

# POPULATION ANALYSIS SCHEDULED TRIBES in ODISHA

**1961-2011**



**POPULATION ANALYSIS:  
SCHEDULED TRIBES OF  
ODISHA  
(1961 - 2011)**

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**POPULATION ANALYSIS: SCHEDULED TRIBES OF ODISHA  
(1961 – 2011)**

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## PREFACE

Odisha, a tribal populous State in India has 22.85% Scheduled Tribe (ST) population which constitutes 9.17% to the total tribal population of the country. They are considered to be the weakest section of the population in view of socio-economic and demographic factors. Odisha also has the unique position for having the largest number of ST communities (62) and the highest number (13) of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) among all the States and Union Territories in the country. The habitations of ST population in Odisha are spread over all 30 districts and 314 blocks of the State. Since independence, both State and Union Government are making all out efforts to integrate ST population with the mainstream by bringing their all-round development. According to Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of the main targets is to empower and promote social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status by 2030. To achieve these targets, suitable and sustainable plans and programmes are being formulated and implemented for ST communities who are socially and economically backward population. In order to formulate realistic and implementable planning for these weakest section of the society, disaggregated data on the important segment of population is highly required by the planners, researchers and policy makers.

Keeping this in view, an attempt has been made to analyse the different population parameters taking the

Census data of last sixty years of STs in Odisha and to bring out a book titled "Population Analysis of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha". In this book a detailed analysis of some of the important population parameter of ST population such as growth, distribution, sex ratio, literacy, workforce, disability and religion over different Census periods from 1961 to 2011 have been made. The book is divided into 10 chapters.

Chapter one is introductory. It presents history and background of tribals, their location and distribution, classification according to geo-physical zones, ethno-linguistic identity, habitat, socio-cultural levels and administrative set up of tribal development of the State. Besides, it contains a comparative picture of the demographic profile of Odisha and major States of India.

Chapter two presents the population growth and its distribution in Odisha. The decadal growth rate of ST population in Odisha and major States of India by sex, place of residence and population density have been analysed from 1961 to 2011.

Chapter three is on "Sectoral Difference". It provides importance of sectoral differences, sectoral composition of ST population, decadal growth rate of rural and urban population, sex ration and workers of rural and urban population in Odisha. The district wise and community wise rural -urban composition of ST population in Odisha have also been narrated in this chapter.

Chapter four is on "Sex Ratio". It presents the trend of ST sex ratio of Odisha and India tribe wise by social group, by place of residence, inter-district and variation in sex ratio.

Besides, child ST sex ratio by place of residence, district classification according to ST child sex ratio have been highlighted in the chapter.

Chapter five presents the age group wise distribution of ST population in Odisha. It gives age structure, age pyramid, age group wise growth rate, sex ratio, rural-urban difference, dependency ratio, labour force and marital status of ST population in Odisha from 1961 to 2011.

Chapter six is on "Literacy". The overall trend and literacy level by sex, place of residence and its spatial distribution and community wise distribution have been analysed in this chapter which will provide in depth knowledge about the quality of life particularly for STs in Odisha during last six decades.

Chapter seven is on "Workers and Work Participation Rate". In this chapter, concept and importance of workers, definitions of workers during different census periods, categories of workers and non-workers, trend in work participation rate (WPR), WPR by sex and place of residence with spatial pattern of work participation have been focused in details.

Chapter eight presents ST disabled population by type of disability in Odisha and India during 2001 and 2011 census. It also reflects the disability by social groups, sex, literacy status, place of residence and worker classification.

Chapter nine describes an overview of "Religion" about ST population in Odisha for the period from 1961 to 2011. It also provides the community wise ST population according

to different religion in Odisha and its growth rate by place of residence and sex ratio of ST religions in Odisha from 1961 to 2011.

Chapter ten is on "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)". It includes criteria for identification of PVTGs, status of PVTGs in India and Odisha, distribution of PVTGs according to district, geo-physical zones, techno-economic stages, establishment of micro-projects for PVTGs and their location, demography, occupation, settlement pattern, housing and problem faced by PVTGs.

Hopefully, this book will not only serve the internal requirement of this institute but also be very useful for members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), policy makers, planners, researchers, academicians, administrators, social scientists etc as a reference book.

**Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota**  
**Dr. B. N. Mohanty**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	-	Anno Domini
AL	-	Agricultural Labour
Ag. Lab.	-	Agricultural Labour
B.C.	-	Before Christ
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
C	-	Cultivator
CRL	-	Crude Literacy Rate
C.V.	-	Coefficient of Variation
CTs	-	Census Towns
CSR	-	Child Sex Ratio
Cult.	-	Cultivator
DGR	-	Decadal Growth Rate
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GDCLR	-	Gender Difference in Crude Literacy Rate
GDDP	-	Gender Difference in Disability Prevalence
HH. Ind.	-	Household Industry
HHI	-	Household Industry
Its	-	Industrial Towns
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
MADA	-	Modified Area Development Approach
NSSO	-	National Sample Survey Organisation
OCs	-	Other Communities
OGs	-	Out Growths
Oth.	-	Others
OW	-	Other Workers
ORGI	-	Office of the Registrar General of India
PWD	-	Persons with Disability
PVTGs	-	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
RUD	-	Rural-Urban Difference
SCA	-	Special Central Assistance
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
Sq. Kms.	-	Square Kilometers
TSP	-	Tribal Sub Plan
WPR	-	Work Participation Rate

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## CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 History and Background of Tribals

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

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

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

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

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

The tribals until the beginning of the mediaeval period enjoyed autonomy. But by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century they were harassed by the Mohammedan rulers and gradually lost this status. In middle India, the Nagbansi Raja of Chotanagur, who was the head of the Oraons and Mundas was reduced to a Malguzar or tributary (A.D. 1585). Thus, it is clear that during this period the tribal people inhabiting different parts of India were either

spread over to different places by the then Mohammedan Rulers or the regional rulers or by both.

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

The tribal section of the Indian population is characterized as isolated in ecology, demography, economy, politics and other social behaviour from other ethnic groups. They are altogether 427 tribal communities (Roy Burman, 1971) all over India. The Anthropological Survey of India (1967) has estimated the number at 314 considering a number of tribes to be the constituents of a group of tribes designated by a common name, such as the Gonds, the Bhils etc. In 1950 the number of scheduled tribes was 212. This number increased in 1956. All this give rise to fluctuating figures of tribal communities and the tribal population. Thus, it is important to consider the growth of tribal population. It is seen that the tribal population varies from census to census. These tribal communities were enumerated under different names and heads in different census such as people having a tribal form of religions(1891), animists (1901), tribal animists or tribal religion (1911), hill and forest tribe (1921), primitive tribe (1931), tribe (1941) and scheduled tribe (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011).

The earliest literature 'Rig-Veda' reveals that some kind of population count was maintained during 800-600 BC in India.

The celebrated 'Arthashastra' by 'Kautilya' written in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of state policy for taxation. It contained a detailed description of methods of conducting population, economic and agricultural censuses. During the regime of the Mughal king Akbar, the administrative report 'Ain-e-Akbari' included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth and many other characteristics.

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

The Census of India 2011 was the fifteenth census in the continuous series as reckoned from 1872 and the seventh since independence. The gigantic task of census operation is done in two phases. In the first phase, known as **House-listing Operations**, all buildings and structures, residential, partly residential or non-residential are identified and listed and the uses to which they were put recorded. Information on houses, household amenities and assets are also collected. In the second phase, Known as **Population Enumeration**, more detailed information on each individual residing in the country, Indian national or otherwise, during the enumeration period was collected. At the census 2011, more than 2.5 million (or 25 lakh) enumerators and supervisors including reserve were deployed to collect the information by visiting every household. The Indian Census is one of the largest administrative exercises undertaken in the world.

The Scheduled Tribes as the name denotes are the tribes listed in the schedule to the order by the President of India. In

accordance with the provisions of the article 341 and 342 of the constitution, Scheduled Tribes are listed under a Presidential order for each state or local area and only such communities are enumerated as Scheduled Tribes in a census.

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

As early as in 1901, Census organization of India under the stewardship of Sir Herbert Risley has done some pioneering work on the Tribal Communities. In 1931, Dr. J. H. Hutton, the then Census Commissioner of India resolved to continue and extend the Anthropological investigations which were initiated by Risley, and as a matter of fact it is Dr. Hutton who made the first serious attempt to list the primitive tribes at the census of 1931. But, the list of scheduled tribes was first notified by the president of India in 1950 which was revised and further modified in 1956 with the organization of states and according to the modified list there are 62 Scheduled Tribes in Odisha. However, the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha were systematically enumerated for the first time in 1961 Census where in 60 Tribes were enumerated and from 1971 onwards 62 Tribes were taken for enumeration.

The State of Odisha occupies a unique position in the Tribal map of India for having the largest variety of Scheduled Tribe Communities. Therefore, Odisha is popularly known as the **Homeland of the Tribals** where as many as 62 different tribal communities numbering 9590756 as per 2011 Census reside. Only next to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra this state consists of the largest tribal population in the country.

## **1.2 Location of ST Population in Odisha**

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

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

Broadly speaking it has two major physiographic divisions:-

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

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

Besides, the cultural heritage of Odisha expressed excellently in the fields of art, sculpture, architecture, literature, music and dance.

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

The State has 62 ethnic groups enlisted as the "Scheduled Tribes", 93 ethnic groups as the "Scheduled Castes" and more than 100 ethnic groups including religious groups, like the Christian, Muslim etc. named as "Other Castes". Although the majority of population in Odisha speak the Odia language, there are a number of tribal languages, besides the Santal language which has written scripts. Some important Dravidian language speaking tribes are the Gond, Khond, Oraon, Kisan, Koya etc. The Saora, Santal, Munda, Kolah, Ho etc. speak the mundari language which is classified under the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of languages. Following the Indian racial classification of Dr. B. S. Guha, the important racial elements, such as the proto-Australoid type, the Western Brachycephals and the Mediterranean along with the proto-Australoid are noticed in Odisha (cf. Mohapatra 1997)

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



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

Dube states the characteristics features of tribe as follows:

- Their roots in the soil date back to a very early period. If they are not original inhabitants, they are at least some of the oldest inhabitants of the land.
- They live in relative isolation of the hills and the forests.
- Their sense of history is shallow for, among them, the remembered history of five to six generations tend to get merged in mythology.
- They have a low level of techno-economic development.
- In terms of their cultural ethos, language, institutions, beliefs and customs- they stand out from the other sections of the society.
- If they are not egalitarian, they are at least non-hierarchical and undifferentiated (cf. Behura and Mohanti, 1980)

### **1.3 Distribution of the Scheduled Tribes**

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

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

Both geography of India and tribal demography permit a regional grouping and a zonal classification of the tribal people. Three tribal zones were demarcated by Guha (1951 & 1955) : (i) which includes the northern and north-eastern area in the

mountain valleys and eastern frontiers of India, (ii) the central belt which occupies the older hills and plateaus along the dividing line between peninsular India and the Indo-Gangetic Plains. This zone also includes the hills and the covering lines of the Western Ghats, (iii) this falls in the Peninsular India i.e. below 16° N latitude. Majumdar and Madan (1956) classified the zones as follow:

- I. Northern and North-Eastern Zone would be approximately between 31° 72' and 35° N as its western and 23° 30' 2" N and 28° N on its eastern end between 77° 33' 2" E and 97° E having for its outposts Simla in the west and the Lushai Hills and the Mishmi Tract in the east. In this Zone, eastern Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the Tarai area of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttaranchal) and north-eastern region falls.
- II. The Central and Middle Zone would lie between latitudes 20° N and 25° N and longitudes 73° E and 90° E. It includes West Bengal, Bihar, Southern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. It is the largest of the three tribal zones.
- III. The Southern Zone lies between latitudes 8° N and 20° N and longitudes 75° E and 85° E. It includes Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

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

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

- a) North-East India comprising Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura.
- b) Sub-Himalayan region of North and North-West India comprising the northern sub-montane districts of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.
- c) Central and East India comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- d) South India comprising Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.
- e) Western India comprising Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

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

- i) Himalaya Region with three sub-regions like,
  - a) North-eastern Himalayan region includes Assam, Meghalaya, the mountainous region of West Bengal i.e. Darjeeling. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.
  - b) Central Himalayan region includes the Tarai areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
  - c) North-Western Himalayan region includes Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- ii) Middle India Region comprises Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
- iii) Western India Region includes Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- iv) South India Region comprises Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.
- v) The Island Region includes Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

### **1.3.2 Linguistic Classification**

The tribals of India are broadly classified into four main linguistic family, These are as follows:

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

### **1.3.3 Racial Classification**

The racial classification of Indian people is given below:

- a) Negrito
- b) The Proto- Australoid
- c) The Mongoloid
- d) The Mediterranean
- e) The Western Branchycephals
- f) The Nordic

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

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

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

### **1.3.5 Economic Classification:**

The broad economic classification of tribes is as follows:

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

### **1.3.6 Cultural Classification:**

The tribal populations can be classified into five cultural type:

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

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

#### **1.3.7.1 Geo-Physical Zones:**

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

#### **The Northern Plateau (25.5 Percent)**

It lies between 20° N latitude and 79° to 87° E longitude. It includes Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Angul covering an area of 51551.46 Sq. kms. The hills in this plateau rise up to an elevation of 2500 ft to 3500 ft above the sea level. The important hills are the Simulia hills with two peaks, one at Similipal and the other at Meghasani (1162 mtrs). The plateau includes some of the rolling upland of Odisha namely, the Rajgangapur uplands and the Rairangpur uplands which are lower in elevation than the plateau. They vary from 153 mtrs. to 305 mtrs. One of the important features of this Plateau region is Upper Baitarani of Keonjhar district. In this upland silt erosion is most common while gulling is confined to river valleys. The Plateau region is rich in iron ore, lime stone and coal deposits and therefore has great potentiality for industrial development. The Northern plateau is characterized

by humid fixed forest of 3000-4000 ft altitude. Semi ever green species are predominant and below 3000 ft, Sal is the most common plant in this region.

- **Predominant tribal communities:** Santal, Kolha, Munda, Bhuyan, Oraon, Gond, Bathudi, Kisan and Bhumij.
- **ITDAs :** Baripada, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Rairangapur, Kuchinda, Sundargarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar, Champua, Nilagiri and Teleibani
- **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups:** Juang, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Lodha, Birhor and Paudi Bhuyan

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

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

- **Predominant Tribal Communities:** Kondh, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond and Gadaba
- **ITDAs :** Thuamul Rampur, Nawrangpur, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gunupur, Parlakhemundi, Baliguda, and Phulbani

- **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups:** Bonda, Didayi, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Saora, Lanjia Saora and Chuktia Bhunjia.

#### **Central Table Land (24.1 Percent)**

This geographical section covers whole of the Brahmini and the Mahanadi basins. This belt does not cover under the Scheduled Area nor under the TSP area of the State. The major rivers which flow in this area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Tel and their tributaries. The famous Gandhamardan hills located in this region are bounded by Balangir in Northwest, Sambalpur in South and Kalahandi in South-west.

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

#### **Coastal Tract (21.2 Percent)**

The Sea bound track is stretching from Rushikulya River to Subarnarekha River. Seven districts fully or partly come under this geo-physical zone. The main and important rivers flowing in the area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Birupa, Kathajodi, Kuakhai, Daya, Salandi. The soil of this geo-physical zone is favorable for rice, pulses, vegetable cultivation. People of this tract depend upon irrigation from rivers. This tract is the most advanced in comparison to other geophysical zones. All the important places of the State lie in this tract. The tribal concentration in this belt is not adequate like the Northern Plateau and Eastern Ghats. Generally, the tribal inhabitants in this zone had migrated from the districts like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput, Gajapati and Kandhamal. The tribal communicated who are found to be distributed in this area are Santal, Ho, Munda, Savar, Kondh. Their main

occupations are in the construction and road work, earth work, rickshaw pulling and industrial labour.

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

#### 1.3.7.2. Ethno-Linguistic Identity of Tribes :

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

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

There was a general misconception for a long time that tribal communities did not possess languages but dialects. But with the extensive study of tribal languages, the linguists have come to the conclusion that tribal, do possess languages. The tribes of Odisha though belong to three linguist divisions, yet they have lots of socio-cultural similarities between them. These communities signify homogeneity of their cultures and together they characterized the notion or concept of tribalism. Tribal societies share certain common characteristic and by these they



are distinguished from complex or advanced societies. In India, tribal societies had apparently been outside the historical development of Indian Civilization for Centuries. Hence tribal societies manifest such cultural features, which signify a primitive level in Socio-Cultural Parameter.

### **1.3.8 Classification into Habitat**

A major portion of the tribal habitats are forest and hilly areas. Tribal villages are generally found in areas away from the alluvial plains close to rivers. Most of the villages are unsystematic in composition, and smaller in size. Villages are often not planned at all. Now-a- day most of the tribal communities come under BPL category. The Government has provided houses under Indira Awas Yojana to them for which most of the families do not depend upon locally available housing materials from the nearby forests. However, looking at their traditional house pattern, it is seen that though there are commodities in the housing pattern of the tribal communities a total number of about 25 distinct house pattern with ethnic design exists. As regards the settlement pattern, tribal habitations are either linearly found or in scattered manner.

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

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

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

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

British Colonists, Travelers, Explorers, Traders and Missionaries to understand and describe the way of life of native peoples, found in Africa, Asia, Australia and New World have used the term 'Tribe' or 'Tribal'. The forest and hill residing people were

called Tribe or Tribal to differentiate them from other civilized people. Thus, the term Tribe or Tribal is a British legacy. In the anthropological literatures various terms appear synonymous to the term Tribe. For example: Primitive, Indigenous, Aborigines, Native, Savage, Original Settlers, Adivasi, Uncivilized men, Barbaric, Depressed class, Simple society, Preliterate society, Backward Hindus etc, In Hindi term "Adivasi" or "Janajati" appears in place of the English term "Tribe" but Scheduled Tribe is the Constitutional name of the tribe living on our country. The Scheduled Tribe population of Odisha constitutes 9.17 percent of the total population of our country as per 2011 Census. They are distributed in a scattered manner along the length and breadth of India from Himalayas to Indian Ocean and from the Arabian Sea to the Eastern Frontiers.

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

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

In the year 1919, the British Government introduced another Act. The tribal areas, coming under the jurisdiction of Scheduled District Areas, were made free from legal boundary. The tribal areas coming under Scheduled District Areas were divided into two categories: that is (i) Fully Excluded Area and (ii) Connected Excluded Area. Again, through the Act of 1935, tribal areas were divided into two categories namely (a) Excluded Area and (b) Partially Excluded Area. According to the Act 1935, the Tribal Areas were brought under the rule of the Governor of the State, appointed by the President. These areas were not brought under

the rule of the Parliament and State Assemblies. At the time of independence, the Constituent Assembly had paid special attention towards the problem of tribes and tribal areas. Two sub-committees were constituted to review the situation of tribes and tribal areas. The committee had reviewed the tribal situation and made suggestions to modify the tribal area. Therefore, Scheduled Areas are nothing but another name of Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas.

#### **1.4.3 Creation of Scheduled Areas:**

The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are

- Preponderance of tribal population
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk or
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

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

According to 5<sup>th</sup> Schedule, the administration of Scheduled Area consists of following parts:- (a) Special Privilege to the Governors (b) Reports of Governor to the President of India and (c) Tribes Advisory Council.

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

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

The specification of Scheduled Areas in relation to the State of Odisha is by a notified order of the President vide "The Scheduled Areas order 1977 dated 31.12.1977" (C.O.109). The States covered under the "Scheduled Area" are Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

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

#### **1.4.5 Scheduled Areas of Odisha :**

The Scheduled Area of the State accounts for 44.71% of the State's geographical area. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State and 119 Tribal Development Blocks spread over 13 districts have been included in the Scheduled Areas.

In Odisha, the entire seven districts such as Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Nawrangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and parts of six districts such as Balasore, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Gajapati, Ganjam and Kalahandi are covered under "Scheduled Areas".

The Table1.1 reflects the detail information about the "Scheduled Areas" such as, the name of the districts, tracts included area in sq. Kms, ST population and concentration of major tribal communities.

#### **1.4.6. Tribal Sub-Scheme Approach (Formerly Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP))**

The Tribal Sub-Scheme strategy has been adopted as Tribal Sub Plan since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75) which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development. It is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on familyoriented income generating

Table 1.1 " Scheduled Areas" of Odisha and its' Population and Inhabitants

Sl No	Name of the District	Detail of the Tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (In Sq.km.)	Population (Total & ST) as per 2011 Census			Major Tribes inhabiting in the district
				Blocks	Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mayurbhanj	Whole District	10416.60	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	2515738	1479576	Santal, Munda, Ho, Koltia, Bhumij
2	Sundargarh	Whole District	9921.40	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	2084437	1062349	Orason, Kisan, Munda, Gondi, Bhuayan
3	Koraput	Whole District	8534.00	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	1379647	697583	Kondh, Paroja, Gondi, Gadaaba
4	Rayagada	Whole District	7584.70	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	967911	541905	Socra, Kandha Gauda, Bagata, Kondh
5	Nawarangpur	Whole District	5135.30	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	1281946	681173	Gondi, Binotada, Ornataya, Dharua
6	Malkangiri	Whole District	6115.30	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	613192	356614	Koya, Paroja, Bhumia, Dharua
7	Kandhamal	Whole District	7645.70	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	733110	399820	Kondh, Gondi, Kandha Gauda

SI No	Name of the District	Detail of the Tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (In Sq.km.)	Population (Total & ST) as per 2011 Census			Major Tribes inhabiting in the district
				Blocks	Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Gajapati	i. R.Udayagiri Tahasil of Paralakhemundi ii. Sub-division Guna Block of Paralakhemundi iii. Tahsil of Paralakhemundi Sub-division iv. Rayagada Block of Paralakhemundi Tahasil of Paralakhemundi Sub-division	2498.80	R. Udaygiri, Guma, Rayagada, Mohana, Musagada	402803	282612	Saora, Kulis, Mahali, Shabar Lodha
9	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahasil of Kuchinda Sub-divisions	2367.20	Kuchinda, Barera (Govindapur), Jamankira	261115	149969	Oron, Kisan, Mirfha, Gondi, Kordh
10	Keonjhar	2 Tahasis of Keonjhar Sub-division namely i. Keonjhar Tahasil ii. Telkoi Tahasil 2 Tahasis of Champua Sub-divisions namely i. Champua Tahasil ii. Barbil Tahasil	6935.60	Joda, Champua, Jhumpura, Pabra, Chhagaon, Keonjhar, Saharapada, Hachandarpur, Telkoi, Banspal	1165535	657881	Santal, Bathudi, Sourti, Shabar Lodha, Munda, Kol-Loharas

Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha

Sl No	Name of the District	Detail of the Tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (In Sq.km.)	Population (Total & ST) as per 2011 Census			Major Tribes in the district
				Blocks	Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Kalahandi	2 Blocks namely: i. Th. Rampar and ii. Langigath of Bhawanipetra Sub-division	1223.50	Th. Rampar, Langigath	171019	87990	Conud, Kondh, Baiga
12	Balasore	Nilgiri block of Nilgiri Sub-division	223.60	Nilgiri	129560	74701	Santal, Munda, Kolha, 1 Bhumij
13	Ganjam*	Sucuda Tahasil Excluding Gajalbad and Gochha Gram panchayat in Chumaur Sub-division (Bitarajnegar),	912.00	Sucuda Block excluding Gajalbad and Gochha Gram Panchayat	134241	13896	Shatar Lodha, Kondh, Kandha Gouda, Maty
		Total Scheduled Area	69633.80		1179054	6477069	
		State Total	155707.07		41974218	9591756	
		Percentage of Scheduled areas to that of the State	44.71		28.09	67.53	

\*Not included in Tribal Sub Plan Areas

activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the objective to narrow down the gap of socio-economic development between Tribals and others within the framework of Nation's Five Year Plans. The tribal development strategy has been oriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure development programme incidental there to. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, in which all programmes of the Government irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison with a view to bring the area at par with the rest of the State and for welfare and development of STs and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. Presently 22 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects for PVTIGs, 45 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 Cluster Pockets are functioning under TSP Approach in the State with financial support from State Plan and Special Central Assistance (SCA) made available by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

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

Established during mid-seventies, ITDAs are functioning as nodal agencies for plan formulation and programme implementation for operationalisation of the TSP concept. At present 22 ITDAs are functioning in 13 districts of the State covering 119 blocks having more than 50% tribal population (Annexure 1.1). Prime concern of ITDAs are to minimize the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society to improve socio-economic condition of tribals and to strengthen infrastructure in tribal area through various schemes that aims at income generation, assets creation, administrative and legal protection from exploitation.

#### **1.4.8 Micro Projects**

There are 20 micro projects operating in the State covering parts of 43 blocks of 14 districts with population of 2,49,609 covering 1679 villages and 58,708 households as per Base Line Survey conducted in 2019 for development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable



Tribal Groups (PVTGs) Special attention is given for development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, education, communication, drinking water, etc. the detail list of 20 micro projects is presented in Annexure 1.2.

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

MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP Area. 45 MADA pockets each with a population of 10,000 or more and having more than 50% inhabitants as tribal, spread over 46 blocks in 17 districts of the State. The details of MADA is furnished at Annexure 1.3. Both individual beneficiaries oriented schemes and community oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets in the ratio 70:30 of the outlay under Special Central Assistance (SCA). The development programmes in these areas are implemented through the BDOs.

#### **1.4.10 Clusters**

The cluster approach was adopted during seventh plan period for the development of contiguous patches outside the TSP area having population of 5,000 or more of which more than 50% are tribals, 14 clusters pockets, spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 21699 ST households (2015 Baseline Survey) have been functioning under the cluster approach. Under this programme, various community oriented scheme and individual beneficiary oriented schemes of the same pattern as in ITDAs are implemented out of Special Central Assistance. The details list of cluster pockets is given in Annexure 1.4

### **1.5 Demographic Profile of Odisha and Major States of India**

The Census wise number of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha is presented in Table 1.2. The demographic profile of Odisha, India and some of the selected States for ST population according to 2011 Census has been presented in Table 1.3.

**1.5.1. Demographic Profile of Odisha at a glance as per 2011 Census**

Geographical Area	: 155707.00 Sq.Kms
Fifth Scheduled Area	: 69613.80 Sq.Kms
Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Area	: 51920.25 Sq. Kms.
Number of Districts	: 30
Number of Police Stations	: 612
Number of TSP Districts	: 13(Full District-7, Part District-6)
Number of Blocks	: 314
Number of TSP Blocks	: 119
Number of Villages	: 51,313
Number of inhabited Villages	: 47,677
Number of TSP Villages (In-habited)	: 19,340
Number of Households	: 96,37,820
Number of ST Households	: 21,63,110
Number of SC Households	: 16,69,787

**Table 1.2 : Number of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha**

Sl. No	Census Year	Odisha
1	1951	42
2	1961	62
3	1971	62
4	1981	62
5	1991	62
6	2001	62
7	2011	62

Source: Census of India, 1951-2011

**Table 1.3 Demographic Profile with Selected Indicators of Odisha Vis-à-vis Major States (2011 Census)**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Geo-graphical Area in Sq. Km.	Total Population	ST								
				Population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate	Child 0-6 years population	Total House holds	Total Workers	Main Workers WPR	Marginal Workers	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Madhya Pradesh	308087	72626809	15316784	984	50.55	2826880	3122061	7640148	4865027	2775121	49.88
2	Maharashtra	307690	112374033	10510213	977	65.73	1350366	2156957	5323025	4379403	943922	50.65
3	Odisha	157707	41974218	9590786	1029	52.24	1300832	2163110	4769659	2330697	2438962	49.73
4	Rajasthan	342239	68548437	9238554	948	52.80	1699565	1787715	4461642	2639766	1821876	48.29
5	Gujarat	196024	60439692	8917174	981	62.48	1413512	1699510	4432444	3047912	1384532	49.71
6	Kerala	35863	33406361	484539	1035	75.81	54463	119788	230265	161408	68857	47.49
7	Jharkhand	70614	32988134	8645042	1003	57.13	1466933	1699215	4058020	1574577	2180443	46.94
8	Chhattisgarh	135039	25545198	7822942	1020	59.09	1190092	1743277	4131903	2490127	1641776	52.82
9	Andhra Pradesh	275068	84580777	5918073	995	49.21	770975	1417289	3208451	2565865	642186	54.21
10	West Bengal	88752	91276115	5296953	999	57.93	697376	1160069	2509166	1451771	1057595	47.37
11	Karnataka	191971	61095297	4248987	990	62.08	563527	875742	2135448	1724036	412412	50.26
12	Assam	78434	31205576	3884371	985	72.06	548432	755194	1708763	1126249	582514	43.59
13	Meghalaya	22429	2966889	2855861	1013	74.53	507624	490775	1029297	787442	241835	40.27
14	Nagaland	16679	1978502	1710973	976	80.04	254190	334967	842730	629794	212936	49.25
15	Bihar	94180	104099452	1336573	938	51.08	249929	251749	548000	293175	284825	41.00
	India	3287263	1210894977	104545716	990	58.95	16738830	21511528	50934005	33011148	17922857	48.72

## CHAPTER II

# POPULATION GROWTH AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

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

Odisha has a landmass of 1,55,707 sq km and 4.20 crore population as per 2011 census. The ST population of Odisha was 95,90,756 which constitute 22.85% of the total population of the State and 9.17% of the total tribal population of the country as per 2011 Census. The corresponding figure for concentration of STs in India was 8.64%. Diversity among tribal is also noticed in their life style, due to their peculiar geographic location, language, tradition, primitivism and modernity. Therefore, analysis of population growth and distribution is highly essential for planning purpose and policy perspective.

#### 2.1.1 ST Population Trend

The ST Population of 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 2011 Census, the country's population was enumerated to be 1210.85 million of which STs constituted 8.64% i.e. 104.55 million. A majority of the ST population (63.25%) is concentrated in the so called central tribal belt running through the hilly terrain of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh. Although the north eastern States have a high concentration of tribals in absolute terms, they account for only 12.47% of the total ST population of the country. In Odisha, out of the State's population of 41.94 million, STs accounts for 22.85% (or 9.59 millions). An overwhelming majority of the STs still live in rural areas of the State, as is the pattern in the country as a whole. The distribution

of ST population in the districts of Odisha by rural and urban according to 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses is presented in Annexure 2.1. It can be seen in Odisha that a majority of the ST population is concentrated in certain districts like Mayurbhanj particularly in rural areas.

In 2011 Census, 95.91 lakhs persons were enumerated in the State as Scheduled Tribes. According to the size of the Tribal Population, the State of Odisha ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in the country. The major state wise ST population according to 2011 Census is given in Annexure 2.2. Concentration and share of ST population to total population of all states of India with its rank has been presented in Annexure 2.3.

In 1961, India was the home of 29.9 million ST out of which 4.2 million lived in Odisha. By 2011, the ST population of India increased by 3.5 times to 104.54 million. During the period Odisha's ST population increased to 9.59 million i.e. nearly 2.3 times. As shown in Table 2.1, the percentage of ST population to total population was decreasing from 1961 in Odisha. Odisha's share of ST population out of the ST population in India was 14.13 % in 1961 which declined to 9.17% in 2011. The proportion of ST steadily declined in Odisha from 24.1% to 22.85% over the period from 1961 to 2011, while the same increased for India from 6.8% to 8.64%.

It is observed that during 1961, the rural and urban ST population of Odisha constituted 97.93% and 2.07% respectively. During 2011 Census, about 93.79% of ST population of Odisha lived in rural areas. The similar composition of rural and urban ST population for India during 1961 was 97.41% and 2.59% respectively which gradually changed to 89.99% and 10.01% in 2011. The share of urban population has increased gradually over the period from 1961 to 2011 both in Odisha and India. It shows the growth of ST population in urban areas increasing day by day both for Odisha and India. This is perhaps due to migration of tribal people from rural areas to urban in search of livelihood, employment and wages. (Fig.2.1)

Table 2.1 : ST Population Trend of Odisha and India by Place of Residence : 1961 to 2011

Census year	Odisha			%out of India's population	India		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
1961	4136206 (97.93)	87551 (2.07)	4223757 (100.00)	14.13	29109918 (97.41)	773552 (2.59)	29883470 (100.00)
1971	4924582 (97.09)	147355 (2.91)	5071937 (100.00)	13.34	36720681 (96.59)	1294481 (3.41)	38015162 (100.00)
1981	5642376 (95.39)	272691 (4.61)	5915067 (100.00)	11.46	48427604 (93.80)	3281034 (6.20)	51628638 (100.00)
1991	6670506 (94.86)	361708 (5.14)	7032214 (100.00)	10.38	62751026 (92.61)	5007354 (7.39)	67758380 (100.00)
2001	7698358 (94.52)	446723 (5.48)	8145081 (100.00)	9.66	77338597 (91.71)	6987643 (8.29)	84326240 (100.00)
2011	8994967 (93.79)	595789 (6.21)	9590756 (100.00)	9.17	94083844 (89.99)	10461872 (10.01)	104545716 (100.00)

Source : Census of India, 1961 - 2011

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

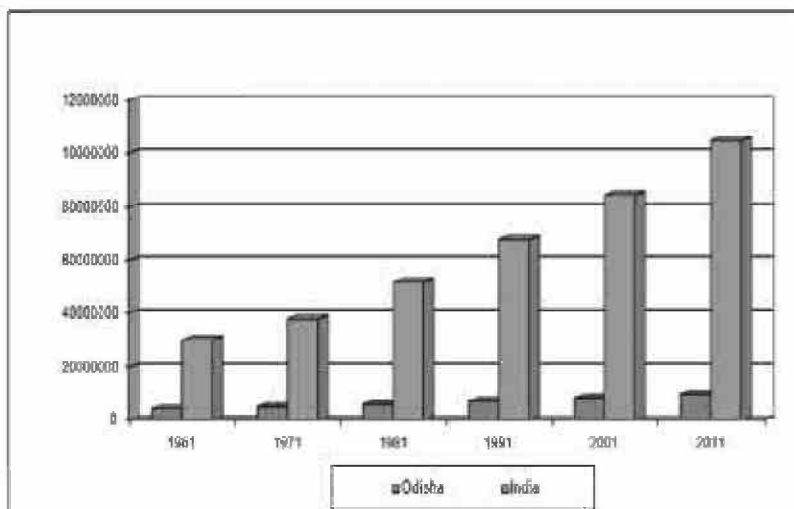


Fig.2.1 ST Population Trend in Odisha and India (1961 -2011)

### 2.1.2 District wise ST Population Trend

The district wise ST population during the period from 1991 to 2011 by rural and urban category is presented in Annexure 2.1. There is a wide inter district variation in ST population of Odisha. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population is presented in Annexure 2.4. It is observed that the districts like Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Sambalpur have the higher percentage of ST population than the State average. But, the other six districts such as Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Balangir have lower percentage of ST population than that of the state average.

Though the tribal people are distributed in all the districts of the State, their major concentration is in the districts of Koraput, Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj where more than half of the total strength of Odisha's tribal population are found. When the total Schedule Tribe population of the State is taken into consideration, Koraput district contains about one fourth Mayurbhanj about one-sixth, Sundargarh and Sambalpur about one-ninth each. Comparing the percentage of tribal population to total population

by districts as seen in Annexure 2.5, it is observed that between 1961-71 and between 1971-81, it has gone down in case of 11 districts while there has been a marginal increase in the remaining two districts.

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

During 1993, the number of districts in Odisha was increased to 30 from 13. Due to reorganization of districts in Odisha, attempt has been made to redistribute the population of STs in Odisha during 1991 according to 30 districts from 13 districts. Basing on that Annexure 2.1 represents the district wise ST population of Odisha for the period 1991, 2001 and 2011 separately. It is revealed that during 2011 census the district of Mahurbhanj (1479576) has the highest number of ST population followed by Sundargarh (1062349) and Keonjhar (818878) and Puri (6129) has the lowest followed by Jagatsinghpur (7862) and Kendrapara (9484).

### **2.1.3 Community wise ST Population in Odisha.**

The community wise ST population in Odisha for the period from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Annexure 2.6. It is noticed that the range of variation of population among the tribes is very wide. The five highest population having and five lowest population having tribes for the period from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Table 2.2.

During 1961-2011, Kondha is the most populated tribe followed by Santal and Gond Similarly Chenchu is the lowest populated tribe for the period 1971-2011 and during 1961 Baiga has been recorded as the lowest population followed by Chenchu.



**Table 2.2: Highest and Lowest Populated Tribes :1961-2011**

Census period	Highest populated five tribes	Lowest populated five tribes
1961	(1) Kondh(818847)	(1) Baiga(43)
	(2) Gond(445705)	(2) Chenchu(52)
	(3) Santal(411181)	(3) Mankirdia(169)
	(4) Saora(311614)	(4) Gandia(199)
	(5) Munda(221399)	(5)Desua Bhumji(248)
1971	(1) Kondh(869965)	(1) Chenchu(8)
	(2) Gonda(499267)	(2) Baiga(92)
	(3) Santal(452953)	(3) Birhor(98)
	(4) Saora(342757)	(4) Bagata(262)
	(5) Kolha(309588)	(5) Tharua(293)
1981	(1) Kondh(989342)	(1) Chenchu(39)
	(2) Gond(602749)	(2) Birhor(142)
	(3) Santal(530776)	(3) Baiga(188)
	(4) Saora(370060)	(4) Mankidi(205)
	(5) Munda(338935)	(5) Ghara(618)
1991	(1) Kondh(1140374)	(1) Chenchu(275)
	(2) Gonda(701139)	(2) Birhor(825)
	(3) Santal(629782)	(3) Mankidi(1150)
	(4) Kolha(404864)	(4) Madia(1439)
	(5) Saora(403510)	(5) Mankidia(1491)
2001	(1) Kondh (1395643)	(1) Chenchu(28)
	(2) Gond etc.(782104)	(2) Mankidi(130)
	(3) Santal (777204)	(3) Desua Bhumij(177)
	(4) Kolha (499110)	(4) Ghara(275)
	(5) Munda (480252)	(5) Baiga(539)

Census period	Highest populated five tribes	Lowest populated five tribes
2011	(1) Kondh (1627486)	(1) Chenchu (13)
	(2) Santal (894764)	(2) Mankidi (31)
	(3) Gond (888581)	(3) Ghara (195)
	(4) Kolha (625009)	(4) Baiga (338)
	(5) Munda (558691)	(5) Desua Bhumij (404)

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

#### 2.1.4 Decadal Growth Rates of STs

The trend of Decadal Growth Rates (DGR) of STs via-a-vis other community of Odisha and India since 1961-2011 has been presented in Table 2.3 and in Fig. 2.2. Pattern of population distribution among the States is a consequence of differentials in decadal growth rate over time, which is partly due to differentials in natural increase rate and partly due to in and out migration.

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

**Table 2.3 : Decadal Growth Rate of STs, SCs and Other Castes of Odisha and India : 1961-2011**

Census Year	STs		SCs		Others	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1961-1971	20.08	27.21	19.80	24.00	28.40	24.70
1971-1981	16.62	35.81	16.80	30.90	22.30	22.50
1981-1991	18.89	31.24	32.70	31.90	17.50	21.50
1991-2001	15.83	24.45	18.60	20.60	15.79	21.40
2001-2011	17.70	23.70	18.19	20.85	14.05	17.72

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

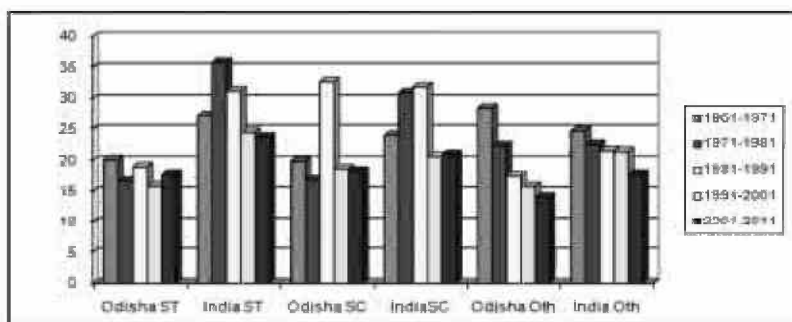


Fig. 2.2 : Decadal Growth Rate of Odisha and India.

### 2.1.5 DGR of ST Population of Odisha and India by Place of Residence

The decadal growth rate of ST population of Odisha and India by rural-urban sector for the period from 1961 to 2011 is given at Table 2.4 and Fig 2.3. In the urban sector of the State, the DGR of ST population were 68.31, 85.06, 32.64, 23.50 and 30.45 percentage in Odisha for the periods 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91, 1991-01, and 2001-2011 respectively. Similarly, in the rural sector, the DGR were 19.06, 14.58, 18.22, 15.41 and 16.84 percent in Odisha for the periods from 1961 to 2011.

It is revealed that growth rate of ST population in urban areas has been significantly higher both for Odisha and India. In rural Odisha, the DGR has decreased from 19.06% to 16.84% during 1961-71 to 1991-2011. There was also a declining trend of DGR of ST population in urban Odisha and urban India.

Table 2.4 Decadal Growth Rate of ST Population of Odisha and India by Place of Residence : 1961-2011

Census Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1961-1971	19.06	26.14	68.31	67.34	20.08	27.21
1971-1981	14.58	31.88	85.06	147.28	16.62	35.81
1981-1991	18.22	29.58	32.64	56.43	18.89	31.24
1991-2001	15.41	23.25	23.5	39.35	15.83	24.45
2001-2011	16.84	21.65	33.45	49.72	17.75	23.98

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

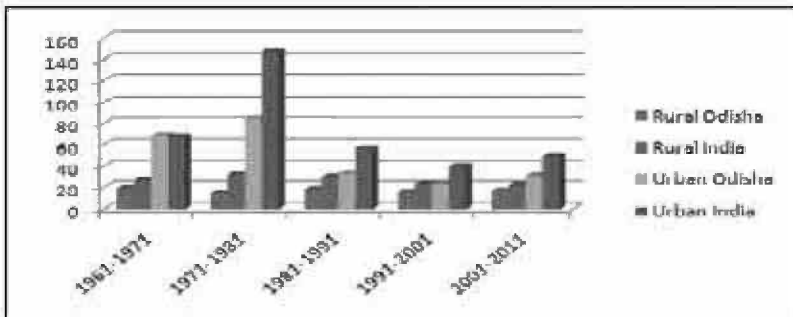


Fig 2.3 : Decadal Growth Rate of ST Population in Odisha and India by Place of Residence.

### 2.1.6 District-wise Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of ST Population:

The district wise overall DGR growth rate of ST population during the period 1961-71 to 1981-91 is presented in Annexure 2.7. There is wide inter district variation in the decadal growth rate. When one looks at the growth rate of the ST population in Odisha, it is observed that in 1961-71, 1971-81 & also in 1981-91 decade, the growth of Schedule Tribe population is much slower as compared to the growth rate of the total population of state. In 1961-71, the districts which show higher rate of growth for the ST than the total ST population growth of the State are Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Koraput, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Keonjhar. Similarly, during 1971-81 decade, 6 districts and during 1981-91 decade 7 districts show higher growth rate of ST population than the growth rate of total ST population of the state. Balasore, Cuttack, Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Koraput, are the districts that recorded higher growth rate for the tribal population than the growth rate of the ST population of the State during 1971-81 whereas for the decade 1981-91 Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Koraput, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts show higher growth rate. It is interesting to note as revealed from the table that the districts where growth rate of tribal population is recorded to be high, the percentage of ST population to total population of those districts are found to be very low.

Annexure 2.7, Annexure 2.8 and Annexure 2.9 show the district wise decadal variation of ST population during the period 1961-2011. There is a wide inter district variation in the decadal growth rate. During 2001-2011, Kendrapara has the maximum DGR of 49.91% and Jatsinghpur has the minimum of (-)9.0%. Interestingly four districts having very high order of DGR are Kendrapara (49.91%), Angul (35.05%), Puri (36.75%) and Ganjam(30.81%). This indicates inter district migration of ST population from their traditional pockets to those districts have taken place for searching of better livelihood and employment.

**Table 2.5 Distribution of Districts according to DGR 1961-71 to 1981-91**

Rate (percent)	1961-71		1971-81		1981-91	
	No	Name of the districts	No	Name of the districts	No	Name of the districts
<=10.0	1	Kalahandi	1	Mayurbhanj,	0	-
10.0-15.0	1	Balangir	4	Keonjhar, Ganjam, Kandhamal, Balangir	1	Balangir
15.0-20.0	4	Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanl, Kandhamal	5	Sambalpur, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Puri, Korput	9	Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kandhamal
20.0-25.0	2	Sundargarh, Ganjam	2	Sundargarh, Kalahandi	0	-
25.0-30.0	4	Keonjhar, Cuttack, Puri,Koraput	0	-	3	Balasore, Cuttack,Puri
>30.0	1	Balasore	1	Cuttack	0	-

Source : Derived from census 1961 to 1991 data

Table 2.5 presents a frequency distribution of the districts according to 1961-71, 1971-81, and 1981-91 decadal growth rates.

It is noteworthy that the number of districts in the country on the eve of 2011 Census increased to 30 from 13 in 1991. As such, classification of districts according to their 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 decadal growth rates has been made separately and presented in Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6: Distribution of Districts according to DGR: 1991-2001 and 2001-2011**

Rate (Percent)	1991-2001		2001-2011	
	No	Name of the districts	No	Name of the districts
<=10.0	3	Balangir, Nuapada, Phulbani	3	Jagatsinghpur, Bargarh, Subarnapur
10.0-15.0	7	Bargarh, Boudh, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Koraput, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal	4	Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Nuapada, Cuttack
15.0-20.0	10	Angul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Malkanagiri, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Rayagada, Subarnapur, Sundargarh.	13	Nayagarh, Sundargarh, Kandhmal, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Khurda, Dhenkanal, Boudh, Gajapati, Koraput, Deogarh.
20.0-25.0	4	Nawrangpur, Jaipur, Cuttack, Gajapati	5	Jajpur, Balasore, Nawangpur, Bhadrak, Malkangiri,
25.0-30.0	3	Khurda, Puri, Balasore	1	Balangir
>30.0	3	Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara	4	Ganjam, Angul, Puri, Kendrapara.

Source : Derived from Census 1991 to 2011 data

### 2.1.7 DGR of Different Tribal Communities of Odisha

The DGR of different tribal communities of Odisha is presented in Annexure 2.10, Table 2.7 presents 5 tribes having highest and lowest decadal growth rate over the census period from 1961-2011. During 1961-71, the highest positive growth rate was

observed in case of Kolah Lohara tribe (1439.65%) followed by Gandia (1018.00%) and highest negative growth rate was observed in Kol tribe (-97.77%) followed by Chenchu (-84.61%). During 1971-1981 Bagata (898.09%) followed by Chenchu (450.00%) showed the highest positive growth rate and Korua(-71.70%) followed by Kharwar (-55.66%) showed the lightest negative growth rate. During 1981-1991, the highest positive growth rate was observed in case of Baiga (727.66%) followed by Chenchu (605.13%) and highest negative growth rate was observed in case of Jatapu (-50.48%) followed by Parenga (-39.27%). During 1991-2001, Kol (137.20%) followed by Parenga (116.43%) showed the highest positive growth rate and Desua Bhumij (-90.58%) followed by Chenchu (-89.82%) showed the negative growth rate. Similarly, during 2001-2011, Tharua (1986.31%) followed by Kora (379.7%) showed the highest positive growth rate and the negative rate was observed in case of Mankidi (-76.15%) followed by Kol (-70.39%) .

