WOMEN AND MEN IN ODISHA-2024

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA
PLANNING AND CONVERGENCE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
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FIRST EDITION

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PREFACE

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The pursuit of equitable development in Odisha demands a nuanced understanding of the gender specific factors that shape access to opportunities, resources, and outcomes. To this end, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics presents the inaugural edition of "*Women and Men in Odisha 2024"*, a comprehensive and nuanced analysis of the state's socio-economic landscape through a gender disaggregated perspective.

This report, structured across six chapters - Introduction, Population Dynamics, Health Profile, Literacy and Education, Participation in Economic and Political Activities, Gender Budgeting, and Government Initiatives for Women's Empowerment - delivers an in-depth and gender-focused evaluation of Odisha's socio-economic trends, providing actionable recommendations for policymakers. The ***Introduction*** chapter outlines the report's objectives, methodology, and Odisha's socio-economic context, establishing a foundation for the study. The ***Population Dynamics*** chapter examines demographic trends over time and compares them across states to assess performance. The ***Health Profile*** chapter analyzes health indicators such as birth rates, death rates, maternal mortality ratio (MMR), fertility rates among others, with comparisons over time and across states. The ***Literacy and Education*** chapter evaluates educational trends, analyzing parameters including literacy rates, enrolment trends, retention rates, transition and dropout rates, over various time periods and contrasts the same with other states to track progress and evaluate performance.

The ***Participation in Economic and Political Activities*** chapter assesses women's economic and political contributions, and the chapter observes an increase in the share of female-headed proprietary establishments within the state, which indicates growing gender diversity in entrepreneurship. The ***Gender Budgeting*** chapter details fiscal commitments to gender equality, with Odisha allocating Rs 89,862 crore in the 2025-26 Budget Estimates, an 18.8% increase from the 2024-25 Revised Estimates of Rs 75,612 crore and a 22.3% rise from the 2023-24 actuals of Rs 61,831 crores, reflecting a robust gender-responsive fiscal strategy. Finally, the ***Government Initiatives for Women's Empowerment*** chapter highlights various state government initiatives and programs to promote women's entrepreneurship, economic independence, and social inclusion, underscoring the state's dedication to gender equity.

The report provides a robust statistical foundation and lays a strong groundwork, paving the way for future studies to incorporate district-specific nuances and qualitative perspectives for richer insights. Nevertheless, "Women and Men in Odisha 2024" serves as more than a statistical compendium—it is a vital tool for planning and policy formulation. By identifying areas of progress and gaps requiring targeted interventions, it supports data-driven governance to ensure equitable and inclusive developmental outcomes.

This initiative reflects the Government of Odisha's broader commitment to gender-responsive planning and service delivery. As departments and institutions design and implement sector-specific programs, such disaggregated data is essential to ensuring that development benefits reach all sections of society. The preparation of this document underscores the Directorate's dedication to evidence-based decision-making, and we hope it will serve as a valuable resource for government bodies, researchers, civil society organizations, and development partners working toward gender equity in Odisha.

We look forward to sustained collaboration across sectors to advance this agenda, driving Odisha toward a future defined by equality, dignity, and opportunity for all. We look forward to feedback from the esteemed audience to enhance this document in the future.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Gender statistics provide valuable insights into the differences in well-being between women and men, as well as girls and boys. This information is crucial for developing policies to address disparities. Covering economic, health, nutrition, economic & political participation, and social dimensions, gender statistics not only highlight outcomes but also reveal the needs and capabilities of women in key policy areas. Additionally, these statistics are essential for tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as gender equality and women's economic empowerment are central to the United Nations' vision for SDG 2030: 'Inclusive and sustainable growth for all' and is enshrined as Goal 5.

In this endeavour, Publication Division, DE&S Odisha has compiled key socioeconomic indicators in this publication "Women and Men in Odisha 2024" that are deemed relevant in portraying gender situation.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Dr. Bigyan Nanda Mohanty, Joint Director, and the officials of DE&S Odisha for providing support in the preparation of the report. I am sure that this cooperation will continue and strengthen in future.

I also wish to place on record my appreciation to the team led by Dr. Srikanta Kumar Dash, Deputy Director, Shri Saroj Mohan Panda, Deputy Director, Shri Gati Krushna Behera, Assistant Director, Dr. Aswani Kumar Mallick, Assistant Director, Mrs. Indira Garnaik, Statistical Officer, Mrs. Bidyut Patsani, Artist, Shri Ramachandra Mishra, Statistical Officer, Shri Prashant Mishra, Statistical Officer, Mrs. Manorama Behera, Statistical Officer, Shri Madan Mohan Panda, Statistical Officer, and Dr. Anirudha Barik, Economist, PwC, who worked hard in preparing this publication. I am confident that this publication will be useful to planners, policy makers, researchers and academicians.

I look forward to further suggestions and feedback from various line departments, policy makers and other users for improvement in the content of the publication.

Bhubaneswar (Shri Sabyasachi Dutta)

Content

List of Figures

List of Tables

ABBREVIATIONS

AISHE	: All India Survey on Higher Education
ANC	: Ante- Natal Care
BMI	: Body Mass Index
CBR	: Crude Birth Rate
CDR	: Crude Death Rate
DE&S	: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
GB	: Gender Budgeting
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFR	: General Fertility Rate
GPI	: Gender Parity Index
GRR	: Gross Reproduction Rate
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoHFW	: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSPI	: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
NSS	: National Sample Survey
PLFS	: Periodic Labour Force Survey
NNMR	: Neonatal mortality rate
NER	: Net Enrolment Ratio
NITI	: National Institute for Transforming India
RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
SGRY	: Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
UDISE	: Unified District Information System for Education
WPR	: Worker Population Ratio
U5MR	: Under-five mortality rate
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction

Odisha has emerged as one of the fastest-growing states in India, with growth expected to continue over the next decade. Women, who make up half of Odisha's population, represent a significant portion of the state's untapped economic potential. Empowering women by providing equal opportunities will allow them to contribute to the economy, ensuring inclusive growth. Overall, gender equality enables women to live better lives and make choices beyond traditional expectations.

Women are among the most vulnerable groups in society. Advancing the status of women requires timely and accurate information on their situations compared to men. Understanding where, why, and how gender inequality arises is crucial for addressing issues related to gender and development. Tackling the root causes of gender inequality involves improving the conditions of women relative to men, which is essential for achieving equality between genders in all aspects of life. Women's empowerment goes beyond gender equality to include their power to make choices and decisions and their ability to use their rights and access and control resources.

Gender equality is a development goal in its own right and a prerequisite for achieving other developmental goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisions a transformative approach, establishing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are integrated and indivisible, with gender equality. Gender equality and women's empowerment are addressed through stand-alone Goal 5 and by mainstreaming gender equality across all SDGs. The 2030 Agenda commits to "leaving no one behind," recognizing multidimensional inequality within and between countries.

While recognizing the importance of gender equality in the development process, it is well understood that gender statistics play a key role in promoting this equality and implementing a gender mainstreaming approach. These statistics provide benchmarks for measuring progress, making the similarities and differences between women and men visible through comparable and easily understandable data. Gender statistics contribute significantly to sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development.

Moreover, gender statistics are crucial for eliminating stereotypes, raising awareness about gender inequalities, and promoting policies for equality. They are valuable for persuading policymakers and inspiring policy formulation. These statistics are essential for monitoring and evaluating policy impacts and progress towards equality, identifying areas that need investigation, and understanding and addressing gender issues in society.

The significance of having more women in leadership roles cannot be overstated. Women leaders often advocate for issues such as healthcare, education, and social welfare, which directly affect the lives of women, their families, and communities. Therefore, increasing the representation of women in politics can lead to more equitable and responsive governance. India has taken proactive steps to enhance women's participation in local governance by reserving one-third of the seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions at the village level, as well as one-third of the chairperson positions at all levels of these institutions and in urban local bodies. These initiatives have been instrumental in empowering women at the grassroots level and have significantly boosted their involvement in decision-making processes. Furthermore, Odisha has

taken additional steps to support women leaders by providing training programs and capacity-building workshops. These initiatives aim to equip women with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively perform their roles in local governance. The training often covers areas such as leadership development, financial management, legal rights, and governance processes. These initiatives not only address the immediate needs of the communities but also inspire more women to participate in politics and governance. This has paved the way for more inclusive and equitable governance at the grassroots level.

The publication “Women and Men in Odisha 2024” compiles various gender statistics to serve as a single platform for users, demonstrating a commitment to strengthening statistical capacities and disaggregating data. Improving the availability and use of gender statistics to inform policy is crucial for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Gender analysis relies on disaggregated data to reveal differences and similarities between women and men, girls and boys, examining issues by characteristics such as age, geographic location, education level, and employment status. Investing in gender statistics will result in better quality data to support informed decisions in all development fields.

The publication provides critical information through gender-equality indicators to fast-track progress towards a more gender-equitable society, including those in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It evaluates women's status compared to men’s to identify challenges and impediments to becoming more inclusive in socio-economic contexts. The report is divided into six chapters, illustrated by charts, tables, and infographics. The latest data is disaggregated by age and location to provide in-depth information on dimensions of inequality contributing to the gender gap.

The publication “Women and Men in Odisha 2024,” comprises six chapters. Chapter 1 presents data on population and related statistics. Chapter 2 presents data on health and nutrition. Chapter 3 represents literacy and education status, Chapter 4 includes women’s participation in economic activities, labor force, worker population, and employment status, and political activities. Chapter 5 focuses on Gender Budget in Odisha and Chapter 6 discusses about government initiatives for Women Development.

1. Population Dynamics

Understanding the relationship between gender and population demographics is crucial for creating policies and programs that aim to transform a country's environmental, socio-political, and economic landscape. Analyzing population composition from a gender perspective is key to understand the complex social structure of a society. Two main factors shape population composition: biological or natural causes and human behavior. In this chapter population of Odisha has been collected from Census of India for the year 1951 to 2011. Then, the projected population from 2012 to 2036 was collected from the report of the Technical Group on population projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

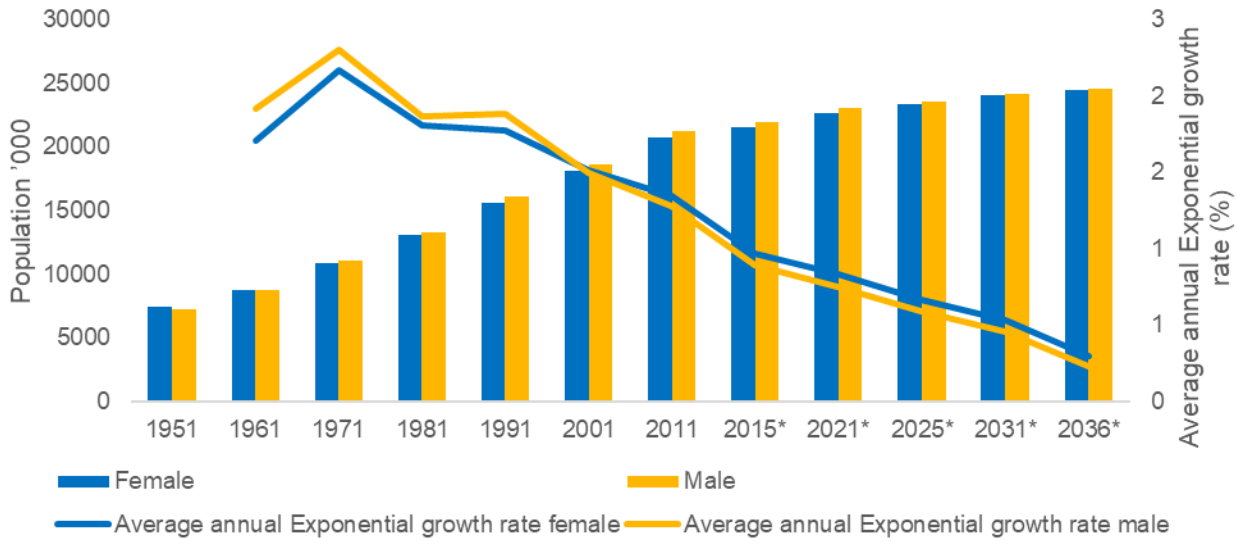
Table 1-1: Population of Odisha since 1951 by Sex & Sector (in '000)

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1951	7124	6927	14051	278	315	593	7402	7242	14644
1961	8282	8156	16438	495	613	1108	8777	8769	17546
1971	10058	10041	20099	845	1000	1845	10903	11041	21944
1981	11623	11636	23259	1436	1673	3109	13059	13309	26368
1991	13629	13794	27423	1965	2269	4234	15594	16063	31657
2001	15538	15748	31286	2605	2911	5516	18143	18659	36802
2011	17383	17587	34970	3379	3625	7004	20762	21212	41974
2012	17520	17708	35228	3447	3698	7145	20967	21406	42373
2013	17656	17827	35483	3516	3772	7288	21172	21599	42771
2014	17792	17946	35738	3585	3847	7432	21377	21793	43170
2015	17926	18064	35990	3656	3922	7578	21582	21986	43568
2016	18060	18181	36241	3727	3998	7725	21787	22179	43966
2017	18174	18273	36447	3794	4071	7865	21968	22344	44312
2018	18287	18365	36652	3862	4144	8006	22149	22509	44658
2019	18400	18455	36855	3931	4218	8149	22331	22673	45004
2020	18511	18546	37057	4001	4292	8293	22512	22838	45350
2021	18622	18635	37257	4071	4368	8439	22693	23003	45696
2022	18709	18702	37411	4137	4439	8576	22846	23141	45987
2023	18794	18768	37562	4204	4510	8714	22998	23278	46276
2024	18879	18834	37713	4271	4582	8853	23150	23416	46566
2025	18964	18899	37863	4339	4655	8994	23303	23554	46857
2026	19047	18963	38010	4408	4729	9137	23455	23692	47147
2027	19104	18997	38101	4471	4797	9268	23575	23794	47369
2028	19160	19032	38192	4535	4865	9400	23695	23897	47592
2029	19216	19065	38281	4599	4934	9533	23815	23999	47814
2030	19271	19098	38369	4664	5004	9668	23935	24102	48037
2031	19326	19129	38455	4729	5075	9804	24055	24204	48259
2032	19352	19133	38485	4789	5139	9928	24141	24272	48413
2033	19377	19136	38513	4850	5203	10053	24227	24339	48566
2034	19402	19138	38540	4910	5269	10179	24312	24407	48719
2035	19426	19141	38567	4972	5334	10306	24398	24475	48873
2036	19450	19141	38591	5033	5401	10434	24483	24542	49025

*Source: Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note *: - Projected*

- The total population of Odisha has increased significantly from 14.64 million in 1951 to a projected 49.03 million in 2036. This represents more than a threefold increase over the 85-year period.
- The rural population has grown from 14 million in 1951 to 38 million in 2036. The urban population has increased more than rural population i.e. from 0.59 million in 1951 to 10 million in 2036. Which indicates a significant shift towards urbanization.
- The gender ratio has remained relatively balanced over the years. For example, in 1951, there were 7.40 million females and 7.24 million males. By 2036, the numbers are projected to be 24.48 million females and 24.54 million males.

Figure 1.1 Population of Odisha by Sex, 1951-2036



*Source: Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note: (i) * Projected; (ii) Average annual Exponential growth rate has been calculated using the formula (1/n No. of years) * Ln(This year population / Population as reported in years back).*

- The chart offers a comprehensive view of the population trends in Odisha by sex from 1951 to 2036.
- Growth rate of male population as well as female population showing a declining trend since 1971.
- 1951 to 1981: The average annual exponential growth rate for both males and females were relatively high.
- 1981 to 2011: There is a noticeable decline in the growth rates for both sexes.
- 2015 to 2036 (Projected): The growth rates continue to decline, indicating a stabilization of the population.
- The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) has been relatively balanced, with a slight male predominance throughout 85 years.

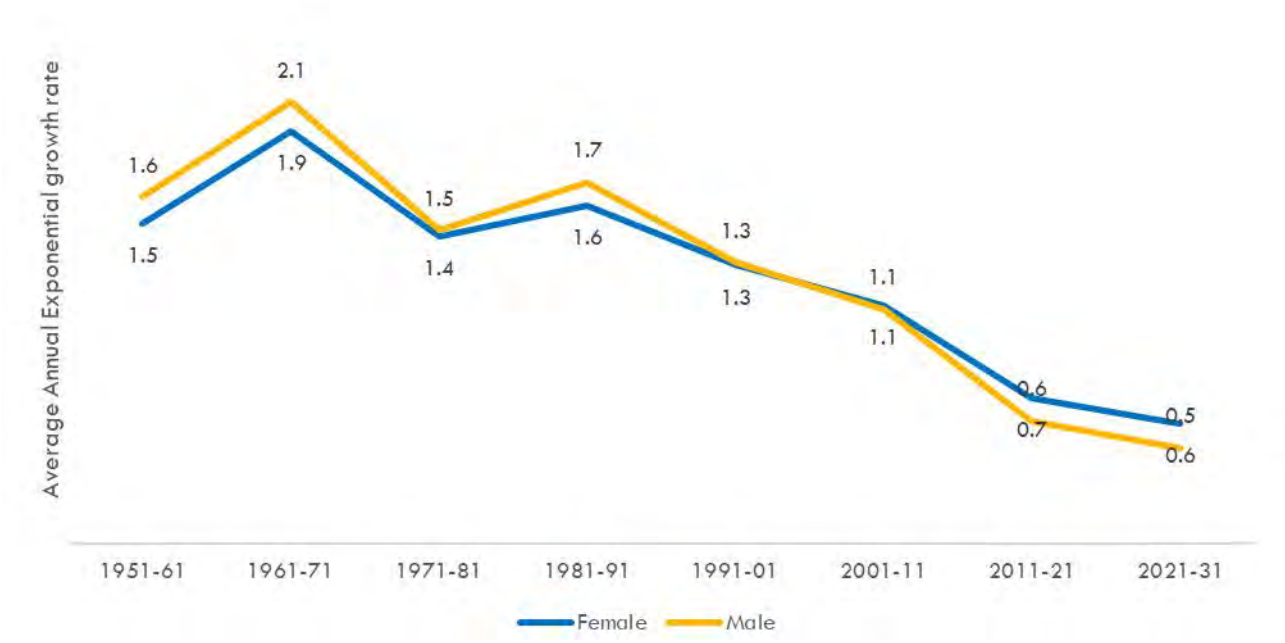
Table 1-2: Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate of Population of Odisha by Sex & Sector (%)

Decennial	Rural			Urban			Combined		
Year	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1951-61	1.506	1.633	1.569	5.769	6.658	6.251	1.704	1.913	1.808
1961-71	1.943	2.079	2.011	5.348	4.894	5.099	2.169	2.304	2.237
1971-81	1.446	1.474	1.460	5.303	5.146	5.218	1.804	1.868	1.837
1981-91	1.592	1.701	1.647	3.136	3.047	3.088	1.774	1.881	1.828
1991-01	1.311	1.325	1.318	2.819	2.492	2.645	1.514	1.498	1.506
2001-11	1.123	1.104	1.113	2.598	2.196	2.388	1.348	1.282	1.315
2011-21	0.688	0.579	0.633	1.867	1.862	1.864	0.889	0.811	0.850
2021-31	0.563	0.452	0.507	1.712	1.713	1.713	0.767	0.689	0.728

Source: Calculated using sources of Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note: - 2011-21 and 21-31 Based on Projected data.

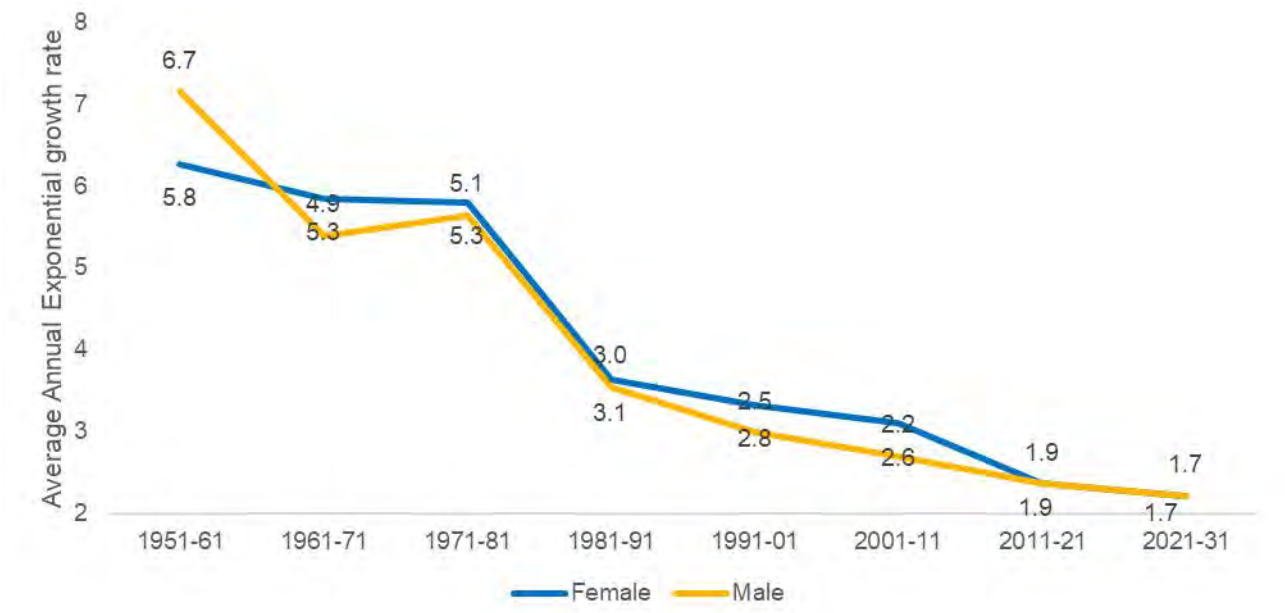
- Across all sectors (rural, urban, combined), there is a decline in population growth rates in Odisha from 1951 to 2031.
- Urban areas have consistently shown higher growth rates compared to rural areas. However, both sectors have experienced significant declines over the decades.
- The rural population growth rate has decreased more sharply, especially in the last two decades.
- Initially, males had higher growth rates than females in both rural and urban areas. But in recent decades, the growth rates have become more balanced between genders, with females sometimes having slightly higher rates.
- Despite the decline, urban areas have maintained higher growth rates, reflecting ongoing urbanization trends.
- This indicates a demographic transition with potential changes in fertility, mortality, and migration patterns.

Figure 1.2: Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate of Population by Sex in Rural Odisha (%)



Source: Calculated using sources of Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note: - 2011-2021 and 21-31Based on Projected data.

Figure 1.3: Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate of Population by Sex in Urban Odisha (%)



Source: Calculated using sources of Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note: - 2011-2021 & 21-31 Based on Projected data.

Rural Population Growth:

- The growth rate for both males and females in rural areas has been steadily declining over the decades.
- The highest growth rate in the total population of rural Odisha was observed during 1961-71 (2.01%), and the lowest during 2021-31 (0.51%).

Urban Population Growth:

- Urban areas have consistently shown higher growth rates compared to rural areas.
- The highest growth rate in the total population of urban Odisha was found during 1951-61 (6.25%), and the lowest during 2021-31 (1.71%).
- There was a significant drop in growth rates after 1981-91.

Gender Comparison:

- In both rural and urban areas, the growth rates for males and females have been quite similar, with males generally having a slightly higher growth rate.
- The gap between male and female growth rates has narrowed over time, especially in urban areas.

Rural Areas:

- The gap between male and female growth rates has generally been small, with males having a slightly higher growth rate in most decades.
- In the last three decades (2001-11,2011-21 and 2021-31), the growth rate for females has surpassed that of males, indicating a shift.

Urban Areas:

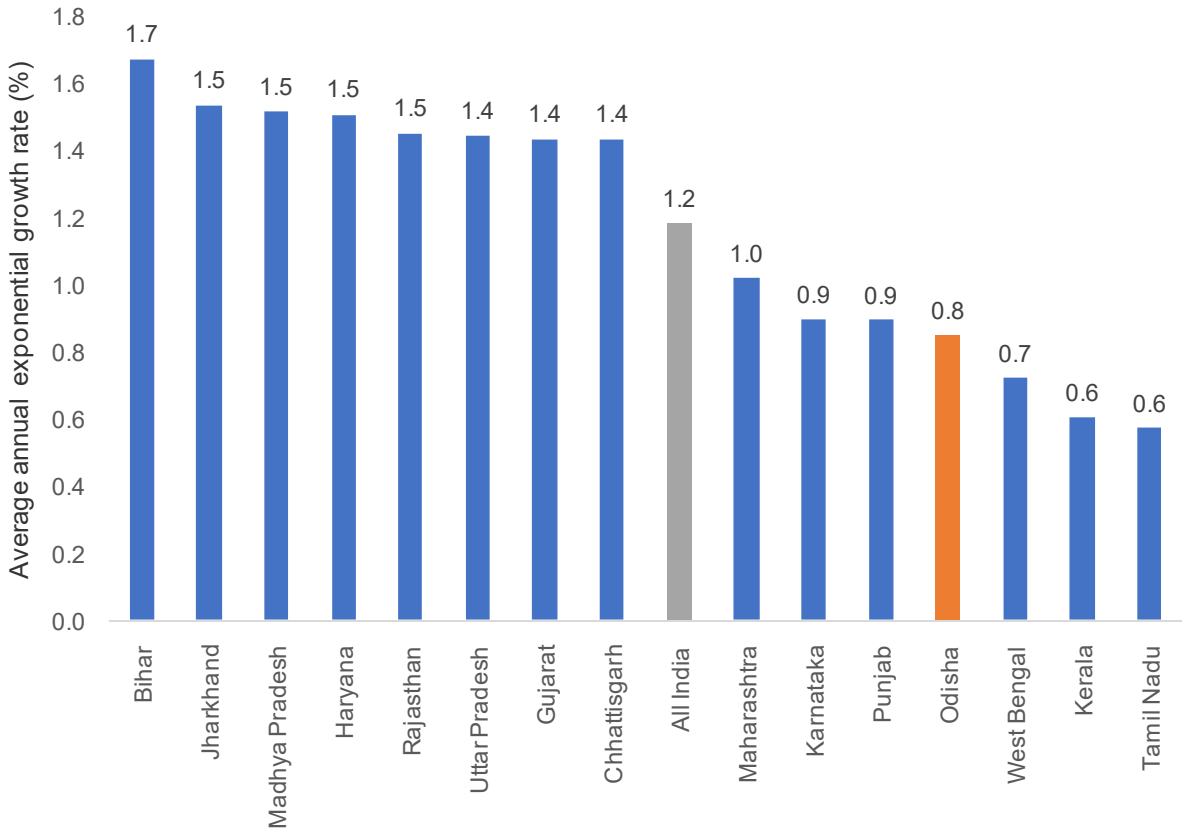
- The gap has been more variable, with males initially having a higher growth rate.
- From 1961-71 onwards, females have often had a higher growth rate, narrowing the gap significantly by 2021-31.

