Executive Summary

1. **Administrative Units**: Census 2011 in Odisha covered 30 Districts, 476 Sub-districts, 223 Towns (Statutory Towns 107, Census Towns 116) and 51,313 Villages. In Census 2001, the corresponding figures were 30 Districts, 397 Sub-districts, 138 Towns (107 Statutory Towns & 31 Census Towns) and 51,349 Villages. There is an increase of 39 Sub-districts, 85 Census Towns and decrease of 36 Villages in Census 2011 as compared to Census 2001.

2. **Population**: As per Census 2011, the total population of Odisha at 0.00 hours of 1st March 2011 is 4,19,74,218. Of this the rural population is 3,49,70,562 and the urban population is 70,03,656. In absolute numbers, out of the total increase of 51,69,558 added in the last decade, the contribution of rural and urban areas are 36,83,140 and 14,86,418 respectively. Ganjam district has the largest rural population of 27,61,030 (7.9 % of the state’s rural population) whereas Khordha has the highest urban population of 10,84,316 (15.5 % of state’s urban population) in the state.

3. **Growth Rate**: The growth rate of population in Odisha in the last decade is 14.0 % (Rural - 11.8%; Urban 26.9%). Balangir (22.7%) has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in rural population and Nayagarh (115.1%) has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in urban population during 2001-2011.

4. **Density of Population (persons per sq. km.)**: Population density in Census 2011 works out to be 270 showing an increase of 34 points from 2001. Among the districts, Khordha (800) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Jagatsinghapur (682) both in 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The lowest density of population is recorded in Kendhmal district (91) for both the censuses.

5. **Proportion of Population**: In percentage terms, the rural population constitutes 83.3% and urban population 16.7% of the total population. There has been an increase of 1.7% in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. Baudh (95.4%) has the highest proportion of rural population, while Khordha (48.2 %) has the highest proportion of urban population.

6. **Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)**: The Sex Ratio in the state which was 972 in 2001 has increased by 7 points to 979 in 2011. In rural areas the sex ratio has increased from 987 to 989. The corresponding increase in urban areas has been of 37 points from 895 to 932. Rayagada has recorded the highest sex ratio in respect of Total population (1051), Rural population(1064) and Gajapati has recorded the highest sex ratio in Urban population (1006). The lowest sex ratio in rural areas has been recorded in Nayagarh (915). The corresponding value in urban areas has been returned in Anugul (889). 11 districts, viz., Debagarh, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Anugul, Nayagarh, Khordha, Puri, Ganjam and Subarnapur show fall in the sex ratio in rural areas compared to 2001 Census. There is no change in sex ratio in rural areas of two districts, viz., Bargarh and Baleshwar. In urban areas decreasing trend is noticed only in Malkangiri district during the decade.

7. **Child Population (0-6 years)**: As per Census 2011, the child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 5,273,194. Of this, 4,525,870 were returned in rural areas and 747,324 in urban areas. Compared to Census 2001, the Child population has decreased by 85,616 in the state. There has been a decline of 170,488 in rural areas and an increase of 84,872 in urban areas. In terms of proportion of child population to the total population, there has been a decline of 2.0 percentage points, 2.1 percentage points in rural areas and 1.3 percentage points in urban areas. The Child population has declined by 1.6 % during the last decade. However, there has been a decline of 1.0% among males and 2.2 % in case of females.

8. **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (Girls per thousand Boys)**: Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 953 to 941 (-12 points) during 2001-2011. This is the lowest child sex ratio since 1961. In rural areas, the fall has been to the tune of 9 points (955 to 946) and in urban areas the decline has been to an extent of
20 points (933 to 913) over the last decade. Highest sex ratio has been recorded both in rural (999) and urban (971) areas in Nabarangapur district whereas, lowest child sex ratio has been recorded in Nayagarh district both in rural (857) and urban (835) areas.