**Table 2.7 : Highest and Lowest DGR of Tribes : 1961-2011**

Census Period	Five tribes having highest Growth rate	Five tribes having lowest Growth rate
1961-1971	(1) Kolah Loharas etc. ( 1439.65) (2) Gandia(1018.09) (3) Mankirdia(418.34) (4) Kharwar(351.05) (5) Koli, Malhar(337.21)	(1) Kol(-97.77) (2) Chenchu(-84.61) (3) Bagata(-82.66) (4) Birhor(-64.10) (5) Parenga(-55.42)
1971-1981	(1) Bagata(898.09) (2) Chenchu(450.00) (3) Kol(309.97) (4) Tharua(252.90) (5)Parenga(217.35)	(1) Korua(-71.70) (2) Kharwar(-55.66) (3) Mankidi(-38.44) (4) Kolah Loharas etc. (-31.59) (5) Kulis(-20.87)
1981-1991	(1) Baiga(727.66) (2) Chenchu(605.13)	(1) Jatapu(-50.48) (2) Parenga(-39.27)

Census Period	Five tribes having highest Growth rate	Five tribes having lowest Growth rate
	(3) Birhor(480.98) (4) Mandkidi(460.97) (5) Kulis(335.64)	(3) Binjhia etc(1.07) (4) Koli Malhar(8.11) (5) Saora etc (9.04)
1991-2001	(1) Kol(137.20) (2) Parenga(116.43) (3) Madia(109.66) (4) Konda Dora(77.59) (5) Kulis(71.07)	(1) Desua Bhumij(-90.58) (2) Chenchu(-89.82) (3) Mankidi(-88.70) (4) Ghara(-82.29) (5) Tharua(-71.60)
2001-2011	(1) Tharua(1986.31) (2) Kora(379.79) (3) Holva(169.06) (4) Mirdhas(135.26) (5) Desua Bhumij(128.25)	(1) Mankidi(-76.15) (2) Kol(-70.39) (3) Kotia(-67.89) (4) Korua(-61.02) (5) Chenchu(-53.57)

Source: Derived from census 1961-2011 data

## 2.2 Population Density

The density of population is an indicator to assess the population pressure on the land. The density of population is calculated by dividing the total population of a given region by its total geographical area. It is generally depicted by the number of persons inhabiting in one square kilometer of area. In this chapter, attempt has been made to show the density of ST population over census years and for different districts. Annexure 2.11 and Annexure 2.12 show the district wise density of ST population from 1961 to 2011. It is noticed that in Odisha, density of ST population has been on an increasing trend from decade to decade. Density of ST population in Odisha was 27 per square Km. during 1961 which was increased to 62 per square km. during 2011 which is approximately doubled in a span of 50 years. Mayurbhanj and Puri districts have the highest and lowest population density during 1961 to 2011. Time series data on ST population density for Odisha and India during 1961-2011 has been given in Table 2.8 and Fig. 2.4.



**Table 2.8: ST Population Density of Odisha and India : 1961-2011**

Sl. No.	Census Year	Number per Sq.Kms.	
		Odisha	India
1	1961	27	10
2	1971	33	12
3	1981	38	16
4	1991	45	21
5	2001	52	26
6	2011	62	32

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

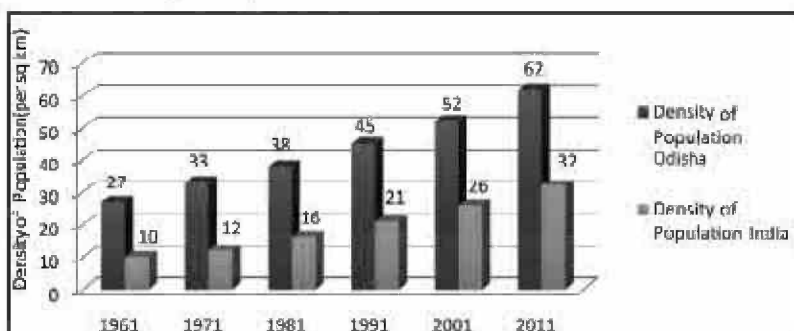


Fig. 2.4 : ST Population Density of Odisha and India: 1961 - 2011

As per demographic estimate and interpretation 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 2.9).

### 2.3 Urbanization

Urbanization is an important index of the progress of development. But it is very difficult to organize data on urbanization without defining "Urban" properly due to its multi-dimensional structure (demography, social, economic, physical,

geographical, political and administrative). 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 urbanization- behavioural, structural and demographic. In the process of urbanization, a society moves from an agricultural to an industrial economy from a small homogeneous society to a large metropolitan and heterogeneous society. Thus, urbanization involves the transformation of rural attributes to urban ones in a broad sense.

**Table 2.9: Distribution of Districts According to Population Density: 2001 and 2011**

Population Density	Number of Districts	
	2001	2011
Greater than 100	2	3
80-99	2	2
60-79	5	5
40-59	8	8
20-39	6	5
Less than 20	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

*Source: Derived from census 1961-2011 data*

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, Municipalities, 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 of the Government. Besides, all other places which have a minimum population of 5000 at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural and allied activity and a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq kms (or 1000 persons per sq kms)

are also treated as urban areas and called census towns (CTs). Apart from this, the concept of Urban agglomeration introduced at the time of 1971 Census continued in 1981, 1991, 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 Agglomeration during 2011 Census constitute:

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

The area constituting an urban agglomeration may change from census to census depending upon the changes in the boundary of the statutory towns as well as extent of changes in urban outgrowth(s). The intention in delineating the urban agglomeration is to take into account the present urban spread.

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

ST population constitutes 8.51% of the urban population as against 22.85% for the State as per Census 2011. List of 22 statutory towns having ST population greater than 15% is given in Table 2.10.

Among 45 non-statutory towns, 11 have more than 30% ST population, 3 between 20-30%, 10 between 10-20% and 21 below or equal to 10%.

**Table 2.10: Statutory Towns with ST Population and its Percentage : Census 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the Statutory Town	Total Population Population			Scheduled Tribe			% of Sch. Tribe
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Biramitrapur (M)	33442	16854	16588	12382	6088	6294	37.03
2	Karanjia (NAC)	22865	11334	11531	6661	3262	3399	29.13
3	Joda (M )	46651	23951	22680	12904	6361	6543	27.67
4	Kochinda (NAC)	15576	7837	7739	4278	2120	2158	27.47
5	G.Udayagiri (NAC)	11302	5357	5945	3019	1332	1687	26.71
6	Udala (NAC)	13132	6701	6451	3302	1676	1626	25.11
7	Nilagiri (NAC)	17264	8825	8439	4290	2175	2115	24.85
8	Barbil (M)	66540	34938	31602	16291	8107	8184	24.48
9	Kotpad (NAC)	16326	7945	8381	3986	1841	2145	24.42
10	Deogarh (M)	22390	11564	10826	5444	2802	2642	24.31
11	Rajagangapur (M)	51362	26259	25103	12313	5739	6574	23.97
12	Keonjhar (M)	60590	31481	29109	14217	7314	6903	23.46
13	Belpahar (M)	38993	20299	18694	8719	4380	4339	22.36
14	Sundargarh (M)	45036	22754	22282	9974	4661	5313	22.13
15	Koraput (NAC)	47468	24533	22915	9690	5005	4685	20.41
16	Malkangiri (NAC)	31007	16358	14649	6013	3126	2887	19.39
17	Rairangpur (NAC)	25516	12622	12894	4757	2110	2647	18.64
18	Raukela (ITS)	210317	109333	100984	39028	19542	19486	18.56
19	Jharsuguda (M)	97730	50932	46798	16948	8401	8547	17.34
20	Rayagada (M)	71208	36036	35172	10845	5302	5543	15.23
21	Redhakhol (NAC)	15379	7938	7441	2337	1204	1133	15.20
22	Baripada Town (M)	109743	56676	53067	16663	8375	8288	15.18

Source: Census of India, 2011

## CHAPTER III

### SECTORAL DIFFERENCE

#### 3.1 Importance of Sectoral Difference:

The analysis of sectoral difference in ST population has an important role to throw deeper insight to the development of ST population in rural and urban sectors 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 ST population, spatial distribution of ST population in Odisha and growth of towns and their population size.

#### 3.2 Sectoral Composition of ST Population:

The sectoral composition of ST population in Odisha and India from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2. In 1961, the rural and urban ST population of Odisha constituted 97.9% and 2.1% respectively. The percentage of urban population has increased gradually over the period of fifty years. During 2011, percentage of ST population in rural and urban Odisha was 93.79% and 6.21% respectively. Rural and urban composition of ST population for India during 1961 was 97.4% and 2.6% respectively, which gradually changed to 90% and 10% in 2011 (Fig.3.1). This may be due to large scale migration of rural ST population to urban areas in search of their livelihood.

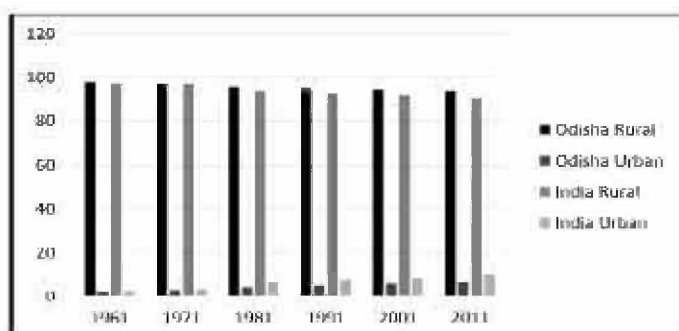


Fig. 3.1: Rural and Urban Composition of ST Population in Odisha and India

It is observed that the rural ST population of Odisha showed a constant slow declining trend from 97.9% to 93.79% from the year 1961 to 2011. On the contrary, urban ST population of Odisha showed a constant increasing trend from 2.1% to 6.21% whereas overall urban ST population of India showed a sharp increase from 2.6% to 10% for the same period. Similarly, overall rural ST population in India showed a sharp decline from 97.4% to 90%. Thus, the rural ST population showed a declining trend over the years from 1961 to 2011, but urban ST population showed an increasing trend. This may have happened due to rampant urbanization, increased industrialization, large scale of migration in search of their employment, for better education, for better health care etc.

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

Census	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	4136206 (97.9%)	87551 (2.1%)	4223757	29109918 (97.4%)	773552 (2.6%)	29883470
1971	4924582 (97.1%)	147355 (2.9%)	5071937	36720681 (96.6%)	1294481 (3.4%)	48722085
1981	5642376 (95.4%)	272691 (4.6%)	5915067	48427604 (93.8%)	3201034 (6.2%)	65952060
1991	6670506 (94.9%)	361708 (5.1%)	7032214	62751026 (92.6%)	5007354 (7.4%)	67758380
2001	7698358 (91.5%)	446723 (5.5%)	8145081	77338597 (91.7%)	6987643 (8.3%)	34326240
2011	8994967 (93.79%)	595789 (6.21%)	9590756	94083844 (90%)	10461872 (10%)	104545716

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

### 3.3 Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of Rural and Urban ST Population

The decadal growth rate of total ST population in Odisha was 20.1, 16.6, 18.9, 15.8 and 17.8 during 1961-1971, 1971-1981, 1981-

**Table 3.2: Rural and Urban ST Population in Odisha and India: 1961-2011**

Census year	Odisha				India			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Difference (R-U)	Rural	Urban	Total	Difference (R-U)
1961	4136206	87551	4223757	4048655	29109918	773552	29883470	28336366
1971	4924582	147335	5071937	4777227	36720681	1294481	38015162	35426280
1981	5642376	272691	5915067	5369685	48427604	3201034	51628638	45226570
1991	6670506	361708	7032214	6308798	62751026	5007354	67758380	57743672
2001	7698358	446723	8145081	7251635	77338597	6987643	84326240	70350954
2011	8994967	595789	9590756	8399178	94083844	10461872	104545716	83621972

Source: Derived from the Census of India data 1961-2011

1991, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 respectively whereas in India this was 27.2, 35.8, 31.2, 24.5 and 24.0 during the same period. In 1961-1971 the growth rate of rural ST population was 19.1 and urban ST population was 68.3 in Odisha and the growth rate of rural ST population was 26.1 and urban ST population was 67.3 in India (Table 3.3). In Odisha, growth rate of rural ST population declined from 1961-1971 to 2001-2011 from 19.1 to 16.8 whereas the same for rural India declined from 26.1 to 21.7 during same time period. In 1971-1981 the growth rate of urban ST population of both Odisha and India showed a sharp rise from the previous year i.e. 17 points rise from 68.3 to 85.1 in case of Odisha and 80 points rise from 67.3 to 147.3 in India. In the following years it again declined. The analysis clearly revealed that the overall growth rate of ST population in India is declining and in Odisha is rising 3.2). It needs to be clearly indicated here that though

**Table 3.3: Decadal Growth Rate of Rural and Urban ST Population in Odisha and India**

Census	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961-1971	19.1	68.3	20.1	26.1	67.3	27.2
1971-1981	14.6	85.1	16.6	31.9	147.3	35.8
1981-1991	18.2	32.6	18.9	29.6	56.4	31.2
1991-2001	15.4	23.5	15.8	23.3	39.6	24.5
2001-2011	16.8	30.5	17.8	21.7	49.7	24.0

Source: Derived from Census of India data 1961-2011

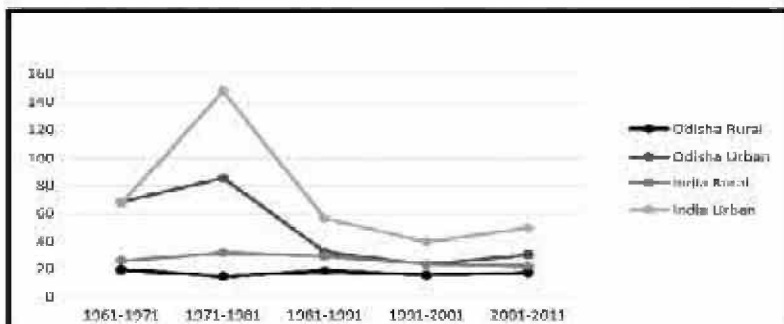


Fig 3.2: Sector wise Decadal Growth Rate of ST Population in Odisha and India



the overall growth rate of ST Population in the state of Odisha is showing a declining trend, the ST Population in the state is increasing over the last five decades, the increase being 17.8% for 2001-2011.

### 3.4 Sex Ratio of ST Population by Sector

Table 3.4 indicates the sex ratio of ST Population of Odisha and India by place of residence from 1961 to 2011. Sex ratio of rural ST population in Odisha and India was higher than that of urban ST population. Sex ratio of rural ST population in Odisha was also higher than sex ratio of ST population of urban Odisha, rural India and urban India. From the year 1961-2011, sex ratio of ST population is decreasing in rural and urban Odisha, which is a matter of concern whereas sex ratio of rural ST population in India has remained stagnant over the years 1961-2011 and that of urban India has increased. In urban areas, male population is more because more males are migrating to the urban areas in search of their livelihood, in search for employment and for better education. In case of rural areas, the sex ratio of ST population increased from 1018 to 1031 and from 989 to 991 in Odisha and India respectively during the year from 1961 to 2011. Similar situation was observed in case of urban Odisha and urban India. (Fig.3.3). During 2011, the sex ratio in case of rural and urban Odisha has increased to 1031 and 991 respectively.

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

Census	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	1018	946	1016	989	897	967
1971	1009	958	1007	985	896	962
1981	1015	947	1012	988	912	983
1991	1006	930	1002	976	920	972
2001	1006	948	1003	981	944	978
2011	1031	991	1029	991	980	990

Source: Derived from Census of India data 1961-2011

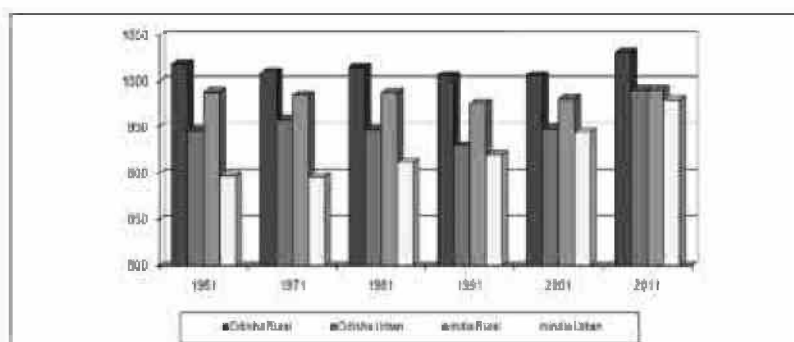


Fig 3.3 : Sector wise Sex Ratio of ST Population of Odisha and India:1961-2011

### 3.5 Worker of Rural and Urban ST Population in Odisha

Worker position of rural and urban ST population in Odisha is presented in Table 3.5. From 1961 to 2011, it is observed that in Odisha more ST workers are found in rural areas (more than 95%) than urban areas. Since more ST population are found in rural Odisha it has also more workers. Percentage of urban worker in Odisha increased from 1.85 to 4.6 during 1961 to 2011 which means the rural workers are going to urban areas for searching of high wages, regular work and better working atmosphere. But percentage of rural workers has been declined from 98.15 to 95.40 during the period from 1961 to 2011 on Odisha.

Table 3.5: ST Worker of Rural and Urban in Odisha

Census	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural workers	%of urban workers
1961	2231931	42013	2273944	98.15	1.85
1971	1714228	52914	1767142	97.01	2.99
1981	2251720	101314	2353034	95.69	4.31
1991	3348669	127681	3471350	96.32	3.68
2001	3838626	151381	3990007	96.21	3.79
2011	4550280	219379	4769659	95.40	4.60

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

### 3.6 Spatial Distribution of Sectors (Rural & Urban) during Census 2011 in Odisha

District wise distribution and percentage of rural-urban ST population of Odisha during 2011 Census has been presented in Annexure 3.1. It is observed that in rural Odisha, Puri district has the lowest percentage share of rural ST population followed by Jagatsinghpur district. Mayurbhanj district (16%) has the highest percentage share of rural ST population followed by Sundargarh district (10.10%). Similarly, in case of urban Odisha, Boudh district (0.08%) has the lowest percentage share of ST population, followed by Kendrapara (0.11%) and Sundargarh (25.82%) has the highest percentage share of ST population followed by Keonjhar (9.89%).

**Table 3.6: Distribution of Districts according to Percent of Rural ST Population (Census 2011)**

Percentage of rural ST population	No of the districts	Name of the districts
<=1.0	9	Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Boudh, Nayagarh, Subarnapur, Khurda and Cuttack.
1.0-2.0	6	Ganjam, Deogarh, Angul, Jajpur, Jharsuguda and Dhenkanal.
2.0-5.0	9	Nuapada, Balasore, Bargarh, Gajapati, Balangir, Malkangiri, Sambalpur, Phulbari and Kalahandi.
5.0-10	4	Rayagada, Koraput, Nawrangpur and Keonjhar.
>10.0	2	Mayurbhahnj and Sunderagarh.

Source: Derived from Census of India data , 2011

**Table 3.7: Distribution of Districts according to Percent of Urban ST population (Census 2011)**

Percentage of urban ST population	No of the districts	Name of the districts
<=1.0	10	Boudh, Puri, Nayagarh, Kendrapara, Subarnapur, Gajapati, Nuapada, Deogarh, Jagatsinghpur and Dhenkanal.
1.0-2.0	5	Malkangiri, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Bargarh, Kalahandi.
2.0-5.0	8	Angul, Rayagada, Balasore, Nawrangpur, Jajpur, Cuttack, Kandhamal and Balangir
5.0-10.0	6	Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Koraput and Khurda
>10.0	1	Sundargarh.

*Source: Derived from Census of India data, 2011*

On the basis of the data gathered from the census 2011, the classification of districts according to their percentage share of rural and urban ST population has been made and presented in Table 3.6 and Table 3.7 respectively. The classification has been made into 5 groups like less than and equal to 1.0, 1.0 to 2.0, 2.0 to 5.0, 5.0 to 10.0 and 10.0 and above. It is observed from Annexure 3.1 that there is a wide variation in case of percentage of ST population in both rural and urban areas of Odisha between the districts. In urban areas, Jagatsinghpur (42.46%) has the highest percentage of ST population followed by Khurda (41.07%) and Puri (28.56%). Boudh district has more than 99% ST population out of total population of district in Odisha as per 2011 census.

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

Community - wise rural and urban ST population of Odisha according to 2011 census is presented in Annexure 3.2. According to 2011 census, Kondha community (17.51%) is predominant in rural Odisha followed by Gond (9.62%), Santal (9.21%), Kolha (6.53%) and Saora (5.74%) communities. In rural Odisha, Chenchu is found in lowest number followed by Mankirdi, Ghara, Baiga and DesuaBhumij communities. Similarly, Munda (14.02%) community is predominant in urban Odisha followed by Santal (11.04%), Oraon (10.44%), Kondha (8.81%) and Kolha (6.21%) community. Mankidi community followed by Chenchu, Mankirdia, Didayi and Birhor communities are presented in very negligible number in urban Odisha. Table 3.8 shows the five predomination tribal communities in rural and urban Odisha as per census 2011.

**Table 3.8: Five Predomination Tribal Communities in Odisha (Census 2011)**

<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Kondha (15,74,980)	Munda (83,516)
Gond (8,63,248)	Santal (65,786)
Santal (8,28,978)	Oraon (62,188)
Kolha (5,88,008)	Kondha (52,506)
Saora (5,16,863)	Kolha (37,001)

NB: Figures within parenthesis present the number of population.

## CHAPTER IV

# SEX RATIO

### 4.1 Introduction

After knowing the total population of a country or State, the next important information, that is required is – how many are males and how many are females? What is the proportion between males and females in the population? The measurement of Sex Ratio is one of the vital demographic attributes for any country. It has always been a matter of concern for India specially for Odisha. In Indian Census the sex ratio means the number of females per 1000 males. Welfare of women in any society has become a subject of paramount importance in recent years. The status of women can be examined within the socio-economic and legal framework. 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. Among all indicators, sex ratio is an important demographic indicator. An attempt is made here to examine the status and implications of declining sex ratio in Odisha. The sex ratio at birth may be skewed by factors such as the age of mother, sex selective abortion and incidences of female infanticide.

Kofi Annan said that “Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenges of reducing poverty promoting sustainable development and building good governance”. Sex Ratio is a tool to determine gender equity of the population.

For our present discussion we will go by the Indian concept, i.e., the number of females per 1000 males. When we will refer to the sex ratio being high it will mean excess of females over males in a population and similarly low sex ratio will denote deficit female population and masculine predominance. The sex ratio will be considered balanced if there are 1000 females to

1000 males. Allowing a margin of 100 above or below the 1000 mark, sex ratios below 900 and above 1100 are considered to be distinctly unbalanced. In this chapter we may confine to the state and district wise sex ratio data for the period from 1961 to 2011 Census and try to understand the trend and some of the possible factors governing sex ratio. According to Census of India, the Sex Ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as follows.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

#### 4.2 Trend of ST Sex Ratio in Odisha and India.

The trend of ST sex ratio 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 six decades STs have maintained the highest level of sex ratio both for the State of Odisha and the country as a whole. There has been a steady decline in the sex ratio during 1961 to 2001. Then, there has been an increasing trend during 2011 census in case of Odisha and India. It is seen that during the last 60 years the overall sex ratio in Odisha and India has shown a consistent declining trend till 2001 census and then increase in 2011 census.

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

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	1018	946	1016	989	897	987
1971	1009	958	1007	985	896	982
1981	1015	947	1012	988	912	983
1991	1006	930	1002	976	920	972
2001	1006	948	1003	981	944	978
2011	1031	991	1029	991	980	990

Source: Census of India, 1961- 2011

A study on sex ratio among ST population is important to infer the impact of socio-economic condition on the sex ratio. During 1961, the ST sex ratio was 1016 for Odisha and 987 for India. There is a declining trend of ST 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 1029 whereas India's 990. However, the year 2011 has experienced an increase in the sex ratio over the year 2001 for the State of Odisha. For the country as a whole the sex ratio of STs has followed the same pattern as that of Odisha. The sex ratio of Odisha for STs has increased by 13 points over the period 1961-2011 while the corresponding increase for the country was 12 points. The change in ST sex ratio may be due to improvement in female literacy, female education and employment.

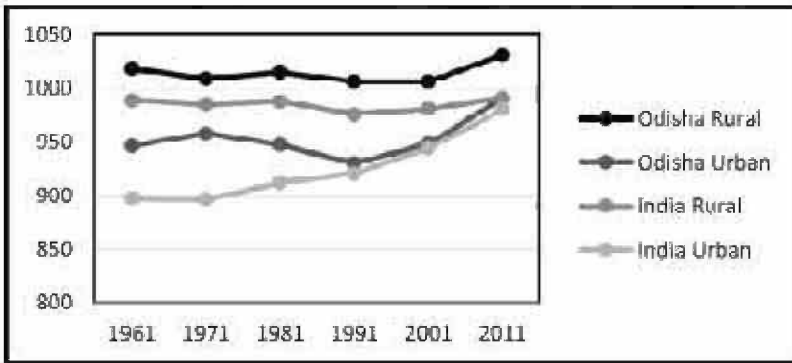


Fig 4.1 : Sex Ratio of ST Population of Odisha and India

The rural-urban difference in sex ratio reveals that sex ratio of ST population is higher in rural areas than the urban areas over the period from 1961 to 2011 both for Odisha and India. Rural and Urban sex ratios have shown an overall declining trend during census 2001. But, during Census 2011 the rural and urban sex ratio have shown increasing trend. This pattern is also shown in case of all India level. The possible reasons may be due to migration from rural areas to urban areas which is sex selective. For the country, the rural-urban gap has reduced sharply. The narrowing down of urban sex ratio indicated a shift in the pattern



of migration to the urban areas. At one point of time, influx to the urban areas was gender specific and dominant of males but with the change in the social attitude, female education etc. more and more females are also coming to the urban areas for pursuing education and livelihood. Another important factor is that, earlier the male members were alone migrating to the urban areas for searching of job and for the purpose of livelihood, but in recent times the migration of family is mostly taking place, not individual.

Table 4.2 shows the variation of ST sex ratio among different tribal communities from 1961 to 2011. It is observed that "Chenchu" and "Birhor" tribes have the maximum and minimum sex ratio during the year 1961 and 1971, but reverse is found during the year 1981 to 2001, where the minimum sex ratio is found in case of Chenchu tribe. The tribes like Bondo Poraja, Ghara and Desua Bhumij and Mankidi have the maximum sex ratio for the year 1981,1991, 2001and 2011 respectively. Finally in the year 2011 the sex ratio is found to be maximum in care of the tribe "Mankidi" and the tribe "Mankirdia" has minimum sex ratio in Odisha.

**Table 4.2: Variation among Different Tribes in Sex Ratio (1961-2011)**

Sl. No.	Year	Sex Ratio	
		Maximum	Minimum
1.	1961	Chenchu(1476)	Birhor(717)
2.	1971	Chenchu(3000)	Birhor(719)
3.	1981	Bondo Poraja(1113)	Chenchu(696)
4.	1991	Ghara(1339)	Chenchu(599)
5.	2001	Desua Bhumij(1185)	Chenchu(647)
6.	2011	Mankidi (1583)	Mankirdia (942)

Source: Derived from Census data

#### 4.2.1 Trend of Sex Ratio by Social Groups

The SC and ST belong to the socially, economically and educationally backward sections of the population. A study of sex ratio among SC and ST vis-à-vis others is important to infer the impact of socio-economic condition on the sex ratio. The ST

has the highest sex ratio and other category of population has the lowest sex ratio during this the period 1961-2011 (Table 4.3 and Fig 4.2).

**Table 4.3 : Sex Ratio of ST, SC & Total Population of Odisha and India : 1961-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	ST	SC	Total	ST	SC	Total
1961	1016	1015	1001	987	957	941
1971	1007	993	988	982	935	930
1981	1012	988	981	963	932	934
1991	1002	975	971	972	922	927
2001	1003	979	972	978	936	933
2011	1029	971	947	990	945	943

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

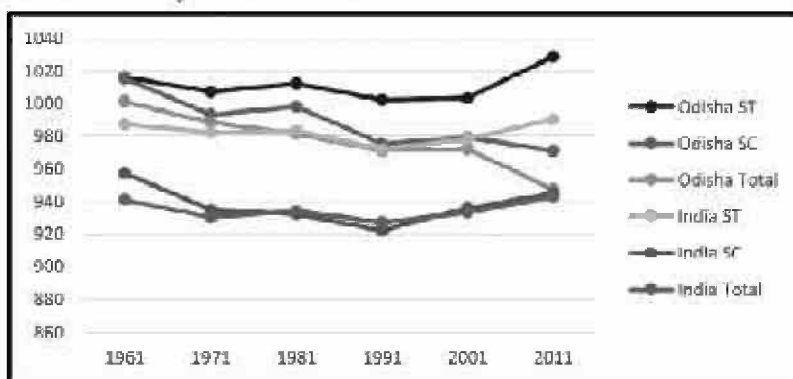


Fig. 4.2 : Sex Ratio of ST, SC & Total Population of Odisha and India

#### 4.2.2 Inter-district Variation in Sex Ratio

The Picture of sex ratio is not the same in each district of the State. Variations are quite distinct among the districts over the period from 1961-2011. District wise sex ratio for the ST population from 1961 to 2011 Censuses is presented in Annexure 4.1. It is observed that during 1961 and 1971 censuses Kandhamal (Phulbani) has the highest sex ratio of 1052 & 1041 and Cuttack the lowest of 975 & 974 respectively. During 1981

Census, Ganjam district has the highest sex ratio 1041 and Cuttack has the lowest sex ratio of 975. But during 1991 Census, sex ratio of ST population has declined from 1981. The district of Ganjam has the highest sex ratio of 1037 and the district of Puri has the lowest sex ratio of 953. Like wise, in 2001 Gajapati district has recorded the highest sex ratio i.e. 1048 and Puri is the lowest i.e. 903. In 2011 Census, Koraput district has the highest sex ratio of 1068 and Jagatsinghpur is the lowest of 860.

### **4.3 ST Sex Ratio by Sector**

There is a glaring rural-urban difference in sex ratio across the districts for the year 2011 (Annexure 4.2). The deficit of female is prominent in urban areas of Odisha. During 2011, the ST sex ratio is lower in urban areas of 23 districts except 7 districts like Bargarh, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Nawrangpur and Kandhamal. The difference can be attributed to the migration of more number of males to the urban areas in search of job/ work. In coastal districts like Jagatsinghpur (847), Puri (945) and Bhadrak (974) rural sex ratio is significantly low. In 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.

### **4.4 Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio**

District wise sex ratio by sectors (Rural and Urban) for 1991, 2001 and 2011 census are furnished at Annexure 4.3. According to 2011 Census, Rayagada has the highest sex ratio of 1092 and Jagatsinghpur the lowest of 860 and there is a wide spread inter district variation in the sex ratio. Rural and urban difference is also prominent in all the districts.

The ST sex ratio has been classified into four classes, i.e. 850-900, 901-950, 951-1000 and more than 1000 (Table 4.4). It is observed that the very high sex ratio districts formed a patch of 5 districts namely Rayagada, Nuapada, Malkangiri, Koraput and Gajapati in the south with almost similar socio-economic

Table 4.4 : Classification of Districts according to ST Sex Ratio (2001 and 2011 Census)

Class Interval	2001		2011	
	Number of District	Name of the District	Number of District	Name of the District
850-900	1	Jagatsinghpur	2	Jagatsinghpur & Puri
900-950	3	Puri, Kendrapara & Khurda	1	Khurda
950-1000	15	Cuttack, Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Subarnapur & Nawrangpur	7	Cuttack, Bhadrak, Subarnapur, Jajpur, Angul, Kendrapara & Bargarh
>1000	11	Boudh, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Balangit, Koraput, Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Gajapati & Rayagada	20	Balasore, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Nayagarh, Balangit, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Nawrangpur, Nuapada, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Koraput & Rayagada
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>30</b>	

Source : Derived from Census data

characteristics. The high sex ratio districts formed another patch in the central and western areas of Odisha. The moderate and very low sex ratio formed another patch in eastern side of Odisha. 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. The state wise ST sex ratio for the year from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Annexure 4.4.

#### **4.5 Child Sex Ratio**

The sex ratio of young children is an important point in the history of demography of the country. Although the overall sex ratio of ST population in Odisha has increased from last census by 26 points from 1003 to 1029, the situation is worse for the child sex ratio. 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. According to Kamal and Ashish Kumar (article namely "Declining in Child Sex Ratio : Challenges, Causes and Emerging Issues in Haryana" published in *International Journal on Arts, Management and Humanities*, 3(1) : 44-48, 2014) it is observed that in most states of India the trends of son preferences is increasing day by day and the couples who has only girl child do not get social respect in the society. According to Chakrabarthi 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 child sex ratio. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age-group in the population. It is expressed :

$$\text{Child sex ratio(0-6 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of female children (0-6 years)}}{\text{Number of male children (0-6 years)}} \times 1000$$

**Table 4.5 : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) of ST Population of Odisha and India: 1991- 2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	999	980	998	986	971	985
2001	980	963	979	974	951	973
2011	982	955	980	958	940	957

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011

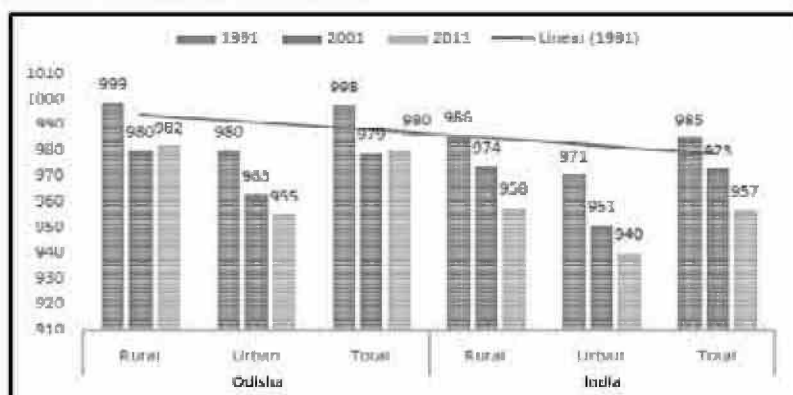


Fig. 4.3 : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) of ST Population of Odisha and India

Analysis of child sex ratio (0-6 yrs) provides better insight because it is not affected by sex selective migration and indicated the recent trend of sex ratio in the population. Due to the constraint in the availability of child population figure in the 0-6 years, age by social groups, the CSR of ST population could only be computed for 1991, 2001 and 2011.

The 1991 Census tabulated for the first time separately sex ratio for the age group 0-6 years and 7 years and above. From the

single year age data by sex it is possible to obtain sex ratios for any age group. At the national level, the overall Child Sex Ratio (CSR) declined from 962 in 1981 to 945 in 1991. In the 2001 Census CSR declined by 18 points at the national level from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001. This decline in a decade was substantial. The matter is similar in case of ST children (Annexure 4.5). The CSR of ST population declined from 1005 in 1981 to 985 in 1991. A decline of 20 points in the CSR in a decade was regarded as a very serious matter. In 2001 Census, CSR of ST population declined by 12 points at the national level (985 in 1991 to 973 in 2001) (Annexure 4.5). Similarly, between 2001 and 2011 Census, child sex ratio of ST population declined by 16 points in India. The decline of Child Sex Ratio of ST population may be due to high maternal mortality rate, sex selective, female infanticide etc.

When the CSR of general population is analyzed, it is seen that, it declined from 995 in 1981 to 967 in 1991 and from 953 in 2001 to 934 in 2011 in Odisha. There was a 28, 14 and 19 points decline in Odisha during 1981-1991, 1991-2001, 2001-2011 respectively. In Odisha the CSR of ST population declined from 1024 in 1981 to 998 in 1991, to 979 in 2001 and to 980 in 2011. There was 26 points and 19 points decline in Odisha during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively. During 2001-2011 the ST Child Sex Ratio reversed.

Annexure 4.5 shows the Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) of ST population in different states of India. During 1981, CSR of ST population was maximum in Uttar Pradesh (1026) followed by Odisha (1024) and Madhya Pradesh (1013). Similarly, minimum CSR of ST population was observed in Rajasthan (980) and Tamil Nadu (980) followed by Karnataka (985) and West Bengal (987) during 1981. During 1991, Nagaland stood first in CSR of ST population i.e. 1003 followed by Odisha (998) and Chhattisgarh (996). The State of Tamil Nadu has the lowest CSR of 955 followed by Rajasthan (958) and Kerala (961). During 2001 Census, Chhattisgarh has the highest CSR of ST population of 998 followed by W.B. (981) and Odisha, MP and Jharkhand (979).

The lowest CSR was found in the State of Tamil Nadu (945) followed by Rajasthan (950) and Karnataka (961). According to 2011 census, Chhattisgarh again has the height CSR of ST population of 992 followed by Odisha (980) Arunachal Pradesh (977), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (same as Arunachal Pradesh) and West Bengal (974). The lowest CSR was found in the of State of Jammu & Kashmir (912) followed by Tamil Nadu (918) and Rajasthan (921). But, actually the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has the lowest CSR of (907). The above analysis taking the child sex Ratio data from census, it is seen that there is a wide spread variation in CSR between different states and Union Territory in India.

#### **4.5.1. Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) of STs by Residence**

Child sex ratio for Odisha and India by place of residence has been presented in Table 4.5 above and the same data has been illustrated in Fig 4.3.

During the decade 2001-2011, the overall sex ratio has registered increase in both Odisha and India for STs, while the child sex ratio has increased in STs for the state of Odisha and declined in the country as a whole. This is a disturbing scenario for the State of Odisha that the child sex ratio for the scheduled tribe has increased by 1 point from 979 to 980 during the period 2001-2011. In case of India the corresponding decline was 16 points (973-957) for STs. The pattern of increase in Odisha and decrease in India are totally different.

#### **4.5.2. Rural-Urban Difference in Child Sex Ratio**

The rural-urban difference in child sex ratio throws deeper insight to the problem of deficit of girl children in the urban vis-à-vis rural areas. This will give more reliable picture than the analysis of overall sex ratio, because the child sex ratio is free from sex selective migration to the urban areas. There is a glaring rural-urban difference in the child sex ratios (Table 4.6 and Fig 4.4). For the State of Odisha, urban child sex ratio was significantly lower than that of rural for STs by a margin of 41



points during 2011 Census. Comparison over the three decadal censuses revealed that rural-urban difference for STs has narrowed down. For the country as a whole the child sex ratio was significantly lower in STs in urban areas and the gap decreased quite significantly. The relative decline of girl child in urban than rural areas was more prominent for the country than the State of Odisha.

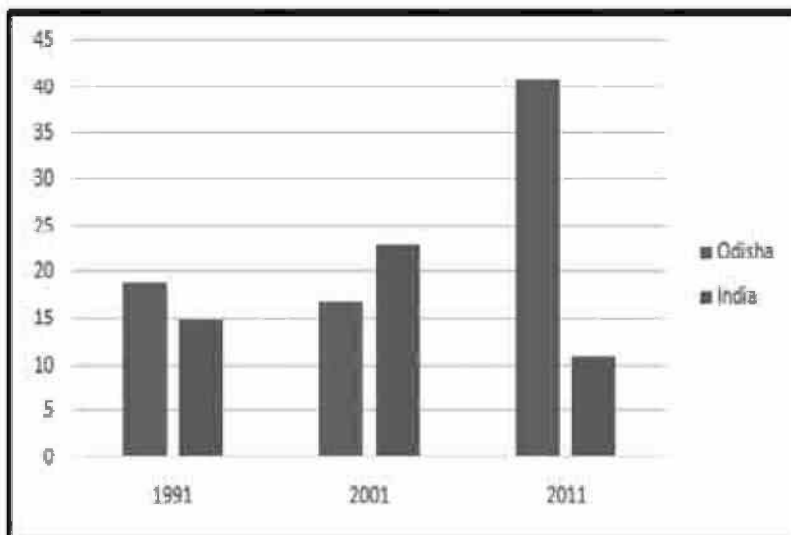


Fig. 4.4: Rural-Urban Difference in ST Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) of STs

Table 4.6: Rural-Urban Difference in ST Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) of Odisha and India : 1991 -2011

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban (gap)	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban (gap)
1991	999	980	19	986	971	15
2001	980	963	17	974	951	23
2011	1031	991	41	991	980	11

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011

**Table 4.7 : District Classified according to ST Child Sex-Ratio Class in Odisha : Census 2011**

Sex Ratio Class	Number of Districts	% of Coverage
850-900	2	6.67
901-950	1	3.33
951-1000	7	23.33
>1000	20	66.67
Total	30	100.0

Source: Derived from Census data, 2011

The district wise child sex ratio for census 2011 has been presented in Annexure 4.6. The number of districts classified according to ST child sex ratio for census 2011 is furnished at Table 4.7. It was seen that 8 districts have child sex ratio between 901 to 1000 and 2 are below 900. The district level comparison are below revealed that in terms of deficit of girl child, 8 districts are considered vulnerable in respect of STs with child sex ratio in the range 901-1000. Further, 2 districts are considered more vulnerable with child sex ratio lower than 901. The list of vulnerable districts during 2011 Census in terms of deficit of girl child in Odisha is furnished at Table 4.8. In these districts immediate corrective measures should be taken to address the issues of significantly low child sex ratio to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

**Table 4.8 : List of Vulnerable Districts in terms of Deficit of Girl Child in Odisha**

Districts with Child Sex Ratio in Vulnerable category	Districts with Child Sex Ratio Critically Vulnerable
Jajpur, Bhadrak, Bargarh, Angul Khurda, Subarnapur, Cuttack and Kendrapara	Jagatsinghpur and Puri

Source: Derived from Census data, 2011

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

The community wise sex ratio in Odisha for the census decade 1961-2011 in respect of 62 scheduled tribes has been presented in Annexure 4.7. Out of 62 tribes, 19 tribes constituted 82.9% of the tribal population of the State as per 2011 census. The remaining tribes constituted less than 18% and individually they share less than 1% tribal population of the State. Therefore, the sex ratio analysis may not be that reliable and meaningful because of their smaller numbers. While studying the sex ratio by tribes, some abnormal fluctuations are noticed. The interpretation of trend should be kept in view is the backdrop of this abnormal fluctuation. One reason for this abnormal fluctuation might be due to some inconsistencies or error in the census count.

All 19 tribes namely Koya, Paroja, Bhatudi, Santhal, Bhottada, Bhumia, Khond, Gond, Kolha, Saura, Shabar, Kishan, Oraon, Bhuyan, Saunti, Bhumij, Binjhal, Munda, Kharia show increased in their sex ratio. But two tribes Koya and Paroja show increased sex ratio significantly and another five tribes namely Bhatudi, Santhal, Bhottada, Bhumia and Kondh show increased sex ratio compared to the remaining tribes.

#### **4.7 Community - wise Sex Ratio of Some Major Tribes**

According to Census 2011 the overall sex ratio of the ST population in Odisha is 1029. It shows the preponderance of females which is higher than the national average (990) for all STs. At individual tribe level, all the major tribes of the State have overall sex ratio higher than that of the national average. Females outnumbering the males is the highest among Khond tribes (Table 4.9).

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

The study of child sex ratio will give better insight to the problem of declining female-male ratio. Due to the constraint in the availability of data the child sex ratio in the (0-6 yrs) age group has been studied for the census year 1991, 2001 and 2011(Annexure 4.8). Nineteen individual tribes as mentioned

above have been considered. This revealed an alarming situation. Out of the 62 tribes, 19 tribes have experienced considerable decline in the range of 14 to 99 points. These are Bhuyan, Paroja, Bhunji, Sounti, Kisan, Saora, Oraon, Bhattoda, Kharia, Khond, Santhal, Gond, Bhumia, Kolha, Shabar, Bathudi, Munda, Koya and Binjhal. The decline of the child sex ratio in most of the major tribes is a warning signal for the coming future.

**Table 4.9: Community wise Sex Ratio of Major Tribes in Odisha: (Census 2011)**

Age group	All STs (India)	All STs (Odisha)	Kondh	Sabar	Saora	Gond	Bhattoda	Kolha	Munda	Santal
All ages	990	1029	1059	1024	1023	1026	1028	1015	1001	1008
0-6 yrs	957	980	990	982	971	980	998	973	974	955

Source: Census of India, 2011

## CHAPTER V

# AGE GROUP-WISE DISTRIBUTION

### 5.1 Importance of Age Group-wise Distribution

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

### 5.2 Significance of Age Data

The age group-wise composition is a basic demographic variable and also an important economic variable, which acts like the decisionmaking tool for planners and policy maker. It is useful for decision-making process for many development planning. As a basic demographic variable, age composition affects and is affected by fertility, mortality and migration. Birth occurs to women aged 15-49, but there are sharp dividing lines in child-bearing incidence between ages 15-20, 20-30 and above 30. 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. The cause-effect relationship would be viewed from the reverse side also. Age composition itself is determined by fertility, mortality and migration. An increase in the birth rate increases the proportion of children in the population and makes the population younger and a young age composition working via high birth rate tends to perpetuate itself. On the contrary, a depressing fertility operating on even with a high proportion of women in the reproductive age groups decreases the birth rate and proportion of children in the population. The change in the death rate, specifically in the age specific death rate alters the risk of dying in different age groups and there by affects the age composition of the population. Migration, which is usually both age and sex selective, brings about changes in the age composition of the original population of donor and receiving communities to the extent that the age composition of the migrants differs from that of the original population. The age-sex composition of the population is essential for estimating the existing unemployment and the present and future size of the labour force. The incidence of mortality, morbidity and health service needs vary for persons of different age groups. The consumers demand for goods and services and consequent planning to full-fill these demands is based on age distribution of the population. The programmes for educational development require current and projected estimates of population aged 6-11, 12-14, 15-17 etc. Thus, development planning on health, education employment, manpower, social welfare, production of goods and services necessarily requires current and projected estimates of population by different age groups. The distribution of population by age and sex play an important role in determining the manpower supply. The labour force declines with the decline of fertility and withdrawal of labour force belonging to persons of age 60 and above. Age composition and its resultant labour force have greater impact on crude activity rate and age specific activity rate. A population having a young age structure has an advantage over the population

having old age structure in the sense that the young labour force are more responsive to the 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 analysis emphasizes the importance of age composition and its effects on demographic and economic scenario of the state and different region of the country.

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

### **5.3 Age Structure**

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

### **5.4 Trend of ST 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 these notified castes and tribes. It will be of interest to know some of the important age-distribution characteristics of this group. The population composition by broad age group i.e. 0-14,15-59 and 60+ years has been furnished in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 from 1961 to 2011. But during 1961 and 1971 censuses the broad age group considered 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 the economic activities, 15-59 years age group (15-44 years age) is considered as the economically active or working age group and 60+ (45+) as old population.

