of Tribal population in Orissa: 1961 to 2001**

Age group	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
0-14	32.91	5.91	4.81	26.35
15-59 or 15-44*	10.32*	54.44*	27.20	7.25
45 & above** or 60 & above	16.65**	-59.92**	31.56	37.02
Unspecified	-85.05	1034.81	557.18	106.47
<b>Total</b>	20.08	16.62	18.89	15.83

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 - 2001

Fig.6.2: Growth Rate of ST population by broad age group:1981-2001



### 6.6 Age – group wise sex ratio

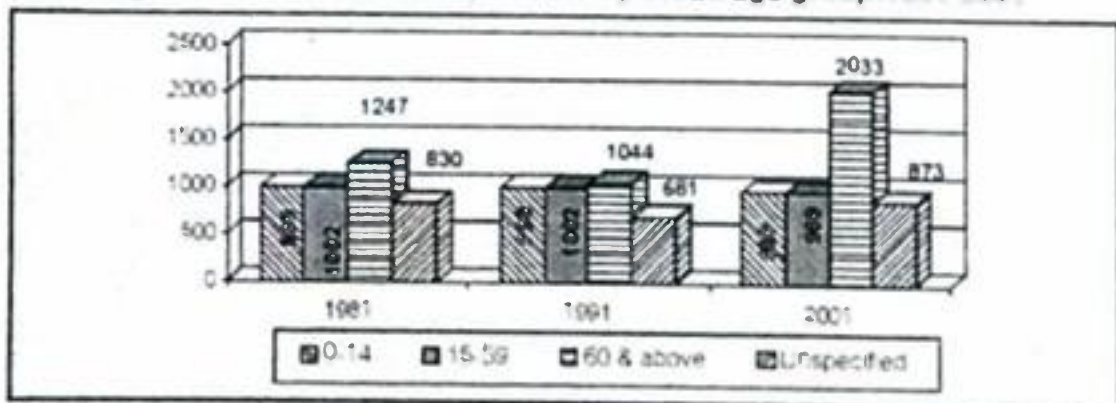
The sex ratio of tribal population by broad age group in Orissa from 1961 to 2001 is presented in **Table-6.4**. It is noticed that the sex ratio of child age group ( 0-14yrs) and working age group (15-59yrs) have decreased from 1001 to 959 and 1006 to 969 during 1961 to 2001 respectively. But growth rate for old age group has increased from 1091 to 2033 during that period. ( **Fig.6.3**)

Table : 6.4 : Age- composition wise Sex Ratio of Tribal population in Orissa: 1961 to 2001 (per 1000)

Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
0-14	1001	998	999	998	959
15-59	1006	1016	1002	1002	969
60 & above	1091	1009	1247	1044	2033
Unspecified	1376	875	830	681	873
Total	1016	1007	1012	1002	1003

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 - 2001

Fig.6.3: Sex ratio of ST Population by broad age group:1981-2001



### 6.7 Dependent Population:

The children under 15yrs of age and elderly population of 60+ yrs are considered as economically dependent person on the population of working age group. The total dependency ratio i.e. the number of economically inactive persons per 100 economically active persons in the population. This comprised child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio. The formula for computation of dependency ratio is given below

Total dependency Ratio = Child dependency ratio + Old age dependency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Children under 15 years of age}}{\text{Persons of 15 -59 years of age}} + \frac{\text{Aged persons of 60+ years of age}}{\text{Persons of 15 -59 years of age}} \times 100$$

**Table : 6.5 : Dependency Ratio of Tribal population in Orissa: 1961 to 2001**

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Child Dependency ratio	85.77	103.32	70.85	58.38	68.78
Old age dependency ratio	33.21	35.11	9.11	9.42	12.04
Total Dependency ratio	118.97	138.44	79.97	67.81	80.82
Index of Aging	38.72	33.99	12.86	16.14	17.51

**Table-6.5** presents the dependency ratios of tribal population in Orissa from 1961-2001. The total dependency ratio was decreasing from 118.97% to 67.81% during 1961 to 1991 and then increased to 80.82% during 2001. Out of the total dependency ratio the child dependency comprised the major share. The range of child

dependency ratio was from 68.78% to 103.32% in Orissa. The old age dependency ratio is of lower order ranging from 33.21% to 12.04% in Orissa. The index of aging is the Aged Child Ratio (ACR) i.e. number of old age people of 60+ yrs per 100 children of 0-14 yrs age group. In Orissa ACR for STs has decreased from 38.72% to 17.51% during 1961 to 2001.

### 6.8 Age group wise Rural Urban Difference (RUD)

The Rural- Urban Difference (RUD) of tribal population by broad age group in Orissa from 1991 to 2001 and their proportion are presented in **Table-6.6** and **6.7** respectively. It is observed that RUD for 1991 and 2001 for all age group was around 89%. But RUD for proportion of population of age group 0-14 yrs has increased from 31.54% to 33.92% over the period from 1991 to 2001 whereas the same for the age group 15-59 yrs has decreased from 52.74% to 48.83% over that period. RUD for proportion of population of age group 60+ yrs was increased from 5.19% to 6.12% over the period from 1991 to 2001.

**Table : 6.6 : Age- group wise Rural- Urban Difference of Tribal population in Orissa : 1991 to 2001**

Age group	1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	RUD	Rural	Urban	RUD
0-14	2328858	110717	2218141	2922571	159842	2762729
15-59	3943675	235009	3708666	4242870	265579	3977291
60 & above	379393	14426	364967	519192	20425	498767
Unspecified	18580	1556	17024	13725	877	12848
<b>Total</b>	<b>6670506</b>	<b>361708</b>	<b>6308798</b>	<b>7698358</b>	<b>446723</b>	<b>7251635</b>

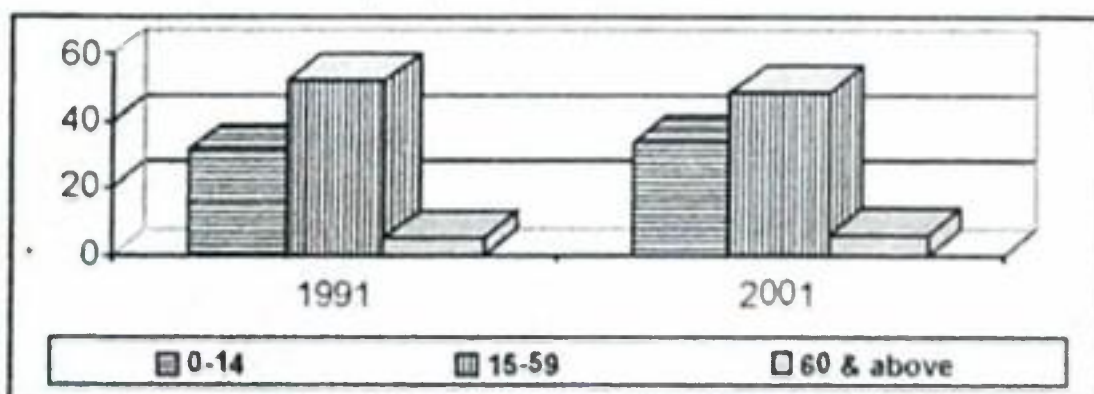
Source : Census of India, 1991-2001

**Table : 6.7 : Age- group wise Rural- Urban Difference of Tribal population proportion in Orissa: 1991 to 2001**

Age group	1991				2001			
	Rural	Urban	Total	RUD	Rural	Urban	Total	RUD
0-14	33.12	1.57	34.69	31.54	35.88	1.96	37.84	33.92
15-59	56.08	3.34	59.42	52.74	52.09	3.26	55.35	48.83
60 & above	5.40	0.21	5.60	5.19	6.37	0.25	6.63	6.12
Unspecified	0.26	0.02	0.29	0.24	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.86</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>89.71</b>	<b>94.52</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>89.03</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1991 - 2001

**Fig. 6.4: Rural Urban Difference of tribal population proportion in broad age group in Orissa :1991 & 2001**



### 6.9 Age group wise Marital Status

Age group wise marital status for 1961 to 2001 of Orissa is presented in **Table-6.8**.

### 6.10 Spatial pattern of age –group

District wise and age wise ST population of Orissa for the year 2001 is presented in **Annexure-6.1** to **Annexure-6.8**. It is observed that the proportion of ST child population (0-6 yrs) was highest in Gajapati district (20.3%) and lowest in Puri district (13.1%). Similarly the proportion of ST child population (0-14 yrs) was highest in Gajapati

**Table- 6.8 : Age groupwise Marital Status : 1961 - 2001**  
(in Number)

Year	Marital Status	Age group				
		0-14	15-59	60 & above	Unspecified	Total
1961	Never married	1632842	308083	4191	1194	1946310
	Married	20278	1523854	449416	513	1994061
	Widows / Widowers	156	77569	181656	68	259449
	Divorced / Separated	116	17360	4545	7	22028
	Un Specified	208	1189	488	24	1909
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1653600</b>	<b>1928055</b>	<b>640296</b>	<b>1806</b>	<b>4223757</b>
1971	Never married	2190761	383756	5131	163	2569811
	Married	6084	1646812	526723	53	2179672
	Widows / Widowers	19	74905	211137	4	286065
	Divorced / Separated	78	20549	3707	0	24334
	Un Specified	789	1012	204	50	2055
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2197731</b>	<b>2127034</b>	<b>746902</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>5071937</b>
1981	Never married	2319406	693308	1794	1515	3016023
	Married	5323	2344274	149125	3280	2502002
	Widows / Widowers	97	212280	147158	151	359686
	Divorced / Separated	145	33459	1060	23	34687
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2327575</b>	<b>3285078</b>	<b>299350</b>	<b>3064</b>	<b>5915067</b>

cont..

Year	Marital Status	Age group				
		0-14	15-59	60 & above	Unspecified	Total
1991	Never married	2427539	956122	8010	15274	3406945
	Married	10348	2993902	221622	3425	3229297
	Widows / Widowers	578	191988	161059	398	354023
	Divorced / Separated	584	34316	1948	85	36933
	Un Specified	526	2354	1180	956	5016
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2439575</b>	<b>4178682</b>	<b>393819</b>	<b>20138</b>	<b>7032214</b>
2001	Never married	3085116	1050343	8707	10465	4144166
	Married	10439	3203205	303050	3583	3516694
	Widows / Widowers	1131	220616	224016	512	445763
	Divorced / Separated	329	34285	3844	42	38458
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3097015</b>	<b>4508449</b>	<b>539617</b>	<b>14602</b>	<b>8145081</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

district (42.0%) and lowest in Nayagarh district (31.6%). In case of 15-59 age group Puri district (59.1%) has the highest proportion of ST population and Bhadrak district (52.3%) the lowest. Similarly Bolangir district (10.2%) stood first and Jagatsinghpur district (4.0%) last in case of proportion of ST population in the age group of 60+.

While comparing the proportion of ST population according to age group of major states and union territories it is observed that Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion i.e. 44.2% and Kerala has the lowest i.e.28.5% in case of 0-14 age group. The reverse is found in case of 15-59 age group i.e. Kerala (64.0%) and Uttar Pradesh (50.3%). But the proportion of old people was found highest in Himanchhal Pradesh (8.9%) and lowest in Goa (2.8%). (**Annexure-6.9**)



**Annexure- 6.1**  
**District-wise child population (0 - 6 years) of STs**  
**by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	18,949	18,125	37,074
2	Jharsuguda *	11,369	11,148	22,517
3	Sambalpur	24,523	23,959	48,482
4	Debagarh *	8,064	7,925	15,989
5	Sundargarh	74,416	73,625	148,041
6	Kendujhar	64,786	62,775	127,561
7	Mayurbhanj	116,846	112,537	229,383
8	Baleshwar	21,946	20,952	42,898
9	Bhadrak *	2,514	2,400	4,914
10	Kendrapara *	650	646	1,296
11	Jagatsinghapur *	708	585	1,293
12	Cuttack	6,921	6,916	13,837
13	Jajapur *	12,359	11,455	23,814
14	Dhenkanal	11,776	11,427	23,203
15	Anugul *	12,124	11,788	23,912
16	Nayagarh *	3,515	3,455	6,970
17	Khordha *	7,836	7,525	15,361
18	Puri	286	301	587
19	Ganjam	8,218	7,997	16,215
20	Gajapati *	27,200	26,359	53,559
21	Kandhamal	32,878	32,172	65,050
22	Baudh *	3,823	3,672	7,495
23	Sonapur *	3,825	3,868	7,693
24	Balangir	20,751	20,356	41,107
25	Nuapada *	15,248	14,887	30,135
26	Kalahandi	32,752	33,312	66,064
27	Rayagada *	44,477	44,431	88,908
28	Nabarangapur *	54,336	54,482	108,818
29	Koraput	54,308	53,494	107,802
30	Malkangiri *	26,802	26,405	53,207

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-6.2**  
**District-wise proportion of child population (0 - 6 years)**  
**of STs by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	7.3	7.0	14.2
2	Jharsuguda *	7.1	7.0	14.1
3	Sambalpur	7.6	7.4	15.0
4	Debagarh *	8.8	8.6	17.4
5	Sundargarh	8.1	8.0	16.1
6	Kendujhar	9.3	9.0	18.4
7	Mayurbhanj	9.3	8.9	18.2
8	Baleswar	9.6	9.2	18.8
9	Bhadrak *	10.0	9.5	19.5
10	Kendrapara *	9.5	9.5	19.0
11	Jagatsinghapur *	8.2	6.8	15.0
12	Cuttack	8.3	8.3	16.6
13	Jajapur *	9.8	9.1	18.9
14	Dhenkanal	8.6	8.4	17.0
15	Anugul *	9.1	8.9	18.0
16	Nayagarh *	6.9	6.8	13.7
17	Khordha *	8.1	7.7	15.8
18	Puri	6.4	6.7	13.1
19	Ganjam	9.0	8.8	17.8
20	Gajapati *	10.3	10.0	20.3
21	Kandhamal	9.8	9.6	19.3
22	Baudh *	8.2	7.9	16.1
23	Sonapur *	7.2	7.3	14.5
24	Balangir	7.5	7.4	14.9
25	Nuapada *	8.3	8.1	16.4
26	Kalahandi	8.6	8.7	17.3
27	Rayagada *	9.6	9.6	19.2
28	Nabarangapur *	9.6	9.7	19.3
29	Koraput	9.3	9.1	18.4
30	Malkangiri *	9.3	9.1	18.4

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

**Annexure-6.3**  
**District-wise child population (0 -14 years) of STs**  
**by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	42233	41248	83481
2	Jharsuguda *	27037	26762	53799
3	Sambalpur	56608	55823	112431
4	Debagarh *	17251	17208	34459
5	Sundargarh	169312	166359	335671
6	Kendujhar	141038	135501	276539
7	Mayurbhanj	255574	239927	495501
8	Baleshwar	48169	45564	93733
9	Bhadrak *	5442	4965	10407
10	Kendrapara *	1395	1328	2723
11	Jagatsinghapur *	1604	1518	3122
12	Cuttack	15300	14677	29977
13	Jajapur *	26861	24895	51756
14	Dhenkanal	25783	24577	50360
15	Anugul *	26030	25036	51066
16	Nayagarh *	8222	7851	16073
17	Khordha *	18180	16886	35066
18	Puri	746	691	1437
19	Ganjam	17536	16490	34026
20	Gajapati *	57077	53514	110591
21	Kandharnal	69814	66767	136581
22	Baudh *	7873	7580	15453
23	Sonapur *	8965	8880	17845
24	Balangir	46365	45005	91370
25	Nuapada *	33360	32671	66031
26	Kalahandi	68168	67376	135544
27	Rayagada *	91701	87052	178753
28	Nabarangapur *	114576	110865	225441
29	Koraput	113127	107141	220268
30	Malkangiri *	57722	55187	112909

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-6.4**  
**District-wise proportion of child population (0 - 14 years)**  
**of STs by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	16.2	15.8	32.0
2	Jharsuguda *	16.9	16.8	33.7
3	Sambalpur	17.5	17.3	34.8
4	Debagarh *	18.7	18.7	37.4
5	Sundargarh	18.4	18.1	36.5
6	Kendujhar	20.3	19.5	39.8
7	Mayurbhanj	20.3	19.1	39.4
8	Baleshwar	21.1	19.9	41.0
9	Bhadrak *	21.6	19.7	41.4
10	Kendrapara *	20.4	19.5	39.9
11	Jagatsinghapur *	18.6	17.6	36.1
12	Cuttack	18.3	17.6	35.9
13	Jajapur *	21.3	19.8	41.1
14	Dhenkanal	18.9	18.0	36.9
15	Anugul *	19.6	18.8	38.4
16	Nayagarh *	16.2	15.4	31.6
17	Khordha *	18.7	17.4	36.1
18	Puri	16.6	15.4	32.1
19	Ganjam	19.3	18.1	37.4
20	Gajapati *	21.7	20.3	42.0
21	Kandhamal	20.7	19.8	40.6
22	Baudh *	16.9	16.3	33.2
23	Sonapur *	16.9	16.8	33.7
24	Balangir	16.8	16.3	33.1
25	Nuapada *	18.1	17.7	35.8
26	Kalahandi	17.8	17.6	35.4
27	Rayagada *	19.8	18.8	38.6
28	Nabarangapur *	20.3	19.6	39.9
29	Koraput	19.3	18.3	37.6
30	Malkangiri *	19.9	19.1	39.0

