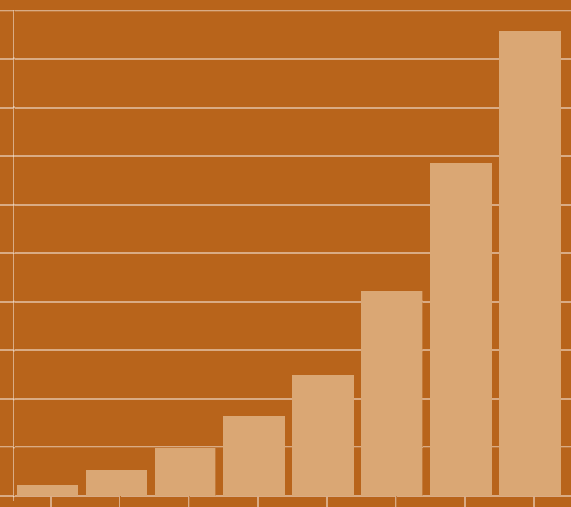


# SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN ODISHA

AN ANALYSIS

1961-2011



**Scheduled Caste  
Population In Odisha :  
An Analysis**

(1961 – 2011)



# **Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha : An Analysis**

**(1961 – 2011)**

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Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar

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**Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha: An Analysis**  
(1961 – 2011)

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# PREFACE

Caste occupies a vital place of prominence in the Indian Society. The Scheduled Castes who accounts for a sizable population i.e. 16.2% of the population of India and 17.13% in case of Odisha during 2011 have long suffered from extreme social and economic backwardness. Odisha has 93 numbers of Scheduled Caste (SC) Communities inhabited in almost every districts of Odisha. According to the Census 2011, the SC population in Odisha was 71.88 lakhs which has steadily risen since independence. To achieve the Goal 10 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), suitable and sustainable plans and programmes are being formulated and implemented for SCs who are socially and economically backward population. For formulation of realistic and suitable planning for SCs, the disaggregated data of SC population is required by administrators, planners and researchers.

In view of the significance, an attempt has been taken to analyse the information of SCs on their size, distribution, composition, growth, sex ratio, literacy and workers by using Census data from 1961 to 2011 and to publish a book titled “Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha”. This book is divided into seven chapters.

Chapter one is introductory. It provides background, location and physical regions of Odisha. Origin and expansion of caste system, definition of caste and its criteria, racial composition, advantages and disadvantages of caste system, constitutional provisions, etc.

Chapter two presents the population distribution and growth. The decadal growth rate of SC population in Odisha and major states of India by sex, place of residence and population density have been analysed from 1961 to 2011. Besides, Communitywise SC population in Odisha has been compared between different Census periods.

Chapter three is on “Sectoral Difference” which provides importance of sectoral differences, sectoral composition, decadal

growth rate of rural and urban SC population, sex ratio and workers of rural and urban SC population in Odisha. Spatial distribution of sectoral difference and community wise rural and urban population of SCs in Odisha have also been described in this chapter.

Chapter four focuses on “Sex Ratio”. It presents the importance of sex ratio , trend of SC sex ratio of Odisha and India by place of residence, inter district variation in sex ratio, child sex ratio by place of residence, district classification according to SC child sex ratio have been analysed in this chapter.

Chapter five is on “Literacy”. Concept of literacy, literacy of SCs in Odisha and India, trend of literacy of SCs by sex, place of residence, communitywise and districtwise SC literacy have been highlighted in this chapter.

The age group wise distribution of SC Population in Odisha has been presented in Chapter six. It gives age structure, age pyramid, age group wise growth rate, sex ratio, sectoral difference, dependency ratio, labour force and marital status of SCs in Odisha from 1961 to 2011.

Chapter seven is on “Workers and Work Participation Rate”. In this chapter, concept and importance of work force, categories of workers and non-workers, trend in WPR by sex and by place of residence with spatial pattern have been described in details.

It is hoped that this book will give the detail analysis of Census data for last sixty years which will be highly required for PRI members, policy makers, planners, researchers, academicians, administrators, social scientists etc.

A.B. Ota  
B.N. Mohanty

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# Abbreviations

Anx	Annexure
ACR	Aged Child Ratio
AL	Agricultural Labour
C	Cultivator
CLR	Crude Literacy Rate
CT	Census Town
CSR	Child Sex Ratio
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DGR	Decadal Growth Rate
Fig.	Figure
GDCLR	Gender Difference in Crude Literacy Rate
HHI	Household Industry Worker
IT	Industrial Town
M	Municipality
NAC	Notified Area Council
OC	Other Caste
OG	Out Growth
OW	Other Worker
PCA	Primary Census Abstract
RTE	Right to Education Act
RUD	Rural Urban Difference
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SL	Serial Number
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UT	Union Territories
Vol	Volume
WPR	Work Participation Rate

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# 01 | Introduction

## **Background**

The analysis of caste system and caste structure in Indian society has been one of the most divisive subjects of research in social science. Caste occupies a vital place of prominence in the Indian social fabric. In spite of frequent economic and cultural upheavals in the Indian history, caste continues to be a key feature of our life style. That's why Sociologists consider "caste" both as a unit and as a system of social stratification in India. At behavioural level, caste may be looked upon as hierarchical ranking of social groups in society where the allocation of social, cultural and occupational role is decided by the name of the caste. At this level, the main features of caste system are fixation of occupations by birth, practicing of diacritical signs such as restrictions of inter-mixing, inter dining, social avoidance and social distance.

In past, the institution of caste led to the crystallisation of many prejudices and behavioural patterns that alienated many sections of society from the main stream of Hinduism. These groups had to suffer many an inhuman atrocities and disabilities. Out of all these factors, most enigmatic social inequality was epitomized in the institution of untouchability. The so-called untouchability occupied the lower rank in the social hierarchy of Hindu caste system. The Hindu Society was divided into four main Varnas- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras according to caste classification (Chaturvarna Systems). The Varna systems prevalent during Vedic period was mainly based on division of labour and occupation. India's caste system is among the world's oldest forms of surviving social stratification.

In Sociology, Caste is a form of social stratification characterised by endogamy, hereditary transmission of a style of life which often includes an occupation, rituals status in a hierarchy and customary social interaction and exclusion based on cultural notions of purity and pollution. According to Mozumdar and Madan – “Caste is a closed class” i.e. class refers to people based on property, business, occupation i.e. one cannot change his own caste system by can change the class system and can be member of many classes at the same time. You belong to a caste by birth and cannot change it later and one has followed the set rules and regulations and gets punishment on their violation and one can even be thrown out of his caste i.e. if one dares to go out of his caste he can never return. Caste is hereditary in nature and once born in a caste one cannot change it. According to Charles Coole – “When a class is somewhat strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste”.

Odisha as a part and parcel of Indian social framework represents caste system rather vehemently. The Scheduled Castes who account for a sizable population i.e. 16.2% of the population of India and 17.13% in case of Odisha in 2011 have long suffered from extreme social and economic backwardness. They inhabit in almost every districts of Odisha.

### **Location of Odisha**

Odisha, one of the 28 states of Indian union was created on 1st April, 1936. It is located between 17° 48' to 22° 34' north latitude and 81° 24' to 87° 29' east longitude. The state is bounded by the state of West Bengal in the North east, Jharkhand in the north, Chhattisgarh in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east. It covers an area of about 1.56 lakh square k.ms with a total population of 4.19 crores as per 2011 census. Thus, Odisha comprising 4.74 % of India's landmass accounts for 3.57% of population of the country.

### **Physical Regions**

The State may be broadly divided into following four broad physiographic regions.

- i) The northern plateau,
- ii) The central table land,
- iii) The eastern ghats and
- iv) The coastal plains.

The northern plateau covers Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Deogarh and parts of Sambalpur districts. It is an undulating up-land, frequently intercepted by hill ranges, an extension of Chotnagpur plateau of Bihar. This region forms the watershed of the tributaries of rivers the Baitarani and the Brahmani.

The central table land comprises of the watershed areas of the principal rivers of the State namely the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani and lies between the northern plateau and eastern hills. The tract covers the districts of Balangir, Subarnpur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Baragarh, Boudh, Nuapada and parts of Kalahandi.

The eastern ghats comprises of hills range lying in the eastern and southern part of the central table land. It covers the districts of Kandhamal, part of Ganjam and Nayagarh, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri and eastern fringes of Kalahandi. It comprises of wide open upland plateaus with forests and hills. This region acts as the watershed of two sets of rivers-one set comprising on the Rushikulaya, the Nagavalli and the Bansadhara flowing directly to the Bay of Bengal and other set feeding the Godavari of Andhra Pradesh and the Mahanadi of Odisha.

The coastal plain comprises of the districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri, Khurda and a part of Nayagarh and Ganjam. This is mostly alluvial plain bathed by the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Salandi, Budhabalang, Subarnarekha, Rushikulya and Indravati. (DES, 1983). These physical regions are further sub-divided into 10 agro-climatic zones.

**Table 1.1: Agro-Climatic Zones of Odisha**

Sl. No	Agro Climatic Zones	Districts	Climate	Broad Soil Groups
1	Northern Western Plateau	Sundargarh, parts of Deogarh, Sambalpur & Jharsuguda	Hot & moist sub-humid	Red, Brown forest, Red & Yellow, Mixed Red & Black
2	Northern Central Plateau	Mayurbhanj & Major parts of Keonjhar (Except Anandapur & Ghasipura blocks)	Hot & moist sub-humid	Lateritic, Red & Yellow, Mixed red & black
3	North Eastern Coastal Plain	Balasore, Bhadrak, part of Jajpur and Hatadihi block of Keonjhar	Moist sub-humid	Red, Lateritic, Deltaic, alluvial, Coastal alluvial and Saline
4	East and South Eastern Coastal Plain	Jagatsinghpur, Khurda Hot & Kendrapara, part of Cuttack, humid Puri, Nayagarh & part of Ganjam	Hot & humid	Saline, Lateritic, Alluvial, Red and Mixed Red & Black
5	North Eastern Ghat	Phulbani, Rayagada, Hot & Gajapati, part of Ganjam & humid small patches of Koraput	Hot & humid	Brown forest, Lateritic Alluvial, Red, Mixed red & Black
6	Eastern Ghat High Land	Major parts of Koraput warm & Nabarangapur Humid	Warm & Humid	Red, Mixed red and black, Mixed red & Yellow
7	South Eastern Ghat	Malkangiri and part of Koraput	Warm & Humid	Red, Lateritic, Black
8	Western Undulating Zone	Kalahandi and Nuapada	Hot & moist sub-humid	Red, Mixed Red and Black, Black
9	Western Central Table Land	Baragarh, Balangir, Boudh, Subarnapur, parts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red & Yellow, Red & Black, Black, Lateritic, Brown forest.
10	Mid-Central Table Land	Dhenkanal, Angul part of Cuttack and Jajpur	Hot and moist sub-humid	Alluvial, Red, Lateritic, Mixed Red & Black

Source: Agronica 2005, Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

## **Origin and Expansion of Caste System**

Caste, in India as a whole, is a social institution, deriving sanction from and intimately interwoven with the Hindu religion. Membership of a caste is obligatory and not a matter of choice. A person is born in to it. The caste system imposes on its individual member certain rules and regulations which must be obeyed by him in matters of food habits, rites, rituals, marriage, divorce, birth and death.

Caste structures still govern all social, religious and economic activities of an average Indian in villages and to a diminishing extent, in towns and cities. The traditional order of our Hindu society trusts on the hierarchy of caste system. The initial assumption regarding the origin of caste system can be traced to the mythological story of creation of the four varnas embodied in the Purusasukta (hymn of man) of the Rig Veda. The hymn appears in the Rig Veda (RV.X.90.12) as well as in the Atharva Veda (AV.XIX.6.6). Both stand in the name of one Rishi Narayan. It is reproduced with slight changes in the later Vedic literature and in the traditions of epics, puranas and Dharmasastras what we call Holy Scriptures. It states that the Brahmans emanated from the mouth of the prehistoric man, the Kshatriya from his arms, the Vaisya from his thighs and the Sudra from his feet.

Already in the Rig Vedic period, division of labour was popular in human society. Towards the end of the period of Atharva Veda, however differentiation of functions tended to develop into differentiation of rank, tribe, clan and social classes.

While discussing the origin of caste system, first the colour question comes to our mind. The racial factor in the formation of caste structure is in a sense admitted by most of the scholars and yet the development of caste system cannot be explained wholly on the basis of race. Occupational basis of the origin of caste has also been propounded showing division of labours as the foundation of caste system. Quite a different origin of caste is argued by a sociologist named Hocart who apparently regards the whole system as originating in ritual. Another



sociologist Hutton lays emphasis on the importance of the primal conceptions of taboos, magic and soul in contributing to the formation of caste system. Another theory based on social distance recognises social distance and social incompetence as the prime factor behind the cause of caste system. Then the theory of karma and transmigration of soul seeks to validate the caste system. It assumes that One's status in life is determined by one's actions (karma) in past incarnations.

The theories mentioned above propose that only one or two factors cannot be indicated as the sole reason behind the emergence and development of caste system in India. It can be stated that caste in India and particularly in Odisha is unique and peculiar because it is a composite institution having a complex origin in the combination of geographical, historical, ethnic, social, economic, religious and political factors in India.

### **Definition of Caste**

It is difficult to define what a caste exactly means. The word “Caste” comes from the Portuguese word 'Casta' signifying breed, race or kind. On the one hand, in a broad sense, the word 'caste' is used to describe the system of social stratification peculiar to India. It is also used to denote three distinct aspects of this total system, i.e. varna, jati and gotra.

In Hindu society, several castes have been associated with unhygienic occupations, social restrictions, poverty and exploitations by the strong and advanced sections of the Hindus for centuries. Sudras, Panchamas, Antyajas, Chandalas, Dalits and a few other names symbolise frequently in several documents. Later on the term “Depressed Classes” was used freely for these low castes. In 1943, Gandhi coined a new term “Harijan” meaning “Children of God”. By the way, the Constituent Assembly used the word “Scheduled Castes” while drafting the Constitution. The expression standardised in the constitution i.e. Scheduled Castes, was first coined by the Simon Commission and embodied in the Govt. of India Act 1935 in section 309

to mean such castes, races or tribes which correspond to the classes of persons formerly known as “Depressed Classes”. The Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee was specially constituted in 1932 for the purpose of defining the depressed classes and estimating their number.

### **Criteria**

It is crucial to know the criteria for considering only certain sections of population for what we may call protective discrimination. The social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional customs of the practice of untouchability in many states of India can be traced as the prime factor behind such bias and bigotry.

- The Criteria for determining economic and social backwardness of the “Scheduled Castes” may be identified on the basis of the following evidences.
- Low position in caste hierarchy of Hindu social structure
- Illiteracy and lack of education.
- Poverty and exploitation of labour
- Lack of general educational development
- Non-representation or inadequate representation in Government Jobs and in the fields of trade, commerce and industry.
- Untouchability with social and physical isolation.  
Social stigma and ritual pollution.

### **Racial Composition**

The population of India is composed of all sorts of different elements of great variety. As having a multiple society, although it is not easy to come to a conclusion on the manner of fission and fusion of the different races in India, from the latest books on caste it will be seen that SCs have divided the racial elements in India as

- Negritos

- Proto-Australoids
- Dravidians (Mediterranean)
- Round-heads (Brachycephals-Alpenoid)
- Indo-Aryans (Nordic-caucasoid) and
- Mongoloids.

These divisions are based on inferences drawn from language, culture and anthropometry.\* \*(a science which seeks by measuring certain leading physical characters, such as the stature and the proportions of the head, features and limbs to ascertain and classify the chief types of mankind and the probable origin of the various race-stocks.)

The diverse racial elements, native as well as immigrant, got mixed in different degrees under different climatic and geographical conditions at short and long intervals through a process of ethnic combination that the people of India were derived. The racial changes that are seen in India are mainly due to the result of environment and climate. Caste has been a dynamic system. The prevalence of thousands of castes and sub-castes is a proof of diversification, differentiation and change in the caste system. Inter-caste or mixed marriages, migration, change in occupations, along with the Buddhist movement, the impact of Islam, the impact of British rule and several other factors have made caste not only an adaptive but also a living system of social relation.

### **Role of Indian Reformers**

From time to time great reformers made their insistent protest against the exclusiveness of castes and the notions of superiority and inferiority. Among these revolutionaries a place of pride must be given to Buddha followed by Mahavir.

The “Brahmo Samaj” with Raja Ram Mohan Roy as its founder represents the first organised effort made by educated Indians to reform the Hindu way of life. Dayananda then came forward and

founded his “Arya Samaj” to combat the rigidity of social discriminations based on birth. Saints in Maharashtra like Dyaneswar and Tukaram went a long way in social, educational and religious reforms. In Odisha, Madhusudan Dash, Mrs Rama Devi, Gopabandhu Dash, Acharya Harihar and others worked hard to wipe out untouchability in the rural villages with reformatory zeal. Shree Ramakrishna and his disciple Vivekananda played a leading role in arousing the Hindu society through their great sayings and speeches. In course of time Gandhiji appeared on the scene and tried to mitigate the evil of untouchability from the mind and spirit of the orthodox Hindus. Harijan leaders like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar came along to solve the problem. During the 20th century, realistic reforms were readily initiated and accepted because of the strong support of national and international agencies on moral, political, social and religious grounds. The social reformers did a lot in this direction but couldn't succeed fully as they didn't have any legislative or administrative powers.

After independence, the Government of India took many steps for removal of untouchability from Indian society. The Constitution of India 1950 declared the practice of untouchability as a penal offence (Art-17, Constitution of India) and prescribed a number of safeguards for the promotion of the downtrodden. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, Act No. XXII was the first direct step taken by the Central Government against untouchability. It prescribes penalty and punishment for any direct or indirect supporters of untouchability.

But the practical scene is altogether different. In spite of ban on untouchability in the constitution, it is still in wide practice throughout India, more forcefully in the villages.

### **Advantages and Disadvantages of Caste System**

The Indian caste system is characterized more by its specific unique features like the complexity, elaboration and rigidity than by such features which it shares with caste structures elsewhere. Though,

caste system has a few advantages like respect to power and authority, division of labour and moral restraint, its disadvantages are multifarious which can be categorised as below.

- National poverty
- Hindrance to intellectual progress.
- Hostility to the growth of nationality and national integration
- Hindrance to social reforms
- Discord between classes.
- Human suffering, exploitation and brutality.
- Moral degradation

The caste system of India is the natural result of the interaction of a number of geographical, social, religious, and economic factors not elsewhere found in juxtaposition. It is the peculiarity of India that it recognised the social differences inherent in human nature and gave them an institutional and mystic form with a religious and spiritual background.

### **Constitutional Provisions**

The Constitution of India provides a number of Articles as safeguards for the welfare of SCs and STs since inception. Some of the important Articles are given below.

- Art-15 deals with the prohibition on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Art-16 speaks about the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art-17 stands for abolition of untouchability.
- Art-19 protects certain rights regarding freedom of speech.
- Art-23 strongly prohibits traffic in human beings and 'Begar' and forced labour

- Art-29 protects the interest of minorities.
- Art-38 pleads for the state to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people.
- Art-46 reads, “The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the SCs and STs and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”
- Art-224 is about the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.
- Art- 330 stands for reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the House of the People.
- Art-332 also deals with the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Legislative Assemblies of the State
- Art- 335 speaks about the claims of SCs and STs to services and posts.
- Art- 338 pleads for appointment of a Special Officer for SCs and STs etc.
- Art-339 deals with the control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and welfare of STs etc.

In post-independence era, the policies of the Government have been in the nature of “Protective Discrimination” towards the weaker sections of the Indian society. Today as India has emerged as the world's largest democracy and one of the largest economies, the practice of caste discrimination remains as a black spot on the image of its progress.

### **Implications of SCs in Odisha**

The State of Odisha has a unique position in India with regards to the concentration and share of SC population. According to the Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste population living in Odisha stood at

71,88,463. This comprises of a national share of 3.57% of the overall SC population of the Country. The SCs in Odisha constitute 17.13% of the total population of Odisha. The population of SCs has steadily risen since Independence. In 2011 Census, the most populous districts in Odisha in term of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakhs), Cuttack (4.98 lakhs), Balasore (4.78 lakhs) and Jajpur (4.33 lakhs) while Gajapati (0.29 lakhs) has the lowest of all. The literacy rate among the SCs is 69.02% against the literacy rate i.e. 72.87% of the State. The male and female literacy rate of SC population is 79.21% and 58.76% respectively. Literacy rate of SC population has increased from 55.5% in 2001 to 69.02% in 2011 census. There are 93 SC communities scattered all over Odisha. Because of their poverty and extreme social backwardness with economic insecurity, the Government has planned and implemented several schemes including the SC Sub-Plan (SCSP) for their uplift and all-round development. In view of the significance of SCs in Odisha, an attempt has been taken to analyse the information of SCs relating to their size, distribution, composition, growth, sex ratio, literacy, workers, etc by using Census data from 1961 to 2011.

## 02 | Population Distribution and Growth

### **Population Growth or Decadal Growth in Odisha and Major States of India**

The State has a unique position in the country as regards to the concentration and share of SC population. The Scheduled Castes have remained an integral part of the society in the State. Odisha has the unique distinction of having 93 different SC communities spread over 30 districts and 314 blocks of the State. The growth and distribution of SC population have got special significance. Odisha has a landmass of 155707 sq.km and 4.19 crore population as per 2011 Census. According to 2011 Census, the SC population of Odisha was 71,88,463 which constitutes 17.13% of the total population of the State as compare to 16.5% during last Census i.e. 2001 and 3.57% of the total SC population of the country. There is a high concentration of SCs found all over Odisha. The growth and distribution of SCs population in Odisha have also got special implications. Therefore, the data based on their growth and distribution in Odisha as well as India is highly essential for planning, research and policy formulation.

### **Trend of SC Population in Odisha and India**

The SC population in Odisha and India according to rural and urban category since 1961 to 2011 has been furnished in Table 2.1 and the graphical presentation of the trend is also presented in Fig 2.1. According to the 2011 Census, the country's population was enumerated to be 1210.85 million of which SCs constituted 16.63 % of the total population i.e. 201.38 million. In Odisha, out of the State's



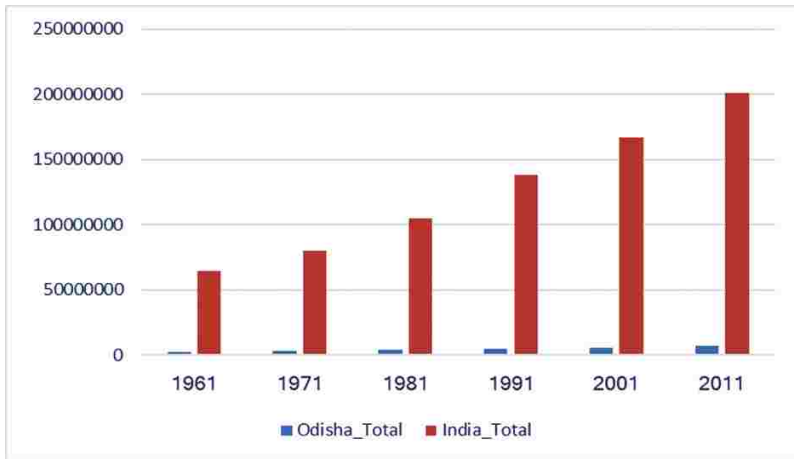
population of 41.97 million SCs accounts for 17.13%. An overwhelming majority of the SCs still live in rural areas of the State, as is the pattern in the country as a whole. The distribution of SC population in Odisha by their area of residence i.e. rural and urban across the districts from 1961 to 1981 is presented in Annexure 2.1 and the same for the period from 1991 to 2011 is presented in Annexure 2.2. It can be seen that a majority of the SC population is concentrated in certain districts like Ganjam, Cuttack and Balasore particularly in rural areas. In 2011 Census, 71,88,463 persons were enumerated in the State as Scheduled Castes. According to the size of the SC population, the State of Odisha ranks 11th position in the country. The major state wise SC population according to 2011 Census is given in Annexure 2.3 and Annexure 2.4.

**Table 2.1: SC Population Trend of Odisha and India by Residence: Census 1961-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			% out of India's Population	India		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
1961	2637832 (95.44)	126026 (4.56)	2763858 (100.00)	4.28	57611465 (89.30)	6899848 (10.70)	64511313 (100.00)
1971	3103244 (93.73)	207610 (6.27)	3310854 (100.00)	4.14	70449154 (88.06)	9556244 (11.94)	80005398 (100.00)
1981	3502195 (90.60)	363348 (9.40)	3865543 (100.00)	3.69	87996992 (84.00)	16757631 (16.00)	104754623 (100.00)
1991	4578669 (89.26)	550645 (10.74)	5129314 (100.00)	3.71	112343797 (81.28)	25879480 (18.72)	138223277 (100.00)
2001	5378788 (88.44)	703275 (11.56)	6082063 (100.00)	3.65	133010878 (79.82)	33624822 (20.18)	166635700 (100.00)
2011	6218642 (86.51)	969821 (13.49)	7188463 (100.00)	3.57	153850848 (76.40)	47527524 (23.60)	201378372 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 1961 to 2011

N.B.: The figure in the parenthesis represents percentage of SC population.

**Fig 2.1 SC Population Trend in Odisha and India (1961-2011)**

In 1961, India was the home of 64.51 million SCs out of which 4.2 million lived in Odisha. By 2011, the SC population of India increased by 3 times to 201.38 million. During the period, SC population of Odisha increased to 7.19 million i.e. nearly 2.5 times. As shown in above table, the percentage of SC population to total population was decreasing from 1961 in Odisha. The share of SCs in Odisha out of the SCs in India was 4.28% in 1961 which declined to 3.57% in 2011.

It is also observed that during 1961, the rural and urban SC population of Odisha constituted 95.44% and 4.56% respectively. During 2011 census, about 86.51% of SC population of Odisha lived in rural areas. The similar composition of rural and urban SC population for India during 1961 was 89.30% and 10.70% respectively which gradually changed to 76.40% and 23.60% in 2011. It seems that the urbanization has increased over the period from 1961 to 2011 both in Odisha and India. It shows the growth of SC population in urban areas increasing day by day both for Odisha and India. This is perhaps due to migration of SC people from rural areas to urban in search of livelihood, employment and higher education facilities for their children.

### **Decadal Growth Rate of Scheduled Castes**

The Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of SCs vis-à-vis other community of Odisha and India since 1961-2011 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.

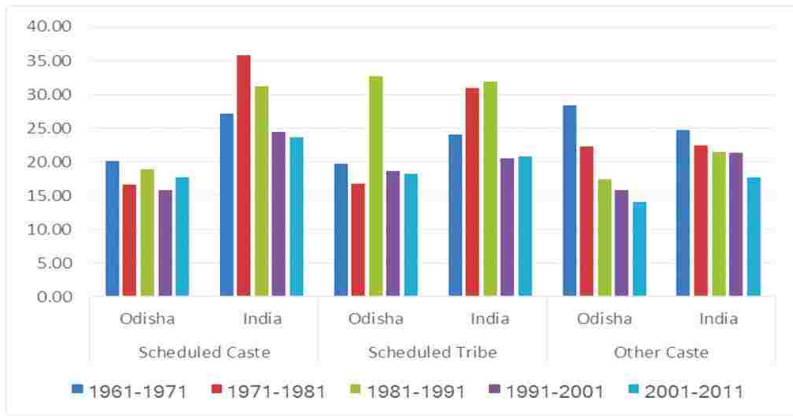
In Odisha, the DGR of SCs was lower than the DGR of Scheduled Tribes except in 1981-91. In spite of Odisha's social, economic and demographic backwardness, the DGR of SCs in Odisha was much lower than all India average except in 1981-91. The DGR of other castes in India was much lower than the DGR of SCs except the decade 1961-71. In case of Odisha the growth rate of SCs is lower than the growth rate of other castes except in 1981-91. This peculiarity in the growth rates of SCs is intriguing. It was found that the SCs in Odisha have higher acceptance of family planning and they contribute positively towards family planning acceptance in spite of their poverty and social discrimination. This may be one of the reasons for lower growth rate. Another important reason may be their conversion to other religion.

**Table 2.2 : Decadal Growth Rate of SCs, STs and other Castes of Odisha and India: (1961-2011)**

Census Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Other Caste	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1961-1971	20.08	27.21	19.80	24.0	28.40	24.70
1971-1981	16.62	35.81	16.80	30.90	22.3	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
2001 -2011	17.75	23.98	18.19	20.85	14.05	17.72

*Source: Census of India, 1961 to 2011*

**Fig 2.2 Decadal Growth Rate of Odisha and India: 1961-2011**



The DGR of SC population during 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 were 19.80, 16.08, 32.70, 18.60 and 18.19 respectively. SC growth rate continues to be lower in 1961-71 and 1971-81. But it managed to be higher in 1981-91 and 1991- 2001. This reveals that SC growth rate continues to be on the lower side in comparison to the overall population growth rate.

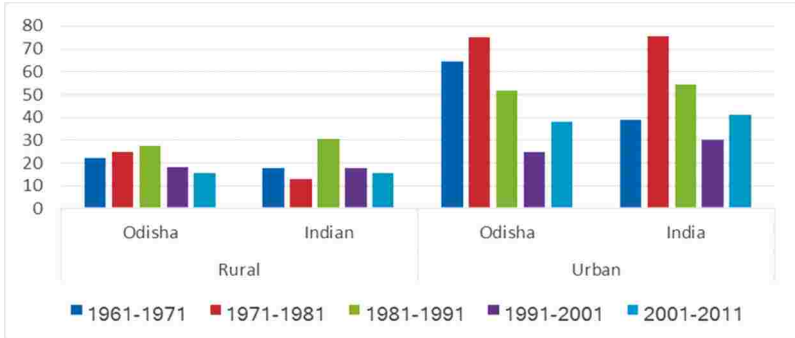
**DGR of SC Population of Odisha and India by Place of Residence**

Decadal growth rate of SC population of Odisha and India by rural-urban sector for the period from 1961 to 2011 is given at Table 2.3. In the urban sector of the State, the DGR of SC population were 64.73%, 75.01%, 51.54%, 24.71% and 37.90% for the periods from 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 respectively. Similarly, in rural sector the DGR were 22.8%, 24.9%, 27.66%, 18.39% and 15.61% in Odisha for the same. It is revealed that growth rate of SC population in urban areas has been significantly higher both for Odisha and India as compared to rural areas. In rural Odisha, the DGR has decreased from 22.8% to 15.61% during 1961-71 to 2001-2011. There was also a declining trend of DGR of SC population in urban Odisha and urban India.

**Table 2.3: Decadal Growth Rate of SCs Population of Odisha and India by Place of Residence: 1961- 2011**

Census Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Absolute	Percentage Change		Absolute	Percentage Change		Absolute	Percentage Change	
	Odisha	Odisha	India	Odisha	Odisha	India	Odisha	Odisha	India
1961-1971	465412	22.08	17.64	81584	64.73	38.79	546996	19.79	24.01
1971-1981	398951	24.90	12.85	155738	75.01	75.35	554689	16.75	30.93
1981-1991	1076474	27.66	30.73	187297	51.54	54.43	1263771	32.69	31.94
1991-2001	800119	18.39	17.97	152630	24.71	29.92	952749	18.57	20.55
2001-2011	839854	15.61	15.57	266546	37.90	41.35	1106400	18.19	20.85

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Fig 2.3 DGR of SC Population in Odisha and India (1961-2011)**

### District wise SC Population Trend

The undivided district wise SC population during the period from 1961 to 1981 by rural and urban category is presented in Annexure 2.1. There is a wide inter district variation in SC population in Odisha. As shown in Table 2.4, in 1961-1971, seven districts out of 13 districts were having higher percentages than the state average while in 1971-1981, six districts were in the same list. In 1981-91 census, all the districts gained higher percentages than the state average.

**Table 2.4 : District wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population: Census 1961-1981**

Sl No	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981
1	Balangir	6.78	6.29	5.97
2	Balasore	9.64	10.23	10.47
3	Cuttack	19.83	20.86	21.17
4	Dhenkanal	6.77	6.55	6.48
5	Ganjam	11.16	11.03	10.39
6	Kalahandi	6.89	6.01	5.46
7	Keonjhar	3.73	3.25	3.23
8	Koraput	6.74	8.29	9.05
9	Mayurbhanj	3.78	3.15	2.71
10	Phulbani	3.59	3.58	3.44
11	Puri	9.59	9.56	9.77
12	Sambalpur	8.86	8.69	9.06
13	Sundargarh	2.64	2.51	2.96
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census of India, 1961-1981

Though the Scheduled Castes are distributed in all the districts of the State, their major concentrations were found in the districts of Ganjam, Cuttack and Balasore. It is observed from the Table that in 1961-71, there was a marginal increase in population in the districts like Kalahandi and Keonjhar of Odisha. It has gone down in case of 1 district i.e. Mayurbhanj while in 1971-81, there has been a very marginal increase in the same district. Between 1961-71, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Phulbani districts and between 1971-81 Mayurbhanj district has shown a marginal increase in the proportion of SC population as compared to the total population of the State. However, in 1981-91 decade, no declining trend in the proportion of SC population to the total population was observed where as in 1961-71, only Mayurbhanj has shown a declining trend.

**Table 2.5 : District wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population: Census 1991-2011**

Sl No	Name of the District	1991	2001	2011
1	Angul	3.15	3.22	3.33
2	Balangir	3.69	3.72	4.10
3	Balasore	6.14	6.27	6.66
4	Bargarh	4.34	4.29	4.16
5	Boudh	1.22	1.34	1.46
6	Bhadrak	4.68	4.71	4.66
7	Cuttack	7.44	7.35	6.94
8	Deogarh	0.67	0.69	0.72
9	Dhenkanal	2.96	3.24	3.26
10	Gajapati	0.78	0.64	0.54
11	Ganjam	9.44	9.65	9.57
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.86	3.66	3.45
13	Jajpur	6.18	6.14	6.03
14	Jharsuguda	1.47	1.43	1.46

SI No	Name of the District	1991	2001	2011
15	Kalahandi	3.75	3.88	3.99
16	Kandhamal	1.94	1.80	1.61
17	Kendrapara	4.44	4.39	4.31
18	Keonjhar	3.00	2.98	2.91
19	Khurda	3.99	4.18	4.14
20	Koraput	2.69	2.53	2.73
21	Malkangiri	1.64	1.77	1.92
22	Mayurbhanj	2.57	2.81	2.57
23	Nabarangapur	2.49	2.38	2.47
24	Nayagarh	2.10	2.00	1.90
25	Nuapada	1.20	1.19	1.14
26	Puri	4.72	4.50	4.52
27	Rayagada	1.99	1.90	1.94
28	Sambalpur	2.71	2.62	2.67
29	Subarnapur	2.05	2.10	2.17
30	Sundargarh	2.69	2.59	2.67
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 1961, 1971 & 1981 data derived from Tehsil wise/ Police Station wise from the Census Publications, 1991 data from publication of P.R. Depts., Odisha, 2001 and 2011 data from Census of India

In 1993, the number of districts in Odisha increased from 13 to 30. Due to reorganisation of districts in Odisha, attempt was made to redistribute the population of Scheduled Castes in Odisha in 1991. On the basis of the fact, Table 2.5 represent the district wise SC population of Odisha for the period 1991 and 2001 separately. It is revealed that during 2001 census the district of Ganjam (586798) has the highest number of SC population followed by Cuttack (446789) and Balasore (381422). Gajapati (38928) has the lowest followed by Deogarh (42117) and Nuapada (72296).

### **DGR of SC among Districts of Odisha**

The undivided district wise overall decadal growth rate of SC population, during the period from 1961-71 to 1981-91 is presented in



Annexure 2.3. There is a wide inter districts variation in the decadal growth rate. When one looks at the growth rate of the SC population in Odisha, it is observed that the district wise, the growth of Schedule Castes Population is much slower as compared to the growth rate of the total SC population of the State. Annexure 2.5 shows that the growth rate of SC population for the decades 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 in Odisha was 19.79%, 16.75% and 32.69% respectively. It is observed that in 1961-71 decade, in 3 out of 13 districts the growth of SC population is higher than that of the State figure. In 1961-71, the districts which show higher rate of growth for the SC than the total SC population growth of the State were Balasore, Cuttack and Koraput. Similarly, during 1971-81 decade, 6 districts namely Sundergarh, Koraput, Sambalpur, Balasore, Puri and Cuttack and during 1981-91 decade four districts namely Puri, Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur show higher growth rate of SC population than the growth rate of total SC population of the State. It is interesting to note the negative growth rate of SC Population was observed in Mayurbhanj district during 1961-71.