It is noticed that the proportion of working age group (15-59 or 15-44 years) was the highest followed by proportion of children

**Table 5.1: Age Composition of Tribal Population in Odisha (1961 to 2011 Census)**

Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
0-14	1653600	2197731	2327575	2439575	3082413	3384504
15-59 or 15-44*	1928055*	2127034*	3285078	4178684	4481476	5434028
45 & above** or 60 & above	640296**	746902**	299350	393819	539617	743156
Unspecified	1806	270	3064	20136	41575	29068
<b>Total</b>	<b>4223757</b>	<b>5071937</b>	<b>5915067</b>	<b>7032214</b>	<b>8145081</b>	<b>9590756</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

**Table 5.2 : Percentage of Population Composition of Tribal Population in Odisha by Broad Age Group (1961 to 2011 Census)**

Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
0-14	39.15	43.33	39.35	34.69	37.84	35.30
15-59 or 15-44*	45.65*	41.94*	55.54	59.42	55.02	56.65
45 & above** or 60 & above	15.16**	14.73**	5.06	5.60	6.63	7.75
Unspecified	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.51	0.30
<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>

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011



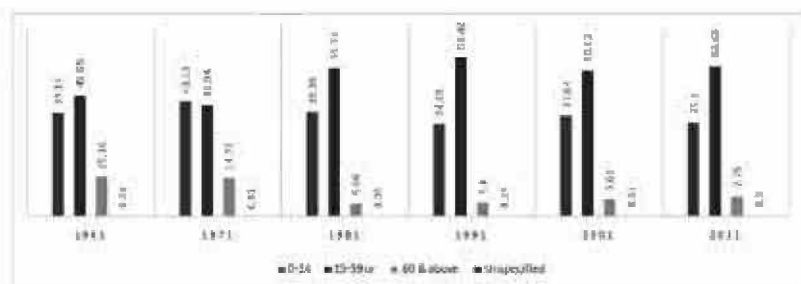


Fig.5.1 Population Composition by Broad Age Group 1961-2011

(0-14 years) and proportion of old age population (60+ years or 45+ years) during all the census years. The percentage of the age group 15-59 years of population was considerably higher than the child population (0-14 years) and elderly population. The proportion of old age population has increased from 5.06% to 7.75% during 1981 to 2011 censuses. But the proportion of children and working age group were decreased from 1981 to 2001 censuses. During 1981 census the proportion of children was 39.35% and it was changed to 35.30% during 2011 census (Fig. 5.1). Population pyramid for 2001 and 2011 of STs in rural and urban by male and female of Odisha are presented in Fig. 5.2 to Fig. 5.5.

### 5.5 Age Group wise Growth Rate

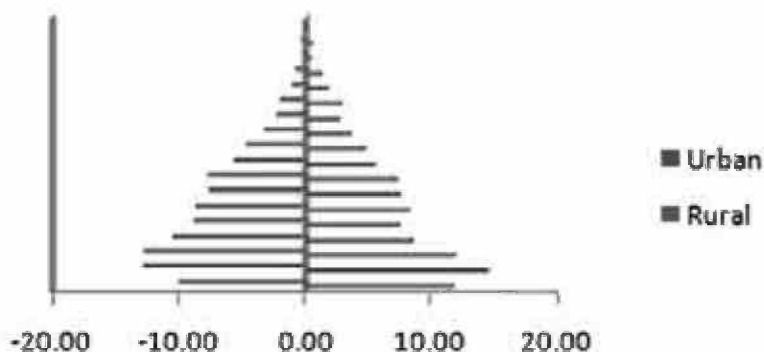
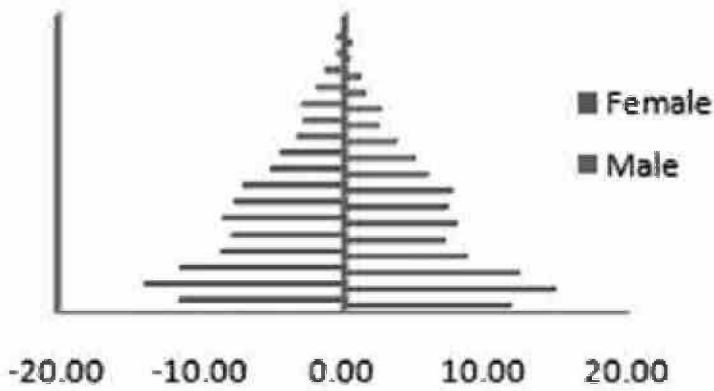


Fig. 5.2 Population Pyramid of STs by Sector, 2001



5.3 Population Pyramid of STs by Sex, 2001

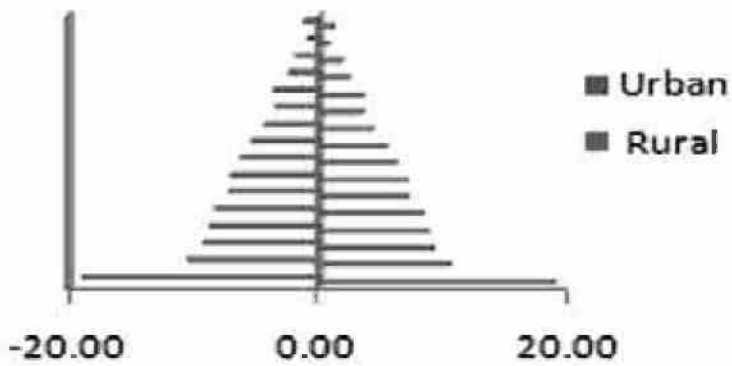


Fig. 5.4 Population Pyranud of STs by Sector, 2011

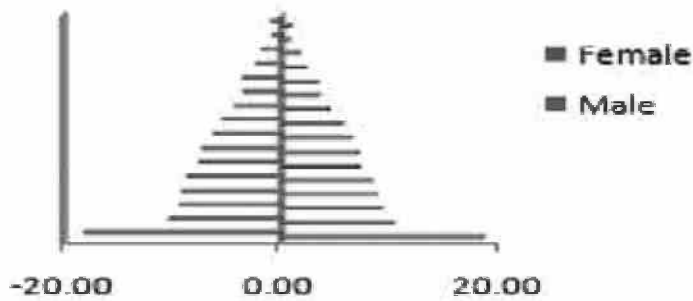


Fig. 5.5 Population Pyramid of STs by Sex, 2011

The growth rate of tribal population by broad age group in Odisha from 1961 to 2011 is presented in Table 5.3. It is noticed that the growth rate of child age group (0-14 years) was decreased from 32.91% to 9.80% and working age group (15-59 years) has increased from 10.32% to 21.26% during 1961-71 to 2001-2011. But the growth rate for old age group was increased from 16.65% to 37.72% during that period. This indicates that in tribal community the life expectancy has increased over a period of time (Fig. 5.6).

**Table 5.3: Age Group wise Growth Rate of Tribal Population in Odisha (1961 to 2011 Census)**

Age group	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
0-14	32.91	5.91	4.81	26.35	9.80
15-59 or 15-44'	10.32'	54.44*	27.20	7.25	21.26
45 & above** or 60 & above	16.65**	-59.92**	31.56	37.02	37.72
Unspecified	-85.05	1034.81	557.18	106.47	-30.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.08</b>	<b>16.62</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>17.75</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961-2011

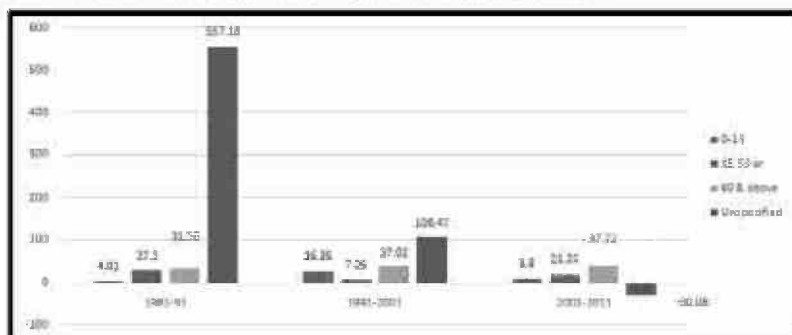


Fig. 5.6 Growth Rate of ST Population by Broad Age Group 1981-2011

## 5.6 Age Group wise Sex Ratio

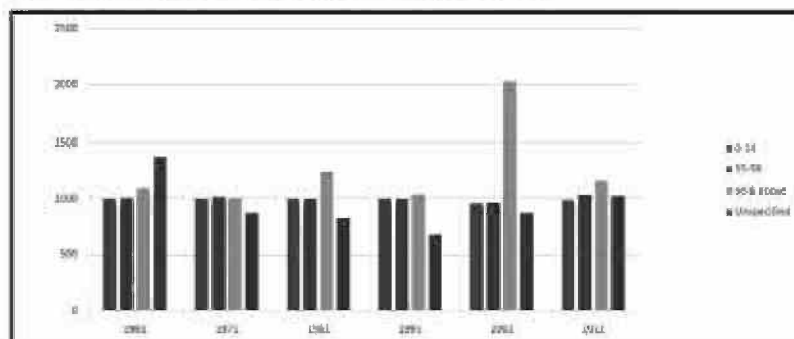
The sex ratio of tribal Population by Broad Age Group, in Odisha from 1961 to 2011 is shown in Table 5.4. It is noticed that the sex ratio of child age group (0-14 years) and working age group

(15-59 years) have decreased from 1001 to 959 and 1006 to 959 during 1961 to 2001 respectively. Then, it is increased from 959 to 995 in case of age group (0-14 years) and from 969 to 1033 in case of age group 15-59 years during 2001 to 2011. But the growth rate for old age group has increased from 1091 to 2033 during 1961 to 2001 and then decreased from 2033 to 1163 during 2001 to 2011. (Fig. 5.7).

**Table 5.4 : Age Group-wise Sex Ratio of Tribal Population in Odisha (1961 to 2011 Census)**

Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
0-14	1001	998	999	998	959	995
15-59	1006	1016	1002	1002	969	1033
60 & above	1091	1009	1247	1044	2033	1163
Unspecified	1376	875	830	681	873	1029
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1029</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 1961-2011



**Fig.5.7 Sex Ratio of ST Population by Broad Age Group : 1961-2011**

According to Gavrilov L.A. and Heuveline P, in their article "Aging of Population" published in "The Encyclopedia of Population", New York, USA, 2003, in 2000, only a few countries (Germany, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Japan) had more elderly than youth (aging index above 100). By 2030, this is projected to exceed 100 in all developed countries. As it stands now aging indexes are much lower in developing

countries than in the developed world, but the proportional rise in the index in developing countries is expected to be greater than in developed countries.

### **5.7 Dependent Population**

In economics, geography, demography and sociology the dependency ratio is an age population ratio of those typically not in the labour force and those typically in the labour force. It is used to measure the pressure on productive population. The children under 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 i.e. the number of economically inactive persons per 100 economically active persons in the population. This comprises the child dependency ratio and the old age dependency ratio. The formula for computation of dependency ratio is given below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total dependency ratio} &= \text{Child dependency ratio} + \text{Old age dependency ratio} \\ &= \left( \frac{\text{Children under 15 years of age}}{\text{Persons of 15 - 59 years of age}} + \frac{\text{Aged persons of 60 + years of age}}{\text{Persons of 15 - 59 years of age}} \right) \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Depending ratios are used as approximate indications of the relative sizes of the non-working-age and working-age population. The impact of demographic ageing is clearly visible in the old age dependency ratio, which is increasing in both more and less developed regions during the period from 1970 to 2050. ("The Demography of Population Ageing"-Mirkin B. and Weinberger M.B).

Good infrastructure, environmental amenities, lower cost of living and housing become important in older age and act as pull-factors for migration of the elderly and retirement migration.

Basing on the above formula total dependency ratio of ST population of Odisha has been calculated for the census 1961 to 2011 which was presented in Table 5.5. It is observed that the total dependency ratio was decreasing from 118.97% to 67.81% during 1961 to 1991 and then increased to 80.82% during 2001

**Table 5.5: Dependency Ratio of Tribal Population in Odisha (1961 to 2011 census)**

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Child dependency ratio	85.77	103.32	70.85	58.38	68.78	58.75
Old age dependency ratio	33.21	35.11	9.11	9.42	12.04	13.67
Total dependency ratio	118.97	138.44	79.97	67.81	80.82	72.42
Index of Aging	38.72	33.99	12.86	16.14	17.51	21.95

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

and further decreased to 72.42% during 2011. Out of the total dependency ratio, the child dependency comprised the major share. The range of child dependency ratio was from 58.38% to 103.32% in Odisha during this period. The old age dependency ratio is of lower order ranging from 33.21% to 13.67% in Odisha during 1961 to 2011. 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 STs has decreased from 38.72% to 21.95% during 1961 to 2011.

### 5.8 Age Group-wise Rural Urban Difference (RUD)

The Rural-Urban Difference (RUD) of tribal population by broad age group in Odisha from 1991 to 2011 and their proportion are presented in Table 5.6 and 5.7 respectively. It is observed that total RUD has decreased from 89.71% to 87.57% between 1991 and 2011 for all age group. But RUD for proportion of population of age group 0-14 years has decreased from 31.54% to 31.28% over the period from 1991 to 2011 whereas the same for the age group 15-59 years has decreased from 52.74% to 48.95% over that period. RUD for proportion of population of age group 60+ years has increased from 5.19% to 7.07% over the period from 1991 to 2011 (Fig. 5.8).

**Table 5.6 : Age Group wise Rural Urban Difference of Tribal Population in Odisha : 1991 to 2011**

Age group	1991			2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	RUD	Rural	Urban	RUD	Rural	Urban	RUD
0-14	2328858	110717	2218141	2922571	159642	2762729	3192509	191995	3000514
15-59	3943675	235009	3708666	4242870	265579	3977291	5064488	369540	4694948
60 & above	379393	14426	364967	519192	20425	498767	710756	32400	678356
Unspecified	18380	1556	17024	13725	877	12848	27214	1854	25360
Total	6670506	361703	6308798	7698358	446723	7251635	8994967	595789	8399178

Source : Census of India, 1991-2011

**Table 5.7 Age Group wise Rural Urban Difference of Tribal Population Proportion (Percentage) in Odisha : 1991 to 2011**

Age group	1991			2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0-14	33.12	1.57	34.69	35.88	1.36	37.84	33.92	2.00	35.29
15-59	56.08	3.34	59.42	52.09	3.26	55.35	49.33	3.85	56.66
60& above	5.40	0.21	5.63	6.37	0.25	6.63	6.12	0.34	7.75
Unspecified	0.26	0.02	0.29	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.30
Total	94.86	5.14	100.00	89.71	5.48	100.00	89.03	6.21	103.00

Source : Derived from census of India data 1991-2011

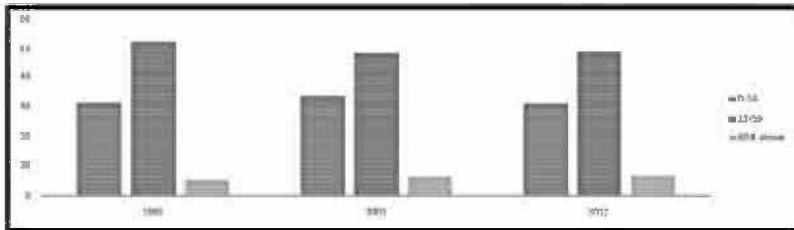


Fig. 5.8 Rural Urban Difference of Tribal Population by Broad Age Group in Odisha : 1991-2011

### 5.9 Age Group wise Marital Status

Age Group wise marital status from 1961 to 2011 of ST population of Odisha is presented in Table 5.8. It is observed that number of married population of age group 0-14 years has been increased from 1971 to 2011 Census. It indicates the increase of child marriage in Odisha particularly in ST categories which is not a good sign for a developing state.

Table 5.8 : Age Group wise Marital Status in Odisha Among Tribal Population : 1961-2011  
(in Number)

Year	Marital Status	Age group (years)				Total
		0 - 14	15 - 59	60 & above	Un-specified	
1961	Never Married	1632842	308083	4191	1194	1946310
	Married	20278	1523854	449416	513	1994061
	Widows / Widowers	156	77569	181656	68	259449
	Divorced / Separated	116	17360	4545	7	22028
	Unspecified	208	1189	488	24	1909
	Total	1653600	1928055	640296	1806	4223757
1971	Never Married	2190761	383756	5131	163	2569811
	Married	6084	1646812	526723	53	2179672
	Widows / Widowers	19	74905	211137	4	286065
	Divorced / Separated	78	20549	3707	0	24334
	Unspecified	789	1012	204	50	2055
	Total	2197731	2127034	716902	270	5071937



Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha

Year	Marital Status	Age group (years)				
		0 - 14	15 - 59	60 & above	Un-specified	Total
1981	Never Married	2319406	693308	1794	1515	3016023
	Married	5323	2344274	149125	3280	2502002
	Widows / Widowers	97	212280	147158	151	359686
	Divorced / Separated	145	33459	1060	23	34687
	Total	2327575	3285078	299350	3064	5915067
1991	Never Married	2427539	956122	8010	15274	3406945
	Married	10348	2993902	221622	3425	3229297
	Widows / Widowers	578	191988	161059	398	354023
	Divorced / Separated	584	34316	1948	85	36933
	Unspecified	526	2354	1180	956	5016
	Total	2439575	4178682	393819	20138	7032214
2001	Never Married	3085116	1039878	8707	10465	4144166
	Married	10439	3199622	303050	3583	3516694
	Widows / Widowers	1131	220104	224016	512	445763
	Divorced / Separated	329	34243	3844	42	38458
	Total	3097015	4493847	539617	14602	8145081
2011	Never Married	3367536	1421640	15234	17424	3384504
	Married	15510	3720649	430788	9799	5434028
	Widows / Widowers	841	251457	292088	1670	743156
	Divorced / Separated	617	40282	5046	175	29068
	Total	4821834	4176746	546056	46120	9590756

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

### 5.10 Spatial Pattern of Age Group

District wise and age wise ST population of Odisha for the year 2011 is presented in Annexure 5.1 to Annexure 5.8. It is observed that the proportion of ST child population (0-6 years) was highest in Gajapati district (20.3%) and lowest in Puri district (13.1%). Similarly, the proportion of ST child population (0-14 years) was highest in Gajapati district (42.0%) and lowest in Nayagarh district (31.6%). In case of 15-59 age group Puri district (59.1%) has the highest proportion of ST population and Bhadrak district (52.3%) the lowest. Similarly, Balangir district (10.2%) stood first and Jagatsinghpur district (4.0%) last in case of proportion of ST population in the age group of 60+ years. While comparing the proportion of ST population according to age group of major States and union territories, it is observed that Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion i.e. 44.2% and Kerla has the lowest i.e. 28.5% in case of 0-14 age group. The reverse is found in case of 15-59 age group i.e. Kerala (64.0%) and Uttar Pradesh (50.3%). But the proportion of old people was found highest in Himachhal Pradesh (8.9%) and lowest in Goa (2.8%) (Annexure 5.9).

## CHAPTER VI

# LITERACY

### 6.1 Concept of Literacy

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital human developmental indicators in a developing nation like India to measure the quality of life, awareness level and also level of skill of people in the society. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on the health parameters. Education parameters have an equal weightage in the Human Development Index as well. Considering the importance of education, India has enacted Right to Education Act (RTE) to ensure free and compulsory Education for children in the age group 6-14 years.

The Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi while emphasizing the role of education in bringing about total transformation in society said that "Education is a tool for the development of consciousness and reconstruction of society". By education he means an all-round drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit. Literacy and education indicate the social development of a community. From the Vedic period, literacy and learning were considered very important in Indian society. In the developed countries of the world almost every person is literate or educated but in our country majority of us cannot even read and write. According to UNESCO, 2005, "literacy is a human right and the foundation of all developmental processes. It has an inherent importance because it increases a person's freedom and sense of security. It also has an instrumental significance as it strengthens the capabilities of individuals, families and communities to access health, educational, political, economic and cultural opportunities and services". Low level of literacy is considered as one of the reasons for poverty in India specially in Odisha.

The definition of "literacy" is different in case of census and of UNESCO. As per UNESCO definition, "A person is functionally literate who can engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective functioning of his group or community and also for enabling him to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for his own and the community's development". In Indian census, a person is considered to be literate who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language. A person, who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. Similarly, a person who can write but cannot read is not literate. So, if a person who cannot write and/or read is treated as illiterate in census counting. Children up to 4 years were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words. To identify literate and illiterate, this method is adopted in Census 1981. During 2011 Census, persons of age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language are considered as literates. Article 46 of the constitution envisages promotion of educational and economic interest of SCs, STs and weaker sections.

During 1961-1981 censuses, all children below the age of 5 were regarded as illiterate. In 1991 census, this concept was however revised and all children below the age of 7 were considered as illiterate. Also, to compute refined (or net) literacy rate the base population was changed from the total to population aged 7 years and above" while for formula for computing literacy rate till 1981 was

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

Number of literate persons aged 7 years & above

It was changed to:-

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literate persons aged 7 years \& above}}{\text{Population aged 7 years and above}} \times 100$$

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

The decadal growth rate in literacy (GRL) has been calculated as :

$$\text{GRL} = \frac{(\text{Literacy rate of current Census} - \text{Literacy rate of previous Census})}{\text{Literacy rate of previous Census}} \times 100$$

To show the gender disparity in literacy, disparity index proposed by David V. Sopher(1974) has been used. According to Sopher, the disparity index (DI) can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{DI} = \text{Log} (2/ X_1) / \text{Log} [(Q - X_1) / (Q - X_2)]$$

Where  $X_2 > X_1$  and  $Q = 100$

$X_1$  = Female Literacy rate

$X_2$  = Male Literacy rate (as it is higher than female literacy rate)

In case of perfect equality, the value of DI will be zero. Also, higher than the value of DI, greater in the extent of disparity.

To measure the rural - urban differential in literacy rate, the following index has been used : (Krishan and Shyam, 1978).

$$\text{ID} = \frac{\text{U} - \text{R}}{\text{T}}$$

Where ID = Index of rural - urban differential in literacy.

U = % of literates in urban population.

R = % of literates in rural population.

T = % of literates to total population.

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

## 6.2 Literacy among STs

Although the scenario of literacy of our State has improved over decades, there has not been significant enhancement in the percentage of literacy among STs who constitute 22.85% of the total population. The process of educational development among the tribals was awfully tardy and insignificant prior to independence. According to 1931 Census percentage of literacy

among these people was lower than that of general literacy rate of 9.50%. The position of education among tribal women was still worse (percentage of literacy in 1931 being 0.2% as compared to the general female literacy of 2.93%). The causes of such a poor state of affairs may be attributed to a variety of factors such as inaccessibility and remoteness of areas inhabited by tribals, apathy of the British Government in India towards socio-economic development of these people and certain inherent limitations of these people. Accounting for the difficulties in promoting education among tribes, Verrier Elwin said, for a tribal family to send its grown up boys and girls to school is essentially a matter of economics and entails dislocation in the traditional pattern of division of labour. Girls give every kind of help to their mothers at home and boys work in the field with their parents.

In spite of incentives and special care for the development of education amongst the tribes provided by the State Government, the process of educational development has been far from satisfactory. According to 2011 census, the literacy rates of STs population of Odisha stood at 52.24%, while that for the country was 58.96% while it was 37.4% in Odisha. The STs have the lowest level of literacy followed by the SCs for both Odisha and India.

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

#### **6.3.1 Trend of Literacy**

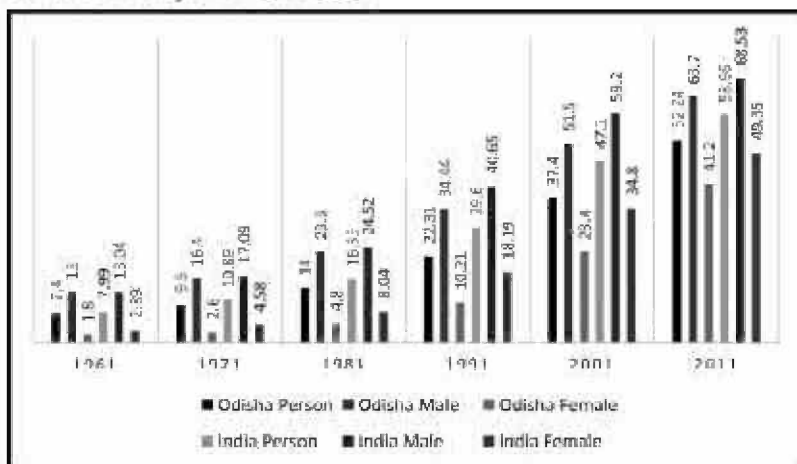
Literacy rate of ST population in Odisha and India from 1961 to 2011 has been presented in Table 6.1 and the same is given graphically in Fig-6.1. In Odisha the literacy rate of tribal people (total male and female) is lower than that of India in all the years from 1961 to 2011.

Literacy rate of ST population in Odisha and India from 1961 to 2011 has been presented in Table 6.1 and the same is given graphically in Fig-6.1. In Odisha the literacy rate person (total), male and female is lower than that of India in all the years from 1961 to 2011.

**Table 6.1 : Literacy Rate of ST Population in Odisha and India : 1961-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1961	7.40	13.00	1.80	7.99	13.04	2.89
1971	9.50	16.40	2.60	10.89	17.09	4.58
1981	14.00	25.30	4.80	16.35	24.52	8.04
1991	22.31	34.44	10.21	29.60	40.65	18.19
2001	37.40	51.50	25.40	47.10	59.20	34.80
2011	52.24	63.70	41.20	58.96	68.53	49.35

Source : Census of India , 1961-2011



**Fig.6.1 : Sex wise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha and India (1961 - 2011)**

The literacy rate of total population and ST population of India is presented in Table 6.2. Male, female and total literacy rate of total population of the country is significantly higher than that of ST population of India in the years 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Fig.6.2). But in the year 2011 though the literacy rate of total population is higher than that of ST population the difference in literacy rate has decreased which indicates substantial increase in the number of literate persons in ST

community which shows a remarkable development in literacy from 1961 to 2011. Increase in literacy rate is always correlated with increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

**Table 6.2 : Literacy Rate among Total and ST Population of India by Sex (1961-2011)**

Census Year	Total Population			ST Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	37.16	15.34	28.31	13.04	2.89	7.99
1971	45.95	21.97	34.45	17.09	4.58	10.89
1981	56.37	29.75	43.56	24.52	8.04	16.35
1991	63.86	34.42	52.11	40.65	18.19	29.60
2001	75.26	53.90	64.84	59.17	34.74	47.10
2011	80.88	64.63	72.98	68.51	49.36	58.95

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

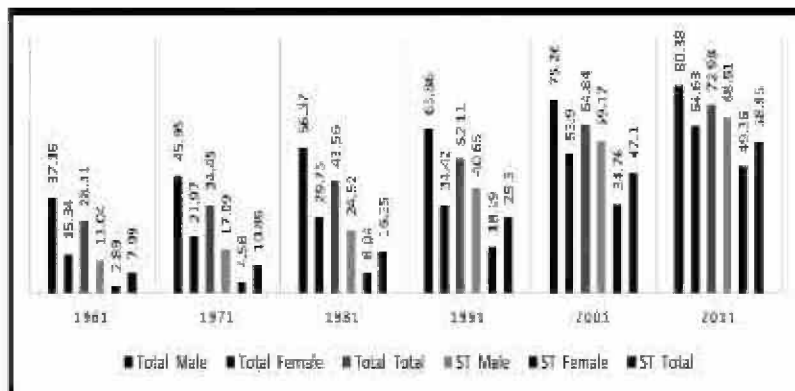


Fig. 6.2 : Literacy Rate of Total and Scheduled Tribe population in India

In Odisha, the literacy rate of total population and ST population is presented in Table 6.3. Male, female and total literacy rate of total population are significantly higher than that of ST population of Odisha in the years 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. But in the year 2011 though the Literacy rate of total population is higher than that of ST population the difference in



literacy rate has decreased which indicates the number of literate persons in ST community has increased considerably. Since the ST population constitute 22.85% of the total population of Odisha their increase in literacy rate will contribute to increase in Odisha's GDP. This improvement clearly indicates that the State Government has taken suitable steps for improvement of literacy status of STs over the period of fifty years (Fig.6.3).

**Table 6.3: Literacy Rate among Total and ST Population of Odisha by Sex (1961-2011)**

Census Year	Total Population			ST Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	34.70	8.65	21.66	13.04	1.77	7.36
1971	38.29	13.92	26.18	16.30	2.58	9.46
1981	47.10	21.10	34.20	23.27	4.76	13.96
1991	63.09	34.68	49.09	34.44	10.21	22.31
2001	75.35	50.51	63.08	51.48	23.37	37.37
2011	81.59	64.01	72.87	63.70	41.20	52.24

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

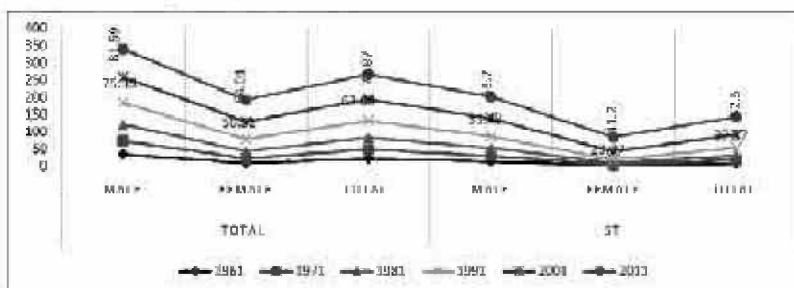


Fig. 6.3 : Literacy Rate among Total and Scheduled Tribe population of Odisha by Gender (1961-2011)

### 6.3.2 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 whole some development of both men and women. But unfortunately, the equity in development is grossly biased

against the women resulting in a lopsided development of the society. The census data on literacy and education provided an ample opportunity to look into the gender difference in the status of literacy and education in the State. The CLR by sex of Odisha and India has been presented in Table 6.4.

Gender Difference in Crude Literacy Rate (GDCLR) i.e. CLR for men and CLR for women has been computed and graphically analyzed in Fig.6.4 to look to the gender dimension of literacy. While the overall literacy in Odisha was better than India, GDCLRs in Odisha were higher in India for STs. This indicates male-female gap in literacy level was more prominent in Odisha than India. As per 2011 census the gap in male-female CLR were 23.0 percentage point for STs. The corresponding figure for India stood at 19.9 percentage point.

The Adult Literacy Rate (ALR) for 1991-2011 census by sex have been furnished in Table 6.4 along with GDLRs. According to 2011 census in Odisha ALR for male and female were 60.70% and 41.20% for STs. In India ALRs for male and female were 68.53% and 49.35% for STs. The gender differences for ALRs were very prominent.

The literacy rate among the STs is far too low compared to SCs and general population. In Odisha, the literacy rate among STs was 7.36 percent in 1961 which has increased to 52.50 percent in 2011, resulting in a growth rate of 40.5%. Male literacy rate of Odisha has increased from 13.04% to 63.7% during the period 1961-2011, while the female literacy from 1.77% to 41.20%. During 2011 Census, the gender gap is 22.5% points in Odisha and 19.18% points for India. The gap has reduced down over the periods but the pace is very slow (Fig.6.4).

#### **6.4 Literacy by Rural and Urban Sector**

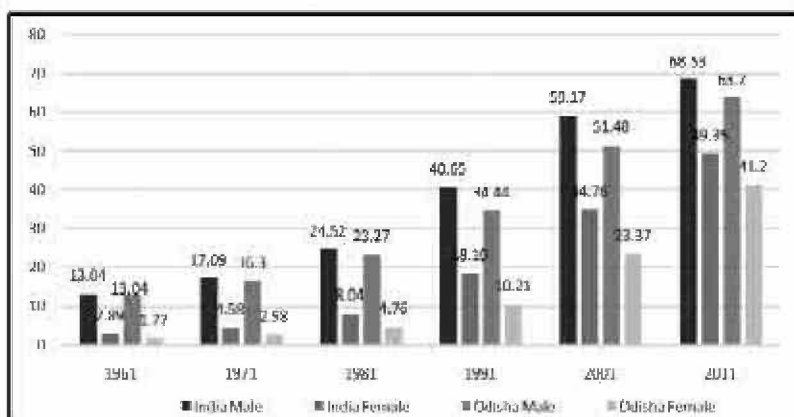
The Crude Literacy Rates (CLR) of ST population by rural-urban category in Odisha and India for the census years 1961 to 2011 have been given in Table 6.5. The Crude Literacy Rate (CLR) i.e. the percentage ratio of literate to total population in the

respective group has been taken to ensure uniformity of concept over decadal census and facilitate time series comparison. Fig.6.5 reveals a vivid picture of comparative trend of crude literacy by rural-urban category of Odisha and India during 1961-2011. The CLR's have substantially increased both for the State of Odisha and the Country as well. For the State of Odisha CLR

**Table 6.4 : Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among ST Population of India and Odisha (1961-2011)**

Census Year	India			Odisha		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1961	13.04	2.89	10.15	13.04	1.77	11.27
1971	17.09	4.58	12.51	16.30	2.58	13.72
1981	24.52	8.04	16.48	23.27	4.76	18.51
1991	40.65	18.19	22.46	34.44	10.21	24.23
2001	59.17	34.76	24.41	51.48	23.37	28.11
2011	68.53	49.35	19.18	63.70	41.20	22.50

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 1961-2011



**Fig. 6.4 : Gender Gap in Literacy Rate of ST Population in India and Odisha (1961-2011)**

has increased from 6.3% to 43.9% for STs. It is observed that in respect of the country as a whole the CLR for STs, were increased from 6.2% to 49.6%. The CLR for STs were increasing at much faster rate both in the state and country. During this period 1961-2011 the CLR for STs has increased by 5 times. In respect of the country the CLR for STs has become 6 times approximately.

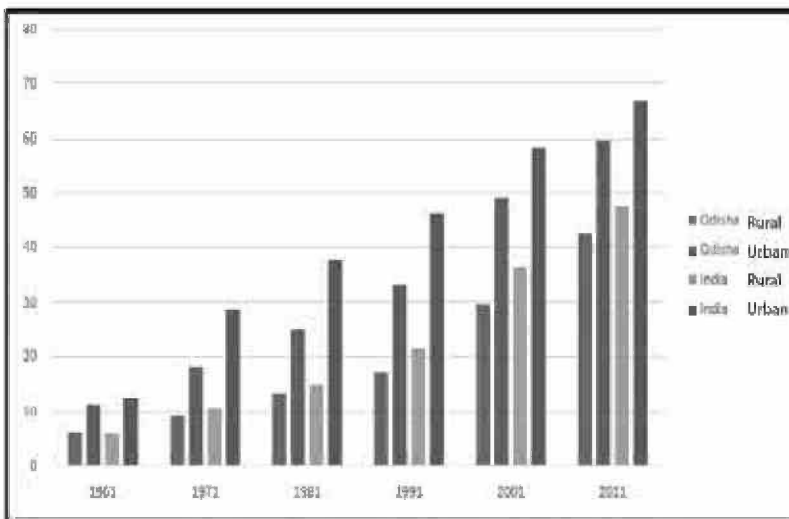


Fig 6.5 Crude Literacy Rate of Rural and Urban Sector of Odisha and India (1961-2011)

The CLR by place of residence revealed that the urban CLR was much higher than the rural both for the state and the country. The urban rural differences in CLR were prominent both for the state and country (Fig. 6.6). During the census 2001 the urban CLR was 19.5 percentage point higher than the rural in Odisha for STs. In respect of the country, urban CLR were higher by 22.0 percentage point than the rural for STs during 2001. The urban rural difference in CLR has widened for STs for Odisha and India over the period 1961-2011. The literacy rate of STs population in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas in all the censuses.

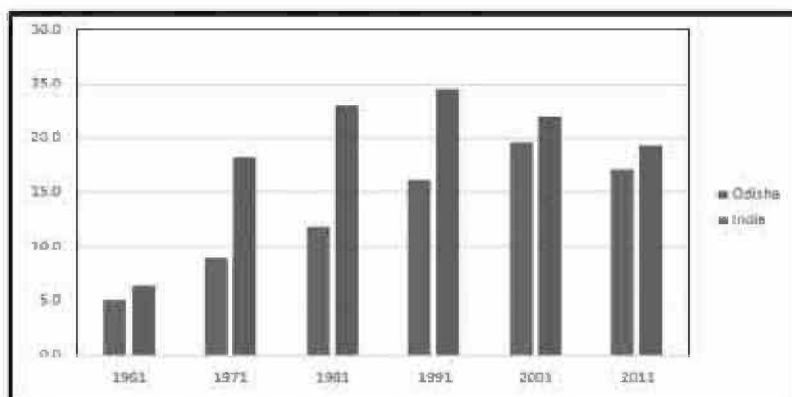


Fig 6.6 Rural and Urban Difference of Crude Literacy Rate of Odisha and India (1961-2011)

Table 6.5: Crude Literacy Rate of STs by Residence of Odisha and India:1961-2011

Census Year	Odisha				India			
	Rural	Urban	Difference	Total	Rural	Urban	Difference	Total
1961	62	114	51	63	61	124	64	62
1971	92	182	90	95	107	288	182	113
1981	134	252	118	140	149	379	230	164
1991	173	334	162	181	218	463	245	236
2001	297	492	195	308	366	536	220	384
2011	429	610	171	439	476	669	193	496

Source : Crude Literacy Rate Compiled from Census data, 1961-2011

The adult literacy rate i.e. the literacy rate calculated excluding 0-6 years population, have been furnished in Table 6.6. Adult literacy rate for STs was 37.4% and 47.1% in Odisha and India respectively during 2001. Thus, adult literacy rate was significantly higher in urban areas than rural areas for STs in order of magnitude. The comparison over time revealed that the increase in adult literacy was faster for STs during 1991-2001. The urban-rural gaps in adult literacy were more conspicuous among STs. The gaps were also more conspicuous in India than Odisha.

**Table 6.6 : Adult Literacy (Excluding 0-6 yrs) of STs by Residence of Odisha and India: 1991-2011**

Census Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	21.3	40.9	22.3	27.4	56.6	29.6
2001	36.1	58.1	37.4	45.0	69.1	47.1
2011	51.1	69.1	52.0	56.9	76.8	59.0

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 1991-2011

#### 6.4.1 Community wise Literacy Rate

Community wise literacy rate of ST population of Odisha is presented in Annexure 6.1 and Annexure 6.2. It is observed that during 2011 Census, out of 62 tribal communities, Kulis (78.88%) have the highest literacy rate followed by Ghara (71.48%) and Kora (68.54%). The lowest literacy rate was observed in the case of Mankirdia (21.14%) followed by Koya (29.87%) and Dharua (31.39%). There was wide variation in ST literacy rate among different communities.

#### 6.5 Spatial Pattern of Literacy in Odisha

Study of spatial pattern of literacy would reveal the region lagging behind so that intervention strategies can be focused. District wise literacy for the year 1991, 2001 and 2011 has been furnished in Annexure 6.3. Across the districts there is wide variation in the percent of STs literacy from 35.2% in Malkangiri (35.2%) to Puri (74.6%). Thus, the range of variation was 39.4 percentage point and C.V 19.8 (Table 6.7).

**Table 6.7 : Variation in Literacy Across the Districts : Census 2001 and 2011**

Statistics	Values (2001)	Values (2011)
Maximum	58.7% (Puri)	74.6% (Puri)
Minimum	14.7% (Malkangiri)	35.2% (Malkangiri)
Range	44.0	39.4
CV	29.2	19.8

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

During 2001, there is wide spread variation in the literacy rate of STs among the districts. ST literacy rate was the highest in Puri District (58.7%) and the lowest in Malkangiri District (14.7%). The range of variation was 44 percentage point and the Coefficient of Variation was 29.2 indicating very high degree of dispersion. This was even higher than the SCs and OCs. Top five and bottom five districts in terms of ST literacy rate for Census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Table 6.8. These formed two contiguous clusters of districts-one comprising seven districts in the southern belt and the second comprising three districts in the east coast of the State. Similarly, during 2011 Census the highest ST literacy rate is observed in Puri district (74.6%) and the lowest in Malkangiri (35.2%).

**Table 6.8 : Top five and bottom five districts according to ST Literacy Rate in Odisha : Census 2001 and 2011**

2001		2011	
Top five districts	Bottom five districts	Top five districts	Bottom five districts
Puri	Malkangiri	Puri	Malkangiri
Jharsuguda	Koraput	Khurda	Koraput
Subarnapur	Rayagada	Jharsuguda	Rayagada
Sambalpur	Nawrangpur	Subarnapur	
Nawrangpur			
Baragarh	Bhadrak	Jagatsinghpur	Bhadrak

*Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001 and 2011*

The literacy rate of STs and the concentration of STs have significant negative correlation (-0.404). It signifies that lower ST literacy rates were seen in those districts where higher concentration of STs were distributed. However, there are exceptions with districts like Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Sambalpur which have higher concentration of STs and also higher level of ST literacy rates. This might be attributed to the process of industrialization in these areas. This model can be replicated in other ST dominant districts of the State.

Distribution of districts according to literacy rates by social groups during 2011 is furnished in Table 6.9 which depicts the comparative picture of the spatial pattern of literacy among the social groups. Literacy rate of OCs was way ahead of SCs and STs as well. According to OCs literacy, thirteen districts have literacy rate greater than equal to 75%, ten 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% and no districts between 30-45%. According to ST literacy, none of the district has more than 75% literacy, fourteen districts have literacy between 60-75%, ten between 45-60% and six between 30-45%. This brings out the picture that spatial pattern of OCs literacy was the best and that of STs the worst comparatively and that of SCs standing in between.

State and UTs wise ST literacy rate along with rank during 2011 Census has been furnished in Annexure 6.4. It is observed that Lakshadweep (91.70%) has the highest ST literacy rate followed by Mizoram (91.51%) and Nagaland (80.04%). But Andhra Pradesh (49.21%) has the lowest ST literacy rate followed by Madhya Pradesh (50.55%) and Jammu and Kashmir (50.56%).

**Table 6.9 : Distribution of Districts According to Literacy Rates by Social Groups: Census 2011**

Literacy rate	SCs		STs		OCs	
	No. of districts	%	No. of districts	%	No. of districts	%
≥ 75	5	16.67	0	0.0	13	43.33
60-75	20	66.66	14	46.67	10	33.34
45-60	5	16.67	10	33.33	7	23.33
30-45	0	0	6	20.00	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2011*



## CHAPTER VII

### WORKERS AND WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

#### 7.1 Concept and Importance

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/ or mental in nature. Work relates to various types of activities such as ploughing, teaching, officiating, driving, selling, transporting, fishing, manufacturing, coding etc. Work also involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. It is also essential to know about the person who is engaged in economically productive activity for the major period of the year. One of the major aspects of human societies from the very early times in the context of survival and subsistence has been the division of labour. As some people must work for the production of natural wealth in whatever form they work, they are classified as workers. Further, workers are classified according to the sector of economy they are engaged in, the nature of work they perform, employment status as to whether they are employers, employees or independent workers, and the earnings they have. All these aspects of any population specify its economic characteristics. The population of the country can be divided into two broad groups one of which is known as worker or working population and the other is non-worker. Since long the Census classifies the people under different categories of workers and in doing so provides valuable information of employment status, occupation and economic composition of the people.

##### 7.1.1 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. Census is trying to find the right definition observing the condition of workers from time to time. As a result, the data relating to workers and non-workers in a particular census do not agree with the other census data.

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

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

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

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

to the enumeration are known as non-workers. Thus in 1981 Census, a person who is engaged mostly in household duties and in addition to it he or she has done some economically productive work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or selling of fire woods or making and selling of cow dung cakes etc. in the year preceding to the enumeration period is called marginal worker.

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

During 2011 Census, all persons (irrespective of age and sex) who participated in any economically productive activity for any length of time during the reference period are defined as workers. Normally, production for self-consumption is not

**Box 7.1 : Concepts and Definition of Workers: 1961 to 2011**

Year	Concepts/Definition
1961	<p><b>Time disposition approach of work:</b> Under work approach people were classified as workers if they had some regular work of more than one hour a day through out the greater part of the working season. If employed in any trade, profession, service or business a person was considered as worker he/she worked during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which the household was enumerated; Any woman who, in addition to her household work, engaged herself some type of economic activity was treated as worker.</p>
1971	<p><b>Main activity:</b> Any person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity including effective supervision or direction of work during one year preceding the census. If employed in any trade, possession, service or business, a person was considered as worker he/she worked during any of the seven days preceding the day on which the household was enumerated.</p>
1981	<p><b>Main &amp; Marginal workers :</b> Main workers are those who had worked in some economic activity for pay or profit or even supervision for the major part of the year, that is for 183 days or more and marginal workers were those who had worked for some time during the year but for less than 183 days. A uniform reference period of one year was adopted for recordings activity status irrespective of whether the activity was "seasonal or regular"</p>
1991	<p><b>Main &amp; Marginal workers :</b> The 1991 census essentially followed the same procedure to classify the population into main and marginal worker and non-worker as adopted in the 1981 census. In order to ensure that the economic activity of unpaid workers of farm or in family enterprise</p>

	(particularly of women) is properly enumerated, an emphasis "including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise" was added in the "individual slip" to the question "did you work any time at last year"
2001	<b>Main &amp; Marginal workers:</b> The definition of worker in the 2001 census has remained almost similar to one adopted in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. In the 2001 census, persons engaged in activities relating to milk production even for purely household consumption have been regarded as worker. Further, emphasis on unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise has been expanded by changing it to include even part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprises or in any other economic activity. Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers. Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.
2011	Workers who worked for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Main Workers. Workers who worked for less than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Marginal Workers. They are further bifurcated into two categories i.e. those who worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months and those who worked for less than 3 months.

treated as economic activity. However, for the purpose of Census an exception has been made in the case of persons who are engaged in growing of crops (except plantation crops), rearing of animals and milk production for self-consumption. These categories have been treated as economic activity.

The concepts and definitions of workers adopted in various censuses in India since 1961 have been presented in Box 7.1.

### 7.1.3 Categories of Workers

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

- i) **Cultivators (C):** A person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. It includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.
- ii) **Agricultural Labourer (AL):** A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He/she has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.
- iii) **Household Industry Workers (HHI):** Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas.
- iv) **Other Workers (OW):** Workers other than cultivators, agricultural labourers or workers in Household Industry, as defined above are termed as "Other Workers". Examples : government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

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 & Plantations & Orchards & Allied Activities |

Category-IV	:	Mining & Quarrying
Category-V(a)	:	Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs
Category-V(b)	:	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs other than household industry
Category-VI	:	Construction
Category-VII	:	Trade & Commerce
Category-VIII	:	Transport, Storage & Communication
Category-IX	:	Other Services

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

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

- i) Full time students
- ii) Household duties
- iii) Dependants & Infants
- iv) Pensioner
- v) Renter
- vi) Beggars, Vagrants etc.
- vii) Others

#### **7.2 Trend in Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The WPR is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population. This is calculated by the formula given below:

$$\text{WPR} = \frac{\text{Total number of workers of all ages (main + marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

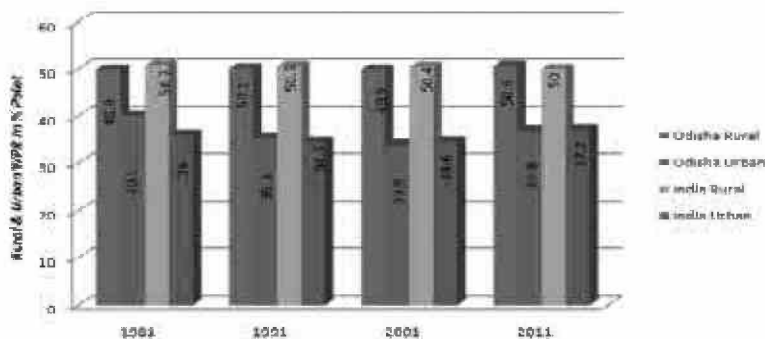
This rate is called crude because the denominator includes even children in the 0-4 years age group who are not expected to be working.