Table 1-3: State wise Average Annual Growth Rate of Population by Sex (%)

State	Average annual Exponential growth of 2021 over 2011		
	Female	Male	Total
Punjab	0.94	0.85	0.89
Haryana	1.56	1.46	1.51
Rajasthan	1.54	1.37	1.45
Uttar Pradesh	1.48	1.41	1.45
Bihar	1.70	1.65	1.68
West Bengal	0.77	0.68	0.72
Jharkhand	1.56	1.52	1.54
Odisha	**0.89**	**0.81**	**0.85**
Chhattisgarh	1.45	1.42	1.44
Madhya Pradesh	1.56	1.48	1.52
Gujarat	1.37	1.50	1.44
Maharashtra	0.99	1.05	1.02
Andhra Pradesh	*	*	*
Karnataka	0.89	0.91	0.90
Kerala	0.60	0.61	0.61
Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.55	0.57
Telangana	*	*	*
India	**1.20**	**1.17**	**1.18**

*Source: Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. *: Due to separate projection of Telangana in 2021(Telangana State was formed out of Andhra Pradesh in 02.06. 2014).*

Figure 1.4: State wise average annual exponential growth rate of population in 2021 over 2011



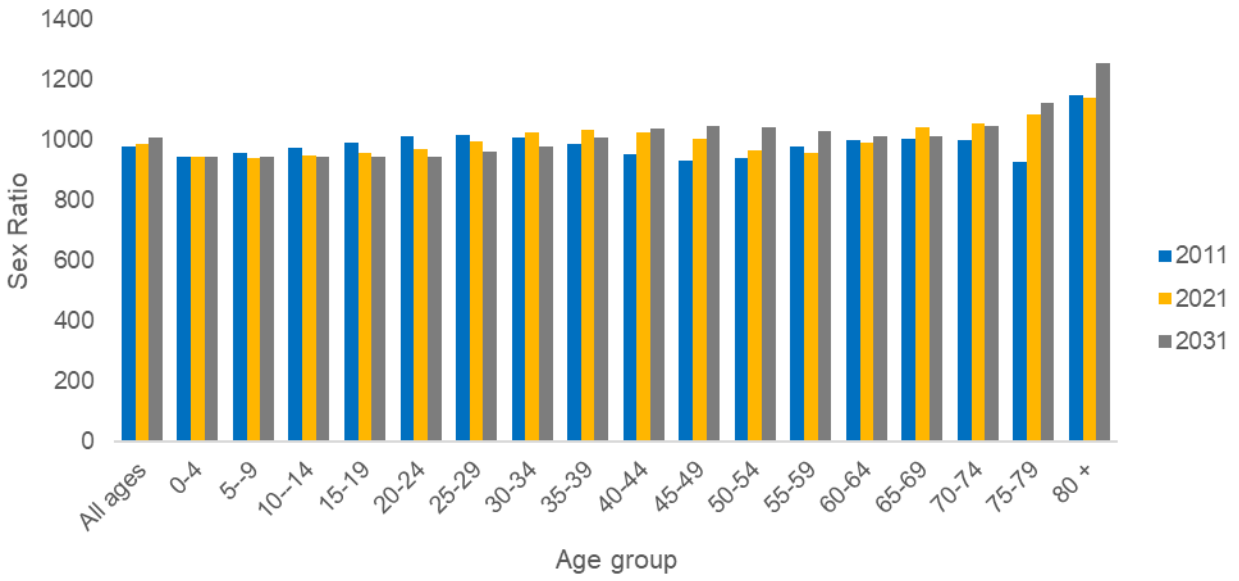
- The data shows the average annual exponential growth rate of the population from 2011 to 2021 across some major Indian states.
- Northern and central states like Bihar, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh show higher growth rates, while southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have much lower growth rates.
- Bihar has the highest growth rate at 1.68%, while Kerala and Tamil Nadu have the lowest at around 0.57-0.61%.
- Odisha's growth rate (0.85%) is below the national average, indicating slower population growth compared to many other states.
- The national average growth rate is 1.18%, with males (1.17%) and females (1.20%) showing balanced growth.

Table 1-4: Population of Odisha by Age & Sex (In '000)

Age group	2011				2021 (Projected)				2031 (Projected)			
	Person	Female	Male	Sex Ratio	Person	Female	Male	Sex Ratio	Person	Female	Male	Sex Ratio
All ages	41974	20762	21212	979	45696	22693	23003	987	48259	24204	24055	1006
0-4	3875	1882	1993	944	3467	1682	1785	942	3125	1518	1607	945
5--9	4049	1980	2069	957	3556	1724	1832	941	3269	1587	1682	944
10--14	4186	2064	2122	973	3781	1839	1941	947	3391	1648	1743	945
15-19	4007	1996	2011	993	3969	1942	2027	958	3486	1691	1794	943
20-24	3777	1900	1877	1012	4066	2002	2065	969	3669	1781	1888	943
25-29	3519	1774	1745	1017	3880	1935	1945	995	3847	1884	1963	960
30-34	3217	1616	1601	1009	3669	1856	1813	1024	3962	1960	2001	980
35-39	2982	1481	1501	987	3415	1735	1681	1032	3781	1898	1883	1008
40-44	2699	1316	1383	952	3116	1578	1537	1027	3570	1819	1751	1039
45-49	2308	1112	1196	930	2866	1435	1431	1003	3301	1688	1613	1046
50-54	1884	913	971	940	2550	1254	1296	968	2967	1513	1454	1041
55-59	1577	779	798	976	2125	1039	1086	957	2670	1354	1317	1028
60-64	1357	678	679	999	1669	831	838	992	2301	1157	1144	1011
65-69	1053	528	525	1006	1312	669	643	1040	1819	914	904	1011
70-74	822	411	411	1000	1024	526	498	1056	1317	673	643	1047
75-79	412	198	214	925	679	353	326	1083	906	480	427	1124
80 +	247	132	115	1148	553	294	258	1140	879	490	390	1256

Source: Census of India data and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Figure 1.5: Age group wise Sex Ratio of Odisha in 2011, 2021 & 2031



All Ages

- The total population is projected to increase from 41,974 thousand in 2011 to 48,259 thousand in 2031.
- The sex ratio improves from 979 females per 1,000 males in 2011 to 1,006 females per 1,000 males in 2031, indicating a more balanced gender distribution.

Young Age Groups (0-19 years)

- The population in the 0-19 age group is projected to decrease over time, reflecting lower birth rates.
- In this age group the sex ratio remains relatively stable.

Working Age Groups (20-59 years)

- The population in the 20-59 age group is projected to increase, indicating a growing workforce.
- The sex ratio varies, with a slight decline in the 20-24 age group but overall improvement in older working age groups.

Older Age Groups (60+ years)

- The population in the 60+ age group is projected to grow significantly, indicating an aging population.
- The sex ratio improves notably, especially in the 75+ age group, reflecting better female longevity.

Key Observations

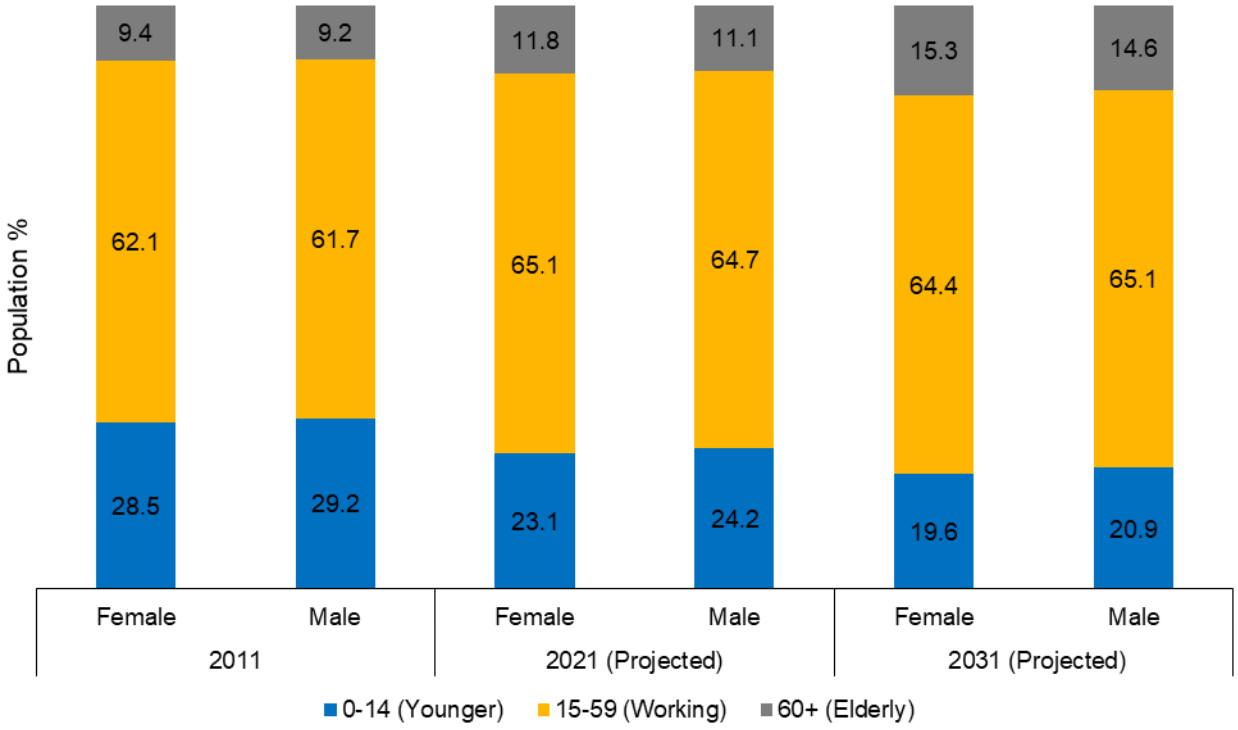
- This data highlights demographic shifts in Odisha, with an aging population and improving gender balance, but also a declining youth population that may impact future workforce dynamics.

Table 1-5: Percentage distribution of projected population by age & sex of Odisha

Age group	2011			2021 (Projected)			2031 (Projected)		
	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	9.2	9.1	9.4	7.6	7.4	7.8	6.5	6.3	6.7
5--9	9.6	9.5	9.8	7.8	7.6	8.0	6.8	6.6	7.0
10--14	10.0	9.9	10.0	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.0	6.8	7.2
15-19	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.5
20-24	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.0	7.6	7.4	7.8
25-29	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.8	8.2
30-34	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.3
35-39	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.8
40-44	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.3
45-49	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.7
50-54	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.0
55-59	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.5
60-64	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.8
65-69	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
70-74	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.8
80 +	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6

Source: Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Figure 1.6: Percentage distribution of population of Odisha by younger, working age & elderly category



- The percentage of the population in the 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 age groups is projected to decline from 2011 to 2031. For example, the 0-4 age group decreases from 9.2% in 2011 to 6.5% in 2031. This trend indicates a declining birth rate and potentially smaller family sizes over time.
- The percentage of the population in older age groups (60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, and 80+) is projected to increase. For instance, the 60-64 age group increases from 3.2% in 2011 to 4.8% in 2031.
- Across most age groups, the percentage distribution between females and males remains relatively consistent. For example, in the 20-24 age group, the percentages for females and males are very close in all three years.
- In the older age groups (75-79 and 80+), the percentage of females is slightly higher than that of males. For example, in the 80+ age group, the percentage of females increases from 0.6% in 2011 to 2.0% in 2031, while the percentage of males increases from 0.5% to 1.6%. This could be due to higher life expectancy for females compared to males.

Table 1-6: District wise population of Odisha by Sex (In '000)

District	1991			2001			2011			2021 (Projected)			2024 (Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Angul	495	466	961	587	553	1140	656	618	1274	717	679	1396	729	694	1423
Balasore	868	829	1697	1037	988	2025	1186	1135	2321	781	765	1546	1314	1270	2584
Bargarh	610	597	1207	682	665	1346	749	732	1481	845	829	1674	826	815	1641
Bhadrak	557	549	1106	676	658	1334	760	746	1506	884	879	1763	847	837	1684
Bolangir	621	609	1231	674	663	1337	830	819	1649	1313	1261	2574	895	892	1787
Boudh	160	158	318	188	185	373	222	220	441	245	244	489	244	244	487
Cuttack	1068	985	2053	1208	1133	2341	1353	1272	2624	1432	1371	2803	1490	1420	2910
Deogarh	118	116	234	138	136	274	158	154	313	173	169	342	174	172	348
Dhenkanal	485	463	948	544	523	1067	613	580	1193	646	615	1261	674	647	1321
Gajapati	224	230	455	255	263	519	283	295	578	300	316	616	313	329	642
Ganjam	1348	1356	2704	1582	1579	3161	1779	1750	3529	1936	1893	3829	1971	1962	3933
Jagatsinghpur	473	462	934	539	519	1058	578	559	1137	606	583	1189	642	626	1268
Jajpur	701	685	1386	824	801	1624	926	901	1827	1008	983	1991	1026	1008	2034
Jharsuguda	231	216	447	262	248	510	297	283	580	316	306	622	327	315	642
Kalahandi	566	565	1131	668	668	1335	787	790	1577	872	881	1753	866	878	1744
Kandhamal	273	273	546	323	325	648	360	373	733	392	415	807	400	417	817
Kendrapara	573	577	1150	646	656	1302	718	723	1440	757	767	1524	791	808	1598
Keonjhar	677	660	1337	790	772	1562	906	895	1802	988	987	1975	999	997	1997
Khordha	789	713	1502	987	891	1877	1167	1085	2252	1340	1260	2600	1295	1211	2505
Koraput	517	513	1030	591	590	1181	679	701	1380	731	770	1501	746	775	1521
Malkangiri	213	210	422	253	252	504	304	310	613	340	352	692	334	343	676
Mayurbhanj	952	932	1885	1123	1100	2223	1256	1264	2520	1369	1395	2764	1394	1412	2805
Nabarangpur	426	421	847	515	511	1026	605	616	1221	321	333	654	668	686	1354
Nayagarh	400	383	783	446	418	865	503	460	963	528	474	1002	552	510	1063
Nuapada	234	235	469	264	266	531	302	308	610	680	702	1382	331	341	673
Puri	663	643	1305	763	739	1503	865	833	1699	933	899	1832	954	929	1885
Rayagada	355	359	714	410	421	831	472	496	968	512	550	1062	519	551	1070
Sambalpur	414	395	809	475	460	936	527	514	1041	562	558	1120	583	576	1159
Subarnapur	241	236	477	276	266	542	311	299	610	333	318	651	343	333	676
Sundargarh	813	761	1574	936	895	1831	1061	1032	2093	1143	1139	2282	1170	1151	2321
Odisha	**16065**	**15597**	**31662**	**18662**	**18144**	**36806**	**21213**	**20763**	**41975**	**23006**	**22692**	**45695**	**23417**	**23149**	**46568**

Source: Census of India data and population projections by DE&S Odisha

- The total population has generally increased across all districts from 1991 to 2024.
- Ganjam is the most populous district, with a projected population of 3,933 thousand in 2024. Balasore has a consistent upward trend, with a projected population of 2,584 thousand in 2024.
- Boudh has the lowest population and a balanced sex ratio, with roughly equal male and female populations.
- Some districts have balanced sex ratios (around 950-1000), while others show slight variations.
- The projected population for 2024 shows continued growth in all districts.
- Ganjam, and Cuttack are expected to have the highest populations.
- Mayurbhanj has significant growth from 1,885 thousand in 1991 to a projected 2,805 thousand in 2024.

Table 1-7: District wise Rural Population of Odisha by sex, 2001-2024 (In '000)

District	2001			2011			2021 (Projected)			2024 (Projected)			Decadal Growth Rate (%), 2011-2021
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Angul	501	480	982	546	521	1067	578	558	1144	585	566	1158	7.22
Balasore	922	882	1804	1056	1011	2067	1119	1083	2202	1131	1098	2229	6.53
Bargarh	628	615	1243	673	659	1331	713	706	1420	721	716	1437	6.7
Bhadrak	603	590	1193	665	655	1320	705	702	1420	712	711	1437	7.58
Bolangir	594	589	1183	729	723	1452	772	774	1509	781	785	1528	3.93
Boudh	179	176	355	211	210	421	224	225	446	226	228	452	5.94
Cuttack	866	834	1700	971	918	1888	1029	983	1996	1040	997	2021	5.72
Deogarh	128	126	254	147	143	290	156	153	309	157	155	313	6.55
Dhenkanal	495	479	974	551	524	1075	584	561	1144	590	569	1158	6.42
Gajapati	229	237	466	248	259	507	263	277	543	266	281	549	7.1
Ganjam	1295	1309	2604	1384	1377	2761	1466	1475	2969	1482	1495	3005	7.54
Jagatsinghpur	480	473	953	517	504	1021	548	540	1091	554	547	1104	6.86
Jajpur	785	766	1551	857	836	1692	908	895	1816	918	908	1838	7.33
Jharsuguda	164	160	324	176	172	348	186	184	372	188	187	377	6.9
Kalahandi	616	620	1235	725	730	1455	768	782	1544	776	793	1563	6.11
Kandhamal	300	304	604	324	337	661	343	361	711	347	366	720	7.57
Kendrapara	608	619	1228	675	682	1357	715	730	1446	723	741	1464	6.56
Keonjhar	678	671	1349	775	774	1549	821	829	1646	830	840	1666	6.26
Khordha	543	528	1072	596	572	1167	631	613	1238	638	621	1254	6.08
Koraput	489	493	982	564	590	1153	598	632	1219	604	641	1234	5.72
Malkangiri	235	235	470	278	286	564	295	306	599	298	311	607	6.2
Mayurbhanj	1041	1027	2068	1158	1169	2327	1227	1252	2487	1240	1269	2517	6.88
Nabarangpur	484	482	966	561	573	1133	594	614	1207	601	622	1222	6.53
Nayagarh	427	401	827	461	422	883	488	452	941	494	458	953	6.57
Nuapada	249	252	501	285	292	576	302	313	610	305	317	617	5.9
Puri	657	641	1299	728	706	1434	771	756	1530	779	767	1549	6.7
Rayagada	351	365	716	398	423	821	422	453	872	426	459	882	6.21
Sambalpur	343	339	682	369	364	733	391	390	785	395	395	794	7.09
Subarnapur	255	247	502	286	275	560	303	295	596	306	299	604	6.43
Sundargarh	603	599	1201	676	679	1355	716	727	1442	724	737	1460	6.42
Odisha	**15748**	**15539**	**31288**	**17590**	**17386**	**34968**	**18636**	**18621**	**37254**	**18837**	**18879**	**37712**	**6.53**

Source: Census of India data and population projections by DE&S Odisha

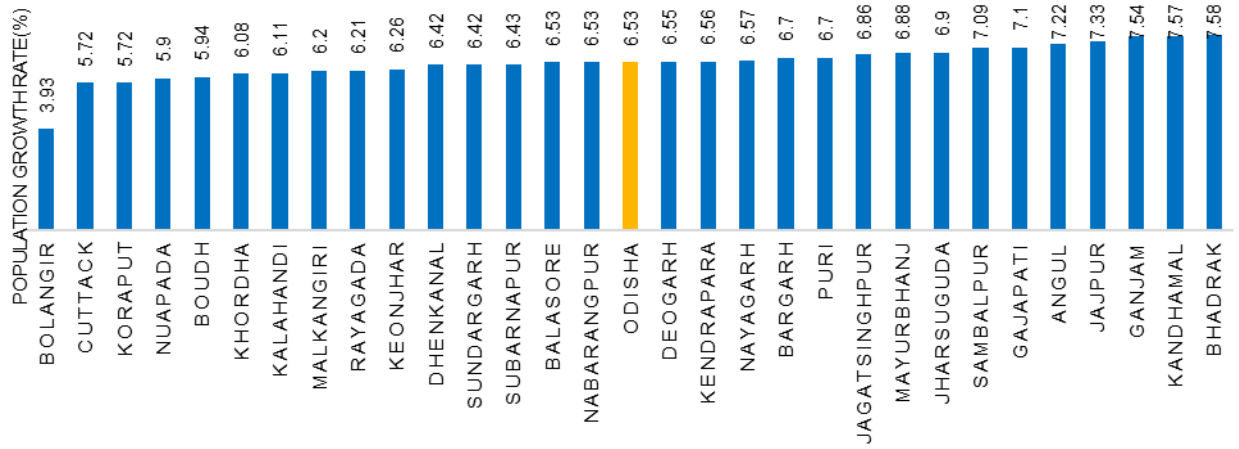
- Bhadrak, Kandhamal and Ganjam show the highest decadal population growth rates, around 7.5%. Jajpur, Angul, Gajapati, and Sambalpur also exhibit significant growth, over 7%.
- Bolangir district shows lowest growth rate i.e 3.93%.
- The overall rural population of Odisha has grown by approximately 6.53% from 2011 to 2021.

Table 1-8: District wise Urban Population of Odisha by sex, 2001-2024 (in '000)

District	2001			2011			2021 (Projected)			2024 (Projected)			Decadal Growth Rate in % (2011-2021)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Angul	86	73	158	109	97	207	131	117	252	138	123	264	21.74
Balasore	115	106	220	101	96	253	122	116	315	128	121	331	24.51
Bargarh	54	50	104	129	124	150	155	149	177	163	157	185	18
Bhadrak	73	68	141	77	74	186	93	89	222	97	94	233	19.35
Bolangir	80	75	154	10	10	197	12	12	233	13	13	245	18.27
Boudh	9	9	18	95	91	20	114	110	24	120	115	25	20
Cuttack	342	299	641	382	354	736	460	426	904	483	447	949	22.83
Deogarh	11	10	20	12	11	22	14	13	27	15	14	28	22.73
Dhenkanal	49	44	93	61	56	118	74	67	140	77	71	147	18.64
Gajapati	27	26	53	35	35	71	42	42	83	44	44	87	16.9
Ganjam	287	269	556	396	372	768	477	448	914	501	470	958	19.01
Jagatsinghpur	58	46	104	61	55	116	74	66	144	77	70	151	24.14
Jajpur	38	35	73	69	66	135	83	80	155	87	83	163	14.81
Jharsuguda	98	88	186	121	111	231	146	134	276	153	140	289	19.48
Kalahandi	52	48	100	62	60	122	75	72	148	78	76	155	21.31
Kandhamal	23	21	44	36	36	72	43	43	83	46	46	87	15.28
Kendrapara	38	36	74	43	41	84	52	49	101	54	52	106	20.24
Keonjhar	112	101	213	132	121	253	159	146	307	167	153	322	21.34
Khordha	443	362	806	571	513	1084	688	618	1328	722	648	1393	22.48
Koraput	102	97	198	115	111	226	139	134	271	145	140	284	19.91
Malkangiri	18	17	35	26	24	50	31	29	57	33	30	60	14
Mayurbhanj	82	74	156	99	94	193	119	113	235	125	119	246	21.76
Nabarangpur	31	29	59	44	44	88	53	53	104	56	56	110	18.18
Nayagarh	19	18	37	42	38	80	51	46	91	53	48	95	13.75
Nuapada	15	15	30	17	17	34	20	20	41	21	21	43	20.59
Puri	106	98	204	137	128	265	165	154	316	173	162	331	19.25
Rayagada	59	57	115	74	73	147	89	88	177	94	92	185	20.41
Sambalpur	132	122	254	158	150	308	190	181	369	200	190	387	19.81
Subarnapur	21	19	40	26	24	50	31	29	59	33	30	62	18
Sundargarh	333	296	629	385	353	738	464	425	887	487	446	931	20.19
Odisha	**2913**	**2608**	**5515**	**3625**	**3379**	**7004**	**4366**	**4069**	**8440**	**4583**	**4271**	**8852**	**20.52**

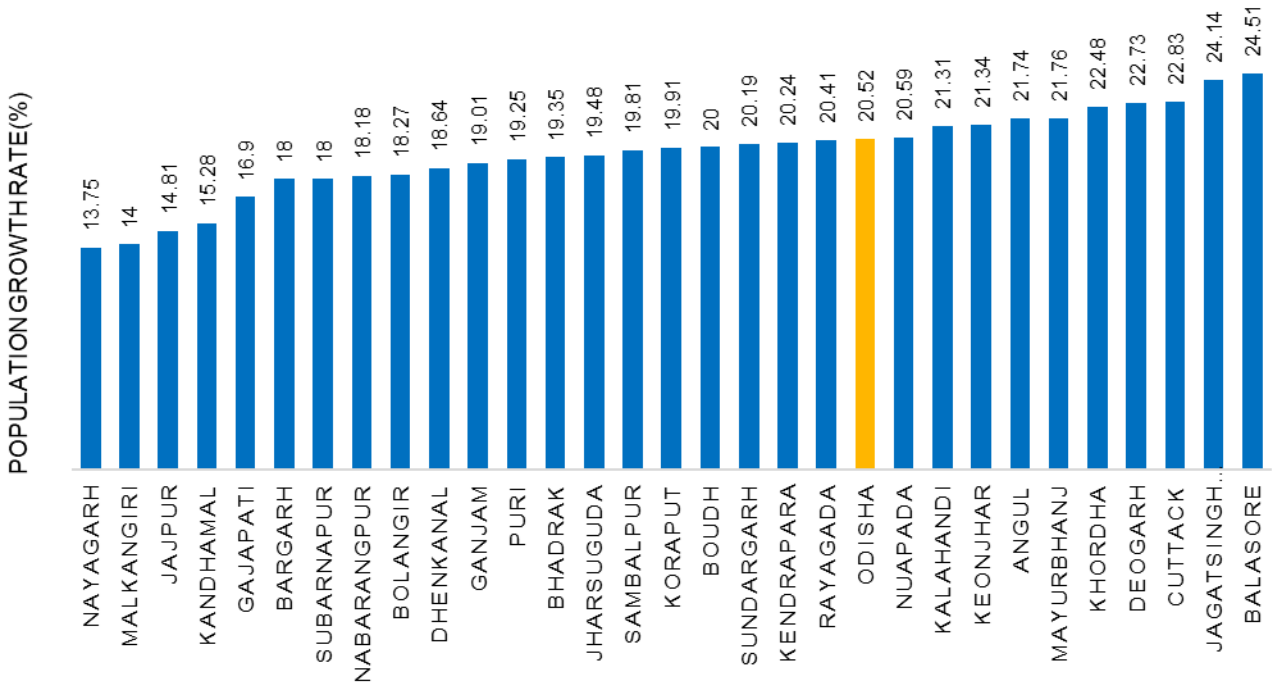
Source: Census of India data and population projections by DE&S Odisha

Figure 1.7: District wise decadal population growth rate of rural Odisha in % (2011-2021)



Source: Census of India data and population projections by DE&S Odisha

Figure 1.8: District wise Decadal Population Growth Rate of Urban Odisha in % (2011-2021)



- Balasore and Jagatsinghpur show the highest growth rates, around 24%. Angul, Cuttack, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khordha and Mayurbhanj also exhibit significant growth, around 21-23%.
- 16 districts like Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Boudh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundargarh show moderate growth rates between 18-20%.
- Districts such as Nayagarh, Malkangiri, Jajpur and Kandhamal show lower urban population growth rates, around 13-15%.