Annexure 2.6 shows the district wise decadal variation of SC Population during the period 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. There is a wide inter district variation in the decadal growth rate seen during this period. During 1991-2001, Boudh has the maximum DGR of 30.99% and Gajapati has the minimum DGR of -2.43%. Interestingly, seven districts having very high order of DGR are Boudh (30.99%), Dhenkanal (29.86%), Mayurbhanj (29.65%), Malkangiri (27.84%), Khurda (24.28%), Deogarh (23.11%) and Kalahandi (22.69%). This indicates inter district migration of SC population along with their random distribution all over Odisha. During the period 2001-11, Balangir has the maximum DGR of SC population (30.26%) and Gajapati has the minimum DGR of SC Population (0.63%). Out of 30 districts in Odisha, 16 districts have shown the higher DGR of SC Population than State figure.

**Fig.2.4 District wise Decadal Growth Rate of Odisha (1991-2011)**

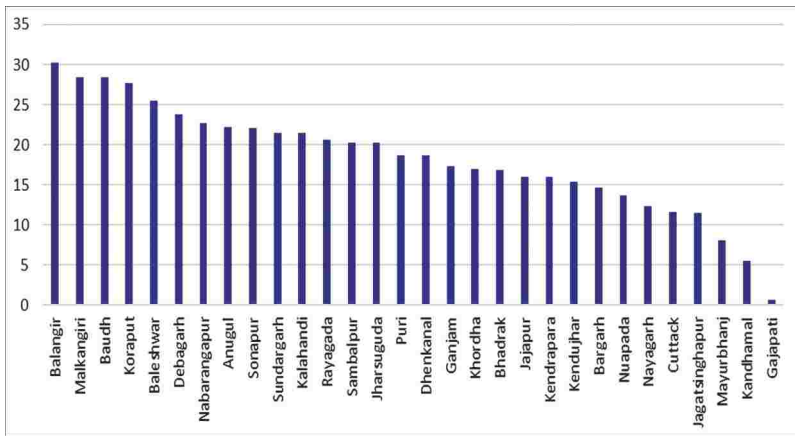


Table 2.6 presents the classification distribution of the districts according to 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 decadal growth rates in Odisha. The DGR has been classified into six groups like  $\leq 10$ , 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30 and  $\geq 30$ .

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

Rate (%)	1961-71		1971-81		1981-91	
	District		District		District	
	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
$\leq 10$	3	Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi	4	Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Balangir, Kalahandi	0	NIL
10.0-15.0	2	Sundargarh, Balangir	1	Kandhamal	0	NIL
15.0-20.0	5	Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Puri, Ganjam, Kandhamal	5	Keonjhar, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri	0	NIL

*Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis*

Rate (%)	1961-71		1971-81		1981-91	
	District		District		District	
	Number	Name	Number	Name	Number	Name
20.0-25.0	0	NIL	1	Sambalpur	4	Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Kalahandi
25.0-30.0	2	Cuttack, Balasore	1	Koraput	4	Mayurbhanj, Dhenkana, Balangir, Koraput
>30.0	1	Koraput	1	Sundargarh	5	Sambalpur, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam,
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>13</b>	

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

It is noteworthy to say that the number of districts in Odisha has been increased from 13 to 30 in the meantime. As such, classification of districts according to 1991–2001 and 2001-2011 decadal growth rates have been made and presented in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7 : Distribution of Districts According to DGR 1991-2011**

Rate (%)	1991-2001		2001-2011	
	District		District	
	Number	Name	Number	Name
≤10	1	Gajapati	3	Gajapati, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj
10.0-15.0	9	Kandhamal, Koraput, Nayagarh, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Nabarangapur, Rayagada, Sundargarh, Sambalpur	5	Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Bargarh

Rate (%)	1991-2001		2001-2011	
	District		District	
	Number	Name	Number	Name
15.0-20.0	9	Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Bargarh, Kendrapara, Nudapada, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Balangir, Bhadrak	8	Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Khurda Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Puri
20.0-25.0	7	Balasore, Ganjam, Angul, Subarnapur, Kalahandi, Deogarh, Khurda	9	Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Subarnapur, Angul, Nabarangapur, Deogarh
25.0-30.0	3	Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal	4	Balasore, Koraput, Boudh, Malkangiri
>30.0	1	Boudh	1	Balangir
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>30</b>	

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011

### Community wise SC Population in Odisha

The community wise SC population in Odisha for the period from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Annexure 2.7. It is noticed that the range of variation of population among the different communities is very wide. The five Scheduled Castes Communities having highest population and five Scheduled Castes Communities having lowest population for the period from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Table 2.8.

During 1961 to 2011, Pano is the most populated caste. During 2001 and 2011 the most populated Scheduled Castes was Pano followed by Dewar and Dom. During 2001, the lowest SC population was seen in case of Pamidi Community followed by Musahar and Godagali. But in 2011, the lowest population was found in case of Godagali followed by Pamidi and Chandai Maru.

**Table 2.8 : Highest and Lowest Populated Scheduled Castes in Odisha: 1961-2011**

Census Period	Highest Populated Five Scheduled Castes	Lowest Populated Five Scheduled Castes
1961	1.Pan, Pano (602126)	1.Bavuri (4)
	2. Ganda (358403)	2.Gorait, Korait (14)
	3.Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom (311183)	3.Panka (23)
	4. Dhoba, Dhobi (265360)	4. Godagali (24)
	5.B auri (250914)	5.Bajikar (36)
1971	1.Pan, Pano (672627)	1.Mang (1)
	2.Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom (370236)	2.Bavuri (2)
	3.Ganda (325053)	3.Audhelia (12)
	4.Dhoba,Dhobi (322216)	4.Rajna (13)
	5. Bauri (303460)	5.Chachati (15)
1981	1.Pan, Pano (806514)	1. Audhelia (15)
	2.Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom (427078)	2. Godagali (24)
	3.Ganda (418956)	3.Chandhai Maru (28)
	4.Dhoba, Dhobi (418383)	4.Musahar (29)
	5.Bauri (332278)	5.Bavuri (50)
1991	1. Pan, Pano (1010523)	1. Audhelia (82)
	2. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom (548075)	2. Pamidi (151)
	3. Dhoba, Dhobi (530039)	3. Chandhai (155)
	4. Ganda (493015)	4. Chachati (212)
	5. Bauri (423542)	5. Sapari (260)

Census Period	Highest Populated Five Scheduled Castes	Lowest Populated Five Scheduled Castes
2001	1. Pan, Pano (1078523)	1. Pamidi (28)
	2. Dewar (648937)	2. Musahar (35)
	3. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom (616418)	3. Godagali (44)
	4. Dhoba, Dhobi (585438)	4. Chachati (54)
	5. Ganda (565830)	5. Audhelia (62)
2011	1. Pan, Pano (1205099)	1. Godagali (09)
	2. Dewar, Keuta (995062)	2. Pamidi (18)
	3. Dom, Dombo (706232)	3. Chandhai Maru (22)
	4. Ganda (653950)	4. Chachati (29)
	5. Dhoba (644 738)	5. Panchama (42)

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

### DGR of SC Population among Different Castes of Odisha:

DGR of different SC communities of Odisha is presented in Annexure 2.8 and Annexure 2.9. Table 2.9 presents the highest and lowest DGR of Scheduled Castes over the census period from 1961-2011. During 1961-71, the highest positive growth rate was observed in case of Gorait, followed by Kodalo and Namasudra and lowest growth rate was observed in Mang caste followed by Rajna and Sinduria. During 1971-1981, Mang has the highest DGR followed by Rajna and Bavuri and Kodalo followed by Tamadia and Mehtar showed the lowest growth rate. During 1981-1991, the highest growth rate was observed in case of Bavuri followed by Godagali and Dewar and lowest growth rate was observed in case of Rajna followed by Valmiki and Panka. During 1991-2001, Dewar followed by Tamadia and Tamudia showed the highest growth rate and Godagali followed by Ghogia and Musahar showed the lowest growth rate. Similarly, for 2001-2011 the highest DGR was noticed in case of Ghogia followed by Rajna and Sidhiria and the lowest DGR in case of Kodalo followed by Panchama and Kumari.

**Table 2.9: Highest and Lowest DGR of Scheduled Castes, 1961-2011**

Census Period	Five SCs having Highest DGR	Five SCs having Lowest DGR
1961-71	Gorait, Korait	Mang
	Kodalo, Khodalo	Rajna
	Namasudra	Sinduria
	Bajikar	Pasi
	Painda	Nagarchi
1971-81	Man	Kodalo, Khodalo
	Rajn	Tamadia
	Bavuri	Mehtar, Bhangi
	Chachati	Adi Andhara
	Pas	Godagali
1981-91	Bavuri	Rajna
	Godagali	Valamiki, Valmiki
	Dewar	Panka
	Musahar	Pantanti
	Godari	Tamudia
1991-2001	Dewar	Godagali
	Tamadia	Ghogia
	Tamudia	Musahar
	Panka	Godari
	Sauntia, Santia	Chakali
2001-2011	Ghogia	Kodalo
	Rajna	Panchama
	Sidhiria	Kumari
	Dosadha	Godagali
	Katia	Bariki

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

### Population Density

The density of population is an indicator to measure the pressure of population on the land. A simple method of getting density of population is calculated by dividing the total population of a given region by its total area. It is generally depicted by the number of persons inhabiting one square kilometre of area. Annexure 2.10 and Annexure 2.11 show the district wise density of SC population from 1961 to 1991 censuses and for 2001 and 2011 censuses respectively. It is noticed that in Odisha, density of SC population has been on the increasing trend from decade to decade. Density of SC population in Odisha was 18 people per square Km during 1961 which was increased to 46 per square Km. during 2011 which is nearly 3 times over a period of 50 years. The district of Cuttack has the highest density during 1961 to 2011 and Sundargarh has the lowest density in the same period. Time series data on SC population density for Odisha and India during 1961–2011 has been given in Table 2.10 and Fig 2.5. When the area of a country and its constituent units is fixed over time changes in population size will change the population density.

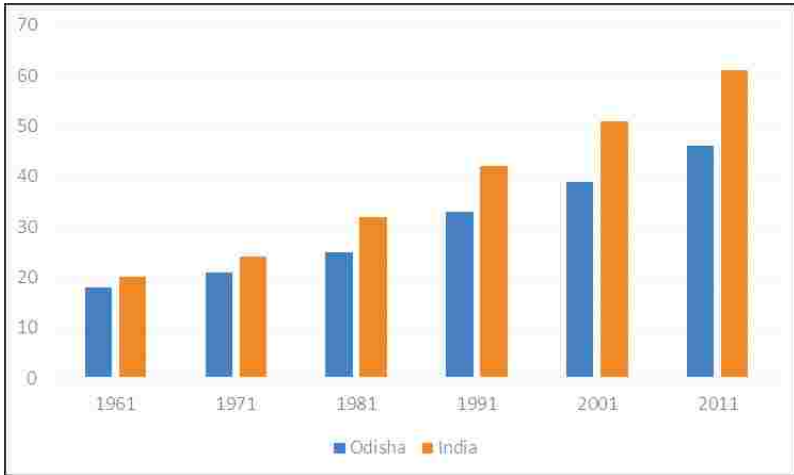
**Table 2.10: SC Population Density per Sq. KM for Odisha and India: Census 1961-2011**

Sl.	Year	Odisha	India
1	1961	18	20
2	1971	21	24
3	1981	25	32
4	1991	33	42
5	2001	39	51
6	2011	46	61

Source: Census of India 1961 to 2011



**Fig 2.5 SC Population Density for Odisha and India: 1961-2011**



As per demographic estimation, 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. In this context, it is useful to examine the district level distribution of population density (Table 2.11).

**Table 2.11: Distribution of Districts According to Population Density, 2001 and 2011**

Population Density	Number of Districts	
	2001	2011
Greater than 100	6	7
80-99	1	2
60-79	2	1
40-59	4	5
20-39	8	9
Less than 20	9	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

## **Urbanisation**

Urbanisation is an important index of the progress of developmental economy. 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 2011 Censuses. According to the Census 2011, 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 k.ms (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, 2001 and 2011 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 Agglomerations during 2011 Census constitute:

- i. A city or town with continuous urban out growth 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 town with their outgrowths, all of which from 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, townships developed in and around the big industries are at times classified as Industrial Towns (ITs). In the State of Odisha, two such industrial townships namely, Rourkela Industrial Township and Odisha Cement Limited Industrial Township have been declared by the State Government as “Industrial Towns” which do not come under any Municipality or Notified Area.

SC population constitutes 13.49% of the total urban population as against 16.5% for the State as per Census 2011. Out of 108 statutory towns, 6 have more than 30% SC population, 23 between 20% to 30%, and 63 between 10% to 20 % and 16 below 10% of the total population. The list of 29 statutory towns having SC population greater than 20% is given in Annexure 2.12. The district wise distribution of non-statutory towns according to percentage of SC population of Odisha is presented in Annexure 2.13 and Annexure 2.14.

## 03 | Sectoral Difference

### **Importance of Sectoral Difference**

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

### **Rural - Urban Composition**

The sectoral composition of SC population in Odisha and India is presented in Table 3.1. In 1961, the rural and urban SC population of Odisha constituted 95.44% and 4.56% respectively. The percentage of urban population has increased gradually over the period of fifty years. During 2011, percentage of SC population in rural and urban Odisha was 86.51% and 13.49% respectively. Rural and urban composition of SC population for India during 1961 was 93.30% and 6.70% respectively, which gradually changed to 76.40% and 23.60% in 2011. The rural SC population of Odisha showed a constant slow declining trend from 95.44% to 86.51% from the year 1961 to 2011. On the contrary, urban SC population of Odisha showed a constant increasing trend from 4.56% in 1961 to 13.49% in 2011. Whereas overall urban SC population of India showed a increasing trend from 6.70% to 23.60%

within these period. Similarly, overall rural SC population in India showed a sharp decrease from 93.30% to 76.40% during the period from 1961 to 2011. Due to rampant urbanisation followed by large scale migration of rural SC population to urban areas in search of their livelihood or employment urban SC population is constantly increasing in our State as well as nation (Fig 3.1 and Table 3.2).

**Table 3.1 :Rural and Urban SC Population in Odisha and India: 1961-2011**

Census	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	2637832 (95.44)	126026 (4.56)	2763858	57611465 (93.30)	4136026 (6.70)	61747491
1971	3103244 (93.73)	207610 (6.27)	3310854	70449154 (93.47)	4924582 (6.53)	75373736
1981	3502195 (90.60)	363348 (9.40)	3865543	87996992 (93.97)	5642376 (6.03)	93639368
1991	4578669 (89.26)	550645 (10.74)	5129314	112343797 (94.40)	6670506 (5.60)	119014303
2001	5378788 (88.44)	703275 (11.56)	6082063	133010878 (94.53)	7698358 (5.47)	140709236
2011	6218642 (86.51)	969821 (13.49)	7188463	153850848 (76.40)	47527524 (23.60)	201378372

Source: Census of India 1961 - 2011

NB: Figure within parenthesis present the percentage of population.

**Fig 3.1: Rural Urban Composition in Odisha and India (1961-2011)**

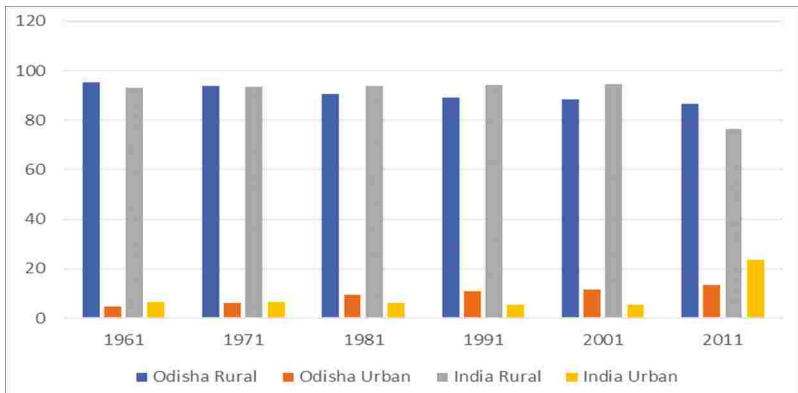


Table 3.2: Rural – Urban Difference in Odisha and India: 1961–2011

Census	Odisha						India					
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural %	Urban %	Difference	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural %	Urban %	Difference
1961	2637832	126026	2763858	95.44	4.56	2511806	57611465	4136026	61747491	93.30	6.0	53475439
1971	3103244	207610	3310854	93.73	6.27	2895634	70449154	4924582	75373736	93.47	6.0	65524572
1981	3502195	363348	3865543	90.60	9.40	3138847	87996992	5642376	93639368	93.97	6.0	82354616
1991	4578669	550645	5129314	89.26	10.74	4028024	112343797	6670506	119014303	94.40	5.60	105673291
2001	5378788	703275	6082063	88.44	11.56	4675513	133010878	7698358	140709236	94.53	5.47	125312520
2011	6218642	969821	7188463	86.51	13.49	5248821	153850848	47527524	201378372	76.40	23.60	106323324

Source: Census of India 1961 – 2011

### Growth Rate of Rural and Urban SC Population

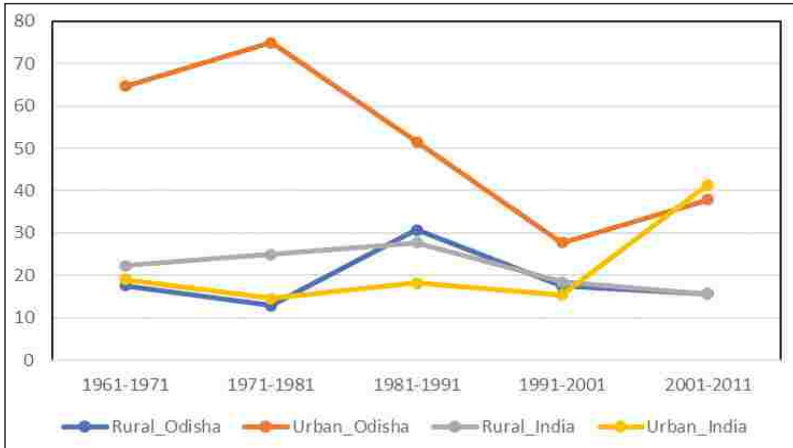
The decadal growth rate of total SC population in Odisha was 19.79, 16.75, 32.69, 18.57 and 18.19 during 1961-1971, 1971-1981, 1981-1991, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 respectively. Whereas, in India it was 22.7, 24.23, 27.10, 18.23 and 43.12 during the same period (Table 3.3). In 1961-1971 the growth rate of rural SC population was 17.64, urban SC population was 64.74 in Odisha and the growth rate of rural SC population was 22.28, urban SC population was 19.07 in India. In Odisha, the growth rate of rural SC population declined from 1961-1971 to 2001-2011 with the exception of 1981-1991 whereas in rural India, the growth rate increased from 1961-1971 to 1981-1991 and then a decreasing trend was observed from 1991-2001 to 2001-2011. In urban Odisha, the growth rate increased from 1961-1971 to 1971-1981 and then decreased in the succeeding two decades and then further increased during 2001-2011, while in urban India the case is quite different. It decreased in each decade starting from 1961-1971 to 1991-2001 except in 1981-1991 and 2001-2011. In 1971-1981 the growth rate of urban SC population of Odisha showed a sharp rise from the previous decade i.e 10.27 point rise from 64.74 to 75.01 (Fig 3.2).

**Table 3.3 : Growth Rate of Rural and Urban Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha and India:1961-2011**

Census	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961-1971	17.64	64.74	19.79	22.28	19.07	22.07
1971-1981	12.86	75.01	16.75	24.91	14.58	24.23
1981-1991	30.74	51.55	32.69	27.67	18.22	27.10
1991-2001	17.47	27.72	18.57	18.40	15.41	18.23
2001-2011	15.61	37.90	18.19	15.67	41.34	43.12

Source: Census of India 1961 – 2011

**Fig 3.2 Growth Rate of Rural and Urban SC Population in Odisha and India (1961-2011)**



### Sex Ratio of Rural and Urban SC Population

Sex ratio of rural SC population in Odisha and India was higher than that of urban SC population (Table 3.4). Sex ratio of rural SC population in Odisha was also higher than the sex ratio of SC population of urban Odisha, rural India and urban India. Higher number of females indicates their good position in rural Odisha. From the years 1961-2001 sex ratio of SC population is decreasing in rural Odisha. During 2011, the sex ratio of SC population in case of rural and urban Odisha and India has increased. The sex ratio of rural SC population in India is decreasing over the years 1961-1991 whereas it increased assuredly in the decade 1991 to 2011. In case of urban India, the ratio has increased in each decade except the slightest decrease of 1% in 1961-71. In urban areas male population is more because more males are migrating to the urban areas in search of their livelihood and employment (Fig 3.3). The improvement in sex ratio of SC population may be due to increase in female literacy rate and implementation of awareness programme of the Government.

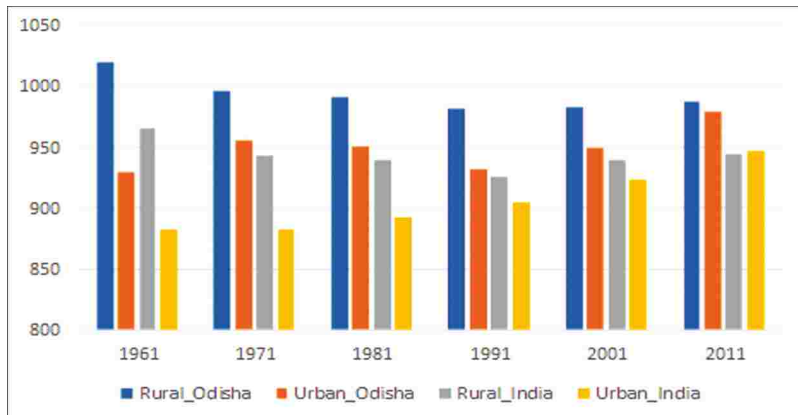


**Table 3.4: Sex Ratio of Rural and Urban SC Population in Odisha and India: Census 1961-2011**

Census	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	1020	930	1015	966	883	957
1971	996	955	993	943	882	935
1981	992	951	988	940	892	932
1991	981	932	975	926	905	922
2001	983	949	979	939	923	936
2011	988	979	987	945	946	945

Source: Derived from Census of India data 1961-2011

**Fig 3.3 Sex Ratio of Rural and Urban SC Population in Odisha and India (1961-2011)**



### **Workers of Rural and Urban Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha**

Workers of Rural and Urban SC population in Odisha are presented in Table 3.5 from 1961 to 2011. It is observed that in Odisha more SC workers were found in rural areas than urban areas. But, percentage of rural SC workers has been declined from 95.67% to 88.37% during the period from 1961 to 2011 in Odisha.

**Table 3.5 : Workers of Rural and Urban Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha (1961-2011)**

Census	Rural	Urban	Total	% of Rural	% of Urban
1961	1230639	55742	1286381	95.67	4.33
1971	1040818	69814	1110632	91.91	8.09
1981	1283376	122180	1405556	91.12	8.88
1991	4578669	550645	5129314	89.52	10.48
2001	2169488	222579	2392067	90.70	9.30
2011	2642603	347723	2990326	88.37	11.63

Source: Derived from Census of India data 1961 to 2011

### **Spatial Distribution of Rural – Urban Difference during Census 2011 in Odisha**

District wise distribution and percentage of rural-urban SC population during 2011 census has been presented in Annexure 3.1. It is observed that in rural Odisha, Gajapati district has the lowest percentage of SC population followed by Deogarh and Jharsuguda. Ganjam has the highest percentage of SC population followed by Balasore and Jajpur. On the other hand, in case of urban Odisha, Ganjam district has the highest percentage of SC population followed by Khurda and Cuttack. Deogarh district has the lowest percentage of SC population followed by Boudh and Nuapada.

On the basis of the data gathered from the census data of 2011, the classification of districts according to their percentage of rural and urban SC population has been made and presented in Table 3.6.

### **Community wise Rural and Urban Population**

Community wise Rural and Urban SC population of Odisha according to 2011 Census is presented in Annexure 3.2. According to 2011 Census, Pan (17.72%) community is predominant in rural Odisha followed by Dewar (13.40%) and Dom (10.25%) community. In rural

**Table 3.6 : Distribution of Districts according to Percentage of Rural and Urban SC Population during 2011**

Percentage of Rural SC population	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Districts	Name of the Districts	Number of Districts	Name of the Districts
<=1.0	2	Gajapati, Deogarh,	4	Deogarh, Boudh, Nuapada, Gajapati
1.0 - 2.0	7	Jharsuguda, Nuapada, Boudh, Kandhamal, Sundargarh, Rayagada, Malkangiri	9	Nayagarh, Subarnapur, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal
2.0-5.0	16	Nayagarh, Sambalpur. Subarnpur, Nabarangapur, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Khurda, Angul, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Balangir, Kalahandi, Bargarh, Kendrapara, Puri	12	Nabarangapur, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Puri, Bargarh, Balasore, Balangir, Angul, Koraput, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar
5.0-10.0	5	Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Balasore, Ganjam	3	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack
>10	0	NIL	2	Khurda, Ganjam

Source: Derived from Census of India data 2011

Odisha, Chandhai Maru, Godagali, Pamidi and Panchama are found in lowest number. Similarly, Dewar community is predominant in urban Odisha followed by Pano, Dhoba, Ganda and Hadi communities. Godagali, Chachati, Pamidi and Mewar presented in very negligible number in urban Odisha during 2011 Census. The five predominated Scheduled Caste communities in rural and urban Odisha as per Census 2011 has been presented in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Five Predominated SC Communities in Odisha, 2011**

<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Pan (17.72%), Dhibara (13.40%), Dom (10.25%), Ganda (9.11%), Dhoba (8.74%)	Dewar (16.65%), Pan (10.66%), Dhoba (10.42%), Ganda (8.99%), Hadi (8.21%)

## 04 | Sex Ratio

### **Importance of Sex Ratio**

Sex ratios are among the most basic of demographic parameters and provide an indication of both the relative survival of females and males and the future breeding potential of a population. It provides meaningful insights into the social process prevalent in any society. 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. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. Welfare of women in any society has become a subject of paramount importance in recent years. 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 frame work. The socio-economic framework is conditioned by some of the demographic and social variables such as sex ratio, age at marriage, fertility, female mortality and female literacy. An attempt is made here to examine the pattern of SC sex ratio in Odisha over the census periods from 1961 to 2011. The sex ratio at birth may be skewed by the factors like “the age of mother, sex selective children etc” 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.

### **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. The recklessness of the frontier society is partly due to the male predominance in its population. It is noticed that the proportion of men and women in the reproductive age (15-45 years) 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, it may confine to understand the trend and some of the possible factors governing sex ratio in Odisha.

According to Chakrabarti and Chaudhuri (2011) women's education was found to be the most significant factor in reducing son preference. Hence, female literacy becomes a credible explanatory factor for the child sex ratio. Basu (1992) shows that in northern India the increased sex differential in the mortality not only with rises in socio-economic status, but also with better education for women.

### **Trend of Sex Ratio by Caste**

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 revealed an interesting scenario. The STs have the highest sex ratio and other caste have the lowest sex ratio during the period 1961-2011 (Fig 4.1). The rate of decrease during this period is the highest for the other caste and lowest for the STs. Sector wise sex ratio by caste have been furnished in Table 3.1 and also analysed graphically in (Fig 4.1). In state of Odisha, rural-urban difference in sex-ratio by caste revealed that sex-ratio in each caste is higher in rural areas than the urban areas. Rural urban gap is significantly more prominent for the other caste 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 and 2011, 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 outnumber the females by a considerable margin. Declining trend in sex ratio in India as well as in Odisha has been a matter of serious concern for the last few decades, although the state's figure is better than that of India. Juvenile sex ratio also shows a similar trend as already studied by Agnihotri (2000 & 2002)

### **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 undivided districts over the period from 1961-1991. District wise sex ratio for the SC population from 1961 to 1991 Census is presented in Annexure 4.1. A comparison is made among the thirteen districts of the State from 1961 to 1991 and among thirty districts for 2001 and 2011 Censuses in Annexure 4.2. It is observed that during 1961 Dhenkanal and Kandhamal (Phulbani) districts have the highest sex ratio of 1110 followed by Ganjam (1084) and Sundargarh the lowest of 967. During 1971, 1981 and 1991 Census, Ganjam district has the highest sex ratio of 1067, 1059 and 1014 respectively. Sundargarh has the lowest sex ratio during 1971 and 1981 and Kandhamal has the lowest during 1991. Overall, it is observed that there is a declining trend in SC sex ratio over the period from 1961 to 1991.

### **Trend of SC Sex Ratio in Odisha vis-a- vis India.**

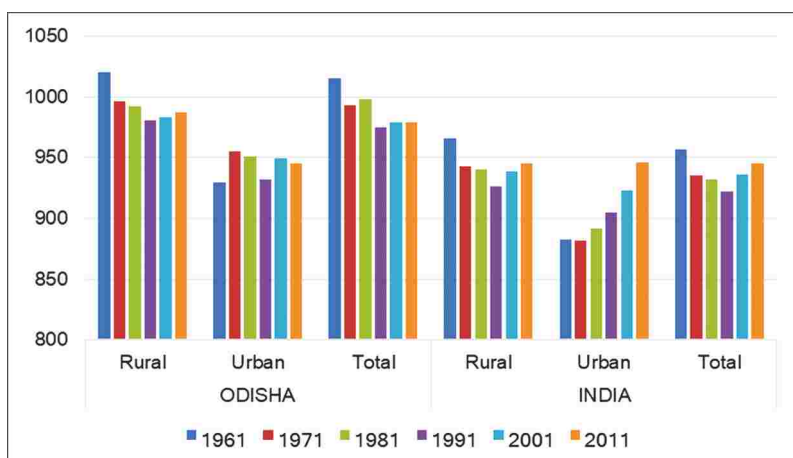
The trend of sex ratio among SC population of Odisha and India by place of residence from 1961 to 2011 has been presented in Table 4.1 and Fig 4.1. During the entire period of five decades SCs of Odisha have

maintained higher level of sex ratio in comparison to the country as a whole. On the other hand, there has been a steady decline in the sex ratio during 1961 to 2011 in case of Odisha. It is observed that during 2001 and 2011 census, the sex ratio of SCs in Odisha as well as India has been increased.

**Table 4.1: Sex Ratio of SC Population of Odisha and India: Census 1961-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	1020	930	1015	966	883	957
1971	996	955	993	943	882	935
1981	992	951	998	940	892	932
1991	981	932	975	926	905	922
2001	983	949	979	939	923	936
2011	987	945	979	945	946	945

**Fig 4.1 : Sex Ratio of SC Population of Odisha and India (1961- 2011)**





There is a declining trend of SC sex ratio both in Odisha and India. But Odisha's sex ratio is much better than that of India. During 2011, Odisha's figure was 979 whereas India's 945. It is revealed that the position of female in Odisha is better than India. For the country as a whole the sex ratio of SCs has followed the same pattern as that of Odisha. The sex ratio of Odisha for SCs has declined by 36 points over the period from 1961 to 2011 while the corresponding declines for the country was 12 points.

In the State of Odisha, rural-urban difference in sex ratio revealed that sex ratio of SC population is higher in rural areas than the urban areas over the periods from 1961 to 2011. The rural sex ratios were always higher than that of the urban sex ratios both for Odisha and India. The possible reasons may be that migration to urban areas is sex selective for searching of job. Rural and urban sex ratios have shown an overall declining trend during census 2011. 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. 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 4.2 shows the variation of SC sex ratio among different SC communities from 1961 to 2011. It is observed that Bavuri Caste has the maximum sex ratio during the year 1961 and Godagali has the minimum sex ration during that period. The castes like Rajna, Tamadia, Sinduria and Musahar have the maximum sex ratio for the year 1971,1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. On the other hand, the castes like Pasi, Chandala Maru, Sapari, Pamidi and Godagali have the minimum sex ratio during the same period.

**Table 4.2 : Variation (Maximum and Minimum) among Different Scheduled Castes in Sex Ratio from 1961-2011**

Year	Sex Ratio	
	Maximum	Minimum
1961	Bavuri (3000)	Godagali (412)
1971	Rajna (2250)	Pasi (270)
1981	Tamadia (1267)	Chandala Maru (381)
1991	Sinduria (2238)	Sapari (368)
2001	Musahar (1188)	Pamidi (647)
2011	Musahar (4706)	Godagali (400)

Source: Derived from Census of India data 1961-2011

### Rural Urban Difference in Sex Ratio

There is a significant rural-urban difference in sex ratio across the districts of Odisha Annexure 4.2. The deficit of female is prominent in urban areas of Odisha than rural. During Census 2011, out of 30 districts, 17 districts have the lowest sex ratio in urban areas in comparison to rural areas. Another 13 districts have higher sex ratio in urban areas than rural areas. The difference can be attributed to the migration of more number of males to the urban areas in search of job and employment. In districts like Cuttack, Jajpur, Balasore, Nayagarh and Subarnapur, rural sex ratio is significantly low. But in Ganjam, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Rayagada, the sex ratio is higher and quite encouraging. In an economically backward State like Odisha 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.

### Spatial Pattern of SC Sex Ratio

District wise population by sex for rural and urban sector for 2011 is presented in Annexure 4.3. District wise sex ratio for 2001 and

2011 census are furnished at Annexure 4.2. According to Census 2011, Gajapati district has the highest SC sex ratio of 1058 and Nayagarh district has the lowest of 954 and there is a wide spread inter district variation in the SC sex ratio. Rural and urban difference is also prominent in all the districts. Top five and bottom five districts in case of SC sex ratio for the year 2011 is shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Five Districts Having Maximum and Minimum SC Sex Ratio in Odisha: Census 2011**

<b>Five top districts</b>	<b>Five bottom districts</b>
Gajapati (1058)	Nayagarh (954)
Rayagada (1050)	Subarnpur (959)
Korput (1031)	Cuttack (960)
Kandhamal( 1028)	Khurda (963)
Nuapada ( 1017)	Jajpur (965)

*Source: Derived from Census of India data 2011*

The high sex ratio districts with female population above 1000 formed a compact patch of eight districts namely Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangapur and Nuapada in the south with almost similar socio-economic characteristics and Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in the northern side of Odisha. The coastal districts have shown low sex ratio with a range starting from 954 (Nayagarh). Districts namely Nayagarh, Angul, Cuttack, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Balasore and Khurda formed a contiguous patch in the central and eastern coast showing low sex ratio ranging from 954 to 982 during 2011 Census. 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.

### **Child Sex Ratio (CSR)**

The sex ratio of young children is an important point in the history of demography of the country. The sex composition by age

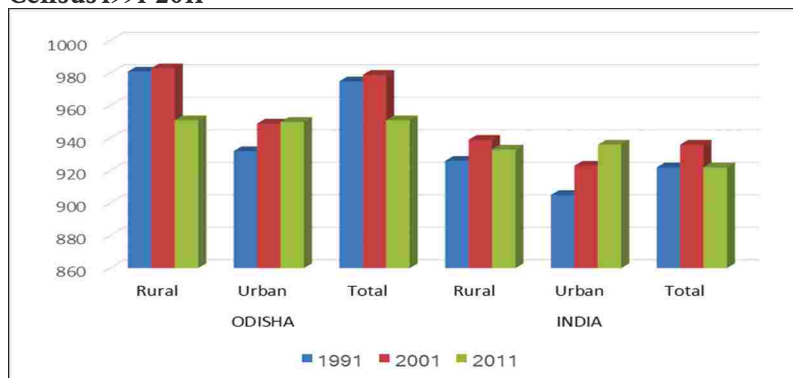
group especially the 0-6 years is vital for studying the demography by child population, its future patterns and particularly the status of the girl child. In developed countries male mortality is higher than female mortality in every age group (United Nations,1990). Usually, females are genetically 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. During census 2011, it reveals that a decline in overall child sex ratio (CSR) for the age group 0-6 years has crossed all limits and has remained alarmingly at its lowest value (922 females per 1000 males) in India. At that time Odisha's figure was 951 females per 1000 males (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4 : Child (0-6Yrs) Sex Ratio of SC Population of Odisha and India: Census 1991-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	981	932	975	926	905	922
2001	983	949	979	939	923	936
2011	951	950	951	933	936	922

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Fig 4.2: Child Sex Ratio of SC Population in Odisha and India, Census 1991-2011**



Analysis of child sex ratio (0-6 years) 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 in the (0-6 years) age by social groups could only be computed for the year 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Fig 4.2).

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. The CSR of SC population in Odisha increased from 975 in 1991 to 979 in 2001 then decreased by 28 points to 951 during 2011. In the 2001 Census CSR of SC population increased by 14 points at the national level from 922 in 1991 to 936 in 2001 then decreased by 14 points from 936 in 2001 to 922 in 2011. It is a matter of great concern for both State and national level which is a critical issue of the survival of the girl child in India as well as Odisha. It needs systematic effort in mobilizing the community.