Table 7.1 presents the data on work participation rate of STs by residence of Odisha and India for the period from 1981 to 2011. These four census years have been taken because the data can be compared according to the definition of workers. The WPR of STs was the highest in the year 1981 in India and in 2011 in Odisha. This has declined from 1981 to 2011. The pattern at all India level was the same as in Odisha. Graphical representation in Fig. 7.1 revealed that WPRs for STs by residence both Odisha and India have almost remained same during the period 1981-2011.

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

Odisha/India	Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban gap
Odisha	1981	49.4	49.9	40.1	9.8
	1991	49.4	50.1	35.3	14.8
	2001	49.0	49.9	33.9	16.0
	2011	49.7	50.6	36.8	13.8
India	1981	49.8	50.7	36.0	14.7
	1991	49.3	50.5	34.5	16.0
	2001	49.1	50.4	34.6	15.8
	2011	48.7	50.0	37.2	12.8

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



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



The rural urban difference in WPR has been studied as the difference between rural WPR and urban WPR. It is observed from Fig. 7.2 that WPRs in rural areas were much higher than urban areas for all the four census years in respect of both Odisha and India. During 2011, this difference was higher in Odisha than India. But, the rural urban difference in WPR in all India level was higher than Odisha during 1981 and 1991.

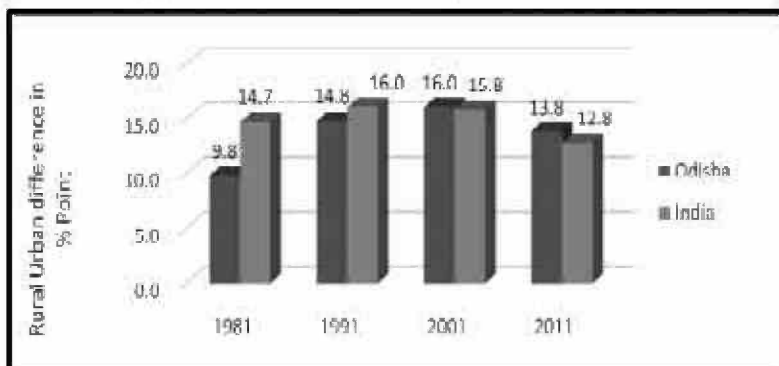


Fig 7.2 : Rural Urban Difference in WPR of Odisha and India :1981-2011

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 1981 to 2011. During 2011, the male and female WPR were 55.7% and 43.9% respectively in Odisha. The male and female STs WPR for the country in 2011 stood at 53.8% and 43.5% respectively. Female WPR at all India level was higher than that of Odisha during all the censuses except 2011 Census. During these censuses STs 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 2001 in Odisha as well as India. But during 2011 census the gender difference in WPR was increased slowly both in India and Odisha.

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

Odisha/India	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	62.0	37.0	25.0
	1991	58.9	39.8	19.1
	2001	54.8	43.2	11.6
	2011	55.7	43.9	11.8
India	1981	58.1	41.3	16.8
	1991	54.7	43.7	11.0
	2001	53.2	44.8	8.4
	2011	53.6	43.5	10.3

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

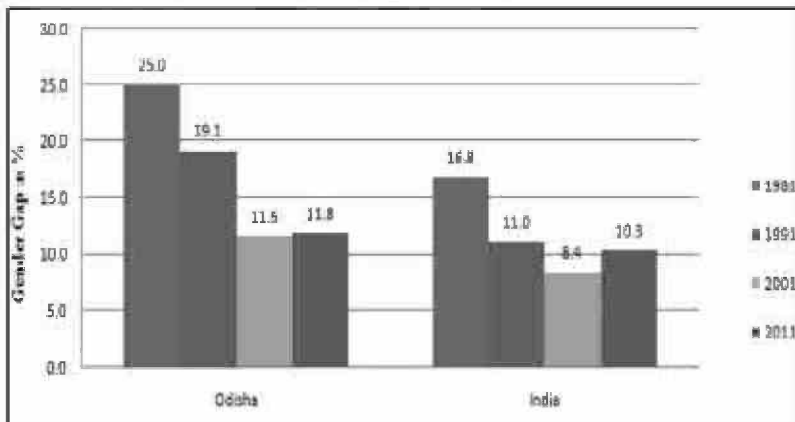


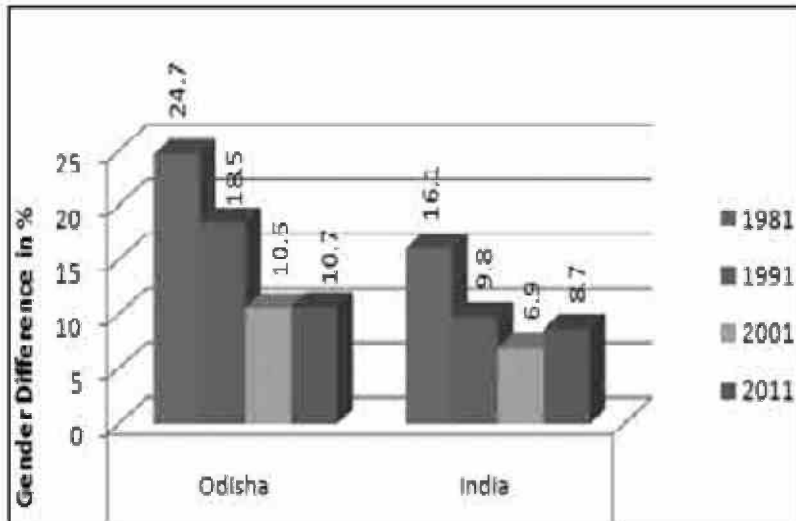
Fig. 7.3 : Gender Gap in WPR of ST Population (1981-2011)

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 the rural areas in all the census period. The pattern on rural and urban areas was almost the same (Fig.7.4 and Fig.7.5).

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

Odisha/India	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	62.3	37.6	24.7
	1991	59.4	40.9	18.5
	2001	55.2	44.6	10.6
	2011	56.0	45.3	10.7
India	1981	58.7	42.6	16.1
	1991	55.3	45.5	9.8
	2001	53.8	46.9	6.9
	2011	54.3	45.6	8.7

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



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

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

Odisha/India	Census year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	55.2	24.1	31.1
	1991	50.6	18.8	31.8
	2001	47.5	19.5	28.0
	2011	50.6	22.9	27.7
India	1981	49.7	20.9	28.8
	1991	47.3	20.6	26.7
	2001	46.8	21.6	25.2
	2011	49.8	24.2	25.6

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

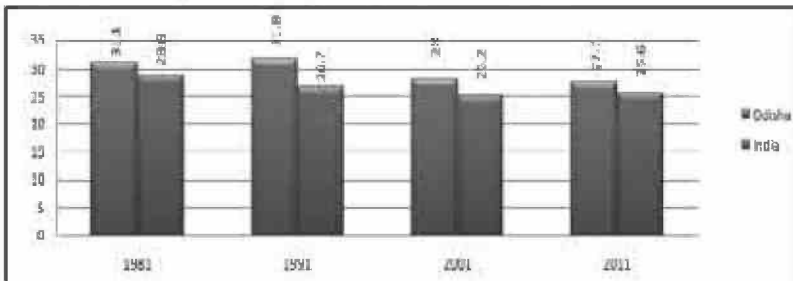


Fig.7.5: Gender Difference in WPR of Urban Odisha and Urban India: 1981-2011

### 7.3 Main workers

For the first time in 1981 census the total population was divided into three broad categories-main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Main workers are those who had worked in some economic activity for the major part of the year, i.e. for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period and marginal workers are those who had worked less than 6 months (180 days). 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 and Table 7.6.

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

Odisha/India	Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Urban-Rural
Odisha	1981	80.5	80.0	92.7	12.7
	1991	81.5	81.0	95.1	14.1
	2001	57.4	56.5	80.0	23.5
	2011	48.9	47.5	77.2	29.3
India	1981	85.4	85.0	95.0	10.0
	1991	85.2	84.7	94.7	10.0
	2001	68.9	68.0	83.2	15.2
	2011	64.7	63.3	82.0	18.7

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

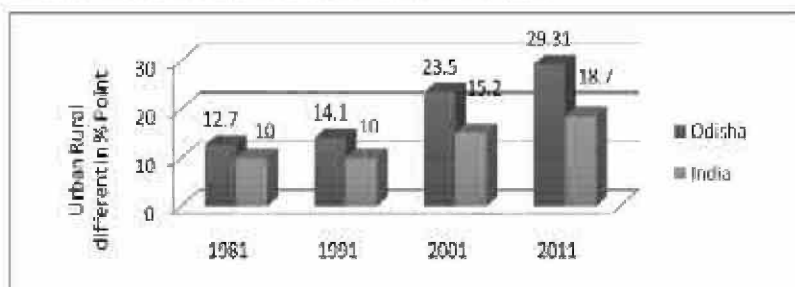


Fig 7.6 : Urban-Rural Difference in Proportion of Main Workers in Odisha and India (1981-2011)

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

Odisha/India	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	96.9	53.4	43.4
	1991	97.6	57.8	39.8
	2001	75.8	34.1	41.7
	2011	64.5	29.6	34.9
India	1981	97.5	68.2	29.3
	1991	98.1	68.6	29.5
	2001	81.8	53.3	28.6
	2011	74.5	52.5	22.0

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

Table 7.5 presents main workers as percentage of total workers by residence in Odisha and India. The analysis revealed that proportion of main workers out of the total workers have declined significantly from 1981 to 2011 for Odisha and India. The said proportion was comparatively much higher in urban areas than rural areas for the State of Odisha and India (Fig 7.6).

Table 7.6 presents main workers as percentage of total workers by sex. This was relatively much higher for males than females both for Odisha and India. The gender difference in the percentage of main workers is more pronounced for Odisha than India. Over the years, it is seen that for the STs the gender gap has decreased both in Odisha and India at all level during this period (Fig.7.7).

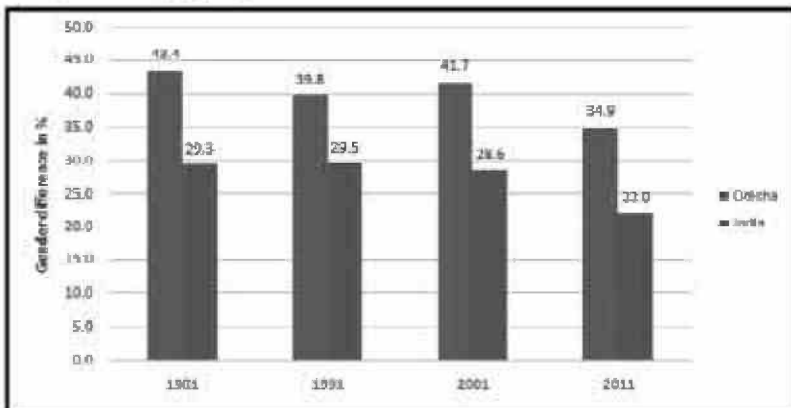


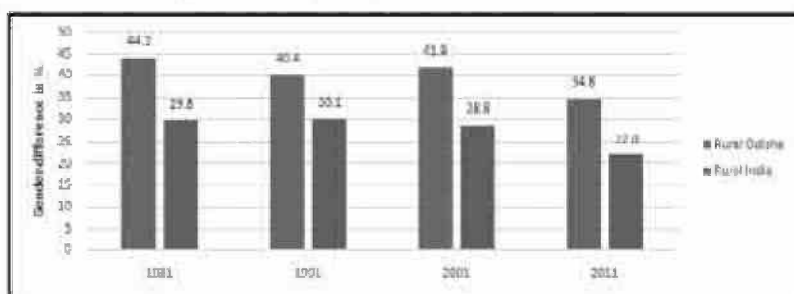
Fig 7.7: Gender Difference in Proportion of Main Workers in Odisha and India (1981-2011)

Table 7.7 and Table 7.8 depict proportion of main workers by sex for rural and urban areas respectively. The gender gap in proportion to main workers was more pronounced in rural than urban areas both in Odisha and India. Thus, we can conclude that proportion of main workers among female workers were relatively much lower than that of the male. This shows that comparatively higher proportion of female workers are employed (Fig. 7.8 and Fig. 7.9).

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

Odisha/India	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	96.8	52.6	44.2
	1991	97.5	57.1	40.4
	2001	75.2	33.4	41.9
	2011	63.9	28.5	34.8
India	1981	97.4	67.6	29.8
	1991	98.1	68.0	30.1
	2001	81.3	52.5	28.8
	2011	73.3	51.3	22.0

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



**Fig 7.8 Gender Difference in Proportion of Main Workers in Rural Odisha and Rural India : 1981-2011**

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

Odisha/India	Census Year	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Odisha	1981	97.9	80.1	17.8
	1991	98.5	85.5	12.9
	2001	86.5	63.4	23.1
	2011	82.7	64.7	18.0
India	1981	98.1	86.8	11.3
	1991	98.2	85.7	12.6
	2001	88.2	71.7	16.4
	2011	86.1	73.5	12.6

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

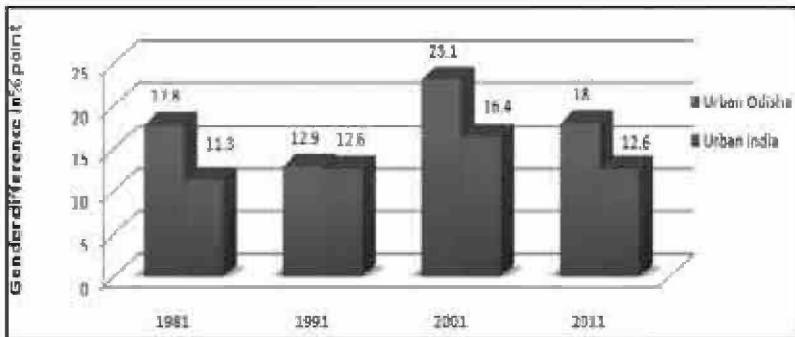


Fig 7.9: Gender Difference in Proportion of Main Workers in Urban Odisha and Urban India 1981-2011

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 Main Workers in Odisha and India: 1981-2011**

Odisha /India	Census Year	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Cult.	Ag. Lab	HH Ind.	Oth.	Cult.	Ag. Lab	HH Ind.	Oth.	Cult.	Ag. Lab	HH Ind.	Oth.
Odisha	1981	52.2	36.2	1.4	10.2	54.0	36.9	1.4	7.7	11.4	20.9	2.1	65.6
	1991	50.8	38.3	1.7	9.3	52.6	38.9	1.7	6.8	11.2	23.6	1.7	63.4
	2001	46.0	31.2	3.4	19.3	48.4	32.5	3.5	15.6	4.5	7.9	2.5	85.2
	2011	40.5	32.5	2.6	24.4	43.2	34.5	2.5	19.8	5.1	7.7	3.2	84.0
India	1981	54.4	32.7	1.4	11.5	56.8	33.4	1.3	8.6	9.4	19.1	4.4	67.2
	1991	54.5	32.7	1.0	11.8	57.2	33.5	1.0	8.3	10.4	19.0	2.5	68.1
	2001	50.9	28.4	1.8	18.9	54.3	29.9	1.7	14.1	6.1	9.3	2.5	82.0
	2011	40.7	36.3	1.4	21.6	44.5	39.0	1.3	15.2	5.5	10.7	2.1	81.7

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

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 labourers in the work force symbolized a weak economic structure. The share of household industry reflects the status of self employment and the proportion of work force in the other industry symbolizes strength of industry and service sector in the economy.



In the State of Odisha according to Census 2011, 73% among STs comprised of cultivator and agricultural labours. The said proportion in India was 77%. This is a clear indication that the agriculture sector is dominant having nearly about 80% contributions. The scenario is more or less same for the state and country. The share of household industry in the main work force is of very small order which was 2.6% among STs in Odisha as per Census 2011. Contribution of other industry to the main work-force was 24.4% for STs in Odisha. This pattern was almost the same for the country as a whole (Table 7.9). Over the years contribution of agricultural sector to the work force has dropped while that of other industry sector has increased significantly both in Odisha and India.

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

**Table 7.10 : Trend of ST Workers and Non-Workers in Odisha and India by Sex : 1971 to 2011**

Odisha / India	Census	Total ST Workers			Total ST Non-Workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Odisha	1971	1521424	240159	1861583	1005239	2205115	3210354
	1981	1821324	1102028	2923352	1118539	1873176	2991715
	1991	2070351	1400999	3471350	1442540	2118324	3560864
	2001	2226837	1763170	3990007	1839946	2315128	4155074
	2011	2633188	2136471	4769659	2094544	2726553	4821097
India	1971	10375421	3790641	14166062	8123453	14431166	22551619
	1981	15137360	10573552	25710912	10901175	15016551	25917726
	1991	18810005	14597333	33407338	15553266	18797776	34351042
	2001	22683728	18685593	41369321	19957101	22999818	42956919
	2011	28237945	22559905	50797850	24171878	29311306	53483184

Source : Census of India, 1971-2011

The trend of ST workers and non-workers in Odisha and India by sex for 1971-2011, has been presented in Table 7.10. There is an increasing trend in ST workers and non-workers both in Odisha and India for males and females. Similarly, Table 7.11 shows the trend of ST workers both main and marginal for 1981-2011 in Odisha and India by sex.

**Table 7.11 : Trend of ST Main and Marginal Workers in Odisha and India by Sex : 1981 to 2011**

Odisha /India	Census	ST Main Workers			ST Marginal Workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Odisha	1981	1764306	588728	2353024	57018	513300	570318
	1991	2020152	809536	2829688	50199	591463	641662
	2001	1687439	601036	2288475	539398	1162134	1701532
	2011	1697511	633183	2330697	935671	1503288	2438962
India	1981	14753619	7210069	21963688	383741	3363483	3747224
	1991	18460004	10015761	28475765	350001	4581572	4931573
	2001	18562153	9954327	28516480	4121575	8731266	12852841
	2011	21037052	11862176	32899228	7200893	10697729	17898622

Source : Census of India, 1981- 2011

#### 7.4 Spatial Pattern of Work Participation

Work participation across the districts of Odisha was studied to know the spatial and variation in the work force. Annexure 7.1 presents district wise WPR by place of residence for the Census 2011. The minimum WPR for STs (34.99%) was noticed in Jajpur district and the maximum WPR for STs (55.33%) was noticed in Bargarh district. The range and CV for STs were 20.34 and 10.6 respectively. It is seen that there is wide spatial variation in the WPR. The variation was more in urban areas than rural areas for STs. The district wise WPR by sex is presented in Annexure 7.2 In all the district, male WPR was considerably

higher than that of the female during 2011 Census in Odisha. The gender difference in WPR ranges from 0.65 to 27.67 for STs.

The total worker comprised main workers and marginal workers. The percentage of main workers out of total workers is an indicator of substantial employment for the population. Annexure 7.3 presents main workers as percentage of total workers by residence in Odisha for Census 2011. The minimum and maximum proportion of main workers of STs was seen in Rayagada (42.94%) and Puri (73.73%) during 2011 Census. In all the districts the proportion of main workers was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Annexure 7.4 indicates district wise main workers as percentage of total worker by sex for Census 2011. Annexure 7.5 provides state wise ST work participation rate of India with rank according to 2011 Census. According to ST WPR, Himachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep stood first and last respectively during 2011 Census. There is a wide variation of ST WPR among different states of India.

## CHAPTER VIII

# DISABILITY

### 8.1 Concept and Importance

#### 8.1.1 International Concepts

##### **UN Convention on the Persons with Disabilities**

The UN Convention on the persons with disabilities and its optional protocol was adopted on 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2006 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York which came into effect on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2008. The convention is intended as a human rights instrument with an explicit, social development dimension. It adopts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The purpose of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) is to promote, defend and reinforce human rights of all persons with disabilities. According to UN CRPD, persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

##### **International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)**

ICF's concept of disability are the facts that disability is multidimensional and the product of an interaction between an individual's certain conditions and his or her physical, social and attitudinal barriers. The bio-psycho-social model embedded in the ICF broadens the perspective of disability and allow medical, individual, social, and environmental influences on functioning and disability to be examined.

## **World Health Organization**

“Disability is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. An impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations”.

“Disability is thus not just a health problem. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person’s body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people with disabilities requires interventions to remove environmental and social barriers”.

## **Definitions used in India**

### **Medical Certification of Disability**

Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 defines disability as :-

(i) Blindness (ii) Low vision, (iii) Leprosy-cured, (iv) Hearing impairment, (v) Low motor disability, (vi) Mental retardation and (vii) Mental illness.

Each of the above disabilities has been further defined under separate sub-section of Section 2 of the said Act i.e. Blindness [2(b)], Hearing impairment [2(l)], Leprosy-cured [2(n)], Loco motor disability [2(o)], Mental illness [2(q)], Mental retardation [2(r)], and Low vision [2(u)].

As per Section 2(t) of the aforesaid Act, 1995, persons with disabilities means a person suffering from not less than 40% of any disability as certified by medical authorities.

Further, Section 2(j) of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 describe that “persons with disability”

means a person suffering from any of the conditions relating to autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation or a combination of any two or more of such conditions and includes a person suffering from severe multiple disability.

The concepts and definitions of disabilities coupled with measuring its extent and its types contained in the PWD Act, 1995 were found to be extremely difficult to canvass in the Census even in normal circumstances assuming people had time, were willing and forthcoming to share this information and there was an expert investigator to elicit this information. Organizing special training capsule, to convert nearly two million census enumerators and supervisors into seasoned investigator, for canvassing a question of such sensitive nature all over the country too was a major cause of concern for the organization. Most importantly the usually reserved attitude of the informants to disclose information about the disability of family members was one issue that needed to be addressed suitably as the success of the census Operation and the quality of census data is based on the accurate and honest information provided by them. The ORGI, therefore, devised a simple question and adopted uncomplicated definition for collecting information to estimate the disabled population in the country and also record details on eight types of disabilities at the Census of India 2011. These are as follows. (i) In seeing, (ii) In speech, (iii) In hearing, (iv) In movement (v) Mental retardation, (vi) Mental illness, (vii) Any other and (viii) Multiple disability (Box 8.1).

**Box 8.1 : Definition and Concept of Disability during Census 2011:**

Type of Disability	Definition and Concept
1. In seeing	i) Cannot see at all or ii) Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles, or iii) Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. A simple test is whether the person can count the fingers of hand with a distance of 10 feet in good day light. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight, or iv) Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently, or v) Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eye sight would improve after taking corrective measures. vi) One-eyed person not to be considered as disabled in seeing.
2. In hearing	i) Cannot hear at all, or ii) Has difficulty in hearing day to day conversational speech (hard of hearing), or iii) If she/he is using a hearing aid or iv) Hearing problem in one ear not to be considered as having hearing disability.
3. In speech	i) Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally an amount of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder, or ii) Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences, or iii) Stammers to such an extent that the speech is not comprehensible.

4. In movement	<p>i) Do not have both arms or both legs, or  ii) Are paralyzed and unable to move but crawl, or iii) Are able to move only with the help of walking aids, or iv) Have acute and permanent problems of joints/ muscles that have resulted in limited movement, or v) Have lost all the fingers or toes or a thumb, or vi) Are not able to move or pick up any small thing placed nearby, or vii) Have stiffness or tightness in movement, or viii) Have difficulty in balancing and coordinating body movements, or ix) Have loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis or leprosy or any other reason, or x) Have any deformity of body parts like having a hunch back, or xi) Very short statured (dwarf).</p>
5. Mental retardation	<p>i) Lacks understanding / comprehension as compared to her / his own age group; or ii) Is unavailable to communicate her / his needs when compared to other persons of her / his age group, or iii) Has difficulty in doing daily activities, or iv) Has difficulty in understanding routine instructions, or v) Has extreme difficulty in making decisions, remembering things or solving problems.</p>
6. Mental illness	<p>i) Is taking medicines or other treatment for mental illness; or ii) Exhibits unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, or iii) Exhibits repetitive behavior/ thoughts, or iv) Exhibits</p>



	sustained changes of mood or mood swings (joy and sadness), or v) Has unusual experiences – such as hearing voices, seeing visions, experience strange smells or sensations or strange taste, or vi) Exhibits unusual behaviors like talking / laughing to self / staring in space, or vii) Has difficulty in social interactions and adaptability.
7. Any other	i) If the person has a disability other than the categories mentioned above, or ii) The respondent fails to report the exact type of the disability, or iii) Disabilities like "Autism" etc. (difficulty in communicating, interacting with others, unusual and repetitive behavior etc.)
8. Multiple disability	i) It means combination of two or more specific type of disabilities. ii) The question has been designed to record a combination of maximum three types of disabilities.

### Historical Perspective

#### Population Census

- The question on disability was canvassed in all the Censuses of India since 1872 to 1931.
- The question on disability was not canvassed in the Censuses from 1941 to 1971.
- In Census 1981, information on three types of disability (totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb) was collected.
- The question on disability was dropped in Census 1991.
- In Census 2001 the question was again included and

information on five types of disability (disability in seeing, in speech, in hearing, in movement and mental disability) was collected.

- In Census 2011 information on eight types of disability (disability in seeing, in hearing, in speech, in movement, in mental retardation, mental illness, any other and multiple disability) has been collected.

#### **Sample Survey on Disability by NSSO:**

- National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) made its first attempt to collect information on the number of physically handicapped in its 15th round (July 1959 - June 1960) which was confined to rural areas only.
- In NSSO 16th round (July 1960 - June 1961) the coverage was extended to urban areas.
- In 24th round (July 1969 - June 1970) and 28th round (October 1973 - June 1974), the information was again collected for nationwide survey.
- First comprehensive survey in 36th round (July - December,1981) followed by a survey in 47th round (July - December,1991) to cover all persons with one or more of the three physical disability - visual, communication (i.e. hearing and/or speech) and locomotor.
- The last survey was carried out in its 58th round (July - December,2002) which extended the coverage by mental disability in addition to the three physical disabilities.

This chapter analyses the census data on disability by type, gender, place of residence, educational status, age -group, caste and workers classification in the State of Odisha. Besides, a comparison of disability in Odisha with India has been attempted. The Census throws data on disability at sub-state level which is immensely useful for spatial planning.

## 8.2 The Count

As per the Census 2011

- In Odisha, out of 419.74 lakh population, 12.44 lakh persons are disabled which is 2.96 % of the total population.
- Among the disabled population 50.54% are male and 49.46 % are females.
- Majority (85.8%) of the disabled population resided in rural areas and 14.2% are in urban areas.
- The percentage of disabled population among males and females are 3.18% and 2.74% respectively.

Census	Total Population, Odisha			Disabled Population, Odisha		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
2001	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090	10,21,335	5,68,914	4,52,421
2011	41,974,218	21,212,136	20,762,082	12,44,402	6,74,775	5,69,627

Census	Total Population, Odisha			Disabled Population, Odisha		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
2001	36,804,660	31,287,422	5,517,238	10,21,335	8,77,709	1,43,626
2011	41,974,218	34,970,562	7,003,656	12,44,402	10,67,739	1,76,663

Source : Census disability data, 2001 and 2011

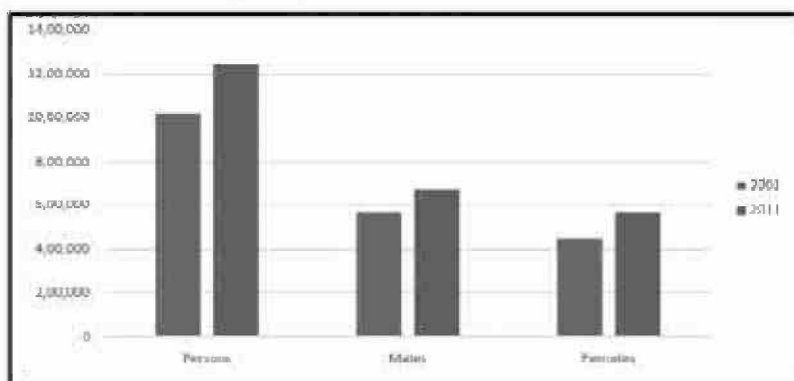


Fig 8.1 : Total, Male and Female of Disabled Population of Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011

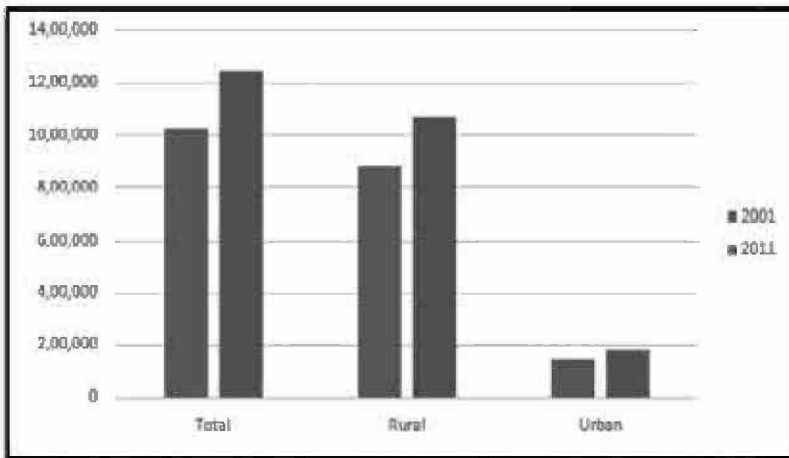


Fig 8.2 : Total, Rural and Urban of Disabled Population of Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011

Disabled Population by different social groups by sex in Odisha for the year 2001 and 2011 is presented in Table 8.1 (Fig. 8.1 to Fig. 8.3)

**Table 8.1 : Proportion of Disabled Population by Social Groups in Odisha Census 2001 and 2011**

Social Group	Persons		Males		Females	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total	1021335 (100)	1244402 (100)	568914 (100)	674775 (100)	452421 (100)	469627 (100)
SC	178890 (17.52)	238357 (19.16)	99648 (17.52)	129824 (19.24)	79242 (17.52)	108533 (19.05)
ST	190424 (18.64)	253779 (20.39)	100436 (17.65)	130588 (19.35)	89988 (19.89)	123191 (21.63)
Others	652021 (63.84)	752266 (60.45)	368831 (64.83)	414363 (61.41)	283191 (62.59)	337903 (59.32)

Source : Census Disability data 2001 & 2011

N.B. : Figures within parenthesis represents the percentage share.

### 8.3 Disability by Social Groups

Odisha's disability population has a significant proportion of SCs (19.16%) and STs (20.39%) according to Census 2011. They are characterized as most backward and disadvantaged group in the society. Therefore, the analysis of the caste dimension of the prevalence of disability is important and helpful to draw up plans and programmes for prevention and rehabilitation of disability. The prevalence of disability by caste i.e. SCs, STs and others has been presented in Table 8.3. Among the Castes, the SCs (3316) has the highest prevalence followed by others (2986). In all types of disability except mental, SCs has the highest prevalence followed by other castes. The STs, which are characterized as the most backward sections has the lowest prevalence in all types of disability, which is important to note.

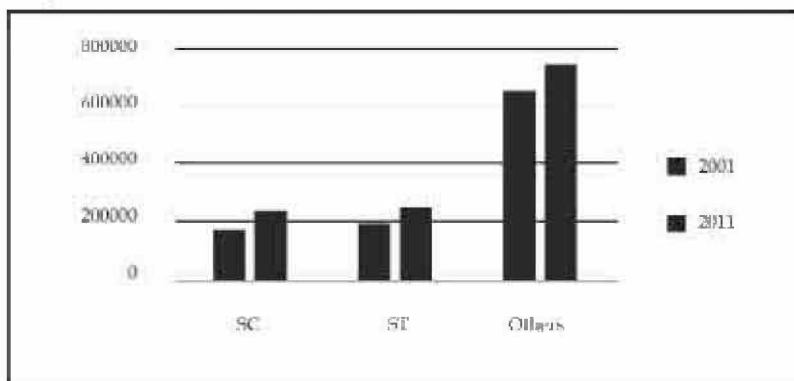


Fig 8.3 : Proportion of Disabled Population by Social Groups in Odisha Census 2001 and 2011.

**Table 8.2: Number of ST Disabled Population by Type of Disability in India and Odisha Census 2001 and 2011**

Type of disability	India						Odisha					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total Disabled Population	1618165	2140763	903899	1144627	714267	996136	190424	253779	100436	130538	89968	123191
In seeing	782859	423130	425578	217879	357281	210321	99715	57389	51452	28398	48233	28591
In speech	121405	112807	66371	61954	54534	50853	12789	3845	6652	5313	6137	4332
In hearing	124989	414510	66173	214791	58816	19979	16394	55642	8452	27858	7942	27784
In movement	452209	479898	268671	278994	183838	200904	46224	51337	25735	28237	20389	26300
Mental retarded	156704	105230	76336	56842	60098	48388	13302	12105	8115	6310	7187	5795
Mentally fitness	-	56316	-	30002	-	26314	-	7506	-	3688	-	3318
Any Other	-	352617	-	186366	-	166051	-	35641	-	18622	-	17019
Multiple disability	-	191255	-	97669	-	90386	-	23914	-	11562	-	12352

Source : Census Disability data, 2001 and 2011

**Table 8.3: Prevalence of Disability by Social Group in Odisha: Census 2011**

Type	SC	ST	Others	Total
Total disability	3316	2646	2986	2965
In seeing	722	600	612	628
In hearing	605	580	551	567
In speech	138	103	194	163
In movement	669	537	636	619
Mental retardation	181	126	188	172
Mentally illness	114	78	108	102
Any other	562	372	384	412
Multiple disability	325	249	313	301

Source : Derived from data on disability, Census of India, 2011

#### **8.4 Disability - Odisha Versus India.**

##### **8.4.1 Disability Population**

As per 2011 Census, the total disabled persons in Odisha are 12.44 lakhs, out of which SC has 2.38 lakh, ST has 2.54 lakh and others has 7.52 lakh. Census 2011 revealed 21.41 lakh ST disabled population in the country where as the State of Odisha contributed 2.54 lakh. The Odisha's share in India's population was 3.58% whereas the share of disabled population stood at 8.4%. Thus, Odisha's contribution to disability is significantly higher than its share to the total population (Table 8.2). Out of total disabled population in Odisha, male was 1.31 lakh and female 1.23 lakh.

#### **8.5 Disability by Gender**

##### **8.5.1 Male -Female Comparison by Social Group.**

The prevalence of disability by caste and sex has been presented in Annexure 8.1. The calculation of GDDP revealed that prevalence of total disability as well as all types of disability was more among males than females within the SCs, STs and other castes as well. The GDDP was more or less the same among the SCs and other castes where as GDDP was lowest among the STs in all types of disability.

### **8.5.2 Disability by Literacy Status**

Literacy and education are the prerequisite for the quality of human resources in any section of the society. In this section the literates and illiterate population among differently abled population have been analysed (Annexure 8.2). During 2001 the literate population was the highest in the category of in seeing followed by in movement and the literate population in speech was the lowest followed by in hearing. But during 2011, the literate population growth highest in the category of in hearing followed by in movement. The illiterate population was more incase of seeing category during 2011 census.

### **8.6 Disabled Population by Workers Classification**

The classification of disabled population by workers assumes importance as it highlights their status as workers and non-workers which has of economic significance. Further, it also classifies the workers as cultivator, agricultural labour, household industry and other categories. The main worker is one who had worked for the major part of the year (i.e. 6 months or more). The marginal worker is one who had not worked for the major part of the reference period. A person who did not work at all during the reference period was treated as a non-worker as Annexure 8.3 presents the number of disabled population by workers type and sex. Out of 10.21 lakh disabled population, 3.31 lakh constituting 32.4% were workers while the remaining 67.6% were non-workers. The total workers consisted of 2.27 lakh main workers and 1.04 lakh marginal workers. The main workers constituted 22.3% and marginal workers constituted 10.1% of the total disabled population. Among disabled females only 17.9% belonged to workers category in comparison to 43.9% among male disabled. While 34.8% male disabled were main workers, 6.5% females disabled were so. The work status of females was significantly poorer than the males. The total workers among disabled comprised of cultivators (30.7%), Agriculture Labourers (32.8%), Household workers (4.9%) and other workers (31.6%). Thus, 63.5% of the



workers among disabled were engaged in agriculture sector as cultivators or labourers. This indicated poor economic status of disabled section of the population.

### **8.7 District wise ST disability in Odisha**

The district wise ST disability population in Odisha according to 2011 Census is presented in Annexure 8.4. The top five and bottom five districts with ST disability population during 2011 Census is furnished in Table 8.7. It is observed that Mayurbhanj district has the high ST disabled population followed by Sundargarh.

**Table 8.4 : Top Five and Bottom Five Districts with ST Disability Population (Census 2011)**

Top Five		Bottom Five	
Mayurbhanj	(36,153)	Puri	(204)
Sundargarh	(24,727)	Jagatsinghpur	(211)
Keonjhar	(18,255)	Kendrapara	(232)
Koraput	(17684)	Bhadrak	(752)
Nawrangpur	(16,505)	Subarnapur	(1,469)

*Source : Census of India, 2011*

## CHAPTER IX

# RELIGION

### 9.1 Introduction

India is a land of many faiths. India is probably the only nation in the world where people profess so many religions. Religion is one of the oldest basic socio-cultural characteristics associated with the mankind and civilizations created by them over thousands of years of known history. Different communities and people perceive religion in their own way. Religion may be defined as a cultural system of designated behaviours and practices, world views, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics or organizations that relates humanity to supernatural transcendental or spiritual elements. Different religions may or may not contain various elements ranging from the divine, sacred things, faith, a supernatural being or "some sort of ultimacy and transcendence that will provide norms and power for the rest of life. Religious practices may include rituals, sermons, deities, sacrifices, festivals, feasts, trances etc. Religion has evolved as an established set of beliefs, rituals and traditional practices and workman-ship of one Supreme Being or deity that may be their own caste/tribe deity, village deity. Some other people worship a number of gods and goddesses. However, despite deviations in manifestation of their expressions of belief, people generally believe in one or the other divine power that created the universe and is taking care of all human beings. India has the distinction of being the land from where certain important religions of the world namely, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism originated. Our country also the origin of some of the indigenous faiths/ tribal religions that have survived the influence of many major religions. Our Constitution guarantees that no one following

any particular religion will either be specially favoured or discriminated against. The State does not patronize any particular religion. For these reasons, India is known as “Secular State”.

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

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

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

## **9.2 Religious Composition of Odisha’s ST Population:**

Although there are several religions in our State, only main religions are taken into consideration such as Hinduism, Muslim, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The number of ST persons belonging to each major religion in Odisha and their percentage to total population as per 2001 and 2011 Censuses are shown in Table 9.1.

It can be noticed that a very high proportion of the ST inhabitants of Odisha comprising 88.16 percent and 86.24 percent are followers of Hinduism according to 2001 and 2011 Censuses

respectively. The contribution of any other individual religion in comparison to Hinduism is too low. Next to Hinduism comes Christianity followed by Muslim. In other words, out of every 100 STs in Odisha, 86 are Hindus, 09 are Christians and rest 05 are other religions including Muslim, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism as per Census 2011.

**Table 9.1: ST Population with Percentage by Main Six Religions of Odisha: 2001 and 2011 Census**

Religion	2001		2011	
	Population	% to Total Population	Population	% to Total Population
Hinduism	7,180,819	88.16	8,271,054	86.24
Muslim	13,782	0.17	15,335	0.15
Christianity	605,880	7.44	816,981	8.52
Sikhism	251	N	1,019	0.01
Buddhism	175	N	,	0.02
Jainism	196	N	448	0.00
Other Religions and Persuasions	340,532	4.19	470,267	4.91
Religion not stated	3,446	0.04	13,693	0.15
<b>All Religions (Total)</b>	<b>8,145,081</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,590,756</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Census of India, 2001 and 2011

NB: N = Negligible

Table 9.2 shows the number of believers in different religions and their proportion per every ten thousand population since 1961 in Odisha. It is noticed that there has been a remarkable change in the religious composition in last six decades in Odisha. But it is observed that percentage of ST Hindus is gradually coming down from census to census very rapidly. In case of Christianity, the trend is increasing day by day. That may be due to rapid conversion to Christianity.

Table 9.2: Number of Persons in Each of Six Religions of Odisha: 1961-2011

Name of Religion	2011		2001		1991		1981		1971		1961	
	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000	Total No.	No. per 10000
Hinduism	8,271,054	8,624	7,180,819	8,816	6,244,474	8,880	5,502,256	8,964	4,761,000	9,387	4,118,134	9,750
Muslim	15,335	16	13,782	17	1,609	2	231	0	22	0		0
Christianity	816,981	853	605,880	744	411,346	585	326,952	553	218,677	431	104,125	274
Sikhism	1,019	1	251	0	408	1	69	0	29	0		0
Buddhism	1,959	2	175	0	178	0	111	0	08	0		0
Jainism	448	0	196	0	763	1	03	0	12	0		0
Other Religions and Persuasions	470,267	490	340,532	418	371,839	529	174,703	295		0	1,498	4
Religion not stated	13,693	14	3,446	4	1597	2		0	332	1		0
<b>All Religions (Total)</b>	<b>9,590,756</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,145,081</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>7,032,214</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,915,071</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,071,937</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>422,375</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

### 9.3 Distribution of ST Religions in the Rural and Urban Areas: 1961-2011

Table 9.3 presents the absolute figures and percentage value of the ST persons of each main religion in rural and urban area separately for census 1961 to 2011. It is noticed from the table that the followers of Hinduism in rural areas constitute 86.54, 88.39, 89.07, 89.9, 94.09 and 97.62 percent of the total rural population of the State for census 2011, 2001, 1991, 1981, 1971 and 1961 respectively while those living in urban areas form 81.31, 84.17, 83.74, 84.22, 72.97 and 91.61 percent of the total urban population of the state during those censuses. Christians account for 8.09, 7.07, 5.4, 5.15, 4.04 and 2.34 percent of rural population and 14.97, 13.77, 14.1, 13.44, 11.28 and 8.26 percent of urban population during 2011, 2001, 1991, 1981, 1971 and 1961 censuses. The followers of Christianity seem to preponderate mostly in urban areas of Odisha day by day. The followers of Muslim constitute 0.13, 0.14 and 0.02 percent of rural population during 2011, 2001 and 1991 censuses respectively and 0.54, 0.61 and 0.07 percent of urban population during those periods. It is also noticed that the followers of Muslim are more in urban areas than rural areas in Odisha during 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The percentage of Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism are very small as compared to others.

### 9.4 Growth Rate of ST Religions in Odisha: 1961-2011

The growth rate of the ST persons of each main religion in Odisha for census 1961 to 2011 is presented in Table 9.4. It is seen that the growth rate in case of Hinduism has decreased from 2001. But it has increased in case of Christianity during this period.

### 9.5 Sex Ratio of ST Religions in Odisha: 1961-2011

Table 9.5 presents the sex ratio of the ST persons of each main religion in Odisha for census 1961 to 2011. During 2011, the highest sex ratio was found in case of Jainism (1103) followed by

**Table 9.3: Number of Followers and Percentage of Each Main Religion in Rural and Urban Odisha: 1961-2011**

Name of Religion	2011		2001		1991		1981		1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Hinduism	7784571 (86.54)	486483 (81.31)	680493 (88.59)	375988 (84.7)	5941567 (89.07)	302907 (85.74)	5772608 (89.9)	225648 (84.22)	4633774 (94.39)	27226 (72.97)	4037936 (77.62)	80198 (91.61)
Muslim	12084 (0.13)	3251 (0.54)	11045 (0.14)	2737 (0.61)	1346 (0.02)	263 (0.07)	176 (0)	33 (0.02)	15 (0)	07 (0)	NA	NA
Christianity	727780 (8.09)	8320 (14.97)	543351 (7.07)	61579 (15.77)	360329 (5.4)	31017 (7.41)	290310 (5.15)	36642 (13.44)	199006 (4.04)	19671 (11.28)	NA	7235 (8.26)
Sikhism	880 (0)	139 (0.02)	185 (0)	66 (0.01)	32 (0)	376 (0.1)	26 (0)	4 (0.02)	08 (0)	21 (0)	NA	NA
Buddhism	1803 (0.02)	136 (0.02)	188 (0)	17 (0)	176 (0)	02 (0)	102 (0)	09 (0)	04 (0)	04 (0)	NA	NA
Jainism	394 (0)	54 (0)	165 (0)	31 (0.01)	671 (0.02)	92 (0.03)	03 (0)	NA	11 (0)	01 (0)	NA	NA
Other Religions and Persuasions	454998 (5.05)	15269 (2.56)	334461 (4.34)	6071 (1.56)	364840 (5.47)	6999 (1.95)	169818 (3.01)	4885 (1.79)	94438 (1.86)	419 (0.24)	1380 (0.03)	118 (0.13)
Religion not stated	12457 (0.15)	1256 (0.2)	3162 (0.04)	284 (0.06)	1545 (0.02)	52 (0.01)	NA	NA	326 (0.01)	06 (0)	NA	NA
All Religions (Total)	8994967 (100)	595789 (100)	7698358 (100)	446723 (100)	6670506 (100)	361708 (100)	5642376 (100)	272691 (100)	4924582 (100)	174355 (100)	4136206 (100)	87551 (100)

Source: Census of India, 1961 - 2011.

NB: NA= Not Available

**Table 9.4: Growth Rate of ST Religions in Odisha: 1961-2011 (in%)**

Name of Religion	2001-2011	1991-2001	1981-1991	1971-1981	1961-1971
Hinduism	15.18	14.99	17.77	11.37	15.61
Muslim	11.26	756.56	596.54	950.00	NA
Christianity	34.84	47.29	25.81	49.51	110.01
Sikhism	305.97	-38.48	491.30	137.93	NA
Buddhism	1019.42	1.69	60.36	1287.50	NA
Jainism	128.57	-74.31	25333.33	-75.00	NA
Other Religions and persuasions	38.09	8.42	112.84	90.19	6031.98
Religion not stated	297.35	115.78	NA	-100.00	NA
<b>All Religion (Total)</b>	<b>17.74</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>16.01</b>	<b>20.72</b>

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

NB: NA= Not Available

Muslim (1065) and Christianity (1038). The lowest sex ratio was found in case of Buddhism (982) and Sikhism (1005). An increasing trend has been marked in case of all the ST religious communities from 1961 to 2011 Census.

**Table 9.5 : Sex Ratio of ST Religions in Odisha : 1961-2011**

Name of Religion	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Hinduism	1017	1006	1012	1001	1000	1027
Muslim	NA	1750	893	1044	1016	1065
Christianity	1013	1019	1012	1040	1028	1038
Sikhism	NA	208	816	675	819	1005
Buddhism	NA	600	1265	424	1160	982
Jainism	NA	1400	500	956	1227	1103
Other Religions and Persuasions	NA	1029	1019	972	1011	1030
Religion not stated	NA	738	1018	948	867	1022
<b>All Religions (Total)</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1028</b>

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

N.B.: NA=Not Available



## **9.6 Spatial Distribution of ST Religions in Odisha: 2001 and 2011**

The spatial distribution to the ST persons of each religion in Odisha for census 2001 and 2011 gives a clear-cut picture about the status of ST persons in each religion across the districts of Odisha. It shows a wide variation of religion wise ST population between different districts of Odisha (Annexure 9.1). Each religion-wise maximum and minimum number of ST population in Odisha during 2001 and 2011 censuses are presented in Annexure 9.2. During 2011 Census, Hindu and Muslim ST Population was found maximum in Cuttack district and minimum in Deogarh district. In Sundargarh district, Christian and Sikh ST population was the highest in number. In case of Jainism and Buddhism, Balangir and Cuttack have the highest population respectively during 2011 Census.