Table 1-9: District and Sector wise Decadal Female Population Growth Rate of Odisha (2011-2021)

District	Decadal Growth % (2011-21)	
	Rural Odisha	Urban Odisha
Angul	7.10	20.62
Balasore	7.12	20.83
Bargarh	7.13	20.16
Bhadrak	7.18	20.27
Bolangir	7.05	20.00
Boudh	7.14	20.88
Cuttack	7.08	20.34
Deogarh	6.99	18.18
Dhenkanal	7.06	19.64
Gajapati	6.95	20.00
Ganjam	7.12	20.43
Jagatsinghpur	7.14	20.00
Jajpur	7.06	21.21
Jharsuguda	6.98	20.72
Kalahandi	7.12	20.00
Kandhamal	7.12	19.44
Kendrapara	7.04	19.51
Keonjhar	7.11	20.66
Khordha	7.17	20.47
Koraput	7.12	20.72
Malkangiri	6.99	20.83
Mayurbhanj	7.10	20.21
Nabarangpur	7.16	20.45
Nayagarh	7.11	21.05
Nuapada	7.19	17.65
Puri	7.08	20.31
Rayagada	7.09	20.55
Sambalpur	7.14	20.67
Subarnapur	7.27	20.83
Sundargarh	7.07	20.40
Odisha	**7.10**	**20.42**

Source: Census of India data and population projections by DE&S Odisha

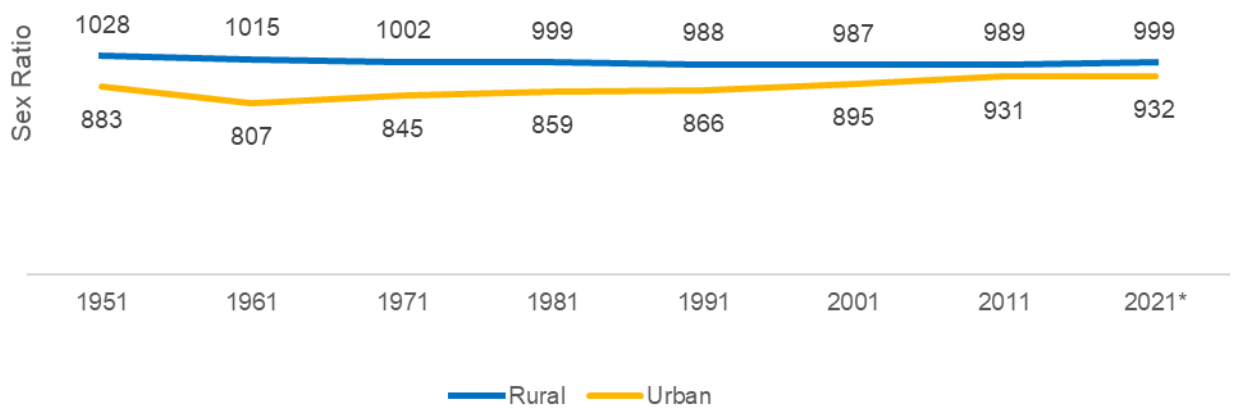
- The average decadal growth rate (2011-21) for the female population in rural Odisha is approximately 7.10%.
- The average decadal growth rate for the female population in urban Odisha is around 20.42%.
- In Rural Areas Subarnapur district shows the highest growth rate for the female population at 7.27%. Whereas Gajapati district has the lowest growth rate at 6.95%.
- In Urban Areas Jajpur district has the highest growth rate for the female population at 21.21% and Nuapada district has the lowest growth rate at 17.65%.
- Most of the districts show a consistent growth rate for the female population in rural areas, with 7%. Urban areas exhibit more variability, with growth rates above 20%.

Table 1.10: Sex Ratio of Odisha (Females per Thousand Males)

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1951	1028	883	1022
1961	1015	807	1001
1971	1002	845	988
1981	999	859	981
1991	988	866	971
2001	987	895	972
2011	989	931	979
2021*	999	932	987

Source: Census of India, * Population Projection by UN

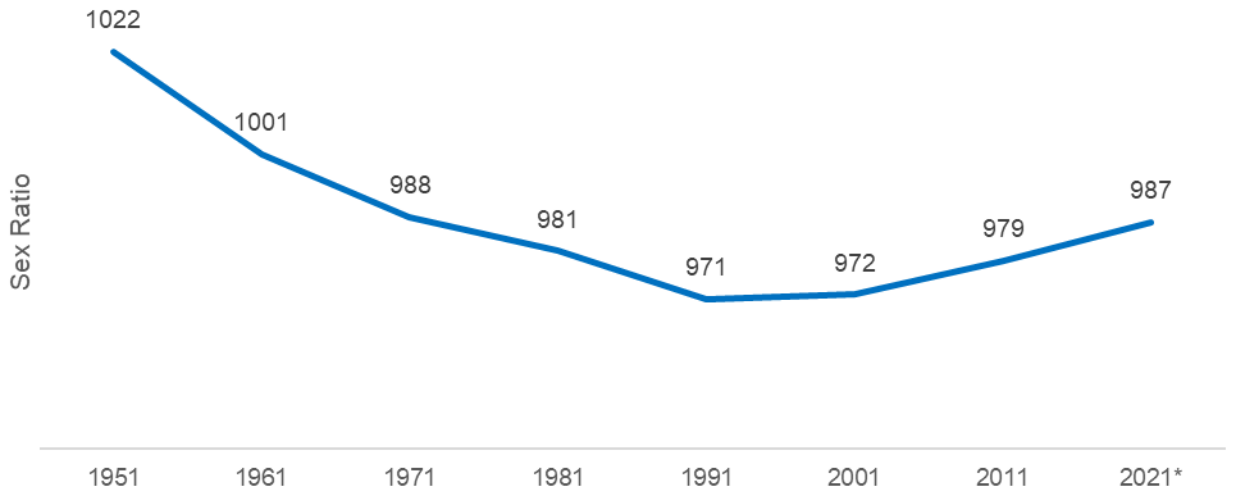
Figure 1.9: Trends in Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) in rural and urban Odisha



*Source: Census of India, * Population Projection by UN*

- The sex ratio in rural Odisha was at around 1028 in 1951.It experienced a decline, reaching its lowest point around 987 in 2001.Since then, it has shown a gradual increase, reaching approximately 989 in 2011 and continuing to rise towards the projected value of 999 for 2021.
- The sex ratio in urban areas was lower than rural areas, and it was 883 in 1951. After that the urban sex ratio decreased to 807 in 1961 and then began to increase and continuing to rise towards the value of 932 in 2021.
- Both rural and urban areas have experienced fluctuations in sex ratios over time. However, the gap between rural and urban sex ratios has been narrowing, with both showing an upward trend.

Figure 1.10: Trends in Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) in Odisha



*Source: Source: Census of India, * Population Projection by UN*

- The sex ratio in Odisha was at around 1022 in 1951. It experienced a significant decline, reaching its lowest point at approximately 971 in 1991.
- After 1991, the sex ratio began to recover gradually. By 2021, it had increased to around 987.

Table 1-10: State wise Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males)

State	Sex Ratio	
	2011	2021*
Punjab	895	903
Haryana	879	887
Rajasthan	928	945
Uttar Pradesh	912	919
Bihar	918	923
West Bengal	950	959
Jharkhand	948	953
Odisha	**979**	**987**
Chhattisgarh	991	994
Madhya Pradesh	931	938
Gujarat	919	907
Maharashtra	929	923
Andhra Pradesh	997	999
Karnataka	973	971
Kerala	1084	1082
Tamil Nadu	996	1002
Telangana	NA	988
India	**943**	**945**

*Source: Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note: *:- Projected. #: Telangana State was formed out of Andra Pradesh in 02.06. 2014.*

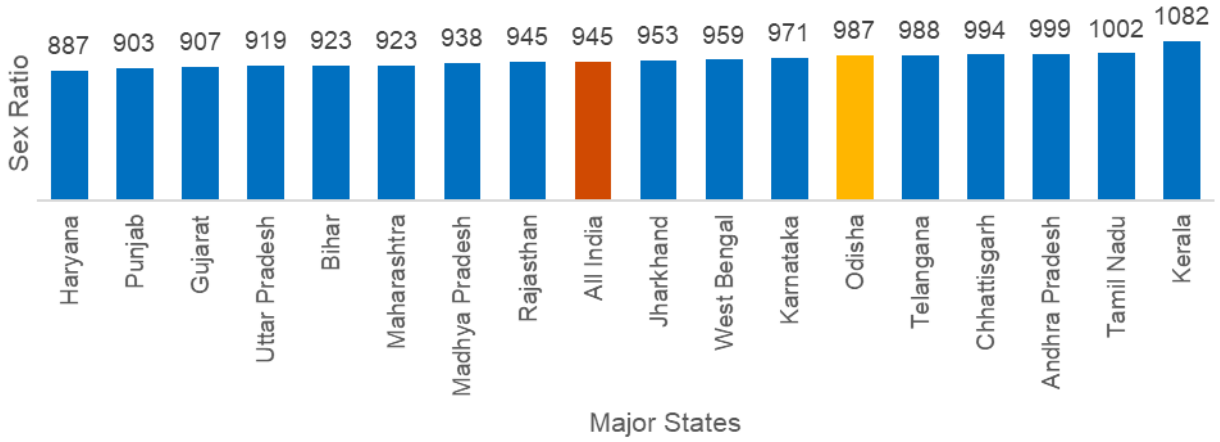
Table 1-11: District wise Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) of Odisha (1991-2024)

District	Sex Ratio					% Improvement in 2021 over 2011
	1991	2001	2011	2021 (Projected)	2024 (Projected)	
Angul	941	941	945	947	952	0.21
Balasore	955	953	957	980	967	2.35
Bargarh	979	976	977	981	987	0.42
Bhadrak	986	974	981	994	988	1.36
Bolangir	981	984	987	960	997	-2.70
Boudh	988	984	991	996	1000	0.50
Cuttack	922	938	940	957	953	1.85
Deogarh	983	980	975	977	989	0.19
Dhenkanal	955	961	947	952	960	0.53
Gajapati	1027	1031	1043	1053	1051	0.99
Ganjam	1006	998	983	978	995	-0.53
Jagatsinghpur	977	963	968	962	975	-0.62
Jajpur	977	972	973	975	982	0.23
Jharsuguda	935	946	931	968	963	4.01
Kalahandi	998	1001	1003	1010	1014	0.73
Kandhamal	1000	1008	1017	1059	1043	4.10
Kendrapara	1007	1014	1007	1013	1021	0.62
Keonjhar	975	977	988	999	998	1.11
Khordha	904	902	929	940	935	1.22
Koraput	992	999	1032	1053	1039	2.07
Malkangiri	986	997	1020	1035	1027	1.50
Mayurbhanj	979	980	1006	1019	1013	1.29
Nabarangpur	988	991	1019	1037	1027	1.80
Nayagarh	958	938	915	898	924	-1.89
Nuapada	1004	1007	1021	1032	1030	1.11
Puri	970	968	963	964	974	0.06
Rayagada	1011	1028	1051	1074	1062	2.21
Sambalpur	954	969	976	993	988	1.73
Subarnapur	979	966	960	955	971	-0.53
Sundargarh	936	957	973	997	984	2.42
Odisha	**971**	**972**	**979**	**986**	**989**	**0.75**

Source: Census of India data and population projections by DES, Odisha

- The overall sex ratio for Odisha shows a gradual improvement from 971 in 1991 to a projected 989 by 2024. This indicates a positive trend towards gender balance in the population.
- Districts like Balasore, Jharsuguda, Kandhamal, Koraput, Rayagada, and Sundargarh show significant improvements, with notable increases in their sex ratios.
- Jharsuguda's sex ratio improves from 931 in 2011 to a projected 963 in 2024, marking a 4.01% improvement in 2021 over 2011.
- Districts such as Bhadrak, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khordha, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, and Sambalpur exhibit moderate improvements, with steady increases over the years.
- Districts like Angul, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kendrapara, and Puri show slower improvements but still follow an upward trend.
- Gajapati and Rayagada districts have consistently high sex ratios, with Gajapati reaching 1053 and Rayagada 1074 by 2021.
- Kandhamal district shows a significant improvement, with the sex ratio increasing from 1008 in 2001 to a projected 1059 in 2021, marking a 4.10% improvement.
- Bolangir shows a decline from 987 in 2011 to a projected 960 in 2021, with a -2.70% change.
- Nayagarh shows a decline from 915 in 2011 to a projected 898 in 2021, with a -1.89% change

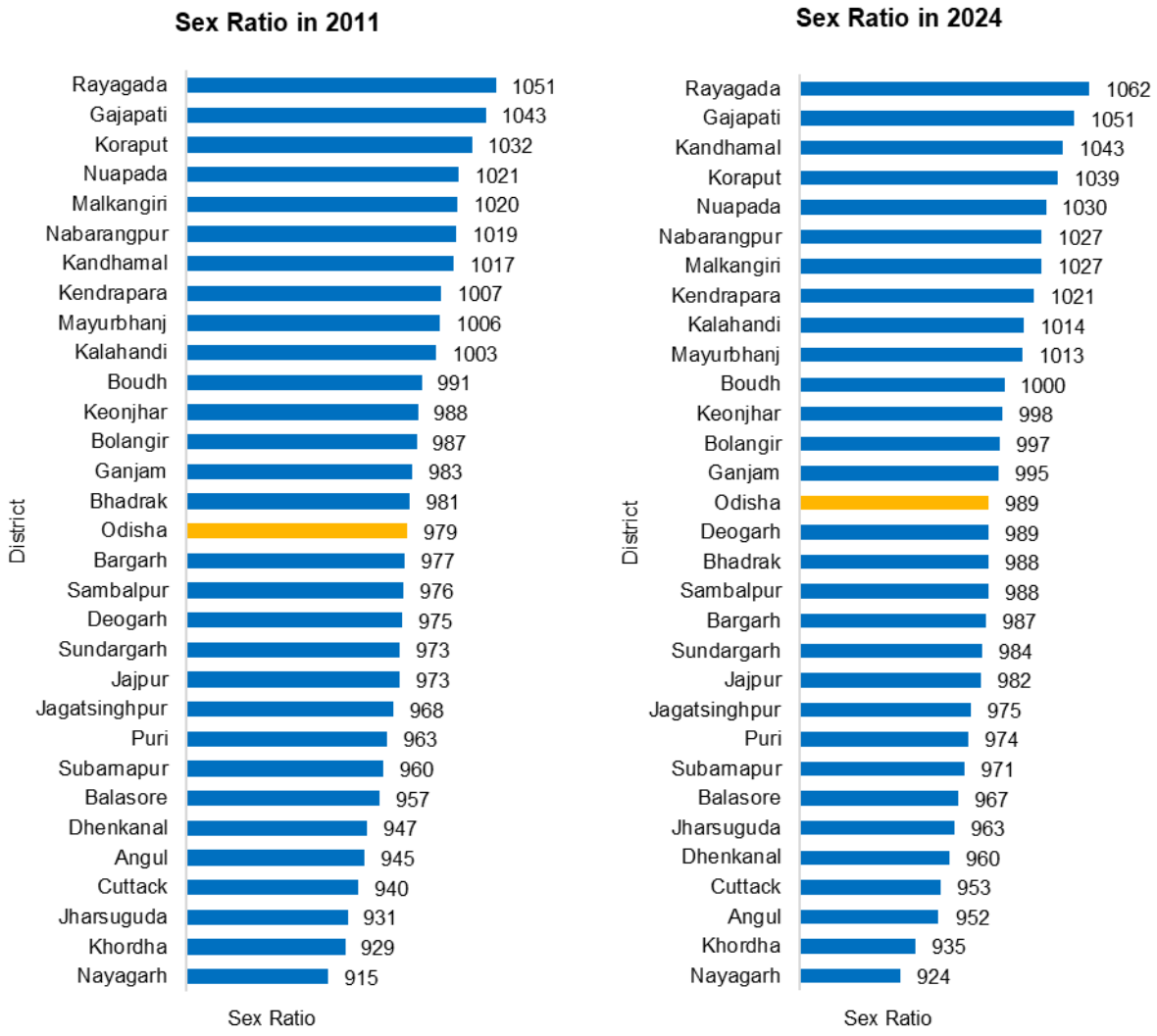
Figure 1.11: Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) of major States: 2021



*Source: Census of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Note: *: - Projected*

- Kerala has a significantly higher female population (2011: 1084, 2021: 1082) followed by Tamil Nadu with a balanced sex ratio of 996 in 2011 and 1002 in 2021).
- Haryana shows a marginal increase in the sex ratio (2011: 879, 2021: 887) . In Punjab the sex ratio has slightly improved over the decade i.e 895 in 2011 to 903 in 2021). However, it remains below the ideal value of 1000 (indicating more males than females).
- Odisha has maintained a favorable sex ratio with 979 females per thousand males in 2011 and 987 females per 1000 males in 2021.
- The national sex ratio has improved slightly from 943 in 2011 to 945 in 2021) . However, achieving gender equality remains an ongoing challenge.

Figure 1.12: District wise Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) of Odisha



Source: Census of India data and population projections by DES, Odisha

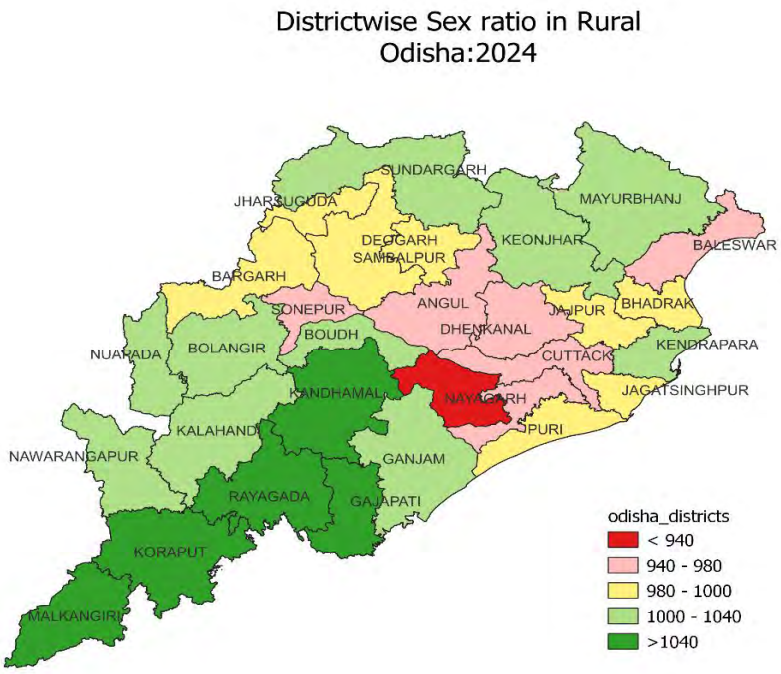
- Most districts show an improvement in sex ratio over the years, indicating a positive trend towards gender balance.
- The projected data for 2021 and 2024 suggests continued improvement in most districts.
- Kandhamal shows a significant increase from 1017 in 2011 to a projected 1043 in 2024, Gajapati maintains a high sex ratio, improving from 1043 in 2011 to a projected 1051 in 2024.
- Rayagada shows a consistent high ratio, improving from 1051 in 2011 to a projected 1062 in 2024.

Table 1-12: Sector and District wise Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) of Odisha

District	2001		2011		2021 (Projected)		2024 (Projected)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Angul	958	849	954	890	965	893	968	891
Balasore	957	922	957	950	968	951	971	945
Bargarh	979	926	979	961	990	961	993	963
Bhadrak	978	932	985	961	996	957	999	969
Bolangir	992	938	992	1000	1003	1000	1005	1000
Boudh	983	1000	995	958	1004	965	1009	958
Cuttack	963	874	945	927	955	926	959	925
Deogarh	984	909	973	917	981	929	987	933
Dhenkanal	968	898	951	918	961	905	964	922
Gajapati	1035	963	1044	1000	1053	1000	1056	1000
Ganjam	1011	937	995	939	1006	939	1009	938
Jagatsinghpur	985	793	975	902	985	892	987	909
Jajpur	976	921	975	957	986	964	989	954
Jharsuguda	976	898	977	917	989	918	995	915
Kalahandi	1006	923	1007	968	1018	960	1022	974
Kandhamal	1013	913	1040	1000	1052	1000	1055	1000
Kendrapara	1018	947	1010	953	1021	942	1025	963
Keonjhar	990	902	999	917	1010	918	1012	916
Khordha	972	817	960	898	971	898	973	898
Koraput	1008	951	1046	965	1057	964	1061	966
Malkangiri	1000	944	1029	923	1037	935	1044	909
Mayurbhanj	987	902	1009	949	1020	950	1023	952
Nabarangpur	996	935	1021	1000	1034	1000	1035	1000
Nayagarh	939	947	915	905	926	902	927	906
Nuapada	1012	1000	1025	1000	1036	1000	1039	1000
Puri	976	925	970	934	981	933	985	936
Rayagada	1040	966	1063	986	1073	989	1077	979
Sambalpur	988	924	986	949	997	953	1000	950
Subarnapur	969	905	962	923	974	935	977	909
Sundargarh	993	889	1004	917	1015	916	1018	916
Odisha	**987**	**895**	**988**	**932**	**999**	**932**	**1002**	**932**

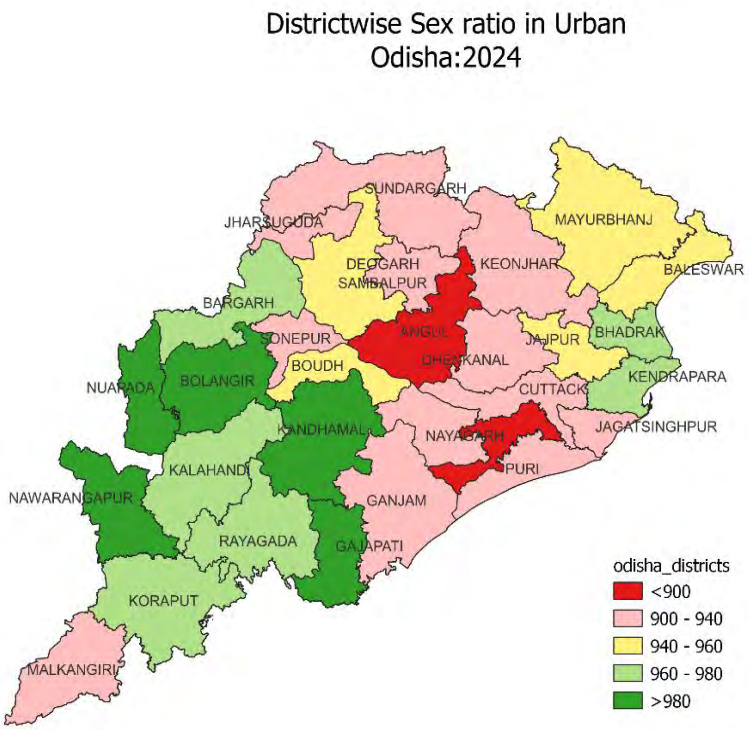
Source: Census of India data and population projections by DE&S, Odisha

Figure 1.13: District wise sex ratio in rural Odisha, 2024 (projected)



Source: Census of India and population projections by DES, Odisha

Figure 1.14: District wise sex ratio in urban Odisha, 2024(projected)



Source: Census of India and population projections by DES, Odisha

- Both rural and urban areas in Odisha show an improvement in the sex ratio over the years.
- The rural sex ratio increases from 987 in 2001 to a projected 1002 by 2024, while the urban sex ratio improves from 895 in 2001 to a projected 932 by 2024.
- In rural areas districts like Bhadrak, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, and Rayagada show significant improvements. For example, Rayagada's rural sex ratio increases from 1040 in 2001 to a projected 1077 by 2024.
- In urban areas districts such as Bhadrak, Kandhamal, Koraput, and Nabarangpur exhibit notable improvements. For instance, Bhadrak's urban sex ratio improves from 932 in 2001 to a projected 969 by 2024.
- Districts such as Angul, Boudh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Puri, Sambalpur, and Subarnapur also show slower improvements. For instance, Cuttack's urban sex ratio improves from 874 in 2001 to a projected 925 by 2024.
- Gajapati and Rayagada districts have consistently high sex ratios, with Gajapati's rural sex ratio reaching 1056 and Rayagada's rural sex ratio reaching 1077 by 2024.
- Kandhamal district shows a significant improvement, with the rural sex ratio increasing from 1013 in 2001 to a projected 1055 by 2024, and the urban sex ratio reaching 1000 by 2011 and remaining stable.

Table 1-13: District wise Child Sex Ratio(0-6years) in Odisha:2001-2031

District	Child Sex Ratio 0-6 years				
	2001	2011	2021(Projected)	2024(Projected)	2031(Projected)
Angul	937	889	899	901	906
Balasore	944	943	955	957	962
Bargarh	957	957	967	969	974
Bhadrak	943	942	952	954	959
Bolangir	967	955	970	972	977
Boudh	966	978	990	992	997
Cuttack	939	914	922	924	929
Deogarh	956	927	935	937	942
Dhenkanal	925	877	892	894	899
Gajapati	964	967	978	980	985
Ganjam	939	908	918	920	924
Jagatsinghpur	926	929	939	941	945
Jajpur	937	926	937	939	943
Jharsuguda	949	943	958	960	966
Kalahandi	984	957	972	974	980
Kandhamal	970	962	984	987	992
Kendrapara	940	926	936	938	943
Keonjhar	962	967	981	983	989
Khordha	926	916	926	928	933
Koraput	983	979	1000	1002	1007
Malkangiri	982	992	1005	1007	1013
Mayurbhanj	956	960	972	974	979
Nabarangpur	999	998	1014	1017	1022
Nayagarh	904	855	867	869	874
Nuapada	969	981	997	999	1004
Puri	931	932	941	943	948
Rayagada	981	965	979	981	986
Sambalpur	959	940	952	954	959
Subarnapur	967	952	961	963	968
Sundargarh	970	946	957	959	964
Odisha	**953**	**941**	**953**	**956**	**961**

Source: Census of India and IIP report on Projection of District-Level Annual Population by Quinquennial Age-Group and Sex from 2012 to 2031 in India

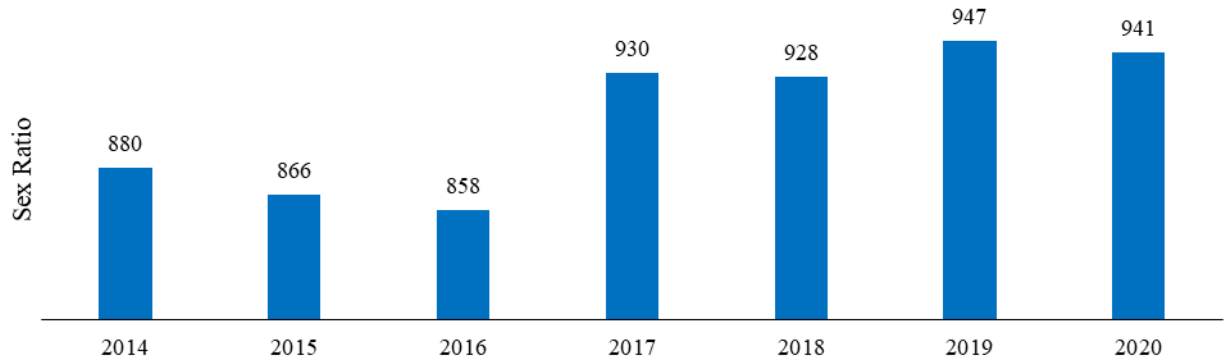
- The overall child sex ratio for Odisha shows a consistent increase from 941 in 2011 to an projected 961 by 2031. This indicates a positive trend towards gender balance among young children.
- Districts like Boudh, Koraput, Malkangiri, and Nabarangpur show significant improvements, with ratios reaching or surpassing 1000 by 2024 or earlier.
- Districts such as Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Gajapati, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Nuapada, Rayagada, and Subarnapur exhibit moderate improvements, with ratios steadily increasing over the years.
- Districts like Angul, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, and Sundargarh show slower improvements but still follow an upward trend.
- Nayagarh consistently has lower ratios compared to other districts, but it also shows an upward trend from 855 in 2011 to an estimated 874 by 2031.
- Koraput and Malkangiri districts are notable for achieving a child sex ratio of over 1000 by 2021 and continuing to improve.