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

**Annexure-6.5**  
**District-wise economically active population (15 - 59 years)**  
**of STs by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	76832	74112	150944
2	Jharsuguda *	47000	45294	92294
3	Sambalpur	92148	91746	183894
4	Debagarh *	25257	25367	50624
5	Sundargarh	259680	260492	520172
6	Kendujhar	190086	189405	379491
7	Mayurbhanj	339707	341977	681684
8	Baleswar	61142	59307	120449
9	Bhadrak *	6607	6550	13157
10	Kendrapara *	1904	1725	3629
11	Jagatsinghapur *	2811	2350	5161
12	Cuttack	24463	23149	47612
13	Jajapur *	33880	33428	67308
14	Dhenkanal	38351	37471	75822
15	Anugul *	37264	36334	73598
16	Nayagarh *	15082	14835	29917
17	Khordha *	29413	27148	56561
18	Puri	1415	1234	2649
19	Ganjam	25220	25164	50384
20	Gajapati *	65384	72927	138311
21	Kandhamal	87142	91691	178833
22	Baudh *	13550	13577	27127
23	Sonapur *	15567	14849	30416
24	Balangir	78407	77622	156029
25	Nuapada *	50448	50899	101347
26	Kalahandi	107264	108663	215927
27	Rayagada *	122261	134524	256785
28	Nabarangapur *	152007	153299	305306
29	Koraput	161800	169948	331748
30	Malkangiri *	78872	82398	161270

Source : Census of India, 2001

## Annexure-6.6

District-wise proportion of economically active population  
(15 - 59 years) of STs by sex in Orissa : 2001

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	29.5	28.4	57.9
2	Jharsuguda *	29.4	28.4	57.8
3	Sambalpur	28.5	28.4	57.0
4	Debagarh *	27.4	27.5	55.0
5	Sundargarh	28.3	28.3	56.6
6	Kendujhar	27.3	27.2	54.6
7	Mayurbhanj	27.0	27.2	54.2
8	Baleshwar	26.8	26.0	52.7
9	Bhadrak *	26.3	26.1	52.3
10	Kendrapara *	27.9	25.3	53.2
11	Jagatsinghapur *	32.5	27.2	59.7
12	Cuttack	29.3	27.7	57.0
13	Jajapur *	26.9	26.5	53.4
14	Dhenkanal	28.1	27.5	55.5
15	Anugul *	28.0	27.3	55.3
16	Nayagarh *	29.7	29.2	58.9
17	Khordha *	30.3	27.9	58.2
18	Puri	31.6	27.5	59.1
19	Ganjam	27.7	27.7	55.4
20	Gajapati *	24.8	27.7	52.5
21	Kandhamal	25.9	27.2	53.1
22	Baudh *	29.1	29.2	58.3
23	Sonapur *	29.4	28.0	57.4
24	Balangir	28.4	28.1	56.6
25	Nuapada *	27.4	27.6	55.0
26	Kalahandi	28.0	28.4	56.4
27	Rayagada *	26.4	29.0	55.4
28	Nabarangapur *	26.9	27.2	54.1
29	Koraput	27.6	29.0	56.6
30	Malkangiri *	27.2	28.5	55.7

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

**Annexure-6.7**  
**District-wise old age population (60+ years) of STs**  
**by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	11786	13944	25730
2	Jharsuguda *	6539	6802	13341
3	Sambalpur	12545	13049	25594
4	Debagarh *	3394	3533	6927
5	Sundargarh	29098	32549	61647
6	Kendujhar	17000	21078	38078
7	Mayurbhanj	34826	44509	79335
8	Baleshwar	6770	7266	14036
9	Bhadrak *	787	780	1567
10	Kendrapara *	246	217	463
11	Jagatsinghapur *	186	163	349
12	Cuttack	2996	2923	5919
13	Jajapur *	3364	3406	6770
14	Dhenkanal	5055	4944	9999
15	Anugul *	3919	4069	7988
16	Nayagarh *	2382	2294	4676
17	Khordha *	2746	2653	5399
18	Puri	194	201	395
19	Ganjam	2941	3310	6251
20	Gajapati *	5964	8121	14085
21	Kandhamal	9100	11909	21009
22	Baudh *	1821	2104	3925
23	Sonapur *	2206	2412	4618
24	Balangir	12499	15597	28096
25	Nuapada *	7042	9703	16745
26	Kalahandi	12957	17673	30630
27	Rayagada *	10331	16355	26686
28	Nabarangapur *	15284	17352	32636
29	Koraput	14347	17576	31923
30	Malkangiri *	6627	8173	14800

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-6.8**  
**District-wise proportion of old population (60+ years) of STs**  
**by sex in Orissa : 2001**

Sl.No.	District	Males	Females	Persons
1	Bargarh *	4.5	5.3	9.9
2	Jharsuguda *	4.1	4.3	8.4
3	Sambalpur	3.9	4.0	7.9
4	Debagarh *	3.7	3.8	7.5
5	Sundargarh	3.2	3.5	6.7
6	Kendujhar	2.4	3.0	5.5
7	Mayurbhanj	2.8	3.5	6.3
8	Baleshwar	3.0	3.2	6.1
9	Bhadrak *	3.1	3.1	6.2
10	Kendrapara *	3.6	3.2	6.8
11	Jagatsinghapur *	2.2	1.9	4.0
12	Cuttack	3.6	3.5	7.1
13	Jajapur *	2.7	2.7	5.4
14	Dhenkanal	3.7	3.6	7.3
15	Anugul *	2.9	3.1	6.0
16	Nayagarh *	4.7	4.5	9.2
17	Khordha *	2.8	2.7	5.6
18	Puri	4.3	4.5	8.8
19	Ganjam	3.2	3.6	6.9
20	Gajapati *	2.3	3.1	5.3
21	Kandhamal	2.7	3.5	6.2
22	Baudh *	3.9	4.5	8.4
23	Sonapur *	4.2	4.6	8.7
24	Balangir	4.5	5.7	10.2
25	Nuapada *	3.8	5.3	9.1
26	Kalahandi	3.4	4.6	8.0
27	Rayagada *	2.2	3.5	5.8
28	Nabarangapur *	2.7	3.1	5.8
29	Koraput	2.4	3.0	5.4
30	Malkangiri *	2.3	2.8	5.1

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001



**Annexure-6.9**  
**Age Composition of the States/UTs of India: Census : 2001**

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Age Composition		
		0-14	15-59	60+
1	Jammu & Kashmir	41.5	52.0	6.5
2	Himachal Pradesh	33.1	58.1	8.9
3	Panjab	NST	NST	NST
4	Chandigarh	NST	NST	NST
5	Uttaranchal	38.1	54.7	7.2
6	Haryana	NST	NST	NST
7	Delhi	NST	NST	NST
8	Rajasthan	43.6	50.6	5.8
9	Uttar Pradesh	44.2	50.3	5.5
10	Bihar	42.2	52.4	5.4
11	Sikkim	35.6	58.1	6.3
12	Arunachal Pradesh	42.4	52.1	5.5
13	Nagaland	37.3	57.9	4.8
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 subdiv.)	33.9	60.1	6.1
15	Mizoram	36.1	58.2	5.7
16	Tripura	39.4	54.2	6.3
17	Meghalaya	43.6	51.9	4.6
18	Assam	37.8	56.9	5.3
19	West Bengal	37.4	57.1	5.4
20	Jharkhand	40.3	54.0	5.7
21	Orissa	37.9	55.5	6.6
22	Chhattishgarh	37.9	55.1	7.0
23	Madhya Pradesh	43.5	50.5	6.0
24	Gujrat	37.2	57.0	5.8
25	Daman & Diu	33.8	61.2	4.9
26	D N Haveli	41.5	53.8	4.8
27	Maharashtra	38.5	54.4	7.1
28	Andhra Pradesh	39.3	55.0	5.7
29	Karnatak	36.3	56.8	6.9
30	Goa	34.3	62.8	2.8
31	Lakshadweep	35.4	58.2	6.4
32	Kerala	28.5	64.0	7.5
33	Tamil Nadu	32.5	61.0	6.5
34	Pondicherry	NST	NST	NST
35	A N Islands	29.2	63.7	7.1
	<b>INDIA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Source : Census of India, 2001

N. B. : NST = Non ST state

## CHAPTER - 7

# WORK FORCE

### 7.1 Concept and Importance

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work relates to various types of activities such as ploughing, teaching, officiating, driving, selling, transporting, fishing, manufacturing, coding etc. Work also involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Next one should know about the person who is engaged in economically productive activity for the major period of the year. One of the major aspects of human societies from the very early times in the context of survival and subsistence has been the division of labour. As some people must work for the production of natural wealth in whatever form they work, they are classified as workers. Further, workers are classified according to the sector of economy they are engaged in, the nature of work they perform, employment status as to whether they are employers, employees or independent workers, and the earnings they have. All these aspects of any population specify its economic characteristics. The population of the country can be divided into two broad groups one of which is known as worker or working population and the other is non-worker. Since long the Census classifies the people under different categories of workers and in doing so provides valuable information on employment status, occupation and economic composition of the people.

#### **7.1.1 Who is a worker?**

Considering the importance of data on economic activity of the people, a question in this regard in one form or the other has been included in the Indian Census from the very beginning. But there is no universally accepted definition of worker so far. It varies from country to country and even in the same country from census to

census. In India, it has not been possible yet to adopt a definition once and for all. Census is trying to find the right definition observing the condition of workers from time to time. As a result, the data relating to workers and non-workers in a particular census do not agree with the other census data.

### ***7.1.2 Definition of workers in 1961 to 2001***

In 1961 Census all the persons who are engaged themselves in any economically productive work even for a minor period of the year is treated as workers. An aged women who is engaged in household duties throughout the year and in addition to her household work if she engages herself in any work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or minding cattle or selling of fire woods or making and selling of cow dung cakes or grass etc., she has been treated as workers in 1961 Census.

In 1971 Census a person who is mostly engaged himself in economically productive work either by physical or mental activity is treated as worker. In this case a man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household and if such a person helps the family in some economically productive work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or selling of fire woods or making and selling of cow dung cakes or grass etc., he or she has not been treated as worker. They are included as non-worker. Thus, there is a wide variation in the concept between 1961 and 1971 censuses.

In 1981 Census, the persons who are mostly engaged throughout the year preceeding to the enumeration period in economically productive work are categorised as main workers. Similarly, the persons who are basically non-workers but have done some economically productive work in any time in the last year preceding the enumeration are considered as marginal workers and all other persons who have not engaged themselves in any economically productive work at all in the year preceding to the enumeration are known as non-workers. Thus in 1981 Census, a person who is

engaged mostly in household duties and in addition to it he or she has done some economically productive work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or selling of fire woods or making and selling of cow dung cakes etc. in the year preceding to the enumeration period is called marginal worker.

In 1991 Census, work was defined as participation in any economically productive activity such as participation was physical or mental in nature. Work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also included unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. According to this, the entire population has been classified into three main categories i.e. Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers. Main workers were those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days or six months or more during the year. Marginal workers were those who worked any time in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days or six months. Non-workers were who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration.

According to 2001 Census the definition of the worker has remained almost similar to one adopted in 1981 and 1991 Censuses. In the 2001 Census, persons engaged in activities relating to milk production even for purely household consumption have been regarded as worker. Further, emphasis on "unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise" has been expanded by changing it to include even part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.

The concepts and definitions of workers adopted in various censuses in India since 1951 have been presented in **Table-7.1**.

Table: 7.1 : Concepts and Definition of Workers: 1961 to 2001

Year	Concepts / Definition
1961	<b>Time disposition approach of work:</b> Under work approach people were classified as workers if they had some regular work of more than one hour a day through out the greater part of the working season. If employed in any trade, profession, service or business a person was considered as worker he/she worked during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which the household was enumerated. Any woman who, in addition to her household work, engaged herself some type of economic activity was treated as worker.
1971	<b>Main activity:</b> Any person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity including effective supervision or direction of work during one year preceding the census. If employed in any trade, possession, service or business, a person was considered as worker he/she worked during any of the seven days preceding the day on which the household was enumerated.
1981	<b>Main &amp; Marginal worker:</b> Main workers are those who had worked in some economic activity for pay or profit or even supervision for the major part of the year, that is, for 183 days or more; and marginal workers were those who had worked for some time during the year but for less than 183 days. A uniform reference period of one year was adopted for recordings activity status irrespective of whether the activity was "seasonal or regular".

1991	<b>Main &amp; marginal workers:</b> The 1991 census essentially followed the same procedure to classify the population into main and marginal worker and non workers as adopted in the 1981 census. In order to ensure that the economic activity of unpaid workers on farm or in family enterprise (particularly of women) is properly enumerated, an emphasis "including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise" was added in the "individual slip" to the question "did you work any time at last year?"
2001	<b>Main &amp; marginal workers:</b> The definition of worker in the 2001 census has remained almost similar to one adopted in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. In the 2001 census, persons engaged in activities relating to milk production even for purely household consumption have been regarded as worker. Further, emphasis on unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise has been expanded by changing it to include even part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprises or in any other economic activity. Finally audio and visual materials were used in the training of enumerators to emphasize the various economic activities of female that are normally not considered as work by the respondents and enumerators alike.

### **7.1.3 Categories of Workers**

The main workers were divided into four categories according to the type of work they did. Those are as follows:-

- i) Cultivators ( C )
- ii) Agricultural Labourer ( AL )
- iii) Household Industry ( HHI )
- iv) Other Workers ( OW )

Total population is divided into three main groups. These are main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. So worker were divided into nine categories basing on the nature of work. These are as follows:-

- Category-I        → Cultivator
- Category-II       → Agricultural Labourer
- Category-III      → Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations & Orchards & Allied Activities
- Category-IV       → Mining & Quarrying
- Category-V (a)    → Household industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs
- Category-V (b)    → Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs other than household industry
- Category-VI       → Construction
- Category-VII      → Trade & Commerce
- Category-VIII     → Transport, Storage & Communication
- Category-IX       → Other Services

#### **7.1.4 Categories of Non-workers**

The non-workers are divided into seven categories. These are as follows:-

- i) Full time students
- ii) Household duties
- iii) Dependants & Infants
- iv) Retired, Rentiers & Pensions of independent means
- v) Beggars, Vagrants etc.
- vi) Inmates of penal, Mental & Charitable institutions
- vii) Others

## 7.2 Trend in Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The WPR is defined as the percentage of workers in the population. This is given by the formula:

$$\text{WPR} = \frac{\text{Total number of workers of all ages}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

This rate is called crude because the denominator includes even children in the 0-4 yrs age group who are not expected to be working.

**Table 7.2 : Work Participation Rate of STs by residence of Orissa and India : 1981 – 2001**

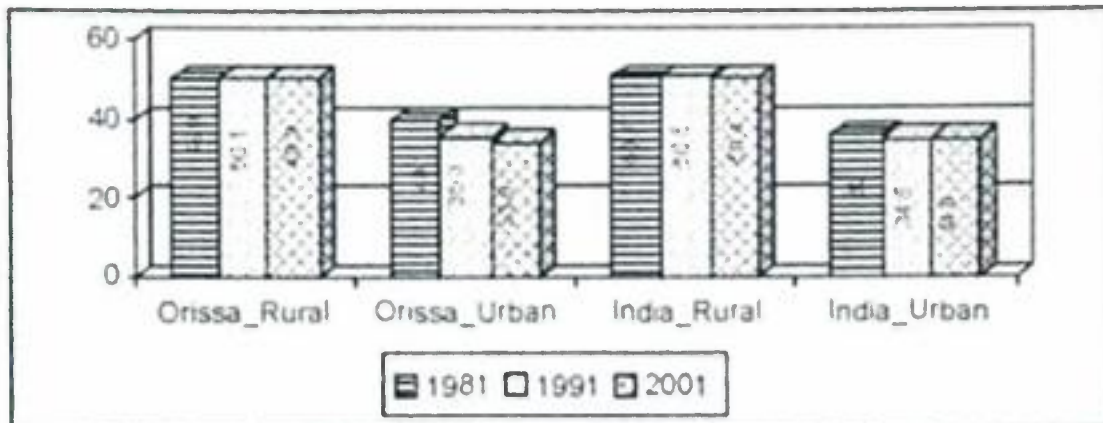
	Census year	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban
ORISSA	1981	49.4	49.9	40.1	9.8
	1991	49.4	50.1	35.3	14.8
	2001	49.0	49.9	33.9	16.0
INDIA	1981	49.8	50.7	36.0	14.7
	1991	49.3	50.5	34.5	16.0
	2001	49.1	50.4	34.6	15.8

Source: Census of India-1981,1991& 2001

The **Table- 7.2** presents the data on work participation rate of STs by residence of Orissa and India for the period from 1981 to 2001. These three census year have been taken because the data can be compared according to the definition of workers. The WPR of STs was the highest in the year 1981 in both Orissa and India. This has declined from 1981 to 2001. The pattern at all India level was the same as in Orissa. Graphical representation in **Fig. 7.1** revealed that WPRs for STs by residence both in Orissa and India have almost remained same during the period 1981-2001.