## **9.7 Community-wise ST Religions in Odisha.**

The community-wise ST population by all religious groups during 2011 Census is presented in Annexure 9.4 to 9.10. The community-wise religion-wise maximum and minimum ST population in Odisha during 2001 and 2011 censuses are presented in Annexure 9.3. According to 2011 Census, it is observed that Khond community have the maximum number of Hindu and Jain ST population. Munda community has the highest population in case of Muslim, Christianity and Buddhism. Only 50 Gond population belongs to Sikhism.

## CHAPTER X

### PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGs)

#### 10.1 Introduction

In Odisha, there are 62 tribal communities with over 100 sub-tribes /sections recognised by GoI. They are classified under 3 broad linguistic groups such as, Austro-Asiatic (Mundas), Dravidian and Indo-Aryan. Each tribal community has distinctive characteristic features reflected in their social, economic, political and religion. All the tribal communities earn their livelihood through settled cultivation, shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, food gathering, hunting, fishing, manufacture of handicrafts and art object, agriculture labour, non-agricultural labour, service, petty business, skilled and unskilled labour etc. Therefore, their economic condition is not uniform. Accordingly, they are classified as better economic status, backward and very backward. Thus, those tribal communities which are economically the most vulnerable, isolated archaic, relatively deprived and require special attention by Government. during different plan periods are categorised as PTG or PVTG. In 1973, the Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. During the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1974-79) period Government of India decided to put special emphasis for all round development of the most economically vulnerable tribes. These communities were designated as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and in 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

#### 10.1.1 Why Special Focus on PVTGs ?

- PVTGs are diverse in character. They live in different geo-physical environment in interior pockets.

- Their remote habitats lack the required minimum administrative set up and infrastructure.
- They may languish in very fragile conditions of backwardness and deprivation.
- Their traditional means of sustenance are declined.
- They are more vulnerable to food in-security, ill health and malnutrition.
- Their socio-economic and educational condition are much worse than other tribal communities.
- Their needs and problems are different from other scheduled tribe communities.

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

#### **10.1.2 Identification of PVTGs**

Government of India during 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period adopted the term PVTGs for the purpose of classification and identification of a tribe or a section of tribe basing upon the following criteria from other tribal communities.

- Relative physical isolation.
- Stagnant or declining population.
- Extremely low level of literacy.
- Their pre-agricultural stage of economy like hunting, food gathering, shifting cultivation, terrace cultivation etc.
- A subsistence level of economy.

**10.2 Status of PVTGs in India and Odisha****10.2.1 PVTGs in India**

There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) identified and distributed in 14 undivided States and one Union Territory of India. Government of India estimated their number to be approximately 1.36 million, which accounts for about 21 of the total ST population of India in 2001. The list of PVTGs, their number in different States and Union Territory of India in descending order has been shown in the following Table 10.1.

**Table 10.1: List of PVTGs in India**

States/UTs	No. of PVTGs	Name of PVTGs
Odisha	13	Bonda, Birhor, Didayi, Paudi Bhuyan, Lanjia Saora, Hill Khadia, Mankirdia, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Juang, Chuktia Bhunjia, Lodha and Saora.
Andhra Pradesh	12	Bodo Gadaba, Bondo Paroja, Chenchu, Dongria Khond, GutobGadaba, Khond Paroja, Kolam, Konda Reddy, Kutia Khonda, Konda Savaras, Parengi Paroja and Thoti
Bihar	9	Asurs, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwas, Malpaharias, Pahariyas, Sauria Paharias and Savar
Madhya Pradesh	7	Abhuj Marias, Baigas, Bharias, Hill Korbas, Kamars Saharias and Birhor
Tamil Nadu	6	Kattu Naickans Kotas Kurunbas, Irutas, Panians and Todas

States/UTs	No. of PVTGs	Name of PVTGs
Gujarat	5	Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar, Siddi and Kolgha
Kerala	5	Cholanaikayan, Kadar, Katunayakan, Kurumba and Koraga
Andaman & Nicobar	5	Great Andamanese, Jarwas, Onges, Sentineless and Shompens
Maharashtra	3	Katkaria (Kathodia), Kolam and Maria Gond
West Bengal	3	Birhor, Lodhas and Totas
Karnataka	2	JenuKuruba and Konaga
Uttar Pradesh	2	Buxas and Rajis
Rajasthan	1	Saharias
Manipur	1	Marram Nagas
Tripura	1	Riangs
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	

Source : Population Profile of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha 1961-2001

### 10.2.2 PVTGs in Odisha

Odisha has the largest number of PVTGs (13) among the States and Union Territory of India. They are the Bonda, Birhor, Didayi, Paudi Bhuiyan, Lanjia Saora, Hill Khadia, Mankidia, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Juang, Chukutia Bhunjia, Lodha and Saora. The PVTGs of Odisha are localised groups. They are found in specific compact areas spread over 12 districts in three administrative zones like western, northern and southern of Odisha. Table 10.2 indicates the district wise PVTGs in Odisha. Kalahandi and Nuapada districts come under western zone where Kutia Kondh, Chuktia Bhunjia and Paudi Bhuyan are found. In northern zone covering Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts Lodha, Hill Khadia, Mankirdia, Birhor and Juang are

located. Similarly, in southern zone covering Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam districts Kutia Kondh, Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Lanjia Saora and Saora are located.

**Table 10.2: PVTGs in Odisha**

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

Source : Population Profile of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha 1961-2001

These PVTGs were identified in Odisha in different five plan periods start from 5th Five Year Plan period (1974-79). (Table 10.3)

**Table 10.3: Five Year Plan wise list of PVTGs in Odisha**

Plan Period	Year	PVTGs
5 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	1974-79	Bonda
Plan Holiday	1979-80	Juang, Lanjia Saora, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Saora, Paudi Bhuyan, Birhor
7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	1985-90	Didayi, Hill Khadia, Mankirdia, Lodha
8 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	1992-97	Chuktia Bhunjia

Source : Population Profile of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha 1961-2001

According to Geo-Physical Zones, the PVTGs are also distributed in Odisha. Out of 13 PVTGs, six such as Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill Khadia, Juang, Lodha and Paudi Bhuiyan are located in the Northern Plateau, the remaining seven such as Bonda, Didayi, Chuuktia Bhunjia, Dongaria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora and Saora reside in the Eastern Ghats Region of the State.

The analysis of the PVTGs on the basis of their distribution in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Non-TSP areas reveals that only one PVTG namely Chuuktia Bhunjia resides in Non-TSP and two PVTGs namely Paudi Bhuiyan and Saora inhabit in both TSP and Non-TSP areas, the remaining ten are found in TSP areas. When the State is taken as a whole, they are distributed in 541 villages covering 84 GPs, 20 Blocks, 10 ITDAs and 12 districts. As per the baseline survey conducted during 2019 by SCSTRIL, the detail profile of PVTGs in Odisha is presented in Table 10.4.

**Table 10.4: PVTGs Profile of Odisha in 2019**

• Number of Districts	: 14
• Number of ITDAs	: 10
• Number of Micro Projects	: 20
• Number of Blocks	: 43
• Number of GPs	: 289
• Number of Villages	: 1679
• Number of Households	: 58708
• Number of Population	: 249609

*Source: Baseline Survey 2015 by Micro Projects and Baseline Survey, 2019 by SCSTRIL*

In Odisha, all the 13 PVTGs can be classified and grouped into 4 techno economic stages namely Hunter-Gatherers, Shifting Cultivators, Terrace Cultivators and Settled Cultivators which is presented in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5: Techno-Economic Stages by PVTGs**

Techno-Economic Stages	Name of the PVTGs
Hunter-Gatherers	Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill-Khadia
Shifting Cultivators	Bonda, Didayi, Dongaria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Juang, Lanjia Saora, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora
Terrace Cultivators	Saora, Lanjia Saora
Settled Cultivators	Lodha, Chuktia Bhunjia

*Source : Population Profile of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha 1961-2001*

According to Ethno-Linguistic identity, the PVTGs are divided into three groups i.e. Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Austro - Asiatic / Munda. The two PVTGs like Paudi Bhuyan and Lodha come under Indo - Aryan linguistic group. Four PVTGs like Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongaria Kondh, Kutia Kondh and Didayi come under Dravidian group where as other seven PVTGs come under Austro-Asiatic / Munda group.

### 10.3 Health Condition of PVTGs in Odisha

The health status of PVTGs is in an awful condition due to multiple factors like poverty, illiteracy, lack of safe drinking water, bad sanitary conditions, difficult terrain, mal nutrition, poor maternal and child health services, superstition, unavailability of adequate health services and deforestation. The diseases like anaemia, upper respiratory problem, malaria, gastro-intestinal disorders like acute diarrhoea, intestinal protozom, micro nutrient deficiency and skin infection disease are associated with the PVTGs from a recently concluded Health Survey.

### 10.4 Occupation and Livelihood of PVTGs

As per the Socio-Economic Survey conducted by SCSTRI, Bhubaneswar during 2001-02 and 2007, 2010, 2015 and 2019, it was observed that the main occupations of PVTGs are agriculture, horticulture, shifting cultivation, forest collection, food gathering, hunting, livestock rearing, fishing wage earning, small business, artisan work, etc. Most of their livelihoods



depend on the forest. The forest is their life and livelihood. They collect various Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) items such as honey, gum, anla, bamboo, shrubs, fuel wood, dry leaves, nuts, sprouts wax, medical plants, roots and tubes. But it is seen that most of the PTGs like Bonda, Didayi, Dongaria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Paudi Bhuyan and Saora are depended upon shifting cultivation. But Hill Kharia, Mankirdia Lodha, Saora, Kutia Kondh and Paudi Bhuyan are depended on forest collection and hunting. Two PVTGs such as Saora and Lanjia Saora belong to terrace cultivation along with shifting cultivation category. A good section of PVTGs depend on land and forest for their livelihood. The Birhor and Mankirdia are semi-nomadic monkey catchers and Hill Kharias are collector of honey, arrowroot and other minor forest produce for their survival. Now-a-days most of the PVTGs prefer settled cultivation rather than shifting cultivation. The Dongoria Kondh is a horticulturist and supplemented their livelihood by forest collections. Average size of land holding per household is less than 2.00 acres in case of most of the PVTGs.

### **10.5 Settlement Pattern and Housing**

Basically, the settlement and housing pattern of PVTGs are divided into 3 groups like scattered housing, linear housing and circular arrangement of cone shaped huts. Out of 13 PVTGs, only Mankirdia and Birhor have the housing pattern like "Kumbha" (Circular arrangement of cone shaped leaf huts). Scattered housing pattern is seen in case of Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Hill Kharia, Saura, Lanjia Saora and Paudi Bhuyan. In case of Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongaria Kondh, Kutia Kondh and Lodha linear housing pattern is seen.

### **10.6 Major Problems**

- Endemic Malaria, T.B and Malnutrition, No health care facilities
- Very low rate of literacy and lack of development awareness
- Undulated land

- Lack of irrigation, Deforestation, Soil erosion
- Payment of high bride price, heavy drinking habits
- Indebtedness and exploitation by money lender and middle men
- Lack of adequate space for constructing multiple house in small patch and Lack of Ventilation in house
- Inaccessible areas
- Change of traditional culture
- No safe drinking water

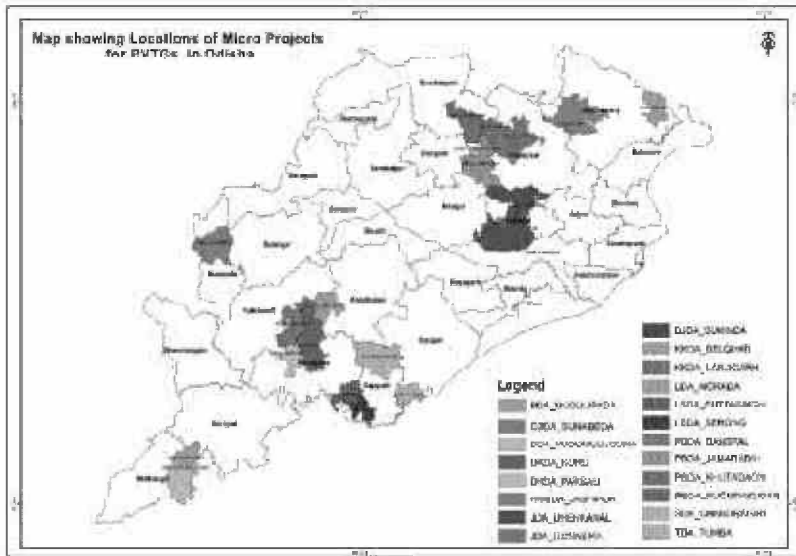
### **10.7 Establishment of Micro Projects**

During Fifth Five Year Plan, Government of India had implemented specific development programmes focusing the all-round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes to align them with the mainstream of society and also enhance their social and economic status. In this contest, the micro project approach was introduced in the country during 1975-76 with a goal to make overall development through multi-sectoral socio-economic programmes meant for a small group of people in a limited area. In Odisha, 20 micro projects have been established for 13 PVTGs identified from time to time. The first micro project was established for the Bondo / Bonda tribes in 1976-77 at Mudulipada of Malkangiri district of Odisha, named as Bonda Development Agency (BDA). List of the micro projects with their locations, year of establishment is presented chronologically in Annexure 10.1.

### **10.8 Population Status**

The socio-economic survey has been conducted by Micro Projects during 2015 for preparation of CCD plan for PVTGs and Baseline Survey, 2019 conducted by SCSTRTI in 20 micro projects covering 1679 villages, 289 GPs and 58708 households (Annexure 10.2). It is observed that maximum number of villages (278) are covered in Kutia Kondh Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh of Kalahandi district and minimum number of villages (13) in Birhor and Juang Development Agency (BJDA) at Sukinda of Jajpur district.

**Map 10.1**



According to population, Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Banspal, has the highest population i.e. 42590 and Birhor & Juang Development Agency, Sukinda, has the lowest population i.e. 1316. The total population of PVTGs are 249609 distributed in 20 micro projects out of which 122399 are males and 127210 are females with over-all sex ratio 1039. The population trend of 13 PVTGs according to the 20 Micro Project Areas for the year 2001-02, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2015 and 2019 has been presented in Annexure 10.3.

The trend of sex ratio of PVTG in Micro Project for the years 2002, 2007, 2010, 2015 and 2019 is presented in Annexure 10.4 and Figure 10.1. It is observed that the highest sex ratio is found in DKDA, Parsali (1365) for Dongaria Kondha followed by DKDA, Chatikona (1349) and BJDA, Sukinda (1112) for Birhor and Juang tribe. The lowest sex ratio is found in CBDA, Sunabeda for Chuktia Bhunjia tribe (937). One of the most interesting aspects of these population is the sex ratio favouring the female population.

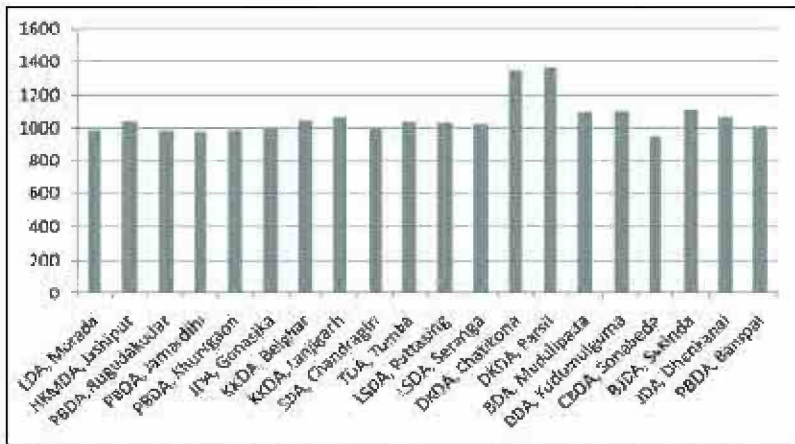


Figure 10.1: Micro Project wise Sex Ratio of PVTGs in Odisha, 2015 & 2019

The literacy rate of the PVTGs residing in 20 Micro Projects for the year 2002, 2007, 2010, 2015 and 2019 is shown in Annexure 10.5. Figure 10.2 represents the Micro Project wise literacy rate of PVTGs by gender in Odisha during 2015 and 2019. It is observed that the literacy rate among the PVTGs is increasing day by day except in case of HKMDA Jashipur, TDA Tumba, LSDA Puttasing, DKDA Chatikona and CBDA Sunabeda. It is also found that in one Micro Project area i.e. TDA, Tumba the female literacy rate is less than 10% which needs to be examined and addressed on an urgent basis. Further, the literacy position of PVTGs found in adjacent areas of 15 Micro Projects and 3 newly created Micro Projects (as per the Baseline Survey, 2019) shows a lower literacy rate in comparison to the PVTG people covered by the existing Micro Projects (as per Baseline Survey, 2015). The later shows a higher literacy rate due to the educational development interventions for PVTG children by the Micro Projects.

Since family among the PVTGs gets fragmented after the marriage of the son it results in small sized household. In case of Lodha Development Agency, Morada and Hill Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur, the average household size is the lowest i.e. 3.2. The highest household size 6.3 is observed in Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing.

### 10.9 PVTGs in Odisha as per Census

Population distribution of PVTGs in Odisha as per Census during the period from 1961 to 2011 and its sex ratio, literacy rate, work participation rate of six PVTGs namely Juang, Bondo Paraja, Lodha, Didayi, Mankirdia and Birhor in Odisha have been presented in Annexure 10.6 to Annexure 10.7. It is observed that the population of Juang communities has been increased from 21890 in 1961 to 47095 in 2011 census. But according to census count, Birhor population has been declined from 825 during 1991 census to 596 during 2011 census.

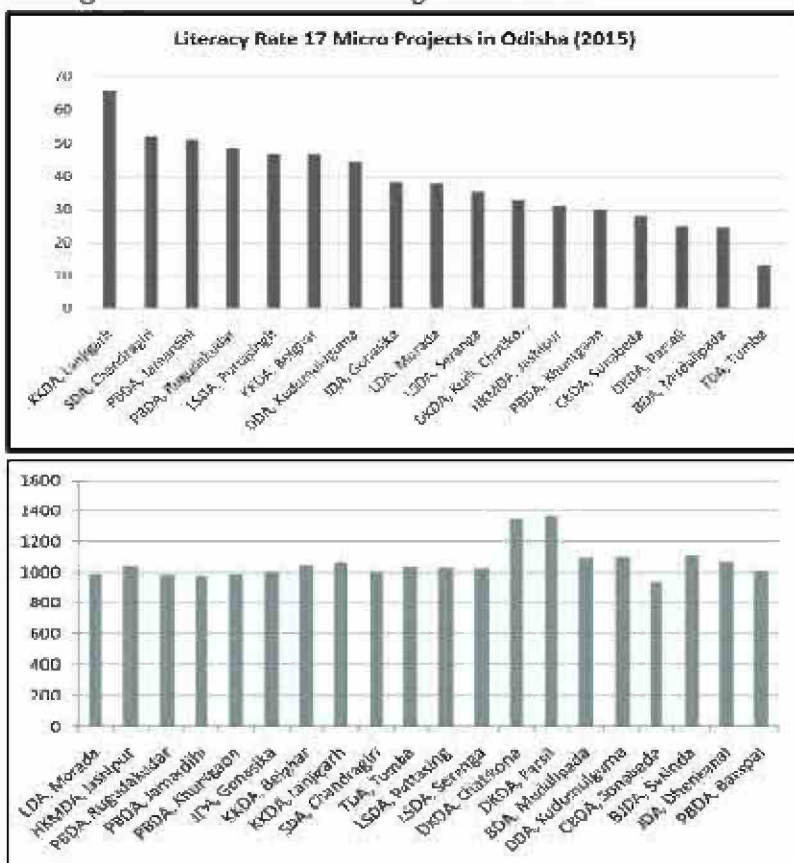


Figure 10.2: Micro Project wise Literacy Rate of PVTGs in Odisha, 2015 & 2019

### **10.10 Role of Government for Development of PVTGs**

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

With the adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach since the 5th Five Year Plan, the Central and State Government have been taking steps to identify the PVTGs in different parts of the country and implement special projects and programmes for their development. So far 20 Micro Projects are in operation in Odisha for the overall development of 13 PVTGs.

Some of the key programmes implemented in Odisha for overall development of PVTGs are given below:

- Scaling up of Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) in all micro projects for livelihoods support covering 13 PVTGs.
- Covering of PVTGs under Housing Scheme.
- Construction of 19 Educational Complexes for PVTGs under Article 275(I) for development of education of PVTGs.
- Implementation of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP).
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the TSP areas to support economic activities.

- Implementation of Conservation-cum-Development plan which aims at addressing the critical felt needs of PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy access. This also aims to eliminate poverty, increase literacy rate, ensure improved health status and overcome problem of food insecurity.

### **10.11 Conclusion**

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

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

- Their problems should be viewed in a broader perspective.
- It is necessary to bring the progress of science and technology within the social control of the participating groups.
- Education has an important role in bringing about the process of modernization.
- Each tribe should be studied in the micro-situation so that specific solutions for its specific problems can be found.
- Some tribal communities as a result of closer contact with larger society have become poor but have lost all primitive characteristics. The strategy for their development will

have to be different from those which are meant for archaic primitive groups.

- Traditional skills of the primitive groups have to be identified which have enabled them to survive in a larger society and utilize the skill of those hands as the available raw materials.
- The groups should not lose self-respect and self-confidence during the transition.
- Both individual approach and group approach should be followed in case of the ex-criminal tribes for their socio-economic developments.
- Most of the mineral belts are tribal areas of which some of the primitive pockets form an integral part. Mineral exploitation, setting up of industries, building of largescale irrigation projects, forest extraction, extensive extraction of forest lands for settling refugees and displaced persons have resulted in massive confrontation between the PVTG People and those who have moved into the tribals in search of employment in mining and industrial set up. These encounters demand urgent attention for successful implementation of these programmes.
- All tribal communities irrespective of their levels of socio-economic development have much greater adaptive and receptive capacity than what has been assumed so far. Only thing what is needed is to involve the tribal as genuine collaborators in planning programmes of their development. The administration will have to make effort to make the tribals aware of the various programmes and seek their participation in such programmes for their development.
- The researchers have a vital role to play in the transformation scene. Their research among the primitive should focus on the "insiders" point of view concerning



human and natural resources, technology and economic organization, health and nutrition and other correlated factors of their society.

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

We have to take immediate steps for betterment of PVTGs in Odisha. Therefore, the following steps need to be taken up for PVTGs on an urgent basis :

- Steps to be taken for inclusion of left out nearby villages in the micro project area and villages of outside of Micro Project area for covering the PVTG villages not covered under micro project.
- To impart para medical training to the traditional healers of the tribal community regarding first-aid treatment, emergency treatment etc. to improve health situation of PVTGs.
- To provide market linkage to the produce of PVTGs.
- Steps to be taken to establish preservation/storage centre for preservation of excess produce.
- To provide trained and qualified teachers for educational complexes of PVTGs to ensure quality education.
- To involve NGOs for awareness generation in the field of health, education and sanitation.

## Annexure 1.1

## LIST OF ITDAs AND TSP BLOCKS

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

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

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

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

**Annexure 1.2**  
**LIST OF PVTGs & MICRO PROJECTS AND THEIR**  
**LOCATIONS**

Sl. No	Name of the PVTG	Name and address of the Micro Project	Part of blocks covered
1.	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda, Mayurbhanj	Suliapada Morada Badasahi Baripada Udala Khunta Kaptipada Shyamakhunta
2.	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	Hill-Khadia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj	Karanja Jashipur Bisoi Thakurmunda
3.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon, Sundargarh	Lahunipada
4.	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar	Banspal Telkoi Harichandanpur Ghatagaon
5.	Paudi Bhuyan	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi, Angul	Pallahara
6.	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency Belghar, Kandhamal	Tumudibandh
7.	Saora	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati	Mohana R.Udayagiri
8.	Saora	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba, Ganjam	Patrapur
9.	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency Seranga, Gajapati	Gumma
10.	Kutia Kondh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	Lanjigarh
11.	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri	Khairput
12.	Dongaria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada	Bisam Cuttack Muniguda
13.	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing, Rayagada	Gunupur

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

No	Name of the PVTG	Name and address of the Micro Project	Part of blocks covered
14.	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada, Malkangiri	Kudumulguma Khairput Korkunda
15.	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali, Rayagada	K. Singhpur
16.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuya Development Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh	Barkote
17.	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda, Nuapada	Komna Nuapada
18.	Birhor & Juang	Birhor & Juang Development Agency, Sukinda, Jajpur	Sukinda
19.	Juang	Juang Development Agency, Dhenkanal	Bhuban, Sadar, Gandia, Hindol Kamakhya Nagar Kankadahad
20.	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Banspal, Keonjhar	Banspal

**Annexure I.3**  
**LIST OF MADAs**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of MADA Pockets
1.	Angul	1. Athamallik 2. Pallahara
2.	Balangir	1. Deogaon 2. Khaparkhol 3. Muribahal 4. Patnagarh 5. Saintala 6. Tentulikhunti 7. Tureikela
3.	Balasore	1. Jaleswara
4.	Bargarh	1. Jharbandha 2. Paikmal
5.	Boudh	1. Boudh Sadar
6.	Deogarh	1. Barkote
7.	Dhenkanal	1. Kankadahad
8.	Gajapati	1. Kashinagar
9.	Ganjam	1. Patrapur
10.	Jajpur	1. Dhangadi 2. Sukinda
11.	Jharsuguda	1. Jharsuguda 2. Kirimira 3. Kolabira 4. Laikera 5. Lakhanpur
12.	Kalahandi	1. Bhawanipatna 2. Junagarh 3. Jaipatna 4. Kesinga 5. Madanpur Rampur 6. Narla
13.	Keonjhar	1. Anandpur 2. Ghasipura 3. Hatadihi



Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of MADA Pockets
14.	Khurda	*1. Banpur
15.	Nuapada	1. Boden 2. Khariar 3. Komna 4. Nuapada 5. Sinapali
16.	Nayagarh	1. Dasapalla 2. Gania 3. Nuagaon *4. Ranpur
17.	Sambalpur	1. Dhankauda 2. Jujumara 3. Rengali

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

**Annexure 1.4**  
**LIST OF CLUSTER POCKETS**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of Cluster
1.	Angul	1. Angul
2.	Balangir	1. Belpara
3.	Boudh	1. Kantamal
4.	Dhenkanal	1. Dhenkanal Sadar
5.	Garjam	1. Sana Khemundi 2. Sorada
6.	Jaipur	1. Badachana
7.	Kalahandi	1. Bhawanipatana 2. Jaipatna 3. Koksara-I 4. Koksara-II
8.	Nuapada	1. Nuapada
9.	Sanbalpur	1. Nakatideuli
10.	Bargarh	1. Raja Borasambar (Padmapur)

**Annexure 2.1**  
**District wise ST Population by Sector : Census, 1991, 2001 & 2011**

Sl. No	Districts	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Angul	11293	10524	7059	13294	119699	15295	179603	162048	17555
2	Balangir	27151	264354	7157	275822	267309	8313	347167	334672	12492
3	Balasore	179289	165888	13401	228454	209223	19231	273678	253098	20580
4	Bargarh	236072	230702	5370	260691	253944	6747	281135	270996	10139
5	Boudh	41022	40813	209	46557	46179	378	55364	54867	497
6	Bhadrak	18703	16001	2702	25141	22639	2502	30428	24347	6081
7	Cuttack	70087	61834	8253	83591	75918	7673	93745	81658	12087
8	Deogarh	78032	74209	3823	92103	87604	4499	110400	104956	5444
9	Dhenkanal	120226	115928	4298	136501	131413	5088	162056	156671	5385
10	Gajapati	217725	217059	666	263476	261906	1570	315714	308867	4847
11	Ganjam	79120	76501	2619	90919	87311	3608	118928	112538	6590
12	Jagatsinghpur	5003	2704	2299	8640	5212	3428	7862	4524	3338
13	Jajpur	102546	99196	3350	125989	121222	4767	151432	139209	12223
14	Jharsuguda	139975	113890	26085	159757	129767	29990	176758	140117	36641
15	Kalahandi	326648	321501	5147	382573	375796	6777	449456	440775	8681
16	Kandhamal	281386	276924	4462	336809	330537	6272	392820	380602	12218
17	Kendrapara	4552	4255	297	6822	6044	778	9484	8862	622
18	Keonjhar	595184	554633	40551	695141	644959	50182	818878	759937	58941

Sl. No	Districts	1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
19	Khurda	77242	58750	18492	97186	64925	32261	115051	67798	47253
20	Koraput	521490	483392	38098	585830	554554	31276	697583	662719	34864
21	Malkangiri	246573	242083	4490	289538	284571	5167	354614	346465	8149
22	Mayurbhanj	1090626	1069312	21314	1258459	1230583	27876	1479576	1439002	40574
23	Nawrangpur	467919	463003	4916	564480	558427	6053	681173	668056	13117
24	Nayagarh	46624	46374	250	50836	50375	461	58691	57531	1160
25	Nuapada	168777	166989	1788	184221	181956	2265	206327	204121	2206
26	Puri	3481	2807	674	4482	4062	420	6129	4379	1750
27	Rayagada	400097	388797	11300	463418	449417	14001	541905	522208	19697
28	Sambalpur	286244	261129	25115	322770	293534	29236	353261	318413	36848
29	Subarnapur	45286	44044	1242	52978	51416	1562	57192	55256	1936
30	Sundargarh	798481	692200	106281	918903	797856	121047	1062349	908475	153874
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>7032214</b>	<b>6670506</b>	<b>361708</b>	<b>8145081</b>	<b>7698358</b>	<b>446723</b>	<b>9590756</b>	<b>8994967</b>	<b>595789</b>

Source : Census of India, 1991, 2001 &amp; 2011

Annexure 2.2  
ST Population and Decadal Growth Rate of States/UTs of India : (1991 - 2011)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Population (2001)	Decadal Growth Rate: 1991-2001	Rank	State/Union Territory	Population (2011)	Decadal Growth Rate: 2001-2011	Rank
1	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>2</sup>	1105979			Goa	149275	26273.57	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	244587	12.0	28	Uttar Pradesh	1134273	950.6	2
3	Punjab	NST	NST		Sikkim	206360	85.2	3
4	Chandigarh	NST	NST		Bihar	1336573	76.2	4
5	Uttaranchal	256129	20.9	14	Himachal Pradesh	392126	60.3	5
6	Haryana	NST	NST		Jammu & Kashmir	1493299	35	6
7	Delhi	NST	NST		Arunachal Pradesh	951821	35	7
8	Rajasthan	7097706	29.6	7	Kerala	484859	33.1	8
9	Uttar Pradesh	107963	42.0	4	Rajasthan	9238534	30.2	9
10	Bihar	758351	32.4	5	Dadra & Nigar Haveli	178564	30.1	10
11	Sikkim	111405	22.6	12	Meghalaya	2555861	28.3	11
12	Arunachal Pradesh	705158	28.1	9	Madhya Pradesh	15316784	25.2	12
13	Nagaland	1774926	67.2	2	Mizoram	1036115	23.4	13
14	Manipur (Excl. 3 subdiv.)	741141	17.2	19	Karnataka	4248987	22.7	14
15	Mizoram	899310	28.4	8	Maharashtra	10510213	22.5	15

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Population (2001)	Decadal Growth Rate: 1991-2001	Rank	State/ Union Territory	Population (2011)	Decadal Growth Rate: 2001-2011	Rank
16	Tripura	993426	16.4	21	Jharkhand	8645042	22	16
17	Meghalaya	1992862	31.3	6	Tamil Nadu	794697	22	17
18	Assam	3308570	15.1	25	Manipur	1167422	21.8	18
19	West Bengal	4406794	15.7	23	West Bengal	5296953	20.2	19
20	Jharkhand	7087068	17.3	18	Gujarat	8917174	19.2	20
21	Odisha	8145081	15.8	22	Chhattisgarh	7822902	18.2	21
22	Chhattisgarh	6616596	15.7	24	Andhra Pradesh	5918073	17.8	22
23	Madhya Pradesh	12233474	26.4	10	Odisha	9590756	17.7	23
24	Gujarat	7481160	21.4	13	Tripura	1166813	17.5	24
25	Daman & Diu	13997	19.4	16	Assam	3884371	17.4	25
26	D. N. Haveli	137225	25.5	11	Uttarakhand	291903	14	26
27	Maharashtra	8577276	17.2	20	Daman & Diu	15363	9.8	27
28	Andhra Pradesh	5024104	19.6	15	Lakshadweep	61120	6.6	28
29	Karnataka	3463986	80.8	1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28530	-3.2	29
30	Goa	566	50.5	3	Nagaland	1710973	-3.6	30
31	Lakshadweep	57321	19.0	17	Punjab	NST	NST	-

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Population (2001)	Decadal Growth Rate: 1991-2001	Rank	State/ Union Territory	Population (2011)	Decadal Growth Rate: 2001-2011	Rank
32	Kerala	364789	13.5	26	Chandigarh	NST	NST	-
33	Tamil Nadu	651321	13.4	27	Haryana	NST	NST	-
34	Pondicherry	NST	NST		NCT of Delhi	NST	NST	-
35	A.N. Islands	29469	10.1	29	Puducherry	NST	NST	-
	<b>India</b>	<b>84326240</b>	<b>24.5</b>		<b>India</b>	<b>104545716</b>	<b>23.70</b>	

Source: Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011

<sup>1</sup> Excludes the population of 3 Sub-Divisions of Manipur

<sup>2</sup> DGR for Jammu & Kashmir could not be calculated as the Census was not conducted in the State in 1991, NST-Non-ST State.

## Annexure 2.3

Concentration and Share of Total and ST Population of States/  
UTs to Total and ST Population of India: Census 2011

Percent of total Population of States / UTs to Total Population of India			Percent of total Population of States / UTs to Total ST Population of India		
State/Union Territory	%	Rank	State/Union Territory	%	Rank
Uttar Pradesh	16.5	1	Madhya Pradesh	14.65	1
Maharashtra	9.28	2	Maharashtra	10.05	2
Bihar	8.6	3	Odisha	9.17	3
West Bengal	7.54	4	Rajasthan	8.84	4
Andhra Pradesh	6.99	5	Gujarat	8.53	5
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	Jharkhand	8.27	6
Tamil Nadu	5.96	7	Chhattisgarh	7.18	7
Rajasthan	5.66	8	Andhra Pradesh	5.66	8
Karnataka	5.05	9	West Bengal	5.07	9
Gujarat	4.99	10	Karnataka	4.06	10
Odisha	3.47	11	Assam	3.72	11
Kerala	2.76	12	Meghalaya	2.44	12
Jharkhand	2.72	13	Nagaland	1.64	13
Assam	2.58	14	Jammu & Kashmir	1.43	14
Punjab	2.29	15	Bihar	1.28	15
Chhattisgarh	2.11	16	Manipur	1.12	16
Haryana	2.09	17	Tripura	1.12	17
Net Of Delhi	1.39	18	Uttar Pradesh	1.08	18
Jammu & Kashmir	1.04	19	Mizoram	0.99	19
Uttarakhand	0.83	20	Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	20



Percent of total Population of States / UTs to Total Population of India			Percent of total Population of States / UTs to Total ST Population of India		
State/Union Territory	%	Rank	State/Union Territory	%	Rank
Himachal Pradesh	0.57	21	Tamil Nadu	0.76	21
Tripura	0.3	22	Kerala	0.46	22
Meghalaya	0.25	23	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	23
Manipur	0.24	24	Uttarakhand	0.28	24
Nagaland	0.16	25	Sikkim	0.20	25
Goa	0.12	26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.17	26
Arunachal Pradesh	0.11	27	Goa	0.14	27
Puducherry	0.1	28	Lakshadweep	0.06	28
Mizoram	0.09	29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	29
Chandigarh	0.09	30	Daman & Diu	0.01	30
Sikkim	0.05	31	Punjab	NST	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.03	32	Chandigarh	NST	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	33	Haryana	NST	-
Daman & Diu	0.02	34	Net Of Delhi	NST	-
Lakshadweep	0.01	35	Puducherry	NST	-
<b>India</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>India</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Census of India 2011

**Annexure 2.4**  
**District wise ST Population Percentage (1971-2011)**

Sl No	Districts	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Sambalpur	28.13	27.2	27.45	34.74	34.12
2	Sundargarh	53.40	51.26	50.74	50.22	50.75
3	Keonjhar	46.96	44.82	44.52	44.51	45.45
4	Mayurbhanj	58.56	57.67	57.87	56.64	58.72
5	Balasore	7.06	6.84	7.07	11.29	11.88
6	Cuttack	2.89	3.13	3.30	3.57	3.57
7	Dhenkanal	12.91	12.26	12.18	12.80	13.59
8	Puri	3.70	3.45	3.55	0.29	0.36
9	Ganjam	9.98	9.48	9.40	2.89	3.37
10	Kandhamal	40.31	38.94	37.32	51.98	53.58
11	Balangir	19.72	19.21	18.55	20.64	21.05
12	Kalahandi	29.26	31.28	30.96	28.67	28.50
13	Koraput	56.34	55.21	54.31	49.73	50.56
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>23.11</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.21</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>22.85</b>

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

**Annexure 2.5**  
**District wise Scheduled Tribe Population (1961- 2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Angul	69580	79557	93438	112293	132994	179603
2	Balanpur	194989	219496	243289	271511	275822	347164
3	Balasore	89676	120807	139727	179289	228454	275678
4	Bargarh	152790	171438	202277	236072	260691	281136
5	Bhadrak	6331	8385	14426	18703	25141	30428
6	Boudh	27055	32027	39220	41022	46557	55364
7	Cuttack	36778	43682	56586	68858	83591	93745
8	Deogarh	38967	54350	64499	78032	92103	110400
9	Dhenkanal	73904	82441	100622	120226	136501	162056
10	Gajapati	138941	167235	192844	217725	263476	313714
11	Ganjam	49060	61710	60190	79120	90919	118928
12	Jagatsinghpur	1471	759	4433	6232	8640	7862
13	Jajpur	46387	63279	79332	102546	125989	151432
14	Jharsuguda	105841	92531	116526	142418	159757	176758
15	Kalahandi	238506	222473	277665	326648	382573	449456
16	Kendrapara	1227	3026	4357	4552	6822	9484
17	Keonjhar	350389	448675	499567	595184	695141	818878

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
18	Khurda	34062	44901	55672	77242	97186	115051
19	Koraput	402376	400747	469102	521849	585830	697583
20	Malkanagiri	108815	153510	192034	246214	289538	354614
21	Mayurbhanj	729764	839835	912320	1090626	1258459	1479576
22	Nuapada	96599	118068	141206	168777	184221	206327
23	Nawrangpur	182796	287245	359390	467919	594480	681173
24	Nayagarh	32040	40220	42846	46624	50836	58691
25	Phulbani (Kandhamal)	187012	218578	240056	281386	336809	392820
26	Puri	1372	1470	2309	3481	4482	6129
27	Kayagada	218356	309729	351024	400097	463418	541905
28	Sambalpur	141807	200727	237253	283801	322770	355261
29	Subarnapur	25927	29635	37092	45286	52978	57192
30	Sundargarh	440910	550401	685765	798481	918903	1062349
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>4223757</b>	<b>5071937</b>	<b>5915067</b>	<b>7032214</b>	<b>8145081</b>	<b>9590756</b>

Source : 1961, 1971 & 1981 data derives from Tahasil wise/Police Station wise data from the Census Publication, 1991 data from publication of P. R. Deptt., Odisha and 2001, 2011 data from Census Publication.

**Annexure 2.6**  
**Community wise Scheduled Tribe population (1961-2011)**

Sl. No. of the Tribe	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Bagan	1511	756	755	262	131	131	2616	1311	1305	4876	3490	2376	6783	5331	3407	8813	4323	4490
2 Budge	43	23	20	92	29	63	198	101	88	1556	722	834	539	258	281	318	271	165
3 Bumpara, Bumpri	3678	1723	1955	6283	3105	3178	10925	5305	5620	12845	6279	6564	15665	7972	7696	18257	9726	8531
4 Kothandi	10542	5204	5251	13072	6305	6487	147970	73241	74729	171074	85532	85521	296826	99289	98557	217995	106515	110880
5 Barchanda, Barchala	159091	80276	78815	194812	97994	96818	247799	131409	116390	308157	156187	151970	355665	188884	187281	439771	222266	228505
6 Barche, Barchana	159878	79055	79823	188212	92761	95451	207793	105098	102945	246073	121951	124622	277429	136882	138538	309129	154479	154650
7 Barania	50394	24940	25454	6740	3115	30795	5722	67206	39005	109538	56652	52881	65397	51242	62290	123977	67340	66617
8 Barani	116381	57833	58548	146978	7272	74266	157673	79491	78422	178214	86852	88362	248154	12502	12042	283909	147270	142639
9 Barapali	2375	1241	1232	7410	3310	3900	5077	4926	4392	12275	5739	5467	18024	9294	9210	13390	6239	6211
10 Barhal	76522	38652	38600	93873	42064	42059	49831	49469	49172	139529	60979	58950	1381116	59635	58481	157946	48810	68239
11 Barhala, Barhala	2230	1200	1030	6246	3054	3192	8061	4007	3940	8128	4062	4086	9479	4307	4672	11019	5287	5632
12 Barhe	273	139	134	98	57	41	142	76	66	825	439	395	702	362	340	596	289	307
13 Barho, Barho	4877	2405	2242	5338	2660	2678	5895	2790	3105	7315	3475	3840	9378	4598	4780	12231	5665	6562
14 Chendha	52	21	31	8	2	6	59	23	16	275	172	103	28	17	11	13	6	7
15 Dal	9344	4770	5074	12245	6190	6055	18163	9872	9291	19847	9824	10046	24046	7006	776	23996	12626	12672
16 Dama, Dama	248	137	111	376	194	182	1183	598	585	1880	1013	866	197	8	96	494	201	209
17 Dharon	7210	3570	3640	8291	4177	4614	6011	4300	4311	11512	6307	545	9247	4688	4359	16151	9675	9276
18 Dhalai	1978	962	1016	2161	1131	1033	1978	968	1010	5471	2694	2777	7971	3576	3863	8880	4175	4715
19 Garbat	45399	22135	21943	66594	35600	25964	59313	29326	28387	67136	34039	33495	72982	32584	36606	145499	49983	43736
20 Ganda	199	93	106	2225	1124	1101	2263	1146	1123	3588	1793	1799	1345	665	680	1854	884	979

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011							
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	Chhara	445705	221629	224076	599767	247251	252025	602749	298250	304489	701139	350375	350764	701104	390073	392031	683361	438034	449927
22	Chand Gond	45303	21315	23988	31916	15994	16022	44496	22504	22092	50892	24370	26523	43113	21747	21365	80608	39677	40631
23	Hoda	4483	2122	2361	5228	2318	2910	4843	4388	4495	13662	6454	7181	30462	3246	5216	28149	14006	34163
24	Jamua	10801	5565	5236	9047	3975	4772	18437	9051	9436	9139	4657	4482	33834	6332	6972	14390	7231	7659
25	Juaga	21980	10867	11013	24384	11588	12796	31676	15784	15692	35663	17520	18345	41359	20524	20815	47095	24073	24012
26	Kandha																		
27	Canada																		
28	Kawar	2778	1445	1333	4315	2084	2035	4349	4255	4294	9582	4772	4811	7380	3691	3689	5225	2627	2598
29	Kharia, Kharan	95690	47974	47717	120483	59810	60675	141178	71640	72538	169107	82532	85405	288331	96467	94654	222944	109817	113027
30	Kharwar	717	372	345	3234	1373	1661	1434	705	729	3280	1336	1744	1381	626	686	2385	1122	1143
31	Khond, Kond, Kandua, Nangali, Kandha Sikha, Kandua	818847	432748	416099	869845	461276	438249	969642	487406	501296	1460374	577350	516274	1365653	618402	707231	1627484	790559	83627
32	Esam	125668	61225	64443	180325	93769	96556	227992	113831	114161	266371	133722	133099	321592	161396	160233	331589	169079	166510
33	Ko.	45397	24672	20725	1033	466	567	4235	245	2090	5777	2887	2896	32703	6968	6705	4158	2026	2060
34	Kolha, Loharua, Ko. Loharua	792	402	390	12154	5926	6346	7562	3641	3721	12321	5994	6637	9642	4795	4847	9558	4917	4651
35	Kolha	203615	101207	102408	309568	156810	152728	326323	162364	163959	404664	201941	202923	499413	253728	248932	623409	312112	314737

Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	1963			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
36	Koll. Malhar	564	485	359	1904	773	731	4711	2088	2323	5403	2592	2701	5295	2726	2640	6423	3266	3155
37	Kondabom.	15236	5341	5185	9286	4576	4610	17442	8768	8674	19235	10438	9377	34169	17125	17035	20082	10222	30280
38	Kura	71889	3807	3882	3961	2024	1937	5823	2914	2909	10815	5575	4738	11354	5720	5630	54038	27173	27285
39	Kuria	983	503	445	3484	1797	1727	595	509	477	1989	962	1027	1263	639	641	439	250	249
40	Kurba	5399	1946	1713	11080	5326	5834	19136	9933	9543	26617	14329	14078	22525	11081	11444	7232	3466	3766
41	Koya	53284	22417	22867	39548	20137	29821	87290	43631	45029	141527	73966	67961	22539	61975	61569	147137	70114	76423
42	Kulis	1409	719	690	1893	916	977	1498	741	757	6536	3245	3281	11164	3620	3544	13699	6854	6855
43	Locha	2370	1229	1141	3891	2075	1816	5110	2897	2503	7488	3650	3808	8905	4577	4328	9755	4860	4925
44	Masia	361	235	206	963	437	468	1056	332	334	1439	633	786	2017	1046	1071	2263	1266	1157
45	Mahali	7316	3494	3525	9617	5116	4503	11762	5832	5874	13363	6742	4842	12131	8307	8624	16525	9162	9443
46	Mankidi	622	317	310	333	188	245	505	107	98	1150	564	586	130	74	56	51	22	19
47	Mankibela	199	86	61	876	451	425	1095	512	492	1461	745	746	1530	342	368	2222	1144	1078
48	Malya	5711	2961	2750	8648	4381	4167	12123	6388	5935	13226	6328	6688	17549	8921	8626	30169	15149	15029
49	Mirdhab	26660	13362	13005	28447	13728	14719	28177	14225	13952	30853	15982	14871	32277	16245	16034	75940	37757	38183
50	Murua, Murua, Mahalis	221399	102227	102172	222117	112107	106110	338995	170885	168030	396561	200369	196172	481052	242266	237866	539691	279211	279340
51	Murkari	17688	9972	8316	17813	8964	8849	24667	12564	12463	31147	15116	14046	28834	11928	11873	25555	12925	12630
52	Omsandya	14368	7055	7310	17671	8710	8963	19465	9688	9837	29913	15315	12500	29364	11692	11497	28736	16204	14532
53	Oron	129061	63781	63930	166619	81399	83220	215337	107960	107447	257629	127330	130007	363961	159934	154937	338112	172467	306595
54	Paranga	6807	3816	3485	3402	1616	1416	5622	4777	4345	5843	2917	2836	19346	6129	6517	9445	4932	4913
55	Paroja	139866	79664	80202	286659	102682	104047	267184	131442	133742	383056	173127	190209	517501	155626	161675	375688	180122	156336
56	Pontia	9036	4669	4757	6246	3193	3173	7948	3957	3951	13959	6212	5387	7271	3647	3624	10433	4870	5103

