EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Administrative Units**: In Orissa there are 30 districts, 476 Sub-Districts, 223 Towns and 51,313 Villages as per 2011 Census. In Census 2001 there were 30 districts, 397 Sub-Districts, 138 Towns and 51,349 Villages. There is an increase of 79 Sub-Districts, 85 Towns (all Census Towns) and decrease of 36 Villages as compared to 2001 Census.

2. **Population**: As per the Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011 the total population of Orissa is 41,947,358. Out of this the Rural population of Orissa is 34,951,234 and Urban population is 6,996,124. An increase of 3,663,812 in Rural population and 1,478,886 in case of Urban population has been recorded as compared to 2001 Census. Ganjam district has recorded highest rural population of 2,753,588 whereas the highest urban population of 1,080,721 is recorded in the district of Khordha. The lowest concentration of rural population of 289,814 is recorded in the district of Debagarh. The lowest urban population is observed in the district of Baudh (20,435).

3. **Growth Rate**: The growth rate of population of Orissa in the last decade 2001-2011 is 13.97 per cent. The growth rate of rural population is 11.71 per cent and urban population is 26.80 per cent. Highest growth rate in rural population (22.70%) is recorded in the District of Balangir whereas in urban areas the highest growth rate is recorded in the district of Nayagarh (115.09%).

4. **Proportion of Population**: The rural population of Orissa constitute 83.32 per cent of the total population whereas urban population constitute 16.68 per cent with an increase of 1.69 per cent. Highest proportion of rural population of 95.35 per cent is recorded in the district of Baudh whereas the highest proportion of urban population of 48.11 per cent is recorded in the district of Khordha.

5. **Sex Ratio**: The sex ratio of Orissa has increased from 972 to 978 during the decade 2001-2011. The increase in rural area is only 1 point, i.e., from 987 to 988 whereas urban sex ratio has increased from 895 to 934. The highest sex ratio is recorded in the district of Rayagada (1048). In rural area the sex ratio in Rayagada district (1064) is the highest among the districts and in urban areas Gajapati district has recorded the highest sex ratio of (1006). There are 15 districts, namely, Bargarh, Sambalpur, Debagarh, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur, Cuttack, Jajapur, Dhenkanal, Anugul, Nayagarh, Khordha, Puri, Ganjam, Subarnapur and Balangir in the State where the sex ratio in rural area has gone down during the decade 2001-2011. In urban area sex ratio has gone down in respect of only 2 districts, namely, Ganjam and Rayagada.

6. **Child Population (0-6 years)**: Out of 5,035,650 Child Population in the age group 0-6 years recorded in the State 4,335,012 are concentrated in rural areas whereas in urban areas it is 700,638 during 2011 Census. The child population has declined by 323,160 in the State during the decade 2001-2011 out of which 361,346 in rural areas. In urban areas there is an increase of 38,186 population in the age group 0-6 years. There is a decline of 6.03 per cent of child population during the decade 2001-2011. In rural area there is a decline of 7.69 per cent whereas in urban area there is growth of 5.76 per cent of child population during the decade. Among the districts Kendujhar, Balangir, Nuapada, Nabarangapur, Koraput and Malkangiri have recorded increasing trend of child population in rural areas whereas in urban areas the negative growth rate in the child population is noticed in the districts of Debagarh, Sundargarh, Baleshwar, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur, Cuttack, Baudh, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Koraput. The percentage of child population to total population has also declined from 14.56 per cent in 2001 Census to 12.00 per cent in 2011 Census. In rural area it has been declined from 15.01 per cent to 12.40 per cent and in urban areas the percentage of child population has gone down from 12.01 per cent in 2001 to 10.01 per cent in 2011 Census.
7. **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)**: A remarkable fall in child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years is recorded during 2011 Census. It has gone down from 953 in 2001 Census to 934 in 2011 Census. In rural areas the child sex ratio is declined from 955 to 939 and in urban areas the child sex ratio decreased from 933 to 909 during the decade. Among the districts, in rural areas, the highest child sex ratio of 989 is recorded in the district of Nabarangapur and lowest child sex ratio of 852 is recorded in Nayagarh district. The highest child sex ratio in urban areas is recorded in the district of Baudh (973) whereas the lowest is noticed in the district of Nayagarh (832).

8. **Literate**: As per 2011 Census the number of literates in Orissa is 27,112,376 out of which 21,669,993 are recorded in rural areas whereas in urban areas the number of literates recorded is 5,442,383. The number of literates has shown an increasing trend both in rural and urban areas. An increase of 5,757,389 literates in rural area and 1,517,932 literates in urban areas have been registered during the decade 2001-2011.

9. **Literacy Rate**: The literacy rate of Orissa as per the Provisional Population Totals of 2011 Census is 73.45 per cent. In rural areas the literacy rate is 70.78 per cent whereas in urban areas it is 86.45 per cent. The male rural literacy rate is 80.41 per cent whereas the female literacy rate in rural area is 61.10 per cent. The male literacy rate in urban area is 91.83 per cent and in case of females the literacy rate is 80.70 per cent. The literacy rate has increased from 63.08 per cent to 73.45 per cent during the decade. Similar trend is also noticed in rural areas where it has gone up from 59.84 per cent to 70.78 per cent. In urban areas it has increased from 80.84 per cent to 86.45 per cent. Among the districts the highest literacy rate in rural areas noticed is in the district of Jagatsinghapur (87.01 %) whereas the highest literacy rate in urban areas recorded is in the district of Khordha (92.24 %). The lowest literacy rate of 43.27 per cent is recorded in the rural areas of Koraput district whereas the lowest urban literacy rate of 74.70 per cent is recorded in the district of Malkangiri. The highest male literacy rate of 93.30 per cent is recorded in the rural areas of Jagatsinghapur district whereas the highest urban male literacy rate recorded is in the district of Cuttack (97.26 %). The lowest rural male literacy rate is recorded in the district of Koraput (55.38 %) whereas the lowest urban male literacy rate is recorded in the district of Malkangiri (83.97 %). The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is noticed in the district of Jagatsinghapur (80.60 %) whereas the lowest rural female literacy rate recorded is in the district of Koraput (31.82 %). The highest urban female literacy rate of 88.78 per cent is recorded in the district of Khordha whereas the lowest urban female literacy rate 64.96 per cent recorded is in the district of Malkangiri.