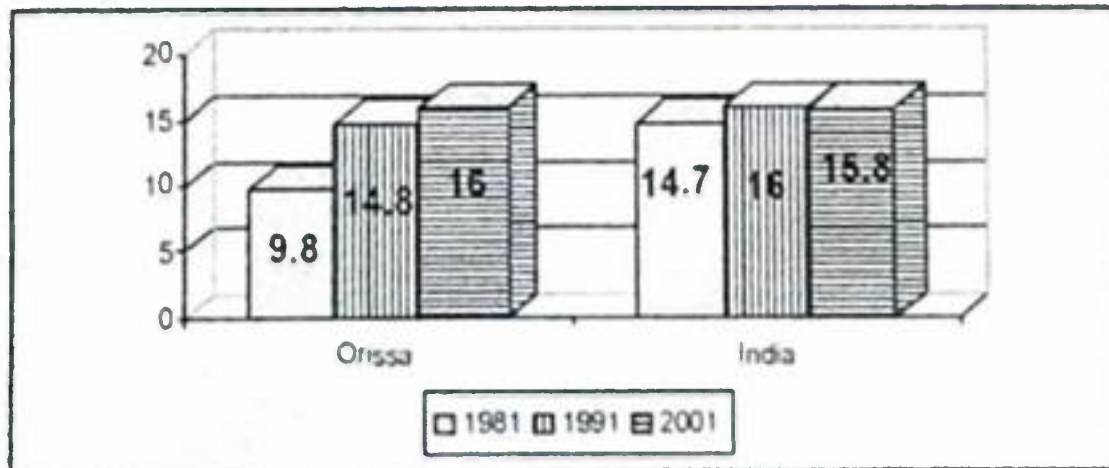


Fig 7.1 : Rural & Urban WPR of Orissa and India:1981-2001



The rural urban difference in WPR has been studied as the difference between rural WPR and urban WPR. It is observed from **Fig. 7.2** that WPRs in rural areas were much higher than urban areas for all the three census years in respect of both Orissa and India. During 2001 this difference was higher in Orissa than India. But, the rural urban difference in WPR in all India level was higher than Orissa during 1981 and 1991.

Fig 7.2 : Rural Urban difference in WPR of Orissa and India:1981-2001



The women play a vital role in work participation rate. It is always seen that there is gender inequalities in distribution of resources, benefits and responsibilities in working force. The census data on workers capture participation of workers by gender in the economic activities. **Table- 7.3** presents data on WPR by sex during the period from 1981 to 2001. During 2001, the male WPR was 54.8% and female WPR 43.2% in Orissa. The male and female STs WPR for

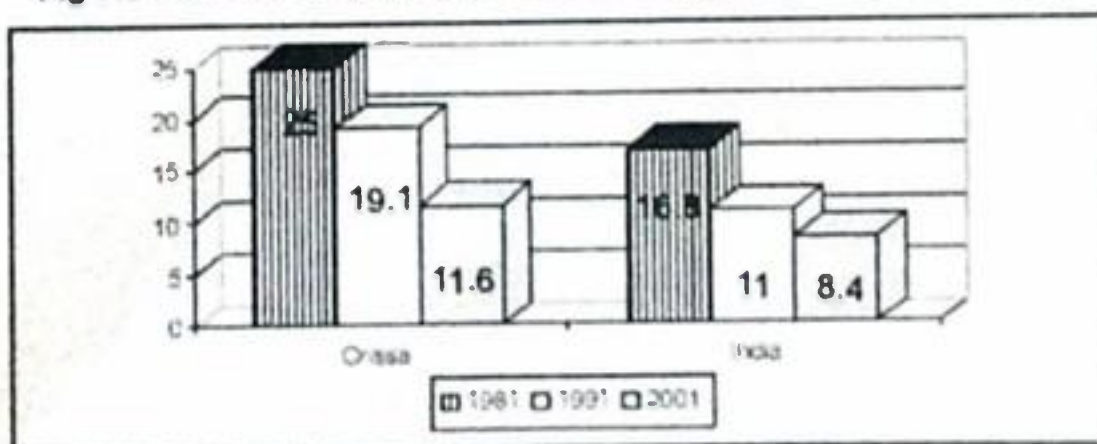
the country in 2001 stood at 53.2% and 44.8% respectively. Female WPR at all India level was higher than that of Orissa during all the censuses. During these three censuses STs WPR of the females in both Orissa and India was much less than that of the males. **Fig. 7.3** highlights the gender difference in WPR. It is observed that this gap has been reduced gradually from 1981 to 2001 in Orissa as well as India.

**Table 7.3 : Work Participation Rate of STs by sex of Orissa and India : 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
ORISSA	1981	62.0	37.0	25.0
	1991	58.9	39.8	19.1
	2001	54.8	43.2	11.6
INDIA	1981	58.1	41.3	16.8
	1991	54.7	43.7	11.0
	2001	53.2	44.8	8.4

Source: Census of India-1981, 1991 & 2001

**Fig 7.3 : Gender difference in WPR of Orissa and India : 1981-2001**



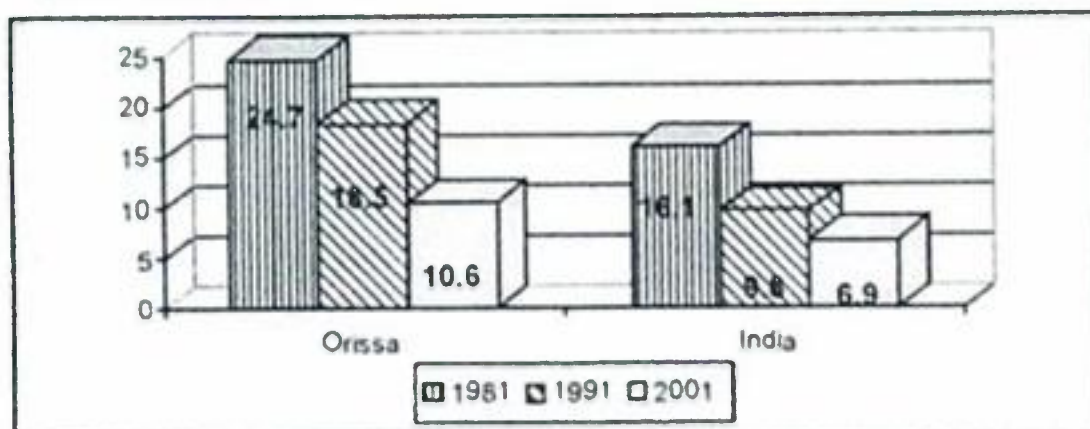
The WPR by sex for rural and urban areas of Orissa and India have been presented in **Table- 7.4 and 7.5** respectively. The WPRs of females in the urban area was much lower than that of the rural areas in all the census period. The pattern on rural and urban areas was almost the same (**Fig. 7.4 and 7.5**).

**Table 7.4 : Work Participation Rate of STs by sex of Rural Orissa and Rural India : 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
ORISSA	1981	62.3	37.6	24.7
	1991	59.4	40.9	18.5
	2001	55.2	44.6	10.6
INDIA	1981	58.7	42.6	16.1
	1991	55.3	45.5	9.8
	2001	53.8	46.9	6.9

Source: Census of India-1981,1991& 2001

**Fig 7.4 : Gender difference in WPR of Rural Orissa and Rural India : 1981-2001**

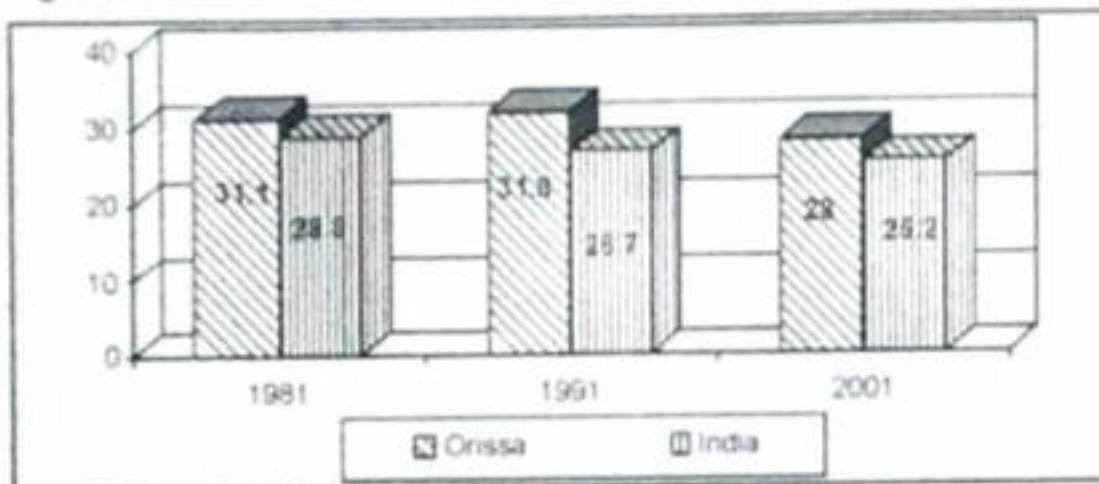


**Table 7.5 : Work Participation Rate of STs by sex of Urban Orissa and Urban India : 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
ORISSA	1981	55.2	24.1	31.1
	1991	50.6	18.8	31.8
	2001	47.5	19.5	28.0
INDIA	1981	49.7	20.9	28.8
	1991	47.3	20.6	26.7
	2001	46.8	21.6	25.2

Source: Census of India-1981,1991& 2001

Fig 7.5 : Gender difference in WPR of Urban Orissa and Urban India:1981-2001



### 7.3 Main Workers

For the first time in 1981 census the total population was divided into three broad categories-main workers, marginal workers and non workers. Main workers are those who had worked in some economic activity for the major part of the year, i.e for 6 months (183 days or more) and marginal workers are those who had worked for some time during the 365 days preceding the day the household was enumerated but for less than 183 days. The comparative proportion of main workers out of the total workers by place of residence and sex over the time 1981-2001 have been presented in *Table- 7.6-7.10*.

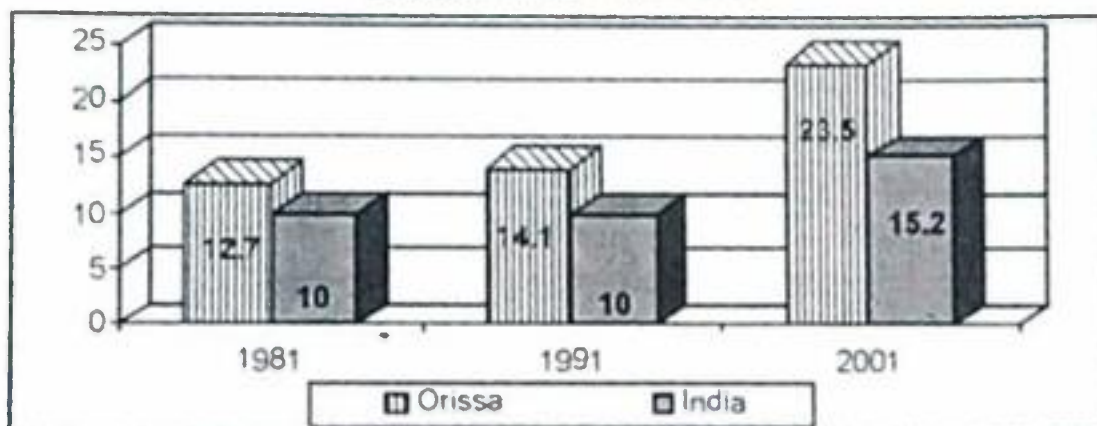
**Table 7.6 : Main-workers as percentage of total workers by residence of Orissa and India : 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Total	Rural	Urban	Urban-Rural
<b>ORISSA</b>	1981	80.5	80.0	92.7	12.7
	1991	81.5	81.0	95.1	14.1
	2001	57.4	56.5	80.0	23.5
<b>INDIA</b>	1981	85.4	85.0	95.0	10.0
	1991	85.2	84.7	94.7	10.0
	2001	68.9	68.0	83.2	15.2

Source: Census of India-1981,1991& 2001

**Table -7.6** presents main workers as percentage of total workers by residence in Orissa and India. The analysis revealed that proportion of main workers out of the total workers have declined significantly from 1981-2001 for the State of Orissa and India. The said proportion was comparatively much higher in urban areas than rural areas for the state of Orissa and India (**Fig 7.6**).

**Fig 7.6 : Urban - Rural difference in proportion of main workers in Orissa and India : 1981-2001**



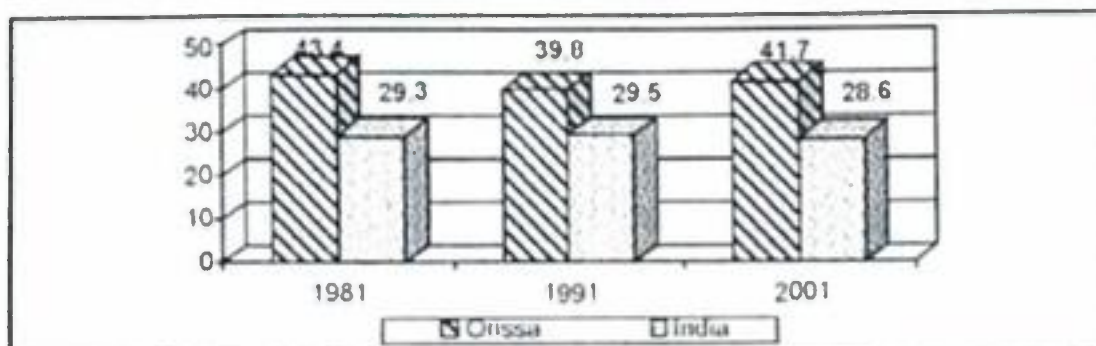
**Table-7.7** presents main workers as percentage of total workers by sex. This was relatively much higher for males than females both for Orissa and India. The gender difference in the percentage of main workers is more pronounced for Orissa than India. Over the years it is seen that for the STs the gender gap has increased in Orissa while it has decreased at all India level. (**Fig. 7.7**)

**Table 7.7 : Main-workers as percentage of total workers by sex in Orissa and India : 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
ORISSA	1981	96.9	53.4	43.4
	1991	97.6	57.8	39.8
	2001	75.8	34.1	41.7
INDIA	1981	97.5	68.2	29.3
	1991	98.1	68.6	29.5
	2001	81.8	53.3	28.6

Source : Census of India -1981,1991& 2001

**Fig 7.7 : Gender difference in proportion of main workers in Orissa and India : 1981-2001**



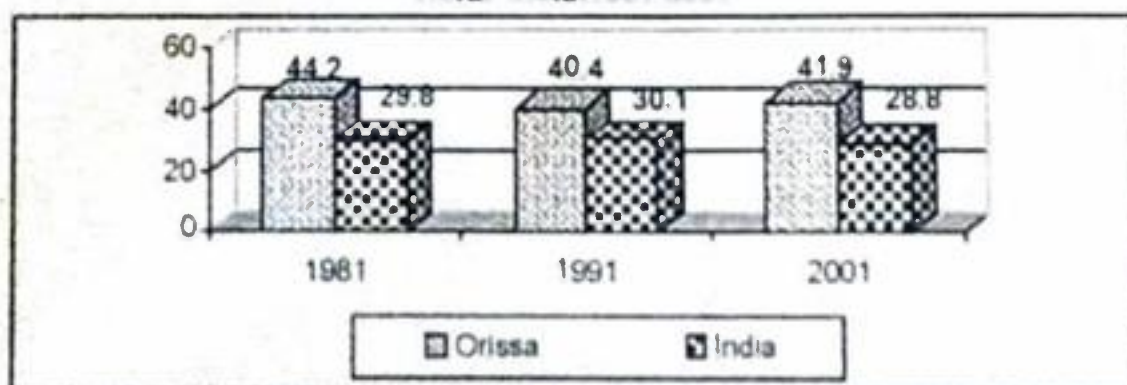
The **Table -7.8 and 7.9** depicts proportion of main workers by sex for rural and urban areas respectively. The gender gap in proportion to main workers was more pronounced in rural than urban areas both in Orissa and India. Thus we can conclude that proportion of main workers among female workers were relatively much lower than that of the male. This shows comparatively higher proportion of female workers were employed in a marginal manner (**Fig. 7.8 and 7.9**)