Table 1-14: Sex Ratio (Females per Thousand Males) at Birth based on registered events of major States

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Andhra Pradesh	955	971	806	935	931	935	939
Bihar	868	870	837	NA	NA	NA	964
Chhattisgarh	934	938	980	968	934	931	940
Gujarat	886	NA	NA	898	897	901	909
Haryana	843	851	865	NA	914	923	916
Jharkhand	886	879	863	NA	NA	NA	948
Karnataka	926	893	896	949	957	947	949
Kerala	948	948	954	965	963	960	969
Madhya Pradesh	908	904	909	NA	902	905	921
Maharashtra	911	883	904	NA	NA	NA	NA
Odisha	**880**	**866**	**858**	**930**	**928**	**947**	**941**
Punjab	880	891	857	890	896	914	925
Rajasthan	799	794	806	931	949	916	952
Tamil Nādu	834	818	840	932	933	942	939
Telangana	961	834	881	915	924	953	937
Uttar Pradesh	881	877	885	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	897	919	911	NA	NA	941	951
India	**887**	**881**	**877**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Source: Civil Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India
NA: - Not Available.

Figure 1.15: Sex Ratio at Birth (Females per Thousand Males) of Odisha based on registered events (2014-2020)



- The sex ratio at birth (SRB) varies significantly across states and years.
- Haryana has improved from 843 in 2014 to 916 in 2020. Punjab has improved from 880 in 2014 to 925 in 2020.
- Rajasthan has significant improvement from 799 in 2014 to 952 in 2020.
- Odisha's SRB in 2014 was 880 and it declined to 858 in 2016 after that it improved from 858 in 2016 to 941 in 2020.
- Kerala has maintained a high SRB, ranging from 948 to 969.
- Karnataka is consistently around 926 to 957.
- This data highlights the progress and challenges in achieving a balanced sex ratio at birth across different states in India.

Table 1-15: Sex Ratio of major States in various age groups in the context of developmental planning, 2011

State	Early Childhood (0-6years)	Economically Active (15-59years)	Old Age(60+)
Andhra Pradesh	939	995	1119
Bihar	935	921	877
Chhattisgarh	969	981	1159
Gujarat	890	914	1132
Haryana	834	888	1015
Jharkhand	948	943	994
Karnataka	948	966	1108
Kerala	964	1106	1226
Madhya Pradesh	918	918	1063
Maharashtra	894	918	1114
Odisha	**941**	**986**	**998**
Punjab	846	914	985
Rajasthan	888	930	1102
Tamil Nādu	943	1008	1051
Telangana	N.A	N.A	N.A
Uttar Pradesh	902	922	921
West Bengal	956	940	1010
India	**918**	**944**	**1033**

Source: Census of India, 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India.
N.A-Not available (Telangana State was formed out of Andhra Pradesh in 02.06. 2014).

Early Childhood (0-6 years):

- High Ratios: Chhattisgarh (969) and Kerala (964).
- Low Ratios: Haryana (834), Punjab (846)

Economically Active (15-59 years):

- High Ratios: Kerala (1106), Tamil Nadu (1008)
- Low Ratios: Haryana (888), Gujarat and Punjab (914)
- Kerala has a notably higher number of females in the workforce, whereas Haryana and Gujarat and Punjab have fewer.

Old Age (60+ years):

- High Ratios: Kerala (1226), Chhattisgarh (1159)
- Low Ratios: Bihar (877), Uttar Pradesh (921)
- Kerala and Chhattisgarh have a higher number of elderly women, indicating better life expectancy for women in these states.

Figure 1.16: Sex Ratio in age group '0-6years' of major States in 2011

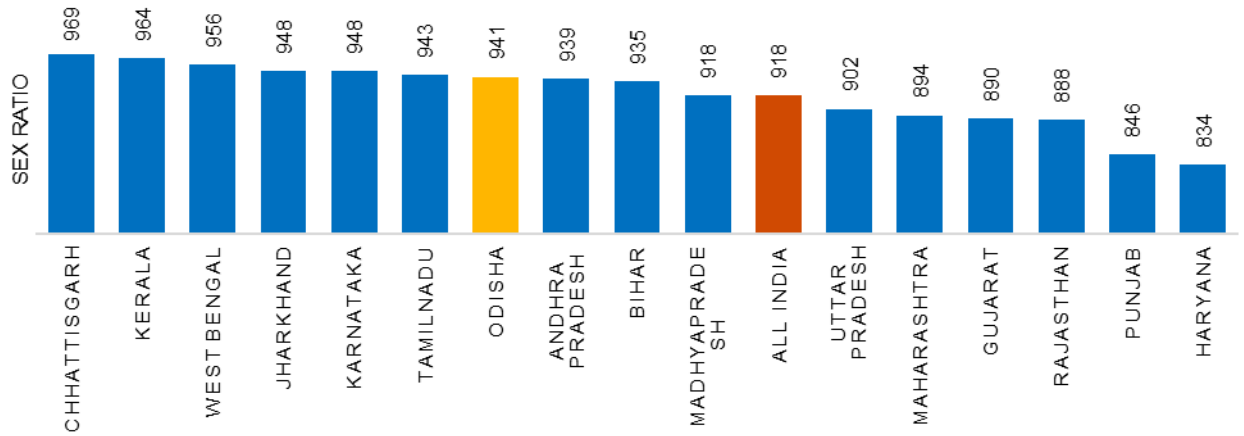


Table 1-16: Early Marriage Statistics in major States by Gender (2015-16 vs. 2019-21)

State	% of women (20-24 years) married before age 18 years		% of Men (25-29 years) married before age 21 years	
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21
Andhra Pradesh	33	29.3	15.8	14.5
Bihar	42.5	40.8	35.3	30.5
Chhattisgarh	21.3	12	26.9	16.2
Gujarat	24.9	21.8	28.4	27.7
Haryana	19.4	12.5	23.9	16
Jharkhand	37.9	32.2	30.5	22.7
Karnataka	21.4	21.3	9.1	6.1
Kerala	7.6	6.3	2.8	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	32.4	23.1	31.2	30.1
Maharashtra	26.3	21.9	11.4	10.5
Odisha	**21.3**	**20.5**	**11**	**13.3**
Punjab	7.6	8.7	11.1	11.4
Rajasthan	35.4	25.4	35.7	28.2
Tamil Nadu	16.3	12.8	9	4.5
Telangana	26.2	23.5	17.8	16.3
Uttar Pradesh	21.1	15.8	28.7	23
West Bengal	41.6	41.6	17.3	20
India	**26.8**	**23.3**	**20.3**	**17.7**

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

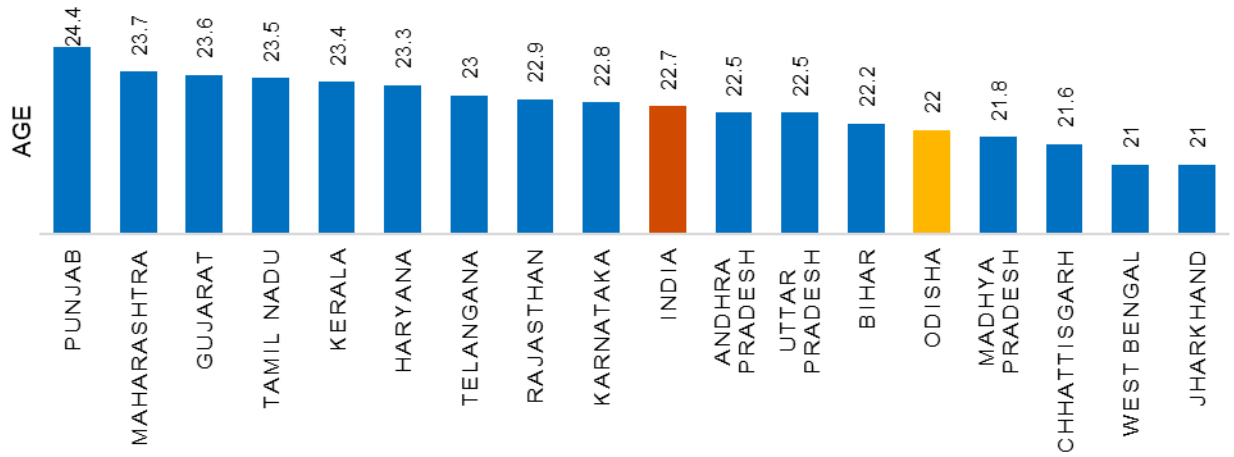
- There is a general decline in the percentage of both women (20-24 years) married before age 18 and men (25-29 years) married before age 21 years across most states.
- The percentage of early marriages is consistently higher among women compared to men in all states.
- The percentage of women and men marrying early is more than the national average in some states, indicating the need for more targeted interventions.
- While there is a positive trend towards reducing early marriages in India, certain states like Bihar and West Bengal still require focused efforts to address the issue.
- The data highlights the importance of continued education, awareness, and policy interventions to further reduce early marriage rates and promote gender equality.

Table 1-17: Sector wise Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States (2017-2020)

State	Rural				Urban				All			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Andhra Pradesh	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.4	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.9	22	22.1	22.1	22.5
Bihar	21.6	21.5	21.3	22	22.6	22.9	22.2	23.3	21.8	21.7	21.4	22.2
Chhattisgarh	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.1	22.5	23.2	22.9	23.3	21.8	22	21.7	21.6
Gujarat	21.7	22	22.2	23	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.6
Haryana	22.1	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	23.3
Jharkhand	21.4	22.6	22.1	20.2	22.9	24.4	23.7	22.6	21.9	23.4	22.6	21.0
Karnataka	21.7	21.9	21.9	22	23.2	23.7	24	24.2	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.8
Kerala	23	23	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.4
Madhya Pradesh	21	21	21.1	21.3	22.7	23	23.1	23.3	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.8
Maharashtra	21.9	21.8	21.8	22.9	23.5	23.6	23.4	24.8	22.5	22.6	22.4	23.7
Odisha	**21.7**	**21.7**	**21.9**	**21.9**	**23.3**	**23.4**	**23.5**	**22.9**	**21.9**	**21.9**	**22.2**	**22**
Punjab	22.6	23.5	24	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.5	24.9	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.4
Rajasthan	21.2	21.4	21.6	22	22.6	22.5	22.9	24.5	21.5	21.7	22	22.9
Tamil Nadu	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.8	23	23.2	23.3	23.5
Telangana	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.8	22.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	22	21.9	22.4	23
Uttar Pradesh	21.7	21.9	22	22.2	23.4	24.1	23.4	23.4	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.5
West Bengal	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.5	22	22.3	22.1	22.9	21.2	20.9	21	21
India	**21.7**	**21.8**	**21.7**	**22.2**	**23.1**	**23.4**	**23.3**	**23.9**	**22.1**	**22.3**	**22.1**	**22.7**

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India

Figure 1.17: Women's Mean Age at Marriage for Major States in 2020



- The mean age at marriage for women varies across major states, generally ranging from 21 to 24 years in 2020.
- West Bengal has the lowest mean age at marriage, around 21 years.
- Kerala and Tamil Nadu have higher mean ages i.e. near about 23years indicating that women in these states tend to marry later.
- Odisha falls in the mid-range, indicating a balanced trend between early and later marriages.
- States with higher mean ages at marriage often correlate with better educational and career opportunities for women, leading to delayed marriages.
- States with lower mean ages might face challenges related to early marriages, which can impact women's health, education, and economic participation.

2. Health Profile

Women and girls often face greater challenges in accessing health information and services due to limited resources and mobility restrictions. Furthermore, they face a range of health issues like malnutrition, anaemia, and mental health disorders. Additionally, women experience unique health issues such as pregnancy, menopause, and gynecological conditions. The lack of training and awareness among healthcare providers and systems about these specific needs further exacerbates the problem. Women's health in Odisha has come a long way over the years, but there is still a long way to go.

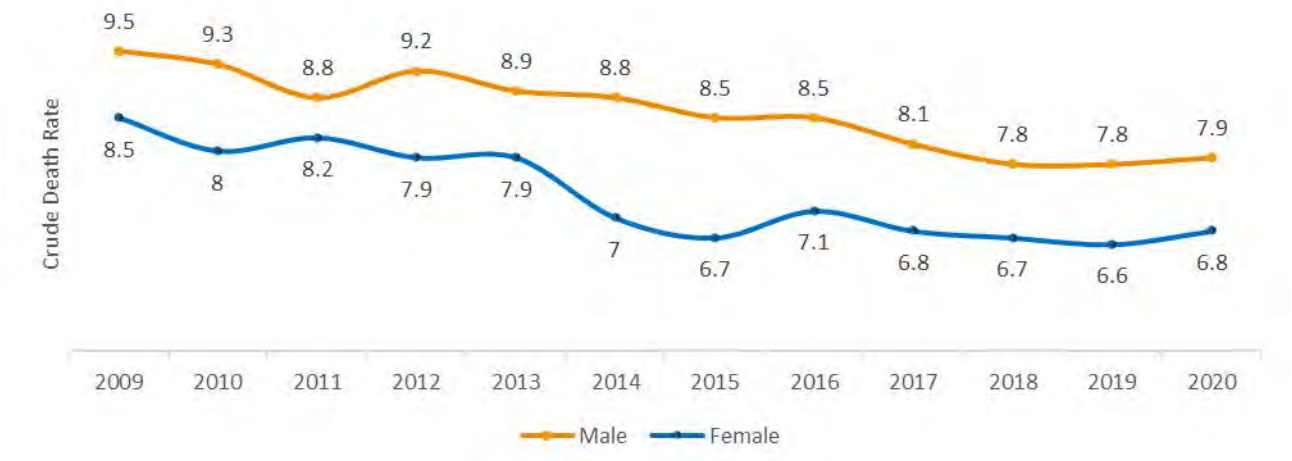
Increasing investment in healthcare leads to increased good health and labour productivity resulting in improved per capita income. The State's spending on Health sector stood at INR 15,933 crore in 2023-24 (BE). In per capita terms, it is INR 3443 for the same year. Odisha has implemented several impactful healthcare initiatives to improve maternal and child health, with significant budgetary provisions. The MAMATA scheme provides conditional cash transfers to pregnant and lactating women, with incentives recently increased to INR 10,000, benefiting over 4.16 lakh women and transferring INR 350.77 crore via e-MAMATA 2.0. The Sishu Abong Matru Mrutyuhara Purna Nirakarana Abhijana (SAMMPurNA) initiative, with an allocation of INR 136.2 crore for 2023-24 B.E, targets maternal and infant mortality reduction in hard-to-reach areas, aiding over 10 lakh women and newborns annually. IFA and Calcium Supplementation programs address severe anemia in pregnant women, covering over 6 lakh women. Janani Suraksya Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shisu Surakshya Karyakram (JSSK) promote institutional deliveries and provide free healthcare services, benefiting lakhs of women and children. The SUMAN initiative ensures assured maternal and newborn healthcare services, while AMLAN focuses on reducing anemia through a comprehensive approach, testing over 1.91 crore individuals. The MAA program enhances breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, and the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) provides nutritional support to girls in aspirational districts, benefiting close to 3 lakh girls annually. Lastly, the Jiban Sampark project addresses maternal and child health within Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). This chapter examines on some critical aspects of health like, Gender wise Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Women's Body Mass Index, Gender wise Life Expectancy at Birth and Maternity Care etc.

Table 2-1: Historical Crude Death Rate in Odisha by Sex

Year	Total	Male	Female
2009	9.0	9.5	8.5
2010	8.6	9.3	8.0
2011	8.5	8.8	8.2
2012	8.5	9.2	7.9
2013	8.4	8.9	7.9
2014	7.9	8.8	7.0
2015	7.6	8.5	6.7
2016	7.8	8.5	7.1
2017	7.4	8.1	6.8
2018	7.3	7.8	6.7
2019	7.1	7.8	6.6
2020	7.3	7.9	6.8

Source: SRS Bulletin (various years)

Figure 2.1: Historical Trends of Crude Death Rate (Male & Female) in Odisha



Source: SRS Bulletin (various years)

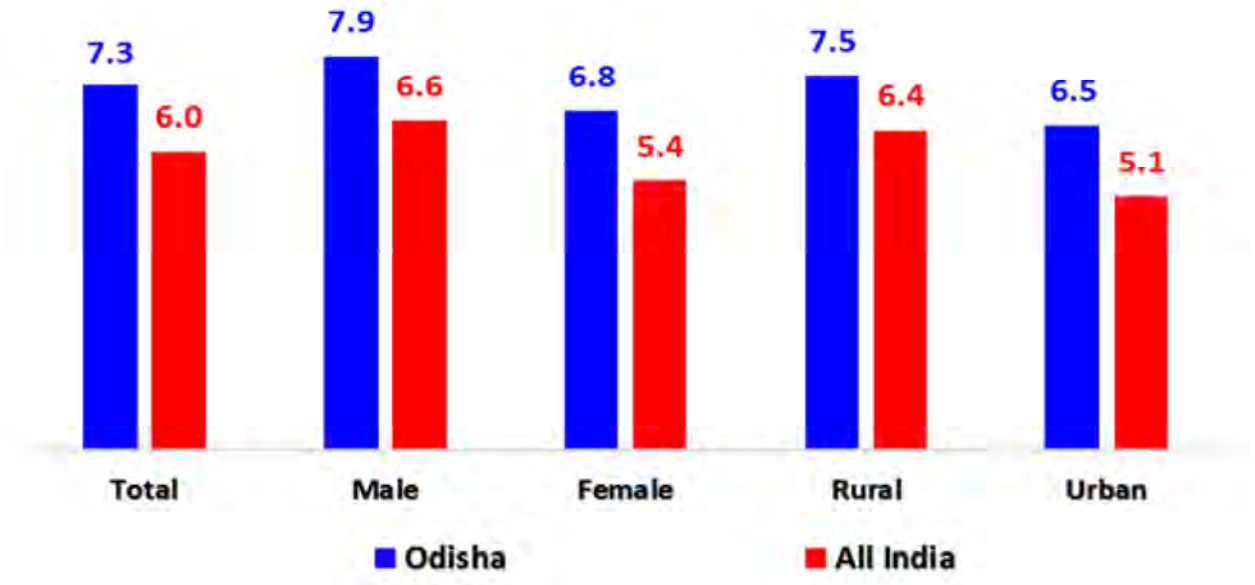
- The total CDR has generally declined from 9.0 in 2009 to 7.3 in 2020. This indicates an improvement in overall health and living conditions in the state over the years.
- The male CDR has consistently been higher than the female CDR throughout the period. It decreased from 9.5 in 2009 to 7.9 in 2020.
- The female CDR also showed a decline, from 8.5 in 2009 to 6.8 in 2020. The rate of decline for females appears to be slightly more pronounced compared to males.
- The CDR for both males and females shows some fluctuations year to year. For instance, the male CDR increased slightly in 2012 and 2020, while the female CDR saw a slight increase in 2016 and 2020.
- The most significant reduction in the total CDR occurred between 2013 and 2014, dropping from 8.4 to 7.9. For males, a notable reduction is seen between 2013 and 2014, from 8.9 to 8.8, and for females, between 2013 and 2014, from 7.9 to 7.0.
- In the last few years of the data (2018-2020), the CDR for both males and females shows a slight increase in 2020, possibly due to external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2-2: Major State Wise Crude Death Rate (All Ages) of Male, Female, Total, Rural and Urban in 2020

States	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Punjab	7.2	7.9	6.3	8.3	5.7
Haryana	6.1	7.1	5.0	6.5	5.5
Rajasthan	5.6	6.3	4.9	5.8	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.8	5.4
Bihar	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2
West Bengal	5.5	6.2	4.7	5.3	5.8
Jharkhand	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.5	4.5
Odisha	**7.3**	**7.9**	**6.8**	**7.5**	**6.5**
Chhattisgarh	7.9	8.6	7.2	8.4	6.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.5	7.2	5.8	6.8	5.6
Gujarat	5.6	6.2	4.9	6.0	5.0
Maharashtra	5.5	6.1	4.8	6.2	4.6
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	7.1	5.6	7.0	4.9
Karnataka	6.2	7.1	5.3	7.1	4.8
Kerala	7.0	8.3	5.9	7.0	7.1
Tamil Nadu	6.1	7.1	5.1	7.2	5.1
Telangana	6.0	6.6	5.3	7.2	4.2
India	**6.0**	**6.6**	**5.4**	**6.4**	**5.1**

Source: SRS Bulletin, 2020

Figure 2.2: Crude Death Rate (All ages) of Male, Female, Total, Rural and Urban between India and Odisha in 2020



Source: SRS Bulletin, 2020

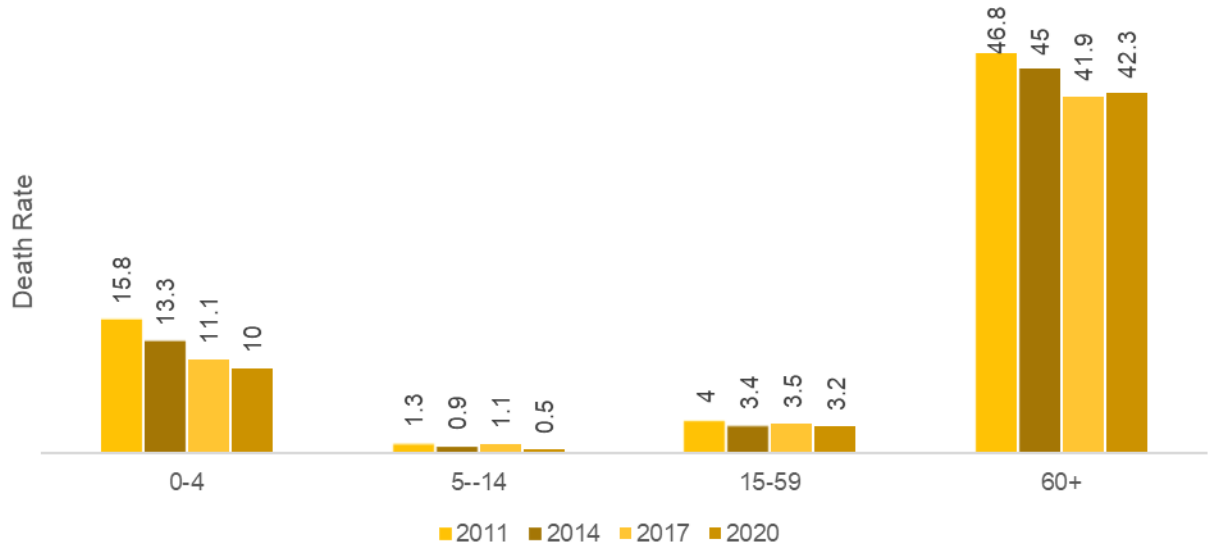
- The national average CDR is 6.0, with males at 6.6 and females at 5.4. Rural areas have a higher CDR (6.4) compared to urban areas (5.1).
- The CDR of Odisha (7.3) is higher than the national average, with males at 7.9 and females at 6.8. Rural Odisha have a slightly higher CDR (7.5) compared to urban Odisha (6.5).
- Chhattisgarh has the highest CDR among the major states at 7.9, with males at 8.6 and females at 7.2. The rural CDR of Chhattisgarh is significantly higher (8.4) than the urban CDR (6.3).
- Jharkhand shows a lower overall CDR (5.2), with a notable sectoral difference between rural (5.5) and urban (4.5).
- In most states, the male CDR is higher than the female CDR. This trend is consistent across the data, indicating that males generally have higher mortality rates. Bihar is an exception where the CDR is equal for both males and females (5.4).
- Rural areas generally have higher CDRs compared to urban areas. This is evident in states like Punjab, Haryana, and Chhattisgarh. Kerala is an exception where the urban CDR (7.1) is slightly higher than the rural CDR (7.0).

Table 2-3: Historical Age Specific Death Rate of Odisha

Year/ Age	(0-4) Years			(5-14) Years			(15-59) Years			(60+) Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2011	15.8	15.4	16.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.0	4.6	3.3	46.8	46.5	47.0
2012	14.7	14.4	15.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	4.2	5.0	3.4	46.3	48.6	44.1
2013	14.6	14.1	15.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.9	4.4	3.3	48.1	51.1	45.3
2014	13.3	12.9	13.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	3.4	3.8	2.9	45.0	49.7	40.0
2015	12.8	12.9	12.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.5	4.0	2.9	42.4	46.4	38.3
2016	12.2	12.1	12.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.3	3.9	2.7	46.1	49.0	43.1
2017	11.1	11.3	11.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.5	4.0	2.9	41.9	44.0	39.6
2018	10.7	10.8	10.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.3	3.9	2.7	41.9	42.3	41.5
2019	10.7	11.7	9.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.3	3.7	2.8	40.4	41.5	39.2
2020	10.0	10.0	9.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.7	2.8	42.3	43.9	40.5

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020 and various years.

Figure 2.3: Age Specific Death Rate of Odisha



Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020 and various years

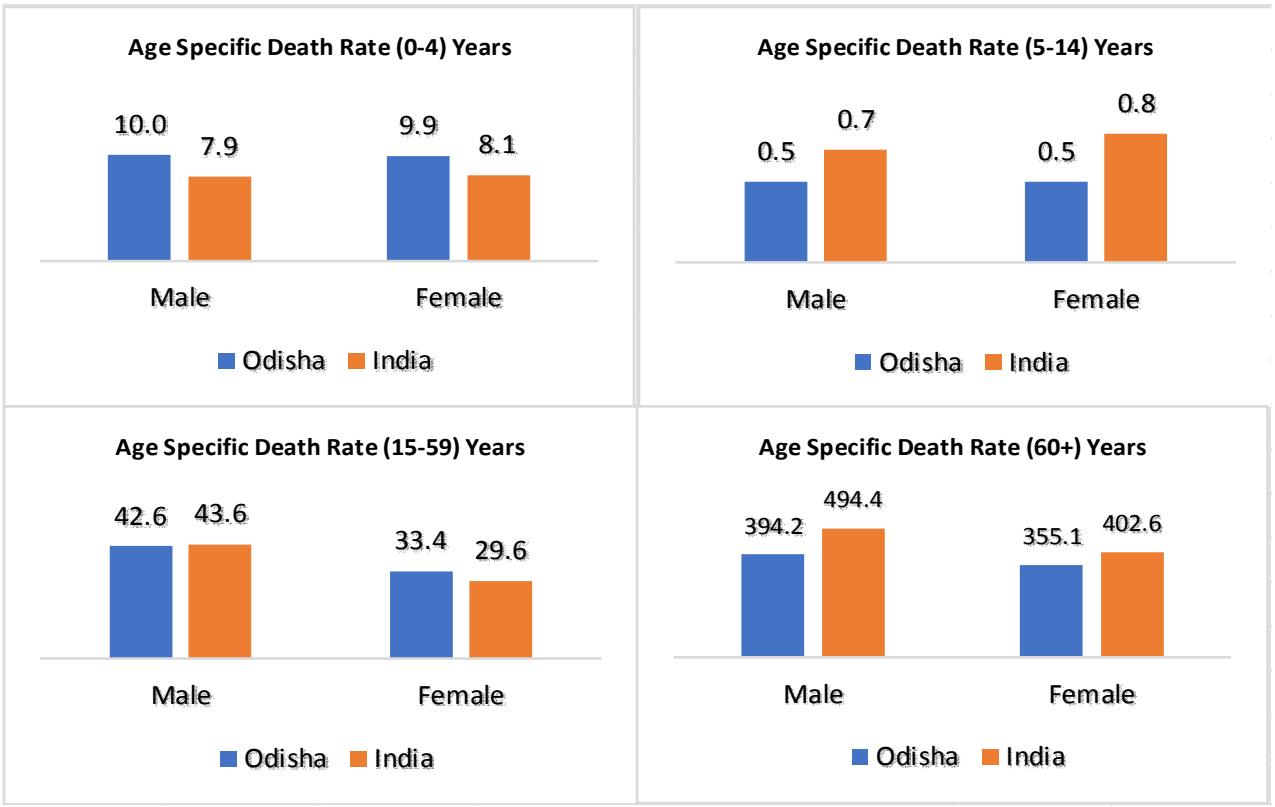
- The age-specific death rate in Odisha is higher for the elderly (age 60+) and lower for the younger age group, with a declining trend over time.
- There is a consistent decline in the death rate for children aged 0-4 years, from 15.8 in 2011 to 10.0 in 2020. Both male and female death rates in this age group have decreased, with females showing a slightly higher rate in the earlier years but converging by 2020.
- The death rate for children aged 5-14 years is relatively low and has shown a slight decline over the years, from 1.3 in 2011 to 0.5 in 2020. There is minimal difference between male and female death rates in this age group.
- The death rate for adults aged 15-59 years has remained relatively stable, with a slight decrease from 4.0 in 2011 to 3.2 in 2020. Males consistently have a higher death rate compared to females in this age group.
- The death rate for the elderly (60+ years) shows some fluctuations but generally remains high, ranging from 46.8 in 2011 to 42.3 in 2020. Males have a slightly higher death rate compared to females in most years, though the gap narrows in some years.
- The most significant reductions in death rates are observed in the youngest age group (0-4 years), indicating improvements in child health and survival.
- The stability in adult mortality rates suggests ongoing health challenges for the working-age population, particularly for males.
- Across all age groups, males generally have higher death rates compared to females, particularly in the 15-59 and 60+ age groups.
- The meeting of male and female death rates in the 0-4 years age group by 2020 suggests improvements in gender equity in child health.