9. Scheduled Caste Population

The total Scheduled Caste population returned in Census 2011 is 7,188,463. Of this, 6,218,642 are in rural areas and 969,821 in urban areas.

a. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 17.1 % of the total population. The proportion during the last Census was 16.5 %. There has thus been an increase of 0.6 percent points during the last decade. The highest proportion of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Subarnapur district (25.6 %) and the lowest in Gajapati (6.8%) in 2011 Census.

b. The Scheduled Castes population in absolute numbers has increased by 1,106,400. This constitutes a decadal growth of 18.2 per cent.

c. The highest number of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Ganjam (688,235) and the lowest in Gajapati (39,175).

d. In terms of gender composition, there are 3,617,808 male Scheduled Castes (Rural 3,127,719 and Urban 490,089). Female Scheduled Castes numbered 3,570,655 (Rural 3,090,923 and Urban 479,732).

e. The sex ratio among Scheduled Caste population has increased from 979 in 2001 Census to 987 in 2011 Census registering an increase of 8 points.

10. Scheduled Tribe Population

The total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 9,590,756. Of this, 8,994,967 are in rural areas and 595,789 in urban areas.

a. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 22.8 % of the total population. The proportion during the last Census was 22.1%. There has thus been an increase of 0.7% during the last decade. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Mayurbhanj (58.7 %) and the lowest in Puri (0.4%).

b. The Scheduled Tribes population in absolute numbers has increased by 1,445,675. This constitutes a decadal growth of 17.7 per cent.

c. The highest number of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Mayurbhanj (1,479,576) and the lowest in Puri (6,129).

d. In terms of gender composition, there are 4,727,732 male Scheduled Tribes (Rural 4,428,522 and Urban 299,210). Female Scheduled Tribes numbered 4,863,024 (Rural 4,566,445 and Urban 296,579).

e. The sex ratio among Scheduled Tribe population has increased from 1003 in 2001 Census to 1029 in 2011 Census registering an increase of 26 points.

11. Literates (Aged 7 years and above)

a. The number of literates in Odisha is 26,742,595 in Census 2011. Of this, 2,137,7915 literates are in rural areas and 5,364,680 literates in urban areas. Out of an increase of 6,905,540 literates during the decade 2001-2011, rural areas accounted for 5,465,311 and urban areas 1,440,229. The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Ganjam (1,635,150). Khordha (890,256) has recorded the highest number of literates in urban areas.
b. Male literates numbered 15,089,681 (56.43% of the total literates). The highest number of male literates in rural areas is returned in Ganjam (945,712), while the lowest is returned in Debagarh (103,536). In urban areas, the lowest number of male literates is returned in Baudh (8,784) and the highest number in Khordha (485,826).

c. Female literates numbered 11,652,914 (43.57 % of the total literates). The highest number of female literates in rural areas is returned in Ganjam (689,438), while the lowest is returned in Debagarh (77,764). In urban areas, the lowest number of female literates is returned in Baudh (7,112) and the highest number in Khordha (404,430).

12. **Effective Literacy Rate**: \( \frac{\text{Number of Literate persons aged 7 and above}}{\text{Population aged 7 and above}} \times 100 \)

a. The Effective Literacy Rate in Odisha works out to 72.9 percent (Rural 70.2%; Urban 85.7%). There has been an increase of 9.8 percentage points in the effective literacy rate (10.4 percentage points in rural areas and 4.9 percentage points in urban areas) during the last decade.

b. **Male Literacy**: The male Literacy Rate of the State works out to 81.6 percent (Rural 79.6 percent; Urban 90.7 percent). The highest male literacy rate in rural areas is returned in Jagatsinghapur (92.5 percent), while the lowest is returned in Koraput (54.1 percent). In urban areas, the lowest male literacy rate is returned in Malkangiri (83.4 percent) and the highest in Khordha (94.2 percent). It may be mentioned here that the male literacy rate (81.6%) is more than that of the male literacy rate of India (80.9 percent).

c. **Female Literacy**: The female Literacy Rate of the State works out to 64.0 percent (Rural 60.7 percent; Urban 80.4 percent). The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is returned in Jagatsinghapur (80.4 percent), while the lowest is returned in Koraput (31.3 percent). In urban areas, the lowest female literacy rate is returned in Malkangiri (64.9 percent) and the highest in Khordha (87.5 percent).

d. The female literacy rate has increased significantly by 13.5 percentage points in the last decade (Rural 14.0 percentage points and Urban 7.5 percentage points). On the other hand, male literacy rate increased only by 6.3 points (Rural - 6.7 percentage points and Urban - 2.8 percentage points). It is significant to note that the gap in literacy rate among males and females has reduced from 24.8 in 2001 to 17.6 in 2011 (Rural from 26.2 in 2001 to 18.9 in 2011 and Urban from 15.0 in 2001 to 10.3 in 2011).