**Table 7.8 : Main-workers as percentage of total workers by sex in Rural Orissa and Rural India : 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
<b>ORISSA</b>	1981	96.8	52.6	44.2
	1991	97.5	57.1	40.4
	2001	75.2	33.4	41.9
<b>INDIA</b>	1981	97.4	67.6	29.8
	1991	98.1	68.0	30.1
	2001	81.3	52.5	28.8

Source : Census of India-1981,1991& 2001

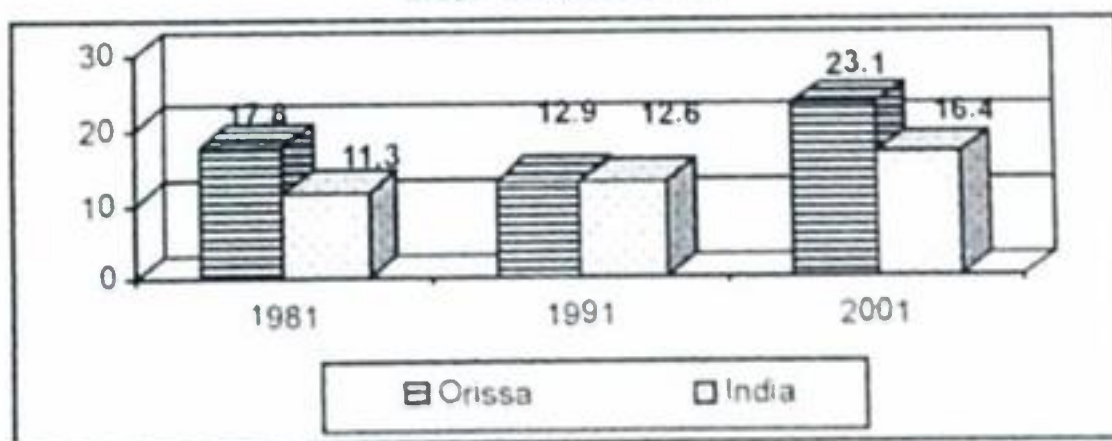
**Fig 7.8 : Gender difference in proportion of main workers in Rural Orissa and Rural India:1981-2001**



**Table 7.9 : Main-workers as percentage of total workers by sex in Urban Orissa and Urban India: 1981 – 2001**

	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
ORISSA	1981	97.9	80.1	17.8
	1991	98.5	85.5	12.9
	2001	86.5	63.4	23.1
INDIA	1981	98.1	86.8	11.3
	1991	98.2	85.7	12.6
	2001	88.2	71.7	16.4

Source : Census of India-1981,1991&amp; 2001

**Fig 7.9 : Gender difference in proportion of main workers in Urban Orissa and Urban India:1981-2001**

The classification of main workers by industry and sector in Orissa and India for 1981-2001 has been presented in **Table- 7.10**.

**Table- 7.10 : Classification of mainworkers in Orissa and India : 1981 - 2001**

	Census year	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Cult.	Ag. Lab.	HH Ind.	Oth.	Cult.	Ag. Lab.	HH Ind.	Oth.	Cult.	Ag. Lab.	HH Ind.	Oth.
ORISSA	1981	52.2	36.2	1.4	10.2	54.0	36.9	1.4	7.7	11.4	20.9	2.1	65.6
	1991	50.8	38.3	1.7	9.3	52.6	38.9	1.7	6.8	11.2	23.6	1.7	63.4
	2001	46.0	31.2	3.4	19.3	48.4	32.5	3.5	15.8	4.5	7.9	2.5	85.2
INDIA	1981	54.4	32.7	1.4	11.5	56.8	33.4	1.3	8.6	9.4	19.1	4.4	67.2
	1991	54.5	32.7	1.0	11.8	57.2	33.5	1.0	8.3	10.4	19.0	2.5	68.1
	2001	50.9	28.4	1.8	18.9	54.3	29.9	1.7	14.1	6.1	9.3	2.5	82.0

Source : Census of India-1981,1991&amp; 2001

This distribution indicates economic pattern. The share of cultivators in the work force is indicative of the contribution of the farm sector. The higher proportion of agriculture laborers in the work force symbolized a weak economic structure. The share of household industry reflects the status of self employment and the proportion of work force in the other industry symbolizes strength of industry and service sector in the economy.

In the state of Orissa according to census 2001, 77.2% among STs comprised of cultivator and agricultural laborers. The said proportion in India was 79.4%. This is a clear indication that the agriculture sector is dominant having nearly about 80% contributions. The scenario is more or less same for the state and country. The share of household industry in the main work force is of very small order which was 3.4% among STs in Orissa as per census 2001. Contribution of other industry to the main work-force was 19.3% for STs in Orissa. This pattern was almost the same for the country as a whole (**Table- 7.10**). Over the years contribution of agricultural sector to the work force has dropped while that of other industry sector has increased significantly both in Orissa and India.

The **Table-7.10** also presents classification of main workers by industry in rural and urban areas for 1981-2001 for Orissa and India. There is a distinct divergence in the distribution of main work force between the rural and urban sector. In rural areas the agriculture has the more predominant contribution to the work force while the other industry sector so the most predominant in the urban areas.

The **Table- 7.11** presents the trend of ST workers and non-workers in Orissa and India by sex for 1971-2001. There is an increasing trend in ST workers and non-workers both in Orissa and India for males and females. Similarly, **Table-7.12** presents the trend of ST workers both main and marginal for 1981-2001 in Orissa and India by sex.



**Table: 7.11 : Trend of ST Workers and Non Workers in Orissa and India by Sex : 1971 to 2001**

Orissa / India	Census	Total ST workers			Total ST Non-workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Orissa	1971	1521424	240159	1861583	1005239	2205115	3210354
	1981	1821324	1102028	2923352	1118539	1873176	2991715
	1991	2070351	1400999	3471350	1442540	2118324	3560864
	2001	2226837	1763170	3990007	1839946	2315128	4155074
India	1971	10375421	3790641	14166062	8123453	14431166	22554619
	1981	15137360	10573552	25710912	10901175	15016551	25917726
	1991	18810005	14597333	33407338	15553266	18797776	34351042
	2001	22683728	18685593	14369321	19957101	22999818	42956919

Source : Census of India, 1971-2001

**Table: 7.12 : Trend of ST Main and Margined Workers in Orissa and India by Sex : 1981 to 2001**

Orissa / India	Census	ST Main workers			ST Marginal workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Orissa	1981	1764306	588728	2353024	57018	513300	570318
	1991	2020152	809536	2829688	50199	591463	641662
	2001	1687439	601036	2288475	539398	1162134	1701532
India	1981	14753619	7210069	21963688	383741	3363483	3747224
	1991	18460004	10015761	28475765	350001	4581572	4931573
	2001	18562153	9954327	28516480	4121575	8731266	12852841

Source : Census of India, 1981-2001

**7.2 Spatial pattern of work participation:**

Work participation across the districts of Orissa was studied to know the spatial pattern and variation in the work force. **Annexure- 7.1**

presents district wise WPR by place of residence for the census 2001. The minimum WPR for STs(36.4%) was noticed in Jajpur district and the maximum WPR for STs (59.1%) was noticed in Gajapati district. The ranges and CV for STs were 22.7 and 10.6 respectively. It is seen that there is wide spatial variation in the WPR. The variation was more in urban areas than rural areas for STs.

District wise WPR by sex is presented in **Annexure-7.2**. In all the district male WPR was considerably higher than that of the female except the district of Gajapati . The gender difference in WPR ranges from 2.8-35.3 for STs.

The total worker comprised main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who are engaged for more than 183 days in a year. The percentage of main workers out of total workers is an indicator of substantial employment for the population. **Annexure-7.3** presents main workers as percentage of total workers by residence in Orissa for the year census 2001.

The minimum and maximum proportion of main workers for STs was seen in Nuapada (48.8%) and Jagatsingpur (79.5%). In all the districts the proportion of main workers was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Annexure- 7.4** furnishes district wise main workers as percentage of total worker by sex for census 2001. **Annexure- 7.5** provides state wise ST work participation rate of India with rank according to 2001 census. According to ST WPR, Tamil Nadu stood first and Uttar Pradesh last during 2001 Census.

**Annexure -7.1**  
**District wise work participation rate of STs by**  
**residence in Orissa : Census 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Bargarh	49.2	49.7	31.6
2	Jharsuguda	42.4	44.4	33.3
3	Sambalpur	51.5	52.7	39.0
4	Debagarh	48.8	49.4	37.1
5	Sundargarh	44.4	46.9	28.5
6	Kendujhar	44.2	45.1	33.0
7	Mayurbhanj	49.4	49.8	30.9
8	Baleshwar	42.2	42.7	36.9
9	Bhadrak	40.7	41.4	34.0
10	Kendrapara	45.3	46.2	37.9
11	Jagatsinghapur	48.6	55.3	38.3
12	Cuttack	47.7	48.0	44.4
13	Jajapur	36.4	36.5	34.9
14	Dhenkanal	45.0	45.1	41.2
15	Anugul	47.7	48.5	41.0
16	Nayagarh	48.5	48.5	39.9
17	Khordha	41.5	44.2	36.0
18	Puri	38.6	40.3	21.4
19	Ganjam	53.8	54.7	31.2
20	Gajapati	59.1	59.3	27.8
21	Kandhamal	50.4	50.9	27.7
22	Baudh	49.6	49.7	31.2
23	Sonapur	48.8	49.0	42.3
24	Balangir	46.7	47.2	32.2
25	Nuapada	50.1	50.3	38.4
26	Kalahandi	51.7	52.0	36.2
27	Rayagada	53.3	53.7	40.8
28	Nabarangapur	52.4	52.5	40.1
29	Koraput	53.5	54.3	39.3
30	Malkangiri	53.6	53.9	38.7
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

## Annexure- 7.2

District wise work participation rate of STs by sex in Orissa :  
Census 2001

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Gend. Diff.
1	Bargarh	59.0	39.3	19.7
2	Jharsuguda	53.0	31.4	21.6
3	Sambalpur	55.9	47.1	8.9
4	Debagarh	54.6	42.9	11.7
5	Sundargarh	52.1	36.8	15.3
6	Kendujhar	50.8	37.5	13.3
7	Mayurbhanj	52.1	46.7	5.4
8	Baleshwar	51.1	33.1	18.0
9	Bhadrak	50.8	30.1	20.7
10	Kendrapara	56.6	33.0	23.6
11	Jagatsinghapur	58.3	37.4	20.9
12	Cuttack	56.9	38.1	18.8
13	Jajapur	48.5	23.9	24.6
14	Dhenkanal	54.5	35.2	19.3
15	Anugul	54.5	40.8	13.6
16	Nayagarh	60.6	36.0	24.7
17	Khordha	51.9	30.2	21.7
18	Puri	55.3	20.0	35.3
19	Ganjam	57.2	50.3	6.9
20	Gajapati	57.7	60.5	-2.8
21	Kandhamal	52.9	48.1	4.8
22	Baudh	59.7	39.4	20.3
23	Sonapur	57.3	40.1	17.2
24	Balangir	58.0	35.6	22.4
25	Nuapada	56.9	43.6	13.3
26	Kalahandi	59.5	44.1	15.4
27	Rayagada	56.5	50.4	6.1
28	Nabarangapur	57.4	47.3	10.1
29	Koraput	58.0	49.1	8.9
30	Maikangiri	58.1	49.3	8.8
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

**Annexure- 7.3**  
**District wise main workers as percentage of total workers by residence in Orissa : Census 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Bargarh	58.9	58.5	82.6
2	Jharsuguda	60.3	57.4	76.9
3	Sambalpur	59.5	58.4	73.4
4	Debagarh	49.7	49.1	65.2
5	Sundargarh	57.0	54.6	82.6
6	Kendujhar	55.8	54.6	78.4
7	Mayurbhanj	56.9	56.6	82.0
8	Baleshwar	63.2	62.3	74.2
9	Bhadrak	71.7	72.0	68.2
10	Kendrapara	71.8	70.4	85.1
11	Jagatsinghapur	79.5	75.0	89.3
12	Cuttack	66.4	65.7	74.4
13	Jajapur	64.5	63.7	86.4
14	Dhenkanal	65.2	65.2	64.8
15	Anugul	54.2	51.1	86.9
16	Nayagarh	54.9	54.7	88.0
17	Khordha	65.1	55.3	89.2
18	Puri	75.1	73.8	98.9
19	Ganjam	55.2	54.5	85.0
20	Gajapati	64.0	63.9	96.1
21	Kandhamal	55.0	54.7	83.2
22	Baudh	58.4	58.2	95.8
23	Sonapur	59.6	58.9	84.6
24	Balangir	57.7	57.1	83.6
25	Nuapada	48.8	48.5	83.0
26	Kalahandi	58.3	58.0	82.2
27	Rayagada	58.4	58.0	73.6
28	Nabarangapur	49.4	49.2	72.5
29	Koraput	57.4	56.4	80.5
30	Malkangiri	60.0	59.9	71.8
<b>ORISSA</b>		<b>57.4</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>80.0</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

**Annexure -7.4**

**District wise main workers as percentage of total workers by sex in Orissa : Census 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Gend. Diff.
1	Bargarh	79.1	28.1	51.0
2	Jharsuguda	75.0	34.9	40.1
3	Sambalpur	74.4	41.7	32.7
4	Debagarh	70.1	23.8	46.3
5	Sundargarh	75.0	31.7	43.3
6	Kendujhar	74.4	30.6	43.8
7	Mayurbhanj	74.8	36.9	38.0
8	Baleshwar	78.0	39.6	38.4
9	Bhadrak	82.3	52.8	29.5
10	Kendrapara	84.8	47.6	37.2
11	Jagatsinghapur	84.1	71.3	12.7
12	Cuttack	79.3	46.3	33.0
13	Jajapur	78.0	36.1	41.9
14	Dhenkanal	80.2	41.2	39.0
15	Anugul	68.6	34.3	34.3
16	Nayagarh	69.4	29.8	39.6
17	Khordha	75.5	45.7	29.8
18	Puri	80.1	59.9	20.3
19	Ganjam	73.1	34.5	38.6
20	Gajapati	77.6	51.5	26.1
21	Kandhamal	77.6	30.8	46.8
22	Baudh	79.7	26.3	53.4
23	Sonapur	80.0	29.8	50.2
24	Balangir	76.9	26.5	50.5
25	Nuapada	70.7	21.0	49.7
26	Kalahandi	80.5	29.3	51.2
27	Rayagada	76.7	39.0	37.7
28	Nabarangapur	72.5	21.3	51.2
29	Koraput	75.9	35.9	40.0
30	Malkangiri	79.8	37.2	42.5
<b>ORISSA</b>		<b>75.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001

## Annexure 7.5

## ST Work participation rate of States/UTs of India: Census 2001

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	ST Work participation rate	
		%	Rank
1	Jammu & Kashmir	43.9	21
2	Himachal Pradesh	54.6	2
3	Panjab	NST	
4	Chandigarh	NST	
5	Uttaranchal	41.1	28
6	Haryana	NST	
7	Delhi	NST	
8	Rajasthan	47.6	14
9	Uttar Pradesh	40.3	29
10	Bihar	45.2	18
11	Sikkim	48.6	13
12	Arunachal Pradesh	43.0	23
13	Nagaland	42.3	27
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 subdiv.)	44.1	20
15	Mizoram	51.7	5
16	Tripura	42.7	26
17	Meghalaya	42.8	24
18	Assam	43.2	22
19	West Bengal	48.8	12
20	Jharkhand	46.3	17
21	Orissa	49.0	11
22	Chhattishgarh	53.4	4
23	Madhya Pradesh	50.5	8
24	Gujrat	51.7	6
25	Daman & Diu	42.8	25
26	D.N.Haveli	50.6	7
27	Maharashtra	49.7	9
28	Andhra Pradesh	53.9	3
29	Karnatak	49.4	10
30	Goa	44.3	19
31	Lakshadweep	22.9	
32	Kerala	46.3	16
33	Tamil Nadu	54.9	1
34	Pondicherry	NST	
35	A.N.Islands	47.0	15
36	<b>INDIA<sup>1</sup></b>	49.1	

Source : Census of India, 2001

N.B. : NST = Non ST State

## CHAPTER - 8

# DISABILITY

### 8.1 Concept and Importance

The concepts and definitions of disabilities coupled with measuring its extent and its types contained in the PWD Act, 1995 were found to be extremely difficult to canvass in the Census even in normal circumstances assuming people had time, were willing and forthcoming to share this information and there was an expert investigator to elicit this information. Organizing special training capsule, to convert nearly two million census enumerators and supervisors into seasoned investigator, for canvassing a question of such sensitive nature all over the country too was a major cause of concern for the organization. Most importantly the usually reserved attitude of the informants to disclose information about the disability of family members was one issue that needed to be addressed suitably as the success of the census Operation and the quality of census data is based on the accurate and honest information provided by them. The ORGI, therefore, devised a simple question and adopted uncomplicated definition for collecting information to estimate the disabled population in the country and also record details on five types of disabilities at the Census of India 2001. The actual question canvassed and the definitions used to obtain information on various types of disabilities in the Census 2001 are furnished below :

**Q** If a person is disabled, enter only one of the five disabilities for that person, in codes, as given below :-

In Seeing	1
In Speech	2
In Hearing	3
In Movement	4
Mental	5



**This question on disability was universal** – enquired for all the members of the household. It was enquired from the respondent, if any of them suffered from any physical or mental disability. For persons who did not suffer from any disability, a dash (-) was put under this question. The definitions and instruction for recording five types of disabilities for census purpose are given below.