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
57	Rejaur	1018	571	447	1478	759	719	2315	1159	1154	2146	1543	1603	2805	1409	1394	3618	1752	1762
58	Saerial	611181	203049	206123	452663	228741	227212	504776	264553	264553	629782	321436	318346	777204	393866	383338	896764	629710	640864
59	Saora, Saura, Sahara	311614	134271	157343	342767	168364	174395	370660	182544	187725	410269	210261	212269	422530	230759	237404	582751	266364	270347
60	Shabur, Lodha	195613	96022	97591	240364	120316	120028	329209	163221	165783	379543	155492	198463	441567	220355	222202	516402	239184	261218
61	Sourma	44489	21778	22694	56678	27481	27737	67872	33460	34415	92281	66640	49991	92231	46338	46395	112803	35659	37044
62	Thuma	310	151	159	205	154	139	1054	343	491	1595	872	753	453	222	231	9451	4721	4731
	Un- specified	10886	5402	5484	214769	103743	108026	-	-	-	-	-	-	47197	24175	22523	125813	62248	63365
	Odisha	4223757	2094553	2129003	5071937	2525663	2546274	6915067	2939963	2975704	7012214	3512051	3511923	9124091	4064793	4079539	9591756	4727736	4960029

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011



**Annexure 2.7**  
**Decadal Variation over Census Years for ST Population**  
**(1961-2001)**

SL No.	Districts	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Sambalpur	18.12	19.56	19.30	12.76
2	Sundargarh	24.83	24.59	16.44	15.08
3	Keonjhar	28.05	11.34	19.14	16.79
4	Mayurbhanj	15.08	8.63	19.54	15.39
5	Balasore	34.57	19.32	28.44	27.42
6	Cuttack	28.98	30.67	25.90	19.27
7	Dhenkanal	16.39	16.20	19.82	13.54
8	Puri	28.33	16.44	26.30	28.76
9	Garjam	21.78	10.52	17.31	14.91
10	Kandhamal	17.07	11.44	15.44	19.70
11	Balangir	12.77	12.54	12.99	1.59
12	Kalahandi	1.61	23.00	18.28	17.12
13	Koraput	26.18	19.14	19.29	12.34
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>20.08</b>	<b>16.62</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>15.08</b>

Source: Census of India, 1961-2001

**Annexure 2.8**  
**Decadal Variation over Census Years for ST Population**  
**(1991-2011)**

Sl. No	Districts	Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001)	Sl. No	Districts	Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)
1	Angul	18.43	1	Angul	35.00
2	Balangir	1.59	2	Balasore	21.00
3	Balasore	27.42	3	Bargarh	8.00
4	Bargarh	10.43	4	Bhadrak	21.00
5	Boudh	13.49	5	Balangir	26.00
6	Bhadrak	34.42	6	Boudh	19.00
7	Cuttack	19.27	7	Cuttack	12.00
8	Deogarh	18.03	8	Deogarh	20.00
9	Dhenkanal	13.54	9	Dhenkanal	19.00
10	Gajapati	21.01	10	Gajapati	19.00
11	Ganjam	14.91	11	Ganjam	31.00
12	Jagatsinghpur	72.70	12	Jagatsinghpur	-9.00
13	Jajpur	22.86	13	Jajpur	20.00
14	Jharsuguda	14.13	14	Jharsuguda	11.00
15	Kalahandi	17.12	15	Kalahandi	17.00
16	Kandhamal	19.70	16	Kandhamal	17.00
17	Kendrapara	49.87	17	Kendrapara	39.00
18	Keonjhar	16.79	18	Keonjhar	18.00
19	Khurda	25.82	19	Khurda	18.00
20	Koraput	12.34	20	Koraput	19.00
21	Malkangiri	17.42	21	Malkangiri	22.00
22	Mayurbhanj	15.39	22	Mayurbhanj	18.00
23	Nawrangpur	20.64	23	Nawrangpur	21.00
24	Nayagarh	9.03	24	Nayagarh	15.00
25	Nuapada	9.15	25	Nuapada	12.00
26	Puri	28.76	26	Puri	37.00
27	Rayagada	15.83	27	Rayagada	17.00
28	Sambalpur	12.76	28	Sambalpur	10.00
29	Subarnapur	16.99	29	Subarnapur	8.00
30	Sundargarh	15.06	30	Sundargarh	16.00
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>15.83</b>	<b>Odisha</b>		<b>18.00</b>

Source : Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

**Annexure 2.9**  
**District wise DGR of Odish, 1961-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Angul	14.34	17.45	20.18	18.43	35.05
2	Balangir	12.57	10.84	11.60	1.59	25.87
3	Balasore	34.71	15.66	28.31	27.42	20.67
4	Bargarh	12.20	17.99	16.71	10.43	7.84
5	Bhadrak	32.44	72.05	29.65	34.42	21.03
6	Boudh	18.38	22.46	4.59	13.49	18.92
7	Cuttack	18.77	29.54	21.69	21.40	12.57
8	Deogarh	39.48	18.67	20.98	18.03	19.87
9	Dhenkanal	11.55	22.05	19.48	13.54	18.72
10	Gajapati	20.36	15.31	12.90	21.01	19.07
11	Ganjam	25.78	-2.46	31.45	14.91	30.81
12	Jagatsinghpur	-48.40	484.06	40.58	38.64	-9.00
13	Jajpur	36.42	25.37	29.26	22.86	20.19
14	Jharsuguda	-12.58	25.93	22.22	12.17	10.64
15	Kalahandi	-6.73	24.81	17.64	17.12	17.48
16	Kendrapara	146.62	43.99	4.48	49.87	39.02
17	Keonjhar	28.05	11.34	19.14	16.79	17.80
18	Khurda	31.82	23.99	38.74	25.82	18.38
19	Koraput	-0.40	17.06	11.24	12.26	19.08
20	Malkanagiri	41.07	25.10	28.21	17.60	22.48
21	Mayurbhanj	15.08	8.63	19.54	15.39	17.57
22	Nuapada	22.22	19.60	19.53	9.15	12.00
23	Nawrangpur	57.14	25.12	30.20	27.05	14.58
24	Nayagarh	25.53	6.53	8.82	9.03	15.45
25	Phulubani	16.88	9.83	17.22	19.70	16.63
26	Puri	7.14	57.07	50.76	28.76	36.75
27	Rayagada	41.85	13.33	13.98	15.83	16.94
28	Sambalpur	41.55	18.20	19.62	13.73	10.07
29	Subarnapur	14.30	25.16	22.09	16.99	07.95
30	Sundargarh	24.83	24.59	16.44	15.08	15.62
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>20.08</b>	<b>16.62</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>17.73</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961 to 2011

**Annexure 2.10**  
**Community wise Decadal Variation over Census Year**  
**for ST Population**

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Decadal Growth-Rate				
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
1.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	+6.24	+13.72	+15.27	+22.38	16.61
2.	Gond, Gondo	+12.02	+20.73	+16.32	+11.55	13.61
3.	Santal	+10.16	+17.18	+18.65	+23.41	15.13
4.	Kolha	+52.12	+5.08	+24.00	+23.28	25.22
5.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	+9.99	+7.97	+9.04	+17.28	13.00
6.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	+0.32	+52.59	+17.00	+21.10	16.33
7.	Shabar, Lodha	+24.14	+36.97	+13.47	+18.47	16.69
8.	Paroja	+29.30	+29.26	+32.24	-10.20	18.07
9.	Bhottada, Dhotada	+22.47	+27.13	+22.78	+23.58	19.94
10.	Kisan	+43.25	+26.64	+16.83	+20.73	3.11
11.	Oraon	+27.55	+30.81	+19.73	+19.82	15.92
12.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	+19.97	+10.40	+18.66	+12.51	10.35
13.	Bhumij	+26.51	+7.24	+13.07	+39.24	14.41
14.	Bathudi	+25.11	+13.13	+15.61	+15.06	10.44
15.	Kharia, Kharian	+24.61	+19.67	+16.80	-	13.33
16.	Koya	+7.02	+47.48	+62.64	-13.66	20.08
17.	Binjhal	+9.36	+17.60	+21.59	-1.51	16.02
18.	Bhumia	+23.08	+21.52	+45.62	-5.49	21.67

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Decadal Growth-Rate				
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
19.	Sounti	+24.25	+23.01	+41.81	-3.65	21.64
20.	Gadaba	+6.04	+22.15	+17.97	+8.70	16.04
21.	Ho	-26.33	+39.42	+14.37	-15.29	86.97
22.	Juang	+11.39	+26.62	+15.51	+15.91	13.92
23.	Mundari	+0.71	+38.48	+26.27	-23.48	7.64
24.	Mirdhas	+6.70	-0.95	+9.50	+4.62	135.26
25.	Kotia	+210.48	+73.18	+49.49	-21.26	-67.89
26.	Omanatya	+23.01	+10.15	+33.14	-9.84	22.99
27.	Dal	+23.78	+49.06	+9.38	-22.46	66.18
28.	KandhaGauda	-	+111.40	+26.92	+63.16	-16.06
29.	Kondadora	-43.81	+87.83	+10.28	+77.59	-39.10
30.	Holva	+27.77	+55.08	+53.80	-23.42	169.06
31.	Mahali	+37.07	+22.36	+15.45	+26.10	8.72
32.	Matya	+51.43	+40.18	+9.10	+32.69	71.91
33.	Banjara, Banjari	+70.83	+73.83	+17.56	+23.53	15.06
34.	KolahLoharas, Kol Loharas	+1439.65	-31.59	+62.93	-21.74	-0.87
35.	Dharua	+21.93	-2.05	+33.69	-19.67	96.29
36.	Pentia	-35.11	+26.20	+44.14	-36.21	57.57
37.	Bhunja	+212.00	+22.50	+24.22	+64.10	-33.26
38.	Kora	-44.90	+47.01	+77.11	+9.96	379.79
39.	Kawar	+48.27	+105.50	+12.08	-22.98	-29.20
40.	Jatapu	-25.50	+129.36	-50.48	+51.04	7.87
41.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	+202.51	+19.20	+1.07	+16.62	20.47
42.	Lodha	+64.18	+31.07	46.24	+19.40	9.88

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Decadal Growth-Rate				
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
43.	BondoPoraja	+14.13	+10.43	+24.09	+28.20	30.42
44.	Kulis	+17.65	-20.87	+335.64	+71.07	22.62
45.	Parenga	-55.42	+217.35	-39.27	+116.43	-25.31
46.	Kol	-97.77	+309.97	+36.41	+137.20	-70.39
47.	Didayi	+9.40	-8.60	+179.59	+34.73	20.61
48.	Koli,Malhar	+337.21	+213.23	+8.11	+5.36	19.70
49.	Bagata	-82.66	+898.09	+83.72	+40.10	30.89
50.	Gandia	+1018.09	+1.71	+58.55	-62.51	37.84
51.	Kharwar	+351.05	-55.66	+128.73	-57.90	64.01
52.	Rajuar	+45.19	+56.50	+36.01	-10.90	25.51
53.	Korua	+265.58	-71.70	+101.72	-35.65	-61.02
54.	DesuaBhumij	+51.61	+214.63	+58.92	-90.58	128.25
55.	Tharua	-5.48	+252.90	+54.25	-71.60	1986.31
56.	Baiga	+115.95	+104.35	+727.66	-65.36	-37.29
57.	Ghara	-	+12.77	+151.29	-82.29	-29.09
58.	Mankirdia	+418.34	+14.73	+48.36	-29.58	111.62
59.	Madia	+137.53	+17.79	+34.99	+109.66	-25.56
60.	Mankidi	-46.89	-38.44	+460.97	-88.70	-76.15
61.	Birhor	-64.10	+44.90	+480.98	-14.91	-15.10
62.	Chenchu	-84.61	+450.00	+605.13	-89.92	-55.57
	Unspecified	+1882.00	-80.29	-19.18	-	167.18
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>+20.08</b>	<b>+16.62</b>	<b>+18.89</b>	<b>+15.83</b>	<b>17.75</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India, 1961-2011

**Annexure 2.11**

**District wise Density of ST Population: 1961-2011  
(Undivided Districts)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Density of ST Population					
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Sambalpur	25	30	35	42	48	53
2	Sundargarh	45	57	71	82	95	109
3	Keonjhar	42	54	60	72	84	99
4	Mayurbhanj	70	81	88	105	121	142
5	Balasore	15	20	24	31	60	72
6	Cuttack	8	10	13	16	21	24
7	Dhenkanal	13	15	18	21	31	36
8	Puri	7	9	10	13	01	2
9	Ganjam	15	18	20	24	11	14
10	Kandhamal	19	23	25	29	42	49
11	Balangir	25	28	31	36	42	53
12	Kalahandi	28	29	36	42	48	57
13	Koraput	34	43	51	61	67	79
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961-2011

**Annexure 2.12**  
**District wise Density of ST Population: 2001-2011**  
**(In 30 Districts)**

Sl. No	Name of the District	Density of ST Population 2001	Density of ST population 2011
1	Bargarh	45	48
2	Jharsuguda	77	85
3	Sambalpur	48	53
4	Deogarh	31	38
5	Sundargarh	95	109
6	Keonjhar	84	99
7	Mayurbhanj	121	142
8	Balasore	60	72
9	Bhadrak	10	12
10	Kendrapara	03	4
11	Jagatsinghpur	05	5
12	Cuttack	21	24
13	Jajpur	43	52
14	Dhenkanal	31	36
15	Angul	21	28
16	Nayagarh	13	15
17	Khurda	35	41
18	Puri	01	2
19	Ganjam	11	14
20	Gajapati	61	73
21	Kandhamal	42	49
22	Boudh	15	18
23	Subarnapur	23	24
24	Balangir	42	53
25	Nuapada	48	54
26	Kalahandi	48	57
27	Rayagada	66	77
28	Nawrangpur	107	129
29	Koarput	67	79
30	Malkangiri	52	61
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2001 and 2011



**Annexure 3.1**  
**District wise ST Population by Sector: Census 2011**

Sl. No.	Districts	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	% Share of Rural Population	% Share of Urban population
1	Bargah	281135	270996	10139	96.39	3.61	3.02	1.70
2	Jharsuguda	176758	140117	36641	79.27	20.73	1.55	6.15
3	Sambalpur	355261	318413	36848	89.62	10.38	3.54	6.19
4	Deogarh	113400	104956	5444	95.06	4.94	1.16	0.92
5	Sundargarh	1062349	908475	153874	85.52	14.48	10.09	25.82
6	Keonjhar	818678	759937	58941	92.80	7.20	8.45	9.59
7	Meyurbhanj	1479576	1439002	40574	97.26	2.74	15.99	6.81
8	Balasore	275678	255098	20580	92.53	7.47	2.85	3.45
9	Bhadrak	30428	24347	6081	80.02	19.98	0.27	1.02
10	Kendrapara	9484	8852	622	95.44	6.56	0.09	0.11
11	Jagatsinghpur	7862	4524	3338	57.54	42.46	0.05	0.56
12	Cuttack	93745	81658	12087	87.10	12.9	0.91	2.03
13	Jajpur	151432	139209	12223	91.93	8.07	1.55	2.06
14	Dhenkanal	162056	156671	5385	96.67	3.33	1.74	0.91

Sl. No.	Districts	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	% Share of Rural Population	% Share of Urban population
15	Angul	179603	162048	17555	90.23	9.77	1.80	2.95
16	Nayagarh	58591	57531	1160	98.03	1.97	0.64	0.20
17	Khurda	115051	67798	47253	58.93	41.07	0.76	7.93
18	Puri	6129	4379	1750	71.44	28.56	0.05	0.29
19	Ganjam	118928	112338	6590	94.45	5.55	1.25	1.10
20	Gajapati	313714	308867	4847	98.46	1.54	3.44	0.82
21	Kandhamal	392820	380602	12218	96.88	3.12	4.23	2.05
22	Boudh	55364	54867	497	99.10	0.90	0.61	0.08
23	Subarnapur	57192	55256	1936	96.61	3.39	0.62	0.32
24	Baangur	347164	334672	12492	96.40	3.60	3.72	2.09
25	Nuapada	206327	204721	2206	98.93	1.03	2.27	0.37
26	Kalahandi	449456	440775	8681	98.06	1.94	4.90	1.46
27	Rayagada	541905	522208	19697	96.36	3.64	5.82	3.30
28	Newrangpur	681173	668056	13117	98.07	1.93	7.43	2.20
29	Koraput	697583	662719	34864	95.00	5.00	7.37	5.85
30	Malkangiri	354614	346465	8149	97.71	2.29	3.85	1.37
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>9590756</b>	<b>8994967</b>	<b>595789</b>	<b>93.78</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011

**Annexure 3.2**

**Community wise Rural and Urban Population : Census 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rural		Urban	
		Number	Distribution	Number	Distribution
1	Bagata	8171	0.09	642	0.11
2	Baiga	266	0.00	72	0.01
3	Banjara, Banjari	17736	0.19	521	0.08
4	Bathudi	209848	2.33	7547	1.26
5	Bhottada, Dhotada	439103	4.88	11668	1.96
6	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	282798	3.14	23331	4.01
7	Bhumia	123272	1.37	2705	0.45
8	Bhumij	264925	2.95	18984	3.20
9	Bhunja	11863	0.13	487	0.08
10	Binjhal	134585	1.49	2455	0.41
11	Binjhia, Binjhoa	9887	0.11	1532	0.25
12	Birhor	555	0.01	41	0.00
13	Bondo Poraja	11846	0.13	385	0.06
14	Chenchu	12	0.00	1	0.00
15	Dal	25478	0.28	120	0.02
16	Desua Bhumij	250	0.00	154	0.02
17	Dharua	17820	0.19	331	0.05
18	Didayi	8815	0.09	75	0.01
19	Gadaba	80438	0.89	4251	0.71
20	Gandia	1650	0.02	204	0.03
21	Ghara	85	0.00	110	0.02
22	Gond, Gono	865248	9.62	23333	3.91
23	Ho	76014	0.84	4594	0.80

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rural		Urban	
		Number	Distribution	Number	Distribution
24	Holva	23350	0.26	4799	0.81
25	Jatapu	14585	0.16	305	0.05
26	Juang	45705	0.50	1390	0.23
27	Kandha, Gauda	22593	0.25	3810	0.64
28	Kawar	4927	0.05	298	0.05
29	Kharia, Kharian	199481	2.22	23363	3.92
30	Kharwar	2176	0.24	89	0.01
31	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	1574980	17.51	52506	8.81
32	Kisan	302722	3.36	28867	4.84
33	Kol	3199	0.03	859	0.14
34	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	8250	0.09	1308	0.22
35	Kolha	588008	6.53	37001	6.21
36	Koli, Malhar	4942	0.05	1481	0.24
37	Kondadora	18355	0.20	2447	0.41
38	Kora	52617	0.58	1791	0.30
39	Korua	454	0.00	66	0.01
40	Kotia	6932	0.07	300	0.05
41	Koya	145878	1.62	1259	0.21
42	Kulis	11010	0.12	2679	0.45
43	Lodha	9660	0.10	125	0.02
44	Madia	2156	0.02	87	0.01
45	Mahali	15943	0.17	2677	0.44

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rural		Urban	
		Number	Distribution	Number	Distribution
46	Mankidi	15	0.00	16	0.00
47	Mankirdia	2006	0.02	216	0.03
48	Matya	26645	0.29	3524	0.59
49	Mirdhas	72957	0.81	2983	0.50
50	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	475175	5.28	83516	14.02
51	Mundari	20783	0.23	4872	0.82
52	Omanatya	26716	0.29	2020	0.33
53	Oraon	295924	3.28	62188	10.44
54	Parenga	9382	0.10	63	0.01
55	Paroja	352916	3.92	21712	3.64
56	Pentia	9714	0.10	289	0.05
57	Rajuar	3277	0.03	241	0.04
58	Santal	828978	9.21	63786	11.04
59	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	516863	5.74	17888	3.01
60	Shabar, Lodha	486820	5.41	29582	4.96
61	Sounti	106808	1.18	5995	1.01
62	Tharua	8567	0.09	884	0.14
	Unspecified	102848	1.14	22965	3.85
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>8994967</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>595789</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Census of India, 2011*

**Annexure 4.1**  
**District wise Sex Ratio Over Census Years for ST Population**  
**(1961-2011)**

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

Source : Derived from Census of India data 1961 to 2011.

**Annexure 4.2**

**Rural and Urban Sex Ratio in Different Districts of Odisha: 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Rural Population		Sex Ratio (Rural)	Urban Population		Sex Ratio (Urban)
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	Angul	80989	81059	1001	8991	8564	953
2	Balangir	166214	168458	1014	6275	6217	991
3	Balasore	127371	127727	1003	10377	10203	983
4	Bargarh	135586	135410	999	4956	5183	1046
5	Bhadrak	12335	12012	974	3026	3055	1010
6	Boudh	27092	27775	1025	270	227	841
7	Cuttack	41229	40429	981	6208	5879	947
8	Deogarh	52324	52632	1006	2802	2642	943
9	Dhenkanal	78204	78467	1003	2674	2711	1014
10	Gajapati	149507	159360	1066	2395	2452	1024
11	Ganjam	55701	56637	1017	3471	3119	899
12	Jagatsinghpur	2449	2075	847	1777	1561	878
13	Jajpur	69976	69233	989	6072	6151	1013
14	Jharsuguda	69951	70166	1003	18322	18319	1000
15	Kalahandi	216883	223892	1032	4288	4393	1024
16	Kandhamal	184742	195860	1060	5764	6454	1120
17	Kendrapara	4424	4438	1003	324	298	920
18	Keonjhar	376255	383682	1020	29672	29269	986
19	Khurda	33817	33981	1005	25277	21976	869
20	Koraput	320130	342589	1070	17243	17621	1022
21	Malkangiri	167644	178821	1067	4073	4076	1001
22	Mayurbhanj	710396	728606	1026	20091	20483	1020
23	Nuapada	99371	104750	1054	1098	1108	1009
24	Nawrangpur	328693	339363	1032	6335	6782	1071
25	Nayagarh	28351	29000	1016	642	518	807
26	Puri	2251	2128	945	989	761	769
27	Rayagada	249459	272749	1093	9581	10116	1056
28	Sambalpur	158927	159486	1004	18638	18210	977
29	Subarnapur	27795	27461	988	999	937	938
30	Sundargarh	450276	458199	1018	76580	77294	1009
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>4428522</b>	<b>4566445</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>299210</b>	<b>296579</b>	<b>991</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011.

**Annexure 4.3**  
**District wise Sex Ratio of ST Population : 1991, 2001**  
**and 2011**

Sl. No.	District	1991	2001	2011
1	Angul	973	974	996
2	Balangir	1008	1007	1013
3	Balasore	969	966	1001
4	Bargarh	998	988	1000
5	Bhadrak	955	958	981
6	Boudh	1001	1000	1023
7	Cuttack	939	953	976
8	Deogarh	998	1004	1003
9	Dhenkanal	963	968	1004
10	Gajapati	1057	1048	1065
11	Ganjam	983	983	1010
12	Jagatsinghpur	906	876	860
13	Jajpur	971	963	991
14	Jharsuguda	980	978	1002
15	Kalahandi	1028	1028	1032
16	Kandhamal	1027	1026	1062
17	Kendrapara	869	922	997
18	Keonjhar	998	994	1017
19	Khurda	954	927	947
20	Koraput	1013	1018	1068
21	Malkangiri	1002	1018	1065
22	Mayurbhanj	996	994	1025
23	Nawrangpur	1001	998	1033
24	Nayagarh	995	972	1012
25	Nuapada	1024	1027	1054
26	Puri	853	903	892
27	Rayagada	1043	1060	1092
28	Sambalapur	988	995	1001
29	Subarnapur	988	978	986
30	Sundargarh	996	1003	1016
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1029</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011.



**Annexure 4.4**

**State - wise Scheduled Tribe Sex Ratio : 1961-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Madhya Pradesh	1003	998	997	985	975	952
2	Maharashtra	978	973	974	968	973	955
3	Odisha	1015	1007	1012	1002	1003	1029
4	Gujrat	970	968	976	967	974	953
5	Rajasthan	927	930	945	930	944	921
6	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	975	987	976
7	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	1009	1013	992
8	Andhra Pradesh	987	981	962	960	972	931
9	West Bengal	969	955	969	964	982	974
10	Karnataka	953	957	971	961	972	964
11	Assam	956	970	NA	967	972	957
12	Meghalaya	NA	996	1002	997	1000	973
13	Nagaland	1007	973	955	946	943	942
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	924	NA	NA	910	912
15	Kerala	1006	995	992	996	1021	949
16	Bihar	1014	1003	993	971	929	969
17	Tamil Nadu	950	951	968	960	980	918
18	Uttar Pradesh	NA	880	915	914	954	944
<b>India</b>		<b>987</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>990</b>

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011.

**Annexure 4.5**  
**Major State wise Scheduled Tribe Child (0-6 Years) Sex**  
**Ratio: 1981-2011**

Sl No.	Name of the States	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Madhya Pradesh	1013	987	979	952
2	Maharashtra	1002	982	965	955
3	Odisha	1024	998	979	980
4	Gujrat	NA	988	966	953
5	Rajasthan	980	958	950	921
6	Jharkhand	NA	993	979	976
7	Chhattisgarh	NA	996	998	992
8	Andhra Pradesh	1001	978	972	977
9	West Bengal	987	983	981	974
10	Karnataka	985	970	961	964
11	Assam	NA	990	962	957
12	Meghalaya	996	991	974	973
13	Nagaland	994	1003	969	942
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	979	912
15	Kerala	998	961	974	949
16	Bihar	1010	983	975	969
17	Tamil Nadu	980	955	945	918
18	Uttar Pradesh	1026	967	973	944
<b>India</b>		<b>1005</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>957</b>

Source : Census of India, 1981-2011.

**Annexure 4.6**

**District wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) Census-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Child Sex Ratio
1	Angul	967
2	Balasore	980
3	Baragarh	973
4	Bhadrak	973
5	Bolangir	969
6	Boudh	1004
7	Cuttack	941
8	Deogarh	974
9	Dhenkanal	983
10	Gajapati	981
11	Ganjam	968
12	Jagatsinghpur	859
13	Jajpur	967
14	Jharsuguda	984
15	Kalahandi	981
16	Kandhamal	973
17	Kendrapara	1025
18	Kendujhar	983
19	Khordha	970
20	Koraput	993
21	Malkangiri	1012
22	Mayurbhanj	974
23	Nabarangpur	1011
24	Nayagarh	959
25	Nuapada	1004
26	Puri	1198
27	Rayagada	963
28	Sambalpur	958
29	Subarnapur	969
30	Sundargarh	971
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>980</b>

Source : Census of India, 2011

**Annexure 4.7**  
**Community wise ST 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						
1	All scheduled tribes	1018	946	1016	1009	958	1067	1015	947	1012	1006	930	1002	1006	948	1003	1031	991	1029
2	Bagata	1007	333	599	1043	647	592	955	1003	996	945	704	930	1025	965	1021	1037	1038	1039
3	Baiga	870	0	870	2148	1667	2100	932	500	880	1140	1471	1153	1115	1015	1689	914	1118	954
4	Banjara, Banjari	1135	0	1135	1082	1500	1084	1061	938	1059	1046	1020	1045	997	733	990	1004	888	1001
5	Bathuani	1013	243	1009	986	681	585	1027	764	1020	1007	818	1000	1006	911	1003	1045	941	1041
6	Bhoitade, Dhotada	987	613	582	950	1015	590	956	996	956	1240	786	1230	993	1000	993	1026	1122	1028
7	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	982	1073	984	1051	964	1029	1023	901	1016	1030	890	1022	1003	922	998	1024	988	1021
8	Bhumia	1026	0	1025	992	684	589	1021	1066	1021	932	1098	936	1021	934	1020	11255	985	1053
9	Bhumij	1019	911	1016	1023	949	1021	963	936	960	991	879	985	987	930	964	1012	972	1010
10	Bhumia	1079	1000	1078	1114	671	1111	1011	606	1006	975	968	975	991	973	991	1015	940	1012
11	Brajhal	1016	890	1015	995	897	994	963	922	994	968	953	967	983	872	961	992	985	992
12	Brajhia, Brajhna	858	0	858	1054	745	1011	951	1070	961	976	1282	1001	962	1048	972	968	1008	973

Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha

Sl. No.	No. Of The Caste	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011							
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total						
13	Bithor	717	0	717	719	0	719	847	1250	863	869	1115	919	933	1053	939	1026	1733	1062
14	Bondo Poraja	921	0	921	1006	1500	1007	1337	839	1299	1105	1043	1105	1058	264	1040	1170	833	1158
15	Chenachu	1476	0	1476	0	0	3003	722	600	696	692	77	599	636	667	647	1409	0	1167
16	Daf	1064	2100	1064	972	0	972	1048	471	1347	1346	1056	1343	1025	1914	1025	1026	1400	1027
17	Desua Bhramji	810	0	810	1049	0	1049	979	926	978	826	1148	854	978	1457	1185	1033	974	1010
18	Dharua	1028	978	1020	1109	810	1105	1005	851	1302	812	321	808	974	937	972	1047	970	1045
19	Didayi	1056	0	1056	913	0	913	1138	500	1136	1032	846	1031	1099	409	1096	1136	551	1129
20	Gadaba	984	1060	985	976	952	974	1001	1050	1006	982	810	972	1012	1005	1011	1068	1070	1068
21	Gandia	1152	0	1140	978	1590	980	992	789	965	1026	493	1004	1053	845	1022	1094	1125	1097
22	Chara		0		884	368	851	961	364	940	1325	1432	1339	941	1003	960	932	1000	970
23	Gond, Gono	1013	903	1011	1021	910	1019	1024	883	1021	1002	965	1001	1006	908	1005	1028	937	1026
24	Ho	1028	1190	1033	1015	758	1003	1019	735	1004	1115	653	1068	999	837	962	1022	926	1016
25	Holva	1107	1684	1113	1033	1026	1033	1031	923	1024	891	17969	1123	995	980	994	1009	1016	1010
26	Japu	1013	0	1013	1071	1133	1077	1058	1071	1039	989	577	962	1021	1017	1020	1063	906	1059
27	Juang	1013	733	1013	1051	250	1051	1064	1011	1033	1069	675	1059	1016	956	1014	1041	977	1039

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
28	Kandha Cauda	0	0	0	980	980	992	983	913	997	903	987	994	916	983
29	Kawar	922	0	922	988	976	1014	842	1009	1031	983	1030	985	1035	969
30	Kharua, Kharian	1025	744	1015	1014	1020	1013	1007	1013	1046	1046	1014	1020	1061	1029
31	Kharwar	927	1000	927	1052	1056	1050	771	1051	1178	682	1135	979	1053	987
32	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	1035	790	1033	1016	1015	1032	924	1030	983	673	973	1030	941	1027
33	Kisan	1030	1416	1036	986	914	983	943	1003	1007	905	999	997	956	993
34	Kol	1011	0	1011	1246	897	1217	1010	974	986	1097	1001	967	907	958
35	Kolab Loharas, Kol Loharas	970	0	970	1064	953	1058	966	969	1045	1175	1036	1011	1010	1011
36	Kolha	1010	1055	1011	975	937	974	960	1009	1010	894	1005	993	944	990
37	Koli, Malhar	869	800	859	920	1034	946	955	973	1117	1215	1129	980	923	968
															959

Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha

Sl. No Of The Caste	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011							
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total						
38 Kordadora	1006	50	981	1010	699	989	835	537	852	1001	940	995	1036	1029	1035			
39 Kora	1174	500	1174	960	871	959	1002	717	985	836	872	983	1003	968	1002			
40 Korna	921	542	876	1010	3409	1041	949	771	937	580	1626	1068	1003	953	1000	976	996	
41 Kotia	928	0	928	1004	596	1000	997	935	955	568	1117	965	1027	906	1035	1094	923	1087
42 Koya	1023	122	1016	964	837	963	1001	751	1000	517	1703	915	1012	703	1010	1076	718	1072
43 Kulis	1107	3513	1236	1115	784	1067	1015	1238	1022	992	1174	1011	985	995	986	1000	987	997
44 Lodha	1006	32	928	870	1219	875	960	1265	964	1039	1146	1043	976	816	971	1013	1016	1013
45 Madia	1177	0	1177	1062	1250	1071	1052	811	1004	1254	872	1204	963	1009	1086	1038	813	1028
46 Mahali	1001	1209	1010	873	1000	880	1013	810	957	1060	1174	1015	1025	929	1014	1034	993	1028
47 Mankidi	978	0	978	882	0	982	89	1333	916	1100	575	1099	730	1000	757	2000	1286	1593
48 Mankirdia	920	0	920	949	0	942	967	773	959	1001	1000	1001	938	833	937	940	964	952
49 Matya	942	51	929	923	1458	930	969	948	959	1023	1092	1026	978	900	967	999	953	991
50 Mirhas	1022	269	997	1073	1012	1072	963	926	981	599	753	930	988	959	987	1014	947	1011
51 Murada, Murda Lohara, Murda Mahalis	1006	1035	1009	979	997	981	967	966	983	948	915	975	936	960	982	1004	983	1001

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
52	Muradari	962	268	887	983	1146	987	1019	923	1005	1103	888	1063	953	993	1027	970	970	1016
53	Chamatrya	1031	767	1036	1029	917	1029	1019	928	1015	990	1068	952	999	961	996	1025	1000	1023
54	Oraon	1000	1496	1024	1024	1009	1022	1004	944	956	1020	1001	1017	1008	1001	1007	1015	1033	1018
55	Paranga	1051	0	1051	879	680	876	1017	462	1014	931	1302	957	1061	1682	1065	1087	703	1084
56	Paroja	1023	612	1007	1010	1068	1014	1031	1050	1033	1016	1602	1047	1027	1073	1039	1081	1062	1080
57	Pentia	970	1115	971	1002	2644	1026	1001	949	958	825	1306	835	934	976	994	1055	1021	1054
58	Rajcar	775	1500	783	942	1130	947	969	1010	951	1036	1074	1039	1005	817	989	1008	992	1007
59	Santal	1023	823	1025	1009	904	1007	1000	873	954	966	842	955	983	878	976	1010	972	1008
60	Saura, Savar, Saura, Sahara	1020	1014	1020	1039	832	1036	1032	955	1025	1019	900	1015	1010	922	1007	1024	984	1023
61	Shabar, Lodhe	1023	773	1016	997	1046	998	1019	952	1017	1013	926	1014	1010	964	1008	1027	970	1024
62	Sourti	1030	1482	1039	1013	964	1011	1031	987	1028	1027	860	1072	1004	964	1001	1025	994	1023
63	Tharua	1040	0	1033	913	500	903	908	833	904	890	482	825	1022	1136	1041	1012	909	1002
64	Unspecified	774	1381	1006	1024	879	1012	981	934	976	790	821	743	959	883	948	1002	975	1021

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011



**Annexure 4.8**

**Community wise ST Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years): 1991-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	1991	2001	2011	Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	1991	2001	2011
1	All Scheduled Tribes	998	979	980	17	Desua Bhumij	640	1462	767
2	Bagata	983	1037	1049	18	Dharua	739	941	1002
3	Baiga	1063	1000	1000	19	Didayi	1299	960	992
4	Banjara, Banjari	1163	998	934	20	Gadaba	952	972	985
5	Bathudi	959	973	970	21	Gandia	1719	1024	981
6	Bhottada, Dhotada	1025	998	1007	22	Ghara	1284	900	1000
7	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	1050	951	1002	23	Gond, Condo	994	980	994
8	Bhumia	1000	1000	994	24	Ho	1023	973	997
9	Bhumij	1028	957	957	25	Holva	959	948	977
10	Bhunjia	1035	931	929	26	Jatapu	1109	961	975
11	Binjhal	907	965	961	27	Juang	1015	1001	980
12	Binjhia, Binjhua	1158	940	1041	28	Kandha Gauda	1154	1039	944
13	Birhor	1014	920	1098	29	Kawar	987	1100	810
14	Bondo Poraja	949	989	1048	30	Kharia, Kharian	1009	987	981
15	Chenachu	0	0	1000	31	Kharwar	967	1125	929
16	Dal	1032	970	1005	32	Khond, Kond, Kandha	1010	990	979

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	1991	2001	2011	Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	1991	2001	2011
33	Kisan	1050	984	967	49	Matya	947	936	970
34	Kol	1047	922	1028	50	Mirdahas	881	965	984
35	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	1071	1016	1025	51	Munda, Munda Lohara	940	974	972
36	Kolha	968	973	980	52	Mundari	1195	1055	957
37	Koli, Malhar	1725	960	987	53	Omannotya	981	932	977
38	Kondaora	703	968	975	54	Oraon	1020	992	970
39	Kora	935	1020	958	55	Parenga	890	1078	954
40	Korua	772	1027	857	56	P'aroja	1093	1006	995
41	Kotia	1019	1050	945	57	Pentia	983	935	1033
42	Koya	941	985	1034	58	Rajuar	857	916	996
43	Kulis	883	904	967	59	Santal	974	955	972
44	Lodha	1051	920	966	60	Saora, Savar, Saura,	1005	971	963
45	Madia	1545	1243	938	61	Shabar, Lodaha	975	982	977
46	Mahali	951	935	944	62	Sounti	1027	961	959
47	Mankidi	852	650	2000	63	Tharua	1597	1214	975
48	Mankirdia	991	744	918		Unclassified	917	991	

Source : Census of India, 2011

**Annexure 5.1**

**District-wise Child Population (0-6 years) of STs by Sex  
in Odisha : 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	14601	14116	28717
2	Balangir	24173	23686	47859
3	Balasore	16801	16340	33141
4	Bargarh	2954	2873	5827
5	Boudh	24600	23841	48441
6	Bhadrak	4170	4187	8357
7	Cuttack	7583	7136	14719
8	Deogarh	8273	8061	16334
9	Dhenkanal	12778	12567	25345
10	Gajapati	27495	26979	54474
11	Ganjam	9137	8842	17979
12	Jagatsinghpur	709	609	1318
13	Jajpur	14070	13601	27671
14	Jharsuguda	9992	9834	19826
15	Kalahandi	34693	34023	68716
16	Kandhamal	32037	31164	63201
17	Kendrapara	802	822	1624
18	Keonjhar	71185	69988	141173
19	Khurda	7728	7497	15225
20	Koraput	62894	62472	125366
21	Malkangiri	33822	34220	68042
22	Mayurbhanj	119494	116330	235824
23	Nawrangpur	62006	62668	124674
24	Nayagarh	3762	3609	7371
25	Nuapada	15645	15710	31355
26	Puri	368	441	809
27	Rayagada	46702	44973	91675
28	Sambalpur	22167	21241	43408
29	Subarnapur	3723	3608	7331
30	Sundargarh	73579	71451	145030
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>767943</b>	<b>752889</b>	<b>1520832</b>

Source : Census of India, 2011

## Annexure 5.2

District-wise Proportion (Percentage) of Child Population  
(0-6 years) of STs by Sex in Odisha : 2011

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	8.13	7.86	15.99
2	Balasore	8.77	8.59	17.36
3	Bargarh	5.98	5.81	11.79
4	Bhadrak	9.71	9.44	19.15
5	Balangir	7.09	6.87	13.95
6	Boudh	7.53	7.56	15.09
7	Cuttack	8.09	7.61	15.70
8	Deogarh	7.49	7.30	14.80
9	Dhenkanal	7.88	7.75	15.64
10	Gajapati	8.76	8.60	17.36
11	Ganjam	7.68	7.43	15.12
12	Jagatsinghpur	9.02	7.75	16.76
13	Jajpur	9.29	8.98	18.27
14	Jharsuguda	5.65	5.56	11.22
15	Kalahandi	7.72	7.57	15.29
16	Kandhamal	8.16	7.93	16.09
17	Kendrapara	8.46	8.67	17.12
18	Keonjhar	8.69	8.55	17.24
19	Khurda	6.72	6.52	13.23
20	Koraput	9.02	8.96	17.97
21	Malkangiri	9.54	9.65	19.19
22	Mayurbhanj	8.08	7.86	15.94
23	Nawrangpur	9.10	9.20	18.30
24	Nayagarh	6.41	6.15	12.56
25	Nuapada	7.58	7.61	15.20
26	Puri	6.00	7.20	13.20
27	Rayagada	8.62	8.30	16.92
28	Sambalpur	6.24	5.98	12.22
29	Subarnapur	6.51	6.31	12.82
30	Sundargarh	6.93	6.73	13.65

Source: Derived from Census of India, 2011.

**Annexure 5.3**  
**District-wise Child Population (0-14 years) of STs by Sex**  
**in Odisha : 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul*	8447	8707	17154
2	Balangir	58911	53618	107529
3	Balasore	52289	51633	103922
4	Bargarh*	38862	39353	78215
5	Boudh*	9328	9520	18848
6	Bhadrak*	6192	5970	12162
7	Cuttack	17033	16665	33698
8	Deogarh*	18674	18204	36878
9	Dhenkanal	27987	28848	56835
10	Gajapati*	60772	61027	121799
11	Ganjam	21220	21183	42403
12	Jagatsinghpur*	1731	1346	3077
13	Jajpur*	30434	29100	59534
14	Jharsuguda*	23635	24205	47840
15	Kalahandi	77300	76290	153590
16	Kandhamal	72541	72919	145460
17	Kendrapara*	2024	2048	4072
18	Keonjhar	150845	148512	299357
19	Khurda*	20956	19468	40424
20	Koraput	131233	133669	264902
21	Malkangiri*	70139	70938	141077
22	Mayurbhanj	267954	261937	529891
23	Nawrangpur*	131081	133275	264356
24	Nayagarh*	8836	9220	18056
25	Nuapada*	35171	35919	71090
26	Puri	1334	1143	2477
27	Rayagada*	103378	101722	205100
28	Sambalpur	52215	50852	103067
29	Subarnapur*	8447	8707	17154
30	Sundargarh	168783	168346	337129
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>1672752</b>	<b>1664344</b>	<b>3337096</b>

## Annexure 5.4

District-wise Proportion (Percentage) of Child Population  
(0-14 years) of STs by Sex in Odisha : 2011

Sl.No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	17.93	18.02	35.95
2	Balasore	18.97	18.73	37.70
3	Bargarh	15.82	14.00	27.82
4	Bhadrak	20.35	19.62	39.97
5	Balangir	15.53	15.44	30.97
6	Boudh	16.85	17.20	34.04
7	Cuttack	18.17	17.78	35.95
8	Deogarh	16.91	16.49	33.40
9	Dhenkanal	17.27	17.80	35.07
10	Gajapati	19.37	19.45	38.82
11	Ganjam	17.84	17.81	35.65
12	Jagatsinghpur	22.02	17.12	39.14
13	Jajpur	20.10	19.22	39.31
14	Jharsuguda	13.37	13.69	27.07
15	Kalahandi	17.20	16.97	34.17
16	Kandhamal	18.47	18.56	37.03
17	Kendrapara	21.34	21.59	42.94
18	Keonjhar	18.42	18.14	36.56
19	Khurda	18.21	16.92	35.14
20	Koraput	18.81	19.16	37.97
21	Malkangiri	19.78	20.00	39.78
22	Mayurbhanj	18.11	17.70	35.81
23	Nawrangpur	19.24	19.57	38.81
24	Nayagarh	15.06	15.71	30.76
25	Nuapada	17.05	17.41	34.46
26	Puri	21.77	18.65	40.41
27	Rayagada	19.08	18.77	37.85
28	Sambalpur	14.70	14.31	29.01
29	Subarnapur	14.77	15.22	29.99
30	Sundargarh	15.89	15.85	31.74

Source : Derived from Census of India, 2011.

**Annexure 5.5**

**District-wise Economically Active Population (15-59 years)  
of STs by Sex in Odisha : 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	51191	50844	102035
2	Balasore	75441	76082	151523
3	Bargarh	87823	85960	173783
4	Bhadrak	8173	8105	16278
5	Balangir	100742	100856	201598
6	Boudh	15576	15689	31265
7	Cuttack	26757	26165	52922
8	Deogarh	31932	32428	64360
9	Dhenkanal	46608	45968	92576
10	Gajapati	81322	88577	169899
11	Ganjam	33349	33575	66924
12	Jagatsinghpur	2306	2116	4422
13	Jajpur	41020	41658	82678
14	Jharsuguda	56562	55888	112450
15	Kalahandi	124490	128580	253070
16	Kandhamal	102436	111313	213749
17	Kendrapara	2422	2423	4845
18	Keonjhar	228438	234877	463315
19	Khurda	34638	33210	67848
20	Koraput	181255	193798	375053
21	Malkangiri	90574	96788	187362
22	Mayurbhanj	409945	426904	836849
23	Nawrangpur	181038	185540	366578
24	Nayagarh	17261	17280	34541
25	Nuapada	55475	58091	113566
26	Puri	1693	1528	3221
27	Rayagada	139352	155432	294784
28	Sambalpur	109241	110671	219912
29	Subarnapur	17437	16731	34168
30	Sundargarh	318605	323849	642454
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>2673102</b>	<b>2760926</b>	<b>5434028</b>

Source : Census of India, 2011.

## Annexure 5.6

## District-wise Proportion (Percentage) of Economically Active Population (15-59 years) of STs by Sex in Odisha : 2011

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	28.50	28.31	56.81
2	Balasore	27.37	27.60	54.96
3	Bargarh	31.24	30.58	61.81
4	Bhadrak	26.86	26.64	53.50
5	Balangir	29.02	29.05	58.07
6	Boudh	28.13	28.34	56.47
7	Cuttack	28.54	27.91	56.45
8	Deogarh	28.92	29.37	58.30
9	Dhenkanal	28.76	28.37	57.13
10	Gajapati	25.92	28.23	54.16
11	Ganjam	28.04	28.23	56.27
12	Jagatsinghpur	29.33	26.91	56.25
13	Jajpur	27.09	27.51	54.60
14	Jharsuguda	32.00	31.62	63.62
15	Kalahandi	27.70	28.61	56.31
16	Kandhamal	26.08	28.34	54.41
17	Kendrapara	25.54	25.55	51.09
18	Keonjhar	27.90	28.68	56.58
19	Khurda	30.11	28.87	58.97
20	Koraput	25.98	27.78	53.76
21	Malkangiri	25.54	27.29	52.84
22	Mayurbhanj	27.71	28.85	56.56
23	Nawrangpur	26.58	27.24	53.82
24	Nayagarh	29.41	29.44	58.85
25	Nuapada	26.89	28.15	55.04
26	Puri	27.62	24.93	52.55
27	Rayagada	25.72	28.68	54.40
28	Sambalpur	30.75	31.15	61.90
29	Subarnapur	30.49	29.25	59.74
30	Sundargarh	29.99	30.48	60.47

Source : Census of India, 2011.