Both in rural and urban areas of Odisha, there is a sign of trivial increase in SC Child Sex Ratio. That indicates that there is a slight improvement in SC Child Sex Ratio during 1991-2001. But during 2011 census, SC CSR has been decreased by 32 points in rural areas of Odisha. Annexure 4.4 shows the Child Sex Ratio of SC population in different states of India. During 2011 CSR of SC population was maximum in Mizoram (1168), followed by Goa (982), Jharkhand (976), Sikkim (973), Pondicherry (969) and Chhattisgarh (967). Similarly, minimum CSR of SC population was observed in Jammu & Kashmir (861), followed by Haryana (876), Chandigarh (887), Punjab (888), Delhi (891) and Rajasthan (899) during census 2011. In Odisha, CSR of SC population was 951 as per 2011 census which needs to be improved.

### **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

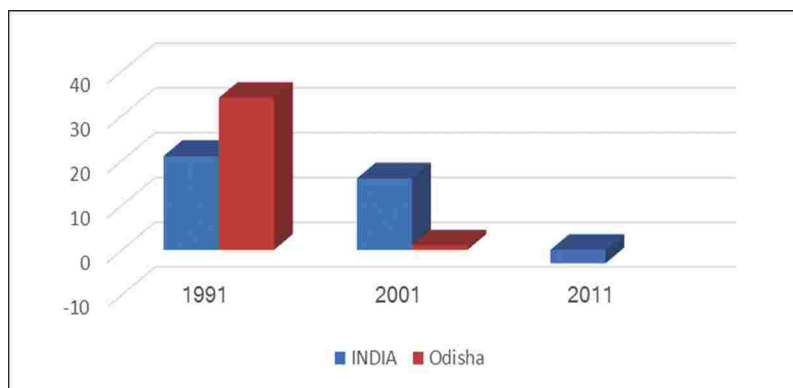
rural areas. This will give more reliable picture than the analysis of overall sex ratio, because the child sex ratio is free from sex selective migration to the urban areas. The rural-urban difference in the child sex ratios for Odisha and India has been presented in Table 4.7 and Fig 4.3. For Odisha urban child sex ratio was significantly lower than that of rural for SCs by a margin of 49 points during 1991, 34 in 2001 and 1 in 2011. For the country as a whole the child sex ratio was significantly lower in SCs in urban areas and the gap has decreased quite significantly i.e. 21, 16 and -3 points by 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

**Table 4.5: Rural Urban Difference in Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) of SCs of Odisha and India: Census 1991-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban
1991	981	932	49	926	905	21
2001	983	949	34	939	923	16
2011	951	950	1	933	936	-3

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Fig 4.3 : Rural Urban Difference in SC Child Sex Ratio of Odisha and India (1991-2011)**



The top five and bottom five districts in case of SC child sex ratio for 2011 is presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.6: Five Districts Having Maximum and Minimum SC Child Sex Ratio in Odisha: Census 2011**

<b>Five top districts</b>	<b>Five bottom districts</b>
Rayagada (1005)	Deogarh (911)
Nabarangapur (1003)	Nayagarh (929)
Boudh (976)	Kandhamal (929)
Keonjhar (975)	Dhenkanal (930)
Bargarh and Koraput (974)	Angul (931)

The district wise SC child sex ratio of Odisha for census 2001 and 2011 has been presented in Annexure 4.4. The classification of districts of Odisha according to SC sex ratio and SC child sex ratio for census 2011 is furnished at Table 4.7 and Table 4.8.

**Table 4.7: Districts Classified According to SC Sex Ratio of Odisha: Census 2011**

<b>Sex Ratio Class</b>	<b>No of Districts</b>
900-950	0 (0.00%)
950-1000	21 (70.00%)
1000 and above	9 (30.00%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 (100.00%)</b>

It was seen that no districts in Odisha having SC sex ratio is below 950. The district level comparison revealed that in terms of deficit of female, 21 districts is considered vulnerable in respect of SCs with sex ratio in the range 951-1000. Further it is good to find that no district is found with sex ratio lower than 950 and 10 districts has the sex ratio more than 1000.

**Table 4.8: Districts Classified According to SC Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio of Odisha: Census 2011**

Sex Ratio Class	No of Districts
900-950	15 (50.00%)
950-1000	13 (43.00%)
1000 and above	2 (6.67%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 (100.00%)</b>

It was seen that no district has child sex ratio below 900. The district level comparison revealed that in terms of deficit of girl child, only 15 districts is considered vulnerable in respect of SCs with child sex ratio in the range 901-950. Thirteen districts of Odisha have child sex ratio in the range 951 to 1000. It was found that 2 districts have the child sex ratio more than 1000. The list of more vulnerable districts is furnished at Table 4.9. Still immediate corrective measures should be taken to address the issues vulnerability of low child sex ratio to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

**Table 4.9: List of Vulnerable Districts in Terms of Deficit of Girl Child: Census 2011**

Child Sex Ratio Vulnerable (<950 and >925)	Child Sex Ratio More Vulnerable (<925)
Angul, Balesore, Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Khurda, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh	Deogarh

### Community wise Sex Ratio of Odisha

The Scheduled Castes community wise sex ratio in Odisha for the census from 1961 to 2011 in respect of 93 castes has been presented in Annexure 4.5. These 93 castes constituted 17.12% of the total population of the State as per 2011 census. The sex ratio analysis may



not be that reliable and meaningful because of their smaller numbers while studying the sex ratio by castes some abnormal fluctuations are noticed. The interpretation of trend should keep in view with this abnormal fluctuation. One reason for this abnormal fluctuation might be due to some inconsistencies or error in the census count.

The community wise sex ratio of Odisha (2011 census data) shows that out of 93 castes, almost 40 castes have sex ratio more than and equal to 1000. About 25 castes whose sex ratios are lower than 950 can be listed in a single group. They are Valamiki, Siyal, Sinduria, Godagali, Samsi. Pap, Panchama, Mewar, Madari, Kodalo, Katia, Gokha, Ghogia, Ghantarghada, Dhanwar, Beldar, Bedia/ Bejra, Bariki, Bari, Bauti, Amant, Kori, Mang, Painda, Pamidi, The Scheduled Castes having the lowest and highest sex ratios are Godagali (400) and Musahar (4706) respectively during 2011 census.

### **Community wise Sex Ratio of Major Castes**

The overall sex ratio of the SC population in Odisha is 979 (Table 4.10). It is higher than the national average (945) for all SCs. At individual caste level, all the nine major castes of the State have overall sex ratio as well as child sex ratio are higher than that of the national average during 2011 census.

### **Community wise Child Sex Ratio of Odisha**

The community wise child sex ratio of Odisha for the year 2001 and 2011 census are presented in Annexure 4.5. Out of 93 castes in Odisha, about 9 castes have experienced different degrees of decline in sex ratio. These are Panchama, Musahar, Basor, Godari, Chachati, Sinduria, Paidia, Rajna, and Dosadha. The decline of the child sex ratio in most of the major castes is a warning signal for the coming future.

Table 4.10: Community wise Sex Ratio of 9 Major Scheduled Castes in Odisha: Census 2011

Age Group	All SCs (India)	All SCs (Odisha)	Pano	Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	Ganda	Dhoba, Dhobi	Kandra, Kandara	Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	Gokha
All Age Group	945	979	984	966	1026	984	987	968	990	1011	974
Child (0-6 Yrs)	922	951	951	934	971	965	940	936	972	956	923

## 05 | Literacy

### **Concept of Literacy**

Literacy is popularly understood as an ability to read, write and use numeracy in at least one method of writing, an understanding reflected by mainstream dictionary and handbook definitions. According to UNESCO, the literacy is an “ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts”.

According to the Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi “Literacy in itself is no education. Literacy is not the end of education or even the beginning. By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit”. Literacy is critical to economic development as well as individual and community wellbeing. Our economy is enhanced when learners have higher literacy levels. According to National Literacy Trust “Literacy is the ability to read, write, speak and listen in way that lets us communicate effectively and make sense of the world”. From the Vedic period, literacy and learning were considered very important in Indian society.

**Right to Education Act (RTE)** is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4th August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under the article 21A of the Indian Constitution. The main objective of the RTE Act is to ensure that each child in India receives quality elementary education irrespective of their economic or caste background, this includes children who are forced to drop out of school.

Education is a basic human right for all and is important for everyone to make the most of their lives. It improves an individual's chances in life and help to tackle poverty. It reduces poverty, decreases social inequalities, empowers women and helps each individual reach their full potential. It also brings significant economic returns for a country and helps societies to achieve lasting peace and sustainable development.

The Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4), aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030”.

In 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. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate and vice versa. So, if a person who cannot write and /or read is treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

During census 2011, person 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 Indian Constitution, it had envisaged promotion of educational and economic interest of SCs, STs and weaker sections. The mathematical formula for computing literacy rate is as follows:-

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literate Persons aged 7 years and above}}{\text{Population aged 7 years and above}} \times 100$$

The Indian Census gathers valuable data on level of literacy and educational level of population in respect of different social groups in India.

### **Literacy among SCs**

The scenario of literacy of our state has improved over decades for all social groups. The process of educational development among the SCs was awfully tardy and insignificant prior to independence. According to 1961 Census percentage of literacy among SC people was

11.57% which was more than the literacy rate of India i.e. 10.27%. The position of education among SC women was still worse. The causes of such poor state of affairs may be traced to variety of factors such as apathy of the British Government in India towards socio-economic development of these people and certain inherent limitations of these people.

Due to incentives and special care for the development of education amongst the SCs provided by the State Government, the process of educational development has been improved over the period from census 1961 to 2011. According to 2011 census, the literacy rates of SCs population of Odisha stood at 69.02% while that of country was 66.07%.

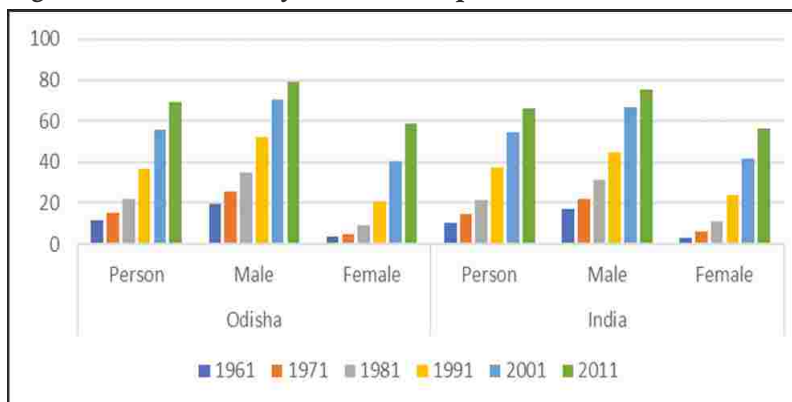
### **Literacy in Odisha and India**

**Trend of Literacy:** Literacy rate of SC population in Odisha and India from census 1961 to 2011 has been presented in Table 5.1 and Fig 5.1 in Odisha, the overall literacy rate of SC population has increased from 11.57% to 69.02% during the period from 1961 to 2011. It is also observed that in Odisha the male literacy rate is higher than that of India during this period. But the female literacy rate of SCs in Odisha and India has increased significantly over this period which shows a remarkable development in education system in India as well as Odisha from 1961 to 2011.

**Table 5.1: Literacy Rate SC Population in Odisha and India: 1961-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1961	11.57	19.82	3.44	10.27	16.96	3.29
1971	15.61	25.98	5.17	14.67	22.36	6.44
1981	22.41	35.26	9.4	21.38	31.12	10.93
1991	36.77	52.41	20.74	37.40	44.90	23.80
2001	55.53	70.47	40.33	54.70	66.60	41.90
2011	69.02	79.21	58.76	66.07	75.17	56.46

*Source: Census of India, 1961-2011*

**Fig 5.1: Sex wise Literacy Rate of SC Population in Odisha (1961-2011)**

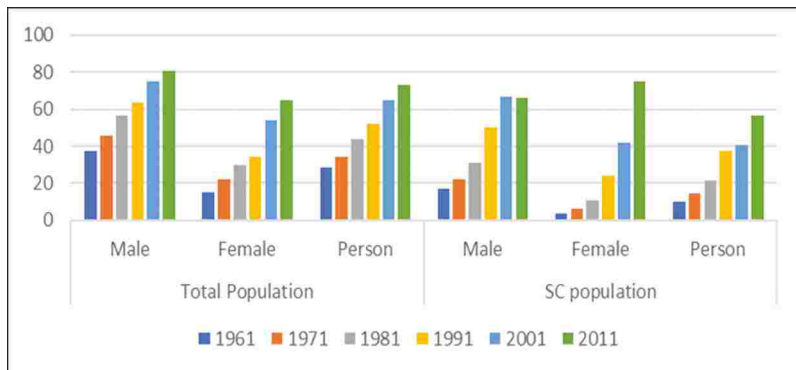
The literacy rate of total population and SC population of India is presented in Table 5.2 and Fig 5.2. The male and female literacy rate of total population is significantly higher than that of SC population of India during the period from 1961 to 2011. It indicates that the Government should take more innovative and appropriate measures to increase the literacy rate of SC population at par with general population.

**Table 5.2: Literacy Rate among the Total and Scheduled Caste Population of India by Sex: Census 1961-2011**

Census Year	Total Population			SC population		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1961	37.16	15.34	28.31	16.96	3.29	10.27
1971	45.95	21.97	34.45	22.36	6.44	14.67
1981	56.37	29.75	43.56	31.12	10.93	21.38
1991	63.86	34.42	52.11	49.90	23.81	37.41
2001	75.26	53.9	64.84	66.60	41.90	54.70
2011	80.88	64.63	72.98	75.17	56.46	66.07

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Fig 5.2: Literacy Rate of Total and SC Population in India (1961-2011)**



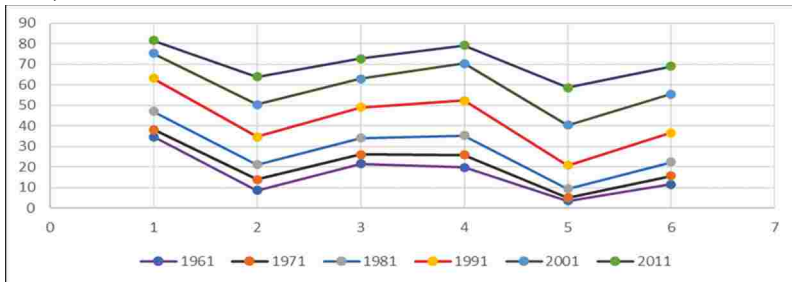
The Table 5.3 presents the literacy rate of total population and SC population of Odisha for the period from 1961 to 2011. It is observed that the male, female and total literacy rate of total population of Odisha is significantly higher than that of SC population of Odisha during the years from 1961 to 2011. But there is rising trend in SC literacy rate in Odisha from 1961 to 2011 due to the remarkable development in education sector during this period. It is also indicated that the State Government has taken suitable steps for improvement of literacy status of SCs over the period of fifty years. (Fig 5.3)

**Table 5.3: Literacy Rate among Total and Scheduled Caste Population of Odisha by Sex: Census 1961-2011**

Census Year	Total Population			SC population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	34.70	8.65	21.66	19.82	3.44	11.57
1971	38.29	13.92	26.18	25.98	5.17	15.61
1981	47.10	21.10	34.20	35.26	9.40	22.41
1991	63.09	34.68	49.09	52.41	20.74	36.77
2001	75.35	50.51	63.08	70.47	40.33	55.53
2011	81.59	64.01	72.87	79.21	58.76	69.02

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Fig 5.3: Literacy Rate of Total and SC population in Odisha (1961-2011)**



### Trend of Literacy by Sex in Odisha

Man and woman are the two complementary pillars of the society. The edifies 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 provide an ample opportunity to look into the gender differential in the status of literacy and education in the State. The gender difference in crude literacy rate (GDCLR) by sex of Odisha and India has been presented in Table 5.4 and Fig 5.4 to look to the gender dimension of literacy. The gender gap in literacy level was more prominent in Odisha than India during the period from 1961 to 2011. As per census 2011, the gap in the male-female CLR's were 20.45 percentage point for SCs in Odisha. The corresponding figure for India stood at 18.71 percentage point. The gender gap has decreased from 31.67 in 1991 and 20.45 in 2011 in Odisha for SCs. According to census 2011, in Odisha literacy rate for male and female were 79.21% and 58.76% for SCs. In India the literacy rate for male and female of SCs were 75.17% and 56.46%.

The literacy rate among the SCs is low compared to general population. In Odisha, literacy among SCs is 11.57% and 15.61% during 1961 and 1971 census. The literacy rate among SCs was increased from 11.57% in 1961 to 69.02% in 2011, which is nearly six times over the period of fifty years. Male literacy rate of Odisha has increased from



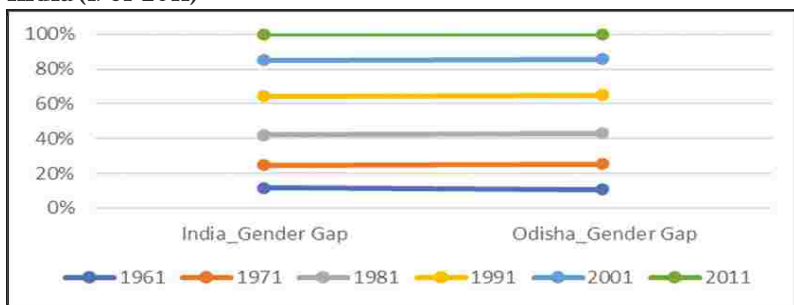
19.12% to 79.21% during the period from 1961 to 2011, while the female literacy from 3.44% to 58.76%. The gender gap in literacy indicated that there was a bias against the women in the matter of education in Odisha as well as India. This was quite high in all the census years. During Census 2011, the gender gap for SCs is 20.45% point in Odisha and 18.71% point for India. The gap has reduced down over the periods but the process was very slow. The increase in literacy rate in Odisha during the decade is supported by continuous efforts by the State Government to improve the access and quality of education. Establishment of residential schools for STs and SCs, establishment of “Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya” in each block, “Mo School Abhiyan” in secondary schools and enrolment of more girl students under “Odisha Girls”. Incentive Programme are some of the initiatives by the Government that aim at implementation in education levels of the State.

**Table 5.4: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among the Scheduled Caste Population of Odisha and India: Census 1961-2011**

Census Year	India			Odisha		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1961	16.96	3.29	13.67	19.12	3.44	15.68
1971	22.36	6.44	15.92	25.98	5.17	20.81
1981	31.12	10.93	20.19	35.26	9.40	25.86
1991	49.90	23.80	26.10	52.41	20.74	31.67
2001	66.60	41.90	24.70	70.47	40.33	30.14
2011	75.17	56.46	18.71	79.21	58.76	20.45

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Fig 5.4: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among the SCs of Odisha and India (1961-2011)**



### Literacy by Rural and Urban Sector

The crude literacy rate (CLR) of SCs by rural-urban sector in Odisha and India for the census years 1961 to 2011 have been given in Table 5.5 and Fig 5.5. The crude literacy rate (CLR) i.e. the percentage ratio of literate to total population in the respect group has been taken to ensure uniformity of concept over decadal census and facilitate time series comparison. The CLRs of SCs by rural and urban sector have substantially increased both for the State of Odisha and the country as well. For the State of Odisha CLR has increased from 22.40% to 69.00% for the period from 1981 to 2011. In respect of the country as a whole the CLR for SCs increased from 21.38% to 66.07%. The CLR for SCs were increasing at much faster rate both in the State and country. During the period 1981-2011, the CLR for SCs was increased by 3 times in Odisha as well as all India level.

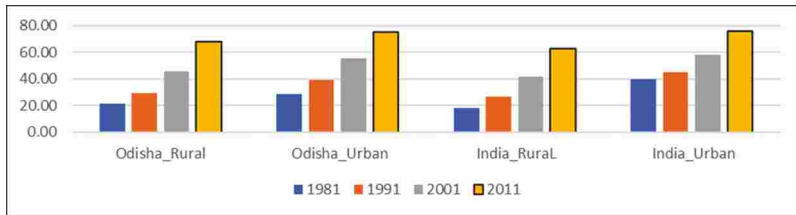
The CLR by place of residence revealed that the urban CLR was comparably much higher than the rural both for the State and the country (Table 5.5). The urban rural difference in CLRs were prominent both for the State and the country (Fig 5.5). But the differences have been declined from 10.17 in 1991 to 7.12 in 2011 in Odisha and from 21.13 to 13.32 in India during the same period. During the census 2011, the urban CLR was 7.12 percentage point higher than the rural in Odisha for SCs. In respect of the country urban CLRs were higher by 13.32 percentage point than the rural for SCs during 2011.

**Table 5.5: Crude Literacy Rate among the Scheduled Caste Population of Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

Census Year	Odisha				India			
	Rural	Urban	Difference	Total	Rural	Urban	Difference	Total
1981	21.72	28.99	7.27	22.40	18.47	39.60	21.13	21.38
1991	29.10	39.27	10.17	30.19	26.63	44.99	18.36	30.07
2001	45.76	55.94	10.18	46.94	41.96	58.03	16.07	45.20
2011	68.05	75.18	7.12	69.02	62.85	76.17	13.32	66.07

Source: Census of India 1981-2011

**Fig 5.5 : Sector wise Literacy Rate of SC Population in Odisha and India:1981-2011**



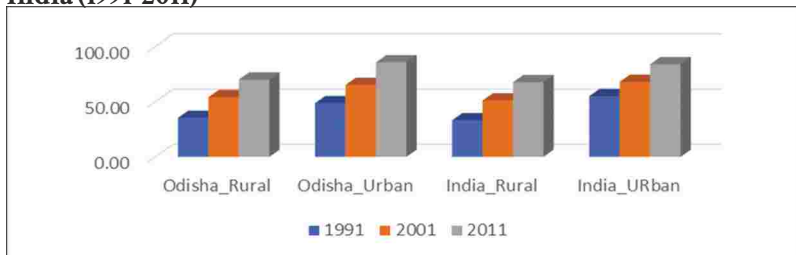
The adult literacy rate of SCs i.e. the literacy rate calculated excluding 0-6 years population, have been furnished in Table 5.6 and graphically analyzed in Fig 5.6. Adult literacy rate for SCs was 72.87% and 72.98% in Odisha and India respectively during 2011. Thus, adult literacy rate was significantly higher in urban areas than rural areas for SCs in order of magnitude. The comparison overtime revealed that the increase in adult literacy was faster for SCs during 1991-2011. The urban rural gaps in adult literacy were more conspicuous among SCs in India as well as Odisha.

**Table 5.6: Adult Literacy Rate (Excluding 0-6 years) of SCs by Residence of Odisha and India (1991 to 2011)**

Census Year	Odisha				India			
	Rural	Urban	Gap	Total	Rural	Urban	Gap	Total
1991	35.45	48.80	13.35	36.77	33.25	55.11	21.86	37.41
2001	54.20	65.30	11.10	55.50	51.20	68.10	16.90	54.70
2011	70.22	85.75	15.53	72.87	67.77	84.11	16.34	72.98

Source: Census of India 1991-2011

**Fig 5.6: Adult Literacy Rate of SCs by Residence of Odisha and India (1991-2011)**



Age group wise and sex wise distribution of literacy rate of total population and SCs population in Odisha for 2001 and 2011 have been presented in Table 5.7. It is observed that there was wide variation in literacy rate among different age groups in SCs of Odisha. The higher literacy rate of SCs population was found in age group of 15-44 years during 2001 and 2011 as compared to 0-14 years and 45 years and above age groups in Odisha. During 2011 census, the literacy rate of male SCs in age group 15-44 years was 84.32% followed by 45 years and above (59.88%). But in case of female, the literacy rate was minimum i.e. 22% in case of 45 years and above population in 2011 census.

**Table 5.7: Distribution of Literacy Rate of SC Population by Age and Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011**

Census Year	Age Group	SC Population		Total Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
2001	0-14 Years	44.04	37.47	44.86	39.53
	15-44 Years	73.24	40.98	77.64	53.71
	45 Yrs & Above	55.18	11.85	65.43	24.31
2011	0-14 Years	50.49	50.10	49.92	49.40
	15-44 Years	84.32	65.11	85.36	69.85
	45 Yrs & Above	59.88	22.00	69.11	53.06

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

### Community wise Literacy Rate

Community wise literacy rate of SCs population of Odisha for the year from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Annexure 5.1. It is observed that out of 93 SC communities, Kodalo (91.43%) have the highest literacy rate followed by Pasi (86.05%) and Pamidi (83.33%) during 2011 census. The lowest literacy rate was observed in the case of Mundapotta (12.71%) followed by Godagali (28.57%) and Sidhria (32.17%) during this period. There was a wide variation in SC literacy rate among different communities. Table 5.8 shows the year wise community having top five and bottom five literacy of SCs in Odisha.

**Table 5.8: Top and Bottom Literacy Rate of SCs in Odisha (1961-2011)**

Census Year	Five SC Communities Having Maximum Literacy Rate	Five SC Communities Having Minimum Literacy Rate
1961	Panka (86.67%), Sapori (30.99%), Sidhria (26.95%), Bavuri (25.00%), Kori (21.44%)	Sidhria (0.42%), Dhanwar (2.09%), Bari (2.22%), Basor (2.94%), Manga (3.85%)
1971	Audhelia (50.00%), Bavuri (50.00%), Rajna (46.15%), Pasi (39.36%), Irika (38.61%)	Mundapotta (0.76%), Dhanwar (1.31%), Pamidi (3.85%), Mangan (4.64%), Sapori (4.88%)
1981	Musahar (58.62%), Bauti (47.23%), Irika (40.00%), Dosadha(37.80%), Pasi (37.43%)	Mundapotta (3.93%), Manga (5.13%), Dhanwar (6.26%), Panka (8.85%) Laheri (8.92%)
1991	Audhelia (72.58%), Bajikar (58.52%), Ghogiya (55.07%), Siyal (54.95%), Adi Andhar (54.33%)	Sidhria (18.01%), Ujia (19.27%), Amant(20.03%), Dhanwar (20.96%), Mangan (21.66%)
2001	Pasi (76.65%), Siyal (72.14%), Dosadha (71.43%), Godari (70.37%), Kori (68.88%)	Mundapotta (6.44%), Godagali (13.51%), Paidi (15.78%), Chakali (25.93%), Godra (28.21%)
2011	Kodalo (91.43%), Pasi (86.05%), Pamidi (83.33%), Irika, (83.27%), Siyal (80.73%)	Mundapotta (12.71%), Godagali (28.57%), Sidhria (32.17%), Sapari (35.05%), Dhanwar (37.03%)

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

Community wise and sex wise literacy rate of SCs population of Odisha for the year 2011 has been furnished in Annexure 5.2. It is seen that among all SC communities, Kodalo (83.33%) has the highest female literacy rate followed by Pamidi (80.00%) and the lowest female literacy rate was found in the case of Mundapotta (11.26%) followed by Godagali (20.00%) during 2011 census.

### **Spatial Pattern of Literacy**

Study of spatial pattern of literacy would reveal rigorous lagging behind so that intervention strategies can be focused. District wise

literacy rate for the year from 1991 to 2011 has been furnished in Annexure 5.3. Across the district there is wide variation in the present of literacy in SCs from 51.03% in Gajapati to 78.33% in Jagatsinghpur. Thus, the ranges of variation were 27.3% point during 2011 census.

**Table 5.9: Variation in Literacy Rate Across the Districts: Census 2011**

Statistical	Values
Maximum	Jagatsinghpur (78.33%)
Minimum	Gajapati (51.03%)
Range	27.30

The female SC literacy rate was the highest in Jagatsinghpur district (69.95%) and lowest in Gajapati district (40.45%) during this period. The range of variation was 29.50% point. The top five district in term of SC literacy rate were Jagatsinghpur, Khurda, Cuttack, Puri and Kendrapada. These districts formed a continuous patch in the coastal belt of the State. The bottom five districts in term of SC literacy rate were Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Ganjam and Nabarangapur. These districts formed a contiguous cluster of districts in southern part of the State.

Distribution of districts according to literacy rates by social groups is furnished in Table 5.10 which depicts the comparative picture of the spatial pattern of literacy among the social groups for the year 2011. Literacy rate of Other Castes (OCs) was way ahead of SCs and STs as well. According to OCs literacy, eight districts have literacy rate greater than equal to 75%, Eleven between 60-75% and seven between 45-60% whereas according to SCs literacy five districts have more than 75%, twenty between 60-75% and five between 45-60% during 2011 census. According to ST literacy none of the district has more than 75% literacy, twelve districts have literacy between 60-75%, thirteen between 45-60% and five between 30-45%. This brings out the pictures that the spatial pattern of OCs literacy was the best and that of STs the worst comparatively and that of SCs standing in between.

State and UTs wise SC literacy rate along with rank during 2011 census has been furnished in Annexure 5.4. It is observed that Daman & Diu (83.33%) has the highest SC literacy rate followed by Mizoram (83.25%) and Kerala (80.36%). But Jharkhand (45.67%) has the lowest SC literacy rate followed by Rajasthan (49.83%) and Uttar Pradesh (50.65%) during 2011 census.

**Table 5.10: Distribution of Districts according to Literacy Rate by Social Groups: Census 2011**

Literacy	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Castes	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
>=75	5	16.67	0	0	8	26.67
60-75	20	66.67	12	40	11	36.67
45-60	5	16.67	13	43.33	7	23.33
30-45	0	0.00	5	16.67	3	10.00
<30	0	0.00	0	0	1	3.33
Total	30	100	30	100	30	100.00

*Source: Census of India 1961-2011*

## 06 | Age Group Wise Population Distribution

### **Importance of Age Group wise Distribution**

Age distribution is also called Age Composition in population studies, the proportionate numbers of persons in successive age categories in a given population. Age composition is one of the characteristics of the population study. The history of population can be visualised by looking at its age composition. Age group data are essential for the planners and administrators to formulate social welfare programmes like education, health etc more precisely. They are also useful for determining labour force and dependency ratio of the State as well as national level. Almost every aspect of human behaviour is influenced by the age of the individual. It has also got bearing on the structure of the society. The age composition of tribal communities has given a distinctive picture as compared to other groups of the population. So, its analysis appears to be indispensably necessary, despite some limitations.

### **Significance of Age Data**

Age composition is an important demographic as well as economic variable which acts like decision-making tools for many development planning. It is seen that age composition is affected and determined by fertility, mortality and migration as a demographic variable. 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. 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. An increase in the birth rate increases the proportion of children in the population which makes the population younger. On the contrary, a declining fertility rate among women in the reproductive age groups decreases the birth rate which decreases the proportion of children in the population. The change in the age specific death rate alters the risk of dying in different age groups which also affects the age composition of the population. Migration is usually both age and sex selective. It 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 estimation of unemployment situation and size of the labour force can be made from age composition. The incidence of mortality, morbidity and health service varies from person to person in different age groups. Demand of goods and services and its consequent planning to fulfil is based on age distribution of the population. The projected estimates of child population aged 6-11, 12-14, 15-17 etc. are required for educational planning in the State as well as nation. Thus, it is very much essential to have a knowledge about current and projected different age group wise population to build up development planning on health, education, employment, manpower, social welfare, production of goods and services.

The size and the distribution of population by age and sex play a vital 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. 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 is 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.

Keeping the above situations in view, it is essential to analyse the age and sex composition of the population of Odisha for Scheduled Caste population with focus on rural urban composition, sex composition, child composition, economically active population, elderly population etc. Apart from that, SC dependency ratios have been computed.

### **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 (0-14 years), adult (15-59 years) and aged (60 and above).

### **Trend of SC Population by Age-Group in Odisha**

Since 1951, it has been a tradition with the Census to enumerate the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population separately. Such details are necessary for the government to discharge its constitutional obligations towards SCs and STs. It is essential to know some of the important characteristics of age distribution of these groups. The population composition by broad age group i.e. 0-14, 15-59 and 60+ years of SC population in Odisha has been furnished in Table 6.1 from 1961 to 2011. But during 1961 and 1971 censuses the broad age group was 0-14, 15-44 and 45+ years. The reason behind this grouping is that 0-14 years is considered as the children in the dependent age group and not supposed to participate in any economic activities. 15-59 years age group is considered as the economically active group and 60+ as old population.

**Table 6.1: Age Composition of SC Population and its Proportion in Odisha: Census 1961-2011**

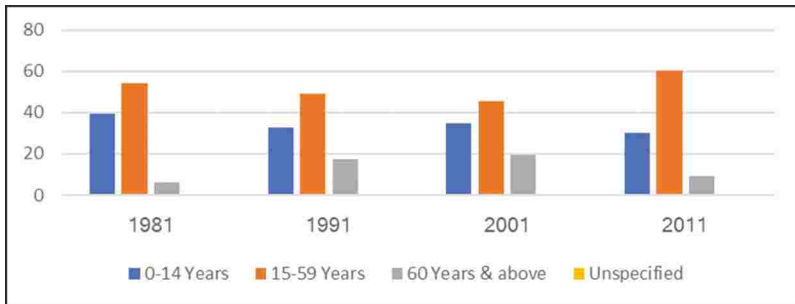
Age Group (Years)	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
0-14	1061029 (38.39)	1415241 (42.75)	1523378 (39.40)	1693645 (33.04)	2123711 (34.92)	2175230 (30.26)
15-44* Or 15-59	1227660* (44.42)	1377439* (41.60)	2105462 (54.47)	2515188 (49.03)	2777725 (45.67)	4331868 (60.26)
45 and Above* Or 60 Above	473995* (17.15)	518085* (15.65)	235039 (6.08)	903364 (17.61)	1171086 (19.25)	663824 (9.23)
Unspecified	1174 (0.04)	89 (0.00)	1664 (0.05)	17117 (0.32)	9541 (0.16)	17541 (0.24)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2763858</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>3310854</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>3865543</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>5125314</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>6082063</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>7188463</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

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

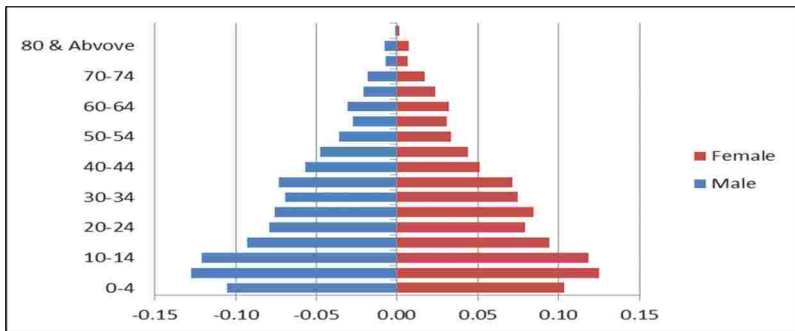
N.B: Figures in the parenthesis represent the proportion of SC population for different age groups

It is noticed that the proportion of working age group (15-59 or 15-44 years) was the highest followed by proportion of children (0-14 years) and proportion of old age population (60+ years) during all the census years in case of SC population in Odisha. The percentage of 15-59 age group of population was considerably higher than the child population (0-14 years) and elderly population. The proportion of old age population was increased from 6.08% to 19.25% during 1981 to 2001 censuses and then decreased to 9.23% during 2011 Census. But the proportion of children and working age group were decreased from 1981 to 2011 censuses. During 1981 census the proportion of children was 39.40% which was decreased to 30.26% during 2011 census (Fig 6.1). The population pyramid of SCs in rural and urban Odisha along with male and female for the year 2001 and 2011 has been presented in Fig 6.2 to Fig 6.5. It gives the better understanding of the age composition between different Census years.