Table 2-4: State Wise Age Specific Death Rate by Sex, 2020

States	(0-4) Years		(5-14) Years		(15-59) Year		(60+) Year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Punjab	4.8	5.8	0.7	0.6	33.9	28.0	432.0	376.0
Haryana	7.9	8.4	1.0	1.1	54.6	20.9	417.4	455.0
Rajasthan	9.2	11.3	0.4	0.8	47.8	25.2	632.7	368.7
Uttar Pradesh	12.7	13.5	0.7	0.9	50.9	41.3	611.1	465.8
Bihar	6.4	7.5	0.7	1.2	32.6	33.5	601.1	592.5
West Bengal	4.9	4.7	1.0	0.5	33.7	23.8	486.3	408.3
Jharkhand	6.8	6.6	1.0	1.5	38.6	39.9	457.0	509.8
Odisha	**10.0**	**9.9**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**42.6**	**33.4**	**394.2**	**355.1**
Chhattisgarh	9.5	11.2	0.3	1.8	61.1	51.7	944.6	518.7
Madhya Pradesh	13.9	12.7	0.9	1.4	45.5	29.3	605.1	475.0
Gujarat	6.9	6.1	0.9	0.4	42.2	26.9	346.1	441.2
Maharashtra	3.7	3.8	0.7	0.9	40.9	23.1	450.2	375.6
Andhra Pradesh	7.9	7.3	0.8	0.7	41.5	30.5	400.2	357.8
Karnataka	4.9	5.2	1.2	0.8	50.1	26.6	597.7	500.7
Kerala	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	40.0	18.7	530.5	357.0
Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.7	41.9	19.5	366.2	338.1
Telangana	7.1	6.4	0.3	0.5	3.9	2.3	42.1	40.8
India	**7.9**	**8.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**43.6**	**29.6**	**494.4**	**402.6**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

Figure 2.4: Gender Wise (Male & Female) Age Specific Death Rates India and Odisha in 2020



Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

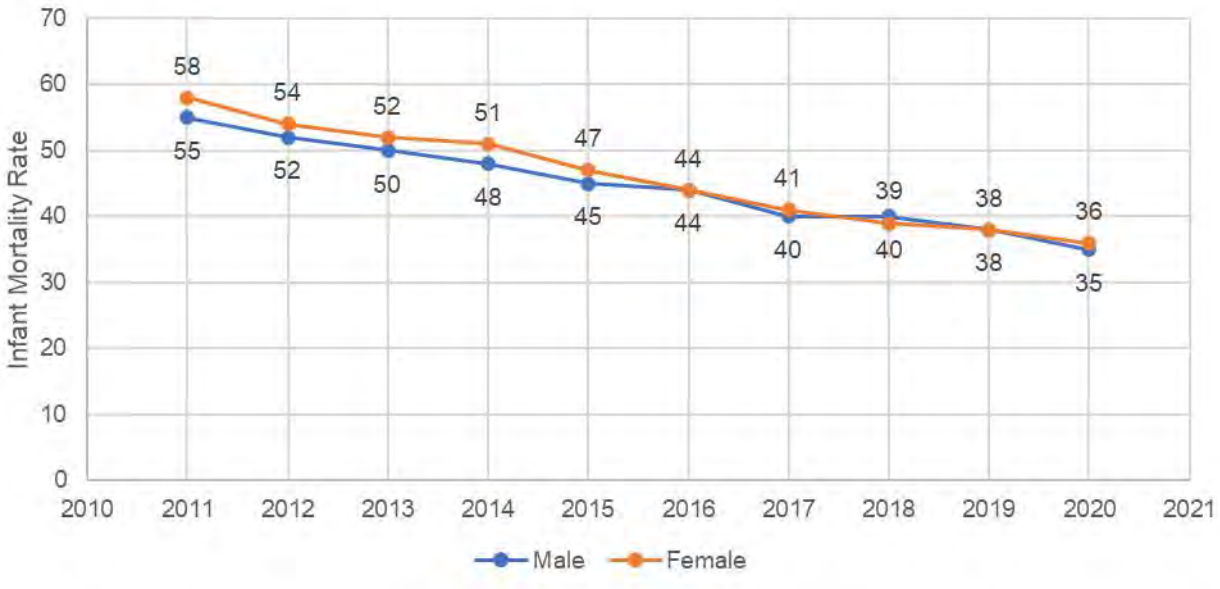
- Infant and Young Child Mortality (0-4 years) highest rates for male is found in Madhya Pradesh (13.9) and lowest in Kerala (2.6) whereas for females it is highest in Uttar Pradesh (13.5) and lowest in Kerala (0.9).
- Child Mortality (5-14 years): Highest Rates of Male and female child was found in Jharkhand (1.0) and (1.5) respectively. Whereas for males it is lowest in Chhattisgarh at 0.3 and for females Telangana is lowest with 0.5.
- In case of Adult Mortality (15-59 years) Chhattisgarh has the highest death rates for both males (61.1) and females (51.7), highlighting severe health issues among the working-age population. Telangana has the lowest rates (males-3.9 & females-2.3), showing better health conditions for adults.
- For Elderly Mortality (60+ years), Chhattisgarh again has the highest death rates for both genders (male-944.6 & female-518.7), reflecting significant health challenges for the elderly. Gujarat (male-346.1) and Tamil Nadu (female-338.1) have the lowest rates, indicating better elderly care.
- Among major states in India, Odisha has the second-lowest death rate for the elderly group (age 60+), both for males and females.

Table 2-5: Historical Infant Mortality Rate (Male, Female and Total) in Odisha

Year	Total	Male	Female
2011	57	55	58
2012	53	52	54
2013	51	50	52
2014	49	48	51
2015	46	45	47
2016	44	44	44
2017	41	40	41
2018	40	40	39
2019	38	38	38
2020	36	35	36

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020 and various years

Figure 2.5: Year Wise Infant Mortality Rate by Sex: Odisha



Source SRS Statistical Report 2020 and various years

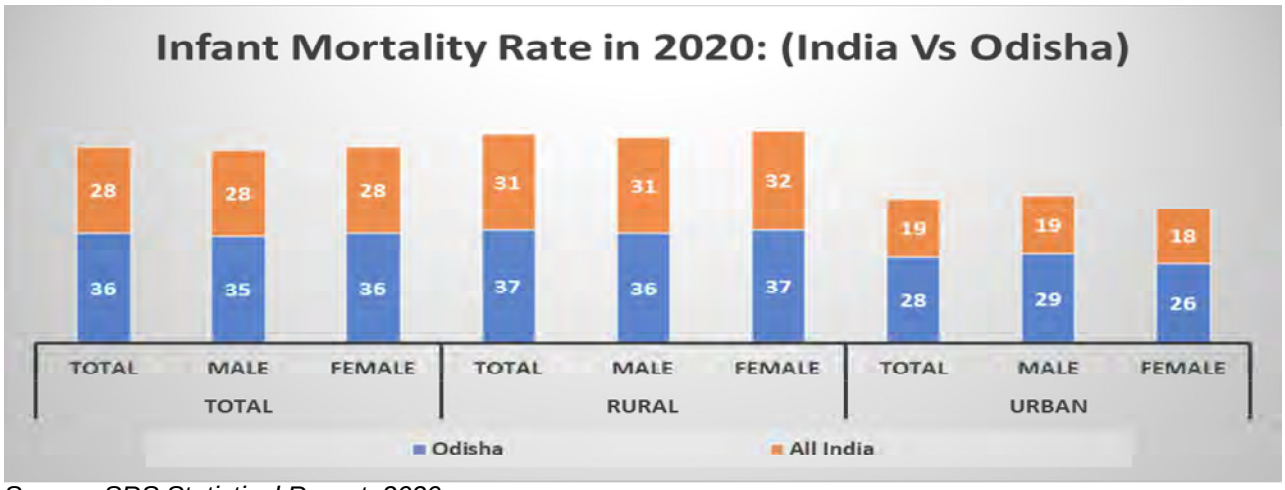
- The total IMR has consistently declined from 57 in 2011 to 36 in 2020. This indicates significant improvements in infant health and survival over the decade.
- The male IMR decreased from 55 in 2011 to 35 in 2020. The female IMR also showed a consistent decline from 58 in 2011 to 36 in 2020. Although the female IMR started higher than the male IMR, it converged by 2020, indicating improved gender equity in infant health.
- 2011-2015: During this period, both male and female IMRs showed a steady decline. The total IMR dropped from 57 to 46, with male IMR decreasing from 55 to 45 and female IMR from 58 to 47.
- 2016-2020: The decline continued, with the total IMR reducing from 44 to 36. Notably, in 2016, the IMR for both males and females was equal at 44, indicating a significant milestone in gender parity. By 2020, the IMR for both genders was nearly identical, with males at 35 and females at 36.

Table 2-6: Infant Mortality Rate of States by Sex and Sector, 2020

States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Punjab	18	18	19	19	19	20	17	17	17
Haryana	28	29	27	31	32	29	23	23	23
Rajasthan	32	31	33	35	33	37	23	26	20
Uttar Pradesh	38	37	38	40	39	41	28	29	27
Bihar	27	26	29	27	26	29	25	23	27
West Bengal	19	20	18	19	20	18	17	17	18
Jharkhand	25	24	26	26	25	27	21	19	23
Odisha	**36**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**36**	**37**	**28**	**29**	**26**
Chhattisgarh	38	35	41	40	35	44	31	34	28
Madhya Pradesh	43	44	43	47	47	46	30	30	29
Gujarat	23	24	21	27	28	25	17	18	15
Maharashtra	16	15	15	20	19	20	11	11	10
Andhra Pradesh	24	24	24	26	27	26	18	18	18
Karnataka	19	18	20	21	20	22	16	15	17
Kerala	6	10	3	4	6	2	9	15	3
Tamil Nadu	13	13	13	15	15	16	10	11	10
Telangana	21	21	22	24	25	24	17	16	18
India	**28**	**28**	**28**	**31**	**31**	**32**	**19**	**19**	**18**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

Figure 2.6: Gender and Sector Wise Infant Mortality Rate in 2020: India Vs Odisha



Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

- Madhya Pradesh (43) and Uttar Pradesh (38) have the highest overall IMRs, indicating significant challenges in infant health.
- Kerala (6) and Tamil Nadu (13) have the lowest overall IMRs, reflecting better healthcare and infant survival rates.

Gender-Specific IMR:

- Males- Highest IMR: Madhya Pradesh (44) and Uttar Pradesh (37) & Lowest IMR: Kerala (10) and Maharashtra (15).
- Females- Highest IMR: Chhattisgarh (41) and Madhya Pradesh (43) & Lowest IMR: Kerala (3) and Maharashtra (15).
- In most states, the IMR for males is slightly higher than for females, except in states like Bihar and Chhattisgarh where female IMR is higher. Kerala is an exception where the female IMR (3) is significantly lower than the male IMR (10).

Rural vs. Urban IMR

- Rural Areas: Highest IMR: Madhya Pradesh (47) and Uttar Pradesh (40). & Lowest IMR: Kerala (4) and Tamil Nadu (15).
- Urban Areas: Highest IMR: Uttar Pradesh (28) and Chhattisgarh (31) & Lowest IMR: Kerala (9) and Maharashtra (11).
- Rural areas generally have higher IMRs compared to urban areas, reflecting disparities in healthcare access and quality.
- Odisha: The overall IMR is 36, with rural areas slightly higher (37) than urban areas (28). This suggests that while urban healthcare is relatively better, rural areas still face significant challenges.

Table 2-7: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Year	Odisha		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2011	42	27	34	17
2012	41	27	33	16
2013	39	26	31	15
2014	38	25	30	15
2015	36	25	29	15
2016	33	24	27	14
2017	34	23	27	14
2018	33	22	27	14
2019	31	22	25	13
2020	29	20	23	12

Source: SRS Statistical Report, various years

Figure 2.7: Neonatal mortality rate in Odisha (per 1000 live births), 2010-2021

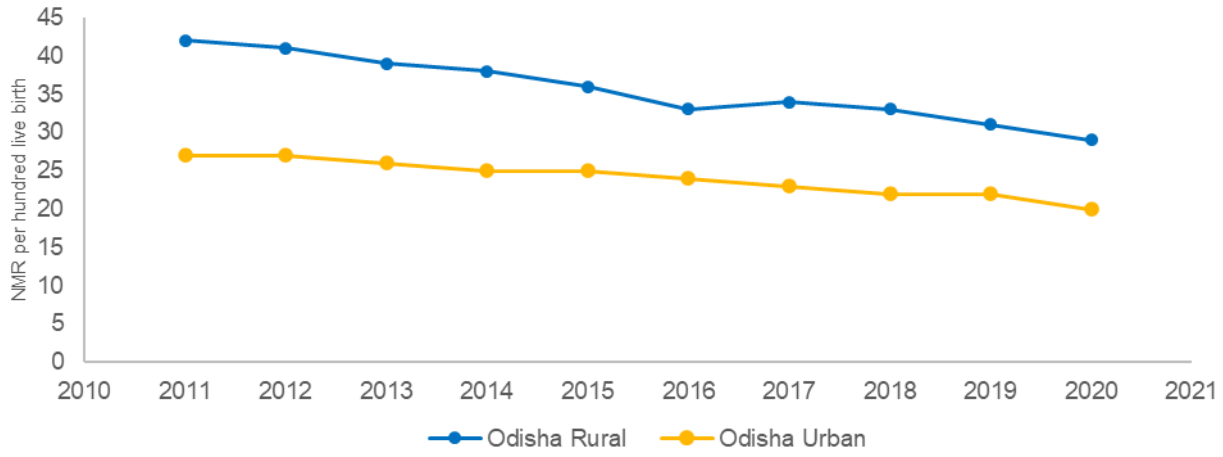
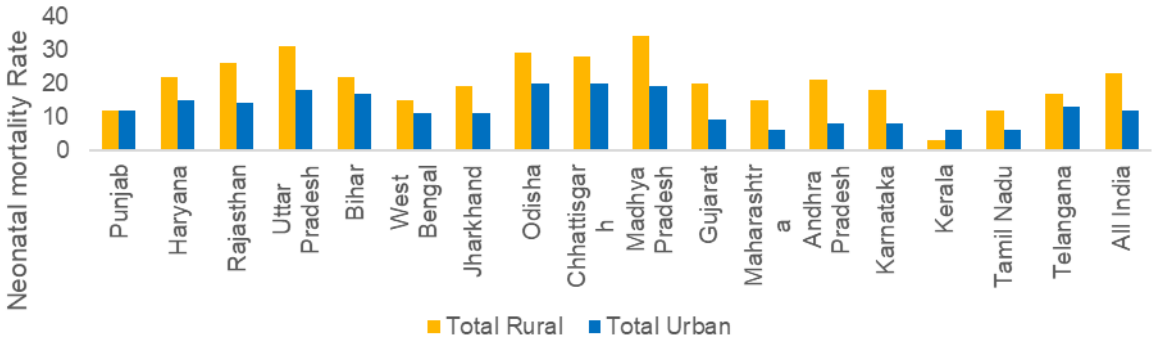


Table 2-8: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) of major States

States	Total		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	12	12	12
Haryana	19	22	15
Rajasthan	23	26	14
Uttar Pradesh	28	31	18
Bihar	21	22	17
West Bengal	14	15	11
Jharkhand	17	19	11
Odisha	**28**	**29**	**20**
Chhattisgarh	26	28	20
Madhya Pradesh	31	34	19
Gujarat	16	20	9
Maharashtra	11	15	6
Andhra Pradesh	17	21	8
Karnataka	14	18	8
Kerala	4	3	6
Tamil Nadu	9	12	6
Telangana	15	17	13
India	**20**	**23**	**12**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

Figure 2.8: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



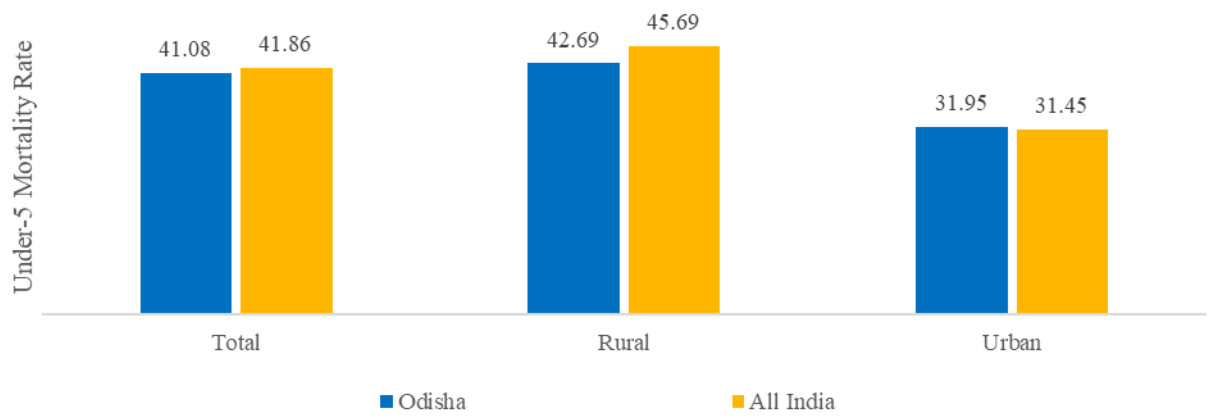
- The national average is 20 per 1,000 live births. Kerala has the lowest NMR at 4, while Madhya Pradesh has the highest at 31.
- Rural areas generally have higher NMRs compared to urban areas. For example, in Uttar Pradesh, the rural NMR is 31, while the urban NMR is 18. Kerala is an exception, with a lower rural NMR (3) compared to urban (6).
- In Odisha the NMR is 28, with rural areas slightly higher at 29 compared to urban areas at 20.
- Punjab shows no disparity between rural and urban areas, both at 12 and Gujarat has significant difference with rural NMR at 20 and urban at 9.

Table 2-9: Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) by sex of States

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	22	24	18
Haryana	33	37	25
Rajasthan	40	43	27
Uttar Pradesh	43	46	32
Bihar	30	31	27
West Bengal	22	22	20
Jharkhand	27	28	22
Odisha	**39**	**40**	**31**
Chhattisgarh	41	43	31
Madhya Pradesh	51	56	33
Gujarat	24	28	17
Maharashtra	18	23	12
Andhra Pradesh	27	29	21
Karnataka	21	23	18
Kerala	8	5	12
Tamil Nadu	13	16	11
Telangana	23	25	19
India	**32**	**36**	**21**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

Figure 2.9: Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births): India Vs Odisha



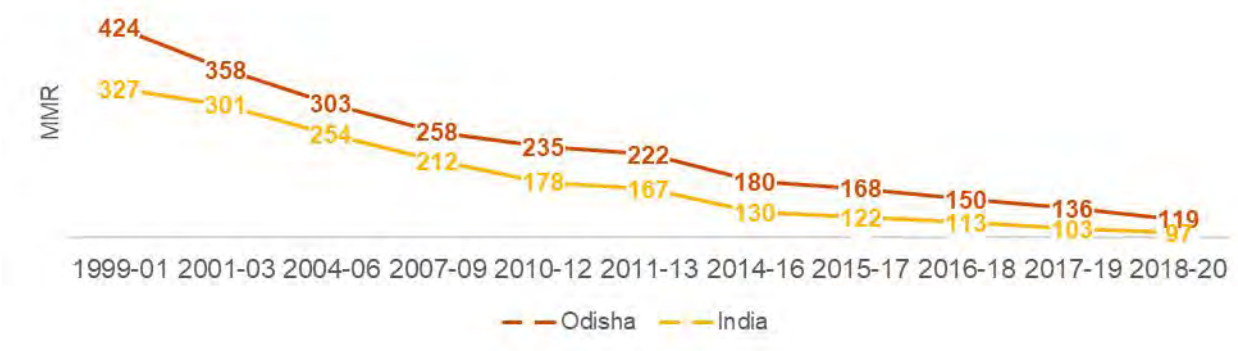
- The national Under 5 MR average is 32 per 1,000 live births. Kerala has the lowest U5MR at 8, while Madhya Pradesh has the highest at 51.
- Rural areas generally have higher U5MRs compared to urban areas. For example, in Madhya Pradesh, the rural U5MR is 56, while the urban U5MR is 33. Kerala is an exception, with a lower rural U5MR (5) compared to urban (12).
- Odisha's under-five mortality rate is 39, with rural Odisha slightly higher at 40 compared to urban Odisha at 31.

Table 2-10: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per one lakh live births): Odisha vis-à-vis India

Year	Odisha	India
1999-01	424	327
2001-03	358	301
2004-06	303	254
2007-09	258	212
2010-12	235	178
2011-13	222	167
2014-16	180	130
2015-17	168	122
2016-18	150	113
2017-19	136	103
2018-20	119	97
Decline	-239	-204

Source: SRS Maternal Mortality Bulletin

Figure 2.10: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per one lakh live births): Odisha vis-à-vis India



Source: SRS Maternal Mortality Bulletin

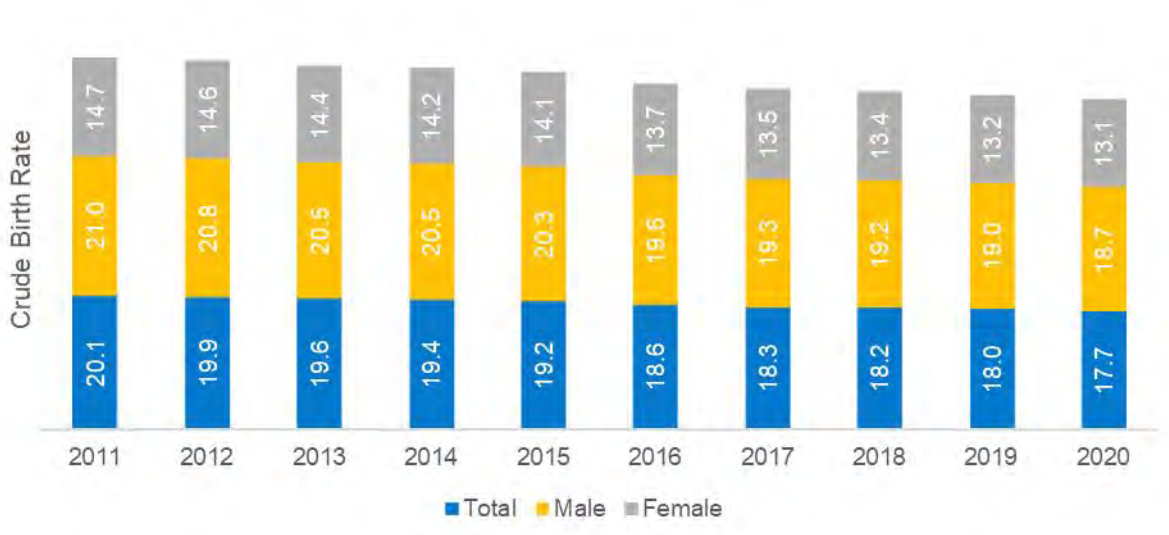
- Both Odisha and India have shown a significant decline in MMR over the years.
- Odisha's MMR decreased from 424 (1999-01) to 119 (2018-20), a reduction of 239 points. India's MMR decreased from 327 (1999-01) to 97 (2018-20), a reduction of 204 points.
- Odisha's MMR has consistently been higher than the national average but has shown a faster rate of decline. The gap between Odisha and the national average has narrowed over the years.
- The most significant improvements for Odisha occurred between 2014-16 and 2018-20, where the MMR dropped from 180 to 119. Similarly, India saw a notable reduction from 130 to 97 in the same period.
- The substantial decline in MMR indicates improvements in maternal healthcare services, including better access to prenatal and postnatal care, skilled birth attendants, and emergency obstetric care.
- Despite the improvements, Odisha's MMR is still higher than the national average, indicating a need for continued focus on maternal health initiatives.

Table 2-11:Crude Birth rate in Odisha

Year	Total	Male	Female
2011	20.1	21.0	14.7
2012	19.9	20.8	14.6
2013	19.6	20.5	14.4
2014	19.4	20.5	14.2
2015	19.2	20.3	14.1
2016	18.6	19.6	13.7
2017	18.3	19.3	13.5
2018	18.2	19.2	13.4
2019	18.0	19.0	13.2
2020	17.7	18.7	13.1

Source: SRS Bulletin (various years)

Figure 2.11: Crude Birth rate in Odisha



Source: SRS Bulletin (various years)

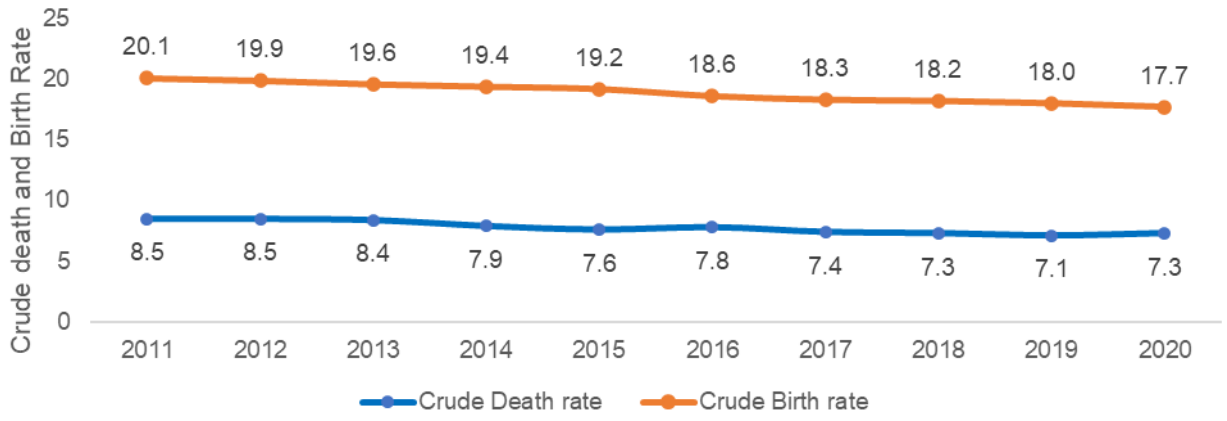
- The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in Odisha has shown a consistent decline from 20.1 in 2011 to 17.7 in 2020.
- Male CBR decreased from 21.0 in 2011 to 18.7 in 2020. Female CBR decreased from 14.7 in 2011 to 13.1 in 2020.
- The male CBR is consistently higher than the female CBR throughout the years.
- The CBR has decreased by approximately 0.2 to 0.6 points annually.
- The declining CBR indicates a reduction in the rate of population growth in Odisha.
- he higher male CBR compared to female CBR could be due to various socio-economic factors, including gender preferences and reporting biases. Continued efforts in education, healthcare access, and gender equality can further sustain and enhance these trends.