**In Seeing:**

A person who cannot see at all (has no perception of light) or has blurred vision even with the help of spectacles will be treated as visually disabled and code '1' will be entered under this question. A person with proper vision only in one eye will also be treated as visually disabled. You may come across a situation where a person may have blurred vision and had no occasion to test whether her/his eyesight would improve by using spectacles. Such persons would be treated as visually disabled.

**In Speech:**

A person will be recorded as having speech disability, if she/he is dumb. Similarly persons whose speech is not understood by a listener of normal comprehension and hearing, she/he will be considered to having speech disability and code '2' will be entered. This question will not be canvassed for children up to three years of age. Persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible will not be classified as disabled by speech.

**In Hearing:**

A person who cannot hear at all (deaf) or can hear only loud sounds will be considered as having hearing disability. A person who is able to hear, using hearing-aid will not be considered as disabled under this category. If a person cannot hear through one ear but her/his other ear is functioning normally, should be considered having hearing disability.

**In Movement:**

A person who lacks limbs or is unable to use the limbs normally, will be considered having movement disability. Absence of a part of a limb like a finger or a toe will not be considered as disability. However, absence of all the fingers or toes or a thumb will make a person disabled by movement. If any part of the body is deformed, the person will also be treated as disabled and covered under this category. A person who cannot move herself/himself or without the aid of another person or without the aid of stick, etc., will be treated as disabled under this category. Similarly, a person would be treated as disabled in movement if she/he is unable to move or lift or pick up any small article placed near her/him. A person may not be able to move normally because of problems of joints like arthritis and has to invariable limp while moving, will also be considered to have movement disability.

**Mental:** A person who lacks comprehension appropriate to her/his age will be considered as mentally disabled. This would not mean that if a person is not able to comprehend her/his studies appropriate to her/his age and is failing to qualify her/his examination is mentally disabled. Mentally retarded and insane persons would be treated as mentally disabled. A mentally disabled person may generally depend on her/his family members for performing daily routine. It should be left to the respondent to report whether the member of the household is mentally disabled and no tests are required to be applied to judge the member's disability.

If a person suffered from two or more types of disabilities, only one of these was recorded. In such cases it was left to the respondent to decide as to the type of disability she/he wants the member of her/his household to be classified into. Persons with temporary disability on the date of enumeration were not considered as disabled (Census 2001).

Census 2001 has made a noble endeavor to capture the data on disability in accordance with the spirit of PWD Act 1995 and keeping in view the demand from various agencies in the government and non-government, concerned with the welfare of differently abled population. This rich data source need to be analyzed and underlined features to be highlighted for the benefit of the planning process for welfare of differently abled population. While the NSSO builds up estimate at the State level only, the census throws data on disability at sub-state level which is immensely useful for spatial planning.

This chapter analyses the census data on disability by type, gender, place of residence, educational status, age-group, caste and workers classification in the State of Orissa. Besides, a comparison of disability in Orissa with rest of the country has been attempted.

## 8.2 Disability- Orissa versus India.

### 8.2.1 Disability Population

Census 2001 revealed 16.18 lakh ST disabled population in the country where as the State of Orissa contributed 1.90 lakh. The Orissa's share in India's population was 3.58% where as the share of disabled population stood at 11.77%. Thus Orissa's contribution to disability is significantly higher than its share to the total population (*Table-8.1*). Out of total disabled population in Orissa, male was 1.00 lakh and female was 0.90 lakh.

**Table 8.1 : Number of ST disabled Population by type of disability in India and Orissa : Census 2001**

Type of Disability	India			Orissa		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Disabled Population	1618166	903899	714267	190424	100436	89988
In seeing	782859	425578	357281	99715	51482	48233
In speech	121405	66871	54534	12789	6652	6137
In hearing	124989	66173	58816	16394	8452	7942
In movement	452209	268671	183538	46224	25735	20489
Mental	136704	76606	60098	15302	8115	7187

Source: Census disability data 2001

### 8.3 Disability by caste

Orissa's population has a significant proportion of SCs (16.5%) and STs(22.1%) according to Census 2001. They are characterised as most backward and disadvantaged group in the society. Therefore, the analysis of the caste dimension of the prevalence of disability is important and helpful to draw up plans and programmes for prevention and rehabilitation of disability.

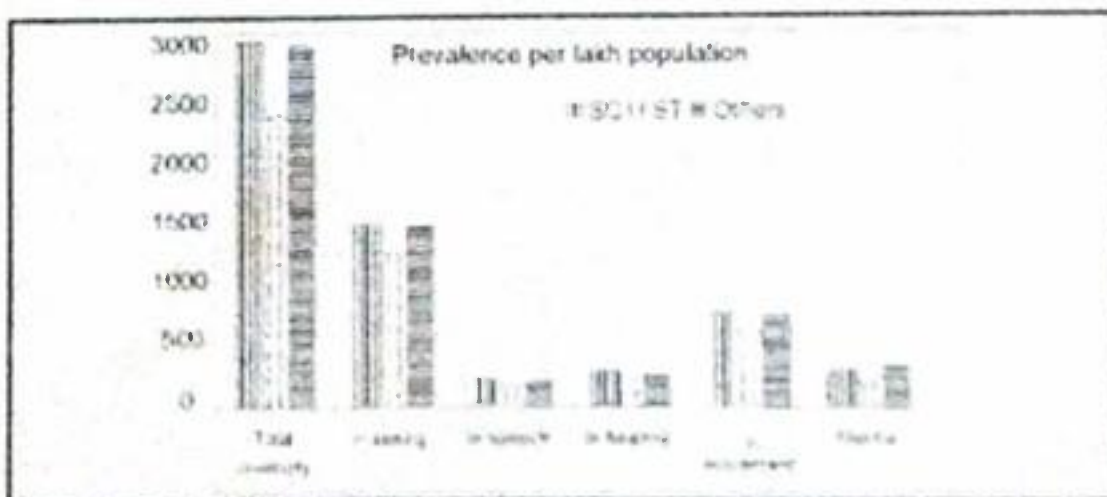
The prevalence of disability by caste i.e., SCs, STs and others has been presented in *Table-8.2* and illustrated in *Fig. 8.1*. Among the

**Table 8.2 : Prevalence of disability by caste in Orissa : Census 2001**

Type	SC	ST	Others
Total disability	2941	2338	2888
In seeing	1460	1224	1442
In speech	197	157	194
In hearing	267	201	228
In movement	736	568	708
Mental	281	188	315

Source: Derived from data on disability, Census of India, 2001

**Fig. 8. 1 Prevalence of disability by castes: Census 2001**



castes, the SCs (2941) has the highest prevalence followed by others(2888). In all types of disability except mental SCs has the highest prevalence followed by other castes. The mental disability has the highest prevalence among other castes. The STs, which are characterized as the most backward sections has the lowest prevalence in all types of disability, which is intriguing.

#### 8.4 Disability by Gender

##### 8.4.1 Male – female comparison by caste

The prevalence of disability by caste and sex has been presented in **Table-8.3**. The calculation of GDDP revealed that prevalence of total disability as well as all types of disability was more among males than females within the SCs, STs and other castes as well. The GDDP was more or less the same among the SCs and other castes where as GDDP was lowest among the STs in all types of disability.

**Table 8.3 : Prevalence of disability by caste and sex : Census 2001**

Type	SC			ST			Others		
	M	F	GDDP	M	F	GDDP	M	F	GDDP
Total disability	3242	2634	608	2470	2207	263	3202	2561	641
In seeing	1542	1376	166	1266	1183	83	1522	1359	163
In speech	212	182	30	164	150	14	212	176	36
In hearing	285	249	36	208	195	13	247	208	39
In movement	894	574	320	633	502	131	867	543	324
Mental	310	252	58	200	176	24	353	275	78

Source: Derived from data on disability, Census of India, 2001

##### 8.4.2 Disability by Literacy Status

Literacy and education are the prerequisite for the quality of human resources in any section of the society. In this section the literates and illiterate population among differently abled population have been analysed **Table- 8.4**.

The literate population was highest in the category of in seeing followed by movement. The literates population in speech was the lowest followed by hearing.

**Table 8.4 : Distribution of the disables by type of disability, sex, literacy status and residence in Orissa - 2001**

Type of disability	Sex	Literate			Illiterate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total disabled population	Persons	498,465	404,759	93,706	522,870	472,950	49,920
	Males	341,832	281,372	60,460	227,082	204,046	23,036
	Females	156,633	123,387	33,246	295,788	268,904	26,884
In Seeing	Persons	262,578	207,696	54,882	251,526	227,709	23,817
	Males	170,560	136,994	33,566	103,591	93,387	10,204
	Females	92,018	70,702	21,316	147,935	134,322	13,613
In Speech	Persons	22,059	17,375	4,684	46,614	42,299	4,315
	Males	14,779	11,790	2,989	22,846	20,719	2,127
	Females	7,280	5,585	1,695	23,768	21,580	2,188
In Hearing	Persons	37,665	32,933	4,732	46,450	43,423	3,027
	Males	27,147	24,024	3,123	18,554	17,379	1,175
	Females	10,518	8,909	1,609	27,896	26,044	1,852
In Movement	Persons	133,067	112,218	20,849	117,784	106,737	11,047
	Males	99,689	84,525	15,164	53,388	47,929	5,459
	Females	33,378	27,693	5,685	64,396	58,808	5,588
Mental	Persons	43,096	34,537	8,559	60,496	52,782	7,714
	Males	29,657	24,039	5,618	28,703	24,632	4,071
	Females	13,439	10,498	2,941	31,793	28,150	3,643

Source : Census disability data, 2001

## 8.5 Disabled population by workers Classification

The classification of disabled population by workers assumes importance as it highlights their status as workers and non-workers which has an economic significance. Further, it also classifies the workers as cultivator, agricultural labour, household industry and other categories. The main worker is one who had worked for the major part of the reference (i.e. 6 months or more). The marginal worker is one who had not worked for the major part of the reference period. A person who did not work at all during the reference period was treated as a non-worker.

The **Table-8.5** presents the number of disabled population by workers type and sex. Out of 10.21 lakh disabled population, 3.31 lakh constituting 32.4% were workers while the remaining 67.6% were non-workers. The total workers consisted of 2.27 lakh main workers and 1.04 lakh marginal workers. The main workers constituted 22.3% and marginal workers constituted 10.1% of the total disabled population.

### 8.5.1 Disability by age group

Among disabled females only 17.9% belonged to workers category in comparison to 43.9% among male disabled. While 34.8% male disabled were main workers, 6.5% females disabled were so. The work status of females was significantly poorer than the males.

The total workers among disabled comprised of cultivators (30.7%), Agriculture Labourers(32.8%), Household workers(4.9%) and other workers (31.6%). Thus, 63.5 % of the workers among disabled were engaged in agriculture sector as cultivators or labourers. This indicated poor economic status of disabled section of the population.

**Table 8.5 : Distribution of the disables by type of disability, sex, economic status and residence in Orissa – 2001**

Type of disability	Sex	Workers					Non-workers
		Total	CL	AL	HHI	Others	
Total disabled population	Persons	330,956	101,513	108,475	16,363	104,605	690,379
	Males	249,747	86,070	66,736	9,140	87,801	319,167
	Females	81,209	15,443	41,739	7,223	16,804	371,212
In Seeing	Persons	192,921	59,879	62,833	8,933	61,276	321,183
	Males	142,872	49,889	36,895	4,772	51,316	131,279
	Females	50,049	9,990	25,938	4,161	9,960	189,904
In Speech	Persons	19,562	5,709	8,001	1,076	4,776	49,111
	Males	13,862	4,728	4,804	546	3,784	23,763
	Females	5,700	981	3,197	530	992	25,348
In Hearing	Persons	32,589	11,319	11,575	1,909	7,786	51,526
	Males	24,425	9,721	7,338	1,055	6,311	21,276
	Females	8,164	1,598	4,237	854	1,475	30,250
In Movement	Persons	63,912	17,771	18,013	3,457	24,671	186,939
	Males	51,986	15,878	12,533	2,248	21,327	101,091
	Females	11,926	1,893	5,480	1,209	3,344	85,848
Mental	Persons	21,972	6,835	8,053	988	6,096	81,620
	Males	16,602	5,854	5,166	519	5,063	41,758
	Females	5,370	981	2,887	469	1,033	39,862

Source : Census disability data, 2001



## CHAPTER - 9

### PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PTGs)

#### 9.1 Identification

Among the tribal communities living across the length and breadth of the country, there are some groups who are relatively more isolated, archaic, vulnerable, deprived and backward. They have been identified and designated as *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)* for the purpose of receiving special attention of development.

The tribes of Orissa are at various stages of socio-economic development. At one extreme are the groups which lead relatively a secluded and archaic mode of life while at the other extreme are groups which are indistinguishable from the general agricultural communities. The former group comprises earlier stages of economy such as hunters, food gatherers and shifting cultivators. The latter group comprise backward communities which are economically worse off compared to the general population. Agricultural economy may be taken as the water-shed for distinguishing the communities belonging to the former group from the communities belonging to the latter group. Hunting and food gathering as food seeking activities constitute pre agricultural economy. Similarly, shifting cultivation is a prior stage of economic development. The communities who carry on pre-agricultural economic activities may be called primitive groups.

#### 9.1.1 Criteria for Identification of PTGs:

The criteria of hunting, food gathering and shifting cultivation are not enough for the identification of the primitive groups. There are tribal groups practising shifting cultivation as a secondary source of living, but they are educationally advanced. It is for this reason that some more distinguishing features have to be taken into consideration for the identification of primitive groups. Literacy may

be one of such important criterias which may indicate the general level of socio-economic development of a community.

Not all tribal communities are increasing at a uniform rate. Some of them show a declining trend or at near stagnant stage of growth. Those who are increasing in number show a differential growth rate. While some communities are on the side of positive growth rate there are certain communities whose growth rate is far below that of the tribes as a whole. Therefore, the growth rate may be taken as one of the characteristic to identify the primitive groups. Before taking up a programme for development of the primitive groups the first problem is their precise identification. A few salient features of the primitive groups are listed below:

Government of India has adopted the term Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) for the purpose of classification and identification of a tribe or a section of it upon the main criteria, like—

1. Relative physical isolation
2. Stagnant or diminishing population
3. Very low level of literacy
4. Low (subsistence) level of techno-economy associated with pre agricultural stage of hunting, food gathering and shifting cultivation

## **9.2 Status of PTGs in INDIA & ORISSA**

### **9.2.1 PTGs in INDIA**

A total number of 75 PTGs are distributed in 14 undivided States and 1 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Ministry of Tribal Affairs have estimated their number to be around 1.36 million accounting for 2% of the total ST population of India in 1991.

**Table: 9.1 : List of PTGs in India**

STATES	No of PTGS
Andhra Pradesh	12
Bihar	9
Gujurat	5
Karnatak	2
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	7
Maharashtra	3
Manipur	1
Orissa	13
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Naidu	6
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	3
<b>UNION TERRITORY</b>	
Andaman & Nicobar	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>

### **9.2.2 PTGs in ORISSA**

Orissa has the distinction of having the largest number of 13 PTGs among all the States and Union Territories of India. Bonda, Birhor, Didayi, Paudi Bhuyan, Lanjia Saora, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Juang, Chuktia Bhunjia, Lodha and Saora are the 13 PTGs who have been identified in Orissa during different plan periods starting from 5th Plan Period (1974-78).