13. **Workers**:

a. As per Census 2011, the total number of workers (who have worked for at least one day during the reference year) in Odisha, is 17,541,589. Of this, 11,902,655 workers are males and 5,638,934 are females. Out of the increase of 3,265,101 workers during the decade 2001-2011, male workers have accounted for 2,100,649 and female workers 1,164,452.

b. The workers have registered a growth of 22.9 percent, which is higher than the overall population growth rate of 14.0 per cent during the decade. The male workers has grown by 21.4 per cent and female workers by 26.0 percent.

c. 15,103,714 workers are in the rural areas and 2,437,875 are in the urban areas. The female workers in rural and urban areas are 5,162,140 and 476,794 respectively.

14. **Work Participation Rates**:

a. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for the state works out to 41.8 per cent. This is higher than the corresponding WPR of 38.8 per cent in Census 2001. The WPR for males has increased to 56.1 per cent in 2011 in comparison to 52.5 per cent in Census 2001. The female WPR has increased to 27.2 per cent in 2011 from 24.7 per cent in Census 2001.
b. Debagarh (52.9 per cent) ranks first in WPR for total workers as well as female workers (47.3 per cent). The lowest WPR has been reported from Jajapur (30.2 per cent). The lowest female WPR has been reported from Jajapur (7.3 per cent). The highest male WPR has been reported in Bargarh (63.2 per cent) and lowest in Jajapur (52.5 per cent).

15. Main and Marginal Workers
   a. In Census 2011, out of 17,541,589 total workers, 10,707,543 are main workers and the remaining 6,834,046 are marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among the total workers, in Census 2011, is 61.0 per cent against 67.2 per cent in Census 2001.
   b. The percentage of main workers among the male workers is 73.9 per cent and female workers 33.9 per cent. The percentage of both male and female main workers have reduced during the decade (male from 81.7 percent to 73.9 percent and female from 35.4 percent to 33.9 percent).
   c. For the first time in Census 2011, the marginal workers, i.e., workers who worked for less than six months in the reference year, have been sub-divided into two categories, namely, those working for less than 3 months and those who worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months. Amongst the 6,834,046 marginal workers, 5,597,143 worked for 3 to 6 months whereas only 1,236,903 worked for less than 3 months, amounting to 81.9 per cent and 18.1 percent respectively. Percentage share of persons working for 3 to 6 months is slightly higher in urban areas (85.5 percent) than in rural areas (81.7 percent), whereas for persons working for less than 3 months, it is higher in rural areas (18.3 per cent) than its counterpart in urban areas (14.5 percent). Rayagada reported highest percent of marginal workers 86.4 percent in the 3 to 6 months category and Baleshwar reported the lowest 75.5 percent. For persons working for less than 3 months, it is obvious that these districts hold the reverse positions.

16. Categories of economic activities of the workers:
   a. The broad categories of economic activities, also known as a four-fold classification of the workers, are, Cultivators (C), Agricultural Labourers (AL), working in Household Industries (HHI) and Other Workers (OW). The cultivators and agricultural labourers broadly show the workers engaged in the agricultural sector, except those engaged in plantation activities, which, over the Censuses, have been considered as a part of 'other workers'.
   b. In Census 2011, out of 17,541,589 total workers, 4,103,989 are cultivators and another 6,739,993 are agricultural labourers. Thus, 61.8 percent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities compared to 64.8 per cent in Census 2001. About one-in-two males and two of every three females are engaged in agricultural activities either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer. Of the remaining workers, 783,080 are in household industries and 5,914,527 are other workers.
   c. During the decade 2001-11, the Census results show a fall of 143,672 in cultivators and an increase of 1,740,889 in agricultural labourers. The household industries have shown an increase of 81,517 and other workers have increased by 1,586,367.
   d. The fall in the number of cultivators, during the decade 2001-11, was due to fall among the female Cultivators. In Census 2011 the number of female cultivators decreased to 728,639 from 899,970 in Census 2001. However, among the males the number of cultivators has increased to 3,375,350 in Census 2011 from 3,347,691 in Census 2001.
   e. Among the districts, Baleshwar has reported the highest numbers in the categories of cultivators (288,818) and Ganjam in the categories of other workers (595,107); Mayurbhanj has recorded highest number of agricultural labourers (568,755) and persons working in household industries (113,808).