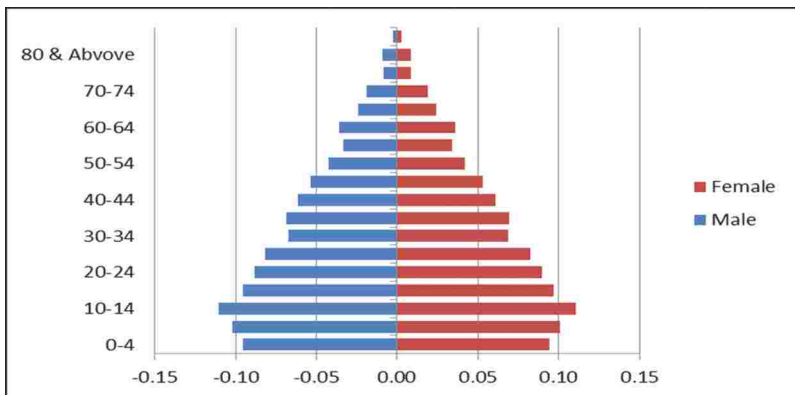
**Fig 6.1: Population Composition of SCs by Broad Age Group in Odisha: 1981-2011**



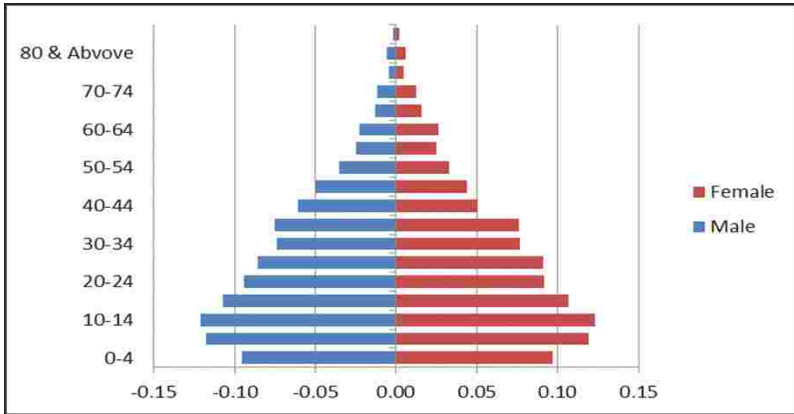
**Fig 6.2: Population Pyramid of SCs by Sex in Rural Odisha: Census 2001**



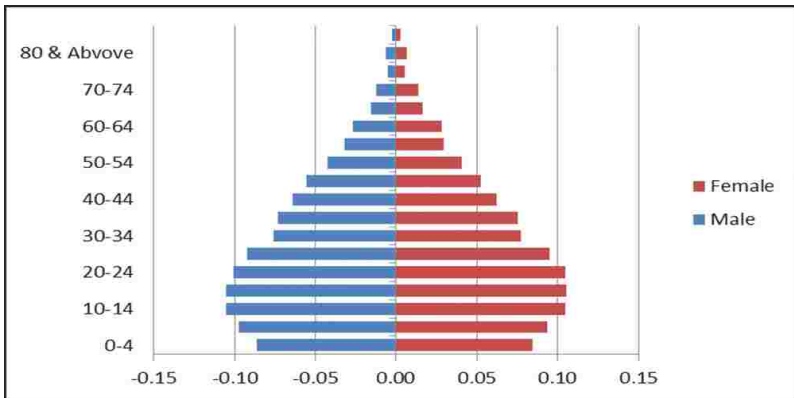
**Fig 6.3 Population Pyramid of SCs by Sex in Rural Odisha: Census 2011**



**Fig 6.4: Population Pyramid of SCs by Sex in Urban Odisha: Census 2001**



**Fig 6.5: Population Pyramid of SCs by Sex in Urban Odisha: Census 2011**



### Age Group Wise SC Growth Rate

The growth rate of SC population by broad age group in Odisha from 1961 to 2011 is furnished in Table 6.2. It is observed that the growth rate of child age group (0-14 years) and has decreased from 33.38% to 2.43% during 1961-71 to 2001-2011. In case of working age group (15-59 years), the growth rate of SC population has decreased from 12.20% during 1961-71 to 10.44% during 1991-2001 and then increased to 25.28% during 2001-2011. But growth rate for old age

group was increased from 9.30% to 31.53% during the period from 1961-71 to 2001-2011.

**Table 6.2: Age Composition Wise Growth Rate of SC Population in Odisha: 1961 to 2011**

Age Group	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	11 1991-2001	2001-20
0-14	33.38	7.64	11.17	25.39	2.43
15-44*Or 15-59	12.2*	52.85*	19.46	10.44	25.78
45 and Above * Or 60 Above	9.3*	-54.63*	284.34	29.63	31.53
Unspecified	-92.4	17.7	928.66	-44.78	83.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.79</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>32.69</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>18.19</b>

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

### Age-Group wise SC Sex Ratio

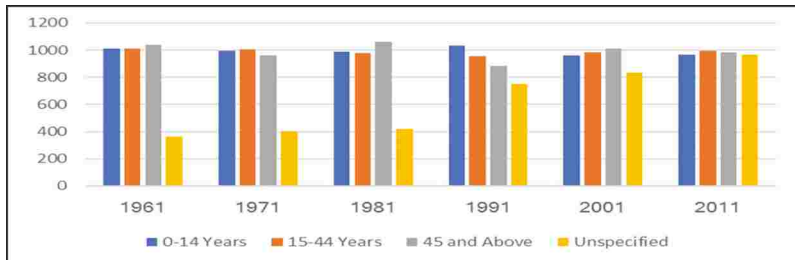
The sex ratio of SC population by broad age group in Odisha from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Table 6.3. It is noticed that the sex ratio of child age group (0-14 years) and working age group (15-59 years) were decreased from 1009 to 968 and 1013 to 969 during 1961 to 2011 respectively. The sex ratio for old age group was also decreased from 1039 to 983 during that period in case of SCs in Odisha. (Fig 6.6).

**Table 6.3: Age Group Wise Sex Ratio of SC Population in Odisha: 1961-2011**

Age Group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
0-14	1009	994	992	1035	964	968
15-44* Or 15-59	1013*	1005*	978	955	984	997
45 and Above* Or 60 Above	1039*	960*	1062	887	1012	983
Unspecified	367	404	419	752	833	966
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>987</b>

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

**Fig 6.6 Sex Ratio of SC Population by Broad Age Group: 1961-2011**



### Dependent Population

The children younger than 15 years of age and elderly population of 60+ years are considered as economically dependent person on the population of working age group (15-59 years). The total dependency ratio is defined as the number of economically inactive persons per 100 economically active persons in the population. This comprises both the child dependency ratio and the old age dependency ratio. The formula for computation of dependency ratio is given below.

Total Dependency Ratio =

$$\left[ \frac{\text{Childeren under 15 years of age}}{\text{Persons of 15-59 years of age}} + \frac{\text{Aged persons of 60+ years of age}}{\text{Persons of 15-59 years of age}} \right] \times 100$$

**Table 6.4: Dependency Ratio of SC Population in Odisha: 1961- 2011**

Age Group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Child Dependency Ratio	86.43	102.74	72.35	67.33	76.46	50.21
Old Age Dependency Ratio	38.61	37.61	11.16	35.91	42.16	15.32
Total Dependency Ratio	125.03	140.36	83.51	103.25	118.61	65.54
Index of Aging	44.67	36.61	15.43	53.33	55.14	30.52

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

Table 6.4 presents the dependency ratios of SC population in Odisha from 1961 to 2011. The total dependency ratio has decreased from `125.03% to 65.54% during 1961 to 2011. Out of the total dependency ratio the child dependency ratio comprised the major share. The range of child dependency ratio was from 86.43% in 1961 to

50.21% in 2011 in Odisha. The old age dependency ratio is of lower order ranging from 38.61% to 15.32% in Odisha during that period. The index of aging is the Aged Child Ratio (ACR) i.e. number of old age people of 60+ years per 100 children of 0-14 years age group. In Odisha, ACR for SCs was increased from 44.67% to 55.14% during 1961 to 2001 and then decreased to 30.52% during 2011

### **Age Group wise Rural Urban Difference (RUD)**

The Rural- Urban Difference (RUD) of SC population by broad age group in Odisha from 1991 to 2011 and their proportion are presented in Table 6.5 and Table 6.6 respectively. It is seen that the total RUD has decreased from 78.51% to 73.02% between 1991 and 2011 for all age group. But, RUD for proportion of population of the age group 0-14 years has increased from 26.43% to 27.13% between 1991 and 2011 and then decreased to 22.54% in 2011 Census. For age group 15-59 years the same has been increased from 37.29% in 1991 to 42.92% in 2011. For old age group, RUD has decreased from 14.61% to 7.38% over the period from 1991 to 2011 in case of SCs in Odisha.

### **Social Group wise Age Group Population in Odisha and India.**

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 years) and elderly population. In all the social groups both for the State and the country, for the other caste this percentage was of the order of 60% while it was of the order about 55% for SCs and STs in Odisha. In respect of India the percentage of this group was 57.7% for OCs, 54.8% for SCs and 54.1% for STs. This percentage of working age population was more or less similar among males and females in all the social groups both for the State and country (Table 6.7).



**Table 6.5: Age Group wise Rural-Urban Difference of Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha: Census 1991-2011**

Age Group	1991			2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Rural -Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural -Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural -Urban
0-14	1524165	169480	1354685	1886828	236883	1649945	1897756	277474	1620282
15-44 Or 15-59	2213096	302092	1911004	2429827	347898	2081929	3708490	623378	3085112
45 and Above Or 60 Above	826184	77180	749004	1053855	117231	936624	597332	66492	530840
Unspecified	11224	1893	9331	8278	1263	7015	15064	2477	12587
<b>Total</b>	<b>457466</b>	<b>9550645</b>	<b>4024024</b>	<b>5378788</b>	<b>703275</b>	<b>4675513</b>	<b>6218642</b>	<b>969821</b>	<b>5248821</b>

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

Table 6.6: Age-Group wise Rural-Urban Differences of SCs Population Proportion in Odisha: 1991-2011

Age Group	1991				2001				2011			
	Rural	Urban	Total	RUD	Rural	Urban	Total	RUD	Rural	Urban	Total	RUD
0-14	29.74	3.31	33.04	26.43	31.02	34.92	27.13	26.40	3.86	30.26	22.54	
15-44 Or 15-59	43.18	5.89	49.07	37.29	39.95	45.67	34.23	51.59	8.67	60.26	42.92	
45 and Above Or 60 Above	16.12	1.51	17.63	14.61	17.33	19.25	15.40	8.31	0.92	9.23	7.38	
Unspecified	0.22	0.04	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.03	0.24	0.18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.26</b>	<b>10.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78.51</b>	<b>88.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>76.87</b>	<b>86.51</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>73.02</b>	

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

**Table 6.7: Age Group wise Percentage Distribution of Population among different Social Group in Odisha and India: 2001 and 2011**

Census	Social Group	Odisha					India				
		0-14	15-59	60 & above	Un-specified	Total	0-14	15-59	60 & above	Un-specified	Total
2001	SC	17.40	16.02	16.61	15.37	16.53	17.45	15.59	14.93	15.72	16.20
	ST	25.25	20.97	17.76	23.53	22.138.20	9.14	7.81	6.69	7.2	
	OC	57.35	63.00	65.64	61.10	61.34	73.41	76.59	78.38	76.99	75.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
2011	SC	18.01	16.79	16.66	14.72	17.13	17.72	16.41	15.14	16.11	16.70
	ST	28.03	21.07	18.65	24.39	22.858.67	9.94	8.28	6.93	6.1	
	OC	53.96	62.14	64.69	60.89	60.02	72.34	75.31	77.93	77.70	74.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

## Elderly Population

The percentage of elderly population is considered as a measured of aging. Generally, percentage of population of age 60+ is considered as elderly and the percentage of population of age 80+ as very elderly age group. The percentage of elderly was of the highest order among OCs (7.9%) followed by SCs (7.6%) and STs (6.1%) for Odisha. The corresponding figures for India were 6.9% for OCs, 6.2% for SCs and 5.5% for STs. Percentage of this age group was higher in rural than urban areas. The very elderly population comprised less than 1% in each of the social groups both for Odisha and India. The percentage of elderly was little higher among females than males (Table 6.7).

## Age group wise Marital Status

Age group wise marital status for the year from 1961 to 2011 of SC population in Odisha is presented in Table 6.8. It is observed that marital status for age group 0-14 years of SCs of Odisha has been decreased from 19589 in 1961 to 4827 in 2001 and then increased to 10020 during 2011 Census. This implies that the SC child marriage in Odisha has been reduced day by day due to constant monitoring of State Government. But it is also noticed that the widows and divorced status for the age group 0-14 years of SCs in Odisha have increased during the period from 1961 to 2011. The number of divorced marital status for the age group 15-59 years of SCs in Odisha has been increased day by day which is a matter of concern. The State Government should take necessary steps to stop this in future.

**Table 6.8: Age Group wise Marital Status of Scheduled Caste of Odisha: Census 1961-2011**

Census Year	Marital Status	0-14	15-44* or 15-59	45 and Above* or 60 Above	Un- specified	Total
	Never Married	1040540	182685	3898	473	1227596
	Married	19589	977564	333766	557	1331476

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Census Year	Marital Status	0-14	15-44* or 15-59	45 and or 60 Above	Un- specified	Total
1961*	Widows / Widower	325	57128	132458	120	190031
	Divorced /	208	9492	3405	20	13125
	Un-Specified	367	791	468	4	1630
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1061029</b>	<b>1227660</b>	<b>473995</b>	<b>1174</b>	<b>2763858</b>
1971*	Never Married	1408762	241654	3492	48	1653956
	Married	6279	1086140	170186	32	1262637
	Widows / Widower	22	38885	141305	1	180213
	Divorced	25	9907	2174	8	12114
	Un-Specified	1153	853	628		2634
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1416241</b>	<b>1377439</b>	<b>317785</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3111554</b>
1981	Never Married	1518677	414389	643	877	1934586
	Married	4367	1564833	124765	646	1694611
	Widows / Widower	47	110678	108909	88	219722
	Divorced / Separated	51	14620	529	12	15212
	Un-Specified		236	340	836	1412
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1523142</b>	<b>2104756</b>	<b>235186</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>3865543</b>
1991	Never Married	1687159	770328	5593	13122	2476202
	Married	5837	2194131	206547	2914	2409429
	Widows / Widower	186	99332	121517	284	221319
	Divorced / Separated	139	17613	997	71	18820
	Un-Specified	324	1298	1196	726	3544
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1693645</b>	<b>3082702</b>	<b>335850</b>	<b>17117</b>	<b>5129314</b>
	Never Married	2118157	899354	4968	6478	3028957
	Married	4827	241897	326211	2733	575668

Census Year	Marital Status	0-14	15-44* or 15-59	45 and or 60 Above	Un-specified	Total
2001	Widows / Widower	487	110580	171038	300	282405
	Divorced	240	23299	2464	30	26033
	Un-Specified	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2123711</b>	<b>1275130</b>	<b>504681</b>	<b>9541</b>	<b>3913063</b>
2011	Never Married	2164294	1206999	8411	9058	3388762
	Married	10020	2956957	438315	7345	3412637
	Widows / Widower	528	136463	213227	1013	351231
	Divorced	388	31449	3871	107	35815
	Un-Specified	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2175230</b>	<b>4331868</b>	<b>663824</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>7188445</b>

Source: Census of India 1961 to 2011

### Spatial Pattern of Age Group

District wise and age wise SC population of Odisha for the year 2001 and 2011 is presented in Annexure 6.1 to Annexure 6.8. It is observed that during 2011 the proportion of SC child population (0-6 years) was the highest in Ganjam district (10.72%) and the lowest in Gajapati (0.68%) and Deogarh district (0.71%). Similarly, the proportion of SC child population (0-14 years) was highest in Ganjam district (10.29%) and lowest in Gajapati district (0.54%) (Annexure 6.4). In case of 15-59 years age group Ganjam district (9.39%) has the highest proportion of SC population and Gajapati district (0.55%) the lowest (Annexure 6.6). Similarly, Ganjam district (8.69%) stood first and Gajapati district (0.51%) last in case of proportion of SC population in the age group of 60+ (Annexure 6.8). Within the period of 10 years i.e. from 2001 to 2011, proportion of SC population in Ganjam district has increased for age group 15-59 years and 0-6 years whereas decreased in case of age group 0-14 years and 60 years and above.

### **State and UT wise Age Composition**

While comparing the proportion of SC population according to age group of major states and union territories, it is observed that Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion i.e. 23.87%, 18.80% and 19.47% in case of all age groups and Mizoram has the lowest which is negligible in all age groups during 2011 (Annexure 6.9).

## 07 | Workers and Work Participation Rate

### **Concept and Importance**

Work relates to various types of activities such as ploughing, teaching, officiating, driving, selling, transporting, fishing, manufacturing, coding etc. 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 as non-worker. The Census classifies workers into two groups namely Main Workers and Marginal Workers. Main workers are those workers who had worked for main part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more. Marginal workers are those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. less than 6 months.

### **Workers**

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. Censuses are 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.

### **Definition of Workers in 1961 to 2011**

In India the Census started defining “Worker” as early as 1872. Over time the term “Work” and “Worker” as defined by Census of India have undergone several amendments to suit the changing dimensions of work.

In 1961 Census, all the persons who are engaged themselves in any economically productive work even for minor periods of the year are treated as workers. An aged woman 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 if such a person helps the family in some economical 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 in 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 proceeding 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 economical 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 at all 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.

As per Census of India during 2011, all persons engaged in “Work” defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit are workers. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes (a) effective supervision and direction of work, (b) part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity and (c) cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption. The reference period for determining a person as worker or non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

### **Categories of Workers**

The main workers are classified on the basis of industrial category of workers into four categories as follows:

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

Total population is divided into three main groups. These are main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. So, workers 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 & Plantation and Orchards & Allied Activities
Category-IV	Mining & Quarrying
Category-V(a)	In 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

### Categories of Non-workers

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

- (i) Full time students
- (ii) Household Duties
- (iii) Dependants and Infants
- (iv) Retired, Rentiers and Pensions of independent means
- (v) Beggars, Vagrants etc.
- (vi) Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable institutions Others

### Trend in Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The WPR is defined as the percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total 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 years age group who are not expected to be working.

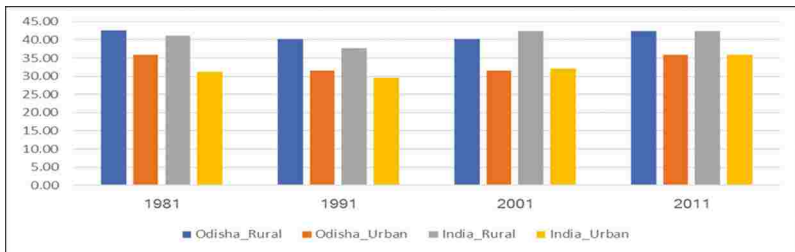
**Table 7.1: Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes by Residence of Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

State / Country	Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban
Odisha	1981	42.00	42.65	35.89	6.76
	1991	39.30	40.19	31.51	8.68
	2001	39.33	40.33	31.65	8.68
	2011	41.60	42.50	35.85	6.65
India	1981	39.56	41.16	31.27	9.89
	1991	36.08	37.70	29.51	8.19
	2001	40.40	42.49	32.13	10.36
	2011	40.87	42.40	35.93	6.47

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

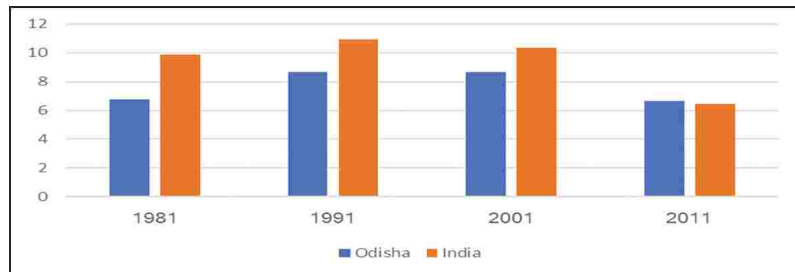
Table 7.1 presents the data on work participation rate of SCs by residence of Odisha and India for the period from 1981 to 2011. These four Census years have been taken because the WPR data can be compared according to the definitions of workers. The WPR of SCs was the highest in the year 1981 in Odisha i.e., 42.01%. This declined from 1981 to 1991 and then slightly increased in 2001 and 2011 census. The pattern at all India level was different as compared to Odisha. There was an increasing trend from 1991 to 2011 Census in India. Graphical representation in Fig 7.1 for WPR of SCs in Odisha and India for the period from 1981 to 2011.

**Fig 7.1: Rural and Urban WPR of Odisha and India: 1981- 2011**



The Rural Urban Difference in WPR of SCs in Odisha and India 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 that of urban areas for all the three census years in respect of both Odisha and India. But the rural urban difference in WPR in all India level was higher than Odisha during the period from 1981 to 2011.

**Fig 7.2: Rural Urban Difference in WPR of Odisha and India: 1981- 2011**



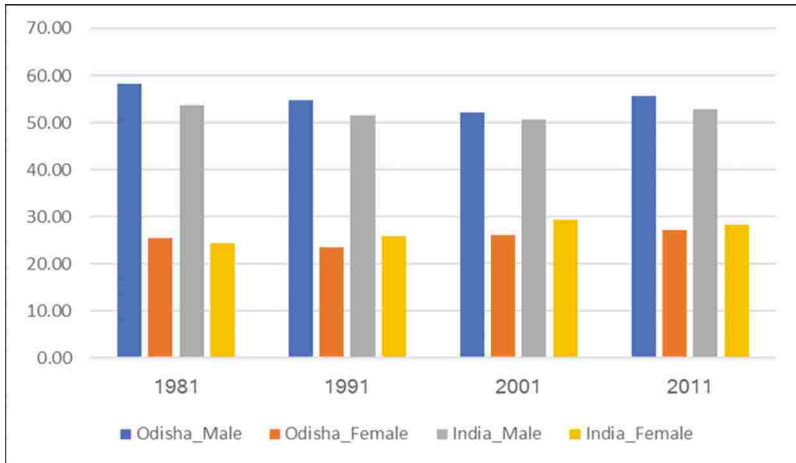
The women play a vital role in work participation rate. It is always seen that there is gender inequalities in distribution of resources, benefits and responsibilities in working force. The census data on workers capture participation of workers by gender in the economic activities. Table 7.2 presents data on WPR by sex during the period from 1981 to 2011. During 2011, the SC male WPR was 55.73% and SC female WPR 27.28% in Odisha. The male and female SCs WPR for the country in 2011 stood at 52.75% and 28.30% respectively. Female WPR at all India level was higher than that of Odisha during all the censuses except 1981. During these four censuses SCs WPR of the females in both Odisha 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 2011 in Odisha as well as India.

**Table 7.2: Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes by Sex of Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

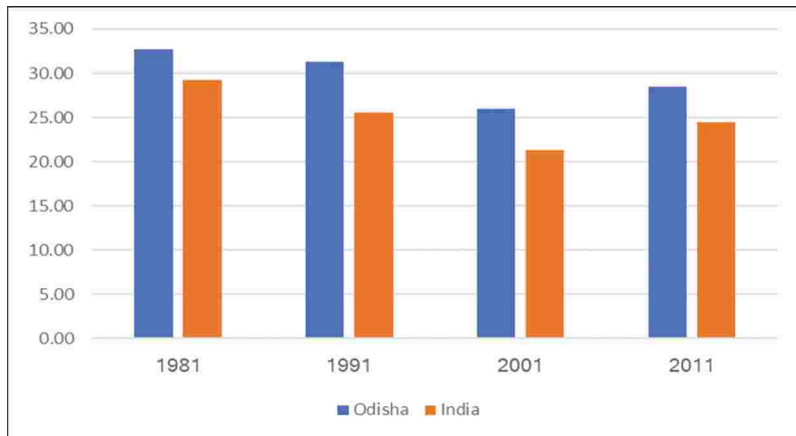
State / Country	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	58.25	25.58	32.67
	1991	54.69	23.44	31.25
	2001	52.20	26.18	26.02
	2011	52.75	28.30	24.46
India	1981	53.66	24.46	29.20
	1991	51.50	26.00	25.50
	2001	50.70	29.40	21.30
	2011	55.73	27.28	28.45

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Fig 7.3: WPR of Odisha and India by Sex: 1981-2011**



**Fig 7.4: Gender Difference in WPR of Odisha and India: 1981-2011**



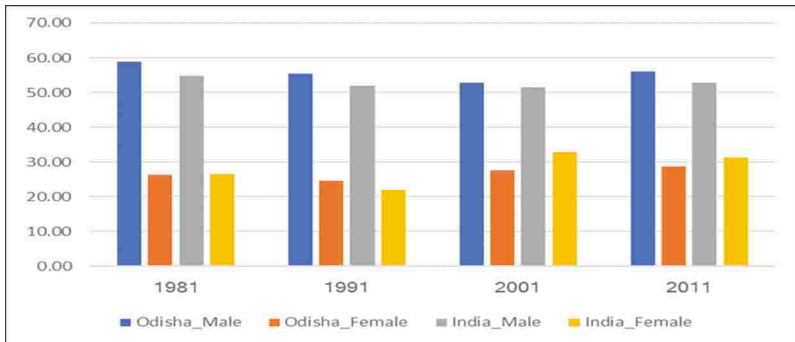
The WPR by sex for rural and urban areas of Odisha and India have been presented in Table 7.3 and 7.4 respectively. The WPRs of females in the urban area was much lower than that of the rural areas in all the census period. It is observed from Fig 7.5 to Fig 7.8 that the pattern on rural and urban areas was all most the same in Odisha and India during the period from 1981 to 2011.

**Table 7.3: Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes by Sex of Rural Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

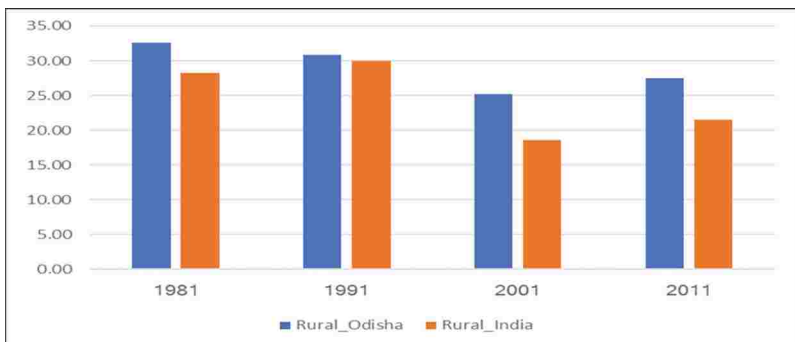
State / Country	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	58.88	26.28	32.60
	1991	55.45	24.63	30.82
	2001	52.81	27.64	25.17
	2011	56.14	28.69	27.45
India	1981	54.87	26.57	28.30
	1991	52.01	22.03	29.98
	2001	51.50	32.85	18.65
	2011	52.87	31.31	21.56

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Fig 7.5: WPR of Rural Odisha and Rural India: 1981-2011**



**Fig 7.6: Gender Difference in WPR of Rural Odisha and Rural India: 1981-2011**



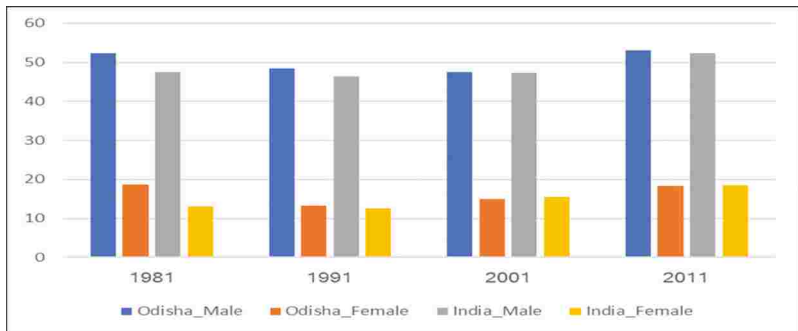


**Table 7.4: Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes by Sex of Urban Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

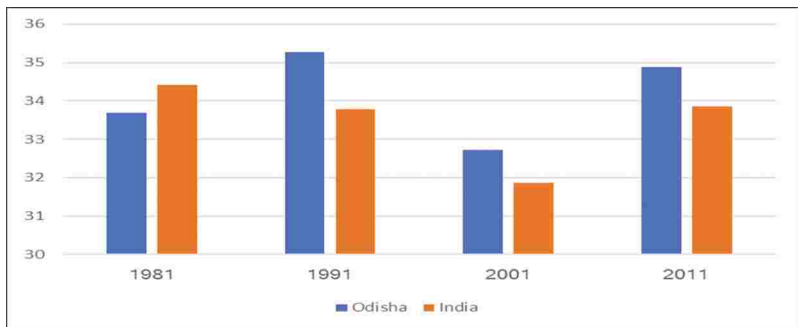
State / Country	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	52.3	18.6	33.69
	1991	48.5	13.3	35.27
	2001	47.6	14.9	32.73
	2011	53.11	18.22	34.89
India	1981	47.5	13.1	34.42
	1991	46.4	12.6	33.79
	2001	47.4	15.6	31.87
	2011	52.39	18.54	33.86

Source: Census of India 1981 to 2011

**Fig 7.7: WPR of Urban Odisha and Urban India: 1981-2011**



**Fig 7.8: Gender Difference in WPR of Urban Odisha and Urban India: 1981- 2011**



## Main and Marginal 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 any economically productive activity for the major part of the year i.e. for 6 months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. Marginal workers are those who had worked in only economically productive activity for some time i.e., for less than 6 months during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. The comparative proportion of main workers out of the total workers by place of residence and sex over the time 1981-2011 have been presented in Table 7.5 to Table 7.9.

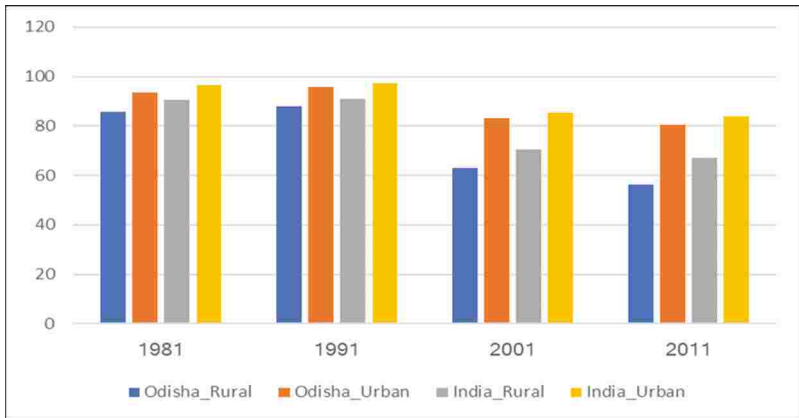
**Table 7.5: Main Workers as Percentage of Total Workers of SCs by Residence of Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

State / Country	Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Urban -Rural
Odisha	1981	86.50	85.90	93.70	7.76
	1991	88.50	87.90	95.80	7.98
	2001	64.80	62.90	83.20	20.29
	2011	59.22	56.42	80.53	24.12
India	1981	91.30	90.50	96.50	6.01
	1991	91.90	91.00	97.20	6.20
	2001	73.00	70.60	85.40	14.78
	2011	70.69	67.20	84.05	16.85

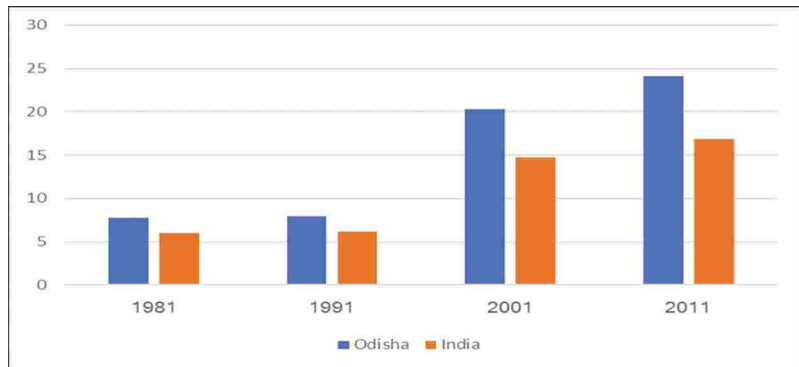
Source: Census of India 1981 to 2011

Table 7.5 presents main workers as percentage of total workers by residence in Odisha and India for the period from 1981 to 2011. The analysis revealed that proportion of main workers out of the total workers have declined significantly from 1981 to 2001 for the State of Odisha and India. The said proportion was comparatively much higher in urban areas than rural areas for the State of Odisha and India (Fig 7.9 and Fig 7.10).

**Fig 7.9: Urban and Rural Proportion of Main Workers in Odisha and India:1981 to 2011**



**Fig 7.10: Urban and Rural Difference in proportion of Main Workers in Odisha and India:1981 to 2011**



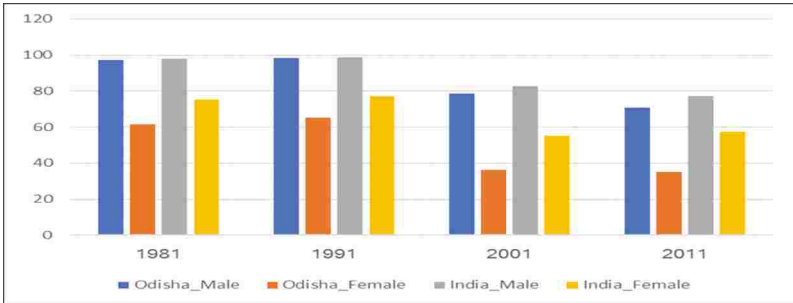
The main workers as percentage of total workers by sex has been presented in Table 7.6. It is observed that the percentage of main workers was relatively much higher for males than females both for Odisha and India for the period from 1981 to 2011. The gender difference in the percentage of main workers is more pronounced for Odisha than India during these periods. Over the years, it is seen that for the SCs the Gender gap has increased both in Odisha and all India level (Fig 7.11 and Fig 7.12).

**Table 7.6: Main Workers as Percentage of SCs Total Workers by Sex in Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

State / Country	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	97.40	61.60	35.80
	1991	98.30	65.20	33.10
	2001	78.70	36.30	42.40
	2011	70.80	35.27	35.53
India	1981	98.00	75.40	22.60
	1991	98.80	77.20	21.70
	2001	82.60	55.20	27.40
	2011	77.35	57.56	19.80

Source: Census of India 1981 to 2011

**Fig 7.11: Percentage of Male and Female SC Main Workers in Odisha and India: 1981- 2011**



**Fig 7.12: Gender Difference in Proportion of SC Main Workers in Odisha and India: 1981- 2011**

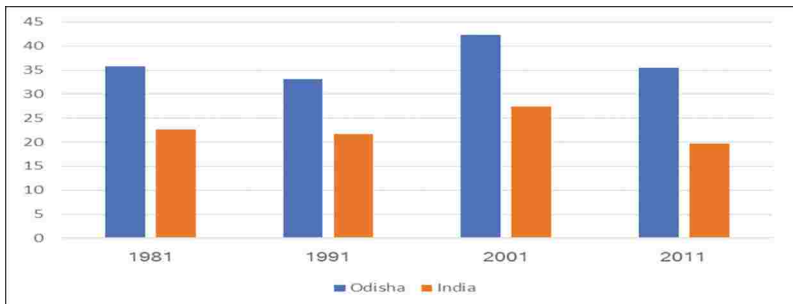


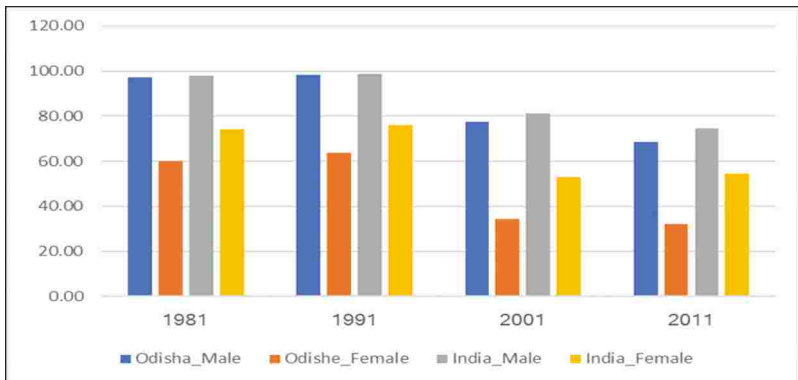
Table 7.7 and 7.8 depict the proportion of main workers by sex for rural and urban areas respectively. The gender gap in proportion of main workers was more pronounced in rural areas than urban areas both in Odisha and India. Thus, we can conclude that proportion of main workers among female workers relatively much lower than that of the male. This shows comparatively higher proportion of female workers were employed in a marginal manner (Fig 7.13 to Fig 7.16). It is seen that there is a declining trend in SC main workers both in urban and rural areas in case of male as well as female workers.