### **9.3 Classification of PTGs**

Like any other society, primitive society is of great variety. There is a mottled diversity in all aspects of primitive society. In the graduation of economic activities which are pursued by the primitive groups, hunting and food gathering activities are at the lowest stage of technology and shifting cultivation forms the highest stage of technology. Again, shifting cultivation itself is a graduation from hunting and food gathering and shifting.

**1. PTGs in different Geo- Physical Zones of Orissa:**

<i>Geo- Physical Zones</i>	<i>PTGs</i>
1. Northern Plateau	Juang, Paudi Bhuyan, Lodha, Mankirdia, Birhor, Hill-Kharia.
2. Eastern Ghats Region	Saora, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Bonda, Didayi, Chuktia Bhunjia

**2. Ethno-Linguistic identity of PTGs in Orissa:**

<i>Linguistic Groups</i>	<i>Ethnic Speakers</i>
1. Indo - Aryan	Paudi Bhuyan, Lodha
2. Dravidian	Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh.
3. Austro Asiatic/ Munda	Birhor, Bonda, Juang, Saora, Lanjia Saora, Mankirdia, Hill Kharia, Didayi.

**3. Techno-Economic Stages:**

<i>Techno-Economic</i>	<i>PTGs</i>
Hunter-Gatherers	Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill-Kharia
Shifting Cultivators	Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Juang, Lanjia Saora, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora
Terrace Cultivators	Saora, Lanjia Saora
Settled Cultivators	Lodha, Chuktia Bhunjia

**4. TSP & Non-TSP Areas:**

<i>Areas</i>	<i>PTGs</i>
TSP Areas	Bonda, Birhor, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Lodha and Mankirdia.
Both In TSP & Non-TSP Areas	Paudi Bhuyan & Saora.
Non-TSP Areas	Chuktia Bhunjia.

**5. Administrative Zone wise:**

<i>Zone</i>	<i>PTGs</i>
Western	Kutia Kondh, Chuktia Bhunjia
Northern	Lodha, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Juang, Birhor and Paudi Bhuyan
Southern	Kutia Kondh, Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Lanjia Saora and Saora

#### 9.4 Distribution of Sex ratio, Literacy rate, Work participation rate of six Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Orissa : Census 2001

##### 9.4.1 Population

Table 9.2 : Population of Six PTGs in Orissa

Year	Name of Tribe	Population		
		Total	Male	Females
1961	Juang	21890	10877	11013
	Bondo Paraja	4677	2435	2242
	Lodha	2370	1229	1141
	Didayi	1978	962	1016
	Mankirdia	169	88	81
	Birhor	279	159	114
1971	Juang	24384	11888	12496
	Bondo Paraja	5338	2660	2678
	Lodha	3891	2075	1816
	Didayi	2164	1131	1033
	Mankirdia	876	451	425
	Birhor	98	57	41
1981	Juang	30876	15184	15692
	Bondo Paraja	5895	2790	3105
	Lodha	5100	2597	2503
	Didayi	1978	968	1010
	Mankirdia	1005	513	492
	Birhor	142	76	66
1991	Juang	35665	17320	18345
	Bando Paraja	7315	3475	3840
	Lodha	7458	3650	3808
	Didayi	5471	2694	2777
	Mankirdia	1491	745	746
	Birhor	825	430	395
2001	Juang	41339	20524	20815
	Bando Paraja	9378	4598	4780
	Lodha	8905	4517	4388
	Didayi	7371	3516	3855
	Mankirdia	1050	542	508
	Birhor	702	362	340

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

### 9.4.2 Sex Ratio

Table 9.3 : Sex Ratio of Six PTGs in Orissa

Year	Name of Tribe	Sex Ratio
1961	Juang	1013
	Bondo Paraja	921
	Lodha	928
	Didayi	1056
	Mankirdia	920
	Birhor	717
1971	Juang	1051
	Bondo Paraja	1007
	Lodha	875
	Didayi	913
	Mankirdia	942
	Birhor	719
1981	Juang	1033
	Bondo Paraja	1113
	Lodha	964
	Didayi	1043
	Mankirdia	951
	Birhor	868
1991	Juang	1059
	Bando Paraja	1105
	Lodha	1043
	Didayi	1031
	Mankirdia	1001
	Birhor	919
2001	Juang	1014
	Bando Paraja	1040
	Lodha	971
	Didayi	1096
	Mankirdia	937
	Birhor	939

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

**9.4.3 Literacy Rate****Table 9.4 : Literacy rate of Six PTGs in Orissa**

Year	Name of Tribe	Literacy Rate		
		Total	Males	Females
1961	Juang	4.5	8.64	0.44
	Bondo Paraja	2.1	3.9	0.22
	Lodha	8.1	12.12	3.77
	Didayi	2.7	4.78	0.79
	Mankirdia	-	-	-
	Birhor	7	8.8	4.39
1971	Juang	5.8	11.11	0.74
	Bondo Paraja	1.4	2.44	0.41
	Lodha	7.3	12.48	1.43
	Didayi	0.8	1.5	-
	Mankirdia	0.2	0.44	-
	Birhor	4.1	7.02	-
1981	Juang	8	14.48	1.71
	Bando Paraja	3.6	6.81	0.74
	Lodha	8.4	14.25	2.4
	Didayi	3.2	5.99	0.49
	Mankirdia	1.1	1.95	0.2
	Birhor	12.6	21.05	3.03
1991	Juang	14.46	25.57	4.13
	Bando Paraja	4.2	6.82	1.95
	Lodha	17.22	27.05	7.8
	Didayi	6.22	11.38	0.97
	Mankirdia	6.08	7.91	4.26
	Birhor	18.57	25	11.42
2001	Juang	25.4	38.4	12.5
	Bando Paraja	14.7	23.3	6.5
	Lodha	27	38.2	15.6
	Didayi	12.6	20.2	5.9
	Mankirdia	5.6	8.5	2.6
	Birhor	23.3	30	16.2

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

#### 9.4.4 Work Participation Rate (WPR)

Table 9.5 : WPR of Six PTGs in Orissa

Year	Name of Tribe	Work participation		
		Total	Males	Females
1991	Juang	38.98	56.67	22.29
	Bando Paraja	52.17	59.02	45.96
	Lodha	32.76	49.28	16.91
	Didayi	50.65	65.37	36.37
	Mankirdia	41.85	54.63	29.09
	Birhor	38.06	58.84	15.44
2001	Juang	49.9	55.1	44.7
	Bando Paraja	54.6	54.5	54.6
	Lodha	47.3	54.1	40.4
	Didayi	51.5	55.7	47.7
	Mankirdia	55.4	56.1	54.7
	Birhor	51.1	55.8	46.2

Source : Census of India, 1991-2001

#### 9.5 Role of Government for Development of PTG s

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

With the adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach since the 5th Five Year Plan, the Central & State Governments have been taking steps to identify the PTGs in different parts of the country and implement special projects and programmes for their development



So far 17 Micro Projects are in operation in Orissa for the over all development of the 13 PTGs. The detailed location of PTGs wise Micro Projects is presented in **Annexure-9.1**.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Micro Projects</b>
1.	5 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan(1974-78)	1. Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada, Malkangiri district (1976-77).
2.	Plan Holiday(1978-80)	2. Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika, Keonjhar district (1978-79). 3. Dongria Kondh Development Agency (DKDA), Kurli, Koraput (Now Rayagada) district (1978-79) 4. Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Khuntagaon, Sundargarh district (1978-79). 5. Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA), Seranga, Ganjam (now Gajapati) district (1978-79). 6. Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi, Dhenkanal (now Anugul) district (1978-79)*. 7. Saora Development Agency (SDA), Chandragiri, Ganjam (now Gajapati) district (1978-79). 8. Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Ganjam district (1978-79)*. 9. Kutia Kondh Development Agency (KKDA), Belghar, Phulbani district (1978-79).
3.	6 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1980-85	10. Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA), Puttasinghi, Koraput (now Rayagada) district (1984-85).

4.	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1985-90	11. Didayi Development Agency (DDA), Bayapada, Koraput (now Malkangiri) district (1986-87). 12. Hill-Kharia Mankirdia Development Agency, Gudugudia, Mayurbhanj district (1986-87) 13. Lodha Development Agency (LDA), Moroda, Mayurbhanj district (1985-86). 14. Kutia Kondh Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district (1986-87). 15. Dongria Kondh Development Agency (DKDA), Parsali, Rayagada district (1987-88).
5.	8 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1992-97	16. Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Rugudakudar, Sambalpur (now Deogarh) district (1993-94)*. 17. Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency (CBDA), Sunabeda, Nuapada district (1994 - 95)*.

\* Located in Non-TSP areas. The rest 13 Micro Projects are located in 10 ITDAs (TSP) areas.

## 9.6 Conclusion

A close review of the habitat of the primitive tribes and their social and economic life shows that they are at various levels of social, cultural and economic development. The habitats also differ from community to community. No doubt all scheduled tribes are economically backward and live in a state of isolation. It is from this point of view that all of them deserve special attention. But even among the scheduled tribes there are poorer and still poorer sections, neglected sections. These poorer and more neglected sections are the primitive tribes who form the weakest link among the scheduled tribes and it is they who deserve special care and attention.

Depending upon the habitat, local resources and socio-economic problems the nature of programmes meant for development of the primitive groups should vary from one group to the other. The other points which are to be taken into consideration in the task of bringing about development in the primitive groups are as follows.

- 1) Their problems should be viewed in a broader perspective.
- 2) It is necessary to bring the processes of science and technology within the social control of the participating groups.
- 3) Education has an important role in bringing about the process of modernisation.
- 4) Each tribe should be studied in the micro-situation so that specific solutions for its specific problems can be found.
- 5) Some tribal communities as a result of closer contact with larger society have become poor but have lost all primitive characteristics. The strategy for their development will have to be different from those which are meant for archaic primitive groups.
- 6) Native skills of the primitive groups have to be identified which have enabled them to survive in a larger society and utilise the skill of those hands as the available raw materials.
- 7) The groups should not lose self-respect and self-confidence during the transition.
- 8) Both individual approach and group approach should be followed in the case of the primitive tribes.
- 9) Some primitive groups who may be called "primary primitive tribes" are confined to areas of relative autonomy in ecological niches outside the adaptive reaches of larger societies. It is necessary to have an understanding of their adaptive strategy.
- 10) Some primitive tribes who may be called "secondary primitive tribes" are under the pressure of encroaching larger societies

and have long standing dependant symbiotic socio-economic articulation with the surrounding dominant peasantry. A proper understanding of these secondary primitive groups will have to be based on the analysis of the nature of exploitative pressure of those who have infiltrated into the primitive pockets.

- 11) Most of the mineral belts are coextensive with tribal areas of which some of the primitive pockets form an integral part. Mineral exploitation, setting up of industries, building of large-scale irrigation projects, forest extraction, extensive extraction of forest lands for settling refugees and displaced persons have resulted in massive confrontation between the indigents and those who have moved into the tribals in search of employment in mining and industrial set up. These encounters demand our urgent attention, for these programmes are often being initiated with little concern for the affected weakest component and more backward section of tribal communities.
- 12) In the context of tribal development it should be made clear that no tribal community shows any racial inferiority in mental capacity. All tribal communities irrespective of their levels of socio-economic development have much greater adaptive and receptive capacity than what has been assumed so far. Only thing what is needed is to involve the tribals as genuine collaborators in planning programmes of their development. The development administration alike will have to make joint effort to make the tribals aware of the various programmes and seek their participation in such programmes for their development.
- 13) The researchers have a vital role to play in the transformation scene. Their research among the primitive should focus on the "insiders" point of view concerning human and natural resources, technology and economic organization, health and nutrition and other correlated factors of their society.

- 14) The last but not the least important point is the tenderness with which the primitive groups are approached and drawn into the developmental process. It should be borne in mind that the performance of those who are concerned with development will be judged not only by the development of the less backward sections of the scheduled tribes but by the upliftment of the weakest link among the primitive tribal groups.

## Annexure - 9.1

## Establishment of PTG wise Micro Projects

Name of the PTG	Plan Period	Name and address of the Micro Project	Part of blocks covered	District	Establishment year
Lodha	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1985-90	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda.	Suliapada & Moroda	Mayurbhanj	1985-86
Hill Kharia / Mankirdia / Birhor	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1985-90	Hill-Khadia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur.	Karanja & Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	1985-87
	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khuigaon.	Lahunipada	Sundargarh	1978-79 dt. 25.5.79
Paudi Bhuyan	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi.	Pailahara	Anugul	1978-79 dt. 17.5.78
	8 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1992-97	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar.	Barkote	Deogarh	1993-94 dt. 1.5.93
Juang	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika.	Banspal	Keonjhar	1978-79 dt. 10.3.78
	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar.	Tumudibandh	Kandhamal	1978-79
Kutia Kondh	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1985-90	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh.	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	1986-87 dt. 13.8.86

Name of the PTG	Plan Period	Name and address of the Micro Project	Part of blocks covered	District	Establishment year
Dongaria Kondh	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Dongaria Kondh Development Agency, Kurl, Chatikona.	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	Rayagada	1978-79
	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1985-90	Dongaria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali.	K. Singh Pur	Rayagada	1987-88 dt. 7.12.87
Saora	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri.	Mohana	Gajapati	1978-79 dt. 11.4.78
	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba.	Patrapur	Ganjam	1978-79 dt. 20.5.78
Lanjia Saora	Plan Holiday 1978-80	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga.	Gumma	Gajapati	1978-79 dt. 31.3.79
	6 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1980-85	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing.	Gunupur	Rayagada	1984-85 dt. 1.4.84
Bonda	5 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1974-78	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada.	Khairput	Malkangiri	1976-77
Didayi	7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1985-90	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada.	Kudumulguma & Khairput	Malkangiri	1986-87
Chuklia Bhunjia	6 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 1992-97	Chuklia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda.	Komna	Nuapada	1994-95 dt. 30.9.94

## CHAPTER - 10

### RELIGION

#### 10.1 Introduction

India is a land of many faiths. India is probably the only nation in the world where people profess so many religions. Religion is one of the oldest basic socio-cultural characteristics associated with the mankind and civilizations created by them over thousands of years of known history. Different communities and people perceive religion in their own way. Religion has evolved as an established set of beliefs, rituals and traditional practices and workman ship of one Supreme Being or deity that may be their own caste / tribe deity, village deity. Some other people worship a number of gods and goddesses. However, despite deviations in manifestation of their expressions of belief, people generally believe in one or the other divine power that created the universe and is taking care of all human beings. India has the distinction of being the land from where certain important religions of the world namely, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism originated. Our country is also the origin of some of the indigenous faiths / tribal religions that have survived the influence of many major religions. Our Constitution guarantees that no one following any particular religion will either be specially favoured or discriminated against. The state does not patronize any particular religion. For these reasons, India is known as secular state.

Population Census in India has the rare distinction of being the only instrument that collects the individual information on this diverse but most common characteristic of the Indian population but keeps it confidential. Religion being one of the basic socio-cultural characteristic of any society, due emphasis and care has been given on collection of this attribute including the minor religious beliefs.



Religion affects the lives of the people in several ways. Food habits, concepts of health and hygiene, ceremonies connected with birth, death and marriage differ from one religious community to the other. Some of these factors affect even the economic conditions of the people. Religion may also influence literacy rate, educational levels.

It was noticed that over the years though the precise names of various religions might have been expressed a bit differently, by and large there is complete consistency in the expressions used to signify a particular religion, though its scope of inclusion may vary marginally.

### 10.2 Religious Composition of Orissa's ST population:

Although there are several religions in our state, only main religions are taken into consideration such as Hinduism, Muslim, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The number of ST persons belonging to each major religion in our state and their percentage to total population as per 2001 census are shown in *Table-10.1*.

**Table-10.1 : ST Population with percentage by main six religions of Orissa: 2001 Census**

Name of Religion	Population	Percentage to total population of the state
Hinduism	7180819	88.16
Muslim	13782	0.17
Christianity	605880	7.44
Sikhism	251	N
Buddhism	175	N
Jainism	196	N
Other Religions and Persuasions	340532	4.19
Religion not stated	3446	0.04
All Religions ( Total)	8145081	100.00

Source : Census of India, 2001

N. B. : N = Negligible

It can be noticed that a very high proportion of the ST inhabitants of Orissa comprising 88.16 percent are followers of Hinduism. The contribution of any other individual religion in comparison to Hinduism is too low. Next to Hinduism comes Christianity with a proportion of 7.44 percent of the population followed by Muslim (0.17%). In other words, out of every 100 STs in Orissa, 88 are Hindus, 07 are Christians and rest 05 are other religions including Muslim, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism.

**Table-10.2** shows the number of believers to different religions and their proportion per every ten thousand population since 1961 in Orissa.

It is noticed that there has been a remarkable change in the religious composition in last five decades in Orissa. But it is observed that percentage of ST Hindus is gradually coming down from census to census very rapidly. In case of Christianity, the trend is increasing day by day.