**Annexure 5.7**

**District-wise Old Age Population (60+ years) of STs by Sex  
in Odisha : 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	6426	6580	13006
2	Balasore	10018	10215	20233
3	Bargarh	13857	15280	29137
4	Bhadrak	996	992	1988
5	Balangir	17836	20201	38037
6	Boudh	2458	2793	5251
7	Cuttack	3647	3478	7125
8	Deogarh	4520	4642	9162
9	Dhenkanal	6283	6362	12645
10	Gajapati	9808	12208	22016
11	Ganjam	4603	4998	9601
12	Jagatsinghpur	189	174	363
13	Jajpur	4594	4626	9220
14	Jharsuguda	8076	8392	16468
15	Kalahandi	19381	23415	42796
16	Kandhamal	15529	18082	33611
17	Kendrapara	302	265	567
18	Keonjhar	26644	29562	56206
19	Khurda	3500	3279	6779
20	Koraput	24885	32743	57628
21	Malkangiri	11004	15171	26175
22	Mayurbhanj	52588	60248	112836
23	Nawrangpur	22909	27330	50239
24	Nayagarh	3076	3018	6094
25	Nuapada	9823	11848	21671
26	Puri	213	218	431
27	Rayagada	16310	25711	42021
28	Sambalpur	16109	16173	32282
29	Subarnapur	2910	2960	5870
30	Sundargarh	39468	43298	82766
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>357962</b>	<b>414262</b>	<b>772224</b>

Source : Census of India, 2011.

## Annexure 5.8

**District-wise Proportion (Percentage) of Old Population  
(60+ years) of STs by Sex in Odisha : 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Person
1	Angul	3.58	3.66	7.24
2	Balasore	3.63	3.71	7.34
3	Bargarh	4.93	5.44	10.36
4	Bhadrak	3.27	3.26	6.53
5	Balangir	5.14	5.82	10.96
6	Boudh	4.44	5.04	9.48
7	Cuttack	3.89	3.71	7.60
8	Deogarh	4.09	4.20	8.30
9	Dhenkanal	3.88	3.93	7.80
10	Gajapati	3.13	3.89	7.02
11	Ganjam	3.87	4.20	8.07
12	Jagatsinghpur	2.40	2.21	4.62
13	Jajpur	3.03	3.05	6.09
14	Jharsuguda	4.57	4.75	9.32
15	Kalahandi	4.31	5.21	9.52
16	Kandhamal	3.95	4.60	8.56
17	Kendrapara	3.18	2.79	5.98
18	Keonjhar	3.25	3.61	6.86
19	Khurda	3.04	2.85	5.89
20	Koraput	3.57	4.69	8.26
21	Malkangiri	3.10	4.28	7.38
22	Mayurbhanj	3.55	4.07	7.63
23	Nawrangpur	3.36	4.01	7.38
24	Nayagarh	5.24	5.14	10.38
25	Nuapada	4.76	5.74	10.50
26	Puri	3.48	3.56	7.03
27	Rayagada	3.01	4.74	7.75
28	Sambalpur	4.53	4.55	9.09
29	Subarnapur	5.09	5.18	10.26
30	Sundargarh	3.72	4.08	7.79

Source : Derived from Census of India, 2011.

**Annexure 5.9**

**Age Composition of the States/UTs of India: Census 2011**

Sl. No.	States	Age Composition		
		0-14	15-59	60 above
1	Janunu & Kashmir	33.81	58.71	7.48
2	Himachal Pradesh	25.86	63.75	10.39
3	Panjab	25.54	63.98	10.48
4	Chandigarh	25.25	68.36	6.39
5	Uttarakhand	31.02	59.88	9.10
6	Haryana	29.70	61.52	8.78
7	Delhi	27.19	65.87	6.93
8	Rajasthan	34.61	57.54	7.85
9	Utter Pradesh	35.69	55.77	8.54
10	Bihar	40.08	52.13	7.79
11	Sikkim	27.18	65.96	6.87
12	Arunachal Pradesh	35.65	59.64	4.71
13	Nagaland	34.32	60.41	5.27
14	Manipur	30.17	62.55	7.28
15	Mizoram	32.45	61.24	6.31
16	Tripura	27.71	64.37	7.93
17	Meghalaya	39.70	55.42	4.88
18	Assam	32.84	60.44	6.72
19	West Bengal	27.10	64.29	8.61
20	Jharkhand	36.05	56.46	7.50
21	Odisha	28.77	61.45	9.78
22	Chhattisgarh	32.04	60.03	7.94
23	Madhya Pradesh	33.46	58.56	7.98
24	Gujrat	28.86	62.82	8.31
25	Daman & Diu	22.60	72.58	4.82
26	D N Haveli	31.37	64.48	4.15
27	Maharashtra	26.62	63.13	10.25
28	Andhra Pradesh	25.76	63.54	10.70
29	Karnataka	26.23	64.22	9.55
30	Goa	21.81	66.83	11.35

Source : Census of India, 2011.

## Annexure 6.1

## Community wise Literacy Rate, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total	Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total
1	Bagata	53.89	20	Gandia	35.81
2	Baiga	67.25	21	Chara	71.43
3	Banjara, Banjari	62.28	22	Cond, Cono	59.65
4	Bathudi	63.71	23	Ho	44.79
5	Bhattada, Dhotada	40.03	24	Holva	48.90
6	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	63.14	25	Jatapu	47.22
7	Bhumia	41.94	26	Juang	42.85
8	Bhumij	52.06	27	Kandha Cauda	56.49
9	Bhunjia	44.93	28	Kawar	64.44
10	Binjhal	57.16	29	Kharia, Kharian	58.46
11	Binjlia, Binjhoa	57.85	30	Kharwar	62.49
12	Birhor	47.24	31	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha	46.95
13	Bondo Poraja	36.51	32	Kisan	64.21
14	Chenchu	54.55	33	Kol	46.26
15	Dal	43.20	34	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	52.68
16	Dcsua Bhumij	56.98	35	Kolha	42.23
17	Dharua	31.39	36	Koli, Malhar	57.57
18	Didayi	34.56	37	Kondadora	48.27
19	Gadaba	39.30	38	Kora	68.54

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total	Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total
39	Korua	32.60	51	Mundari	59.89
40	Kotia	44.36	52	Omanatya	36.27
41	Koya	29.87	53	Oraon	67.57
42	Kulis	78.88	54	Parenga	32.78
43	Lodha	43.08	55	Puroja	34.92
44	Madia	48.36	56	Pentia	44.93
45	Mahali	51.24	57	Rajuar	51.97
46	Mankidi	35.71	58	Santal	55.57
47	Mankirdia	21.14	59	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	54.99
48	Matya	51.05			
49	Mirdhas	62.31	60	Shabar, Lodha	53.29
50	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	54.92	61	Sounti	59.58
			62	Tharua	50.44
		<b>Odisha</b>		<b>52.24</b>	<b>Odisha</b>

*Source : Census of India, 2011*

**Annexure 6.2**  
**Community wise Literacy of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha (1961-2011)**

Sl No.	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																	
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	Bagate	2.60	5.00	3.40	8.40	16.79	-	15.60	24.66	6.44	29.51	42.62	15.27	38.56	52.29	25.17	53.89	64.31	43.83
2	Baiga	7.00	13.34	-	1.08	3.45	-	11.20	17.00	4.55	26.61	42.35	13.04	39.28	51.90	27.90	67.25	78.77	56.07
3	Banara, Banari	9.50	17.33	2.55	11.40	21.39	1.77	16.90	30.37	4.27	26.43	44.25	8.99	46.40	63.48	39.14	62.28	75.56	49.14
4	Bathudi	8.29	13.53	3.01	13.30	23.31	2.45	20.80	35.50	6.29	53.38	51.10	15.80	49.57	66.25	38.03	63.71	75.74	52.27
5	Bhoitaba, Dhutala	4.26	7.70	3.75	4.50	8.57	0.50	7.50	13.57	1.46	7.81	14.42	2.64	24.29	37.39	11.09	40.03	50.94	29.47
6	Bhuiya, Bhuayan	10.30	18.34	2.09	14.30	25.38	4.68	22.50	36.72	8.52	53.37	52.84	18.17	50.88	66.18	35.68	63.14	74.95	51.6
7	Baunia	3.50	6.35	3.63	4.10	7.81	0.37	6.30	11.30	1.48	9.29	15.86	2.14	20.01	30.90	9.40	41.94	54.21	30.45
8	Bhunj	5.50	11.12	1.55	7.90	14.26	1.61	12.10	20.70	3.50	21.11	33.76	8.09	36.48	51.09	21.72	52.06	63.6	40.74
9	Banuja	5.50	9.62	1.62	5.10	9.94	0.77	8.50	15.84	1.29	13.79	22.99	4.78	29.03	44.52	13.61	44.93	58.65	31.56
10	Banjhal	9.20	14.45	2.05	10.30	18.26	2.68	13.80	23.84	3.83	24.13	36.35	11.68	41.49	57.21	25.50	57.16	68.07	46.21
11	Banjha, Banjosa	4.50	6.92	1.17	14.10	22.37	2.59	16.60	27.05	5.07	26.77	41.99	11.32	41.65	56.06	26.84	57.85	69.98	45.25
12	Birhor	7.00	9.80	4.59	4.10	7.02	-	12.60	21.05	3.03	18.57	25.00	11.42	23.30	29.97	16.24	47.24	53.78	41.04

SL No.	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																							
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011								
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F						
15	Bondo Poraja	2.10	3.90	0.22	1.40	2.44	0.41	3.60	6.81	0.74	4.20	6.82	1.95	14.69	23.29	6.50	36.51	45.65	28.84						
14	Chenchu	-	-	-	25.00	100.00	-	7.70	13.04	5.81	20.56	24.56	11.69	46.15	46.67	45.45	54.55	80	35.33						
15	Dal	4.80	9.48	0.45	10.50	19.79	1.03	13.20	22.29	1.55	16.46	29.67	3.53	32.17	52.23	12.80	43.2	58.99	27.89						
16	Desua Bhumij	11.70	20.44	0.90	16.20	29.35	3.65	13.30	23.24	5.25	23.43	39.78	9.43	37.24	58.00	25.97	56.98	66.06	48.35						
17	Dharua	4.70	8.54	0.91	5.00	8.38	0.46	6.10	10.06	2.15	7.27	11.24	2.47	19.50	27.84	11.18	31.39	40.51	22.75						
18	Didayi	2.70	4.78	0.79	0.80	1.50	-	3.20	5.99	0.49	5.22	11.33	0.97	12.62	20.23	5.93	34.56	43.85	26.62						
19	Gadaba	2.70	5.04	0.39	3.30	5.97	0.53	6.50	11.34	1.77	10.36	17.42	3.73	21.23	33.02	9.64	39.3	51.12	28.42						
20	Gandia	6.00	3.23	7.55	7.90	9.79	5.99	3.80	6.14	1.42	8.94	14.80	2.95	30.00	39.52	20.69	36.81	43.07	29.35						
21	Ghara	-	-	-	12.00	15.54	3.97	12.60	21.70	2.67	23.91	42.26	13.64	53.59	71.07	35.34	71.43	78.65	63.95						
22	Gond, Gondo	10.80	19.41	2.25	13.50	23.16	3.98	18.70	31.38	6.33	24.02	37.31	10.76	46.96	63.27	30.81	59.65	71.64	48.03						
23	Ho	7.10	12.58	1.77	8.90	15.77	2.20	12.70	21.93	3.60	34.75	51.74	19.28	35.18	49.64	20.50	44.79	57.3	32.56						
24	Holva	3.10	10.04	0.68	9.80	18.77	1.20	14.10	25.32	5.15	17.30	30.48	5.84	35.50	51.58	19.69	48.9	60.17	37.81						
25	Jalajal	4.20	6.71	1.82	8.90	15.74	2.49	10.50	17.54	3.67	17.19	26.35	7.38	32.32	46.02	19.04	47.22	57.36	37.76						
26	Juang	4.50	8.64	0.44	5.80	11.11	0.74	8.00	14.48	1.71	14.46	25.57	4.13	25.35	38.41	12.52	42.85	54.89	31.39						

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																	
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
27	Kandha Gauda	-	-	-	10.60	19.16	1.83	14.40	24.22	4.54	23.51	38.22	8.47	38.96	52.61	24.98	56.49	67.74	45.11
28	Kawar	6.40	10.10	2.48	16.60	29.32	3.39	13.70	23.26	4.31	26.63	43.33	10.89	45.36	60.89	29.55	64.44	76.73	52.38
29	Khadia, Harian	9.10	14.67	3.65	12.20	18.49	3.92	17.90	25.46	10.44	28.37	38.07	19.18	45.25	56.16	34.52	58.46	66.42	50.78
30	Kharwar	19.90	27.96	11.50	11.60	20.47	3.13	24.50	36.34	12.17	26.11	42.03	12.65	57.35	72.12	38.58	62.49	73.48	51.87
31	Khand, Koni, Kandha, Nargah, Kandha, Saha	7.10	13.24	1.23	7.90	14.58	1.36	12.40	21.40	3.32	20.17	11.62	7.33	31.87	46.24	17.98	46.95	59.17	35.57
32	Kisan	8.50	16.39	1.87	11.40	19.77	2.99	17.30	28.38	6.18	26.95	43.14	14.57	50.19	64.43	35.88	64.21	74.6	53.96
33	Kol	3.10	5.22	1.04	6.90	11.16	3.35	10.50	17.52	3.16	26.68	39.24	16.77	32.25	44.46	19.59	46.26	57.01	35.47
34	Koiah, Lokbars, Kol, Lunaras	4.00	7.21	0.77	6.90	10.81	1.44	11.00	18.32	3.01	18.18	32.43	6.50	35.35	49.26	21.97	52.68	62.4	45.25
35	Koibi	6.50	9.22	1.14	5.80	10.50	1.07	8.83	15.34	2.29	15.39	25.11	5.81	27.06	39.74	14.31	42.23	53.87	30.86
36	Kol, Malher	17.70	24.85	5.43	23.70	37.13	9.57	28.70	41.77	15.28	34.96	47.17	23.04	50.69	61.19	39.87	57.57	65.27	49.56



Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																	
		1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
37	Kondadora	4.90	7.75	1.12	6.60	11.01	2.19	10.00	16.15	5.78	14.00	19.56	7.53	34.86	45.79	23.93	48.27	58.85	38.16
38	Kora	10.50	20.53	1.88	8.60	15.86	1.94	13.302	23.31	5.06	26.02	39.62	9.61	42.48	39.69	24.82	68.54	80.14	57.04
39	Korua	6.50	10.04	2.47	9.60	17.52	1.91	8.40	13.75	0.24	22.52	37.34	9.55	23.85	44.60	20.83	32.6	40.3	25.12
40	Koria	6.30	11.48	0.70	4.80	8.49	1.14	8.00	14.26	1.75	11.25	18.86	3.31	24.60	38.19	11.38	44.36	58.49	31.76
41	Koya	1.00	1.43	0.21	1.20	2.10	0.26	4.90	7.68	2.24	11.55	19.96	2.32	11.73	17.19	6.36	29.87	36.46	23.77
42	Kulis	15.80	31.15	3.48	32.50	55.78	10.64	36.30	56.95	16.25	46.69	66.88	27.20	70.22	85.18	55.25	78.88	88.22	69.56
43	Lodha	8.10	12.12	3.77	7.30	12.48	1.43	8.40	14.25	2.40	17.22	27.05	7.80	27.00	38.17	15.94	43.08	51.25	35.11
44	Madia	4.40	5.71	2.91	4.80	9.38	0.43	13.00	23.50	2.62	16.00	27.45	5.66	37.33	52.79	22.71	48.36	61.91	35.43
45	Mahali	5.90	10.42	1.35	7.20	12.35	1.35	10.70	18.04	5.39	21.68	32.42	11.27	37.96	52.50	23.86	51.24	62.83	40.14
46	Mankidi	4.30	8.51	-	4.50	8.93	-	2.90	4.67	1.02	26.76	43.31	12.09	9.28	9.26	9.30	35.71	45.45	29.41
47	Mankrdia	-	-	-	0.20	0.44	-	1.10	1.95	0.20	6.08	7.91	4.26	5.45	8.47	2.61	21.14	25.91	16.11
48	Marya	6.60	11.38	1.42	8.40	14.77	1.51	13.10	22.77	2.90	20.82	32.64	9.52	38.42	53.77	22.55	51.05	63.89	38.16
49	Mirdhas	10.70	19.50	1.95	11.90	22.31	2.23	16.50	28.51	4.23	26.99	42.16	10.88	51.17	67.70	34.49	62.51	73.53	51.27
50	Munda, Mundla Lohara, Munca, Mahelis	8.70	14.26	3.14	13.30	19.65	6.76	16.20	24.13	8.13	26.85	38.64	14.91	39.59	51.56	27.84	54.92	64.66	45.24
51	Mundari	7.30	10.13	4.21	10.80	19.07	2.48	18.10	29.55	6.74	27.61	39.71	14.73	46.95	62.35	31.23	59.89	71.54	48.55

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Literacy rate																	
		1951			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
52	Omaniyra	5.20	6.33	0.22	5.20	10.20	0.58	8.20	15.47	1.09	13.53	22.22	4.09	21.20	39.02	10.20	36.27	48.63	24.3
53	Oraon	9.70	15.14	4.40	16.30	24.54	8.30	23.60	33.20	14.16	38.30	50.23	24.57	54.20	66.75	42.77	67.57	76.18	59.17
54	Paranga	5.00	2.95	0.23	3.10	5.01	0.92	11.50	21.01	2.12	14.66	24.28	4.55	21.01	34.98	7.94	32.78	46.95	20.09
55	Paroja	5.30	5.23	1.49	2.40	4.54	0.39	4.90	8.59	1.04	6.76	12.12	1.54	17.96	30.95	7.35	34.52	46.44	24.44
56	Pentia	5.90	10.96	0.71	6.70	12.50	0.60	24.80	47.18	2.53	16.96	27.21	4.17	30.96	46.56	15.45	44.53	57.95	32.59
57	Rajuar	13.45	17.34	1.56	4.30	9.35	0.28	11.20	19.50	3.03	17.96	28.97	7.86	59.93	55.20	20.53	51.97	63.62	40.42
58	Santai	6.40	11.61	1.29	9.10	16.14	2.03	14.90	24.18	4.44	24.47	37.56	10.77	40.46	55.86	24.75	55.57	68.07	43.26
59	Saora, Savar, Saura, Salara	7.80	13.90	1.80	10.20	18.25	2.33	14.50	24.56	4.29	25.58	40.16	11.29	41.13	56.74	25.74	54.59	66.81	43.56
60	Shabar, Lothe	8.00	14.42	1.72	8.50	15.46	1.81	12.90	22.47	3.61	21.00	34.42	29.31	35.40	51.12	19.90	53.29	65.21	41.73
61	Sounti	7.90	14.08	2.06	10.50	19.45	1.71	8.00	33.14	3.88	38.92	56.46	22.63	44.37	59.76	29.13	59.58	70.94	48.57
62	Tharua	5.50	9.27	1.88	13.30	21.43	4.31	27.90	44.19	9.98	25.04	33.56	12.57	56.75	72.16	39.59	50.44	60.73	40.22
	Odisha	7.36	13.04	1.77	9.45	16.38	2.88	13.95	23.27	4.76	22.31	34.44	10.21	37.37	51.48	23.97	52.24	63.70	41.20

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011

**Annexure 6.3**  
**District wise Literacy Rate of ST Population by Sex :**  
**Census 1991, 2001 and 2011**

Sl. No	Districts	Literacy Rate of ST population								
		1991			2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	25.77	40.01	11.13	45.35	60.25	30.05	61.86	72.55	51.19
2	Balangir	24.86	41.17	8.65	43.64	61.96	25.52	50.06	61.47	38.71
3	Balasore	18.91	30.08	7.37	31.88	45.63	17.69	64.86	75.47	54.30
4	Bargarh	30.85	47.08	14.61	50.21	65.87	34.44	43.49	53.21	33.60
5	Boudh	28.88	48.41	9.3	46.65	68.29	25.81	54.93	67.78	42.94
6	Bhadrak	12.87	20.25	4.91	27.44	38	16.43	63.84	77.88	50.17
7	Cuttack	21.03	32.80	8.24	35.75	50.49	20.14	57.90	68.87	46.79
8	Deogarh	27.47	41.25	13.73	45.26	59.41	31.23	62.38	73.17	51.67
9	Dhenkanal	22.4	35.01	9.28	39.41	53.69	24.66	60.39	70.82	50.04
10	Gajapati	15.88	25.66	6.75	27.77	41.6	14.83	43.66	55.39	32.83
11	Ganjam	19.98	32.69	7.02	35.54	50.22	20.85	49.71	60.71	38.89
12	Jagatsinghpur	24.87	35.35	13.33	48.62	59.87	35.91	66.55	76.06	55.50
13	Jajpur	16.04	26.05	5.6	31.41	45.48	16.93	47.60	59.68	35.48
14	Jharsuguda	34.87	50.95	18.37	57.23	71.86	42.27	68.72	78.78	58.70
15	Kalahandi	18.54	32	5.48	34.17	51.7	17.15	49.29	63.31	35.84
16	Kandhamal	27.49	43.93	11.56	44.47	62.72	26.87	58.34	72.12	45.58
17	Kendrapata	16.86	26.02	6.25	40.07	53.52	25.21	62.09	70.70	54.01
18	Konjar	24.89	38.01	11.74	40.3	54.63	25.97	53.24	65.22	41.56
19	Khurda	28.11	41.66	13.41	49.91	65.43	33.07	69.33	79.42	58.64
20	Koraput	8.34	14.61	2.14	18.68	29.25	8.38	35.36	46.20	25.37
21	Malkangiri	6.77	11.21	2.32	14.69	22.05	7.5	35.23	44.91	26.25
22	Mayurbhanj	24.1	37.74	10.5	38.8	54.14	23.51	53.11	65.28	41.36
23	Nawrangpur	9.66	17.5	1.8	24	36.86	11.12	38.54	49.46	28.02
24	Nayagarh	32.05	50.14	13.88	47.09	64.81	28.83	66.29	78.62	54.20
25	Nuapada	18.49	32	5.18	33.12	50.69	16.18	51.01	65.13	37.73
26	Puri	38.94	52.45	22.77	58.72	73.37	42.11	74.62	83.08	64.71
27	Rayagada	10.39	17.73	3.4	20.23	31.16	10.07	36.69	47.87	26.72
28	Sambalpur	32.06	47.3	16.83	52.67	66.92	38.4	65.76	76.00	55.59
29	Subarnapur	27.44	43.42	11.38	52.16	69.53	34.29	66.78	77.38	56.05
30	Sundargarh	37.34	50.13	24.52	52.75	64.66	40.9	65.08	73.98	56.39
<b>Odisha</b>		<b>22.31</b>	<b>34.44</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>37.37</b>	<b>51.48</b>	<b>23.37</b>	<b>52.24</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>41.20</b>

Source : Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Annexure 6.4**  
**ST Literacy Rate of States/UTs of India : Census 2011**

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate	
		%	Rank
1	Jammu & Kashmir	50.56	28
2	Himachal Pradesh	73.64	12
3	Punjab	NST	
4	Chandigarh	NST	
5	Uttarakhand	73.88	11
6	Haryana	NST	
7	Delhi	NST	
8	Rajasthan	52.80	25
9	Uttar Pradesh	55.68	23
10	Bihar	51.08	27
11	Sikkim	79.74	4
12	Arunachal Pradesh	64.58	16
13	Nagaland	80.04	3
14	Manipur	72.58	13
15	Mizoram	91.51	2
16	Tripura	79.05	6
17	Meghalaya	74.53	10
18	Assam	72.06	14
19	West Bengal	57.93	21
20	Jharkhand	57.13	22
21	Odisha	52.24	26
22	Chhattisgarh	59.09	20
23	Madhya Pradesh	50.55	29
24	Gujarat	62.48	17
25	Daman & Diu	78.79	7
26	D.N. Haveli	61.85	19
27	Maharashtra	65.73	15
28	Andhra Pradesh	49.21	30
29	Karnataka	62.08	18
30	Goa	79.14	5
31	Lakshadweep	91.70	1
32	Kerala	75.81	8
33	Tamil Nadu	54.34	24
34	Pondicherry	NST	
35	A.N. Islands	75.58	9
<b>India</b>		<b>58.95</b>	

NB : NST- No Scheduled Tribes

**Annexure 7.1**  
**District-wise Work Participation Rate of STs by Residence**  
**in Odisha : Census 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Bargarh	55.33	55.98	37.78
2	Jharsuguda	49.23	52.10	38.25
3	Sambalpur	55.06	56.19	45.22
4	Deogarh	53.76	54.63	36.96
5	Sundargarh	44.80	46.46	35.00
6	Keonjhar	45.99	46.98	33.30
7	Mayurbhanj	50.88	51.27	37.08
8	Balasore	46.82	47.31	40.80
9	Bhadrak	40.49	40.21	41.62
10	Kendrapara	37.04	36.31	47.43
11	Jagatsinghapur	38.50	39.41	37.27
12	Cuttack	43.64	44.39	38.61
13	Jajpur	34.99	35.12	33.54
14	Dhenkanal	45.53	45.82	37.12
15	Angul	46.89	47.54	40.87
16	Nayagarh	48.28	48.61	31.72
17	Khurda	40.80	47.60	31.04
18	Puri	37.20	43.62	21.14
19	Ganjam	52.01	53.04	34.36
20	Gajapati	54.00	54.36	30.70
21	Kandhamal	50.56	51.16	32.04
22	Boudh	52.23	52.40	32.60
23	Subarnapur	49.59	49.78	44.16
24	Balangir	46.78	47.20	35.62
25	Nuapada	53.73	53.88	40.53
26	Kalahandi	51.44	51.73	35.76
27	Rayagada	52.22	52.61	41.96
28	Nawrangpur	51.62	51.79	42.98
29	Koraput	53.60	54.27	40.82
30	Malkangiri	53.39	53.70	39.99
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>49.73</b>	<b>50.59</b>	<b>36.82</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2011

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

Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Gender Difference
1	Angul	54.48	39.27	15.20
2	Balasore	54.79	38.87	15.91
3	Bargarh	63.95	46.71	17.24
4	Bhadrak	51.14	29.64	21.50
5	Balangir	57.32	36.37	20.95
6	Boudh	57.63	46.95	10.68
7	Cuttack	54.83	32.18	22.64
8	Deogarh	57.77	49.76	8.02
9	Dhenkanal	56.33	34.78	21.55
10	Gajapati	54.33	53.68	0.65
11	Ganjam	56.39	47.67	8.72
12	Jagatsinghpur	48.11	27.34	20.77
13	Jajpur	48.77	21.09	27.67
14	Jharsuguda	60.31	38.17	22.14
15	Kalahandi	57.31	45.76	11.55
16	Kandhamal	53.54	47.77	5.77
17	Kendrapara	48.53	25.53	23.00
18	Keonjhar	53.38	38.73	14.64
19	Khurda	49.90	31.19	18.70
20	Koraput	56.77	50.63	6.14
21	Malkangiri	55.92	51.01	4.91
22	Mayurbhanj	54.57	47.28	7.29
23	Nawrangpur	56.58	46.82	9.76
24	Nayagarh	59.95	36.75	23.20
25	Nuapada	56.70	50.92	5.78
26	Puri	45.80	27.55	18.25
27	Rayagada	54.40	50.22	4.18
28	Sambalpur	60.90	49.21	11.69
29	Subarnapur	59.23	39.82	19.41
30	Sundargarh	54.98	34.78	20.20
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>55.70</b>	<b>43.93</b>	<b>11.77</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2011

**Annexure 7.3**

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

Sl. No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Bargarh	56.68	56.06	81.60
2	Jharsuguda	60.40	56.97	78.28
3	Sambalpur	58.41	57.14	72.16
4	Deogarh	43.65	42.97	62.92
5	Sundargarh	51.47	47.67	81.28
6	Keonjhar	48.67	46.93	80.35
7	Mayurbhanj	40.05	39.42	70.86
8	Balasore	60.75	59.77	74.85
9	Bhadrak	60.47	55.45	79.89
10	Kendrapara	57.10	56.12	67.80
11	Jagatsinghapur	69.54	56.70	87.94
12	Cuttack	61.91	59.76	78.66
13	Jajpur	61.54	60.32	76.10
14	Dhenkanal	48.14	47.73	62.88
15	Angul	48.43	45.58	79.06
16	Nayagarh	51.13	50.85	72.55
17	Khurda	66.49	58.99	83.00
18	Puri	73.73	71.15	87.03
19	Ganjam	47.85	46.33	87.81
20	Gajapati	54.56	54.50	61.09
21	Kandhamal	44.49	43.79	79.26
22	Boudh	51.77	51.58	84.57
23	Subarnapur	55.92	55.74	61.75
24	Balangir	50.21	49.44	77.71
25	Nuapada	45.37	45.23	62.19
26	Kalahandi	45.27	44.83	77.84
27	Rayagada	42.94	42.26	65.83
28	Nawrangpur	43.01	42.81	55.64
29	Koraput	51.82	50.67	80.76
30	Malkangiri	55.04	54.67	76.43
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>48.87</b>	<b>47.50</b>	<b>77.18</b>

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 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	Bargarh	72.52	35.01	37.50
2	Jharsuguda	72.58	41.21	31.36
3	Sambalpur	69.79	44.34	25.45
4	Deogarh	58.18	26.82	31.37
5	Sundargarh	64.69	30.92	33.78
6	Keonjhar	65.00	26.56	38.44
7	Mayurbhanj	53.46	24.95	28.51
8	Balasore	73.65	42.61	31.04
9	Bhadrak	67.69	47.78	19.91
10	Kendrapara	71.09	30.44	40.66
11	Jagatsinghapur	77.62	53.02	24.60
12	Cuttack	72.38	43.65	28.73
13	Jajpur	72.38	36.27	36.11
14	Dhenkanal	61.52	26.55	34.97
15	Angul	59.70	32.73	26.98
16	Nayagarh	66.24	26.78	39.46
17	Khurda	74.87	52.34	22.52
18	Puri	80.80	60.55	20.24
19	Ganjam	63.92	29.02	34.89
20	Gajapati	67.93	41.86	26.06
21	Kandhamal	62.01	26.01	36.00
22	Boudh	69.82	30.11	39.71
23	Subarnapur	72.60	30.75	41.85
24	Balangir	65.85	25.88	39.97
25	Nuapada	65.82	23.75	42.07
26	Kalahandi	62.63	24.20	38.43
27	Rayagada	57.60	28.40	29.20
28	Nawrangpur	64.92	17.39	47.54
29	Koraput	70.02	32.70	37.32
30	Malkangiri	75.06	34.45	40.61

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2011



Annexure 7.5

ST Work Participation Rate of States/ UTs of India: Census 2011

Sl. No.	State /Union Territory	ST Work Participation Rate	
		%	Rank
1	Himachal Pradesh	51.85	1
2	Sikkim	50.47	2
3	Daman & Diu	49.86	3
4	Nagaland	49.24	4
5	Chhattisgarh	47.68	5
6	Andhra Pradesh	46.61	6
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.73	7
8	Manipur	45.68	8
9	Karnataka	45.62	9
10	Tamil Nadu	45.58	10
11	Mizoram	44.36	11
12	Maharashtra	43.99	12
13	Rajasthan	43.60	13
14	Madhya Pradesh	43.47	14
15	Arunachal Pradesh	42.47	15
16	Odisha	41.79	16
17	Gujarat	40.98	17
18	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.08	18
19	Tripura	40.00	19
20	Meghalaya	39.96	20
21	Jharkhand	39.71	21
22	Goa	39.58	22
23	Uttarakhand	38.39	23
24	Assam	38.36	24

Sl. No.	State /Union Territory	ST Work Participation Rate	
		%	Rank
25	Chandigarh	38.29	25
26	West Bengal	38.08	26
27	Punjab	35.67	27
28	Puducherry	35.66	28
29	Haryana	35.17	29
30	Kerala	34.78	30
31	Jammu & Kashmir	34.47	31
32	Bihar	33.36	32
33	Nct Of Delhi	33.28	33
34	Uttar Pradesh	32.94	34
35	Lakshadweep	29.09	35
<b>India</b>		<b>39.80</b>	

Source : Derived from Census of India data, 2011

**Annexure 8.1**  
**Prevalence of Disability by Social Group and Sex in Odisha: Census 2001 and 2011**

Type	SC						ST						Others							
	2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total disability	3242	2634	3588	3040	608	548	2470	2207	2762	2533	263	229	3202	2561	3220	2741	641	479		
In seeing	1542	1375	742	702	166	40	1256	1183	613	588	83	25	1522	1359	630	594	163	36		
In speech	212	182	155	121	30	34	164	150	112	93	14	19	212	176	214	172	36	42		
In hearing	285	249	627	582	36	45	208	195	589	571	13	18	247	208	565	556	39	29		
In movement	894	574	792	544	320	248	653	502	597	479	131	118	967	543	747	521	324	226		
Mental retardation	310	252	201	161	58	40	200	176	133	119	24	14	355	275	208	166	78	42		
Mental illness			120	107		13			78	79		-1			116	100		16		
Any other			613	511		102			394	350		44			413	354		59		
Multiple disability			338	311		27			245	254		-9			328	298		30		

*Source: Derived from data on disability, Census of India, 2001 and 2011*

## Annexure 8.2

## Distribution of the Disableds by Type of Disability, Sex, Literacy Status and Residence in Odisha -2001 and 2011 Census

Type of Disability	Sex	Literate						Illiterate					
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total Disabled Population	Males	341862	59438	281372	55235	60460	4203	227082	71150	204246	68063	23036	3087
	Females	156633	28772	123887	26220	33246	2552	295788	94419	268904	90322	26884	4097
	Persons	498465	88210	404379	81455	93706	6755	522870	165569	472950	158385	49920	7184
	Males	170560	12799	136994	11896	33566	903	103591	16199	93387	15631	10204	568
	Females	92078	6062	70702	5497	21316	565	147935	22529	134322	21662	13613	867
In Seeing	Persons	262578	18861	207696	17393	54882	1468	251526	38728	227709	37293	23817	1435
	Males	14779	2000	11790	1818	2989	182	22846	3313	20719	3170	2127	145
	Females	7280	1039	5585	925	1695	114	23768	3493	21580	3323	2188	170
In Speech	Persons	22059	3059	17375	2743	4684	296	46614	6806	42299	6493	4315	315
	Males	27147	12914	24024	12029	3123	885	18554	14944	17379	14380	1175	564
	Females	10578	7389	8909	6744	1509	645	27896	20395	26044	19493	1852	902
In Hearing	Persons	37665	26303	32933	18773	4732	1530	46450	35339	43423	33873	3027	1465

Type of Disability	Sex	Literate						Illiterate					
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
In Movement	Males	99639	14155	84525	13265	15164	890	53388	14082	47929	13366	5459	716
	Females	33378	4984	27693	4615	5685	369	64396	18316	58806	17461	5588	865
	Persons	133067	19139	112218	17880	20849	1259	117784	32398	106737	30827	11047	1571
Mental Retardation	Males	29657	2678	24039	2494	3618	184	28705	3632	24632	3428	4071	204
	Females	13439	1530	10498	1403	2941	127	31795	4265	28150	4080	3643	185
	Persons	43036	4208	34537	3897	8559	311	60496	7897	52782	7508	7714	389
Mental Illness	Males		1744		1634		110		1944		1854		90
	Females		826		771		55		2992		2864		128
	Persons		2570		2405		165		4936		4718		218
Any Other	Males		5766		8933		833		8856		8389		467
	Females		5562		4996		566		11457		10863		594
	Persons		15328		13929		1399		20313		19252		1061
Multiple Disabled	Males		3382		3166		216		8180		7845		335
	Females		1380		1269		111		10972		10576		396
	Persons		4760		4435		327		19152		18421		731

Source : Census Disability data, 2011

**Anexure 8.3**  
**Distribution of the Disabled by Type of Disability, Sex and Economic Status**  
**in Odisha -2001 and 2011 Census**

Type of disability	Sex	Workers											
		Total		CL		AL		HHI		Others		Non-workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total disabled Population	Males	249747	61399	86070	21291	66756	25823	9140	1640	87801	12545	319157	69189
	Females	81209	41159	15443	5509	41739	26471	7223	2648	15804	6531	371212	82032
	Persons	330956	102558	101513	26800	108475	52294	16363	4288	114605	19176	690379	151221
In Seeing	Males	142872	15586	49889	5851	36895	6327	4772	393	51316	3005	131279	13412
	Females	50049	10423	5990	1386	25935	6790	4161	636	9960	1611	189904	18168
	Persons	192921	26009	59879	7247	62833	13117	8933	1029	61276	4616	321183	31580
In Speech	Males	13862	2605	4728	788	4804	1193	546	53	5784	572	23763	2707
	Females	5700	1691	981	201	3196	1122	530	103	992	265	25348	2341
	Persons	19562	4297	5709	989	8001	2315	1075	156	4766	837	49111	5548
In Hearing	Males	24425	15964	9721	5917	7338	6635	1055	412	6311	3030	21276	11894
	Females	8164	11817	1598	1782	4237	7583	854	753	1475	1699	30250	15967
	Persons	32589	27781	11319	7699	11575	14218	1909	1165	7786	4639	51525	27861
In Movement	Males	51986	11287	15875	3635	12533	4587	2248	376	21327	2659	101091	16950
	Females	11926	5673	1893	706	5480	3454	1209	394	5344	1119	85848	17627
	Persons	63912	16960	17771	4341	18013	8041	3457	770	24671	3808	186939	34577

Type of disability	Sex	Workers											
		Total		CL		AL		HHI		Others		Non-workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Mental Retardation	Males	16602	2234	5854	647	5166	1080	519	46	5063	461	41758	4076
	Females	5370	1674	981	193	2887	1152	469	95	1033	234	39862	4121
Mental Illness	Persons	21972	3908	6835	840	8053	2232	988	141	6096	695	81620	8197
	Males		1174		368		547		27				2514
	Females		987		124		660		65		138		2831
	Persons		2161		492		1207		92		370		5345
Any Others	Males		9341		3119		3880		245		2057		9281
	Females		6504		851		4105		433		1115		10515
	Persons		15845		3970		7985		678		3212		19796
Multiple Disabled	Males		3207		956		1574		88		589		8355
	Females		2390		266		1605		169		350		9960
	Persons		5597		1222		3179		257		039		18317

Source : Census disability data, 2001 and 2011

## Annexure 8.4

## District Wise ST Disability in Odisha: Census 2011

Name of the Districts	Total number of disabled persons			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Odisha	253779	130588	123191	239840	123298	116542	13939	7290	6649
Angul	4481	2417	2064	4183	2264	1919	298	153	145
Balasore	7016	3727	3289	6464	3434	3030	552	293	259
Bargarh	7575	4001	3574	7345	3885	3460	230	116	114
Bhadrak	752	387	365	576	298	278	176	89	87
Bolangir	11266	5815	5451	10871	5615	5256	395	200	195
Boudh	1803	763	740	1491	757	734	12	6	6
Cuttack	3808	1996	1812	3437	1801	1636	371	195	176
Deogarh	3043	1610	1433	2843	1511	1332	200	99	101
Dhenkanal	4394	2366	2028	4290	2307	1983	104	59	45
Gajapati	8938	4531	4404	8821	4469	4352	117	62	72
Ganjam	3381	1757	1625	3163	1637	1526	217	120	97
Jagatsinghpur	211	122	89	106	65	41	105	57	48
Jajpur	2891	1581	1310	2675	1474	1201	216	109	109
Jharsuguda	7192	3601	3591	6223	3109	3114	969	492	477
Kalahandi	12052	6256	5796	11865	6146	5719	187	110	77
Kandhamal	12380	6257	6123	12098	6134	5964	282	123	159
Kendrapara	232	133	99	209	120	89	23	13	10
Keonjhar	18255	9732	8523	17059	9072	7967	1216	660	556
Khurda	2669	1474	1195	1803	991	842	836	483	353
Koraput	17684	8890	8794	16946	8504	8442	738	386	352
Malkangiri	8872	4408	4464	8690	4322	4368	182	86	96
Mayurbhanj	36153	19064	17089	34984	18427	16557	1169	637	532
Nabarangpur	16505	8255	8250	16263	8116	8147	242	139	103
Nayagarh	2101	1129	1191	2061	1196	1166	59	33	26
Nusapada	6394	3128	3266	6327	3090	3237	67	38	29
Puri	204	120	84	159	91	68	45	29	16
Ravayada	15501	7316	8185	14994	7096	7898	507	220	287
Sambalpur	11790	6115	5675	10495	5429	5066	1295	686	609
Subarnapur	1469	774	695	1431	755	679	35	14	16
Sundargarh	24727	12758	11969	21655	11183	10472	3072	1575	1497

Source : Census disability data, 2011



**Annexure 9.1**

**District-wise ST Population by Different Religious Groups  
in Odisha - Census 2011**

Name of the District	Hindu			Muslim		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>39300341</b>	<b>19877014</b>	<b>19423327</b>	<b>911670</b>	<b>465992</b>	<b>445678</b>
Angul	1258684	647723	610961	7512	4086	3426
Balasore	2197709	1123600	1074109	94254	47859	46395
Bargarh	1459065	737917	721148	7527	3943	3584
Bhadrak	1398543	705199	693344	104202	53322	50880
Balangir	1618175	814437	803738	7811	3981	3830
Boudh	438152	220199	217953	1007	500	507
Cuttack	2457729	1268032	1189697	141263	71532	69731
Deogarh	296001	149871	146130	704	383	321
Dhenkanal	1185542	608676	576866	4805	2586	2219
Gajapati	353160	173383	179777	1556	770	786
Ganjam	3486059	1757552	1728507	13315	6890	6425
Jagatsinghpur	1086140	552885	533255	46929	22791	24138
Jajpur	1725595	875270	850325	93642	46724	46918
Jharsuguda	553587	283460	270127	12783	6959	5824
Kalahandi	1555367	776421	778946	4975	2452	2523
Kandhamal	580300	285574	294726	2138	1069	1069
Kendrapara	1386792	691200	695592	50247	24932	25315
Keonjhar	1752694	880878	871816	27752	15013	12739
Khurda	2147632	1113361	1034271	84060	43648	40412
Koraput	1294151	636421	657730	8850	4630	4220
Malkangiri	600219	297107	303112	1871	994	877
Mayurbhanj	2113079	1056153	1056926	33706	17323	16383
Nawrangpur	1178005	583638	594347	6758	3450	3303
Nayagarh	955754	498962	456792	5278	2732	2546
Nuapada	601092	297284	303808	4952	2509	2443
Puri	1644905	838038	806867	46094	23434	22660
Rayagada	874445	426068	448377	4607	2316	2291
Sambalpur	964188	487843	476345	20120	10573	9547
Subarnapur	605225	308789	296436	1566	781	785
Sundargarh	1532352	781033	751299	71391	37810	33581

Name of the District	Christian			Sikh		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>1161708</b>	<b>570979</b>	<b>590729</b>	<b>21991</b>	<b>11561</b>	<b>10430</b>
Angul	3383	1705	1678	812	441	371
Balasore	6434	3132	3302	237	124	113
Bargarh	11744	5824	5920	652	346	306
Bhadrak	745	371	374	169	81	88
Balangir	16271	8131	8140	565	314	251
Boudh	522	247	275	24	13	11
Cuttack	11985	6081	5904	1026	550	476
Deogarh	14518	7303	7215	53	32	21
Dhenkanal	727	379	348	124	68	56
Gajapati	219482	106952	112530	53	20	33
Ganjam	23975	11845	12130	590	299	291
Jagatsinghpur	1604	802	802	206	117	89
Jajpur	1623	783	840	470	250	220
Jharsuguda	10462	4874	5588	1441	763	678
Kalahandi	11160	5494	5666	796	408	388
Kandhamal	148895	72452	76443	82	34	48
Kendrapara	1423	730	693	169	71	98
Keonjhar	9141	4512	4629	2177	1137	1040
Khurda	12527	6246	6281	1264	655	609
Koraput	68550	33719	34831	518	290	228
Malkangiri	10039	4931	5108	213	137	56
Mayurbhanj	15008	7281	7727	661	346	315
Nawrangpur	32132	15750	16402	169	85	84
Nayagarh	383	214	169	107	51	56
Nuapada	1778	856	922	724	363	361
Puri	4239	2120	2119	193	104	89
Rayagada	84916	41597	43319	219	130	89
Sanbalpur	50637	25362	25275	2506	1284	1222
Subarnapur	2374	1221	1153	58	33	25
Sundargarh	385011	190065	194946	5713	2995	2718

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Name of the District	Buddhist			Jain			Other Religions and Persuasions (incl. classified Sect.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Odisha	13852	7216	6636	9420	4885	4535	478317	235607	242710
Angul	226	114	112	36	21	15	971	473	498
Balasore	111	54	57	201	102	99	18345	9310	9035
Bargarh	161	78	83	125	65	60	44	24	20
Bhadrak	81	42	39	111	51	60	61	29	37
Balangir	467	257	210	2225	1171	1054	141	78	63
Boudh	5	3	2	11	7	4	7	4	3
Cuttack	6276	3323	2953	1180	606	574	168	77	91
Deogarh	102	47	55	7	3	4	409	208	201
Dhenkanal	366	189	177	39	19	20	139	109	30
Gajapati	2180	1107	1073	66	41	25	4	2	2
Ganjam	174	90	84	170	72	98	76	49	27
Jagatsinghpur	74	41	33	58	32	26	63	30	33
Jajpur	58	34	24	100	50	50	3073	1575	1498
Jharsuguda	80	41	39	70	39	31	67	33	34
Kalahandi	175	93	82	1225	639	586	220	95	125
Kandhamal	290	134	156	47	21	26	23	11	12
Kenitrapara	62	24	38	52	29	23	24	15	9
Konjhar	209	114	95	131	64	67	7372	3655	3717
Khurda	475	265	210	476	235	241	434	224	210
Koraput	219	111	108	491	252	239	3384	1630	1754
Malkangiri	43	19	24	195	103	92	35	21	14
Mayurbhanj	162	76	86	109	57	52	351714	172421	179293
Nawarangpur	189	101	88	325	171	154	54	23	31
Nayagarh	33	18	15	24	17	7	12	6	6
Nuapada	76	45	31	905	463	442	22	11	11
Puri	243	127	116	94	50	44	302	148	154
Rayagada	249	124	125	123	64	59	44	24	20
Sambalpur	310	145	165	86	45	41	1117	536	581
Subarnapur	46	26	20	17	8	9	6	3	3
Sundargarh	710	374	336	721	388	333	89986	44783	45203

**Annexure 9.2**  
**Districts Having Maximum and Minimum Number of Population in**  
**Each Religion: 2001 and 2011 Census**

Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Hinduism	Mayurbhanj(940278)	Cuttack(2457725)	Puri(4430)	Deogath(296001)
	Keonjhar(684842)	Balasore(2197709)	Kendrapara (6781)	Gajapati(353160)
	Sundargarh(599697)	Khurda (2147632)	Jagatsinghpur (5307)	Boudh (438152)
	Sundargarh (293323)	Cuttack (141263)	Kendrapara (1)	Deogath(704)
	Sambalpur (2781)	Bhadrak (104202)	Puri (1)	Boudh (1007)
Muslim	Rayagada (1352)	Balasore (94254)	Jagatsinghpur (2)	Gajapati (1556)
	Sundargarh (293323)	Sundargarh (385011)	Bhadrak (14)	Nayagath(883)
	Gajapati(19638)	Gajapati(219482)	Nayagath (17)	Boudh(522)
	Kandhamala (65691)	Kandhamal (148895)	Boudh (26)	Dhenkana (7270)
	Sundargarh (80)	Sundargarh (5713)	Jagatsinghpur (1)	Boudh (24)
Sikhism	Kendrapara (56)	Sambalpur (2506)	Boudh (1)	Deogath(53)
	Sambalpur(40)	Keonjhar (2177)	Angul (1)	Gajapati (53)

Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Buddhism	Sambalpur (58)	Cuttack (6276)	Bargarh (1)	Boudh (5)
	Sundargarh (47)	Gejapati (2180)	Balasore (1)	Nayagarh (33)
	Koraput (15)	Sundargarh (710)	Cuttack (1)	Malkangiri (43)
	Keonjhar (25)	Balangir (2225)	Bhadrak (1)	Deogarh (7)
Jainism	Sundargarh(22)	Kalahandi (1225)	Dhenkanal(0)	Boudh (11)
	Nawrangpur (17)	Cuttack (1180)	Ganjam(0)	Subarnapur (17)
	Mayurbhanj(309735)	Myurbhanj(351714)	-	Boudh (7)
Other Religions and Persuasions	Sundargarh (19375)	Sundargarh(89386)	-	Subarnapur (6)
	Keonjhar (5881)	Balasore (18345)	-	Gejapati (4)
Religion not stated	Mayurbhanj(999)	Sundargarh (7553)	-	Nuapada (833)
	Sundargarh (368)	Mayurbhanj(5299)	-	Deogarh (726)
	Balasore (253)	Cuttack (4843)	-	Malkangiri (577)

Source: Author's calculation (2001 and 2011 Censuses)

NB : Figures within parenthesis represents the number of ST Population.