**Table 7.7: Main Workers Percentage of SCs Total Workers by Sex in Rural Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011**

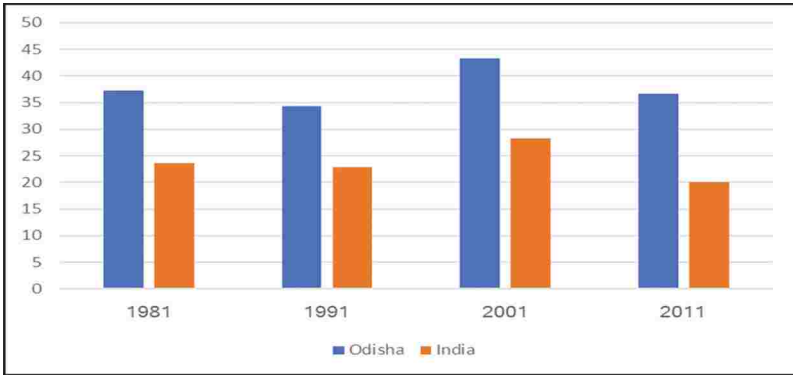
State / Country	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	97.30	60.10	37.20
	1991	98.30	63.90	34.40
	2001	77.60	34.30	43.30
	2011	68.70	32.09	36.61
India	1981	97.90	74.30	23.60
	1991	98.80	75.90	22.80
	2001	81.20	52.90	28.30
	2011	74.39	54.34	20.05

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Fig 7.13: Percentage of Male and Female SCs Main Workers by Sex in Rural Odisha and Rural India: Census 1981 to 2011**



**Fig 7.14: Gender Difference in Proportion of SC Main Workers in Rural Odisha and Rural India: Census 1981 to 2011**

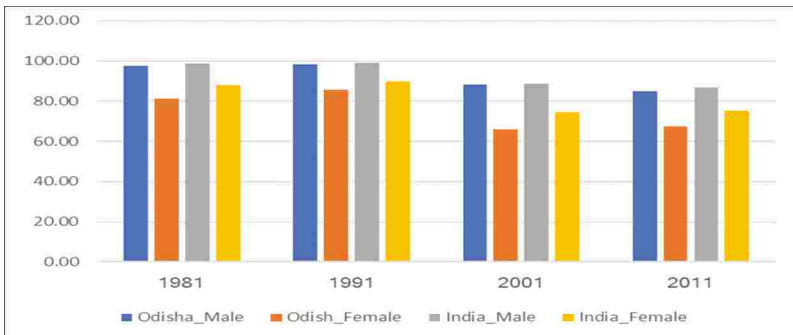


**Table 7.8: Main Workers as Percentage of SCs Total Workers by Sex in Urban Odisha and Urban India: Census 1981-2011**

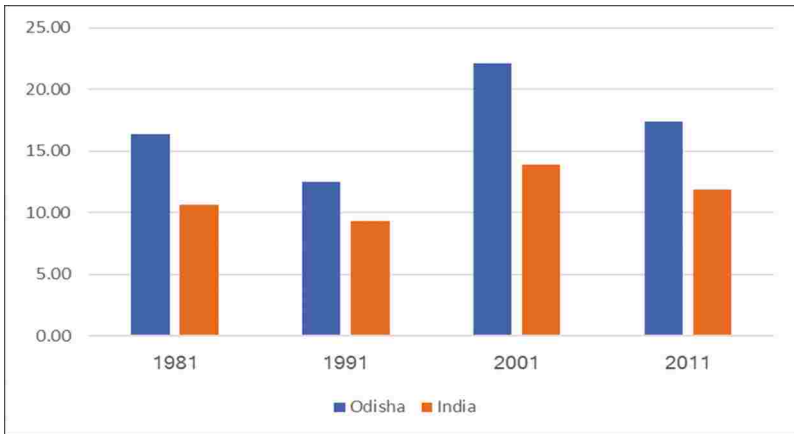
State / Country	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	97.80	81.40	16.40
	1991	98.40	85.90	12.49
	2001	88.20	66.10	22.16
	2011	84.91	67.50	17.41
India	1981	98.60	88.00	10.63
	1991	99.10	89.70	9.36
	2001	88.60	74.70	13.88
	2011	87.03	75.14	11.89

Source: Census of India 1981 to 2011

**Fig 7.15: Proportion of Male and Female SC Main Workers in Urban Odisha and Urban India: Census 1981-2011**



**Fig 7.16: Gender Difference in Proportion of Main Workers in Urban Odisha and Urban India: Census 1981-2011**



The classification of main workers by industry and sector in Odisha and India for 1981-2011 has been presented in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9: Classification of SC Main Workers in Odisha and India: Census 1981-2011

State / Country	Census Year	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Cult.	Ag. Lab.	HH. Ind.	Others	Cult.	Ag. Lab.	HH. Ind.	Others	Cult.	Ag. Lab.	HH. Ind.	Others
Odisha	1981	28.90	47.40	4.90	18.80	31.10	50.30	4.90	13.70	6.10	17.10	4.40	72.40
	1991	25.30	41.10	4.10	29.50	27.10	43.40	4.10	25.30	6.30	16.20	3.30	74.30
	2001	22.70	34.80	5.60	36.90	25.40	38.70	6.00	29.90	2.60	6.20	2.90	88.30
	2011	21.08	33.25	4.60	41.06	24.52	38.38	4.68	32.42	2.77	5.97	4.18	87.09
India	1981	28.20	48.20	3.30	20.30	31.90	53.20	3.10	11.80	3.90	15.90	4.80	75.40
	1991	23.40	45.10	2.20	29.30	26.70	50.20	2.00	21.00	3.60	15.10	3.30	78.00
	2001	22.10	39.20	3.70	35.10	26.80	46.20	3.60	23.50	1.80	8.90	4.30	85.00
	2011	16.43	40.28	2.81	40.54	21.28	50.51	2.56	25.64	1.61	8.78	3.57	86.03

Source: Part-II-A(ii), Vol-I, PCA, Census of India-1961

Part-IIA(ii)PCA, Census of India-1971

Series-I, Part II B(i),(ii),(iii), PCA-SC and ST, Census of India-1981

Part II B(i),(ii), PCA-SC and ST, Census of India-1991, 2001, 2011 from electronic format

NB: Cult=Cultivator, Ag Lab=Agricultural Labours, HH. Ind= Household Industry



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.

India is an agricultural country. The scenario is more or less same for our state and the country. Nearly 80% or above in Odisha depend on agriculture. The share of household industry in the main work force is of very small order which was 4.60% among SCs in Odisha as per census 2011. But in case of India, this is only 2.81% which is less than Odisha. Contribution of other industry to the main work-force was 41.06% for SCs in Odisha. This pattern was almost the same for the country as a whole i.e. 40.54%. (Table 7.9). Over the years contribution of agricultural sector to the work force has dropped while that of the industry sector has increased significantly both in Odisha and India. It is observed that there is a declining trend in all cases i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Labours and Household Industries except Other Workers in Odisha and India during the period from 1981 to 2011.

Table 7.9 also presents the classification of main workers by industry in rural and urban areas for 1981-2011 for Odisha and India. There is a distinct divergence in the distribution of main work force between the rural and urban sector both in Odisha and India. In rural areas the agriculture has the more predominant contribution to the work force while the other industry sector plays a predominant role in the urban areas of both Odisha and India during this time period.

Table 7.10: Social Groupwise Classification of Main Workers in Rural Odisha and Rural India: 1981-2011

Census	Odisha											
	SCs				STs				Others			
	Culti-vators	Ag. Lab.	HHI	Oth.	Culti-vators	Ag. Lab.	HHI	Oth.	Culti-vators	Ag. Lab.	HHI	Oth.
1981	31.10	50.30	4.90	13.70	54.00	36.90	1.40	7.70	57.00	20.30	3.80	9.00
1991	27.10	43.40	4.10	25.30	52.60	38.90	1.70	6.80	56.40	22.20	1.30	20.00
2001	25.40	38.70	6.00	29.90	48.40	32.50	3.50	15.60	44.001	8.20	4.50	33.40
2011	24.52	38.38	4.68	32.42	43.22	34.50	2.53	19.75	38.61	20.88	4.45	36.06
	<b>India</b>											
1981	31.90	53.20	3.10	11.80	56.80	33.40	1.30	8.605	5.30	23.10	3.40	18.30
1991	26.70	50.20	2.00	21.00	57.20	33.50	1.00	8.30	53.50	25.50	4.50	16.40
2001	26.80	46.20	3.60	23.50	54.30	29.90	1.70	14.10	46.90	21.0	04.00	28.20
2011	21.28	50.51	2.57	25.65	44.86	39.40	1.69	15.12	40.72	27.35	3.26	28.50

Source: Part II-A(ii), Vol-I, PCA, Census of India-1961

Part II-A(ii), Vol-I, PCA, Census of India-1971

Series-I, Part II B(i), (ii), (iii), PCA-SC and ST, Census of India 1981

Part II B(i), (ii), PCA-SC and ST, Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011 from electronic format

The social groupwise classification of main workers in rural and urban areas of Odisha and India is presented in Table 7.10 and Table 7.11. It is observed that STs were engaged more as cultivators and agricultural labourers than SCs during these periods both in Odisha and India. But SCs were more involved in household and other industries than STs in Odisha and India.

This is a clear indication that the agriculture sector is dominant in all the social groups. However, this dominance of agriculture sector is more pronounced among STs having nearly about 80% contribution followed by SCs with more than 60% contribution. 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 in all the social groups. This was 4.68% among SCs, 2.53% among STs in Odisha as per census 2011. Contribution of other industry to the main work-force was the highest among OCs (47.83%), followed by SCs (32.42%) and STs (19.75%) in Odisha. This pattern was almost the same for the country as a whole. Over the years contribution of agricultural sector to the workforce has dropped while that of other industry sector has increase significantly in all the social groups both in Odisha and India. This shift was sharper for OCs than SCs and then STs. It is also seen that here 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 for all the social groups.

Table 7.11: Social Groupwise Classification of Main Workers in Urban Odisha and Urban India: Census 1981-2011

Census	Odisha											
	SCs				STs				Others			
	Culti-vators	Ag. Lab.	HHI	Oth.	Culti-vators	Ag. Lab.	HHI	Oth.	Culti-vators	Ag. Lab.	HHI	Oth.
1981	6.10	17.10	4.40	72.40	11.40	20.90	2.10	65.60	6.60	4.90	3.70	84.80
1991	6.30	16.20	3.30	74.30	11.20	23.60	1.70	63.40	5.80	4.60	18.70	70.80
2001	2.60	6.20	2.90	88.30	4.50	7.90	2.50	85.20	2.70	1.70	2.90	92.70
2011	2.77	5.97	4.18	87.09	5.13	7.66	3.18	84.03	2.69	2.14	4.81	90.36
<b>India</b>												
1981	3.91	5.9	4.87	5.4	9.4	19.1	4.4	67.2	5.2	4.4	5.08	5.4
1991	3.61	5.1	3.3	78.0	10.4	19.0	2.5	68.1	4.9	5.1	25.2	64.7
2001	1.8	8.9	4.3	85.0	6.1	9.3	2.5	82.0	2.7	2.7	4.7	89.8
2011	1.61	8.78	3.57	86.03	5.52	10.77	2.17	81.63	2.72	3.63	4.54	89.10

Source: Part-II-A(ii), Vol-I, PCA, Census of India-1961

Part-II-A(ii), Vol-I, PCA, Census of India-1971

Series-I, Part II B(i), (ii), (iii), PCA-SC and ST, Census of India 1981

Part II B(i), (ii), PCA-SC and ST, Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011 from electronic format

**Table 7.12: Distribution of Districts according to SC WPR, 2011**

WPR Range (%)	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Districts	Name of the Districts	Number of Districts	Name of the Districts
30-40	10	Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nuapada, Gajapati, Jajpur, Khurda, Deogarh	29	Angul, Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Gajapati, Balangir, Balasore, Nuapada, Kandhamal, Bargarh, Khurda, Kalahandi, Puri, Deogarh, Keonjhar, Jajpur, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nabarangapur, Bhadrak, Sambalpur, Boudh, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Kendrapara, Subarnapur, Raygada, Jagatsinghpur
40-50	14	Raygada, Balangir, Angul, Balesore, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Sambalpur, Jagatsingpur, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nabarangapur, Sundargarh, Kendrapara, Puri	1	Ganjam
50 and above	6	Malkangiri, Subarnapur, Ganjam, Boudh, Dhenkanal, Bhadrak	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>30</b>	

**Table 7.13: Five Districts having Maximum and Minimum SC WPR in Odisha, 2011**

<b>Five Top Districts</b>	<b>Five Bottom Districts</b>
Deogarh, Bargarh, Gajapati, Boudh, Sambalpur	Jajpur, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Khurda, Dhenkanal

# ANNEXURES

**Annexure 2.1: District Wise SC Population by Sector: Census 1961-1981**

SI No	Name of the District	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Balasore	266754	261162	5592	338802	331141	7661	404197	386927	17270
2	Bolangir	187422	181699	5723	208430	197488	10942	228260	210981	17279
3	Cuttack	547922	527252	20670	691180	658863	32317	817871	767929	49942
4	Dhenkanal	187156	180118	7038	216887	210116	6771	250554	235101	15453
5	Ganjam	308298	284829	23469	365284	331058	34226	401116	354935	46181
6	Kalahandi	190520	184997	5523	199151	189920	9231	211069	198852	12217
7	Keonjhar	102942	98594	4348	107784	99023	8761	124379	106540	17839
8	Koraput	186438	175626	10812	274115	253088	21027	349307	306716	42591
9	Mayurbhanj	104273	100873	3400	103713	99442	4271	104357	94375	9982
10	Phulbani	99399	98466	933	117987	114278	3709	133071	126520	6551
11	Puri	264615	253270	11345	316831	297271	19560	377546	341051	36501
12	Sambalpur	244985	229472	15513	287998	257545	30453	350078	294795	55283
13	Sundergarh	73134	61474	11660	82692	64011	18681	114036	77479	36557
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>2763858</b>	<b>2637832</b>	<b>126026</b>	<b>3310854</b>	<b>3103244</b>	<b>207610</b>	<b>3865543</b>	<b>3502195</b>	<b>363348</b>

Source: Census of India 1961-1981



Annexure 2.2: District Wise SC Population by Sector: Census 1991-2011

Sl. No	Name of the District	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Angul	161660	147360	14300	196109	173417	22692	239552	205004	34548
2	Balangir	189471	171584	17887	226300	202846	23454	294777	263126	31651
3	Balasore	315042	299773	15269	381422	357028	24394	478586	447936	30650
4	Bargarh	222562	208944	13618	260719	242566	18153	298780	269396	29384
5	Boudh	62377	58757	3620	81710	77680	4030	104934	99438	5496
6	Bhadrak	240027	227592	12435	286723	271699	15024	334896	316246	18650
7	Cuttack	381453	321862	59591	446789	360108	86681	498633	406771	91862
8	Deogarh	34210	31285	2925	42117	38590	3527	52112	48246	3866
9	Dhenkanal	151914	140679	11235	197280	182800	14480	234079	215178	18901
10	Gajapati	39898	32334	7564	38928	30358	8570	39175	29535	9640
11	Ganjam	484187	431117	53070	586798	518035	68763	688235	566923	121312
12	Jagatsinghapur	197739	187518	10221	222634	211675	10959	248152	231690	16462

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Sl. No	Name of the District	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
13	Jajapur	317025	308047	8978	373513	361782	11731	433387	415652	17735
14	Jharsuguda	75650	48527	27123	87011	58455	28556	104620	68740	35880
15	Kalahandi	192366	179897	12469	236019	218897	17122	286580	264974	21606
16	Kandhamal	99499	92910	6589	109506	100362	9144	115544	100569	14975
17	Kendrapara	227943	216460	11483	267186	253196	13990	309780	293691	16089
18	Keonjhar	153639	129543	24096	181488	151817	29671	209357	172913	36444
19	Khurda	204564	156580	47984	254251	179088	75163	297472	189428	108044
20	Koraput	138169	113971	24198	153932	126889	27043	196540	160697	35843
21	Malkangiri	84208	74155	10053	107654	98546	9108	138295	122797	15498
22	Mayurbhanj	131765	118693	13072	170835	154440	16395	184682	163237	21445
23	Nabarangapur	127800	117723	10077	144654	131776	12878	177384	157676	19708
24	Nayagarh	107836	103692	4144	121409	114443	6966	136399	125932	10467
25	Nuapada	61466	57075	4391	72296	66513	5783	82159	75346	6813

Sl. No	Name of the District	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
26	Puri	242289	222060	20229	273917	255126	18791	325133	296881	28252
27	Rayagada	101956	88690	13266	115665	99785	15880	139514	116657	22857
28	Sambalpur	139038	105012	34026	159453	119969	39484	191827	134729	57098
29	Subarnpur	105404	97975	7429	128000	118079	9921	156219	143381	12838
30	Sundargarh	138157	88854	49303	157745	102823	54922	191660	115853	75807
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>5129314</b>	<b>4578669</b>	<b>550645</b>	<b>6082063</b>	<b>5378788</b>	<b>703275</b>	<b>7188463</b>	<b>6218642</b>	<b>969821</b>

Source: Census of India 1991-2011

**Annexure 2.3: SC Population and Decadal Growth Rate of States/UTs of India: Census 2011**

Sl. No	Name of the States/ Uts	Population	Decadal Growth Rate	Rank
1	Mizoram	1218	347.79	1
2	Manipur	97328	62.11	2
3	Meghalaya	17355	55.80	3
4	D & N Haveli	6186	50.73	4
5	Chattisgarh	3274269	35.37	5
6	Maharashtra	13275898	34.35	6
7	Bihar	16567325	26.97	7
8	Daman & Diu	6124	26.58	8
9	Chandigarh	199086	26.33	9
10	Rajasthan	12221593	26.07	10
11	Punjab	8860179	26.06	11
12	Haryana	5113615	24.99	12
13	Jharkhand	3985644	24.97	13
14	Uttarakhand	1892516	24.74	14
15	Puducherry	196325	24.44	15
16	Madhya Pradesh	11342320	23.89	16
17	Karnataka	10474992	22.32	17
18	Assam	2231321	22.20	18
19	Tamilnadu	14438445	21.77	19
20	Jammu & Kashmir	924991	20.10	20
21	NCT of Delhi	2812309	20.02	21
22	Odisha	7188463	18.19	22
23	Tripura	654918	17.85	23
24	Uttar Pradesh	41357608	17.67	24
25	West Bengal	21463270	16.32	25
26	Himanchal Pradesh	1729252	15.12	26
27	Gujrat	4074447	13.41	27
28	Andhra Pradesh	13878078	12.47	28
29	Goa	25449	6.97	29
30	Sikkim	28275	4.09	30
31	Kerala	3039573	-2.70	31

Source: Census of India 2011

### Annexure 2.4: Concentration and Share of the Population of India and States/UTs: Census 2011

Sl. No	Name of the States/Union	% to Total Population of States/Uts Percentage		% Share to Respective Total Population of India	
		Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank
1	Punjab	31.94	1	4.40	10
2	Himanchal	25.19	2	0.86	20
3	West Bengal	23.51	3	10.66	2
4	Uttar Pradesh	20.70	4	20.54	1
5	Haryana	20.17	5	2.54	12
6	Tamilnadu	20.01	6	7.17	4
7	Chandigarh	18.86	7	0.10	23
8	Uttarakhand	18.76	8	0.94	19
9	Rajasthan	17.83	9	6.07	7
10	Tripura	17.83	10	0.33	22
11	Karnataka	17.15	11	5.20	9
12	Odisha	17.13	12	3.57	11
13	NCT of Delhi	16.75	13	1.40	17
14	Andhra Pradesh	16.41	14	6.89	5
15	Bihar	15.91	15	8.23	3
16	Puducherry	15.73	16	0.10	24
17	Madhya Pradesh	15.62	17	5.63	8
18	Chatisgarh	12.82	18	1.63	15
19	Jharkhand	12.08	19	1.98	14
20	Maharastra	11.81	20	6.59	6
21	Kerala	9.10	21	1.51	16
22	Jammu &	7.38	22	0.46	21
23	Assam	7.15	23	1.11	18
24	Gujrat	6.74	24	2.02	13
25	Sikkim	4.63	25	0.01	26
26	Manipur	3.41	26	0.05	25
27	Daman & Diu	2.52	27	0.00	30
28	Dadra & Nagar	1.80	28	0.00	29
29	Goa	1.74	29	0.01	27
30	Meghalaya	0.58	30	0.01	28
31	Mizoram	0.11	31	0.00	31

**Annexure 2.5: Decadal Variation Over Census Years for SC Population (1961-1991)**

Sl No	Name of The Districts	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
1	Sambalpur	17.55	21.55	34.67
2	Sundargarh	13.06	37.90	21.15
3	Keonjhar	4.70	15.39	23.52
4	Mayurbhanj	-0.52	0.62	26.26
5	Balasore	27.00	19.30	37.32
6	Cuttack	26.14	18.32	37.44
7	Dhenkanal	15.88	15.52	25.15
8	Puri	19.73	19.16	46.19
9	Ganjam	18.48	9.80	30.65
10	Kandhamal	18.60	12.87	21.64
11	Balangir	11.20	9.51	29.62
12	Kalahandi	4.53	5.98	20.26
13	Koraput	47.02	27.43	29.43
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>19.79</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>32.69</b>

Source: Census of India 1961-1991

### Annexure 2.6: Decadal Variation Over Census Years for SC population (1991-2011)

SI No	Name of the Districts	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Angul	21.30	22.15
2	Balangir	19.43	30.26
3	Balasore	21.07	25.47
4	Bargarh	17.14	14.60
5	Boudh	30.99	28.42
6	Bhadrak	19.45	16.80
7	Cuttack	17.12	11.60
8	Deogarh	23.11	23.73
9	Dhenkanal	29.86	18.65
10	Gajapati	-2.43	0.63
11	Ganjam	21.19	17.29
12	Jagatsinghapur	12.58	11.46
13	Jajapur	17.81	16.03
14	Jharsuguda	15.01	20.24
15	Kalahandi	22.69	21.42
16	Kandhamal	10.05	5.51
17	Kendrapara	17.21	15.94
18	Keonjhar	18.12	15.36
19	Khurda	24.28	17.00
20	Koraput	11.40	27.68
21	Malkangiri	27.84	28.46
22	Mayurbhanj	29.65	8.11
23	Nabarangapur	13.18	22.63
24	Nayagarh	12.58	12.35
25	Nuapada	17.61	13.64
26	Puri	13.05	18.70
27	Rayagada	1.34	20.62
28	Sambalpur	14.68	20.30
29	Subarnpur	21.43	22.05
30	Sundargarh	14.17	21.50
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>18.19</b>

Source: Census of India 1991-2011

**Annexure 2.7: Community and Sex wise Scheduled Caste Population (1961-2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Adi Andhara	8313	4467	3846	10584	5271	5313	3621	1767	1854
2	Amant, Amat	12656	6358	6298	8765	4471	4294	9874	5034	4837
3	Audhelia	-	-	-	12	9	3	15	7	8
4	Badaik	3767	1880	1883	7821	4045	3776	10291	5263	5028
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	8600	4590	4010	14940	6085	8085	17916	9172	8744
6	Bajikar	36	17	19	195	111	84	203	110	93
7	Bari	45	25	20	115	58	57	144	87	57
8	Bariki	26996	13746	13250	13129	6567	6562	12357	6163	6194



Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Basor, Burud	68	39	29	34	19	15	178	102	76
10	Bauri	250914	122666	128248	303460	151840	151620	332278	167472	164806
11	Bauti	245	126	119	122	72	50	307	150	157
12	Bavuri	4	1	3	2	1	1	50	28	22
13	Bedia, Bejia	383	191	192	1026	516	510	631	326	305
14	Beldar	914	478	436	1268	634	634	2440	1200	1240
15	Bhata	3332	1583	1749	3346	1654	1692	4508	2284	2224
16	Bhoi	36302	18302	18000	30645	15758	14887	69545	35292	34253
17	Chachati	-	-	-	15	8	7	95	49	46
18	Chakali	639	333	306	157	79	78	215	104	111
19	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	57064	29083	27981	81314	41422	39892	109576	55710	53866
20	Chandala	4466	2234	2232	4244	2120	2124	5581	2813	2768

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Chandhai Maru	224	104	120	-	-	-	28	20	8
22	Cherua, Chhelia	271	127	144	608	286	322	759	384	375
23	Dandasi	50250	24057	26193	47048	22282	24766	50442	24252	26190
24	Dewar	19323	9428	9895	3637	1785	1852	4250	2201	2049
25	Dhanwar	718	358	360	1147	574	573	1135	553	582
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	265360	132259	133101	322216	161076	161140	418383	209773	208610
27	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	311183	154679	156504	370236	184784	185452	427078	213392	213686
28	Dosadha	156	73	83	101	59	42	455	261	194
29	Ganda	358403	178012	180391	325053	163821	161232	418956	211013	207943
30	Ghantarghada Ghantra	2754	1422	1332	3358	1639	1719	5110	2596	2514

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	Ghasi, Ghasia	54647	26681	27966	56330	28235	28095	77132	38442	38690
32	Ghogia	313	189	124	629	317	312	656	338	318
33	Ghusuria	2272	1148	1124	4590	2466	2124	5127	2558	2569
34	Godagali	24	17	7	48	27	21	24	12	12
35	Godari	-	-	-	72	43	29	225	105	120
36	Godra	2370	1186	1184	2784	1419	1365	2309	1227	1082
37	Gokha	66733	33762	32971	82206	41541	40665	116226	59364	56862
38	Gorait, Korait	14	8	6	342	170	172	395	195	200
39	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	91819	45311	46508	101331	50628	50703	133625	65762	67863
40	Irika	192	88	104	158	75	83	270	134	136
41	Jaggali	4182	2118	2064	4394	2101	2293	4626	2204	2422

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
42	Kandara, Kandra	212039	105301	106738	248380	123866	124514	316367	161046	155321
43	Karua	2410	1269	1141	3799	1905	1894	4208	2095	2113
44	Katia	3357	1685	1672	1144	597	547	1200	617	583
45	Kela	7764	4004	3760	14611	7196	7415	13344	6756	6588
46	Khadala	37686	17930	19756	30730	14758	15972	50965	24793	26172
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	505	230	275	8377	4578	3799	330	165	165
48	Kori	765	422	343	197	98	99	286	159	127
49	Kumari	743	370	373	1961	951	1010	2501	1289	1212
50	Kurunga	2187	1099	1088	2051	1036	1015	2371	1224	1147
51	Laban	1018	452	566	1151	530	621	1099	539	560
52	Laheri	3093	1603	1490	3713	1815	1898	5102	2581	2521
53	Madari	1635	757	878	1644	755	889	1940	976	964
54	Madiga	756	399	357	793	392	401	1314	654	660

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
55	Mahuria	2555	1279	1276	3566	1740	1826	4286	2156	2130
56	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	4506	2132	2374	4629	2179	50	6118	3044	3074
57	Mang	156	89	67	1	1	-	273	152	121
58	Mangan	805	319	486	883	469	414	983	494	489
59	Mehra, Mahar	12803	6352	6451	11297	5592	5705	16158	7945	8213
60	Mehtar, Bhangi	3491	1656	1835	7358	3681	3677	2332	1144	1188
61	Mewar	243	131	112	232	119	113	540	275	265
62	Mundapotta	879	425	454	527	245	282	1323	660	663
63	Musahar	80	37	43	19	12	7	29	18	11
64	Nagarchi	403	201	202	71	46	25	225	117	108
65	Namasudra	7900	4127	3773	49796	25883	23913	76316	39289	37027
66	Paidi	550	255	295	-	-	-	343	161	182

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
67	Painda	275	171	104	892	370	522	964	486	478
68	Pamidi	125	66	59	52	32	20	64	31	33
69	Pan, Pano	602126	298343	303783	672627	338588	334039	806514	407625	398889
70	Panchama	783	389	394	383	156	227	269	148	121
71	Panika	7504	3865	3639	8083	4061	4022	8063	3977	4086
72	Panka	15	9	6	-	-	-	1683	868	815
73	Pantanti	32875	16586	16289	43013	21835	21178	27210	13664	13546
74	Pap	6702	3187	3515	7211	3551	3660	8789	4332	4457
75	Pasi	870	401	469	94	74	20	537	293	244
76	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	41371	20955	20416	23481	11675	11806	34774	17415	17359
77	Rajna	254	145	109	13	4	9	704	376	328
78	Relli	4548	2233	2315	4742	2350	2392	6353	3106	3247

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
79	Sabakhia	556	294	262	966	458	508	1079	577	502
80	Samasi	688	310	378	906	445	461	1214	631	583
81	Sanei	937	463	474	574	282	292	1005	486	519
82	Sapari	71	44	27	41	20	21	129	75	54
83	Sauntia, Santia	15703	7941	7762	19452	9572	9880	22877	11294	11583
84	Sidhiria	1436	736	700	506	257	249	573	276	297
85	Sinduria	720	362	358	39	20	19	177	91	86
86	Siyal	10351	5166	5185	13965	7039	6926	18677	9481	9196
87	Tamadia	1684	847	837	2292	1206	1086	238	105	133
88	Tamudia	6917	3235	3682	5590	2843	2747	4743	2357	2386
89	Tanla	32245	15880	16365	36921	18091	18830	46335	23278	23057
90	Tiar, Tior	12012	6074	5938	13490	6777	6713	20140	10211	9929
91	Turi	3807	1881	1926	4698	2412	2286	7374	3724	3650
92	Ujia	6424	3263	3161	14488	7205	7283	16370	8324	8046
93	Valamiki, Valmiki	1111	489	622	1423	686	737	1960	961	999
<b>Unspecified</b>		13560	6406	7154	226946	116022	110924	-	-	-
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>2763858</b>	<b>1371410</b>	<b>1392448</b>	<b>3310854</b>	<b>1661038</b>	<b>1649816</b>	<b>3865543</b>	<b>1944071</b>	<b>1921472</b>

Source: Census of India 1961 to 2011

**Annexure 2.7: Community and Sex wise Scheduled Caste Population (1991-2011) (Contd.)**

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Adi Andhara	7171	3026	4145	2438	1212	1226	2,051	1,036	1,015
2	Amant, Amat	13952	7017	6935	15479	7890	7589	36,798	18,355	18,443
3	Audhelia	82	39	43	62	30	32	48	24	24
4	Badaik	11746	6100	5646	13381	6730	6651	14,623	7,353	7,270
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	25292	12784	12508	29113	14946	14167	28,434	14,405	14,029
6	Bajjkar	427	289	138	299	150	149	249	131	118
7	Bari	434	240	194	208	111	97	130	68	62
8	Bariki	17001	9018	7983	19565	9829	9736	4,397	2,134	2,263



Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	Basor, Burud	299	135	164	116	63	53	81	44	37
10	Bauri	423542	212238	211304	454150	229260	224890	523,127	262,845	260,282
11	Bauti	1786	991	795	679	343	336	1,432	715	717
12	Bavuri	3149	1336	1813	-	-	-	470	226	244
13	Bedia, Bejia	1355	654	701	533	264	269	594	310	284
14	Beldar	3317	1783	1534	3322	1610	1712	3,725	1,807	1,918
15	Bhata	5372	2701	2671	6046	3022	3024	8,904	4,495	4,409
16	Bhoi	87727	45898	41829	98885	50270	48615	81,431	41,108	40,323
17	Chachati	212	93	119	54	30	24	29	15	14
18	Chakali	509	224	285	94	52	42	188	93	95
19	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	141119	71727	69392	152243	77646	74597	177,331	89,951	87,380
20	Chandala	6914	3432	3482	5375	2680	2695	5,265	2,593	2,672

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	Chandhai Maru	155	90	65	-	-	-	22	13	9
22	Cherua, Chhelia	1570	839	731	883	444	439	Deleted from Sch. Caste List		
23	Dandasi	58846	29346	29500	60925	29937	30988	62,002	30,274	31,728
24	Dewar	212069	108556	103513	648937	330389	318548	995,062	506,199	488,863
25	Dhanwar	2262	1198	1064	1732	855	877	1,680	823	857
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	530309	270143	260166	585438	295227	290211	644,738	324,405	320,333
27	Dom, Dombu, Duria Dom	548075	271068	277007	616418	307156	309262	706,232	348,647	357,585
28	Dosadha	1131	532	599	572	305	267	1,912	1,031	881
29	Ganda	493015	248340	244675	565830	285926	279904	653,950	329,660	324,290
30	Ghantarghad a, Ghantra	6122	3195	2927	7086	3592	3494	7,266	3,647	3,619

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	Ghasi, Ghasia	98740	50169	48571	105722	52426	53296	114,066	56,263	57,803
32	Ghogia	1438	762	676	79	40	39	829	397	432
33	Ghusturia	6946	3418	3528	7733	3856	3877	8,201	4,139	4,062
34	Godagali	1246	704	542	44	24	20	9	3	6
35	Godari	1906	758	1148	195	100	95	71	45	26
36	Godra	3809	1986	1823	3663	1841	1822	3,337	1,734	1,603
37	Gokha	158935	81756	77179	192247	98117	94130	212,718	107,754	104,964
38	Gorait, Korait	917	444	473	455	235	220	442	220	222
39	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	174938	87198	87740	209701	104957	104744	228,712	113,733	114,979
40	Irika	444	200	244	519	265	254	304	153	151
41	Jaggali	5220	2549	2671	4706	2246	2460	5,854	2,846	3,008

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42	Kandara, Kandra	417138	213491	203647	463768	236683	227085	529,717	269,164	260,553
43	Karua	4073	2071	2002	5298	2592	2706	7,322	3,562	3,760
44	Katia	6973	3723	3250	8796	4461	4335	23,866	11,889	11,977
45	Kela	17921	9129	8792	19755	10040	9715	24,296	12,229	12,067
46	Khadala	81709	40849	40860	73101	36382	36719	87,551	43,877	43,674
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	2081	978	1103	1926	977	949	82	46	36
48	Kori	811	458	353	230	123	107	309	156	153
49	Kumari	8056	4048	4008	2734	1340	1394	454	210	244
50	Kurunga	4326	2202	2124	4252	2181	2071	4,972	2,500	2,472
51	Laban	2053	977	1076	414	209	205	972	503	469
52	Laheri	6590	3418	3172	4366	2190	2175	2,897	1,430	1,467
53	Madari	2852	1409	1443	2843	1410	1433	4,226	2,072	2,154
54	Madiga	1823	902	921	1573	738	835	2,560	1,206	1,354

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
55	Mahuria	4552	2358	2194	5635	2871	2764	5,851	2,954	2,897
56	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	9734	4480	5254	13318	6635	6683	21,313	10,503	10,810
57	Mang	576	287	289	256	139	117	86	37	49
58	Mangan	1154	593	561	489	243	246	409	220	189
59	Mehra, Mahar	22206	11015	11191	22524	11350	11174	21,304	10,713	10,591
60	Mehtar, Bhangi	3412	1707	1705	2035	1014	1021	2,453	1,225	1,228
61	Mewar	935	517	418	599	300	299	411	207	204
62	Mundapotta	1591	818	773	1095	541	554	920	450	470
63	Musahar	578	283	295	35	16	19	57	37	20
64	Nagarchi	1625	783	842	628	339	289	360	172	188
65	Namasudra	111245	58504	52741	131645	67416	64229	153,026	78,556	74,470
66	Paidi	833	489	344	506	253	253	244	121	123
67	Painda	1186	521	665	736	388	348	511	260	251

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
68	Pamidi	151	76	75	28	17	11	18	8	10
69	Pan, Pano	1010523	512422	498101	1078523	546380	532143	1,205,099	607,319	597,780
70	Panchama	669	291	378	274	132	142	42	20	22
71	Panika	9148	4819	4329	7263	3604	3659	5,155	2,519	2,636
72	Panka	1261	699	562	2318	1146	1172	6,250	3,069	3,181
73	Pantanti	24212	12123	12089	24674	12348	12326	37,920	18,825	19,095
74	Pap	9961	5099	4862	9781	4935	4846	10,962	5,486	5,476
75	Pasi	898	433	465	190	102	88	426	232	194
76	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	49883	25433	24450	57042	28569	28473	36,887	18,362	18,525
77	Rajna	340	158	182	82	41	41	455	227	228
78	Relli	9663	5344	4319	8357	4089	4268	8,917	4,355	4,562
79	Sabakhia	1555	792	763	888	450	438	709	366	343

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
80	Samasi	1328	729	599	1667	830	837	1,483	747	736
81	Sanei	1100	591	509	1156	593	563	1,136	555	581
82	Sapari	260	190	70	125	66	59	121	59	62
83	Sauntia, Santia	26810	13021	13789	38272	19268	19004	35,943	17,768	18,175
84	Sidhiria	731	384	347	213	110	103	783	401	382
85	Sinduria	476	147	329	301	151	150	131	76	55
86	Siyal	22459	11747	10712	24292	12416	11876	31,682	16,151	15,531
87	Tamadia	590	279	311	1230	603	627	1,157	561	596
88	Tamudia	4243	2099	2144	8281	4148	4133	9,276	4,640	4,636
89	Tanla	53498	28335	25163	59285	29966	29319	68,988	34,910	34,078
90	Tiar, Tior	48594	24687	23907	49675	25094	24581	Deleted from Sch. Caste List		
91	Turi	8373	4266	4107	8603	4338	4265	12,134	6,082	6,052
92	Ujia	20053	9780	10273	17853	8949	8904	20,450	10,215	10,235
93	Valamiki, Valmiki	1324	694	630	1145	580	565	1,402	724	678
<b>Unspecified</b>		-	-	-	97061	49446	47615	3,382	1,638	1,744
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>5129314</b>	<b>2596464</b>	<b>2532850</b>	<b>6082063</b>	<b>3073278</b>	<b>3008785</b>	<b>6,933,791</b>	<b>3,489,308</b>	<b>3,444,483</b>