### **10.3 Distribution of ST religions in the rural and urban area: 1961-2001**

**Table-10.3** presents the absolute figures and percentage value of the ST persons of each main religion in rural and urban area separately for census 1961 to 2001.

It is noticed from the table that the followers of Hinduism in rural areas constitute 88.39, 89.07, 89.9, 94.09 and 97.62 percent of the total rural population of the state for census 2001, 1991, 1981, 1971 and 1961 respectively while those living in urban areas form 84.17, 83.74, 84.22, 72.97 and 91.61 percent of the total urban population of the state during those censuses.

Christians account for 7.07, 5.4, 5.15, 4.04 and 2.34 percent of rural population and 13.77, 14.1, 13.44, 11.28 and 8.26 percent of urban population during 2001, 1991, 1981, 1971 and 1961 censuses. The

Table-10.2 : Number of persons in each of six religions of Orissa: 1961-2001 Census

Name of Religion	2001		1991		1981		1971		1961	
	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000
Hinduism	7180819	8816	6244474	8880	5302256	8964	4761000	9387	4118134	9750
Muslim	13782	17	1609	2	231	0	22	0		0
Christianity	605880	744	411346	585	326952	553	218677	431	104125	247
Sikhism	251	0	408	1	69	0	29	0		0
Buddhism	175	0	178	0	111	0	08	0		0
Jainism	196	0	763	1	03	0	12	0		0
Other Religions and Persuasions	340532	418	371839	529	174703	295		0	1498	4
Religion not stated	3446	4	1597	2		0	332	1		0
<b>All Religions ( Total)</b>	<b>8145081</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>7032214</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>5915071</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>5071937</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>4223757</b>	<b>10000</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961 - 2001

**Table-10.3 : Number of followers and their percentage value of each main religion in Rural and Urban Orissa: 1961 - 2001**

Name of Religion	2001		1991		1981		1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Hinduism	6804831 (88.39)	375988 (84.17)	5941567 (89.07)	302907 (83.74)	5072608 (89.9)	229648 (84.22)	4633774 (94.09)	127226 (72.97)	4037936 (97.62)	80198 (91.61)
Muslim	11045 (0.14)	2737 (0.61)	1346 (0.02)	263 (0.07)	176 (0)	55 (0.02)	15 (0)	07 (0)		
Christianity	544351 (7.07)	61529 (13.77)	360329 (5.4)	51017 (14.1)	290310 (5.15)	36642 (13.44)	199006 (4.04)	19671 (11.28)	96890 (2.34)	7235 (8.26)
Sikhism	185 (0)	66 (0.01)	32 (0)	376 (0.1)	28 (0)	41 (0.02)	08 (0)	21 (0)		
Buddhism	158 (0)	17 (0)	176 (0)	02 (0)	102 (0)	09 (0)	04 (0)	04 (0)		
Jainism	165 (0)	31 (0.01)	671 (0.01)	92 (0.03)	03 (0)		11 (0)	01 (0)		
Other Religions and Persuasions	334461 (4.34)	6071 (1.36)	364840 (5.47)	6999 (1.93)	169818 (3.01)	4885 (1.79)	91438 (1.86)	419 (0.24)	1380 (0.03)	118 (0.13)
Religion not stated	3162 (0.04)	284 (0.06)	1545 (0.02)	52 (0.01)			326 (0.01)	06 (0)		
All Religions ( Total)	7698358 (100)	446723 (100)	6670506 (100)	361708 (100)	5642376 (100)	272591 (100)	4924582 (100)	174355 (100)	4136206 (100)	87551 (100)

Source : Census of India, 1961 - 2001

followers of Christianity seem to preponderate mostly in urban areas of Orissa day by day.

The followers of Muslim constitute 0.14 and 0.02 percent of rural population during 2001 and 1991 censuses respectively and 0.61 and 0.07 percent of urban population during those periods. It is also noticed that the followers of Muslim are more in urban areas than rural areas in Orissa during 1991 and 2001.

The percentage of Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism are very small as compared with others. The percentage of Other Religions and Persuasions is much more than that of Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism which is increasing day by day.

#### 10.4 Growth Rate of ST religions in Orissa: 1961-2001

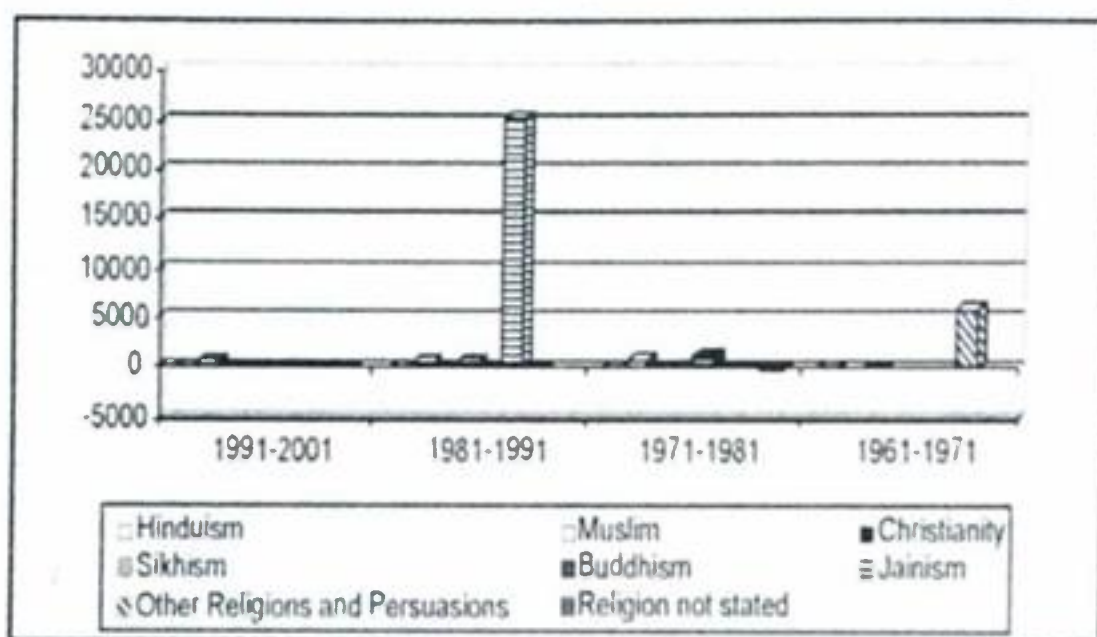
*Table- 10.4* presents the growth rate of the ST persons of each main religion in Orissa for census 1961 to 2001. It is seen that the growth rate in case of Hinduism has decreased from 1961 to 2001. But it has increased in case of Muslim and Christianity during this period. (*Fig.10.1*)

**Table- 10.4 : Growth Rate of ST religions in Orissa: 1961-2001 (In %)**

Name of Religion	1991-2001	1981-1991	1971-1981	1961-1971
Hinduism	14.99	17.77	11.37	15.61
Muslim	756.56	596.54	950.00	
Christianity	47.29	25.81	49.51	110.01
Sikhism	-38.48	491.30	137.93	
Buddhism	-1.69	60.36	1287.50	
Jainism	-74.31	25333.33	-75.00	
Other Religions and Persuasions	-8.42	112.84	90.19	6031.98
Religion not stated	115.78		-100.00	
<b>All Religions( Total)</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>16.01</b>	<b>20.72</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

Fig.10.1 Growth rate of ST religious in Orissa, 1961 - 2001



### 10.5 Sex Ratio of ST religions in Orissa: 1961-2001

**Table-10.5** presents the sex ratio of the ST persons of each main religion in Orissa for census 1961 to 2001. During 2001, the highest sex ratio was found in case of Jainism (1227) followed by Buddhism (1160) and Christianity (1028). The lowest sex ratio was found in case of Sikhism (819) and Hinduism (1000).

**Table- 10.5 : Sex Ratio of ST religions in Orissa: 1961-2001**

Name of Religion	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Hinduism	1017	1006	1012	1001	1000
Muslim	NA	1750	893	1044	1016
Christianity	1013	1019	1012	1040	1028
Sikhism	NA	208	816	675	819
Buddhism	NA	600	1265	424	1160
Jainism	NA	1400	500	956	1227
Other Religions and Persuasions	NA	1029	1019	972	1011
Religion not stated	NA	738	1018	948	867
<b>All Religions( Total)</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1003</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961-2001

N. B. : NA = Not Available

### 10.6 Spatial Distribution of ST religions in Orissa: 2001

*Table-10.6* presents the spatial distribution of the ST persons of each religion in Orissa for census 2001.

**Table-10.6 : Districts having maximum and minimum number of population in each religion: 2001**

Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	Name of District	Number of Population	Name of District	Number of Population
Hinduism	Mayurbhanj	940278	Puri	4430
	Keonjhar	684842	Kendrapara	6781
	Sundargarh	599897	Jagatsighpur	8307
Muslim	Sundargarh	5091	Kendrapara	1
	Sambalpur	2781	Puri	1
	Rayagada	1352	Jagatsighpur	2
Christianity	Sundargarh	293823	Bhadrak	14
	Gajapati	119638	Nayagarh	17
	Kandhamala	65691	Boudh	26
Sikhism	Sundargarh	80	Jagatsighpur	1
	Kendrapara	56	Boudh	1
	Sambalpur	40	Anugul	1
Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	Name of District	Number of Population	Name of District	Number of Population
Buddhism	Sambalpur	58	Bargarh	1
	Sundargarh	47	Balasore	1
	Koraput	15	Cuttack	1
Jainism	Keonjhar	25	Bhadrak	1
	Sundargarh	22	Dhenkanal	1
	Nabarangapur	17	Ganjam	1
Other Religions and Persuasions	Mayurbhanj	309735		
	Sundargarh	19575		
	Keonjhar	5881		
Religion not stated	Mayurbhanj	939		
	Sundargarh	368		
	Balasore	253		

It is observed from the table that Hindu ST population was found maximum in Mayurbhanj district and minimum in Puri district. In Sundargarh district Muslism, Christian and Sikh ST population was the highest in number. In case of Jainism, Keonjhar has the highest population and in case of Buddhism, Sambalpur has the highest population during 2001 Census.

**Table-10.7 : Community having maximum and minimum number of population in each religion: 2001**

Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	Name of the Community	Number of Population	Name of the Community	Number of Population
Hinduism	Khond etc.	1285791	Chenchu	26
	Gond etc.	781165	Mankirdi	126
	Santal	481341	Desua Bhumij	174
Muslim	Munda etc.	4001	Dal	1
	Oraon	2747	Kawar	1
	Khond etc.	1969	Kharwar	1
Christianity	Munda etc.	134584	Didayi	1
	Oraon	118252	Chenchu	2
	Khond etc.	107426	Desua Bhumij	3
Sikhism	Gond etc.	50	Banjara	1
	Kisan	31	Bhunja	1
	Kolha	22	Dharua	1
Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	Name of the Community	Number of Population	Name of the Community	Number of Population
Buddhism	Munda etc.	54	Bhuyan etc.	1
	Oraon	21	Bhumia	1
	Gond etc.	19	Bhunja	1
Jainism	Khond etc.	39	Birhor	1
	Santal	25	Juang	1
	Kisan	14	Koya	1
Other Religions and Persuasions	Santal	289578		
	Kolha	19176		
	Oraon	10775		
Religion not stated	Santal	743		
	Saora etc.	337		
	Khond etc.	304		



It is observed that Khond community have the maximum number of Hindu and Jain ST population. Munda community have the highest population in case of Muslism, Christianity and Buddhism. Only 50 Gond population belongs to Sikhism. Santal community have the highest population of other religions and persuations category. Community wise ST population by all religious groups during 2001 Census is presented in **Annexure 10.1 to 10.7.**

**Annexure-10.1**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by All Religious Community in Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	8,145,081	4,066,783	4,078,298	7,698,358	3,837,410	3,860,948	446,723	229,373	217,350
Bagata	6,733	3,331	3,402	6,344	3,133	3,211	389	198	191
Baiga	539	258	281	406	192	214	133	66	67
Banjara etc.	15,868	7,972	7,896	15,518	7,770	7,748	350	202	148
Bathudi	196,846	98,289	98,557	190,109	94,763	95,346	6,737	3,526	3,211
Bhottada etc.	375,845	188,584	187,261	370,247	185,785	184,462	5,598	2,799	2,799
Bhuiya etc.	277,420	138,882	138,538	260,097	129,870	130,227	17,323	9,012	8,311
Bhumia	103,537	51,247	52,290	102,282	50,598	51,684	1,255	649	606
Bhumij	248,144	125,102	123,042	231,508	116,484	115,024	16,636	8,618	8,018
Bhunja	18,504	9,294	9,210	18,285	9,183	9,102	219	111	108
Binjhal	118,116	59,635	58,481	116,163	58,592	57,571	1,953	1,043	910
Binjha etc.	9,479	4,807	4,672	8,326	4,244	4,082	1,153	563	590
Birhor	702	362	340	663	343	320	39	19	20
Bondo Poraja	9,378	4,598	4,780	9,244	4,492	4,752	134	106	28

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chenchu	28	17	11	18	11	7	10	6	4
Dal	15,404	7,606	7,798	15,265	7,537	7,728	139	69	70
Desua Bhumij	177	81	96	91	46	45	86	35	51
Dharua	9,247	4,688	4,559	8,972	4,546	4,426	275	142	133
Didayi	7,371	3,516	3,855	7,350	3,501	3,849	21	15	6
Gadaba	72,982	36,284	36,698	66,902	33,252	33,650	6,080	3,032	3,048
Ganda	1,345	665	680	1,166	568	598	179	97	82
Ghara	275	141	134	231	119	112	44	22	22
Gond etc.	782,104	390,073	392,031	763,132	380,128	383,004	18,972	9,945	9,027
Ho	43,113	21,747	21,366	39,142	19,585	19,557	3,971	2,162	1,809
Holva	10,462	5,246	5,216	9,862	4,943	4,919	600	303	297
Jatapu	13,804	6,832	6,972	13,453	6,658	6,795	351	174	177
Juang	41,339	20,524	20,815	40,275	19,980	20,295	1,064	544	520
Kandha Gauda	31,454	15,831	15,623	28,331	14,190	14,141	3,123	1,641	1,482
Kawar	7,380	3,691	3,689	7,143	3,563	3,580	237	128	109
Kharis etc.	188,331	93,467	94,854	170,475	84,626	85,849	17,856	8,841	9,015
Kharwar	1,381	695	686	1,227	620	607	154	75	79

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Khond etc.	1,395,643	688,402	707,241	1,363,137	671,651	691,486	32,506	16,751	15,755
Kisan	321,592	161,339	160,253	296,497	148,507	147,990	25,095	12,832	12,263
Kol	13,703	6,998	6,705	11,777	5,988	5,789	1,926	1,010	916
Kolah Loharas etc.	9,642	4,795	4,847	8,418	4,186	4,232	1,224	609	615
Kolha	499,110	250,788	248,322	469,698	235,659	234,039	29,412	15,129	14,283
Koli etc.	5,366	2,726	2,640	4,316	2,180	2,136	1,050	546	504
Kondadora	34,160	17,125	17,035	30,852	15,420	15,432	3,308	1,705	1,603
Kora	11,340	5,720	5,620	10,988	5,532	5,456	352	188	164
Korua	1,280	639	641	1,155	575	580	125	64	61
Kotia	22,525	11,081	11,444	21,774	10,687	11,087	751	394	357
Koya	122,535	60,975	61,560	121,847	60,571	61,276	688	404	284
Kulis	11,164	5,620	5,544	9,508	4,790	4,718	1,656	830	826
Lodha	8,905	4,517	4,388	8,658	4,381	4,277	247	136	111
Madia	3,017	1,446	1,571	2,784	1,330	1,454	233	116	117
Mahali	17,131	8,507	8,624	15,050	7,428	7,622	2,081	1,079	1,002
Mankidi	130	74	56	126	72	54	4	2	2
Mankirdia	1,050	542	508	1,039	536	503	11	6	5