Table 2-12: Crude Birth Rate of States & Sector, 2020

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	14.3	14.9	13.6
Haryana	19.9	21.2	17.7
Rajasthan	23.5	24.4	20.8
Uttar Pradesh	25.1	26.1	22.1
Bihar	25.5	26.2	21
West Bengal	14.6	16.1	11.2
Jharkhand	22	23.4	17.6
Odisha	**17.7**	**18.7**	**13.1**
Chhattisgarh	22	23.4	17.3
Madhya Pradesh	24.1	26	18.8
Gujarat	19.3	21.1	17.1
Maharashtra	15	15.3	14.6
Andhra Pradesh	15.7	16	15
Karnataka	16.5	17.5	15
Kerala	13.2	13.1	13.3
Tamil Nadu	13.8	14	13.6
Telangana	16.4	16.8	15.9
India	**19.5**	**21.1**	**16.1**

Source: SRS Bulletin, 2020

Figure 2.12: Trends in Crude Death Rate & Crude Birth Rate of Odisha



Source: SRS Statistical Report (various years)

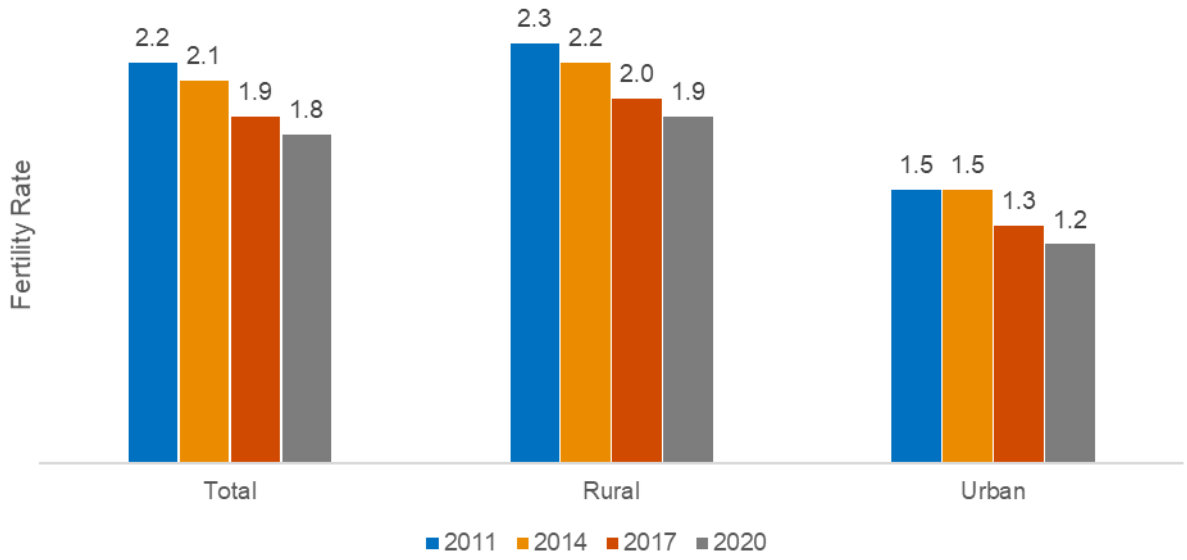
- Bihar (25.5) and Uttar Pradesh (25.1) have the highest overall CBRs, indicating higher birth rates compared to other states. Rajasthan (23.5) and Madhya Pradesh (24.1) also show high birth rates, reflecting similar demographic trends.
- Kerala (13.2) and Tamil Nadu (13.8) have the lowest overall CBRs, Punjab (14.3) and West Bengal (14.6) also have relatively low birth rates.
- Rural areas generally exhibit higher birth rates compared to urban areas across all states. For instance, Uttar Pradesh has a rural CBR of 26.1 compared to an urban CBR of 22.1.
- Odisha has a total CBR of 17.7, with rural areas at 18.7 and urban areas significantly lower at 13.1.
- The national average CBR stands at 19.5, with rural areas at 21.1 and urban areas at 16.1, reflecting the overall trend of higher birth rates in rural regions.

Table 2-13: Fertility Rate in Odisha

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2011	2.2	2.3	1.5
2012	2.1	2.2	1.5
2013	2.1	2.2	1.5
2014	2.1	2.2	1.5
2015	2.0	2.1	1.4
2016	2.0	2.1	1.4
2017	1.9	2.0	1.3
2018	1.9	2.0	1.3
2019	1.8	1.9	1.3
2020	1.8	1.9	1.2

Source: SRS Statistical Report (various years)

Figure 2.13: Fertility Rate in Odisha



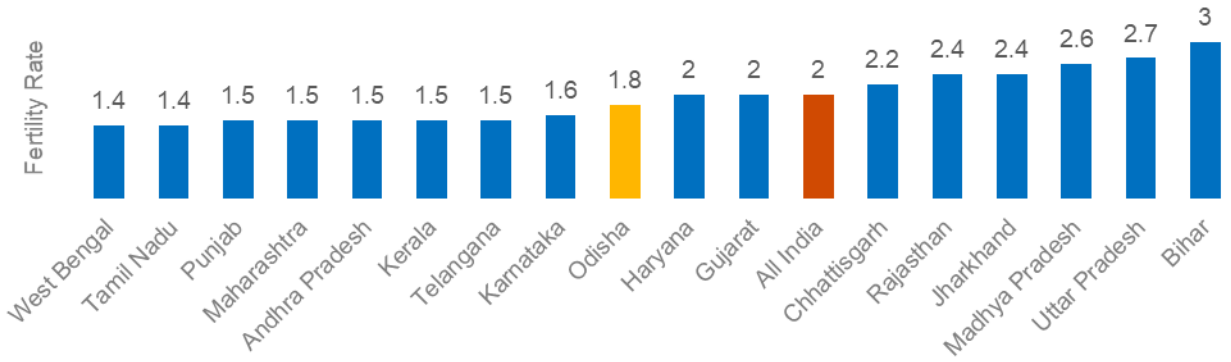
- Odisha's fertility rate has steadily declined from 2.2 in 2011 to 1.8 in 2020. In rural areas, the rate remains slightly higher at 1.9, while urban areas have seen a lower rate of 1.2 in 2020. This trend reflects significant progress in population control efforts.

Table 2-14: Fertility Rate of States, 2020

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	1.5	1.6	1.4
Haryana	2	2.2	1.7
Rajasthan	2.4	2.5	2
Uttar Pradesh	2.7	2.9	2.3
Bihar	3	3.1	2.3
West Bengal	1.4	1.5	1.1
Jharkhand	2.4	2.6	1.8
Odisha	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**
Chhattisgarh	2.2	2.4	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	2.6	2.8	1.9
Gujarat	2	2.2	1.7
Maharashtra	1.5	1.6	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	1.5	1.5	1.4
Karnataka	1.6	1.7	1.4
Kerala	1.5	1.5	1.5
Tamil Nadu	1.4	1.4	1.5
Telangana	1.5	1.6	1.5
India	**2**	**2.2**	**1.6**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

Figure 2.14: Fertility Rate of States, 2020



Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

- Bihar (3.0) and Uttar Pradesh (2.7) have the highest overall fertility rates, indicating higher birth rates compared to other states. Rajasthan (2.4) and Madhya Pradesh (2.6) also show high fertility rates
- West Bengal and Tamil Nadu with 1.4 have the lowest overall fertility rates, suggesting lower birth rates. Punjab (1.5) and Maharashtra (1.5) also have relatively low fertility rates.
- Rural areas generally exhibit higher fertility rates compared to urban areas across all states. For instance, Uttar Pradesh has a rural fertility rate of 2.9 compared to an urban fertility rate of 2.3. Bihar shows a similar trend with a rural fertility rate of 3.1 and an urban fertility rate of 2.3.
- Odisha has a total fertility rate of 1.8, with rural areas at 1.9 and urban areas significantly lower at 1.2.
- The national average fertility rate stands at 2.0, with rural areas at 2.2 and urban areas at 1.6, reflecting the overall trend of higher fertility rates in rural regions.

Table 2-15: Age Specific Fertility Rates of States, 2020

Age Groups	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Andhra Pradesh	10.9	111.3	109	44.4	13.4	4.2	2.9
Bihar	12.6	136.9	185.1	147	72.2	27.8	10.6
Chhattisgarh	13.2	144.4	158.2	82.8	33.8	12.5	0.9
Gujarat	10.3	121.8	146.5	83.6	26.4	5.5	3.3
Haryana	4.9	122.2	162.4	76.6	24.2	7.7	3.3
Jharkhand	14.8	130.1	153.3	83.2	51.9	23.2	17
Karnataka	9.7	89.7	116.6	68.6	22.9	4.4	3.7
Kerala	5.1	87.3	109.6	72.3	23	4.6	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	15.6	153.2	196.4	89.6	38.8	13.5	3.1
Maharashtra	6.8	108.2	112.7	53.2	18	4	1.8
Odisha	**7.8**	**100.8**	**131.1**	**74**	**31.7**	**7.7**	**3.9**
Punjab	4.1	57.8	115.7	75	30.9	8.4	3.7
Rajasthan	10.5	146.6	175.4	91.1	32.5	11.7	6
Tamil Nadu	5.6	86	123.7	54.3	15	3.5	0.5
Telangana	7.5	95.9	114.5	60.2	17.5	6.4	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	11.2	120.2	171.6	137.3	68.6	26.6	8.7
West Bengal	22.3	112.2	84.2	41.9	13.5	3	2.3
India	**11.3**	**113.6**	**139.6**	**84.4**	**35.6**	**11.7**	**4.7**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

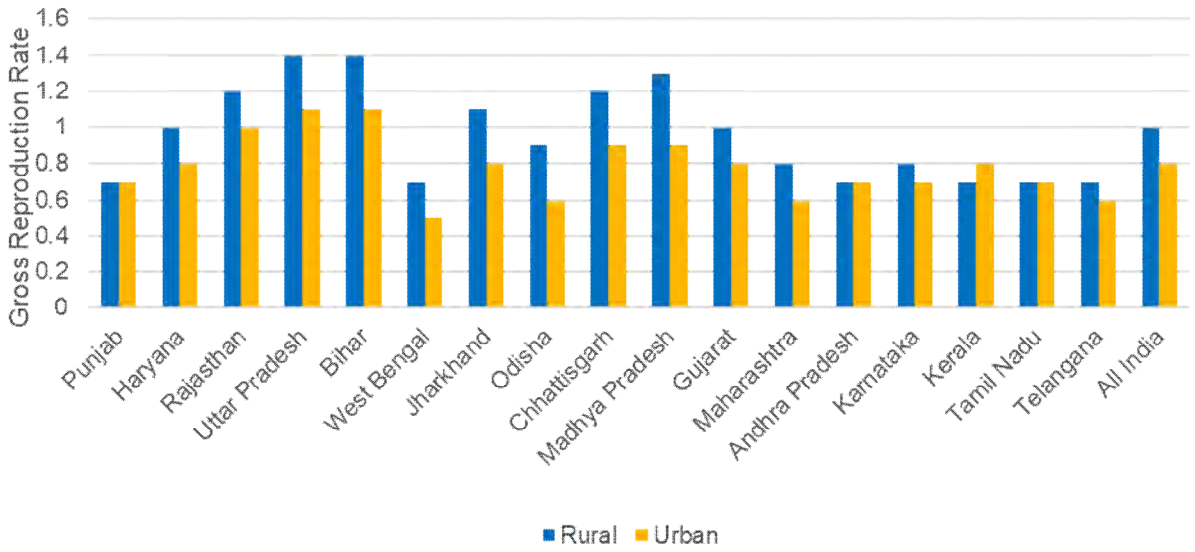
- Bihar and Madhya Pradesh exhibit high fertility rates across most age groups, particularly in the 25-29 and 30-34 age brackets. Madhya Pradesh 's ASFR peaks at 196.4 for ages 25-29, while Bihar reaches 185.1 in the same age group.
- Kerala and Punjab have some of the lowest fertility rates across all age groups. Kerala's highest ASFR is 109.6 for ages 25-29, while Punjab's is 115.7 in the same age group. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra also have lower fertility rates, with Tamil Nadu's highest ASFR at 123.7 for ages 25-29 and Maharashtra's at 112.7.
- The 20-24 and 25-29 age groups generally have the highest fertility rates across all states, indicating that these are the peak childbearing years.
- Fertility rates decline significantly in the 30-34 and older age groups, reflecting the natural decrease in fertility as women age.
- West Bengal has a notably high ASFR of 22.3 for ages 15-19, indicating higher teenage fertility compared to other states.
- Odisha shows a moderate fertility pattern, with its highest ASFR at 131.1 for ages 25-29.
- The national average ASFR peaks at 139.6 for ages 25-29, with significant declines in older age groups. The ASFR for ages 15-19 is 11.3, reflecting lower teenage fertility on average.

Table 2-16: Gross Reproduction Rate of States, 2020

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	0.7	0.7	0.7
Haryana	0.9	1.0	0.8
Rajasthan	1.2	1.2	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	1.4	1.1
Bihar	1.4	1.4	1.1
West Bengal	0.7	0.7	0.5
Jharkhand	1.1	1.1	0.8
Odisha	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.6**
Chhattisgarh	1.1	1.2	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	1.3	0.9
Gujarat	0.9	1.0	0.8
Maharashtra	0.7	0.8	0.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	0.7	0.7
Karnataka	0.8	0.8	0.7
Kerala	0.8	0.7	0.8
Tamil Nadu	0.7	0.7	0.7
Telangana	0.7	0.7	0.6
India	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**

Source: SRS Statistical Report, 2020

Figure 2.15: Gross Reproduction Rate of States, 2020



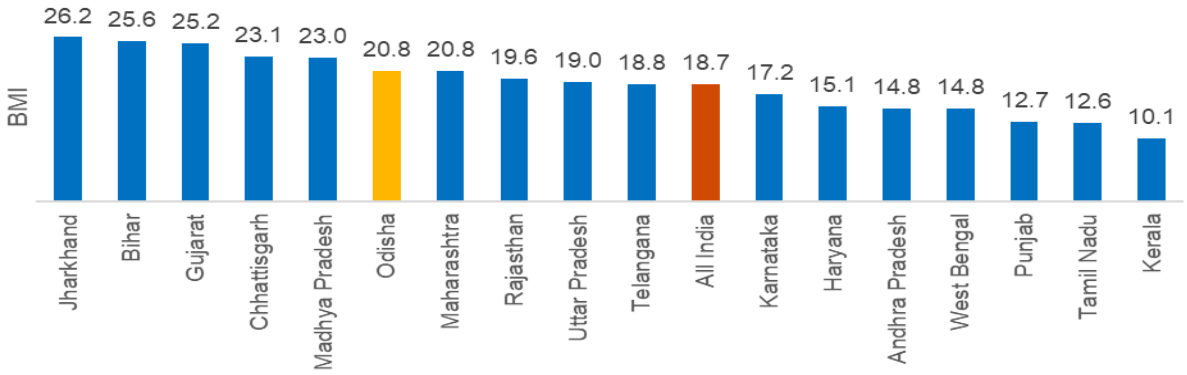
- Bihar (1.4) and Uttar Pradesh (1.3) have the highest overall GRRs, indicating higher reproduction rates compared to other states.
- Rural areas generally exhibit higher GRRs compared to urban areas across all states. For instance, Uttar Pradesh has a rural GRR of 1.4 compared to an urban GRR of 1.1.
- Bihar shows a similar trend with a rural GRR of 1.4 and an urban GRR of 1.1.
- Odisha has a total GRR of 0.8, with rural areas at 0.9 and urban areas significantly lower at 0.6.
- The national average GRR stands at 0.9, with rural areas at 1.0 and urban areas at 0.8, reflecting the overall trend of higher reproduction rates in rural regions.

Table 2-17: Women (age 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m2) (%): 2019-21

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	12.68	13.13	11.88
Haryana	15.09	16.93	11.4
Rajasthan	19.55	21.32	14.01
Uttar Pradesh	19.00	20.75	13.62
Bihar	25.56	26.88	18.66
West Bengal	14.81	17.4	9.46
Jharkhand	26.2	29.16	17.28
Odisha	**20.82**	**22.63**	**12.62**
Chhattisgarh	23.08	25.33	15.97
Madhya Pradesh	22.95	25.16	17.07
Gujarat	25.15	30.85	17.24
Maharashtra	20.78	24.95	15.8
Andhra Pradesh	14.83	16.15	11.91
Karnataka	17.15	19.93	12.94
Kerala	10.08	10.39	9.74
Tamil Nadu	12.57	15.19	9.65
Telangana	13.48	21.62	18.77
India	**18.67**	**21.22**	**13.24**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.16: Women (age 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m2) (%)



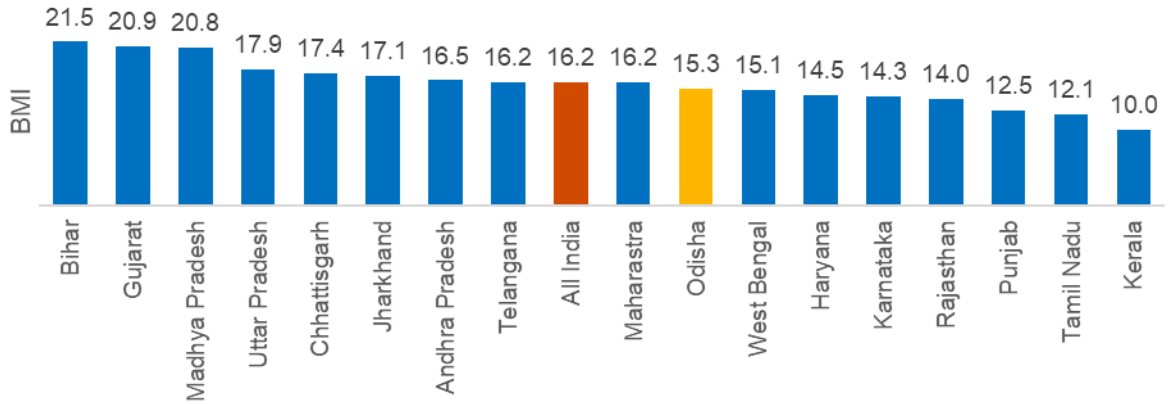
- Jharkhand (26.2%) and Bihar (25.56%) have the highest percentages of women with BMI below normal, indicating widespread undernutrition. Gujarat (25.15%) and Chhattisgarh (23.08%) also show high prevalence rates.
- Kerala (10.08%) and Punjab (12.68%) have the lowest percentages, suggesting better nutritional status among women. Tamil Nadu (12.57%) and Telangana (13.48%) also have relatively low rates.
- Rural areas generally exhibit higher percentages of women with BMI below normal compared to urban areas. For instance, Jharkhand has a rural prevalence of 29.16% compared to 17.28% in urban areas.
- Odisha has a total prevalence of 20.82%, with rural areas at 22.63% and urban areas significantly lower at 12.62%.
- The national average stands at 18.67%, with rural areas at 21.22% and urban areas at 13.24%, reflecting the overall trend of higher undernutrition in rural regions.

Table 2-18: Men (age 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m2) (%): 2019-21

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	12.52	13.45	11.17
Haryana	14.54	14.31	15.02
Rajasthan	13.97	15.01	10.97
Uttar Pradesh	17.93	19.53	13.44
Bihar	21.53	23.76	12.92
West Bengal	15.14	16.79	11.51
Jharkhand	17.08	18.86	12.14
Odisha	**15.34**	**16.45**	**10.87**
Chhattisgarh	17.41	19.35	11.08
Madhya Pradesh	20.78	21.84	17.73
Gujarat	20.88	24.66	15.95
Maharashtra	16.16	16.86	15.29
Andhra Pradesh	16.48	17.19	14.96
Karnataka	14.31	16.23	11.48
Kerala	10.04	12.74	6.89
Tamil Nadu	12.07	12.75	11.31
Telangana	16.23	16.77	15.24
India	**16.19**	**17.83**	**13.00**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.17: Men (age 15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m2) (%)



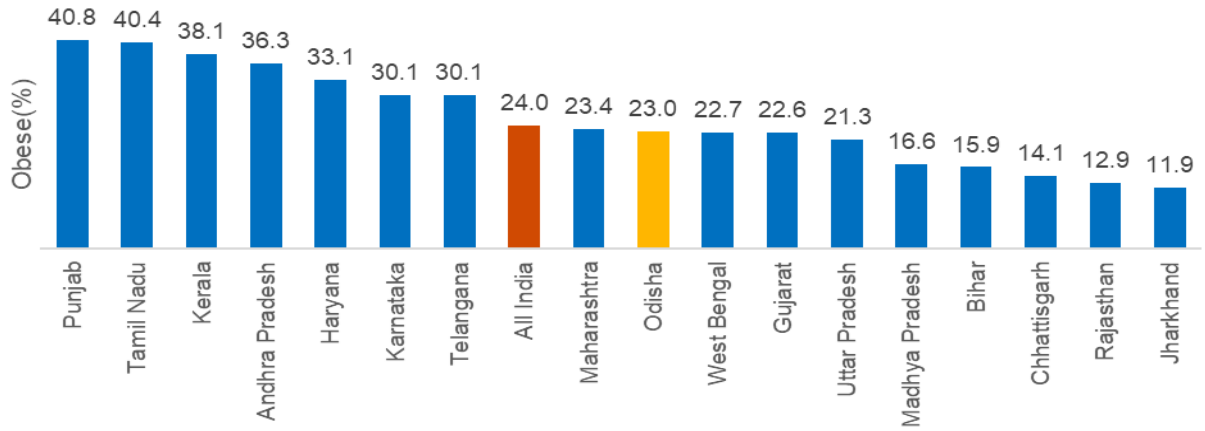
- Bihar (21.53%) and Gujarat (20.88%) have the highest percentages of men with BMI below normal, indicating widespread undernutrition. Madhya Pradesh (20.78%) and Chhattisgarh (17.41%) also show high prevalence rates. Kerala (10.04%) and Tamil Nadu (12.07%) have the lowest percentages, showing better nutritional status among men. Punjab (12.52%) and Rajasthan (13.97%) also have relatively low rates. Rural areas generally exhibit higher percentages of men with BMI below normal compared to urban areas. For instance, Bihar has a rural prevalence of 23.76% compared to 12.92% in urban areas. Gujarat shows a similar trend with 24.66% in rural areas and 15.95% in urban areas. Odisha has a total prevalence of 15.34%, with rural areas at 16.45% and urban areas significantly lower at 10.87%.
- The national average stands at 16.19%, with rural areas at 17.83% and urban areas at 13%, reflecting the overall trend of higher undernutrition in rural regions.

Table 2-19:Women (age 15-49 years) who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m2) in %: 2019-21

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	40.81	38.83	44.28
Haryana	33.05	30.85	37.46
Rajasthan	12.9	10.45	20.58
Uttar Pradesh	21.34	18.34	30.59
Bihar	15.93	14.16	25.16
West Bengal	22.73	20.26	27.85
Jharkhand	11.85	8.61	21.59
Odisha	**22.97**	**19.2**	**40.09**
Chhattisgarh	14.11	11.25	23.14
Madhya Pradesh	16.58	13.04	25.98
Gujarat	22.64	17.01	30.44
Maharashtra	23.43	18.29	29.58
Andhra Pradesh	36.25	32.57	44.37
Karnataka	30.14	25.59	37.05
Kerala	38.12	36.03	40.41
Tamil Nadu	40.44	35.41	46.08
Telangana	30.09	23.83	41.7
India	**24.02**	**19.68**	**33.24**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.18: Women (age 15-49 years) who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m2) (%): 2019-21



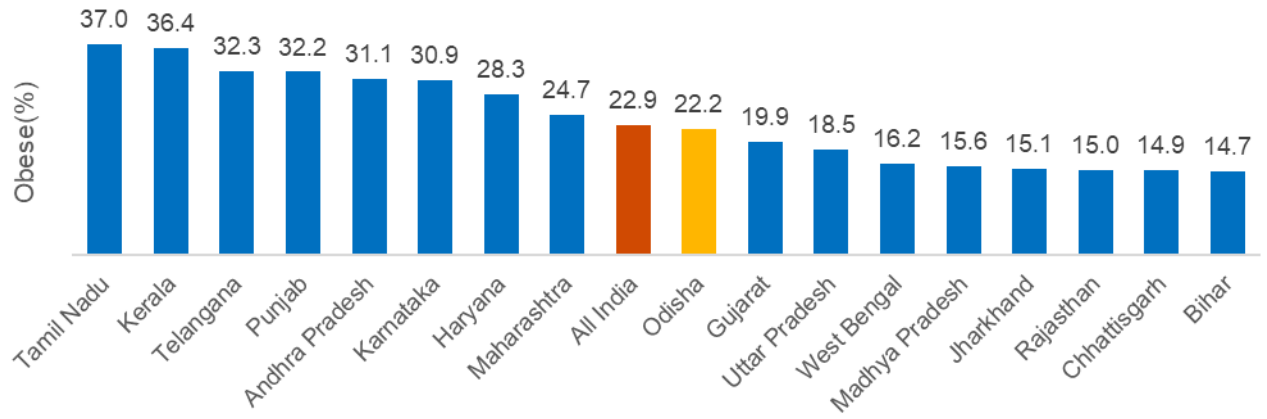
- Punjab (40.81%) and Tamil Nadu (40.44%) have the highest percentages of overweight or obese women, indicating widespread issues with obesity.
- harkhand (11.85%) and Rajasthan (12.9%) have the lowest percentages, suggesting better weight management among women.
- Urban areas generally exhibit higher percentages of overweight or obese women compared to rural areas. For instance, Tamil Nadu has an urban prevalence of 46.08% compared to 35.41% in rural areas.
- Odisha has a total prevalence of 22.97%, with urban areas significantly higher at 40.09% compared to 19.2% in rural areas.
- The national average stands at 24.02%, with rural areas at 19.68% and urban areas at 33.24%, reflecting the overall trend of higher obesity rates in urban regions.