Source: Census of India 1961 to 2011

**Annexure 2.8: Community and Sex wise Decadal Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Population (1961-1981)**

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adi An dhara	27.32	18.00	38.14	-65.79	-66.48	-65.10
2	Amant, Amat	-30.74	-29.68	-31.82	12.65	12.59	12.65
3	Audhelia	NA	NA	NA	25.00	-22.22	166.67
4	Badaik	107.62	115.16	100.53	31.58	30.11	33.16
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	73.72	32.57	101.62	19.92	50.73	8.15
6	Bajikar	441.67	552.94	342.11	4.10	-0.90	10.71
7	Bari	155.56	132.00	185.00	25.22	50.00	0.00
8	Bariki	-51.37	-52.23	-50.48	-5.88	-6.15	-5.61
9	Basor, Burud	-50.00	-51.28	-48.28	423.53	436.84	406.67
10	Bauri	20.94	23.78	18.22	9.50	10.30	8.70
11	Bauti	-50.20	-42.86	-57.98	151.64	108.33	214.00
12	Bavuri	-50.00	0.00	-66.67	2400.00	2700.00	2100.00
13	Bedia, Bejia	167.89	170.16	165.63	-38.50	-36.82	-40.20



SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Beldar	38.73	32.64	45.41	92.43	89.27	95.58
15	Bhata	0.42	4.49	-3.26	34.73	38.09	31.44
16	Bhoi	-15.58	-13.90	-17.29	126.94	123.96	130.09
17	Chachati	NA	NA	NA	533.33	512.50	557.14
18	Chakali	-75.43	-76.28	-74.51	36.94	31.65	42.31
19	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	42.50	42.43	42.57	34.76	34.49	35.03
20	Chandala	-4.97	-5.10	-4.84	31.50	32.69	30.32
21	Chandhai Maru	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Cherua, Chhelia	124.35	125.20	123.61	24.84	34.27	16.46
23	Dandasi	-6.37	-7.38	-5.45	7.21	8.84	5.75
24	Dewar	-81.18	-81.07	-81.28	16.85	23.31	10.64
25	Dhanwar	59.75	60.34	59.17	1.05	3.66	1.57

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	21.43	21.79	21.07	29.85	30.23	29.46
27	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	18.98	19.46	18.50	15.35	15.48	15.22
28	Dosadha	-35.26	-19.18	-49.40	350.50	342.37	361.90
29	Ganda	-9.31	-7.97	-10.62	28.89	28.81	28.97
30	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	21.93	15.26	29.05	52.17	58.39	46.25
31	Ghasi, Ghasia	3.08	5.82	0.46	36.93	36.15	37.71
32	Ghogia	100.96	67.72	151.61	4.29	6.62	1.92
33	Ghusuria	102.02	114.81	88.97	11.70	3.73	20.95
34	Godagali	100.00	58.82	200.00	-50.00	-55.56	-42.86
35	Godari	NA	NA	NA	212.50	144.19	313.79
36	Godra	17.47	19.65	15.29	-17.06	-13.53	-20.73
37	Gokha	23.19	23.04	23.34	41.38	42.90	39.83
38	Gorait, Korait	2342.86	2025.00	2766.67	15.50	14.71	16.28

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	10.36	11.73	9.02	31.87	29.89	33.84
40	Irika	-17.71	-14.77	-20.19	70.89	78.67	63.86
41	Jaggali	5.07	-0.80	11.09	5.28	4.90	5.63
42	Kandara, Kandra	17.14	17.63	16.65	27.37	30.02	24.74
43	Karua	57.63	50.12	65.99	10.77	9.97	11.56
44	Katia	-65.92	-64.57	-67.28	4.90	3.35	6.58
45	Kela	88.19	79.72	97.21	-8.67	-6.11	-11.15
46	Khadala	-18.46	-17.69	-19.15	65.85	68.00	63.86
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	1558.81	1890.43	1281.45	-96.06	-96.40	-95.66
48	Kori	-74.25	-76.78	-71.14	45.18	62.24	28.28
49	Kumari	163.93	157.03	170.78	27.54	35.54	20.00
50	Kurunga	-6.22	-5.73	-6.71	15.60	18.15	13.00

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	Laban	13.06	17.26	9.72	-4.52	1.70	-9.82
52	Laheri	20.05	13.23	27.38	37.41	42.20	32.82
53	Madari	0.55	-0.26	1.25	18.00	29.27	8.44
54	Madiga	4.89	-1.75	12.32	65.70	66.84	64.59
55	Mahuria	39.57	36.04	43.10	20.19	23.91	16.65
56	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	2.73	2.20	-97.89	32.17	39.70	6048.00
57	Mang	-99.36	-98.88	NA	27200.00	15100.00	NA
58	Mangan	9.69	47.02	-14.81	11.33	5.33	18.12
59	Mehra, Mahar	-11.76	-11.96	-11.56	43.03	42.08	43.96
60	Mehtar, Bhangi	110.77	122.28	100.38	-68.31	-68.92	-67.69
61	Mewar	-4.53	-9.16	0.89	132.76	131.09	134.51
62	Mundepotta	-40.05	-42.35	-37.89	151.04	169.39	135.11
63	Musahar	-76.25	-67.57	-83.72	52.63	50.00	57.14

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
64	Nagarchi	-82.38	-77.11	-87.62	216.90	154.35	332.00
65	Namasudra	530.33	527.16	533.79	53.26	51.79	54.84
66	Paidi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
67	Painda	224.36	116.37	401.92	8.07	31.35	-8.43
68	Pamidi	-58.40	-51.52	-66.10	23.08	-3.13	65.00
69	Pan, Pano	11.71	13.49	9.96	19.91	20.39	19.41
70	Panchama	-51.09	-59.90	-42.39	-29.77	-5.13	-46.70
71	Panika	7.72	5.07	10.52	-0.25	-2.07	1.59
72	Panka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
73	Pantanti	30.84	31.65	30.01	-36.74	-37.42	-36.04
74	Pap	7.59	11.42	4.13	21.88	21.99	21.78
75	Pasi	-89.20	-81.55	-95.74	471.28	295.95	1120.00
76	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	-43.24	-44.29	-42.17	48.09	49.16	47.04
77	Rajna	-94.88	-97.24	-91.74	5315.38	9300.00	3544.44

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78	Relli	4.27	5.24	3.33	33.97	32.17	35.74
79	Sabakhia	73.74	55.78	93.89	11.70	25.98	-1.18
80	Samasi	31.69	43.55	21.96	34.00	41.80	26.46
81	Sanei	-38.74	-39.09	-38.40	75.09	72.34	77.74
82	Sapari	-42.25	-54.55	-22.22	214.63	275.00	157.14
83	Sauntia, Santia	23.87	20.54	27.29	17.61	17.99	17.24
84	Sidhira	-64.76	-65.08	-64.43	13.24	7.39	19.28
85	Sinduria	-94.58	-94.48	-94.69	353.85	355.00	352.63
86	Siyal	34.91	36.26	33.58	33.74	34.69	32.78
87	Tamadia	36.10	42.38	29.75	-89.62	-91.29	-87.75
88	Tamudia	-19.18	-12.12	-25.39	-15.15	-17.09	-13.14
89	Tanla	14.50	13.92	15.06	25.50	28.67	22.45
90	Tiar, Tior	12.30	11.57	13.05	49.30	50.67	47.91

SI No	Name of the Caste	1961-71			1971-81		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91	Turi	23.40	28.23	18.69	56.96	54.39	59.67
92	Ujia	125.53	120.81	130.40	12.99	15.53	10.48
93	Valamiki, Valmiki	28.08	40.29	18.49	37.74	40.09	35.55
	<b>Odisha</b>	19.79	21.12	18.48	16.75	17.04	16.47

Source: Census of India 1961 to 1981

**Annexure 2.8: Community and Sex wise Decadal Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste Population (1981-2011)(Contd.)**

Sl No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Adi Andhara	98.04	71.25	123.57	-66.00	-59.95	-70.42	-15.87	-14.52	-17.21
2	Amant, Amat	41.30	39.39	43.37	10.94	12.44	9.43	137.73	132.64	143.02
3	Audhelia	446.67	457.14	437.50	-24.39	-23.08	-25.58	-22.58	-20.00	-25.00
4	Badaik	14.14	15.90	12.29	13.92	10.33	17.80	9.28	9.26	9.31
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	41.17	39.38	43.05	15.11	16.91	13.26	2.33	3.62	0.97
6	Bajikar	110.34	162.73	48.39	-29.98	-48.10	7.97	-16.72	-12.67	-20.81
7	Bari	201.39	175.86	240.35	-52.07	-53.75	-50.00	-37.50	-38.74	-36.08
8	Bariki	37.58	46.32	28.88	15.08	8.99	21.96	-77.53	-78.29	-76.76
9	Basor, Burud	67.98	32.35	115.79	-61.20	-53.33	-67.68	-30.17	-30.16	-30.19
10	Bauri	27.47	26.73	28.21	7.23	8.02	6.43	15.19	14.65	15.74
11	Bauti	481.76	560.67	406.37	-61.98	-65.39	-57.74	110.90	108.45	113.39
12	Bavuri	6198.00	4671.43	8140.91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Bedia, Bejia	114.74	100.61	129.84	-60.66	-59.63	-61.63	11.44	17.42	5.58



SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	Beldar	35.94	48.58	23.71	0.15	-9.70	11.60	12.13	12.24	12.03
15	Bhata	19.17	18.26	20.10	12.55	11.88	13.22	47.27	48.74	45.80
16	Bhoi	26.14	30.05	22.12	12.72	9.53	16.22	-17.65	-18.23	-17.06
17	Chachati	123.16	89.80	158.70	-74.53	-67.74	-79.83	-46.30	-50.00	-41.67
18	Chakali	136.74	115.38	156.76	-81.53	-76.79	-85.26	100.00	78.85	126.19
19	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	28.79	28.75	28.82	7.88	8.25	7.50	16.48	15.85	17.14
20	Chandala	23.88	22.00	25.79	-22.26	-21.91	-22.60	-2.05	-3.25	-0.85
21	Chandhai Maru	453.57	350.00	712.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Cherua, Chhelia	106.85	118.49	94.93	-43.76	-47.08	-39.95	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
23	Dandasi	16.66	21.00	12.64	3.53	2.01	5.04	1.77	1.13	2.39
24	Dewar	4889.86	4832.12	4951.88	206.00	204.35	207.74	53.34	53.21	53.47
25	Dhanwar	99.30	116.64	82.82	-23.43	-28.63	-17.58	-3.00	-3.74	-2.28

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	26.75	28.78	24.71	10.40	9.29	11.55	10.13	9.88	10.38
27	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	28.33	27.03	29.63	12.47	13.31	11.64	14.57	13.51	15.63
28	Dosadha	148.57	103.83	208.76	-49.43	-42.67	-55.43	234.27	238.03	229.96
29	Ganda	17.68	17.69	17.66	14.77	15.13	14.40	15.57	15.30	15.86
30	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	19.80	23.07	16.43	15.75	12.43	19.37	2.54	1.53	3.58
31	Ghasi, Ghasia	28.01	30.51	25.54	7.07	4.50	9.73	7.89	7.32	8.46
32	Ghogia	119.21	125.44	112.58	-94.51	-94.75	-94.23	949.37	892.50	1007.69
33	Ghusuria	35.48	33.62	37.33	11.33	12.81	9.89	6.05	7.34	4.77
34	Godagali	5091.67	5766.67	4416.67	-96.47	-96.59	-96.31	-79.55	-87.50	-70.00
35	Godari	747.11	621.90	856.67	-89.77	-86.81	-91.72	-63.59	-55.00	-72.63
36	Godra	64.96	61.86	68.48	-3.83	-7.30	-0.05	-8.90	-5.81	-12.02
37	Gokha	36.75	37.72	35.73	20.96	20.01	21.96	10.65	9.82	11.51
38	Gorait, Korait	132.15	127.69	136.50	-50.38	-47.07	-53.49	-2.86	-6.38	0.91

SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
39	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	30.92	32.60	29.29	19.87	20.37	19.38	9.07	8.36	9.77
40	Irika	64.44	49.25	79.41	16.89	32.50	4.10	-41.43	-42.26	-40.55
41	Jaggali	12.84	15.65	10.28	-9.85	-11.89	-7.90	24.39	26.71	22.28
42	Kandara, Kandra	31.85	32.57	31.11	11.18	10.86	11.51	14.22	13.72	14.74
43	Karua	-3.21	-1.15	-5.25	30.08	25.16	35.16	38.20	37.42	38.95
44	Katia	481.08	503.40	457.46	26.14	19.82	33.38	171.33	166.51	176.29
45	Kela	34.30	35.12	33.45	10.23	9.98	10.50	22.99	21.80	24.21
46	Khadala	60.32	64.76	56.12	-10.53	-10.94	-10.13	19.77	20.60	18.94
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	530.61	492.73	568.48	-7.45	-0.10	-13.96	-95.74	-95.29	-96.21
48	Kori	183.57	188.05	177.95	-71.64	-73.14	-69.69	34.35	26.83	42.99
49	Kumari	222.11	214.04	230.69	-66.06	-66.90	-65.22	-83.39	-84.33	-82.50
50	Kurunga	82.45	79.90	85.18	-1.71	-0.95	-2.50	16.93	14.63	19.36

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51	Laban	86.81	81.26	92.14	-79.83	-78.61	-80.95	134.78	140.67	128.78
52	Laheri	29.17	32.43	25.82	-33.75	-35.93	-31.43	-33.65	-34.70	-32.55
53	Madari	47.01	44.36	49.69	-0.32	0.07	-0.69	48.65	46.95	50.31
54	Madiga	38.74	37.92	39.55	-13.71	-18.18	-9.34	62.75	63.41	62.16
55	Mahuria	6.21	9.37	3.00	23.79	21.76	25.98	3.83	2.89	4.81
56	Maala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	59.10	47.17	70.92	36.82	48.10	27.20	60.03	58.30	61.75
57	Mang	110.99	88.82	138.84	-55.56	-51.57	-59.52	-66.41	-73.38	-58.12
58	Mangan	17.40	20.04	14.72	-57.63	-59.02	-56.15	-16.36	-9.47	-23.17
59	Mehra, Mahar	37.43	38.64	36.26	1.43	3.04	-0.15	-5.42	-5.61	-5.22
60	Mehtar, Bhangi	46.31	49.21	43.52	-40.36	-40.60	-40.12	20.54	20.81	20.27
61	Mewar	73.15	88.00	57.74	-35.94	-41.97	-28.47	-31.39	-31.00	-31.77
62	Mundapotta	20.26	23.94	16.59	-31.18	-33.86	-28.33	-15.98	-16.82	-15.16

SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
63	Musahar	1893.10	1472.22	2581.82	-93.94	-94.35	-93.56	62.86	131.25	5.26
64	Nagarchi	622.22	569.23	679.63	-61.35	-56.70	-65.68	-42.68	-49.26	-34.95
65	Namasudra	45.77	48.91	42.44	18.34	15.23	21.78	16.24	16.52	15.94
66	Paidi	142.86	203.73	89.01	-39.26	-48.26	-26.45	-51.78	-52.17	-51.38
67	Painda	23.03	7.20	39.12	-37.94	-25.53	-47.67	-30.57	-32.99	-27.87
68	Pamidi	135.94	145.16	127.27	-81.46	-77.63	-85.33	-35.71	-52.94	-9.09
69	Pan, Pano	25.30	25.71	24.87	6.73	6.63	6.83	11.74	11.15	12.33
70	Panchama	148.70	96.62	212.40	-59.04	-54.64	-62.43	-84.67	-84.85	-84.51
71	Panika	13.46	21.17	5.95	-20.61	-25.21	-15.48	-29.02	-30.11	-27.96
72	Panka	-25.07	-19.47	-31.04	83.82	63.95	108.54	169.63	167.80	171.42
73	Pantanti	-11.02	-11.28	-10.76	1.91	1.86	1.96	53.68	52.45	54.92
74	Pap	13.33	17.71	9.09	-1.81	-3.22	-0.33	12.07	11.17	13.00
75	Pasi	67.23	47.78	90.57	-78.84	-76.44	-81.08	124.21	127.45	120.45
76	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti,	43.45	46.04	40.85	14.35	12.33	16.45	-35.33	-35.73	-34.94

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SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
77	Patua Rajna	-51.70	-57.98	-44.51	-75.88	-74.05	-77.47	454.88	453.66	456.10
78	Relli	52.10	72.05	33.02	-13.52	-23.48	-1.18	6.70	6.51	6.89
79	Sabakhia	44.11	37.26	51.99	-42.89	-43.18	-42.60	-20.16	-18.67	-21.69
80	Samasi	9.39	15.53	2.74	25.53	13.85	39.73	-11.04	-10.00	-12.07
81	Sanei	9.45	21.60	-1.93	5.09	0.34	10.61	-1.73	-6.41	3.20
82	Sapari	101.55	153.33	29.63	-51.92	-65.26	-15.71	-3.20	-10.61	5.08
83	Sauntia, Santia	17.19	15.29	19.05	42.75	47.98	37.82	-6.09	-7.78	-4.36
84	Sidhiria	27.57	39.13	16.84	-70.86	-71.35	-70.32	267.61	264.55	270.87
85	Sinduria	168.93	61.54	282.56	-36.76	2.72	-54.41	-56.48	-49.67	-63.33
86	Siyal	20.25	23.90	16.49	8.16	5.70	10.87	30.42	30.08	30.78
87	Tamadia	147.90	165.71	133.83	108.47	116.13	101.61	-5.93	-6.97	-4.94
88	Tamudia	-10.54	-10.95	-10.14	95.17	97.62	92.77	12.02	11.86	12.17
89	Tanla	15.46	21.72	9.13	10.82	5.76	16.52	16.37	16.50	16.23
90	Tiar, Tior	141.28	141.77	140.78	2.22	1.65	2.82	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00

SI No	Name of the Caste	1981-91			1991-2001			2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
91	Turi	13.55	14.55	12.52	2.75	1.69	3.85	41.04	40.20	41.90
92	Ujia	22.50	17.49	27.68	-10.97	-8.50	-13.33	14.55	14.15	14.95
93	Valamiki, Valmiki	-32.45	-27.78	-36.94	-13.52	-16.43	-10.32	22.45	24.83	20.00
	<b>Odiasha</b>	32.69	33.56	31.82	18.57	18.36	18.79	18.19	17.72	18.67

Source: Census of India 1981 to 2011

**Annexure 2.9: Community wise decadal variation over census years for SC population (1961-2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Adi Andhara	27.32	-65.79	98.04	-66.00	-15.87
2	Amant, Amat	-30.74	12.65	41.30	10.94	137.73
3	Audhelia	NA	25.00	446.67	-24.39	-22.58
4	Badaik	107.62	31.58	14.14	13.92	9.28
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	73.72	19.92	41.17	15.11	-2.33
6	Bajikar	441.67	4.10	110.34	-29.98	-16.72
7	Bari	155.56	25.22	201.39	-52.07	37.50
8	Bariki	-51.37	-5.88	37.58	15.08	-77.53
9	Basor, Burud	-50.00	423.53	67.98	-61.20	-30.17
10	Bauri	20.94	9.50	27.47	7.23	15.19
11	Bauti	-50.20	151.64	481.76	-61.98	110.90
12	Bavuri	-50.00	2400.00	6198.00	-	-
13	Bedia, Bejia	167.89	-38.50	114.74	-60.66	11.44
14	Beldar	38.73	92.43	35.94	0.15	12.13
15	Bhata	0.42	34.73	19.17	12.55	47.27
16	Bhoi	-15.58	126.94	26.14	12.72	-17.65
17	Chachati	-	533.33	123.16	-74.53	-46.30
18	Chakali	-75.43	36.94	136.74	-81.53	100.00
19	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	42.50	34.76	28.79	7.88	16.48



Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
20	Chandala	-4.97	31.50	23.88	-22.26	-2.05
21	Chandhai Maru	NA	NA	453.57	NA	-
22	Cherua, Chhelia	124.35	24.84	106.85	-43.76	Deleted
23	Dandasi	-6.37	7.21	16.66	3.53	1.77
24	Dewar	-81.18	16.85	4889.86	206.00	53.34
25	Dhanwar	59.75	-1.05	99.30	-23.43	-3.00
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	21.43	29.85	26.75	10.40	10.13
27	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	18.98	15.35	28.33	12.47	14.57
28	Dosadha	-35.26	350.50	148.57	-49.43	234.27
29	Ganda	-9.31	28.89	17.68	14.77	15.57
30	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	21.93	52.17	19.80	15.75	2.54
31	Ghasi, Ghasia	3.08	36.93	28.01	7.07	7.89
32	Ghogia	100.96	4.29	119.21	-94.51	949.37
33	Ghusuria	102.02	11.70	35.48	11.33	6.05
34	Godagali	100.00	-50.00	5091.67	-96.47	-79.55
35	Godari	NA	212.50	747.11	-89.77	-63.59
36	Godra	17.47	-17.06	64.96	-3.83	-8.90
37	Gokha	23.19	41.38	36.75	20.96	10.65
38	Gorait, Korait	2342.86	15.50	132.15	-50.38	-2.86
39	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	10.36	31.87	30.92	19.87	9.07
40	Irika	-17.71	70.89	64.44	16.89	-41.43

*Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis*

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
41	Jaggali	5.07	5.28	12.84	-9.85	24.39
42	Kandara, Kandra	17.14	27.37	31.85	11.18	14.22
43	Karua	57.63	10.77	-3.21	30.08	38.20
44	Katia	-65.92	4.90	481.08	26.14	171.33
45	Kela	88.19	-8.67	34.30	10.23	22.99
46	Khadala	-18.46	65.85	60.32	-10.53	19.77
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	1558.81	-96.06	530.61	-7.45	-95.74
48	Kori	-74.25	45.18	183.57	-71.64	34.35
49	Kumari	163.93	27.54	222.11	-66.06	-83.39
50	Kurunga	-6.22	15.60	82.45	-1.71	16.93
51	Laban	13.06	-4.52	86.81	-79.83	134.78
52	Laheri	20.05	37.41	29.17	-33.75	-33.65
53	Madari	0.55	18.00	47.01	-0.32	48.65
54	Madiga	4.89	65.70	38.74	-13.71	62.75
55	Mahuria	39.57	20.19	6.21	23.79	3.83
56	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	2.73	32.17	59.10	36.82	60.03
57	Mang	-99.36	27200.00	110.99	-55.56	-66.41
58	Mangan	9.69	11.33	17.40	-57.63	-16.36
59	Mehra, Mahar	-11.76	43.03	37.43	1.43	-5.42
60	Mehtar, Bhangi	110.77	-68.31	46.31	-40.36	20.54
61	Mewar	-4.53	132.76	73.15	-35.94	-31.39

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
62	Mundapotta	-40.05	151.04	20.26	-31.18	-15.98
63	Musahar	-76.25	52.63	1893.10	-93.94	62.86
64	Nagarchi	-82.38	216.90	622.22	-61.35	-42.68
65	Namasudra	530.33	53.26	45.77	18.34	16.24
66	Paidi	NA	NA	142.86	-39.26	-51.78
67	Painda	224.36	8.07	23.03	-37.94	-30.57
68	Pamidi	-58.40	23.08	135.94	-81.46	-35.71
69	Pan, Pano	11.71	19.91	25.30	6.73	11.74
70	Panchama	-51.09	-29.77	148.70	-59.04	-84.67
71	Panika	7.72	-0.25	13.46	-20.61	-29.02
72	Panka	NA	NA	-25.07	83.82	169.63
73	Pantanti	30.84	-36.74	-11.02	1.91	53.68
74	Pap	7.59	21.88	13.33	-1.81	12.07
75	Pasi	-89.20	471.28	67.23	-78.84	124.21
76	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	-43.24	48.09	43.45	14.35	-35.53
77	Rajna	-94.88	5315.38	-51.70	-75.88	454.88
78	Relli	4.27	33.97	52.10	-13.52	6.70
79	Sabakhia	73.74	11.70	44.11	-42.89	-20.16
80	Samasi	31.69	34.00	9.39	25.53	-11.04
81	Sanei	-38.74	75.09	9.45	5.09	-1.73
82	Sapari	-42.25	214.63	101.55	-51.92	-3.2

*Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis*

Sl. No.	Name of the Caste	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
83	Sauntia, Santia	23.87	17.61	17.19	42.75	-6.09
84	Sidhiria	-64.76	13.24	27.57	-70.86	267.61
85	Sinduria	-94.58	353.85	168.93	-36.76	-56.48
86	Siyal	34.91	33.74	20.25	8.16	30.42
87	Tamadia	36.10	-89.62	147.90	108.47	-5.93
88	Tamudia	-19.18	-15.15	-10.54	95.17	12.02
89	Tanla	14.50	25.50	15.46	10.82	16.37
90	Tiar, Tior	12.30	49.30	141.28	2.22	Deleted
91	Turi	23.40	56.96	13.55	2.75	41.04
92	Ujia	125.53	12.99	22.50	-10.97	14.55
93	Valamiki, Valmiki	28.08	37.74	-32.45	-13.52	22.45
94	Mangali (in Koraput & Kalahandi Dist)	-	-	-	-	-
95	Mirgan (in Nabarangapur Dist)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>19.79</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>32.69</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>18.19</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991 & 2001

**Annexure 2.10: District Wise SC Population Density 1961-1991**

SI No	Name of The District	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	Sambalpur	14	16	20	27
2	Sundargarh	8	9	12	14
3	Keonjhar	12	13	15	19
4	Mayurbhanj	10	10	10	13
5	Balasore	42	54	64	88
6	Cuttack	49	62	73	101
7	Dhenkanal	17	20	23	29
8	Puri	26	31	37	54
9	Ganjam	25	29	32	42
10	Phulbani	9	11	12	15
11	Bolangir	21	24	26	33
12	Kalahandi	16	17	18	22
13	Koraput	7	10	13	17
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>

**Annexure 2.11: District Wise SC Population Density 2001-2011**

Sl No	Districts	2001	2011
1	Angul	31	38
2	Balasore	100	126
3	Bargarh	45	51
4	Bhadrak	114	134
5	Bolangir	34	45
6	Boudh	26	34
7	Cuttack	114	127
8	Deogarh	14	18
9	Dhenkanal	44	53
10	Gajapati	9	9
11	Ganjam	72	84
12	Jagatsinghpur	133	149
13	Jajapur	129	149
14	Jharsuguda	41	49
15	Kalahandi	30	36
16	Kandhamal	14	14
17	Kendrapara	101	117
18	Keonjhar	22	25
19	Khurda	90	106
20	Koraput	17	22
21	Malkangiri	19	24
22	Mayurbhanj	16	18
23	Nabarangapur	27	34
24	Nayagarh	31	35
25	Nuapada	19	21
26	Puri	79	93
27	Rayagada	16	20
28	Sambalpur	24	29
29	Subarnpur	55	67
30	Sundargarh	16	20
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>

**Annexure 2.12 : Statutory Towns having Scheduled Castes Population More Than 20%: Census 2011**

Sl No	Districts	Statutory Towns	Percentages of SCs
1	Nabarangapur	Umarkote(NAC)	35.76
2	Malkangiri	Balimela(NAC)	33.39
3	Subarnpur	Binika(NAC)	33.07
4	Ganjam	Rambha(NAC)	32.70
5	Kendrapada	Pattamundai(NAC)	30.66
6	Ganjam	Surada(NAC)	30.58
7	Angul	Athmallik(NAC)	28.51
8	Malkangiri	Malkangiri(NAC)	28.21
9	Sambalpur	Burla(NAC)	27.75
10	Ganjam	Purusottampur(NAC)	27.42
11	Boudh	Baudhgarh(NAC)	26.91
12	Sambalpur	Hirakud(NAC)	26.72
13	Subarnpur	Sonapur(M)	26.17
14	Khurda	Balugaon(NAC)	27.42
15	Ganjam	Ganjam(NAC)	25.01
16	Kandhamal	Phulbani(M)	24.50
17	Bargarh	Barapali(NAC)	24.35
18	Ganjam	Chikiti(NAC)	23.30
19	Koraput	Sunabeda(NAC)	22.65
20	Rayagada	Gudari(NAC)	21.67
21	Nuapada	Khariar(NAC)	21.38
22	Cuttack	Athagad(NAC)	21.17
23	Cuttack	Banki(NAC)	20.80
24	Puri	Konark(NAC)	20.67
25	Puri	Nimapada(NAC)	20.64
26	Ganjam	Hinjilicut(NAC)	20.58
27	Dhenkanal	Kamakshyanagar(NAC)	20.46
28	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur(M)	20.17
29	Sambalpur	Redhakhol(NAC)	20.06

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Annexure 2.13 : District wise distribution of Non-statutory towns according to percentage of SC population of Odisha: Census 2001**

SI No	Name of the Districts	Number of non-statutory towns by % of SC population				
		10% & below	>10% to <=20%	>20% to <=30%	>30% to <=35%	Total
1	Angul	0	6	0	0	6
2	Baleshwar	0	1	0	0	1
3	Bargarh	0	0	1	0	1
4	Bolangir	0	0	1	0	1
5	Cuttack	1	2	1	1	5
6	Ganjam	1	0	0	0	1
7	Kalahandi	0	0	0	1	1
8	Jajpur	0	1	0	0	1
9	Kendujhar	2	2	1	0	5
10	Khurda	1	3	0	0	4
11	Koraput	0	1	0	0	1
12	Mayurbhanj	1	0	0	0	1
13	Nabarangpur	0	1	0	0	1
14	Nayagarh	0	0	1	1	2
15	Rayagada	1	2	0	0	3
16	Sambalpur	0	1	1	0	2
17	Sundargarh	5	4	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Odisha, 2001



**Annexure 2.14: District wise number of Statutory towns according to percentage of SC population of Odisha: Census 2001**

SI No	Name of the Districts	Number of statutory towns by % of SC population				Total
		10% & below	>10% to <= 20%	>20% to <=30%	>30% to <=35%	
1	Angul	0	2	1	0	3
2	Balangir	0	4	0	0	4
3	Balaeswar	2	3	0	0	5
4	Baragarh	0	2	1	0	3
5	Bhadrak	1	2	0	0	3
6	Boudh	0	0	1	0	1
7	Cuttack	0	3	1	0	4
8	Deogarh	0	1	0	0	1
9	Dhenkanal	0	3	0	0	3
10	Gajpati	0	1	1	0	2
11	Ganjam	3	9	5	1	18
12	Jagatsinghpur	1	1	0	0	2
13	Jajpur	0	2	0	0	2
14	Jharsuguda	1	2	0	0	3
15	Kalahandi	0	3	0	0	3
16	Kendrapara	0	1	1	0	2
17	Keonjhar	0	4	0	0	4
18	Khurda	1	3	1	0	5
19	Koraput	2	2	0	0	4
20	Kandhamal	0	1	1	0	2
21	Malkangiri	0	0	1	1	2
22	Mayurbhanj	2	2	0	0	4
23	Nabarangpur	0	1	0	1	2
24	Nayagarh	1	1	0	0	2
25	Nuapada	0	1	1	0	2
26	Puri	1	3	0	0	4
27	Raygada	0	2	1	0	3
28	Sambalpur	0	3	2	0	5
29	Subarnpur	0	1	1	1	3
30	Sundargarh	3	1	0	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>105</b>

Source:: Primary Census Abstract 2001

**Annexure 3.1: Districts wise Scheduled Caste Population by Sector Census 2011**

Sl. No	Name of the Districts	Total	Rural	Urban	% Rural	% Urban	% of Rural Population	% of Urban Population
1	Anugul	239552	205004	34548	85.58	14.42	3.30	3.56
2	Balangir	294777	263126	31651	89.26	10.74	4.23	3.26
3	Baleshwar	478586	447936	30650	93.60	6.40	7.20	3.16
4	Bargarh	298780	269396	29384	90.17	9.83	4.33	3.03
5	Baudh	104934	99438	5496	94.76	5.24	1.60	0.57
6	Bhadrak	334896	316246	18650	94.43	5.57	5.09	1.92
7	Cuttack	498633	406771	91862	81.58	18.42	6.54	9.47
8	Debagarh	52112	48246	3866	92.58	7.42	0.78	0.40
9	Dhenkanal	234079	215178	18901	91.93	8.07	3.46	1.95
10	Gajapati	39175	29535	9640	75.39	24.61	0.47	0.99
11	Ganjam	688235	566923	121312	82.37	17.63	9.12	12.51
12	Jagatsinghapur	248152	231690	16462	93.37	6.63	3.73	1.70
13	Jajapur	433387	415652	17735	95.91	4.09	6.68	1.83
14	Jharsuguda	104620	68740	35880	65.70	34.30	1.11	3.70
15	Kalahandi	286580	264974	21606	92.46	7.54	4.26	2.23
16	Kandhamal	115544	100569	14975	87.04	12.96	1.62	1.54
17	Kendrapara	309780	293691	16089	94.81	5.19	4.72	1.66
18	Kendujhar	209357	172913	36444	82.59	17.41	2.78	3.76
19	Khordha	297472	189428	108044	63.68	36.32	3.05	11.14
20	Koraput	196540	160697	35843	81.76	18.24	2.58	3.70
21	Malkangiri	138295	122797	15498	88.79	11.21	1.97	1.60
22	Mayurbhanj	184682	163237	21445	88.39	11.61	2.62	2.21
23	Nabarangapur	177384	157676	19708	88.89	11.11	2.54	2.03
24	Nayagarh	136399	125932	10467	92.33	7.67	2.03	1.08
25	Nuapada	82159	75346	6813	91.71	8.29	1.21	0.70
26	Puri	325133	296881	28252	91.31	8.69	4.77	2.91
27	Rayagada	139514	116657	22857	83.62	16.38	1.88	2.36
28	Sambalpur	191827	134729	57098	70.23	29.77	2.17	5.89
29	Subarnapur	156219	143381	12838	91.78	8.22	2.31	1.32
30	Sundargarh	191660	115853	75807	60.45	39.55	1.86	7.82
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>7188463</b>	<b>6218642</b>	<b>969821</b>	<b>86.51</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Derived from Census of India data 2011

### Annexure 3.2: Community wise Rural and Urban SC Population in Odisha, Census 2011

Sl No	Name of the Caste	Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban
01	Adi Andhra	1,480	0.02	571	0.06
02	Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi	36,419	0.59	379	0.04
03	Audhelia	31	0.00	17	0.00
04	Badaik	10,292	0.17	4,331	0.45
05	Bagheti, Baghuti	26,968	0.43	1,466	0.15
06	Bajikar	116	0.00	133	0.01
07	Bari	48	0.00	82	0.01
08	Bariki	3,496	0.06	901	0.09
09	Basor, Burud	31	0.00	50	0.01
10	Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri	462,500	7.44	60,627	6.25
11	Bauti	1,331	0.02	101	0.01
12	Bavuri	354	0.01	116	0.01
13	Bedia, Bejia	393	0.01	201	0.02
14	Beldar	3,313	0.05	412	0.04
15	Bhata	8,020	0.13	884	0.09
16	Bhoi	68,711	1.10	12,720	1.31
17	Chachati	24	0.00	5	0.00
18	Chakali	144	0.00	44	0.00
19	Chamar, Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar-Rohidas, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	143,640	2.31	33,691	3.47
20	Chandala	4,855	0.08	410	0.04

*Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis*

Sl No	Name of the Caste	Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban
21	Chandhai Maru	1	0.00	21	0.00
22	Dandasi	55,222	0.89	6,780	0.70
23	Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta	833,562	13.40	161,500	16.65
24	Dhanwar	1,633	0.03	47	0.00
25	Dhoba, Dhobi	543,637	8.74	101,101	10.42
26	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	637,245	10.25	68,987	7.11
27	Dosadha	707	0.01	1,205	0.12
28	Ganda	566,764	9.11	87,186	8.99
29	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	6,774	0.11	492	0.05
30	Ghasi, Ghasia	71,394	1.15	42,672	4.40
31	Ghogia	718	0.01	111	0.01
32	Ghusuria	7,497	0.12	704	0.07
33	Godagali	7	0.00	2	0.00
34	Godari	18	0.00	53	0.01
35	Godra	3,078	0.05	259	0.03
36	Gokha	205,163	3.30	7,555	0.78
37	Gorait, Korait	408	0.01	34	0.00
38	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	149,048	2.40	79,664	8.21
39	Irika	259	0.00	45	0.00
40	Jaggali	4,403	0.07	1,451	0.15
41	Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama	481,464	7.74	48,253	4.98
42	Karua	5,545	0.09	1,777	0.18