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Malya	17,549	8,923	8,626	15,100	7,634	7,466	2,449	1,289	1,160
Mirdhas	32,279	16,245	16,034	30,786	15,483	15,303	1,493	762	731
Munda etc.	480,252	242,256	237,986	413,885	208,410	205,475	66,367	33,856	32,511
Mundari	23,833	11,958	11,875	19,195	9,583	9,612	4,638	2,375	2,263
Omanatya	23,364	11,692	11,672	22,907	11,459	11,448	457	233	224
Oraon	308,931	153,934	154,997	261,571	130,266	131,305	47,360	23,668	23,692
Parenga	12,646	6,129	6,517	12,587	6,107	6,480	59	22	37
Paroja	317,301	155,626	161,675	298,055	146,341	151,714	19,246	9,285	9,961
Pentia	7,271	3,647	3,624	7,107	3,564	3,543	164	83	81
Rajuar	2,803	1,409	1,394	2,594	1,294	1,300	209	115	94
Santal	777,204	393,386	383,818	727,474	366,908	360,566	49,730	26,478	23,252
Sacra etc.	473,233	235,739	237,494	458,151	227,893	230,258	15,082	7,846	7,236
Shabar	442,537	220,335	222,202	425,035	211,425	213,610	17,502	8,910	8,592
Sounti	92,734	46,338	46,396	87,505	43,662	43,843	5,229	2,676	2,553
Tharua	453	222	231	374	185	189	79	37	42
Generic Tribes etc.	47,090	24,175	22,915	36,181	18,381	17,800	10,909	5,794	5,115

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-10.2**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Hindu Religious Community In Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	7,180,819	3,589,632	3,591,187	6,804,831	3,395,378	3,409,453	375,988	194,254	181,734
Bagata	6,617	3,275	3,342	6,242	3,083	3,159	375	192	183
Baiga	522	248	274	406	192	214	116	56	60
Banjara etc.	15,811	7,939	7,872	15,495	7,758	7,737	316	181	135
Bathudi	196,410	98,069	98,341	189,708	94,564	95,144	6,702	3,505	3,197
Bhotada etc.	374,846	188,100	186,746	369,447	185,404	184,043	5,399	2,696	2,703
Bhujya etc.	276,477	138,395	138,082	259,285	129,453	129,832	17,192	8,942	8,250
Bhumia	103,338	51,149	52,189	102,122	50,519	51,603	1,216	630	586
Bhumij	243,817	122,938	120,879	227,348	114,416	112,932	16,469	8,522	7,947
Bhunja	18,502	9,293	9,209	18,283	9,182	9,101	219	111	108
Birjhal	117,984	59,563	58,421	116,063	58,537	57,526	1,921	1,026	895
Binjha etc.	8,484	4,285	4,199	7,438	3,772	3,666	1,046	513	533
Birhor	509	256	253	471	237	234	36	19	19
Bondo Poraja	9,351	4,588	4,763	9,217	4,482	4,735	134	106	28

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cherchu	26	15	11	16	9	7	10	6	4
Dal	15,377	7,593	7,784	15,255	7,534	7,721	122	59	63
Desua Bhumi	174	80	94	91	46	45	83	34	49
Dharua	9,217	4,672	4,545	8,962	4,541	4,421	255	131	124
Odayi	7,370	3,516	3,854	7,349	3,501	3,848	21	15	6
Gadaba	72,628	36,097	36,531	66,576	33,081	33,495	6,052	3,016	3,036
Gandia	1,267	625	642	1,165	567	598	102	58	44
Ghara	263	134	129	230	118	112	33	16	17
Gond etc.	781,165	389,596	391,569	762,339	379,721	382,618	18,826	9,875	8,951
Ho	36,238	18,389	17,849	32,685	16,455	16,230	3,553	1,934	1,619
Holva	10,443	5,237	5,206	9,847	4,937	4,910	596	300	296
Jatipu	13,777	6,816	6,961	13,426	6,642	6,784	351	174	177
Juang	41,271	20,490	20,781	40,246	19,966	20,280	1,025	524	501
Kandha Gauda	31,336	15,778	15,558	28,268	14,164	14,104	3,068	1,614	1,454
Kawar	7,323	3,661	3,662	7,099	3,538	3,561	224	123	101
Kharia etc.	114,354	57,112	57,242	104,923	52,338	52,585	9,431	4,774	4,657
Kharwar	1,356	681	675	1,207	610	597	149	71	78

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Khond etc.	1,285,791	634,731	651,060	1,255,082	618,900	636,182	30,709	15,831	14,878
Kisan	298,271	149,689	148,582	277,580	139,007	138,573	20,691	10,682	10,009
Kol	13,030	6,676	6,354	11,210	5,714	5,496	1,820	962	858
Kotah Loharas etc.	9,223	4,584	4,639	8,046	3,996	4,050	1,177	588	589
Koiba	473,780	238,253	235,527	445,177	223,517	221,660	28,603	14,736	13,867
Koli etc.	5,336	2,715	2,621	4,288	2,170	2,118	1,048	545	503
Kondadora	33,866	16,983	16,883	30,591	15,290	15,301	3,275	1,693	1,582
Kora	10,928	5,531	5,397	10,583	5,343	5,240	345	188	157
Korua	1,252	625	627	1,140	571	569	112	54	58
Kolia	22,459	11,049	11,410	21,737	10,670	11,067	722	379	343
Koya	121,879	60,628	61,251	121,218	60,247	60,971	661	381	280
Kulis	11,082	5,575	5,507	9,480	4,776	4,704	1,602	799	803
Lodha	8,768	4,447	4,321	8,557	4,327	4,230	211	120	91
Madia	3,000	1,438	1,562	2,774	1,326	1,448	226	112	114
Mahali	14,879	7,411	7,468	12,859	6,364	6,495	2,020	1,047	973
Markidi	126	72	54	122	70	52	4	2	2
Markirdia	803	416	387	792	410	382	11	6	5



Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Matya	17,523	8,906	8,617	15,085	7,626	7,459	2,438	1,280	1,158
Mirdhas	32,233	16,229	16,004	30,742	15,468	15,274	1,491	761	730
Munda etc.	336,978	170,602	166,376	292,595	147,707	144,888	44,383	22,895	21,488
Mundari	22,180	11,118	11,062	18,061	9,007	9,054	4,119	2,111	2,008
Omanatya	23,322	11,671	11,651	22,865	11,438	11,427	457	233	224
Oraon	176,896	88,578	88,318	152,959	76,407	76,552	23,937	12,171	11,766
Parenga	12,614	6,112	6,502	12,568	6,096	6,472	46	16	30
Paroja	316,394	155,187	161,207	297,294	145,972	151,322	19,100	9,215	9,885
Pentia	7,258	3,639	3,619	7,094	3,556	3,538	164	83	81
Rajuar	2,766	1,394	1,372	2,559	1,280	1,279	207	114	93
Santal	481,341	246,026	235,315	436,756	222,139	214,617	44,585	23,887	20,698
Saora etc.	397,267	198,677	198,590	382,546	191,053	191,483	14,721	7,614	7,107
Shabar	388,443	194,036	194,407	371,265	185,366	185,899	17,178	8,670	8,508
Szourh	91,919	45,942	45,977	86,705	43,274	43,431	5,214	2,668	2,546
Tharua	448	220	228	374	185	189	74	35	39
Generic Tribes etc	42,511	21,882	20,629	32,918	16,729	16,189	9,593	5,153	4,440

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure - 10.3**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Muslim**  
**Religious Community in Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	13,782	6,838	6,944	11,045	5,429	5,616	2,737	1,409	1,328
Bagata	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara etc.	7	4	3	7	4	3	0	0	0
Bathudi	48	25	23	38	18	20	10	7	3
Bhattada etc.	156	61	95	142	56	86	14	5	9
Bhuiya etc.	73	35	38	67	30	37	6	5	1
Bhumia	44	20	24	44	20	24	0	0	0
Bhumij	79	49	30	57	33	24	22	16	6
Bhunja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Binjal	14	10	4	14	10	4	0	0	0
Binjhia etc.	8	5	3	8	5	3	0	0	0
Birhor	25	13	12	25	13	12	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Didayi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadaba	50	19	31	48	19	29	2	0	2
Gandia	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	140	78	62	134	74	60	6	4	2

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ho	29	15	14	26	14	12	3	1	2
Holva	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Jatapu	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Juang	7	4	3	5	3	2	2	1	1
Kandha Gauda	8	1	7	6	1	5	2	0	2
Kawar	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kharia etc.	1,446	712	734	1,192	589	603	254	123	131
Kharwar	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Khond etc.	1,969	1,007	962	1,867	954	913	102	53	49
Kisan	578	285	293	341	165	176	237	120	117
Kol	17	5	12	12	4	8	5	1	4
Kolah Loharas etc.	12	4	8	10	3	7	2	1	1
Kolha	187	92	95	161	74	87	26	18	8
Koli etc.	10	3	7	10	3	7	0	0	0
Kondadora	11	2	9	10	2	8	1	0	1
Kora	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Korua	4	2	2	1	0	1	3	2	1
Kotia	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Koya	41	21	20	40	20	20	1	1	0
Kulis	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0
Lodha	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Madia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mahali	7	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	2
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Matya	6	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0
Mirdhas	5	1	4	4	0	4	1	1	0
Munda etc.	4,001	1,986	2,015	3,034	1,513	1,521	967	473	494

// Analysis of Scheduled Tribe Population in Orissa //

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mundan	39	15	24	17	7	10	22	8	14
Omanatya	8	2	6	8	2	6	0	0	0
Oraon	2 747	1 379	1,368	1,868	905	963	879	474	405
Parenga	5	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
Paroja	132	55	77	125	51	74	7	4	3
Pentia	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	244	135	109	204	110	94	40	25	15
Saora etc.	850	407	443	827	391	436	23	16	7
Shabar	535	261	274	528	255	273	7	6	1
Sount	41	18	23	40	18	22	1	0	1
Tharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Genenc Tribes etc	167	86	81	85	47	38	82	39	43

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-10.4**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Christian Religious Community in Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	605,880	298,803	307,077	544,351	268,362	275,989	61,529	30,441	31,088
Bagata	83	40	43	71	35	36	12	5	7
Baiga	17	10	7	0	0	0	17	10	7
Banjara etc.	11	6	5	4	2	2	7	4	3
Bathudi	163	85	78	141	73	68	22	12	10
Bhottada etc	675	325	350	490	227	263	185	98	87
Bhuiya etc.	545	284	261	427	223	204	118	61	57
Bhumia	98	49	49	59	30	29	39	19	20
Bhumij	611	334	277	516	280	236	95	54	41
Bhunja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Binjal	57	28	29	35	17	18	22	11	11
Binjha etc.	130	76	54	122	74	48	8	2	6
Birhor	165	91	74	164	91	73	1	0	1
Bondo Poraja	5	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
Chenchu	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Dal	17	10	7	0	0	0	17	10	7
Desua Bhumij	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
Dharua	28	15	13	8	4	4	20	11	9
Didayi	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gadaba	263	135	128	238	120	118	25	15	10
Gandia	76	39	37	0	0	0	76	39	37
Ghara	12	7	5	1	1	0	11	6	5
Gond etc.	422	217	205	290	155	135	132	62	70
Ho	910	456	454	765	374	391	145	82	63
Holva	13	6	7	9	3	6	4	3	1
Jatapu	23	14	9	23	14	9	0	0	0
Juang	51	27	24	14	8	6	37	19	18

// Analysis of Scheduled Tribe Population in Orissa //

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kandha Gauda	87	44	43	37	18	19	50	26	24
Kawar	17	6	11	5	2	3	12	4	8
Kharla etc.	71,695	35,251	36,444	63,534	31,313	32,221	8,161	3,938	4,223
Kharwar	23	12	11	19	9	10	4	3	1
Khond etc.	107,426	52,430	54,996	105,748	51,572	54,176	1,678	858	820
Kisan	22,176	11,073	11,103	18,031	9,051	8,980	4,145	2,022	2,123
Kol	317	157	160	227	113	114	90	44	46
Kolah Loharas etc.	203	100	103	160	82	78	43	18	25
Koiba	5,690	2,828	2,862	5,079	2,533	2,546	611	295	316
Koli etc.	15	5	10	15	5	10	0	0	0
Kondadora	270	133	137	242	122	120	28	11	17
Kora	338	163	175	331	163	168	7	0	7
Korua	19	10	9	9	2	7	10	8	2
Kotia	59	29	30	30	14	16	29	15	14
Koya	421	227	194	396	206	190	25	21	4
Kulis	60	36	24	25	13	12	35	23	12
Lodha	42	20	22	7	4	3	35	16	19
Madia	16	8	8	9	4	5	7	4	3
Mahali	282	143	139	237	121	116	45	22	23
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	120	55	65	120	55	65	0	0	0
Malya	10	8	2	5	3	2	5	5	0
Mirdhas	32	11	21	31	11	20	1	0	1
Munda etc.	134,584	67,350	67,234	113,907	57,043	56,864	20,677	10,307	10,370
Mundan	1,128	585	543	651	338	313	477	247	230
Omanatya	10	5	5	10	5	5	0	0	0
Oraon	118,252	58,494	59,758	96,397	47,830	48,567	21,855	10,664	11,191
Paranga	26	14	12	13	8	5	13	6	7
Paroja	661	321	340	543	267	276	118	54	64
Pentia	6	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0
Rajuar	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1
Santal	5,264	2,540	2,724	4,687	2,238	2,449	577	302	275
Saora etc.	74,665	36,425	38,240	74,333	36,213	38,120	332	212	120
Shabar	53,159	25,844	27,315	52,853	25,615	27,238	306	229	77
Sounti	164	83	81	158	81	77	6	2	4
Tharua	5	2	3	0	0	0	5	2	3
Generic Tribes etc.	4,254	2,128	2,126	3,110	1,570	1,540	1,144	558	586

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-10.5**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Sikhs**  
**Religious Community in Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	251	138	113	185	104	81	66	34	32
Bagata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara etc.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bathudi	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Bhottada etc.	5	1	4	5	1	4	0	0	0
Bhuiya etc.	12	4	8	8	3	5	4	1	3
Bhumia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhunja	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Binjal	10	6	4	0	0	0	10	6	4
Binjha etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birhor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Didayi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadaba	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gandia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	50	26	24	44	23	21	6	3	3
Ho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandha Gauda	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kawar	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Kharia etc.	9	5	4	8	4	4	1	1	0
Kharwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khond etc.	13	8	5	13	8	5	0	0	0
Kisan	31	20	11	31	20	11	0	0	0
Kol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolah Loharas etc.	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Kolha	22	13	9	16	9	7	6	4	2
Koli etc.	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kondadora	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	3
Kora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koya	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kulis	17	6	11	0	0	0	17	6	11
Lodha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mirdhas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Munda etc.	21	14	7	9	7	2	12	7	5
Munda'i	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Omanatya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oraon	16	8	8	14	7	7	2	1	1



Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parenga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroja	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Pentia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	5	5	0	4	4	0	1	1	0
Saora etc.	8	4	4	8	4	4	0	0	0
Shabar	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
Sounti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generic Tribes etc.	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	0

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-10.6**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Buddhist Religious Community in Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	175	81	94	158	73	85	17	8	9
Bagata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathudi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhottada etc.	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Bhuiya etc.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bhumia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bhumij	6	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0
Bhunja	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Binjhal	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Binjha etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birhor	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Didayi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadaba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	19	5	14	19	5	14	0	0	0
Ho	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Holva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandha Gauda	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharia etc.	11	3	8	10	2	8	1	1	0
Kharwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khond etc.	16	12	4	16	12	4	0	0	0
Kisan	10	7	3	10	7	3	0	0	0
Kol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolah Loharas etc.	15	8	7	15	8	7	0	0	0
Kolha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koli etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kondadora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kulis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahali	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mirdhas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Munda etc	54	22	32	42	16	26	12	6	6

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mundari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omanatya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oraon	21	9	12	18	9	9	3	0	3
Parenga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroja	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pentia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Saora etc.	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	0
Shabar	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sounti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generic Tribes etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source : Census of India, 2001

**Annexure-10.7**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Jains**  
**Religious Community in Orissa -2001**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Tribes	196	88	108	165	70	95	31	18	13
Bagata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathudi	7	3	4	7	3	4	0	0	0
Bhottada etc.	7	3	4	7	3	4	0	0	0
Bhuiya etc.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bhumia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhumij	10	4	6	3	0	3	7	4	3
Bhunja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Binjal	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0
Binjha etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birhor	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Didayi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadaba	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Gandia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	14	5	9	12	4	8	2	1	1

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ho	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Holva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juang	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kandha Gauda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharia etc.	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Kharwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khond etc.	39	15	24	36	13	23	3	2	1
Kisan	14	8	6	13	8	5	1	0	1
Kol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolah Loharas etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolha	7	4	3	7	4	3	0	0	0
Koli etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kondadora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koya	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kulis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lodha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahali	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matya	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mirdhas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Munda etc.	12	8	4	8	4	4	4	4	0

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mundari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omanatya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oraon	9	4	5	7	2	5	2	2	0
Parenga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroja	13	8	5	13	8	5	0	0	0
Pentia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	25	12	13	16	9	7	9	3	6
Saora etc.	7	3	4	7	3	4	0	0	0
Shabar	6	1	5	5	1	4	1	0	1
Sounti	5	1	4	5	1	4	0	0	0
Tharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generic Tribes etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source : Census of India. 2001

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*Published by*  
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