Table 2-20: Men (age 15-49 years) who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m2) in %: 2019-21

States	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	32.24	30.2	35.18
Haryana	28.32	27.4	30.23
Rajasthan	14.97	13.56	19.07
Uttar Pradesh	18.5	16.22	24.87
Bihar	14.66	13.6	18.71
West Bengal	16.19	14.45	20.02
Jharkhand	15.12	12.75	21.7
Odisha	**22.21**	**19.73**	**32.23**
Chhattisgarh	14.94	12.66	22.4
Madhya Pradesh	15.57	12.09	25.65
Gujarat	19.94	15.59	25.63
Maharashtra	24.66	21.34	28.86
Andhra Pradesh	31.08	27.99	37.74
Karnataka	30.85	25.04	39.42
Kerala	36.35	33.17	40.05
Tamil Nadu	37.02	31.6	43.14
Telangana	32.33	28.11	40.19
India	**22.88**	**19.33**	**29.79**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.19: Men (age 15-49 years) who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m2) (%)



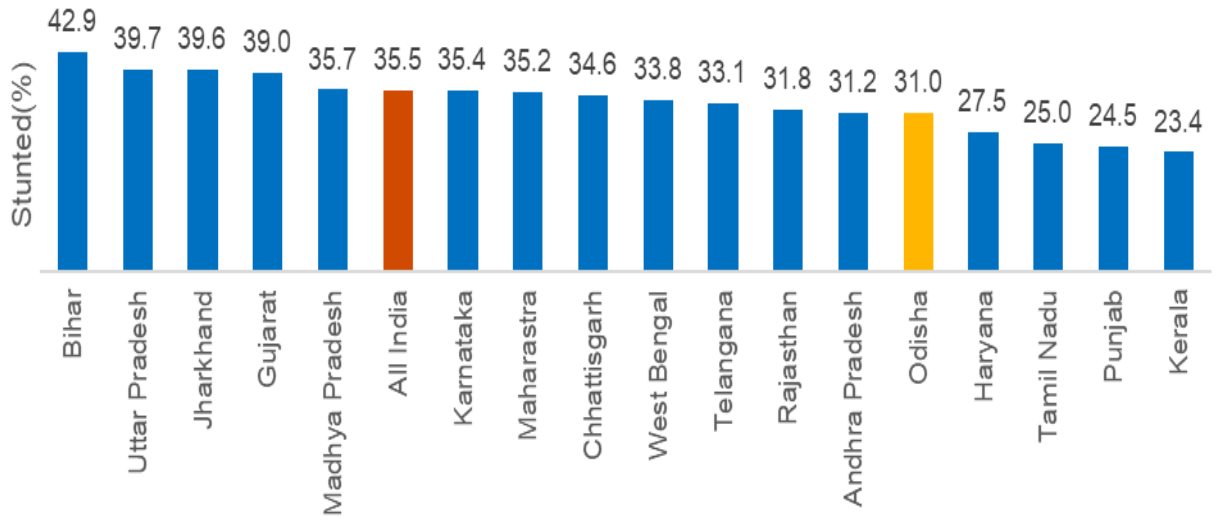
- Tamil Nadu (37.02%) and Kerala (36.35%) have the highest percentages of overweight or obese men.
- Rajasthan (14.97%) and Bihar (14.66%) have the lowest percentages, showing better weight management among men.
- Urban areas generally exhibit higher percentages of overweight or obese men compared to rural areas. For instance, Tamil Nadu has an urban prevalence of 43.14% compared to 31.6% in rural areas.
- Odisha has a total prevalence of 22.21%, with urban areas significantly higher at 32.23% compared to 19.73% in rural areas.
- The national average stands at 22.88%, with rural areas at 19.33% and urban areas at 29.79%, reflecting the overall trend of higher obesity rates in urban regions.

Table 2-21: Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) in %: 2019-21

States	Stunted (2019-21)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	24.49	23.86	25.73
Haryana	27.49	28.05	26.09
Rajasthan	31.78	32.64	28.25
Uttar Pradesh	39.71	41.34	33.03
Bihar	42.94	43.85	36.78
West Bengal	33.78	34.38	32.14
Jharkhand	39.58	42.25	26.77
Odisha	**31.01**	**31.98**	**24.88**
Chhattisgarh	34.6	35.75	29.95
Madhya Pradesh	35.67	37.25	30.07
Gujarat	39.02	42.98	32.35
Maharashtra	35.24	35.46	34.9
Andhra Pradesh	31.16	34.24	23.14
Karnataka	35.43	37.22	32.16
Kerala	23.41	26.42	20.05
Tamil Nadu	25.04	27.18	22.24
Telangana	33.1	35.7	28.1
India	**35.47**	**37.34**	**30.12**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.20: Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%): 2019-20



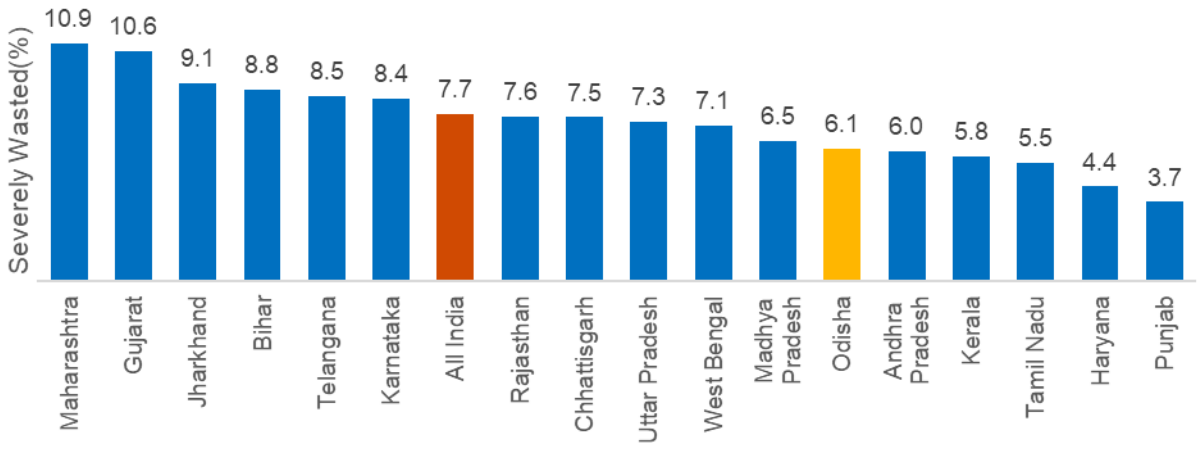
- Bihar (42.94%) and Uttar Pradesh (39.71%) have the highest percentages of stunted children, indicating severe malnutrition issues. Jharkhand (39.58%) and Gujarat (39.02%) also show high prevalence rates .
- Kerala (23.41%) and Punjab (24.49%) have the lowest percentages, suggesting better nutritional status among children. Tamil Nadu (25.04%) and Haryana (27.49%) also have relatively low rates.
- Rural areas generally exhibit higher percentages of stunted children compared to urban areas. For instance, Bihar has a rural prevalence of 43.85% compared to 36.78% in urban areas. Gujarat shows a similar trend with 42.98% in rural areas and 32.35% in urban areas.
- In Odisha, 31.01% of children under 5 years are stunted, based on height-for-age data for 2019-21. The stunting rate is slightly higher in rural areas at 31.98% compared to 24.9% in urban areas. This indicates a significant issue with childhood malnutrition and growth in Odisha, particularly in rural areas.
- The national average stands at 35.47%, with rural areas at 37.34% and urban areas at 30.12%, reflecting the overall trend of higher stunting rates in rural regions.

Table 2-22: Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%): 2019-21

States	Severely Wasted (2019-21)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	3.65	3.3	4.33
Haryana	4.36	4.37	4.32
Rajasthan	7.56	7.46	7.98
Uttar Pradesh	7.31	7.1	8.15
Bihar	8.83	9	7.65
West Bengal	7.14	6.89	7.86
Jharkhand	9.12	8.8	10.68
Odisha	**6.08**	**6.43**	**3.89**
Chhattisgarh	7.54	7.19	8.95
Madhya Pradesh	6.47	6.32	7.02
Gujarat	10.57	11.06	9.74
Maharashtra	10.94	11.91	9.49
Andhra Pradesh	5.98	5.83	6.36
Karnataka	8.4	8.28	8.61
Kerala	5.77	4.64	7.03
Tamil Nadu	5.47	5.64	5.25
Telangana	8.49	8.15	9.15
India	**7.68**	**7.71**	**7.6**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.21: Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%): 2019-21



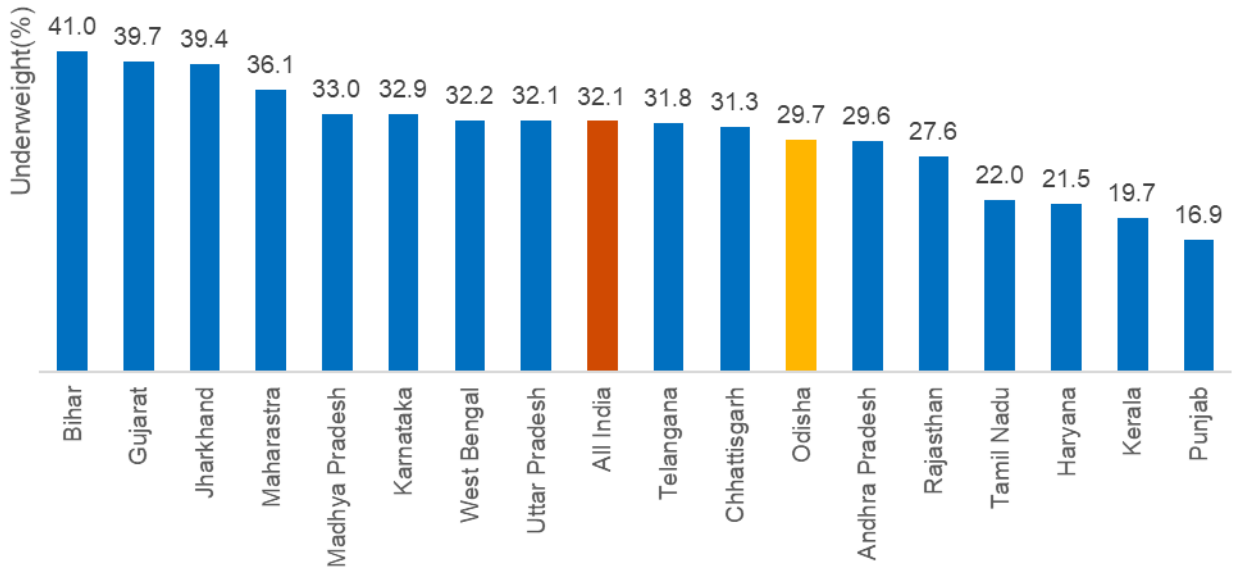
- Maharashtra (10.94%) and Gujarat (10.57%) have the highest percentages of severely wasted children, indicating severe malnutrition issues.
- Punjab (3.65%) and Kerala (5.77%) have the lowest percentages, suggesting better nutritional status among children.
- Urban areas generally exhibit higher percentages of severely wasted children compared to rural areas. For instance, Punjab has an urban prevalence of 4.33% compared to 3.3% in rural areas.
- Odisha has a total prevalence of 6.08%, with rural areas at 6.43% and urban areas significantly lower at 3.89%.
- The national average stands at 7.68%, with rural areas at 7.71% and urban areas at 7.6%, reflecting the overall trend of higher severe wasting rates in rural regions.

Table 2-23: Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%): 2019-21

States	Underweight (2019-21)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	16.92	16.43	17.87
Haryana	21.45	21.84	20.49
Rajasthan	27.61	28.14	25.44
Uttar Pradesh	32.14	33.11	28.17
Bihar	41.03	41.79	35.81
West Bengal	32.21	33.48	28.74
Jharkhand	39.4	41.36	29.96
Odisha	**29.69**	**30.98**	**21.54**
Chhattisgarh	31.33	32.71	25.82
Madhya Pradesh	33	34.24	28.6
Gujarat	39.68	43.51	33.28
Maharashtra	36.12	38.01	33.29
Andhra Pradesh	29.63	31.37	25.12
Karnataka	32.94	34.85	29.43
Kerala	19.67	19.88	19.44
Tamil Nadu	21.96	23.52	19.95
Telangana	31.82	34.96	25.81
India	**32.11**	**33.78**	**27.34**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.22: Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%): 2019-21



- Bihar (41.03%) and Gujarat (39.68%)and Jharkhand (39.4%) have the highest percentages of underweight children, indicating severe malnutrition issues.

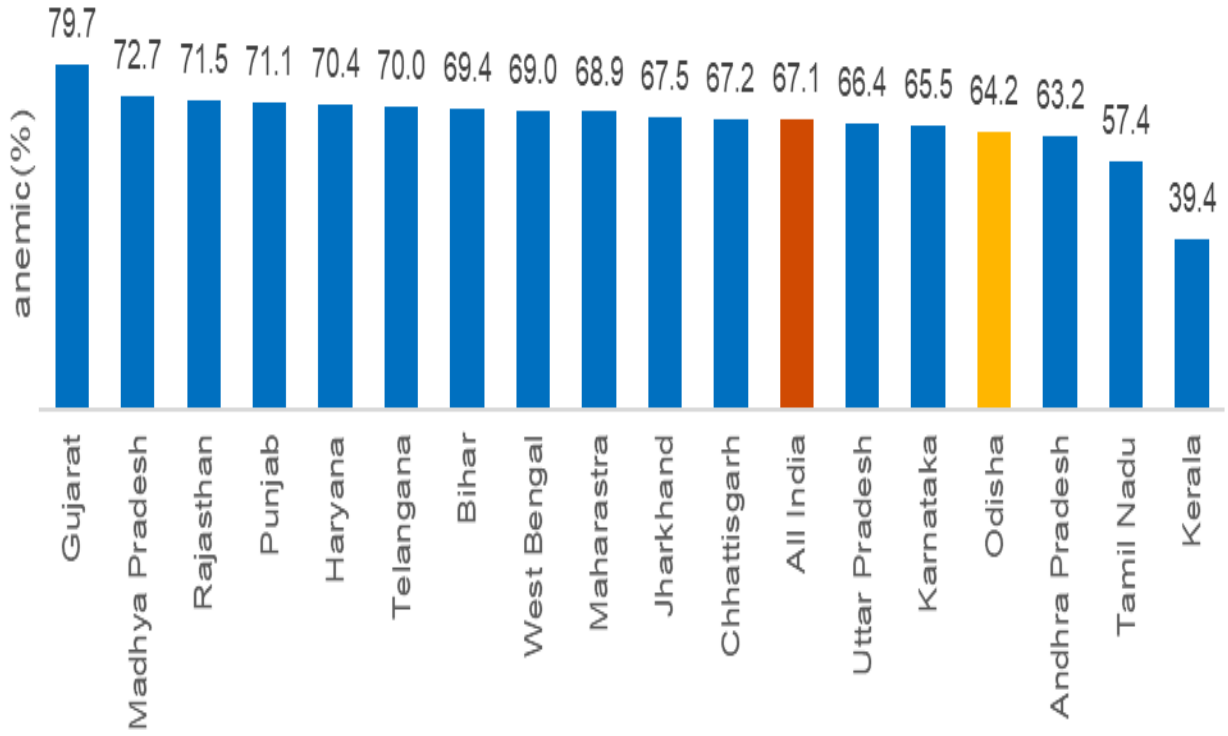
- Punjab (16.92%) and Kerala (19.67%) have the lowest percentages, suggesting better nutritional status among children.
- Rural areas generally exhibit higher percentages of underweight children compared to urban areas. For instance, Bihar has a rural prevalence of 41.79% compared to 35.81% in urban areas.
- In Odisha, 29.7% of children under 5 years are underweight, based on weight-for-age data for 2019-21. The rate is higher in rural areas at 30.98%, compared to 21.5% in urban areas. This reflects a significant issue with child nutrition in Odisha, particularly in rural regions.
- The national average stands at 32.11%, with rural areas at 33.78% and urban areas at 27.34%, reflecting the overall trend of higher underweight rates in rural regions.

Table 2-24: Children age 6-59 months who are anemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%): 2019-21

States	Anaemic (2019-21)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	71.07	71.12	70.97
Haryana	70.43	71.46	68.07
Rajasthan	71.48	72.35	68.27
Uttar Pradesh	66.42	66.74	65.26
Bihar	69.43	69.69	67.89
West Bengal	68.99	71.28	62.97
Jharkhand	67.45	67.91	65.46
Odisha	**64.24**	**65.61**	**56.16**
Chhattisgarh	67.24	66.16	71.08
Madhya Pradesh	72.65	72.7	72.48
Gujarat	79.69	81.18	77.58
Maharashtra	68.9	70.68	66.33
Andhra Pradesh	63.19	65.03	58.73
Karnataka	65.52	67.11	62.81
Kerala	39.4	39.83	38.92
Tamil Nadu	57.43	60.37	53.67
Telangana	70.0	72.8	64.7
All India	**67.12**	**68.25**	**64.22**

Source: NFHS-5

Figure 2.23: Children age 6-59 months who are anemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%): 2019-21



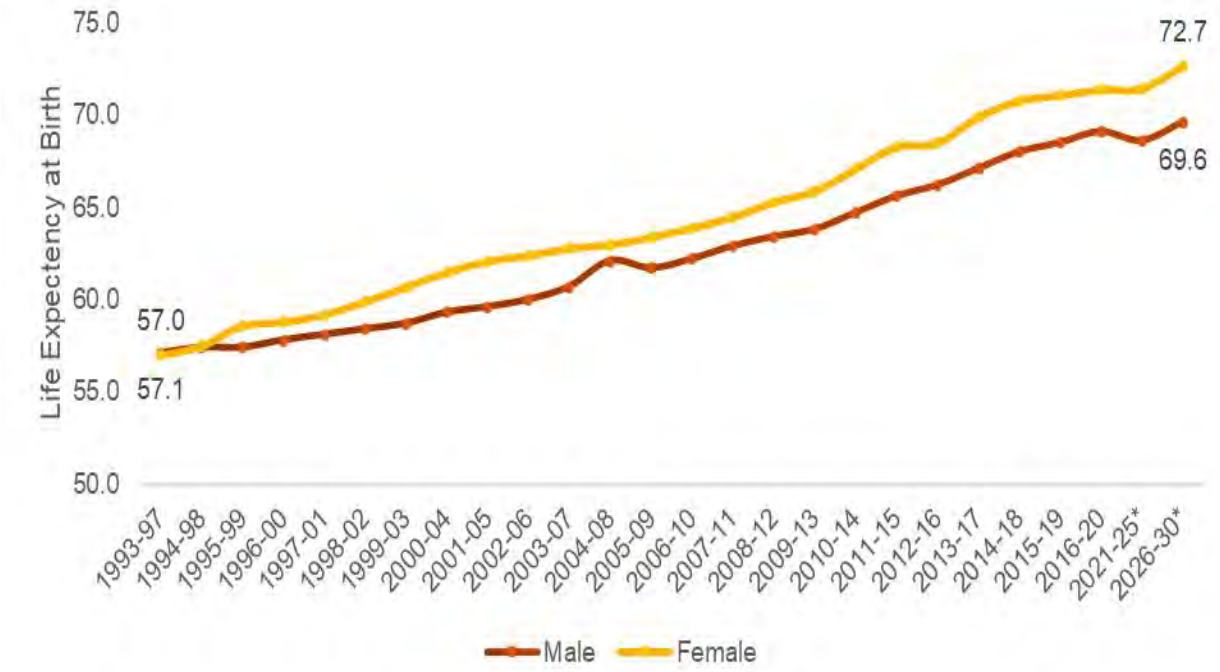
- Gujarat (79.69%) and Madhya Pradesh (72.65%) have the highest percentages of anemic children, indicating severe nutritional deficiencies.
- Kerala (39.4%) has the lowest percentage, suggesting better nutritional status among children.
- 64.2% of children aged 6-59 months are anemic in Odisha based on data for 2019-21. The prevalence of anemia is higher in rural areas at 65.6%, compared to 56.2% in urban areas. This indicates a significant issue with iron deficiency and overall nutritional health among young children in Odisha, particularly in rural regions.
- The national average stands at 67.12%, with rural areas at 68.25% and urban areas at 64.22%, reflecting the overall trend of higher anemia rates in rural regions.

Table 2-25: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex (Years)

Year	Odisha			All India		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1993-97	57.1	57.0	57.1	60.4	61.8	61.1
1994-98	57.4	57.5	57.5	61.9	63.2	62.6
1995-99	57.4	58.6	58.0	60.9	62.4	61.5
1996-00	57.8	58.8	58.3	61.2	62.7	61.9
1997-01	58.1	59.2	58.6	61.4	63.3	62.3
1998-02	58.4	59.9	59.1	61.9	64.0	62.9
1999-03	58.7	60.7	59.7	62.3	64.6	63.4
2000-04	59.3	61.5	60.4	62.8	65.2	63.9
2001-05	59.6	62.1	60.8	63.1	65.6	64.3
2002-06	60.0	62.4	61.2	63.5	66.1	64.7
2003-07	60.7	62.8	61.7	63.7	66.5	65.0
2004-08	62.1	63.0	62.1	64.0	66.9	65.4
2005-09	61.7	63.4	62.5	64.3	67.2	65.7
2006-10	62.2	63.9	63.0	64.6	67.7	66.1
2007-11	62.9	64.5	63.7	64.9	68.2	66.5
2008-12	63.4	65.3	64.3	65.4	68.8	67.0
2009-13	63.8	65.9	64.9	65.8	69.3	67.5
2010-14	64.7	67.1	65.8	66.4	69.6	67.9
2011-15	65.6	68.3	66.9	66.9	70.0	68.3
2012-16	66.2	68.5	67.6	66.2	68.5	67.6
2013-17	67.1	69.9	68.4	67.1	69.9	68.4
2014-18	68.0	70.8	69.3	68.0	70.8	69.3
2015-19	68.5	71.1	69.8	68.5	71.1	69.8
2016-20	69.1	71.4	70.3	68.6	71.4	70.0
2021-25	68.6	71.5	71.5	69.4	72.7	72.7
2026-30	69.6	72.7	72.7	70.4	73.7	73.7

*Source: Report of the technical group on Population Projection, National Commission on Population. * Projected*

Figure 2.24: Trends in Life Expectancy at birth, Odisha



*Source: Report of the technical group on Population Projection, National Commission on Population. * Projected*

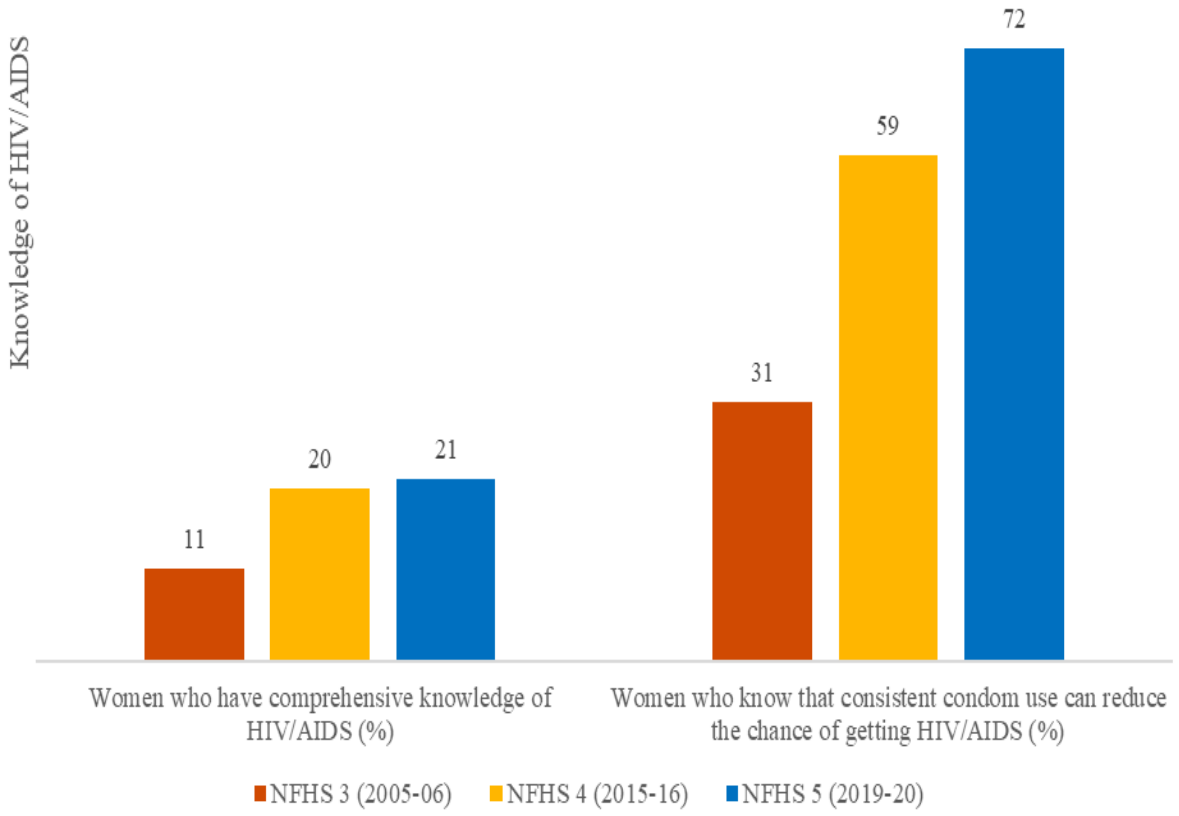
- The life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live under prevailing mortality conditions.
- It is evident that, the life expectancy has been steadily increasing and has reached 69.1 and 71.4 years for males and females respectively during 2016-2020 and is expected to reach 69.6 and 72.7 years respectively by 2026-2030.
- This remarkable improvement in life expectancy demonstrates significant advancements in medical care and healthcare services in the state.

Table 2-26: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)

Sl. No.	State Total	Women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)
1	NFHS 3 (2005-06)	11	31
2	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	20	59
3	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	21	72

Source: NFHS

Figure 2.25: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)



Source: NFHS

- According to NFHS 3 (2005-06), 11% of women had comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and 31% were aware that consistent condom use can reduce the risk of HIV.
- By NFHS 4 (2015-16), this had increased to 20% for comprehensive knowledge, and 59% knew about the protective effect of consistent condom use.
- As of NFHS 5 (2019-20), 21% of women have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and 72% are aware that consistent condom use can reduce the risk.