Sl No	Name of the Caste	Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban
43	Katia	22,720	0.37	1,146	0.12
44	Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela	21,084	0.34	3,212	0.33
45	Khadala	75,917	1.22	11,634	1.20
46	Kodalo, Khodalo	52	0.00	30	0.00
47	Kori	110	0.00	199	0.02
48	Kummari	299	0.00	155	0.02
49	Kurunga	4,663	0.07	309	0.03
50	Laban	855	0.01	117	0.01
51	Laheri	2,156	0.03	741	0.08
52	Madari	1,188	0.02	3,038	0.31
53	Madiga	514	0.01	2,046	0.21
54	Mahuria	5,169	0.08	682	0.07
55	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola	14,514	0.23	6,799	0.70
56	Mang	69	0.00	17	0.00
57	Mangan	307	0.00	102	0.01
58	Mehra, Mahar	19,448	0.31	1,856	0.19
59	Mehtar, Bhangi	1,389	0.02	1,064	0.11
60	Mewar	395	0.01	16	0.00
61	Mundapotta	787	0.01	133	0.01
62	Musahar	24	0.00	33	0.00
63	Nagarchi	194	0.00	166	0.02

*Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis*

Sl No	Name of the Caste	Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban
64	Namasudra	140,860	2.27	12,166	1.25
65	Paidi	160	0.00	84	0.01
66	Painda	453	0.01	58	0.01
67	Pamidi	8	0.00	10	0.00
68	Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana	1,101,702	17.72	103,397	10.66
69	Panchama	12	0.00	30	0.00
70	Panika	4,460	0.07	695	0.07
71	Panka	5,623	0.09	627	0.06
72	Pantanti	20,739	0.33	17,181	1.77
73	Pap	10,020	0.16	942	0.10
74	Pasi	152	0.00	274	0.03
75	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	30,953	0.50	5,934	0.61
76	Rajna	398	0.01	57	0.01
77	Relli	4,257	0.07	4,660	0.48
78	Sabakhia	684	0.01	25	0.00
79	Samasi	694	0.01	789	0.08
80	Sanei	987	0.02	149	0.02
81	Sapari	20	0.00	101	0.01
82	Sauntia, Santia	35,601	0.57	342	0.04
83	Sidhria	763	0.01	20	0.00
84	Sinduria	51	0.00	80	0.01

Sl No	Name of the Caste	Rural	% Rural	Urban	% Urban
85	Siyal, Khajuria	29,285	0.47	2,397	0.25
86	Tamadia	522	0.01	635	0.07
87	Tamudia	8,274	0.13	1,002	0.10
88	Tanla	62,948	1.01	6,040	0.62
89	Turi	10,035	0.16	2,099	0.22
90	Ujia	20,290	0.33	160	0.02
91	Valamiki, Valmiki	1,209	0.02	193	0.02
92	Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts)	953	0.02	261	0.03
93	Mirgan (in Nabarangapur district)	2,019	0.03	149	0.02
Unspecified		205,943	3.31	48,729	5.02
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>6,218,642</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>969,821</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

**Annexure 4.1: District Wise Sex Ratio Over Census Year for SC Population: Census 1961-1991**

SI No	Name of the Districts	Sex Ratio (No of female per '000 male)			
		1961	1971	1981	1991
1	Balasore	990	969	974	968
2	Balangir	1004	981	983	976
3	Cuttack	1015	982	970	958
4	Dhenkanal	1110	987	970	962
5	Ganjam	1084	1067	1059	1014
6	Kalahandi	1023	1008	1003	1000
7	Kandhamal	1110	988	990	922
8	Kendujhar	1012	974	987	977
9	Koraput	1002	985	986	990
10	Mayurbhanj	981	977	987	971
11	Puri	1014	997	993	965
12	Sambalpur	1013	991	989	980
13	Sundargarh	967	960	955	954
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>1015</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>975</b>

Source: Census of India 1961-1991



### Annexure 4.2: District wise Sex Ratio Over Census Year for SC Population: Census 2001-2011

SI No	Name of the District	2001	2011
1	Angul	966	972
2	Balangir	978	987
3	Balasore	962	965
4	Bargarh	985	986
5	Baudh	993	999
6	Bhadrak	967	985
7	Cuttack	956	960
8	Debagarh	985	978
9	Dhenkanal	971	971
10	Gajapati	1052	1058
11	Ganjam	1012	1012
12	Jagatsinghapur	969	982
13	Jajapur	956	965
14	Jharsuguda	980	990
15	Kalahandi	1011	1016
16	Kandhamal	1012	1028
17	Kendrapara	982	992
18	Kendujhar	983	1000
19	Khordha	945	963
20	Koraput	1006	1031
21	Malkangiri	973	974
22	Mayurbhanj	990	1005
23	Nabarangapur	982	1010
24	Nayagarh	962	954
25	Nuapada	1005	1017
26	Puri	977	978
27	Rayagada	1020	1050
28	Sambalpur	976	988
29	Subarnapur	967	959
30	Sundargarh	980	987
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>979</b>	<b>987</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001-2011

**Annexure 4.3: Rural & Urban Sex Ratio in Different Districts of Odisha: Census 2011**

Sl No	Name of the District	Rural			Urban		
		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Bargarh	135660	133736	986	14760	14624	991
2	Jharsuguda	34397	34343	998	18183	17697	973
3	Sambalpur	67886	66843	985	28625	28473	995
4	Debagarh	24428	23818	975	1915	1951	1019
5	Sundargarh	57762	58091	1006	38703	37104	959
6	Kendujhar	86283	86630	1004	18401	18043	981
7	Mayurbhanj	81424	81813	1005	10703	10742	1004
8	Baleswar	228038	219898	964	15559	15091	970
9	Bhadrak	159293	156953	985	9394	9256	985
10	Kendrapara	147353	146338	993	8178	7911	967
11	Jagatsinghapur	116636	115054	986	8548	7914	926
12	Cuttack	207678	199093	959	46778	45084	964
13	Jajapur	211521	204131	965	9032	8703	964
14	Dhenkanal	109104	106074	972	9651	9250	958
15	Angul	103752	101252	976	17707	16841	951
16	Nayagarh	64486	61446	953	5327	5140	965
17	Khordha	95784	93644	978	55744	52300	938
18	Puri	150019	146862	979	14347	13905	969
19	Ganjam	281268	285655	1016	60843	60469	994
20	Gajapati	14423	15112	1048	4614	5026	1089
21	Kandhamal	49588	50981	1028	7399	7576	1024
22	Baudh	49693	49745	1001	2804	2692	960
23	Subarnapur	73224	70157	958	6501	6337	975
24	Balangir	132340	130786	988	16016	15635	976
25	Nuapada	37415	37931	1014	3327	3486	1048
26	Kalahandi	131474	133500	1015	10659	10947	1027
27	Rayagada	56888	59769	1051	11180	11677	1044
28	Nabarangapur	78616	79060	1006	9636	10072	1045
29	Koraput	79036	81661	1033	17753	18090	1019
30	Malkangiri	62250	60547	973	7802	7696	986
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>3127719</b>	<b>3090923</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>490089</b>	<b>479732</b>	<b>979</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

### Annexure 4.4: District wise SC Child Sex Ratio of Odisha for Census 2001 and 2011

Sl No	Name of the District	Child Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
1	Anugul	954	931
2	Balangir	963	955
3	Baleshwar	948	941
4	Bargarh	957	974
5	Baudh	965	976
6	Bhadrak	985	950
7	Cuttack	938	945
8	Debagarh	958	911
9	Dhenkanal	953	930
10	Gajapati	949	942
11	Ganjam	940	944
12	Jagatsinghapur	959	961
13	Jajapur	957	935
14	Jharsuguda	946	972
15	Kalahandi	958	960
16	Kandhamal	917	929
17	Kendrapara	946	933
18	Kendujhar	954	975
19	Khordha	953	943
20	Koraput	1014	974
21	Malkangiri	975	956
22	Mayurbhanj	973	936
23	Nabarangapur	955	1003
24	Nayagarh	971	929
25	Nuapada	969	961
26	Puri	961	954
27	Rayagada	974	1005
28	Sambalpur	991	962
29	Subarnapur	965	955
30	Sundargarh	958	938
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>975</b>	<b>951</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001-2011

**Annexure 4.5: Scheduled Caste wise Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio in Odisha: Census 1991-2011**

SI No	Name of the Caste	1991	2001	2011
1	Adi Andhra	1383	849	955
2	Amant etc.	1023	897	957
3	Audheli	NA	667	7,000
4	Badaik	765	905	948
5	Bagheti etc.	1028	938	955
6	Bajikar	537	606	885
7	Bari	800	1200	917
8	Bariki	965	1012	914
9	Basor etc.	435	1000	400
10	Bauri	986	945	972
11	Bauti	1194	1053	1,133
12	Bavuri	1078	NA	1,154
13	Bedia etc.	1006	824	809
14	Beldar	658	1078	955
15	Bhata	1227	993	950
16	Bhoi	921	964	973
17	Chach	NA	600	500
18	Chakali	3650	857	1,167
19	Chamar etc.	948	933	961
20	Chandala	990	1016	954
21	Chandhai Maru	3091	NA	NA
22	Cherua etc.	1048	963	NA
23	Dandasi	1033	942	982
24	Dewar	975	943	934
25	Dhanwar	617	900	1,042
26	Dhoba etc.	951	951	940
27	Dom etc.	1021	972	971
28	Dosadha	1494	1225	801
29	Ganda	980	964	965
30	Ghantarghada etc.	1184	951	916

Sl No	Name of the Caste	1991	2001	2011
31	Ghasi etc.	1015	966	940
32	Ghogia	2300	750	1,147
33	Ghusuria	960	1018	926
34	Godagali	846	400	1,000
35	Godari	1345	1063	429
36	Godra	1341	1011	960
37	Gokha	972	959	923
38	Gorait etc.	879	1128	1,081
39	Haddi etc.	991	978	956
40	Irika	1400	1026	842
41	Jaggali	1093	1098	915
42	Kandra etc.	932	952	936
43	Karua	891	1000	1,005
44	Katia	791	948	943
45	Kela	989	982	943
46	Khadala	980	986	952
47	Kodalo etc.	1667	906	1,000
48	Kori	755	1000	1,000
49	Kummari	1072	1019	1,947
50	Kurunga	1000	901	958
51	Laban	713	641	859
52	Laheri	787	1008	902
53	Madari	1382	1087	1,088
54	Madiga	2210	990	972
55	Mahuria	815	866	955
56	Mala etc.	1044	969	937
57	Mang	917	765	2,333
58	Mangan	1089	1054	947
59	Mehra etc.	1102	938	921
60	Mehtar etc.	1004	1020	1,045
61	Mewar	840	1025	1,000
62	Mundapotta	1271	1152	930
63	Musahar	2265	6000	333

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SI No	Name of the Caste	1991	2001	2011
64	Nagarchi	951	653	840
65	Namasudra	925	957	956
66	Paidi	811	852	588
67	Painda	1150	797	1,056
68	Pamidi	NA	167	NA
69	Pan Pano	973	965	951
70	Panchama	733	679	NA
71	Panika	919	933	1,103
72	Panka	3023	985	1,000
73	Pantanti	1024	941	970
74	Pap	1132	916	1,038
75	Pasi	1451	1091	1,000
76	Patial etc.	1004	936	942
77	Rajna	1100	1250	667
78	Relli	491	989	898
79	Sabakhia	837	1158	1,092
80	Samasi	878	1287	974
81	Sanei	1088	813	967
82	Sapari	200	533	1,182
83	Sauntia etc.	1014	955	942
84	Sidhria	674	1250	1,205
85	Sinduria	500	1091	545
86	Siyal	904	941	895
87	Tamadia	1480	812	812
88	Tamudia	1087	951	870
89	Tanla	876	968	934
90	Tiar etc.	994	986	932
91	Turi	1104	964	NA
92	Ujia	1069	1018	956
93	Valamiki etc.	945	898	855
94	Generic Castes etc.	1027	954	1,151
<b>All SC</b>		<b>975</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>951</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011

**Annexure 4.6: State and UT wise Child (0-6 years) Population and Sex Ratio of Scheduled Caste: Census 1991-2011**

Sl No	Name of the State	1991	2001	2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	984	973	959
2	Arunchal Pradesh	933	938	NA
3	Assam	968	959	963
4	Bihar	970	963	962
5	Chandigarh	NA	887	887
6	Chatisgarh	NA	968	967
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	841	884	954
8	Daman & Diu	945	831	934
9	Delhi	926	901	891
10	Goa	977	965	982
11	Gujarat	912	885	900
12	Haryana	891	865	876
13	Himachal Pradesh	964	936	933
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	899	861
15	Jharkhand	NA	984	976
16	Karnataka	966	960	963
17	Kerala	965	955	962
18	Madhya Pradesh	935	927	915
19	Maharashtra	955	936	926
20	Manipur	942	975	927
21	Meghalaya	980	965	962
22	Mizoram	1111	692	1161
23	Orissa	975	958	951
24	Pondicherry	964	990	969
25	Punjab	896	861	888
26	Rajasthan	912	919	899
27	Sikkim	989	960	973
28	Tamil Nadu	965	959	958
29	Tripura	969	959	954
30	Uttar Pradesh	931	930	919
31	Uttaranchal	NA	934	927
32	West Bengal	961	958	957
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NA	938	NA
<b>India</b>		<b>975</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>933</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011

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<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
26	Rajasthan	912	919	899
27	Sikkim	989	960	973
28	Tamil Nadu	965	959	958
29	Tripura	969	959	954
30	Uttar Pradesh	931	930	919
31	Uttaranchal	NA	934	927
32	West Bengal	961	958	957
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NA	938	NA
<b>India</b>		<b>975</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>933</b>



Annexure 4.7: Scheduled Caste wise Sex Ratio in Odisha: Census 1961-2011

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Adi Andhra	1041	487	861	1090	827	1008	1167	971	1049	873	2933	1370	1045	952	1012	971	1,004	1,034
2	Amant etc.	990	2500	991	961	850	960	963	890	960	988	988	988	962	953	962	1,007	849	843
3	Audhelia	-	-	-	-	1000	333	1333	1000	1143	906	110	1103	1067	-	1067	824	1,429	1,735
4	Badaik	998	1123	1002	936	924	933	949	970	955	916	953	926	1001	959	988	1,004	954	951
5	Bagheti, Baghuti.	875	793	874	1182	1079	1179	957	893	953	981	938	978	1017	841	948	973	989	1,017
6	Bajikar	1118	-	1118	724	1333	757	901	2000	845	375	1194	478	1000	800	993	841	956	1,136
7	Bari	800	-	800	963	1250	983	758	400	663	641	2650	808	871	878	874	1,286	745	579
8	Bariki	967	896	964	1039	695	999	1057	806	1005	980	635	885	1031	876	991	1,107	897	810
9	Basor, Burud	744	-	744	-	789	789	643	817	669	1536	395	1215	878	714	841	824	852	1,034
10	Bauri	1048	984	1046	999	982	999	986	963	1008	1000	955	996	983	964	981	990	989	998
11	Bauti	944	-	944	675	719	694	1049	1000	786	766	1089	802	1007	750	980	1,023	772	755
12	Bavuri	3000	-	3000	1000	-	1000	840	333	786	1390	1060	1357				1,070	1,109	1,036

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Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
13	Bedia, Bejia	1005	-	1005	965	1154	988	924	973	936	1094	1000	1072	1016	1025	1019	975	811	832
14	Beldar	897	1500	912	1007	9007	1000	1018	1543	1032	865	825	860	1061	1085	1063	1,071	990	925
15	Bhata	1091	1150	1105	1022	1032	1023	965	1064	974	1009	789	989	1019	882	1001	986	939	952
16	Bhoi	988	933	983	959	788	945	975	927	971	918	855	911	971	942	967	984	962	978
17	Chachati	-	-	-	875	-	875	917	2000	939	1444	167	1280	600	840	800	846	1,500	1,773
18	Chakali	919	-	919	931	1020	987	1043	1300	1067	1288	1182	1270	1029	353	808	1,028	1,000	973
19	Chamar etc.	968	897	962	971	899	963	976	923	967	969	954	967	969	922	961	972	971	1,000
20	Chandala	999	2000	999	1000	1075	1002	990	915	984	1033	809	1015	1013	806	1006	1,043	889	852
21	Chandala Maru	1143	1164	1154	-	-	-	353	666	381	732	684	722	-	-	-	NA	615	NA
22	Cherua etc.	1144	500	1134	1134	-	1126	961	1037	977	850	950	871	1008	862	989	NA	NA	NA
23	Dandasi	1103	779	1089	1112	1096	1111	1083	1038	1080	1018	855	1005	1037	1009	1035	1,052	1,014	963
24	Dewar	1044	1184	1050	1030	1197	1038	949	914	930	970	803	954	971	917	964	972	936	963
25	Dhanwar	1000	750	1006	1002	500	998	1068	650	1052	889	876	888	1036	929	1026	1,057	621	587
26	Dhoba etc.	1020	785	1006	1007	916	1000	1008	881	994	973	896	963	995	910	983	994	954	960

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
27	Dom etc.	1014	952	1012	1002	1048	1004	1000	991	1001	1015	1083	1002	1008	999	1007	1,025	1,033	1,008
28	Dosadha	1137	-	1137	-	724	712	1296	599	746	1142	1093	1126	448	920	875	808	883	1,092
29	Ganda	1011	1097	1013	982	1018	984	985	994	985	991	946	985	982	953	979	983	988	1,005
30	Ghantarg hada etc.	935	1286	937	1048	-	1049	967	1027	967	930	557	916	976	904	973	998	922	924
31	Ghasi etc.	1096	766	1048	991	1014	995	996	1032	1006	1000	893	968	1013	1024	1017	1,012	1,054	1,042
32	Ghogia	656	-	656	984	1000	984	969	411	941	852	1102	887	1000	0	975	1,106	982	888
33	Ghusuria	977	2000	979	954	1061	861	1110	934	1004	1064	783	1032	1010	927	1005	983	961	977
34	Godagali	412	-	412	-	778	878	667	2000	923	785	714	770	818	1000	833	2,500	1,000	400
35	Godari	-	-	-	-	674	674	927	1913	1132	907	2407	1515	958	750	950	385	656	1,706
36	Godra	998	-	998	962	1000	962	889	690	881	937	693	918	992	706	990	927	891	960
37	Gokha	984	699	977	977	1094	979	962	704	958	950	849	944	963	898	959	976	922	945
38	Gorait etc.	750	-	750	980	1250	1012	1028	1000	1031	1300	933	1065	970	750	936	1,000	1,125	1,125
39	Haddi etc.	1032	994	1026	1017	933	1001	1057	961	1032	1021	960	1006	1009	976	998	1,010	1,012	1,001

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Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
40	Irika	1182	-	1182	1000	1889	1107	935	1083	1022	1331	676	1220	1000	925	958	962	1,143	1,188
41	Jaggali	1022	801	975	1090	1098	1091	1040	1168	1098	1066	1019	1048	1033	1190	1095	1,046	1,091	1,043
42	Kandra etc.	1013	1034	1014	1005	1031	1005	969	850	964	962	855	954	963	916	959	970	953	983
43	Karua	871	1186	899	987	1020	994	1029	954	1008	919	1178	967	1054	1004	1044	1,056	1,054	998
44	Katia	1010	754	992	968	30	916	918	1076	945	871	100	873	972	966	972	1,011	946	936
45	Kela	1047	204	939	1034	718	1030	978	903	975	955	1085	963	971	930	968	985	996	1,011
46	Khadala	1104	1065	1102	1096	924	1082	1060	1020	1059	1009	897	1000	1009	1012	1009	994	1,007	1,013
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	1196	-	1196	831	802	830	1074	929	994	1125	1261	1128	978	905	971	857	667	778
48	Kori	788	1200	813	1066	818	1010	845	747	799	764	802	771	867	872	870	1,157	895	774
49	Kummari	1008	-	1008	1072	921	1062	959	776	940	1005	888	990	1053	951	1040	1,151	1,183	1,028
50	Kurunga	1002	882	990	961	1667	980	944	878	937	937	1184	965	953	900	950	992	943	951
51	Laban	1252	-	1252	1180	625	1172	1055	788	1037	1115	966	1101	1006	878	981	917	1,053	1,148
52	Laheri	878	1403	930	1012	1256	1046	965	1037	977	908	1063	928	1002	959	994	1,036	997	963
53	Madari	945	1652	1160	1189	1170	1177	948	1016	989	848	1193	1024	979	1049	1016	1,118	1,011	904

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
40	Irika	1182	-	1182	1000	1889	1107	935	1083	1022	1331	676	1220	1000	925	958	962	1,143	1,188
41	Jaggali	1022	801	975	1090	1098	1091	1040	1168	1098	1066	1019	1048	1033	1190	1095	1,046	1,091	1,043
42	Kandra etc.	1013	1034	1014	1005	1031	1005	969	850	964	962	855	954	963	916	959	970	953	983
43	Karua	871	1186	899	987	1020	994	1029	954	1008	919	1178	967	1054	1004	1044	1,056	1,054	998
44	Katia	1010	754	992	968	30	916	918	1076	945	871	100	873	972	966	972	1,011	946	936
45	Kela	1047	204	939	1034	718	1030	978	903	975	955	1085	963	971	930	968	985	996	1,011
46	Khadala	1104	1065	1102	1096	924	1082	1060	1020	1059	1009	897	1000	1009	1012	1009	994	1,007	1,013
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	1196	-	1196	831	802	830	1074	929	994	1125	1261	1128	978	905	971	857	667	778
48	Kori	788	1200	813	1066	818	1010	845	747	799	764	802	771	867	872	870	1,157	895	774
49	Kummari	1008	-	1008	1072	921	1062	959	776	940	1005	888	990	1053	951	1040	1,151	1,183	1,028
50	Kurunga	1002	882	990	961	1667	980	944	878	937	937	1184	965	953	900	950	992	943	951
51	Laban	1252	-	1252	1180	625	1172	1055	788	1037	1115	966	1101	1006	878	981	917	1,053	1,148
52	Laheri	878	1403	930	1012	1256	1046	965	1037	977	908	1063	928	1002	959	994	1,036	997	963
53	Madari	945	1652	1160	1189	1170	1177	948	1016	989	848	1193	1024	979	1049	1016	1,118	1,011	904

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Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
54	Madiga	935	865	1800	1042	1017	2059	1097	974	2071	831	1236	2067	959	1158	2117	1131	1115	2246
55	Mahuria	981	1568	2549	1055	976	2031	1013	748	1761	960	669	1629	962	967	1929	1020	985	2005
56	Mala etc.	1077	1432	2509	1129	1110	2239	1041	958	1999	1214	1102	2316	1030	973	2003	1007	1020	2027
57	Mang	794	727	1521	-	-	-	815	682	1497	1000	1069	2069	891	655	1546	842	1,379	2,221
58	Mangan	1571	1338	2909	886	769	1655	996	939	1935	976	604	1580	1000	1429	2429	1012	849	1,861
59	Mehra etc.	1009	1117	2126	1022	994	2016	1036	1021	2057	1029	915	1944	985	977	1962	984	992	1,976
60	Mehrar etc.	1267	956	2223	1033	950	1983	1100	1010	2110	866	1148	2014	1062	933	1995	1007	979	1,986
61	Mewar	957	-	957	939	1250	2199	1082	310	1392	868	538	1406	1039	738	1777	997	995	1,992
62	Mundapotta	1093	438	1531	1168	846	2014	993	1009	1992	882	1776	2658	1029	895	1924	1024	1,039	2,063
63	Musahar	1135	-	1135	667	556	1221	538	800	1338	865	1957	2825	1000	1333	2333	1188	200	1,388
64	Nagarchi	1015	-	1015	556	500	1056	955	880	1835	1059	1180	2239	896	730	1626	853	1,021	1,874
65	Namasudra	906	1538	2444	922	953	1875	946	899	1845	911	708	1619	955	928	1883	953	947	1,900
66	Paiddi	1163	1145	2308	-	-	-	1081	1692	2773	756	564	1320	987	1111	2098	1000	928	1,928
67	Painda	608	-	608	1408	-	1411	986	965	1951	1402	823	2274	916	677	1593	897	978	1,875

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
68	Pamidi	894	-	894	633	500	625	1040	1167	1065	1072	143	987	538	1000	647	1,667	1,000	600
69	Pan Pano	1021	944	1018	989	921	987	982	924	979	978	895	972	977	941	974	985	976	990
70	Panchama	1025	958	1013	1340	1629	1455	905	803	818	1533	809	1299	1370	919	1076	2,000	875	438
71	Panika	890	2084	942	996	958	990	1037	987	1028	922	653	898	1017	1002	1015	1,049	1,032	984
72	Panka	-	769	667	-	-	-	943	792	939	775	1262	804	1023	1000	1023	1,040	1,003	964
73	Pantanti	1036	521	982	973	946	970	1005	947	991	998	996	997	1001	990	998	1,034	991	958
74	Pap	1108	690	1103	1028	1077	1031	1029	1028	1029	957	938	954	989	907	982	1,005	926	922
75	Pasi	1170	-	1170	-	455	270	821	898	829	1184	656	1074	1034	795	863	767	877	1,142
76	Patiar etc.	980	963	974	1019	831	1011	1003	954	997	987	954	961	1002	965	997	1,012	995	984
77	Rajna	784	-	752	2250	-	2250	919	867	872	1091	867	1152	913	1111	1000	1,000	1,036	1,036
78	Relli	1015	1079	1037	1112	917	1018	1048	1042	1045	857	1042	808	1068	1019	1044	1,031	1,063	1,031
79	Sabakhia	905	500	891	1109	-	1109	877	167	870	1048	753	963	1002	567	973	932	1,083	1,162
80	Samasi	1087	1608	1219	1007	1100	1036	941	912	926	755	913	822	1038	974	1008	1,035	943	911
81	Sanei	1096	922	1024	1032	-	1035	1112	902	1068	770	1719	861	931	1007	949	1,048	1,041	994

Scheduled Caste Population In Odisha: An Analysis

Sl. No	Name of the Caste	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
82	Sapari	659	-	614	588	3667	1050	611	754	720	335	552	368	950	808	894	667	1,149	1,723
83	Sauntia etc.	1008	250	977	1032	1211	1032	1026	979	1026	1060	939	1059	1010	779	986	1,022	1,098	1,074
84	Sidhria	951	-	951	973	-	969	1067	1181	1076	904	903	904	977	773	936	946	1,222	1,291
85	Sinduria	989	-	989	875	1250	950	926	973	945	2737	207	2238	906	1478	993	821	667	812
86	Siyal	1003	1029	1004	989	670	884	977	813	969	914	851	912	961	870	957	966	905	937
87	Tamadia	932	1917	988	896	917	966	1345	1170	1267	1161	1062	1115	1004	1200	1040	1,000	1,117	1,117
88	Tamudia	1144	167	1138	970	500	900	1026	950	1012	1011	1063	1021	993	1033	996	1,000	988	988
89	Tanla	1038	825	1031	1036	1252	1041	993	979	991	890	877	888	978	977	978	976	983	1,008
90	Tiar etc.	965	1125	978	1007	753	991	980	887	972	970	962	968	982	952	980	NA	NA	NA
91	Turi	1023	-	1024	955	838	948	980	980	979	956	992	963	989	936	983	974	1,101	1,130
92	Ujia	969	-	969	1011	800	1011	966	1000	967	1047	1860	1050	995	1000	995	1,002	1,000	998
93	Valamiki etc.	1075	2960	1272	1070	1156	1074	1047	881	1040	879	1232	908	1002	778	974	985	678	688

Source: Census of India 1991-2011



**Annexure 5.1: Community wise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Caste in Odisha (1961-2011)**

SI No	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Adi Andhra	12.19	13.21	22.81	54.33	58.36	62.91
2	Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi	9.02	8.88	11.16	20.03	31.02	48.05
3	Audhelia	-	50.00	20.00	72.58	38.46	70.00
4	Badaik	6.40	17.66	17.05	25.65	48.65	61.02
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	8.49	8.68	14.51	25.06	42.42	59.18
6	Bajikar	11.11	11.79	19.21	58.52	40.24	76.50
7	Bari	2.22	29.57	32.64	48.32	61.71	71.96
8	Bariki	19.31	26.07	31.17	40.96	67.76	68.34
9	Basor, Burud	2.94	26.47	17.42	44.32	42.22	76.12
10	Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri	11.18	13.52	19.50	32.75	50.15	65.43
11	Bauti	9.39	8.20	47.23	46.57	56.58	67.18
12	Bavuri	25.00	50.00	24.00	46.63	-	71.50
13	Bedia, Bejia	4.96	7.12	22.03	24.56	45.05	62.48
14	Beldar	19.58	20.19	22.97	34.84	50.80	64.21
15	Bhata	15.40	29.02	36.82	53.71	64.81	68.28
16	Bhoi	12.76	13.57	20.45	49.51	55.61	69.85
17	Chachati	-	26.67	15.79	48.80	63.04	56.52
18	Chakali	20.97	12.74	23.72	34.86	25.93	51.23
19	Chamar, Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar-Rohidas, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	13.38	17.26	23.75	42.88	57.56	70.47
20	Chandala	8.55	13.55	23.49	32.30	49.33	60.34
21	Chandhai Maru	18.75	-	25.00	35.78	-	66.67
22	Cherua, Chhelia	4.80	16.94	25.56	29.00	63.06	Deleted
23	Dandasi	10.86	12.30	16.37	27.19	39.80	54.29

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SI No	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
24	Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta	13.34	18.86	37.22	44.82	66.33	75.40
25	Dhanwar	2.09	1.31	6.26	20.96	29.16	37.03
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	15.71	22.41	31.30	44.62	64.97	75.99
27	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	6.37	7.79	13.25	24.42	39.43	56.85
28	Dosadha	4.49	25.74	37.80	39.72	71.43	67.39
29	Ganda	9.90	12.81	20.09	34.40	55.60	67.67
30	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	10.71	12.66	14.79	25.26	40.58	56.48
31	Ghasi, Ghasia	9.45	13.25	19.13	36.12	51.39	64.18
32	Ghogia	16.61	22.73	28.51	55.07	58.46	55.34
33	Ghusuria	9.99	12.81	17.09	29.87	41.70	58.15
34	Godagali	4.17	-	29.17	41.50	13.51	28.57
35	Godari	-	26.40	16.44	23.34	70.37	47.54
36	Godra	7.81	8.73	13.47	24.85	28.21	49.25
37	Gokha	15.24	19.87	24.98	36.75	55.15	72.03
38	Gorait, Korait	21.43	9.06	13.42	47.35	53.49	53.97
39	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	10.91	15.07	22.96	34.81	55.82	68.93
40	Irika	14.06	38.61	40.00	34.95	65.45	83.27
41	Jaggali	6.46	8.90	9.88	36.98	33.48	49.82
42	Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama	12.50	20.57	27.59	41.37	61.26	74.60
43	Karua	4.17	10.66	18.51	29.39	46.16	55.95
44	Katia	13.32	18.53	30.67	51.09	58.09	60.20
45	Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela	14.39	10.49	22.44	31.99	51.61	61.46
46	Khadala	11.12	12.40	22.67	37.67	49.58	65.19
47	Kodalo, Khodalo	10.30	27.52	23.94	32.23	50.56	91.43
48	Kori	21.44	18.78	26.57	34.68	68.88	79.38

SI No	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
49	Kummari	12.92	14.13	16.27	31.05	53.13	68.84
50	Kurunga	12.44	15.07	22.90	28.27	48.83	69.11
51	Laban	5.21	6.08	11.83	34.00	49.71	59.49
52	Laheri	12.22	6.92	8.92	34.80	38.25	52.57
53	Madari	7.09	15.09	15.93	28.18	46.02	59.76
54	Madiga	5.56	20.43	19.10	37.93	42.77	56.63
55	Mahuria	12.95	17.58	24.41	37.53	59.60	76.45
56	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola	11.38	16.68	25.97	40.29	53.37	68.97
57	Mang	3.85	-	5.13	30.18	54.42	67.11
58	Mangan	10.06	4.64	13.94	21.66	43.34	56.42
59	Mehra, Mahar	12.40	12.86	16.68	32.18	47.73	55.67
60	Mehtar, Bhangi	16.81	17.53	29.25	45.05	68.43	77.86
61	Mewar	15.23	13.80	17.22	46.72	47.49	75.35
62	Mundapotta	6.60	0.76	3.93	24.57	6.44	12.71
63	Musahar	7.50	31.58	58.62	42.40	35.71	50.94
64	Nagarchi	8.93	5.63	32.89	36.63	60.33	63.06
65	Namasudra	14.34	20.99	30.13	41.51	61.93	73.87
66	Paidi	4.36	-	23.91	45.25	15.78	58.06
67	Painda	6.18	11.32	20.75	26.73	52.66	62.93
68	Pamidi	4.80	3.85	10.94	45.97	33.33	83.33
69	Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana	12.02	15.71	22.84	36.90	55.44	70.36
70	Panchama	5.36	7.57	16.73	33.95	46.70	74.36
71	Panika	9.20	12.47	18.08	27.61	47.50	65.74
72	Panka	86.67	-	8.85	35.64	39.11	55.08
73	Pantanti	14.16	18.35	26.73	42.60	61.38	73.37
74	Pap	13.35	13.23	17.25	38.32	49.90	63.73
75	Pasi	10.70	39.36	37.43	46.31	76.65	86.05

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SI No	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
76	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	14.45	19.18	27.64	37.65	55.24	67.52
77	Rajna	20.87	46.15	9.38	34.83	58.90	46.05
78	Relli	13.02	16.49	16.26	26.61	43.11	56.48
79	Sabakhia	4.32	11.59	17.52	23.31	33.15	40.66
80	Samasi	12.50	15.95	25.45	49.96	58.10	66.12
81	Sanei	8.43	13.07	25.27	39.47	58.35	72.20
82	Sapari	30.99	4.88	23.26	28.50	50.00	35.05
83	Sauntia, Santia	10.97	10.64	16.27	23.19	42.80	55.41
84	Sidhria	26.95	5.93	10.47	18.01	39.78	32.17
85	Sinduria	0.42	12.82	34.46	24.04	49.80	64.04
86	Siyal, Khajuria	18.66	23.82	36.11	54.95	72.14	80.73
87	Tamadia	9.09	17.58	21.01	40.13	56.09	62.61
88	Tamudia	7.62	14.53	20.28	40.42	53.70	65.03
89	Tanla	11.34	13.27	18.69	43.79	50.49	67.70
90	Tiar, Tior	18.81	24.66	30.65	45.66	60.15	Deleted
91	Turi	12.00	9.34	13.82	27.61	41.77	55.45
92	Ujia	7.47	11.00	11.06	19.27	33.03	49.99
93	Valamiki, Valmiki	14.49	14.34	22.91	24.58	45.21	62.44
94	Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi districts)	-	-	-	-	-	51.97
95	Mirgan (in Nabrangpur district)	-	-	-	-	-	48.51
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>11.57</b>	<b>15.61</b>	<b>22.41</b>	<b>36.77</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>69.02</b>

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

### Annexure 5.2: Community and Sex wise Literacy Rate of SCs in Odisha 2011

Sl No	Name of the Caste	Total	Male	Female	Sl No	Name of the Caste	Total	Male	Female
1	Adi Andhra	62.91	73.36	52.30	20	Chandala	60.34	73.48	47.78
2	Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi	48.05	59.60	36.65	21	Chandhai Maru	66.67	69.23	62.50
3	Audhelia	70.00	73.91	64.71	22	Dandasi	54.29	66.13	43.11
4	Badaik	61.02	70.73	51.25	23	Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta	75.40	84.67	65.84
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	59.18	69.51	48.61	24	Dhanwar	37.03	45.88	28.53
6	Bajikar	76.50	84.76	67.37	25	Dhoba, Dhobi	75.99	85.18	66.73
7	Bari	71.96	83.93	58.82	26	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	56.85	68.63	45.47
8	Bariki	68.34	80.22	57.37	27	Dosadha	67.39	76.51	56.85
9	Basor, Burud	76.12	85.29	66.67	28	Ganda	67.67	78.00	57.20
10	Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri	65.43	76.96	53.83	29	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	56.48	66.16	46.88
11	Bauti	67.18	78.40	55.77	30	Ghasi, Ghasia	64.18	74.57	54.22
12	Bavuri	71.50	80.50	63.08	31	Ghogia	55.34	65.05	46.33
13	Bedia, Bejia	62.48	77.57	46.34	32	Ghusuria	58.15	67.43	48.79
14	Beldar	64.21	78.68	50.76	33	Godagali	28.57	50.00	20.00
15	Bhata	68.28	77.79	58.63	34	Godari	47.54	60.53	26.09
16	Bhoi	69.85	80.44	59.07	35	Godra	49.25	57.58	40.17
17	Chachati	56.52	63.64	50.00	36	Gokha	72.03	83.24	60.63
18	Chakali	51.23	62.96	39.51	37	Gorait, Korait	53.97	62.30	45.60
19	Chamar, Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar-Rohidas, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	70.47	79.04	61.65	38	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	68.93	78.79	59.26