**Annexure 9.3**  
**Community having Maximum and Minimum Number of**  
**Population in Each Religion : 2001 and 2011 Census**

Name of Religion	Maximum		Minimum	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Hinduism	Khond etc. (1285791)	Khond etc. (1459263)	Cherchu (26)	Cherchu (13)
	Gond etc. (781166)	Gond etc. (886143)	Mankirdia (126)	Mankirdia (??)
	Santal (481341)	Kolha (590887)	Desua Blumij (174)	Glura (152)
Muslim	Munda etc. (4001)	Khond etc. (2439)	Dal (1)	Korus (1)
	Oraon (2747)	Munda etc. (1130)	Kawar (1)	Gandia etc. (2)
	Khond etc. (1967)	Santal (925)	Kharwar (1)	Kol (3)
Christianity	Munda etc. (134584)	Munda etc. (174119)	Didayi (1)	Omanatya etc. (6)
	Oraon (118252)	Khond etc. (159783)	Cherchu (2)	Kharwar (5)
	Khond etc. (107426)	Oraon (149866)	Desua Blumij (3)	Korus (3)
Sikhism	Gond etc. (50)	Khond etc. (174)	Banjara (1)	Bagata etc. (1)
	Kisan (31)	Santal (96)	Bhunja (1)	Bhunja (1)
	Kolha (22)	Gond etc. (92)	Dharua (1)	Dal (1)
Buddhism	Munda etc. (54)	Khond etc. (401)	Bhuyan etc. (1)	Bhunja (1)
	Oraon (21)	Munda etc. (308)	Bhumia (1)	Dharua etc. (1)
	Gond etc. (19)	Saura etc. (255)	Blumija (1)	Jatapu (1)
Jainism	Khond etc. (39)	Khond etc. (73)	Birhor (1)	Bhunja (1)
	Santal (25)	Munda etc. (49)	Juanj (1)	Dikayi etc. (1)
	Kisan (14)	Saura etc. (42)	Koya (1)	Holva (1)
Other Religions and Persuasions	Santal (2895/8)	Santal (31/833)		Bhunja (1)
	Kolha (19176)	Oraon (75891)		Katia (1)
	Oraon (10775)	Kolha (23536)		Omanatya etc. (1)
Religion not stated	Santal (743)	Khond etc. (2252)		Gandia (1)
	Saura etc. (337)	Santal (1909)		Therna (2)
	Khond etc. (304)	Oraon (1150)		Paranga (3)

Source: Author's calculation (2001 & 2011 Census)

NB : Figures within parenthesis gives the number.

**Annexure 9.4**  
**Community wise Scheduled Tribe Population by All Religious Groups in Odisha -2011**

Name of the Tribes	Total		Rural			Urban			
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Scheduled Tribes	9,590,756	4,727,732	4,863,024	8,994,967	4,428,322	4,566,445	595,789	299,210	296,579
Bagata	8,813	4,323	4,490	8,171	4,011	4,160	642	312	330
Baiga	338	173	165	266	139	127	72	34	38
Banjara, etc.	18,257	9,126	9,131	17,736	8,850	8,886	521	276	245
Barbudi	217,395	106,515	110,880	209,848	102,626	107,222	7,547	3,889	3,658
Bhottada, etc.	450,771	222,266	228,505	439,103	216,767	222,336	11,668	5,499	6,169
Bhuiya, etc.	306,129	151,479	154,650	282,798	139,746	143,052	23,331	11,733	11,595
Bhumia	125,977	61,360	64,617	123,272	59,997	63,275	2,705	1,363	1,342
Bhumij	283,909	141,270	142,639	264,925	131,642	133,283	18,984	9,628	9,356
Bhumja	12,350	6,139	6,211	11,863	5,888	5,975	487	251	236
Bunjhal	137,040	68,510	68,530	134,585	67,573	67,012	2,455	1,237	1,218
Bunjhia, etc.	11,419	5,787	5,632	9,857	5,024	4,863	1,532	763	769
Birbor	596	289	307	555	274	281	41	15	26
Bondo Paraja	12,231	5,669	6,562	11,946	5,459	6,587	385	210	175

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Chenchu	13	6	7	12	5	7	1	1	0
Dal	25,598	12,626	12,972	25,478	12,576	12,902	120	50	70
Desua Bhumij	404	201	203	250	123	127	154	78	76
Dharua	18,151	8,875	9,276	17,820	8,707	9,113	331	168	163
Didayi	8,890	4,175	4,715	8,815	4,126	4,689	75	49	26
Gadaba	84,689	40,953	43,736	80,438	38,899	41,539	4,251	2,054	2,197
Gandha	1,854	884	970	1,650	788	862	204	96	108
Ghara	195	99	96	85	44	41	110	55	55
Gond etc.	885,581	435,624	449,957	865,248	426,578	438,670	23,333	12,046	11,287
Ho	80,608	39,977	40,631	76,014	37,592	38,422	4,594	2,385	2,209
Holva	28,149	14,006	14,143	23,350	11,625	11,725	4,799	2,581	2,418
Jatapu	14,590	7,231	7,659	14,585	7,071	7,514	305	160	145
Juarg	47,095	23,093	24,002	45,705	22,390	23,315	1,390	703	687
Kandha Gauda	26,406	13,318	13,088	22,593	11,330	11,263	3,810	1,988	1,822
Kawar	5,225	2,627	2,598	4,927	2,482	2,445	298	145	153
Kharria,	222,844	109,817	113,027	199,481	98,480	101,001	23,363	11,397	12,026
Kharwar	2,265	1,122	1,143	2,176	1,073	1,103	89	49	40



Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Khond, Kond, etc.	1,627,486	790,559	836,927	1,574,980	764,190	810,790	52,506	26,369	26,137
Kisan	331,589	165,079	156,510	302,722	150,589	152,133	28,867	14,490	14,377
Kol	4,058	2,025	2,030	3,199	1,578	1,621	859	450	409
Kolah Loharas,	9,558	4,707	4,851	8,250	4,047	4,203	1,308	560	648
Kolha	625,009	310,212	314,797	588,008	291,505	296,503	37,001	18,707	18,294
Koli, etc.	6,423	3,268	3,155	4,942	2,512	2,430	1,481	756	725
Kondadora	20,802	10,222	10,580	18,355	9,016	9,339	2,447	1,206	1,241
Kora	54,408	27,173	27,235	52,617	26,263	26,354	1,791	910	881
Korua	499	250	249	434	217	217	65	33	32
Kotia	7,232	3,466	3,766	6,932	3,310	3,622	300	156	144
Kuya	147,137	71,014	76,123	145,876	70,281	75,597	1,259	793	526
Kulis	13,689	6,854	5,835	11,010	5,506	5,504	2,679	1,348	1,331
Lodha	9,785	4,860	4,925	9,660	4,798	4,862	125	62	63
Madia	2,293	1,106	1,137	2,156	1,058	1,098	87	48	39
Mahali	18,825	9,182	9,443	15,948	7,839	8,109	2,677	1,343	1,334
Mankudi	31	12	19	15	5	10	16	7	9
Mankrdia	2,222	1,144	1,078	2,006	1,034	972	216	110	106

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Malya	30,169	15,149	15,020	26,645	13,326	13,319	3,524	1,823	1,701
Mirdhas	75,940	37,757	38,183	72,957	36,225	36,732	2,983	1,532	1,451
Munda, etc.	538,691	279,211	279,480	475,175	237,097	238,078	83,516	42,114	41,402
Mundari	25,655	12,725	12,930	20,783	10,252	10,531	4,872	2,473	2,399
Omanatya	28,736	14,204	14,532	26,716	13,194	13,522	2,020	1,010	1,010
Oran	358,112	177,457	180,655	293,924	146,864	149,060	62,188	30,593	31,595
Paronga	9,445	4,532	4,913	9,382	4,495	4,887	63	37	26
Paroja	374,628	180,122	194,506	352,916	169,591	183,325	21,712	10,531	11,181
Pentia	10,305	4,870	5,133	9,714	4,727	4,987	289	143	146
Rajuar	3,518	1,753	1,765	3,277	1,632	1,645	241	121	120
Santal	894,764	443,700	449,064	828,978	412,336	416,642	65,786	33,364	32,422
Saora, etc.	534,751	264,364	270,387	516,863	255,347	261,516	17,888	9,017	8,871
Shabar	516,402	255,184	261,218	486,820	240,171	246,649	29,582	15,013	14,569
Sound	112,803	55,759	57,044	106,808	52,753	54,055	5,995	3,006	2,989
Tharua	9,451	4,721	4,730	8,567	4,258	4,309	884	463	421
Generic Tribes etc.	125,813	62,248	63,565	102,848	50,621	52,227	22,965	11,627	11,338

Source : Census of India, 2011

Annexure 9.5  
Community wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Hindu Religious Group in Odisha -2011

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Scheduled Tribes	8,271,054	4,079,407	4,191,647	7,784,571	3,833,388	3,951,183	486,483	246,019	240,464
Bagata	5,598	4,218	4,380	7,968	3,911	4,057	630	307	323
Baiga	331	170	161	266	139	127	65	31	34
Banjara, etc.	18,187	9,098	9,089	17,684	8,828	8,856	503	270	233
Bathundi	216,858	106,244	110,614	209,839	102,366	106,973	7,519	3,878	3,641
Bhantada,	448,305	221,035	227,270	437,085	215,745	221,340	11,220	5,290	5,930
Bhauya,	304,968	150,896	154,072	281,906	139,311	142,595	23,062	11,585	11,477
Bhauria	125,583	61,164	64,419	122,967	59,849	63,118	2,616	1,315	1,301
Bhaurij	276,935	137,884	139,051	258,227	128,395	129,832	18,708	9,489	9,219
Bhaurjia	12,310	6,119	6,191	11,837	5,876	5,961	473	243	230
Bimjhal	156,725	68,645	68,080	134,304	67,424	66,880	2,421	1,221	1,200
Bimjhia,	10,627	5,383	5,244	9,111	4,650	4,481	1,516	753	763
Birhor	224	105	119	187	91	96	37	14	23

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
	Bondo Poraja	12,175	5,644	6,531	11,800	5,438	6,362	375	206
Chenchu	13	6	7	12	5	7	1	1	0
Dal	25,549	12,601	12,948	25,444	12,561	12,883	105	40	65
Desua Ihaurij	392	196	196	243	120	123	149	76	73
Dharua	18,073	8,857	9,236	17,762	8,680	9,082	311	157	154
Didayi	8,853	4,156	4,697	8,783	4,109	4,674	70	47	23
Gadaba	84,062	40,659	43,403	79,907	38,644	41,263	4,155	2,015	2,140
Gandia	1,811	868	943	1,641	783	858	170	85	85
Ghara	152	74	78	77	38	39	75	36	39
Gond etc.	586,143	437,402	448,741	863,117	425,515	437,602	23,026	11,887	11,139
Ho	57,657	28,706	28,951	53,689	26,639	27,030	3,968	2,047	1,921
Holva	27,348	13,622	13,726	22,804	11,368	11,436	4,544	2,254	2,290
Jatapu	14,810	7,192	7,618	14,511	7,036	7,475	299	156	143
Juang	46,867	22,967	23,900	45,533	22,299	23,234	1,334	668	666
Kandha Gauda	26,007	13,124	12,883	22,263	11,172	11,093	3,742	1,952	1,790
Kawar	5,184	2,606	2,578	4,906	2,472	2,434	278	134	144

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Kharvia	154,558	66,594	67,964	122,495	60,638	61,857	12,063	5,956	6,107
Kharwar	2,252	1,114	1,138	2,170	1,069	1,101	82	45	37
Khond, Kond	1,459,263	709,140	750,123	1,412,040	685,221	726,819	47,223	23,919	23,304
Kisan	303,433	151,073	152,360	279,776	139,110	140,666	23,657	11,963	11,694
Koī	2,754	1,401	1,353	1,946	977	969	808	424	384
Kolah Lotharas	9,076	4,454	4,622	7,839	3,827	4,012	1,237	627	610
Kolha	590,887	293,692	297,195	555,782	275,915	279,867	35,105	17,777	17,328
Koli, etc.	6,362	3,242	3,120	4,903	2,496	2,407	1,459	746	713
Kondachora	19,473	9,596	9,877	17,093	8,421	8,672	2,380	1,175	1,205
Kora	54,077	27,005	27,072	52,366	26,134	26,232	1,711	871	840
Korua	486	243	243	429	215	214	57	28	29
Kotia	7,157	3,444	3,743	6,897	3,292	3,605	290	152	138
Koya	146,004	70,461	75,543	144,795	69,760	75,035	1,209	701	508
Kulis	13,643	6,828	6,815	10,977	5,488	5,489	2,666	1,340	1,326
Lodha	9,720	4,828	4,892	9,610	4,775	4,835	110	53	57
Madia	2,211	1,091	1,120	2,148	1,053	1,095	63	38	25

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Mahali	15,578	7,715	7,863	13,014	6,430	6,584	2,564	1,285	1,279
Mankidi	28	10	18	14	4	10	14	6	8
Mankirdia	1,474	764	710	1,258	654	604	216	110	106
Matya	30,005	15,068	14,937	26,502	13,254	13,248	3,503	1,814	1,689
Mirdhae	75,638	37,608	38,030	72,682	36,088	36,594	2,956	1,520	1,436
Munda,	370,154	185,417	184,737	316,126	157,848	158,278	54,028	27,569	26,459
Mundari	24,037	11,906	12,131	19,605	9,655	9,950	4,432	2,251	2,181
Omanatya	28,669	14,172	14,497	26,655	13,164	13,491	2,014	1,008	1,006
Oran	130,106	64,922	65,184	104,775	52,179	52,596	25,331	12,743	12,588
Paranga	9,430	4,523	4,907	9,373	4,491	4,882	57	32	25
Paroja	372,268	178,984	193,284	350,918	168,643	182,275	21,350	10,541	11,009
Penda	9,959	4,846	5,113	9,672	4,703	4,969	287	143	144
Rajuar	3,483	1,733	1,750	3,263	1,623	1,640	220	110	110
Santal	566,377	284,087	282,290	509,285	254,826	254,459	57,092	29,261	27,831
Saora, etc	396,557	196,763	199,794	379,729	188,287	191,442	16,828	8,476	8,352
Shabar	476,940	236,048	240,892	448,311	221,555	226,756	28,629	14,493	14,136
Sounti	112,265	55,496	56,769	106,312	52,512	53,800	5,953	2,984	2,969
Therua	9,370	4,681	4,689	8,497	4,226	4,271	873	455	418
Tribes etc. Generic	102,583	50,837	51,746	83,939	41,391	42,548	18,644	9,446	9,198

SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011

**Annexure 9.6**

**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Muslim Religious Group in Odisha- 2011**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
<b>All Scheduled Tribes</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>12,084</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,593</b>
Bagata	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0
Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara, etc.	11	7	4	10	6	4	1	1	0
Bathudi	188	93	95	181	89	92	7	4	3
Bhoutada, etc.	870	431	439	853	423	430	17	8	9
Bhuiya, etc.	287	131	156	265	116	149	22	15	7
Bhumia	119	54	65	109	48	61	10	6	4
Bhumij	402	178	224	384	168	216	18	10	8
Bhunja	9	5	4	9	5	4	0	0	0
Binjal	88	45	43	88	45	43	0	0	0
Binjha, etc.	15	10	5	10	6	4	5	4	1
Birhor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	5	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	22	10	12	22	10	12	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	21	9	12	20	9	11	1	0	1
Didayi	12	6	6	12	6	6	0	0	0
Cadaba	120	57	63	113	55	58	7	2	5
Gandia	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Gond etc.	808	415	393	760	389	371	48	26	22
Ho	88	44	44	81	39	42	7	5	2
Holva	37	18	19	34	17	17	3	1	2
Jatapu	21	9	12	21	9	12	0	0	0
Juang	36	23	13	28	15	13	8	8	0
Kandha	22	12	10	19	10	9	3	2	1
Cauda	7	4	3	7	4	3	0	0	0
Kawar	406	213	193	291	152	139	115	61	54
Kharwar	8	5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
Khond, Kond, etc.	2,439	1,055	1,384	2,237	958	1,279	202	97	105
Kisan	416	208	208	321	155	166	95	53	42
Kol	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
Kolah	29	13	16	19	9	10	10	4	6
Loharas, Kolha	651	275	376	567	241	326	84	34	50
Koli, etc.	12	6	6	9	4	5	3	2	1
Kondadora	31	10	21	27	8	19	4	2	2
Kora	39	22	17	31	20	11	8	2	6
Korua	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kotia	20	10	10	20	10	10	0	0	0
Koya	198	84	114	178	69	109	20	15	5
Kulia	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	0
Lodha	10	5	5	10	5	5	0	0	0
Madia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahali	29	12	17	20	7	13	9	5	4
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	12	6	6	12	6	6	0	0	0



*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Matya	41	18	23	29	13	16	12	5	7
Mirdhas	58	29	29	47	23	24	11	6	5
Munda, etc.	1,130	572	558	897	450	447	233	122	111
Mundari	37	22	15	22	12	10	15	10	5
Omanatya	29	12	17	24	11	13	5	1	4
Oraon	784	399	385	549	289	260	235	110	125
Parcnga	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Paroja	587	260	327	514	226	288	73	34	39
Pentia	16	7	9	16	7	9	0	0	0
Rajuar	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Santal	925	449	476	761	369	392	164	80	84
Saora, etc.	772	399	373	720	363	357	52	36	16
Shabar	567	290	277	506	266	240	61	24	37
Scunti	78	33	45	72	31	41	6	2	4
Tharua	6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1
Generic Tribes etc.	2,791	1,429	1,362	1,122	573	549	1,669	856	813

Source : Census of India, 2011.

## Annexure 9.7

## Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Christian Religious Group in Odisha- 2011

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Scheduled Tribes	816,981	400,869	416,112	727,780	357,508	370,272	89,201	43,361	45,840
Bagata	94	48	46	84	44	40	10	4	6
Baiga	7	3	4	0	0	0	7	3	4
Banjara, etc.	14	3	11	1	0	1	13	3	10
Bathudi	158	85	73	148	81	67	10	4	6
Bhollada, etc.	1,129	560	569	718	367	351	411	193	218
Bhuiya, etc.	469	251	218	249	135	114	220	116	104
Bhumia	153	79	74	78	39	39	75	40	35
Bhumij	735	355	380	568	268	300	167	87	80
Bhunja	14	6	8	5	2	3	9	4	5
Binjhal	82	41	41	51	27	24	31	14	17
Binjhia, etc.	228	126	102	217	120	97	11	6	5
Birhor	282	139	143	278	138	140	4	1	3
Bondo Moraja	43	19	24	33	15	18	10	4	6
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	15	10	5	0	0	0	15	10	5
Desua Bhumij	11	4	7	6	2	4	5	2	3
Dharua	29	15	14	10	4	6	19	11	8
Didayi	12	6	6	7	4	3	5	2	3
Gadaba	425	199	226	336	162	174	89	37	52
Gandia	40	13	27	8	4	4	32	9	23
Ghara	39	22	17	4	3	1	35	19	16
Gond etc.	467	247	220	266	141	125	201	106	95

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Ho	2,545	1,250	1,295	2,333	1,126	1,207	212	124	88
Holva	498	244	254	263	129	134	235	115	120
Jatapu	40	18	22	36	16	20	4	2	2
Juang	71	40	31	24	14	10	47	26	21
Kandha Gauda	216	108	108	168	82	86	48	26	22
Kawar	22	12	10	5	1	4	17	11	6
Kharia,	87,069	42,607	44,462	75,984	37,333	38,651	11,085	5,274	5,811
Kharwar	5	3	2	0	0	0	5	3	2
Khond, Kond, etc	159,783	77,461	82,302	154,874	75,220	79,654	4,909	2,261	2,648
Kisan	25,675	12,749	12,926	20,703	10,356	10,347	4,972	2,393	2,579
Kol	70	35	35	32	16	16	38	19	19
Kolah Loharas,	305	166	139	273	151	122	32	15	17
Kolha	8,916	4,289	4,627	7,439	3,559	3,880	1,477	730	747
Koli, etc.	36	14	22	18	7	11	18	7	11
Kendadora	1,261	596	665	1,201	568	633	60	28	32
Kora	235	117	118	167	83	84	68	34	34
Korua	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
Kotia	16	6	10	6	2	4	10	4	6
Koya	802	399	403	773	382	391	29	17	12
Kulis	23	13	10	12	6	6	11	7	4
Lodha	44	21	23	29	12	17	15	9	6
Madia	31	15	16	7	5	2	24	10	14
Mahali	352	178	174	266	134	132	86	44	42
Mankidi	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
Mankirdia	628	318	310	628	318	310	0	0	0
Matya	96	51	45	89	48	41	7	3	4
Mirdhas	133	65	68	119	60	59	14	5	9

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Munda,	174,119	86,645	87,474	145,662	72,635	73,027	28,457	14,010	14,447
Mundari	964	487	477	563	290	273	401	197	204
Omanatya	6	1	5	6	1	5	0	0	0
Oraon	149,866	73,708	76,158	119,906	59,250	60,656	29,960	14,458	15,502
Parenga	7	5	2	1	0	1	6	5	1
Paroja	1,093	547	546	837	410	427	256	137	119
Pentia	18	11	7	18	11	7	0	0	0
Rajuar	14	8	6	5	3	2	9	5	4
Santal	7,531	3,681	3,850	6,313	3,070	3,243	1,218	611	607
Saora, etc	136,369	66,677	69,692	135,412	66,199	69,213	957	478	479
Shabar Lodha	37,933	18,385	19,548	37,199	17,951	19,248	734	434	300
Sounti	109	53	56	93	46	47	16	7	9
Tharua	37	20	17	28	13	15	9	7	2
Generic Tribes	15,591	7,612	7,979	13,220	6,444	6,776	2,371	1,168	1,203

Source : Census of India, 2011

**Annexure 9.8**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Sikhs**  
**Religious Group in Odisha- 2011**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
<b>All Scheduled Tribes</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>63</b>
Bagala	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Haiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara, etc.	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Bathudi	24	14	10	23	13	10	1	1	0
Bhottada, etc.	26	15	11	26	15	11	0	0	0
Bhuiya, etc.	27	13	14	24	11	13	3	2	1
Bhumia	17	9	8	16	8	8	1	1	0
Bhumij	23	13	10	20	12	8	3	1	2
Bhunja	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Binjal	9	4	5	8	3	5	1	1	0
Binjha, etc.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Birhor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Didayi	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Gadaha	13	7	6	13	7	6	0	0	0
Gardia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	92	52	40	89	50	39	3	2	1
Ilo	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
Holva	6	4	2	1	1	0	5	3	2

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Jatapu	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Juang	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0
Kandha	5	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
Cauda	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Kawar	31	15	16	23	13	10	8	2	6
Kharia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharwar	174	77	97	159	69	90	15	8	7
Khund, Kond,	30	16	14	20	10	10	10	6	4
Kisan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kol	6	3	3	1	0	1	5	3	2
Kolah Loharas,	52	25	27	48	24	24	4	1	3
Kolha	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Koli, etc.	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Kondadora	5	1	4	4	0	4	1	1	0
Kora	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
Korua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotia	21	9	12	21	9	12	0	0	0
Koya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kulis	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Lodha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madia	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
Mahali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
Matya	9	6	3	9	6	3	0	0	0
Mirdhas	73	37	36	57	27	30	16	10	6
Munda, etc.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mundari	5	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
Omanatya									

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Oraon	44	21	23	22	12	10	22	9	13
Parenga	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Puroja	48	26	22	43	23	20	5	3	2
Pentia	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	96	46	50	87	40	47	9	6	3
Saura, etc	46	20	26	44	18	26	2	2	0
Shabar Lodha	54	26	28	49	24	25	5	2	3
Sounti	16	8	8	16	8	8	0	0	0
Tharua	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Generic Tribes	15	8	7	8	4	4	7	4	3

*Source : Census of India, 2011.*

**Annexure 9.9**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Buddhist Religious Groups in Odisha- 2011**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Scheduled Tribes	1,959	988	971	1,803	906	897	156	82	74
Bagata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjara, etc.	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Bathudi	9	2	7	9	2	7	0	0	0
Bhottada, etc.	21	12	9	20	12	8	1	0	1
Bhuiya, etc.	6	3	3	5	2	3	1	1	0
Bhumia	7	5	2	7	5	2	0	0	0
Bhumij	17	11	6	16	10	6	1	1	0
Bhunjia	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Binjal	5	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
Binjua, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birhor	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhartia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Didayi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Gadaba	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Gandia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	80	32	48	80	32	48	0	0	0
Ho	37	14	23	34	14	20	3	0	3
Holva	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0
Jatapu	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Juang	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kandha Gauda	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Kawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharia,	133	74	59	114	65	49	19	9	10
Kharwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khond, Kond,	401	196	205	387	189	198	14	7	7
Kisan	50	31	19	43	28	15	7	3	4
Kul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolah Loharas,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolha	90	51	39	75	44	31	15	7	8
Koli, etc.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kondadora	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kora	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Korua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotia	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Koya	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kulis	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Lodha	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Madia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	7	4	3	7	4	3	0	0	0
Matya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mirdhas	6	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0
Munda, etc.	308	155	153	268	129	139	40	26	14
Mundari	47	24	23	47	24	23	0	0	0
Omanatya	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Oraon	232	110	122	198	94	104	34	16	18
Paranga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroja	6	4	2	5	4	1	1	0	1
Pentia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	63	25	38	56	21	35	7	4	3
Saora, etc.	255	139	116	254	138	116	1	1	0
Shabar Lodha	104	53	51	104	53	51	0	0	0
Sounti	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Tharia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source : Census of India, 2011

**Annexure 9.10**  
**Community Wise Scheduled Tribe Population by Jains**  
**Religious Group in Odisha- 2011**

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Scheduled Tribes	448	213	235	394	181	213	54	32	22
Ragata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonjara, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathudi	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bhottada, etc.	12	5	7	12	5	7	0	0	0
Bhuiya, etc.	13	6	7	11	5	6	2	1	1
Bhumia	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Bhumij	10	5	5	9	4	5	1	1	0
Bhurjia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Binjhal	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Binjhia, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bichor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bondo Poraja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dal	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Desua Bhumij	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharua	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Didayi	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gadaba	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Gandia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Ghara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gond etc.	30	13	17	25	11	14	5	2	3
Ho	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
Holva	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Jatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juang	5	1	4	5	1	4	0	0	0
Kandha Gauda	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharia,	14	4	10	14	4	10	0	0	0
Kharwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khond, Kond,	73	31	42	71	29	42	2	2	0
Kisan	12	6	6	9	5	4	3	1	2
Kol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolah Loharas,	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Kolha	24	9	15	22	8	14	2	1	1
Koli, etc.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kondadora	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0
Kora	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Korua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koya	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Kulis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahali	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mankidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mankirdia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Population Analysis: Scheduled Tribes of Odisha*

Name of the Tribes	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Matya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mirdhas	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Munda, etc.	49	33	16	33	23	10	16	10	6
Mundari	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Omanatya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oraon	39	17	22	31	13	18	8	4	4
Parenga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroja	13	2	11	12	2	10	1	0	1
Pentia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajuar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal	30	15	15	26	12	14	4	3	1
Saora, etc	42	28	14	37	25	12	5	3	2
Shabar Lodha	27	14	13	26	13	13	1	1	0
Sounti	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Tharua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generic Tribes	7	3	4	5	2	3	2	1	1

*Source : Census of India, 2011*

**Annexure 10.1**  
**List of Micro Projects with Locations and Year of Establishment in Odisha**

Sl. No.	Name of the Micro-Project	Name of the PVTG	Establishment Year of Micro Project	Name of Blocks	Name of Districts
1	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda	Lodha	1965-86	Saliapada and Moroda Badasahi, Bariapada, Udala Khunta, Kaptipada and Syamakhurta	Mayurbharj
2	Hill-Knadia and Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia/Bithor	1966-87	Karanja and Jashipur, Bisoi and Thakurmunda	Mayurbharj
3	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khuntgaon	Paudi Bhuyan	1978-79	Lahunipada	Sundargarh
4	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika	Juang	1978-79	Banspal, Telkoi, Chatagaon and Harichandrapur	Keonjhar
5	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardih	Paudi Bhuyan	1978-79	Pallahara	Angul
6	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar	Kutia Kondh	1978-79	Tumudibandh	Kandhamal
7	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri	Saora	1978-79	Mohana, R. Udaygiri	Gajapati
8	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba	Saora	1978-79	Patrapur	Ganjam

Sl. No.	Name of the Micro-Project	Name of the PVTG	Establishment Year of Micro Project	Name of Blocks	Name of Districts
9	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga	Lanjia Saora	1978-79	Guruma	Gajapati
10	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh	Kutia Kondh	1986-87	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
11	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada	Bonda	1976-77	Khairput	Malakangiri
12	Dongaria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona	Dongaria Kondh	1978-79	Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda	Rayagada
13	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Futtising	Lanjia Saora	1984-85	Gumapur	Rayagada
14	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada	Didayi	1986-87	Kudumulguma, Khairput and Korkunda	Malakanagiri
15	Dongaria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali	Dongria Kondh	1987-88	K. Singh Pur	Rayagada
16	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar	Paudi Bhuyan	1993-94	Barkote	Deogarh
17	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda	Chuktia Bhunjia	1994-95	Komma and Nuapada	Nuapada

Sl. No.	Name of the Micro-Project	Name of the PVTG	Establishment Year of Micro Project	Name of Blocks	Name of Districts
18	Birhor & Juang Development Agency, Sukinda	Birhor/Juang	2020-21	Sukinda	Jaipur
19	Juang Development Agency, Dhenkanal	Juang	2020-21	Bhuban, Dhenkanal Sadar, Candia, Hindol, Kamakhya Nagar & Kankadahada	Dhenkanal
20	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	2020-21	Banspal	Keorjhar

Source : Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha, 2020



**Annexure 10.2**  
**Micro Project wise GPs, Villages Hamlets and Households in Odisha during 2019**

Sl No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PVTG	No of GP	No of Village/ Hamlets	No of Household				
					2002	2007	2010	2015	2019
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	20	30	695	874	976	1103	1935
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharria/ Mankirdia/ Bihor	21	38	561	659	706	756	994
3	PBDA, Rugudakudar		8	32	851	972	1001	1060	1060
4	PBDA, Jamardih	Paundi Bhuyan	7	36	1192	1242	1321	1119	1323
5	PBDA, Khunigaon		9	52	918	999	1079	1625	2670
6	IDA, Gonasika	Juang	42	137	1496	1728	1836	2054	4586
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kutia Kondh	8	123	1148	1148	1325	1448	2384
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh		27	278	557	591	632	801	6670
9	SDA, Chandragiri	Saora	19	128	949	1128	1266	1263	3763
10	TDA, Tumba		4	122	850	981	991	1156	2829

Sl No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PVTG	No of GP	No of Village/Hamlets	No of Household				
					2002	2007	2010	2015	2019
11	LSDA, Puttasingh	Lanjia Saora	6	136	767	919	947	1294	6449
12	LSDA, Seranga		3	54	1241	1293	1316	1494	2859
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Dongaria Koudh	6	64	1253	1430	1439	1633	1650
14	DKDA, Parsali		2	36	551	551	615	727	727
15	BD A, Mudulpada	Bonda	11	78	1493	1585	1706	1819	2698
16	DDA, Kudumulgama	Diyadi	8	50	1320	1633	1655	1828	2204
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuktia Bhunjia	12	35	519	519	614	622	938
18	BJDA, Sakinda	Birhor & Juang	3	13	-	-	-	-	291
19	JD A, Dhenkanal	Juang	52	112	-	-	-	-	2913
20	PBDA, Banspal	Paudi Bhuvan	21	125	-	-	-	-	9663
<b>Total</b>					<b>16361</b>	<b>18252</b>	<b>19425</b>	<b>21802</b>	<b>58708</b>

Source : Base Line Survey 2002, Socio-economic Survey-2007, Mid Term Evaluation-2010 and Baseline Survey-2015 & 2019

Annexure 10.3  
Micro Project wise PVTG Population by Gender in Odisha-2002 to 2019

Sl No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PIG	2002		2007			2010		2015		2019					
			IMF	T	M	F	IMF	T	M	F	IMF	T	M	F			
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	2470	1312	1158	2840	1470	1370	3112	1591	1521	3541	1823	1718	6371	5199	3172
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharria/Markirdia/Birhar	1816	919	897	2082	1033	1049	2111	1060	1051	2406	1192	1214	3079	1511	1568
3	PBOA, Rugudakutar		3401	1714	1587	3655	1826	1829	3830	1889	1941	3890	1960	1590	3890	1960	1590
4	PBOA, Jamardih	Paudi Bhuwan	3038	2593	2445	5633	2817	2816	5788	2935	2853	6506	3274	3232	7178	5627	3551
5	PBOA, Khuntgaon		3766	1873	1893	3914	1959	1955	4126	2060	2066	4406	2196	2220	7645	5841	3804
6	JDA, Gorasika	Juang	7120	3501	3519	8281	4077	4204	8592	4195	4397	9046	4471	4575	24355	12133	12222
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kufia Kotah	5241	2527	2714	5524	2658	2866	5524	2553	2866	6332	3029	3305	10028	4908	5120
8	KKDA, Larijgarh		2442	1240	1202	2549	1288	1261	2672	1356	1316	3075	1523	1552	29733	14416	15317
9	SDA, Chancragiri		4714	2335	2379	5361	2679	2682	6146	2950	3196	6012	2998	3014	17959	8949	9010
10	TDA, Tumba	Saora	3723	1876	1847	4040	2003	2037	4205	2097	2108	4494	2227	2267	11448	5621	5827

SI No	Name of Micro Project	Name of FIG	2002			2007			2010			2015			2019		
			IMF	T	M	F	T	M	F	IMF	T	M	F	IMF	T	M	F
11	LSDA, Pultasing	Larjia	4547	2325	5774	2825	2949	5950	2821	3139	6574	3173	3407	25755	14155	14600	
12	LSDA, Seranga	Saora	5114	2502	5441	2772	2669	5532	2774	2778	6180	3068	3112	12158	6006	6132	
13	DKDA, Kurl, Chatikora	Dongaria Kondh	5577	2462	3115	6036	3483	6306	2629	3677	6765	2879	3886	6828	2507	3921	
14	DKDA, Parsali		2375	996	1379	2567	1069	2554	1087	1477	2831	1197	1634	2831	1197	1634	
15	BD A, Muthupada	Bonica	5530	2563	2967	6308	2717	6423	3099	3324	7398	3279	3819	10308	4535	5373	
16	DIDA, Kudumulguma	Diyadi	5609	2706	2903	6545	3064	6769	3161	3588	7650	3663	3987	9120	4356	4764	
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuklia Bhunjia	2174	1085	1089	2269	1124	2378	1220	1158	2402	1247	1155	3086	1593	1433	
18	BJDA, Sukinda	Birhor & Juang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1316	623	693	
19	JDA, Dhankanal	Juang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10931	5292	5639	
20	PBDA, Barspal	Paudi Bhuyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42590	21170	21420	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>70657</b>	<b>34425</b>	<b>36232</b>	<b>78519</b>	<b>37994</b>	<b>62658</b>	<b>39602</b>	<b>42456</b>	<b>89205</b>	<b>43189</b>	<b>46019</b>	<b>249609</b>	<b>122999</b>	<b>127210</b>	

Source : Base Line Survey 2002, Socio-economic Survey-2007, Mid Term Evaluation-2010 and Baseline Survey-2015 & 2019  
 NB: T=Total, M=Male and F=Female

**Annexure 10.4**  
**Micro Project wise Sex Ratio of PVTGs**  
**in Odisha - 2002 to 2019**

Sl No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PVTG	2002	2007	2010	2015	2019
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	883	932	956	942	992
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	976	1015	991	1018	1038
3	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Paudi Bhuyan	984	1001	1027	985	985
4	PBDA, Jamardihi		943	1000	972	987	979
5	PBDA, Khuntgaon		1010	998	1004	1016	990
6	JDA, Gonasika	Juang	1034	1031	1048	1023	1007
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kuntia Kondh	1074	1078	1126	1090	1043
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh		969	979	970	1019	1063
9	SDA, Chandragiri	Saora	1019	1001	1083	1005	1007
10	TDA, Tumba		985	1017	1005	1018	1037
11	LSDA, Puttasing	Lanjia Saora	1047	1035	1113	1072	1031
12	LSDA, Seranga		1044	962	998	1014	1024
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikoma	Dongaria Kondh	1265	1364	1399	1350	1349
14	DKDA, Parsali		1385	1401	1359	1365	1365
15	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	1158	1211	1073	1165	1089
16	DDA, Kudumulguma	Diyadi	1072	1136	1128	1088	1094
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuktia Bhumija	1004	1019	949	926	937

Sl No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PVTG	2002	2007	2010	2015	2019
18	BJDA, Sukinda	Birhor & Juang	-	-	-	-	1112
19	JDA, Dhenkanal	Juang	-	-	-	-	1066
20	PRDA, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	-	-	-	-	1012
<b>Total</b>			<b>1052</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1039</b>

Source : Base Line Survey 2002, Socio-economic Survey-2007, Mid Term Evaluation-2010 and Baseline Survey-2015 & 2019

Annexure 10.5  
Micro Project wise Literacy Rate of PVTGs in Odisha 2002 to 2019

SI No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PTG	2002			2007			2010			2015			2019		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	13.68	20.81	5.61	23.41	29.32	17.08	26.06	31.62	20.18	37.98	44.27	31.32	31.46	35.08	27.91
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharida/ Markidia/ Bi-hoi	51.10	42.87	18.84	30.45	41.63	19.45	42.41	47.66	36.41	31.13	33.39	23.91	48.36	50.71	46.17
3	PBDA, Rugidakudiar	Paudi	20.46	27.01	13.51	20.41	22.51	18.32	25.61	29.54	21.79	48.17	50.71	45.60	NA	NA	NA
4	PBDA, Jamaridih	Bhuyan	29.60	39.30	19.30	34.58	46.25	23.11	38.82	47.39	30.00	51.34	47.07	55.66	36.80	38.56	34.84
5	PBDA, Khuntgaon	Juang	12.64	20.66	4.70	19.23	25.88	12.58	18.06	23.66	12.35	30.25	36.92	23.79	29.26	36.06	22.08
6	JDA, Gomasika	Kotia	19.12	31.19	7.43	24.12	36.56	11.96	29.75	42.56	17.52	38.18	46.50	31.05	34.68	40.20	29.08
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kondh	17.13	31.74	3.54	25.33	37.96	14.58	34.31	44.46	22.22	46.46	60.98	33.15	5.87	7.58	4.13
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh	Saora	30.55	43.47	17.22	32.56	44.64	20.22	36.25	46.98	21.80	65.43	69.14	61.79	35.27	44.54	26.33
9	SDA, Chandragiri		27.90	41.84	24.21	44.10	60.96	26.88	44.79	61.49	29.38	52.08	54.14	50.03	41.43	48.06	34.82

SI No	Name of Micro Project	Name of PTG	2002			2007			2010			2015			2019		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10	TDA, Tumba		22.13	31.98	12.13	26.32	40.65	15.92	38.56	42.58	34.16	13.33	16.93	9.79	14.01	20.88	7.46
11	LSDA, Puttasingh	Lanjia Saora	30.99	39.80	22.57	32.99	41.06	25.33	51.81	63.26	41.52	46.64	46.49	46.78	35.35	42.20	28.75
12	LSDA, Secanga		23.90	33.77	14.43	29.34	35.23	19.15	33.19	42.41	23.86	35.57	37.71	33.45	34.34	43.34	25.73
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chaikona	Dongaria Kondh	8.19	15.35	2.53	16.23	30.27	6.02	33.68	46.57	23.42	32.89	48.32	21.46	7.40	8.33	6.67
14	DKDA, Parsali		9.26	18.37	2.68	14.40	22.72	6.08	25.78	33.42	20.16	25.01	30.83	20.75	NA	NA	NA
15	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	6.35	10.69	2.60	10.33	17.15	4.70	14.10	19.60	8.98	24.74	27.75	22.15	36.75	44.05	28.86
16	DDA, Kadumulguma	Diyadi	5.84	9.46	2.48	7.36	12.34	2.99	20.67	25.09	16.75	44.50	49.58	39.83	8.33	11.19	5.77
17	CBDA, Sunabada	Chuktia Bhunjia	34.87	51.52	18.27	18.77	26.55	9.17	52.98	62.54	42.91	28.14	33.24	23.72	24.54	29.14	20.00
18	BJDA, Sakinda	Birhor Juang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.52	43.05	48.15
19	JDA, Dhenkanal	Juang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.50	33.54	26.14
20	PEDA, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.00	50.64	37.43
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.36	56.17	37.18

Source : Base Line Survey 2002, Socio-economic Survey-2007, Mid Term Evaluation-2010 and Baseline Survey-2015-2019

NB: T=Total, M=Male and F=Female



**Annexure 10.6**  
**Population and Sex Ratio of Six PVTGs in Odisha**

Year	Name of Tribe	Population			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Females	
1961	Juang	21890	10877	11013	1013
	Bondo Paraja	4677	2435	2242	921
	Lodha	2370	1229	1141	928
	Didayi	1978	962	1016	1056
	Mankirdia	169	88	81	920
	Birhor	273	159	114	717
1971	Juang	24384	11888	12496	1051
	Bondo Paraja	5338	2660	2678	1007
	Lodha	3891	2075	1816	875
	Didayi	2164	1131	1033	913
	Mankirdia	876	451	425	942
	Birhor	98	57	41	719
1981	Juang	30876	15184	15692	1033
	Bondo Paraja	5895	2790	3105	1113
	Lodha	5099	2597	2502	964
	Didayi	1977	968	1009	1043
	Mankirdia	1005	513	492	951
	Birhor	142	76	66	868
1991	Juang	35665	17320	18345	1059
	Bondo Paraja	7315	3475	3840	1105
	Lodha	7458	3650	3808	1043
	Didayi	5471	2694	2777	1031
	Mankirdia	1491	745	746	1001
	Birhor	825	430	395	919
2001	Juang	41339	20524	20815	1014

Year	Name of Tribe	Population			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Females	
	Bondo Paraja	9378	4598	4780	1040
	Lodha	8905	4517	4388	971
	Didayi	7371	3516	3855	1096
	Mankirdia	1050	542	508	937
	Birhor	702	362	340	939
2011	Juang	47095	23093	24002	1039
	Bondo Paraja	12231	5669	6562	1158
	Lodha	9785	4860	4925	1013
	Didayi	8890	4175	4715	1129
	Mankirdia	2222	1144	1078	942
	Birhor	596	289	307	1062

Source : Census of India, 1961-2011

**Annexure 10.7**  
**Literacy Rate and Work Participation Rate (WPR)**  
**of Six PVTGs in Odisha**

Year	Name of Tribe	Literacy Rate			WPR		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1961	Juang	4.50	8.61	0.44	51.30	62.81	39.91
	Bondo Paraja	2.10	3.90	0.22	65.43	70.23	60.21
	Lodha	8.10	12.12	3.77	46.12	58.91	32.34
	Didayi	2.70	4.78	0.79	66.58	65.49	67.62
	Mankirdia	-	-	-	57.40	47.73	67.90
	Birhor	7.00	8.80	4.39	67.40	61.15	71.93
1971	Juang	5.80	11.11	0.74	37.19	61.66	13.92
	Bondo Paraja	1.40	2.44	0.41	41.35	67.03	15.83
	Lodha	7.30	12.48	1.43	23.77	35.61	10.24
	Didayi	0.80	1.50	-	35.35	64.19	3.78
	Mankirdia	0.20	0.44	-	45.32	60.98	28.71
	Birhor	4.10	7.02	-	29.59	43.86	9.76
1981	Juang	8.00	14.48	1.71	48.23	61.47	35.42
	Bondo Paraja	3.60	6.81	0.74	45.80	60.43	32.66
	Lodha	8.40	14.25	2.40	46.77	59.84	33.21
	Didayi	3.20	5.99	0.49	43.60	61.36	26.56
	Mankirdia	1.10	1.95	0.20	55.42	61.21	49.39
	Birhor	12.60	21.05	3.03	51.41	60.53	40.91
1991	Juang	14.46	25.57	4.13	46.59	58.22	35.62
	Bondo Paraja	4.20	6.82	1.95	58.20	58.65	57.79
	Lodha	17.22	27.05	7.80	38.03	50.27	26.29
	Didayi	6.22	11.33	0.97	55.97	65.66	46.56
	Mankirdia	6.08	7.91	4.26	50.97	59.33	42.63
	Birhor	18.57	25.00	11.42	41.21	59.30	21.52

Year	Name of Tribe	Literacy Rate			WPR		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2001	Juang	25.35	38.41	12.52	49.87	55.10	44.71
	Bondo Paraja	14.69	23.29	6.50	54.55	54.48	54.62
	Lodha	27.00	38.17	15.64	47.31	54.06	41.30
	Didayi	12.62	20.23	5.93	51.51	55.75	47.65
	Mankirdia	5.49	8.47	2.61	55.43	56.09	54.72
	Birhor	23.30	30.00	16.20	51.14	55.80	46.18
2011	Juang	42.85	54.89	31.39	50.75	56.32	45.40
	Bondo Paraja	36.61	45.65	28.84	49.06	49.81	48.40
	Lodha	43.08	51.25	35.11	50.26	56.63	43.98
	Didayi	34.56	43.85	26.62	54.33	55.07	53.68
	Mankirdia	21.14	25.91	16.11	50.95	54.90	46.75
	Birhor	47.24	53.78	41.04	48.83	63.32	35.18

Source: Census of India, 1961-2011.

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