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SI No	Name of the Caste	Total	Male	Female	SI No	Name of the Caste	Total	Male	Female
39	Irika	83.27	90.30	76.30	52	Madari	59.76	70.92	48.94
40	Jaggali	49.82	64.03	36.67	53	Madiga	56.63	68.36	46.38
41	Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama	74.60	83.48	65.46	54	Mahuria	76.45	84.47	68.31
42	Karua	55.95	66.33	46.20	55	Mala, Jhala,	68.97	78.09	60.21
43	Katia	60.20	71.44	49.20	56	Mang	67.11	79.41	57.14
44	Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela	61.46	70.46	52.41	57	Mangan	56.42	69.23	41.18
45	Khadala	65.19	76.21	54.19	58	Mehra, Mahar	55.67	67.80	43.57
46	Kodalo, Khodalo	91.43	97.50	83.33	59	Mehtar, Bhangi	77.86	82.96	72.74
47	Kori	79.38	86.92	71.65	60	Mewar	75.35	81.11	69.49
48	Kummari	68.84	80.63	57.97	61	Mundapotta	12.71	14.29	11.26
49	Kurunga	69.11	79.67	58.49	62	Musahar	50.94	44.12	63.16
50	Laban	59.49	69.41	49.00	63	Nagarchi	63.06	74.15	53.29
51	Laheri	52.57	62.31	43.30	64	Namasudra	73.87	82.08	65.20

SI No	Name of The Caste	Total	Male	Female	SI No	Name of The Caste	Total	Male	Female
65	Paidi	58.06	65.38	51.33	80	Sanei	72.20	85.78	59.43
66	Painda	62.93	70.98	54.46	81	Sapari	35.05	47.92	22.45
67	Pamidi	83.33	87.50	80.00	82	Sauntia, Santia	55.41	69.00	42.29
68	Pan, Pano,	70.36	80.62	59.99	83	Sidhria	32.17	41.82	21.28
69	Panchama	74.36	100.00	54.55	84	Sinduria	64.04	72.31	53.06
70	Panika	65.74	78.48	53.46	85	Siyal, Khajuria	80.73	88.83	72.39
71	Panka	55.08	68.42	42.30	86	Tamadia	62.61	75.84	50.66
72	Pantanti	73.37	83.18	63.76	87	Tamudia	65.03	77.04	53.27
73	Pap	63.73	74.43	52.95	88	Tanla	67.0	77.39	57.85
74	Pasi	86.05	94.26	76.02	89	Turi	55.45	66.79	44.20
75	Patratanti, Patua	67.52	78.35	56.89	90	Ujia	49.99	61.48	38.64
76	Rajna	46.05	57.14	35.86	91	Valamiki, Valmiki	62.44	80.13	43.84
77	Relli	56.48	68.89	44.93	92	Mangali (in Koraput and Kalahandi)	51.97	67.82	37.09
78	Sabakhia	40.66	51.50	28.68	93	Mirgan (in Navrangpur district)	48.51	60.34	37.67
79	Samasi	66.12	75.97	56.13	<b>Odisha</b>		<b>69.02</b>	<b>79.21</b>	<b>58.76</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

**Annexure 5.3: District and Sex wise Literacy Rate of SCs of Odisha: Census 1991-2011**

Sl No	Name of the District	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	35.88	53.07	18.02	56.99	71.71	41.77	70.45	80.27	60.42
2	Balangir	33.23	49.58	16.83	53.54	69.5	37.25	63.42	74.23	52.52
3	Baleswar	40.47	56.45	23.84	59.41	74.48	43.75	72.79	82.16	63.12
4	Bargarh	35.68	52.19	18.97	55.56	70.4	40.57	68.43	78.47	58.27
5	Baudh	29.74	48.13	10.94	49.92	69.67	30.11	66.90	79.54	54.29
6	Bhadrak	39.19	54.26	23.73	59.35	74.78	43.45	74.03	84.07	63.89
7	Cuttack	45.39	59.75	30.22	61.4	74.97	47.2	76.08	84.89	66.91
8	Debagarh	34.06	50.39	17.61	52.84	67.67	37.87	67.63	78.00	57.16
9	Dhenkanal	34.98	51.08	18.13	56.23	70.83	41.25	71.47	80.86	61.87
10	Gajapati	21.74	33.44	10.14	37.14	51.24	23.83	51.03	62.40	40.45
11	Ganjam	28.01	44.88	11.49	44.56	61.93	27.61	59.62	72.31	47.22
12	Jagatsinghpur	47.87	62.81	32.56	66.3	79.48	52.77	78.33	86.58	69.95
13	Jajpur	35.53	50.12	20.19	54.61	69.27	39.27	70.30	79.29	61.02
14	Jharsuguda	42.16	58.64	25.21	63.97	77.61	50.1	74.79	83.97	65.53
15	Kalahandi	28.2	44.47	12	47.12	63.76	30.8	61.97	73.95	50.29
16	Kandhamal	34.51	52.93	16.08	53.36	70.99	36.08	66.12	78.88	53.90



Sl No	Name of the District	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
17	Kendrapara	41.77	57.82	25.33	60.73	75.2	46.07	75.16	84.34	65.99
18	Kendujhar	43.67	61.29	25.65	64.38	78.99	49.52	73.77	83.81	63.76
19	Khorda	47.46	62.73	31.29	64.98	78.17	51.02	76.82	84.99	68.36
20	Koraput	20.18	30.93	9.25	35.43	48.52	22.45	52.64	64.72	41.05
21	Malkangiri	33.76	46.09	21.15	53.56	62.18	37.38	65.59	75.82	55.12
22	Mayurbhanj	37.79	52.85	22.12	53.56	68.29	38.84	66.06	76.40	55.88
23	Nabarangapur	23.38	34.08	12.48	45.36	58.53	31.97	57.61	67.73	47.60
24	Nayagarh	40.17	57.52	22.51	57.27	72.13	41.96	71.59	81.49	61.25
25	Nuapada	25.44	40.74	10.09	43.99	60.26	27.92	60.03	72.40	47.97
26	Puri	42.51	58.61	26	64.05	78.51	49.3	75.77	84.60	66.77
27	Rayagada	21.46	33.63	9.49	35.18	49.81	21.03	53.48	66.19	41.46
28	Sambalpur	41.44	58.46	23.91	61.49	75.68	47.02	72.08	81.69	62.38
29	Subarnapur	32.7	51.12	14.12	56.77	73.68	39.31	70.34	80.95	59.29
30	Sundargarh	43.86	58.72	28.15	61.54	74.14	48.7	70.92	79.75	62.03
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>37.78</b>	<b>52.42</b>	<b>20.74</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>70.47</b>	<b>40.33</b>	<b>69.02</b>	<b>79.21</b>	<b>58.76</b>

Source: Census of India 1991- 2011

**Annexure 5.4: SC Literacy Rate of States /UTs of India: Census 2011**

SI No	Name of the State/ UTs	Literacy Rate	
		%	Rank
1	Daman & Diu	92.56	1
2	Mizoram	92.43	2
3	Tripura	89.45	3
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.42	4
5	Kerala	88.73	5
6	Goa	83.73	6
7	Maharashtra	79.66	7
8	Gujrat	79.18	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	78.92	9
10	NCT of Delhi	78.89	10
11	Puducherry	77.90	11
12	Sikkim	77.54	12
13	Assam	76.99	13
14	Chandigarh	76.45	14
15	Manipur	76.09	15
16	Uttarakhand	74.41	16
17	Tamil Nadu	73.26	17
18	Chhattisgarh	70.76	18
19	Jammu & Kashmir	70.16	19
20	West Bengal	69.43	20
21	Odisha	69.02	21
22	Meghalaya	68.57	22
23	Haryana	66.85	23
24	Madhya Pradesh	66.16	24
25	Karnataka	65.33	25
26	Punjab	64.81	26
27	Andhra Pradesh	62.28	27
28	Uttar Pradesh	60.89	28
29	Rajasthan	59.75	29
30	Jharkhand	55.89	30
31	Bihar	48.65	31
<b>India</b>		<b>66.07</b>	

Source: Census of India 2011

### Annexure 6.1: District wise Child Population (0-6 Years) of Scheduled Castes by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	Name of the	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	32075	16378	15697	33093	17137	15956
2	Balangir	30862	15687	15175	40447	20694	19753
3	Baleshwar	62034	31678	30356	66439	34221	32218
4	Bargarh	37375	19131	18244	37715	19104	18611
5	Baudh	14037	7116	6921	15877	8035	7842
6	Bhadrak	45781	23436	22345	46173	23680	22493
7	Cuttack	60952	31112	29840	57149	29380	27769
8	Debagarh	6694	3420	3274	7108	3720	3388
9	Dhenkanal	30575	15708	14867	30977	16048	14929
10	Gajapati	6364	3160	3204	5053	2602	2451
11	Ganjam	100571	51488	49083	94071	48401	45670
12	Jagatsinghpur	28551	14714	13837	25855	13185	12670
13	Jajapur	54435	27821	26614	55430	28645	26785
14	Jharsuguda	12451	6231	6220	12656	6419	6237
15	Kalahandi	41369	20943	20426	40800	20816	19984
16	Kandhamal	19066	9655	9411	16272	8434	7838
17	Kendrapara	40020	20531	19489	39752	20564	19188
18	Kendujhar	26768	13485	13283	27276	13814	13462
19	Khordha	35802	18397	17405	36238	18646	17592
20	Koraput	27194	13656	13538	32567	16496	16071
21	Malkangiri	18943	9640	9303	22692	11603	11089
22	Mayurbhanj	26848	13855	12993	23310	12040	11270
23	Nabarangapur	25170	12751	12419	27512	13734	13778
24	Nayagarh	17799	9287	8512	17585	9114	8471
25	Nuapada	11863	6024	5839	11884	6060	5824
26	Puri	38531	19714	18817	38352	19630	18722
27	Rayagada	21734	11081	10653	21693	10817	10876
28	Sambalpur	22413	11506	10907	23997	12234	11763
29	Sonapur	19652	10052	9600	21414	10954	10460
30	Sundargarh	22585	11492	11093	23868	12318	11550
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>941422</b>	<b>480705</b>	<b>460717</b>	<b>953255</b>	<b>488545</b>	<b>464710</b>

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

**Annexure 6.2: District wise Proportion of Child Population (0-6 Years) of SCs by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011**

SI No	Name of the District	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	3.47	3.51	3.43	3.42	3.42	3.42
2	Balangir	4.24	4.24	4.25	3.29	3.27	3.30
3	Baleshwar	6.97	7.00	6.93	6.61	6.61	6.61
4	Bargarh	3.96	3.91	4.00	3.98	3.99	3.97
5	Baudh	1.67	1.64	1.69	1.50	1.49	1.51
6	Bhadrak	4.84	4.85	4.84	4.88	4.89	4.86
7	Cuttack	6.00	6.01	5.98	6.49	6.49	6.50
8	Debagarh	0.75	0.76	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.71
9	Dhenkanal	3.25	3.28	3.21	3.26	3.28	3.24
10	Gajapati	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.68	0.66	0.70
11	Ganjam	9.87	9.91	9.83	10.72	10.75	10.68
12	Jagatsinghapur	2.71	2.70	2.73	3.04	3.07	3.01
13	Jajapur	5.81	5.86	5.76	5.80	5.81	5.79
14	Jharsuguda	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.30	1.35
15	Kalahandi	4.28	4.26	4.30	4.41	4.37	4.45
16	Kandhamal	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.03	2.02	2.05
17	Kendrapara	4.17	4.21	4.13	4.26	4.28	4.24
18	Kendujhar	2.86	2.83	2.90	2.85	2.81	2.89
19	Khordha	3.80	3.82	3.79	3.81	3.84	3.79
20	Koraput	3.42	3.38	3.46	2.90	2.85	2.95
21	Malkangiri	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.02	2.01	2.03
22	Mayurbhanj	2.45	2.46	2.43	2.86	2.89	2.83
23	Nabarangapur	2.89	2.81	2.96	2.68	2.66	2.70
24	Nayagarh	1.84	1.87	1.82	1.90	1.94	1.85
25	Nuapada	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.27
26	Puri	4.02	4.02	4.03	4.11	4.11	4.10
27	Rayagada	2.28	2.21	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.32
28	Sambalpur	2.52	2.50	2.53	2.39	2.40	2.37
29	Sonapur	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.09	2.10	2.09
30	Sundargarh	2.50	2.52	2.49	2.41	2.40	2.41

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

### Annexure 6.3: District wise Population (0-14 Years) of SCs by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	Name of The Districts	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	71428	36032	35396	75428	38580	36848
2	Balangir	77304	39454	37850	89730	45445	44285
3	Baleshwar	140236	71266	68970	152543	77558	74985
4	Bargarh	85909	43488	42421	83503	42322	41181
5	Baudh	28875	14733	14142	35452	17930	17522
6	Bhadrak	103989	53046	50943	105859	53715	52144
7	Cuttack	140913	71941	68972	132711	67639	65072
8	Debagarh	15067	7642	7425	16053	8301	7752
9	Dhenkanal	67613	34300	33313	69774	35658	34116
10	Gajapati	13796	6975	6821	11716	6010	5706
11	Ganjam	219244	111116	108128	222064	112357	109707
12	Jagatsinghapur	68515	35027	33488	62643	31891	30752
13	Jajpur	128828	65759	63069	126157	64448	61709
14	Jharsuguda	28679	14515	14164	21124	10584	10540
15	Kalahandi	86536	43912	42624	94238	47848	46390
16	Kandhamal	41430	21112	20318	37440	19137	18303
17	Kendrapara	92293	47341	44952	91709	46862	44847
18	Kendujhar	62080	31284	30796	60710	30368	30342
19	Khorda	83604	42622	40982	83610	42687	40923
20	Koraput	58395	29718	28677	69849	35175	34674
21	Malkangiri	42986	21981	21005	48962	24928	24034
22	Mayurbhanj	60870	31182	29688	54883	27883	27000
23	Nabarangpur	55410	28402	27008	60826	30510	30316
24	Nayagarh	40135	20544	19591	39970	20524	19446
25	Nuapada	25795	13175	12620	26324	13410	12914
26	Puri	88191	44763	43428	90966	46378	44588
27	Rayagada	46108	23707	22401	49161	24670	24491
28	Sambalpur	51838	26543	25295	43130	21964	21166
29	Subarnapur	44935	22914	22021	47184	24078	23106
30	Sundargarh	52709	26646	26063	54566	27868	26698
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>2123711</b>	<b>1081140</b>	<b>1042571</b>	<b>2158285</b>	<b>1096728</b>	<b>1061557</b>

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

**Annexure 6.4: District wise Proportion of Population (0-14 Years) of Scheduled Caste by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011**

Sl. No	Name of the Districts	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	3.36	3.33	3.40	3.49	3.52	3.47
2	Balangir	3.64	3.65	3.63	4.16	4.14	4.17
3	Baleshwar	6.60	6.59	6.62	7.07	7.07	7.06
4	Bargarh	4.05	4.02	4.07	3.87	3.86	3.88
5	Baudh	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.64	1.63	1.65
6	Bhadrak	4.90	4.91	4.89	4.90	4.90	4.91
7	Cuttack	6.64	6.65	6.62	6.15	6.17	6.13
8	Debagarh	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.76	0.73
9	Dhenkanal	3.18	3.17	3.20	3.23	3.25	3.21
10	Gajapati	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.54	0.55	0.54
11	Ganjam	10.32	10.28	10.37	10.29	10.24	10.33
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.23	3.24	3.21	2.90	2.91	2.90
13	Jajpur	6.07	6.08	6.05	5.85	5.88	5.81
14	Jharsuguda	1.35	1.34	1.36	0.98	0.97	0.99
15	Kalahandi	4.07	4.06	4.09	4.37	4.36	4.37
16	Kandhamal	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.73	1.74	1.72
17	Kendrapara	4.35	4.38	4.31	4.25	4.27	4.22
18	Kendujhar	2.92	2.89	2.95	2.81	2.77	2.86
19	Khorda	3.94	3.94	3.93	3.87	3.89	3.85
20	Koraput	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.24	3.21	3.27
21	Malkangiri	2.02	2.03	2.01	2.27	2.27	2.26
22	Mayurbhanj	2.87	2.88	2.85	2.54	2.54	2.54
23	Nabarangpur	2.61	2.63	2.59	2.82	2.78	2.86
24	Nayagarh	1.89	1.90	1.88	1.85	1.87	1.83
25	Nuapada	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22
26	Puri	4.15	4.14	4.17	4.21	4.23	4.20
27	Rayagada	2.17	2.19	2.15	2.28	2.25	2.31
28	Sambalpur	2.44	2.46	2.43	2.00	2.00	1.99
29	Subarnapur	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.19	2.20	2.18
30	Sundargarh	2.48	2.46	2.50	2.53	2.54	2.51

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

### Annexure 6.5: District wise Population (15-59 Years) of SCs by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011

SI No	Name of the District	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	110688	56464	54224	144131	72441	71690
2	Balangir	126478	64342	62136	173296	87334	85962
3	Baleshwar	211946	108069	103877	284171	144271	139900
4	Bargarh	149431	75601	73830	185638	93417	92221
5	Baudh	46350	23044	23306	59678	29598	30080
6	Bhadrak	159312	80551	78761	198420	99005	99415
7	Cuttack	262132	133869	128263	313134	159308	153826
8	Debagarh	23608	11858	11750	31289	15557	15732
9	Dhenkanal	112991	57144	55847	141623	71211	70412
10	Gajapati	22111	10724	11387	23955	11592	12363
11	Ganjam	320241	157443	162798	406576	200409	206167
12	Jagatsinghapur	130779	65698	65081	156348	78069	78279
13	Jajpur	214078	109062	105016	264330	132789	131541
14	Jharsuguda	50640	25659	24981	66525	33535	32990
15	Kalahandi	129810	64827	64983	165405	81728	83677
16	Kandhamal	60256	29646	30610	67191	32592	34599
17	Kendrapara	148495	73802	74693	184799	91188	93611
18	Kendujhar	105718	53461	52257	129698	64803	64895
19	Khorda	150559	77700	72859	188566	95690	92876
20	Koraput	86363	42704	43659	111538	54784	56754
21	Malkangiri	57020	29107	27913	77456	39702	37754
22	Mayurbhanj	96505	48219	48286	112771	55888	56883
23	Nabarangpur	78957	39823	39134	101165	50682	50483
24	Nayagarh	69758	35347	34411	82015	41720	40295
25	Nuapada	38831	19490	19341	46350	22918	23432
26	Puri	160699	80891	79808	200916	100856	100060
27	Rayagada	62474	30647	31827	80080	39068	41012
28	Sambalpur	93363	47105	46258	120611	60363	60248
29	Subarnapur	71510	36504	35006	92848	47439	45409
30	Sundargarh	93027	47278	45749	121345	60846	60499
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>3444130</b>	<b>1736079</b>	<b>1708051</b>	<b>4331868</b>	<b>2168803</b>	<b>2163065</b>

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Annexure 6.6: District wise of Population (15-59 Years)  
Proportion of Scheduled Castes by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001  
and 2011**

Sl No	Name of the District	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	3.21	3.25	3.17	3.33	3.34	3.31
2	Balangir	3.67	3.71	3.64	4.00	4.03	3.97
3	Balasore	6.15	6.22	6.08	6.56	6.65	6.47
4	Bargarh	4.34	4.35	4.32	4.29	4.31	4.26
5	Boudh	1.35	1.33	1.36	1.38	1.36	1.39
6	Bhadrak	4.63	4.64	4.61	4.58	4.56	4.60
7	Cuttack	7.61	7.71	7.51	7.23	7.35	7.11
8	Deogarh	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.73
9	Dhenkanal	3.28	3.29	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.26
10	Gajapati	0.64	0.62	0.67	0.55	0.53	0.57
11	Ganjam	9.30	9.07	9.53	9.39	9.24	9.53
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.80	3.78	3.81	3.61	3.60	3.62
13	Jajpur	6.22	6.28	6.15	6.10	6.12	6.08
14	Jharsuguda	1.47	1.48	1.46	1.54	1.55	1.53
15	Kalahandi	3.77	3.73	3.80	3.82	3.77	3.87
16	Kandhamal	1.75	1.71	1.79	1.55	1.50	1.60
17	Kendrapara	4.31	4.25	4.37	4.27	4.20	4.33
18	Keonjhar	3.07	3.08	3.06	2.99	2.99	3.00
19	Khurda	4.37	4.48	4.27	4.35	4.41	4.29
20	Koraput	2.51	2.46	2.56	2.57	2.53	2.62
21	Malkangiri	1.66	1.68	1.63	1.79	1.83	1.75
22	Mayurbhanj	2.80	2.78	2.83	2.60	2.58	2.63
23	Nabarangapu	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.34	2.34	2.33
24	Nayagarh	2.03	2.04	2.01	1.89	1.92	1.86
25	Nuapada	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.06	1.08
26	Puri	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.64	4.65	4.63
27	Rayagada	1.81	1.77	1.86	1.85	1.80	1.90
28	Sambalpur	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.78	2.78	2.79
29	Subarnpur	2.08	2.10	2.05	2.14	2.19	2.10
30	Sundargarh	2.70	2.72	2.68	2.80	2.81	2.80

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011



### Annexure 6.7: District wise Proportion of Population (60 & Above) of SCs by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011

SI No	Name of the District	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	13540	7031	6509	19269	10067	9202
2	Balangir	22198	10427	11771	31176	15294	15882
3	Baleswar	28920	14926	13994	41242	21468	19774
4	Bargarh	24703	11906	12797	29316	14516	14800
5	Baudh	6381	3161	3220	9584	4863	4721
6	Bhadrak	23203	12018	11185	29910	15604	14306
7	Cuttack	43313	22399	20914	51506	26834	24672
8	Debagarh	3401	1694	1707	4697	2446	2251
9	Dhenkanal	16366	8472	7894	22071	11561	10510
10	Gajapati	2977	1250	1727	3395	1392	2003
11	Ganjam	45998	22406	23592	57717	28420	29297
12	Jagatsinghpur	23146	12264	10882	28456	14902	13554
13	Jajpur	30203	15928	14275	41804	22707	19097
14	Jharsuguda	7503	3645	3858	9711	4789	4922
15	Kalahandi	19324	8416	10908	25965	12068	13897
16	Kandhamal	7722	3604	4118	10792	5194	5598
17	Kendrapara	26265	13607	12658	32543	17098	15445
18	Kendujhar	13372	6589	6783	18163	9117	9046
19	Khorda	19445	10045	9400	24695	12839	11856
20	Koraput	8633	4036	4597	14482	6497	7985
21	Malkangiri	7498	3394	4104	11480	5223	6257
22	Mayurbhanj	13200	6307	6893	16717	8198	8519
23	Nabarangpur	10004	4595	5409	14545	6629	7916
24	Nayagarh	11174	5802	5372	14200	7457	6743
25	Nuapada	7620	3365	4255	9348	4330	5018
26	Puri	24760	12741	12019	32464	16744	15720
27	Rayagada	6754	2762	3992	9735	4052	5683
28	Sambalpur	13847	6828	7019	17930	9037	8893
29	Subarnapur	11424	5586	5838	15841	8029	7812
30	Sundargarh	11787	5637	6150	15070	7400	7670
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>504681</b>	<b>250841</b>	<b>253840</b>	<b>663824</b>	<b>334775</b>	<b>329049</b>

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

**Annexure 6.8: District wise Proportion of Population (60 & Above) of Scheduled Castes by Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011**

SI No	Name of the District	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	2.68	2.80	2.56	2.90	3.01	2.80
2	Balangir	4.40	4.16	4.64	4.70	4.57	4.83
3	Balasure	5.73	5.95	5.51	6.21	6.41	6.01
4	Bargarh	4.89	4.75	5.04	4.42	4.34	4.50
5	Boudh	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.44	1.45	1.43
6	Bhadrak	4.60	4.79	4.41	4.51	4.66	4.35
7	Cuttack	8.58	8.93	8.24	7.76	8.02	7.50
8	Deogarh	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.71	0.73	0.68
9	Dhenkanal	3.24	3.38	3.11	3.32	3.45	3.19
10	Gajapati	0.59	0.50	0.68	0.51	0.42	0.61
11	Ganjam	9.11	8.93	9.29	8.69	8.49	8.90
12	Jagatsinghpur	4.59	4.89	4.29	4.29	4.45	4.12
13	Jajpur	5.98	6.35	5.62	6.30	6.78	5.80
14	Jharsuguda	1.49	1.45	1.52	1.46	1.43	1.50
15	Kalahandi	3.83	3.36	4.30	3.91	3.60	4.22
16	Kandhamal	1.53	1.44	1.62	1.63	1.55	1.70
17	Kendrapara	5.20	5.42	4.99	4.90	5.11	4.69
18	Keonjhar	2.65	2.63	2.67	2.74	2.72	2.75
19	Khurda	3.85	4.00	3.70	3.72	3.84	3.60
20	Koraput	1.71	1.61	1.81	2.18	1.94	2.43
21	Malkangiri	1.49	1.35	1.62	1.73	1.56	1.90
22	Mayurbhanj	2.62	2.51	2.72	2.52	2.45	2.59
23	Nabarangapu	1.98	1.83	2.13	2.19	1.98	2.41
24	Nayagarh	2.21	2.31	2.12	2.14	2.23	2.05
25	Nuapada	1.51	1.34	1.68	1.41	1.29	1.53
26	Puri	4.91	5.08	4.73	4.89	5.00	4.78
27	Rayagada	1.34	1.10	1.57	1.47	1.21	1.73
28	Sambalpur	2.74	2.72	2.77	2.70	2.70	2.70
29	Subarnpur	2.26	2.23	2.30	2.39	2.40	2.37
30	Sundargarh	2.34	2.25	2.42	2.27	2.21	2.33

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

### Annexure 6.9: Age Composition of the States/Union Territories of India: Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	Name of the States/Union Territories	2001			2011		
		0-14	15-59	60 & Above	0-14	15-59	60 & Above
1	Jammu & Kashmir	274504	437220	55706	284079	569576	70694
2	Himanchal Pradesh	503521	871499	123474	488741	1081183	156955
3	Punjab	2527526	3924693	548426	2612997	5443071	790781
4	Chandigarh	56349	95974	5129	59649	131087	8294
5	Uttarakhand	614668	805306	95358	663822	1088628	137086
6	Haryana	1624241	2183176	267758	1685421	3052400	369156
7	NCT of Delhi	864555	1388836	86870	821567	1836914	151124
8	Rajasthan	4138908	4928087	595842	4517168	6847933	809795
9	Uttar Pradesh	15102034	17545839	2357866	15707730	22274859	3052291
10	Bihar	5800076	6462216	757148	7260582	8178082	1056633
11	Sikkim	10336	15540	1231	8563	18030	1636
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2336	3711	133	NA	NA	NA
13	Manipur	18878	36760	4359	28265	60575	8318
14	Mizoram	50	221	1	281	918	18
15	Tripura	188918	326752	39206	NA	NA	NA
16	Meghalaya	4245	6335	540	5500	10988	848
17	Assam	677635	1029258	117452	684080	1384192	161815
18	West Bengal	6506491	10741406	1181727	6000816	13809922	1636703
19	Jharkhand	1369017	1651890	164401	1578375	2147269	247480
20	Odisha	2123711	3444130	504681	2175230	4331868	663824
21	Chhattisgarh	951722	1281973	181601	1124084	1895868	251025
22	Madhya Pradesh	3725500	4758735	646663	3980152	6468786	880650

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Sl. No	Name of the States/Union Territories	2001			2011		
		0-14	15-59	60 & Above	0-14	15-59	60 & Above
23	Gujrat	1216481	2148309	224870	1160437	2596396	304965
24	Daman & Diu	1551	2971	315	1479	4158	484
25	D & N Havelli	1279	2588	235	1683	4121	376
26	Maharashtra	3384964	5611353	874634	3666899	8297615	1269151
27	AndhraPradesh	4258743	7194804	866201	3777140	8764961	1224828
28	Karnataka	3072966	4881982	600824	3063424	6516135	887444
29	Goa	6849	15567	1348	5908	17455	2060
30	Kerala	778086	2051451	291959	668741	2041665	326608
31	Tamilnadu	3586145	7376328	834443	3727549	9508097	1189874
32	Pondicherry	48817	98492	10356	52820	129134	14184
<b>India</b>		<b>63441102</b>	<b>91323402</b>	<b>11440757</b>	<b>65813182</b>	<b>118511886</b>	<b>15675100</b>

Source: *Census of India 2001-2011*

NB: "Age not stated" added

### Annexure 7.1 :District wise Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes by Residence in Odisha: Census 2011

SI No	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Angul	40.85	42.49	35.85
2	Balangir	42.55	42.25	32.54
3	Baleshwar	39.48	43.75	32.57
4	Bargarh	51.63	39.86	33.94
5	Baudh	49.50	53.20	37.18
6	Bhadrak	31.58	50.20	36.92
7	Cuttack	38.53	31.63	30.73
8	Debagarh	54.05	39.31	35.09
9	Dhenkanal	38.09	55.40	37.22
10	Gajapati	50.89	38.59	32.40
11	Ganjam	46.08	52.92	44.68
12	Jagatsinghapur	38.78	47.61	38.91
13	Jajapur	30.86	38.99	35.77
14	Jharsuguda	42.36	30.85	30.98
15	Kalahandi	45.74	46.64	34.16
16	Kandhamal	47.21	46.76	33.26
17	Kendrapara	33.47	48.66	37.42
18	Kendujhar	38.29	33.36	35.40
19	Khordha	37.68	39.19	34.05
20	Koraput	47.84	37.95	37.21
21	Malkangiri	46.41	50.51	35.84
22	Mayurbhanj	47.07	47.69	36.26
23	Nabarangapur	47.02	48.42	36.82
24	Nayagarh	38.13	48.30	36.78
25	Nuapada	48.00	38.58	32.68
26	Puri	41.13	49.18	34.95
27	Rayagada	45.24	41.40	38.20
28	Sambalpur	48.07	46.82	37.17
29	Subarnapur	47.52	52.49	37.65
30	Sundargarh	42.00	48.43	37.39
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>41.60</b>	<b>47.01</b>	<b>34.35</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

**Annexure 7.2: District wise Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Castes by Sex in Odisha: Census 2011**

SI No	District	Male	Female	Gender Difference
1	Angul	53.94	27.39	26.54
2	Balangir	53.73	31.22	22.50
3	Baleshwar	56.65	21.68	34.97
4	Bargarh	61.48	41.64	19.84
5	Boudh	55.36	43.64	11.72
6	Bhadrak	54.27	8.55	45.72
7	Cuttack	57.39	18.87	38.51
8	Deogarh	58.55	49.45	9.10
9	Dhenkanal	55.83	19.82	36.01
10	Gajapati	56.50	45.60	10.91
11	Ganjam	55.50	36.77	18.73
12	Jagatsinghapur	57.20	20.03	37.17
13	Jajapur	53.99	6.88	47.11
14	Jharsuguda	56.57	28.00	28.57
15	Kalahandi	53.27	38.34	14.93
16	Kandhamal	52.80	41.76	11.04
17	Kendrapara	54.50	12.26	42.24
18	Keonjhar	55.11	21.48	33.63
19	Khurda	55.94	18.72	37.22
20	Koraput	54.01	41.84	12.17
21	Malkangiri	54.98	37.61	17.37
22	Mayurbhanj	56.18	38.01	18.17
23	Nabarangapur	55.77	38.37	17.40
24	Nayagarh	56.22	19.16	37.05
25	Nuapada	53.41	42.68	10.73
26	Puri	57.91	23.97	33.94
27	Rayagada	52.21	38.60	13.61
28	Sambalpur	58.61	37.41	21.20
29	Subarnpur	56.51	38.15	18.35
30	Sundargarh	54.86	28.97	25.89
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>55.73</b>	<b>27.28</b>	<b>28.45</b>

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

**Annexure 7.3: District wise Main Workers as Percentage of Total Workers by Residence in Odisha: Census 2011**

SI No	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Angul	40.85	52.12	32.54
2	Balangir	42.55	50.57	32.57
3	Baleshwar	39.48	62.65	33.94
4	Bargarh	51.63	59.38	37.18
5	Baudh	49.50	53.60	36.92
6	Bhadrak	31.58	64.08	30.73
7	Cuttack	38.53	62.41	35.09
8	Debagarh	54.05	46.75	37.22
9	Dhenkanal	38.09	57.66	32.40
10	Gajapati	50.89	57.37	44.68
11	Ganjam	46.08	52.33	38.91
12	Jagatsinghapur	38.78	63.71	35.77
13	Jajapur	30.86	67.61	30.98
14	Jharsuguda	42.36	57.68	34.16
15	Kalahandi	45.74	45.68	33.26
16	Kandhamal	47.21	41.23	37.42
17	Kendrapara	33.47	62.30	35.40
18	Kendujhar	38.29	59.04	34.05
19	Khordha	37.68	67.61	37.21
20	Koraput	47.84	52.38	35.84
21	Malkangiri	46.41	57.86	36.26
22	Mayurbhanj	47.07	44.85	36.82
23	Nabarangapur	47.02	45.69	36.78
24	Nayagarh	38.13	59.42	32.68
25	Nuapada	48.00	46.33	34.95
26	Puri	41.13	62.02	38.20
27	Rayagada	45.24	42.41	37.17
28	Sambalpur	48.07	60.59	37.65
29	Subarnapur	47.52	54.05	37.39
30	Sundargarh	42.00	50.86	34.35
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>41.60</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>35.85</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

**Annexure 7.4 : District wise Main Workers as Percentage of Total Workers by Sex in Odisha: Census 2011**

Sl No	District	Male	Female	Gender difference
1	Angul	64.55	35.50	29.04
2	Balangir	66.64	28.76	37.88
3	Baleshwar	76.94	27.49	49.45
4	Bargarh	75.68	39.08	36.60
5	Baudh	69.49	35.71	33.78
6	Bhadrak	69.25	34.94	34.31
7	Cuttack	74.19	38.90	35.29
8	Debagarh	61.37	32.94	28.43
9	Dhenkanal	68.08	33.03	35.05
10	Gajapati	74.49	50.48	24.01
11	Ganjam	67.22	38.94	28.28
12	Jagatsinghapur	72.49	42.09	30.40
13	Jajapur	71.43	42.16	29.28
14	Jharsuguda	74.08	44.05	30.04
15	Kalahandi	62.99	26.36	36.63
16	Kandhamal	58.62	28.20	30.42
17	Kendrapara	71.08	27.29	43.80
18	Kendujhar	72.38	35.86	36.52
19	Khordha	79.70	51.51	28.20
20	Koraput	72.83	37.91	34.92
21	Malkangiri	78.67	31.23	47.44
22	Mayurbhanj	59.23	30.96	28.27
23	Nabarangapur	66.27	20.93	45.35
24	Nayagarh	68.93	35.23	33.70
25	Nuapada	66.04	26.28	39.75
26	Puri	74.59	36.55	38.04
27	Rayagada	62.03	28.62	33.41
28	Sambalpur	76.10	51.33	24.77
29	Subarnapur	70.65	32.29	38.36
30	Sundargarh	73.21	40.98	32.22
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>70.80</b>	<b>35.27</b>	<b>35.53</b>

Source: Census of India 2011



### Annexure 7.5: Scheduled Caste Work Participation Rate (WPR) of States/Union Territories: Census 2011

SI No	Name of the State	WPR	Rank
1	Mizoram	53.37	1
2	Himanchal Pradesh	52.14	2
3	Andhra Pradesh	50.49	3
4	Tamilnadu	48.99	4
5	Sikkim	47.6	5
6	Karnataka	47.58	6
7	Manipur	45.91	7
8	Chatisgarh	45.24	8
9	Rajasthan	43.93	9
10	Maharashtra	43.92	10
11	Kerala	43.83	11
12	Madhya Pradesh	43.55	12
13	Odisha	41.6	13
14	West Bengal	40.23	14
15	Goa	40.21	15
16	Gujrat	39.85	16
17	D & N Havelli	39.65	18
18	Jharkhand	39.21	19
19	Uttarakhand	38.74	20
20	Assam	38.16	22
21	Chandigarh	36.77	23
22	Tripura	38.37	23
23	Puducherry	38.02	23
24	Bihar	36.63	24
25	Meghalaya	35.9	26
26	Punjab	35.88	27
27	Haryana	35.12	28
28	Jammu & Kashmir	34.64	29
29	Uttar Pradesh	34.45	30
30	Daman & Diu	34.34	31
31	NCT of Delhi	32.06	32
<b>India</b>		<b>40.87</b>	

Source: Census of India 2011

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