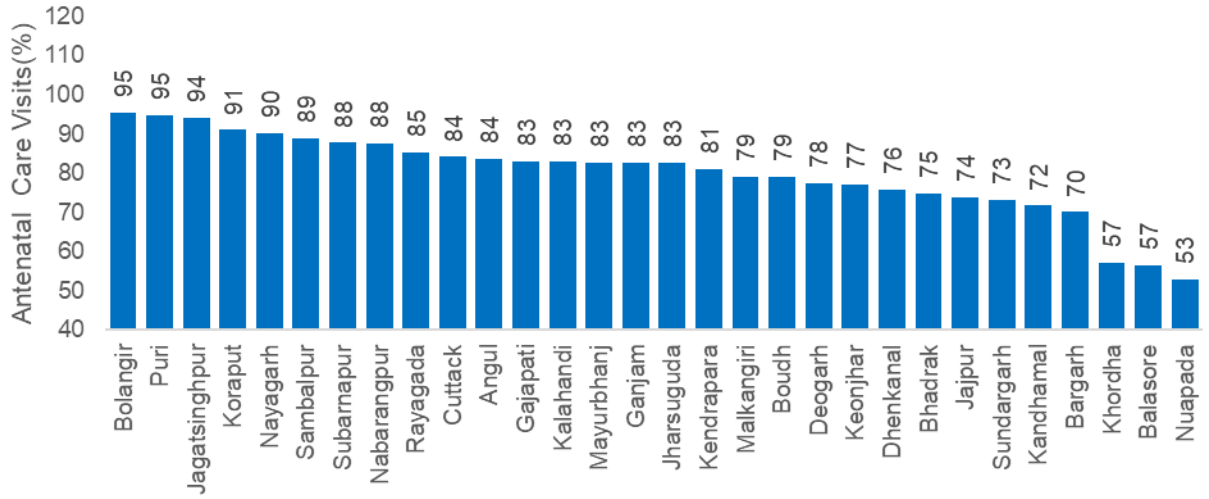
Table 2-27: District wise Maternity Care (%)

District	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)		Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	
	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)
Angul	83.7	68.4	21.6	4.2
Balasore	56.6	57.3	20.7	5.0
Bargarh	70.1	63.5	25.3	3.2
Bhadrak	74.9	34.8	27.1	3
Bolangir	95.4	76.5	54.4	1.4
Boudh	79.0	73.4	28.9	7.5
Cuttack	84.2	51.0	28.5	4.8
Deogarh	77.5	58.4	31.7	3.1
Dhenkanal	75.8	69.9	26.4	3.4
Gajapati	83.0	49.1	36.5	2
Ganjam	82.7	51.3	42.2	2.4
Jharsuguda	82.6	80.4	33.7	10.8
Jajpur	73.8	50.8	21.2	4.6
Jagatsinghpur	94.1	74.5	54.5	3.9
Kalahandi	82.9	46.7	32.2	3.8
Kendrapara	81.1	64.8	42.7	1.4
Keonjhar	77.1	53.1	24.5	3.8
Khordha	57.1	39.4	22.3	5.9
Koraput	91.0	60.5	53.6	5.9
Malkangiri	79.2	58.4	45.5	2.4
Mayurbhanj	82.8	69.3	34.3	7.1
Nuapada	52.9	71.6	21.6	5.7
Nabarangpur	87.7	70.5	48.7	2.9
Nayagarh	90.3	58.1	49.3	5.6
Kandhamal	71.7	75.5	21.4	3.3
Puri	94.9	81.8	49.2	2.2
Rayagada	85.3	59.3	43	8.2
Sambalpur	89.0	83.0	35.6	2.9
Subarnapur	87.8	85.3	40.9	6.8
Sundargarh	73.1	80.7	27.4	3.4
Odisha	**78.1**	**61.9**	**34.4**	**4.2**

Source: NFHS-4&5

- In Odisha, the performance of maternal healthcare has shown notable improvements from NFHS 4 (2015-16) to NFHS 5 (2019-20). The percentage of mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits increased from 61.9% in NFHS 4 to 78.1% in NFHS 5. This reflects a positive trend in improving access to and utilization of prenatal healthcare services.
- Districts like Bolangir, Jagatsinghpur, and Koraput have shown remarkable progress in both antenatal care visits and iron folic acid consumption. However, there remain disparities, with some districts needing targeted efforts

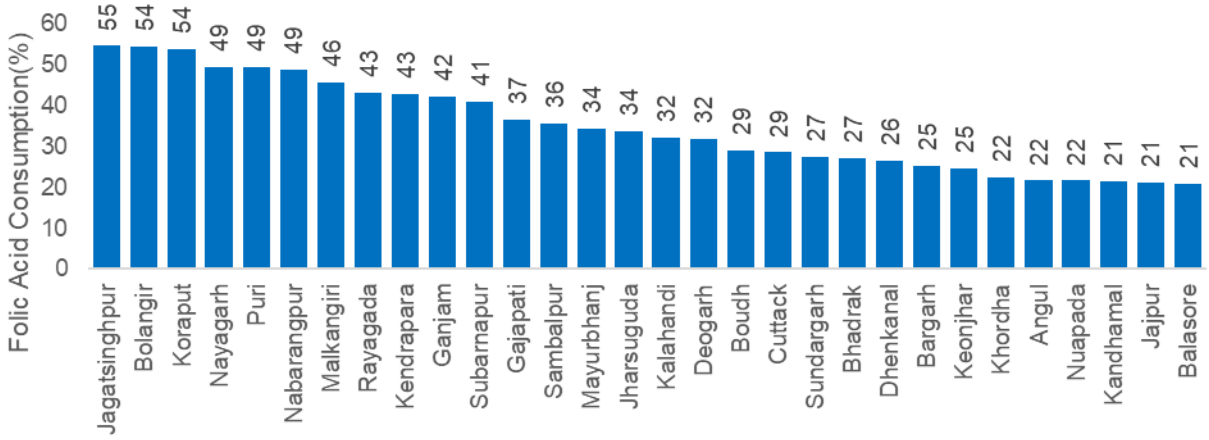
Figure 2.26: Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)



Source: NFHS-5

- There have been significant improvements from NFHS 4 (2015-16) to NFHS 5 (2019-20). For instance, Bolangir rose from 76.5% to 95.4%, indicating a notable increase in antenatal care visits.Districts like Bolangir, Jagatsinghpur, and Koraput have shown remarkable progress in both antenatal care visits and iron folic acid consumption. However, there remain disparities, with some districts needing targeted efforts
- Puri also showed a remarkable rise from 81.8% to 94.9%.

Figure 2.27: Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)



Source: NFHS-5

- Iron Folic Acid Consumption: The proportion of mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more during pregnancy also improved, rising from 4.2% in NFHS 4 to 34.4% in NFHS 5. This significant increase indicates better adherence to nutritional recommendations during pregnancy.
- Bolangir showed a significant jump from 1.4% in NFHS 4 to 54.4% in NFHS 5, illustrating substantial progress in maternal nutrition.
- Jagatsinghpur and Koraput also demonstrated impressive increases to 54.5% and 53.6%, from 3.9% and 5.9% respectively.

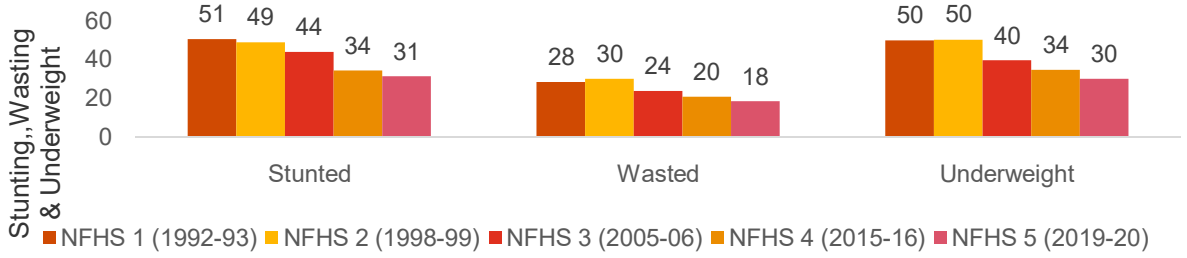
Table 2-28: Stunting, Wasting and Underweight among Children of Odisha

District	Stunted		Wasted		Underweight	
	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)
Angul	28.1	31.8	25.1	21.6	30.5	35.3
Balasore	24.4	33.2	15	18	22.6	33.7
Bargarh	38.9	39.1	18	24.2	30.0	39.0
Bhadrak	32.3	34.9	15.8	15.3	28.9	28.2
Bolangir	32.7	44.4	25.5	26.1	37.6	44.7
Boudh	37	42.2	20.1	22.5	38.6	43.5
Cuttack	20.4	15.3	14.2	9.1	18.9	17.1
Deogarh	28.4	33.4	27.3	19.9	34.3	37.5
Dhenkanal	33.3	26.1	22.7	19	30.0	29.2
Gajapati	43.4	32.5	16.1	18.4	34.3	32.1
Ganjam	23.9	28.9	10.2	16.4	18.9	21.3
Jharsuguda	13.2	19.5	10.7	12.6	26.9	36.5
Jajpur	25.5	30.3	15.9	16.5	21.8	30.0
Jagatsinghpur	27.1	34.9	16.9	24.8	11.0	16.5
Kalahandi	33	36.6	17.2	24.8	35.2	43.1
Kendrapara	34.2	38.4	23.3	23.1	17.9	24.1
Keonjhar	28.6	26.9	7.9	12.3	37.1	44.3
Khordha	36.2	44.6	23.8	19	16.9	20.3
Koraput	17.1	24.7	13.2	13.8	33.5	44.4
Malkangiri	43.1	40.3	15.9	28.5	41.6	51.8
Mayurbhanj	44.3	45.7	19.3	32.5	45.9	43.8
Nuapada	36.7	43.5	28.5	17.2	38.0	40.0
Nabarangpur	44.1	45.8	25.2	36	46.6	51.0
Nayagarh	20	28	10.5	17.5	20.2	25.4
Kandhamal	43.1	37.6	18.1	26.4	35.2	43.1
Puri	13.8	16.1	8.9	12.1	11.3	17.2
Rayagada	43.6	43.5	16.1	23.1	39.8	42.4
Sambalpur	40.7	40.2	25.5	28.6	36.3	45.3
Subarnapur	29.6	47.5	26	22.3	34.5	43.0
Sundargarh	32.9	37.2	21.1	31.4	34.7	44.2
Odisha	**31.0**	**34.1**	**18.1**	**20.4**	**29.7**	**34.4**

Source: NFHS
Note: Stunted - Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)
Wasted - Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)
Underweight - Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)

- There is a declining trend of stunting (low height-for-age) among children in Odisha. The proportion of children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) in the state has declined from 34.1% in NFHS 4 (2015-15) to 31.0 % in NFHS 5 (2019-20).
- Likewise, there is a decline in underweight (low weight-for-age) children in the state. The share of children under 5 years who are underweight has decreased from 34.4% in NFHS 4 to 29.7% in NFHS 5.
- Overall, wasting (low weight-for-height) among children has also declined during the same period in the state. The share of children under 5 years who are wasted has declined from 20.4% in NFHS 4 to 18.1 % in NFHS 5.

Figure 2.28: Stunting, Wasting and Underweight among Children of Odisha (%)



Source: NFHS

- Stunting has decreased steadily over the years, from 51% in 1992-93 to 31% in 2019-20, indicating significant improvements in child growth and nutritional status.
- Wasting has shown a gradual reduction, from 28% in 1992-93 to 18% in 2019-20, reflecting better acute malnutrition management over the years.
- The proportion of underweight children has declined significantly from 50% in the early 1990s to 30% in 2019-20, indicating improvements in overall child nutrition.
- Overall, the data reflects substantial progress in reducing child malnutrition in Odisha. The consistent decline in stunting, wasting, and underweight percentages over the decades suggests effective interventions and better nutritional practices.

Table 2-29: Institutional births (%)

District	Institutional births		Institutional births in public facility	
	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)
Angul	85.7	90.3	67.6	77.9
Balasore	97.6	91.9	80.8	81.9
Bargarh	99.6	92	91.9	81.6
Bhadrak	96.1	87.4	74	75.7
Bolangir	97.9	87.1	90.9	84.9
Boudh	93.4	82.3	86.7	81.2
Cuttack	98.9	94	69.5	71.0
Deogarh	91.2	85.3	76.6	78.5
Dhenkanal	94.8	90.1	72.8	78.9
Gajapati	76.4	63.3	71.2	56.8
Ganjam	93.0	91.5	72.3	78.6
Jharsuguda	98.3	97.6	79.1	85.7
Jajpur	93.8	94	74.4	80.3
Jagatsinghpur	98.6	95.2	66.7	76.9
Kalahandi	92.8	74.5	84.7	65.2
Kendrapara	93.9	72.7	92.4	71.7
Keonjhar	96.7	94	77.3	81.3
Khordha	80.4	72.2	70	66.2
Koraput	97.8	85.1	70.6	64.7
Malkangiri	82.1	68.4	79.2	67.4
Mayurbhanj	90.7	67.8	89.9	67.7
Nuapada	91.7	84.9	90.2	82.6
Nabarangpur	87.6	64.3	84.6	62.5
Nayagarh	98.3	92.5	75.2	78.9
Kandhamal	89.8	84.7	85.1	82.4
Puri	97.7	97.8	83.5	84.2
Rayagada	68.9	71.5	63.5	68.3
Sambalpur	99.5	90.3	88.7	78.9
Subarnapur	96.1	93	83	88.5
Sundargarh	91.3	88.3	80.3	78.8
State Total	**92.2**	**85.3**	**78.7**	**75.8**

Source: NFHS-5

- The overall state average for institutional births increased from 85.3% in NFHS 4 (2015-16) to 92.2% in NFHS 5 (2019-20), showcasing significant improvement.
- Births in public facilities rose from 75.8% to 78.7% during the same period, indicating a shift towards public healthcare services.
- Districts like Bhadrak, Bolangir, and Cuttack saw significant increases in institutional births, reaching over 95%.This progress in institutional births reflects enhanced maternal healthcare and access to medical facilities, contributing to better health outcomes for mothers and infants in Odisha.
- Public facility births also improved in many districts, although some, like Angul and Deogarh, experienced a slight decline in this aspect.
- Overall, the positive trend in institutional births reflects enhanced maternal healthcare services in Odisha, contributing to better health outcomes for mothers and infants.

Table 2-30: District wise Prevalence of Anemia among Women in Odisha

District	Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)		Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	
	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)
Angul	75.8	43.5	75.7	58.0
Balasore	61.5	40.6	*	55.6
Bargarh	62.8	68.8	57.6	61.5
Bhadrak	63.8	44	70.4	33
Bolangir	59.7	61.1	48.1	59.5
Boudh	54.6	49.8	40.7	50.2
Cuttack	64.7	37.9	*	*
Deogarh	72.1	42.7	*	41.1
Dhenkanal	66.1	39.9	60	25.8
Gajapati	65.6	59.4	77.4	38.6
Ganjam	56.9	41.5	52.9	*
Jagatsinghpur	60.4	36.1	*	27.5
Jajpur	63.4	44.1	62.4	11.1
Jharsuguda	68.1	69.5	*	59.5
Kalahandi	64	68.5	70.2	73.7
Kandhamal	48.8	52.9	53.4	49.5
Kendrapara	58.9	42.4	56	40.1
Keonjhar	69	40.5	74.7	40.3
Khordha	67.9	45.5	73.4	41.2
Koraput	58.2	63.4	59.3	60.5
Malkangiri	71.8	71.2	74.3	71.9
Mayurbhanj	73	42.2	56	45.6
Nabarangpur	69.7	71.4	60.7	73.8
Nayagarh	62.6	40.1	61.6	34
Nuapada	64.3	64	57.3	63.6
Puri	63.3	44.7	*	32.1
Rayagada	68.8	55.5	77.3	52.5
Sambalpur	67.1	73.1	*	70.7
Subarnapur	58.8	69.3	*	65.8
Sundargarh	69.8	71.9	68.4	52.6
State Total	**64.4**	**51.2**	**61.8**	**47.6**

Source: NFHS-5

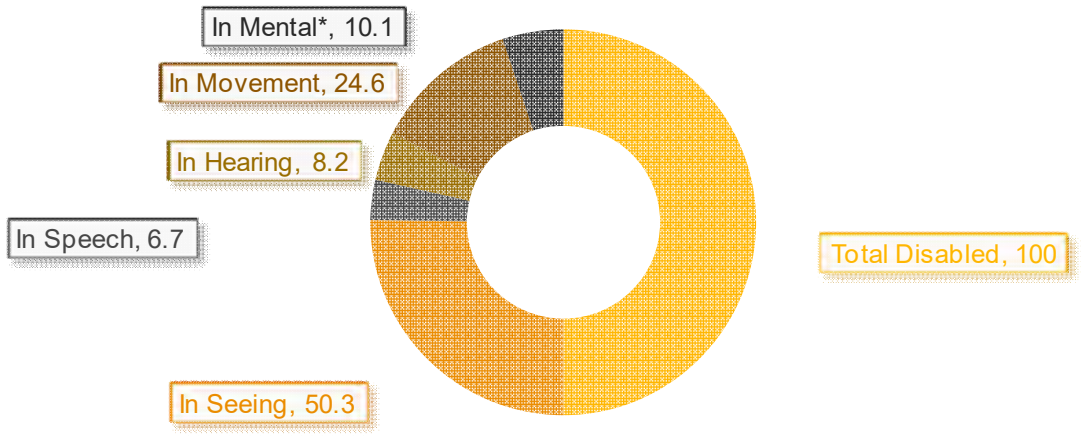
- The data highlights an alarming increase in anemia prevalence among women in Odisha between NFHS 4 (2015-16) and NFHS 5 (2019-20).
- For non-pregnant women, anemia rates surged from 51.2% to 64.4%, with some districts like Angul and Deogarh seeing drastic rises.
- Similarly, for pregnant women, the prevalence jumped from 47.6% to 61.8%.
- While a few districts experienced slight improvements or stable rates, the overall trend points to a growing public health challenge.
- These rising numbers underscore the critical need for improved nutritional programs and health interventions to combat the deteriorating nutritional status of women in Odisha.

Table 2-31: Population with Disability, 2011 and Percentage Disability out of Total Disabled

Type	Number			Per cent		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Total Disabled	1244402	674775	569627	100	54.2	45.8
In Seeing	263799	136851	126948	100	51.9	48.1
In Speech	68517	38506	30011	100	56.2	43.8
In Hearing	237858	123245	114613	100	51.8	48.2
In Movement	259899	152999	106900	100	58.9	41.1
In Mental*	72399	40320	32079	100	55.7	44.3

*Source: Census of India. * Mental Retardation*

Figure 2.29: Percentage Disability according to type (2011 Census), Odisha



*Source: Census of India. * Mental Retardation*

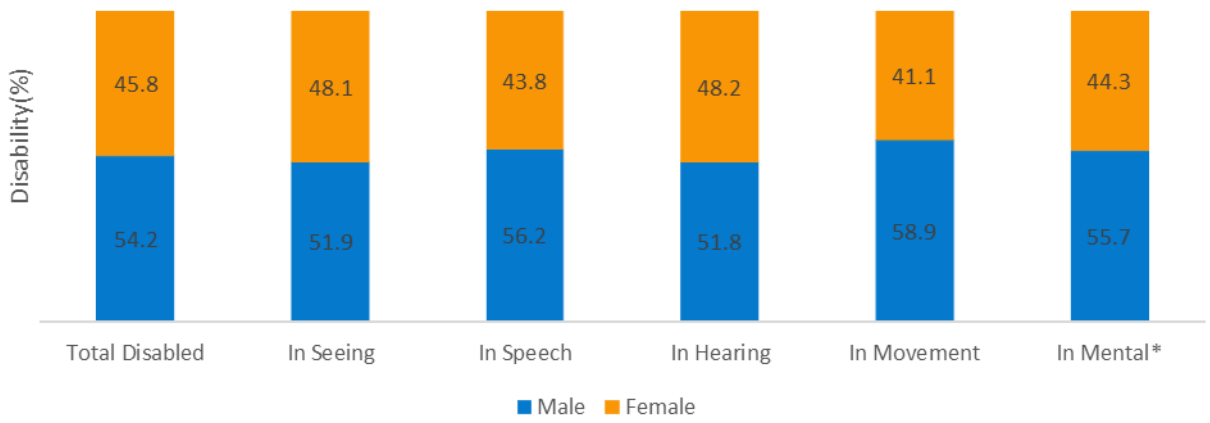
- In 2011, Odisha had a total disabled population of 1,244,402, with a higher prevalence among males (54.2%) compared to females (45.8%).
- The data shows that movement disabilities had the highest male-to-female ratio, with males constituting 58.9% of this group.
- Seeing and hearing disabilities displayed more balanced gender distributions, while speech and mental health disabilities also showed a male majority.

Table 2-32: Population with Disability, 2011, Odisha

Type	Persons	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Total Disabled	1021335	100	568914	100	452421	100
In Seeing	514104	50.3	274151	48.2	239953	53.0
In Speech	68673	6.7	37625	6.6	31048	6.9
In Hearing	84115	8.2	45701	8.0	38414	8.5
In Movement	250851	24.6	153077	26.9	97774	21.6
In Mental*	103592	10.1	58360	10.3	45232	10.0

*Source: Census of India. * Mental Retardation*

Figure 2.30: Percentage Disability by Type & Sex, 2011, Odisha



*Source: Census of India. * Mental Retardation*

Among persons with disabilities, females constitute almost half of the population at 45.8%.

The Gender disparity in disability prevalence across different types, with males generally having a higher percentage of disability than females in most categories.

In Speech Disabilities, males show a particularly higher percentage (56.2%) compared to females (43.8%).

In Movement Disabilities, males also have a higher percentage (58.9%) compared to females (41.1%)

The percentage for hearing disabilities is higher for males (51.8%) compared to females (48.2%).

In mental disabilities, males (55.7%) also have a higher percentage compared to females (44.3%).

3. Literacy & Education

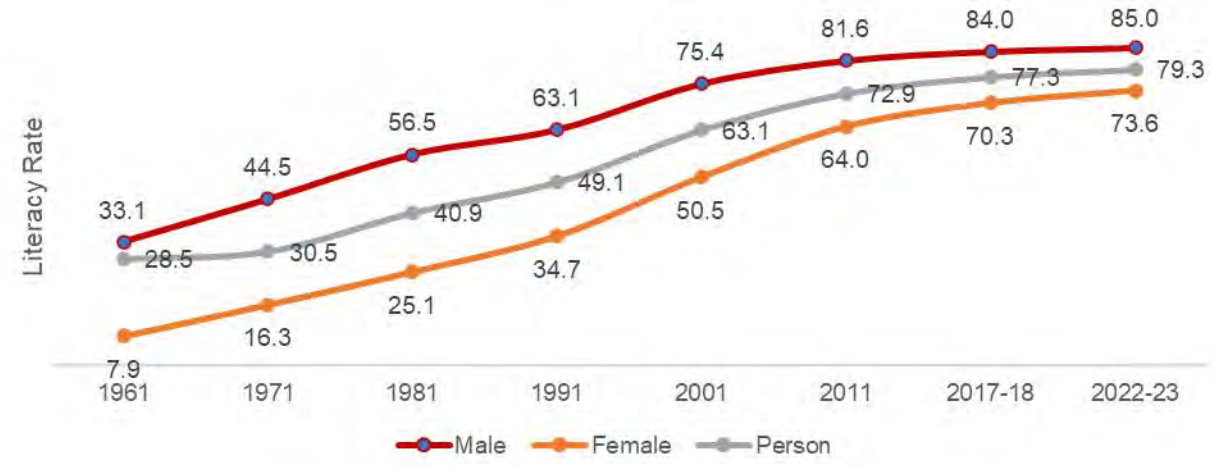
Education equips individuals with essential skills and competencies, significantly enhancing human development and quality of life. It offers extensive benefits to both individuals and societies. Notably, investing in the education of girls and women yields exceptionally high social and economic returns. Educated women tend to invest more in their children's well-being, thereby contributing to the prosperity of future generations. They are also more likely to join the workforce, enabling them to earn an income, understand and assert their rights, and gain greater influence both at home and in public spheres. Education is crucial for empowering women and bridging the socio-economic gap between genders. It helps reduce gender-based inequalities and addresses the historical disadvantages faced by women.

Table 3-1: Literacy rate of Odisha between 1961 and 2022-23

Year	Male	Female	Person	Gender Gap
1961	33.1	7.9	28.5	25.2
1971	44.5	16.3	30.5	28.2
1981	56.5	25.1	40.9	31.4
1991	63.1	34.7	49.1	28.4
2001	75.4	50.5	63.1	24.9
2011	81.6	64.0	72.9	17.6
2017-18	84.0	70.3	77.3	13.7
2022-23	85.0	73.6	79.3	11.4

Source: Census of India, NSS 75th Round (2017-18), and PLFS 2022-23.
Note: 1. Literacy rates pertain to the population aged 7 years and above in Census. 2. A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate in NSS surveys.

Figure 3.1: Trends in Literacy rate by Sex in Odisha between 1961 and 2022-23



Source: Census of India, NSS 75th Round (2017-18), and PLFS 2022-23

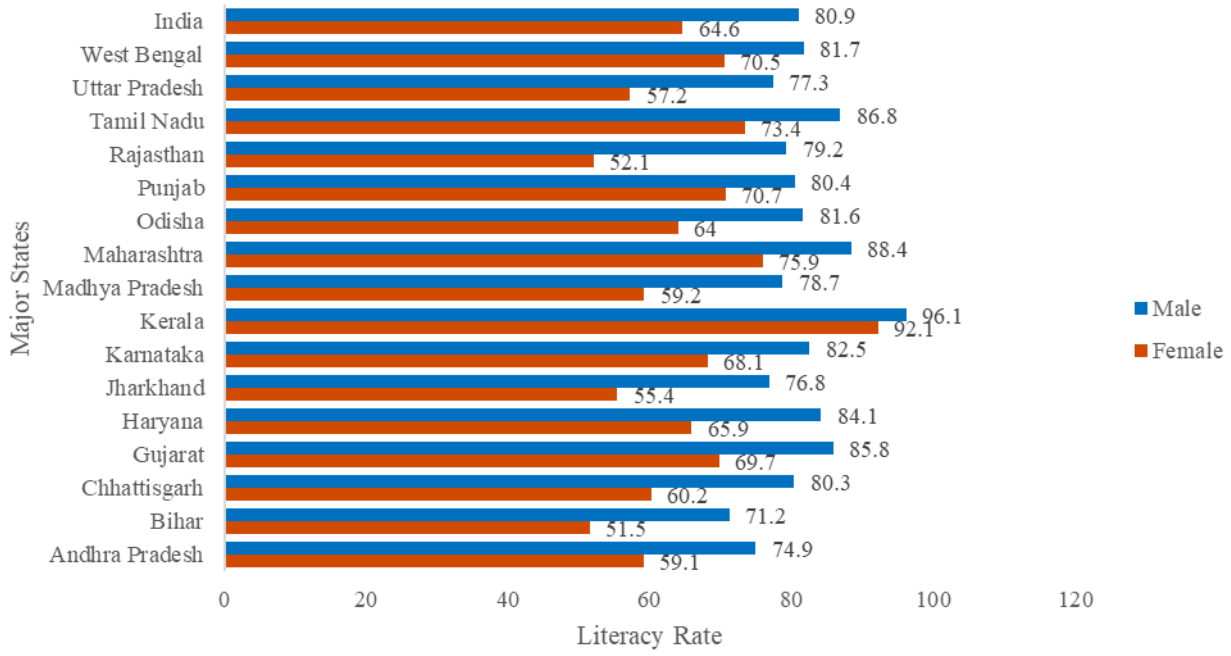
- Literacy Rate is a key indicator of socio-economic progress of a country. A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate.
- Odisha's literacy rate shows that the rate increased from 28.5% in 1961 to 79.3% in 2022-23.
- The gender gap in literacy rate went down from 17.6 in 2011 to 11.4 in 2022-23.

Table 3-2: State Wise Literacy Rates and Gender Gap of States by Sex

State/India	2001				2011				% Decline in Gap 2001-2011
	Female	Male	Total	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Total	Gender Gap	
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	70.3	60.5	19.9	59.1	74.9	67	15.8	20.6
Bihar	33.1	59.7	47	26.6	51.5	71.2	61.8	19.7	25.9
Chhattisgarh	51.9	77.4	64.7	25.5	60.2	80.3	70.3	20.1	21.2
Gujarat	58.6	80.5	70	21.9	69.7	85.8	78	16.1	26.5
Haryana	45.7	78.5	67.9	32.8	65.9	84.1	75.6	18.2	44.5
Jharkhand	38.9	67.3	53.6	28.4	55.4	76.8	66.4	21.4	24.6
Karnataka	56.9	76.1	66.6	19.2	68.1	82.5	75.4	14.4	25.0
Kerala	87.9	94.2	90.9	6.3	92.1	96.1	94	4	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	50.3	76.1	63.7	25.8	59.2	78.7	69.3	19.5	24.4
Maharashtra	67	86	76.9	19	75.9	88.4	82.3	12.5	34.2
Odisha	**50.5**	**75.4**	**63.1**	**24.9**	**64**	**81.6**	**72.9**	**17.6**	**29.3**
Punjab	63.4	75.2	69.7	11.8	70.7	80.4	75.8	9.7	17.8
Rajasthan	43.9	75.7	60.4	31.8	52.1	79.2	66.1	27.1	14.8
Tamil Nadu	64.4	82.4	73.5	18	73.4	86.8	80.1	13.4	25.6
Telangana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	68.8	56.3	26.6	57.2	77.3	67.7	20.1	24.4
West Bengal	59.6	77	68.6	17.4	70.5	81.7	76.3	11.2	35.6
India	**53.7**	**75.3**	**64.8**	**21.6**	**64.6**	**80.9**	**73**	**16.3**	**24.5**

Source: Men and Women in India, 2016, NITI Aayog. Note: 1. Literacy rates pertain to the population aged 7 years and above.
**Figures included in Andhra Pradesh.*

Figure 3.2: State Wise Literacy Rates of Selected States of Odisha by Sex, 2011



Source: Men and Women in India

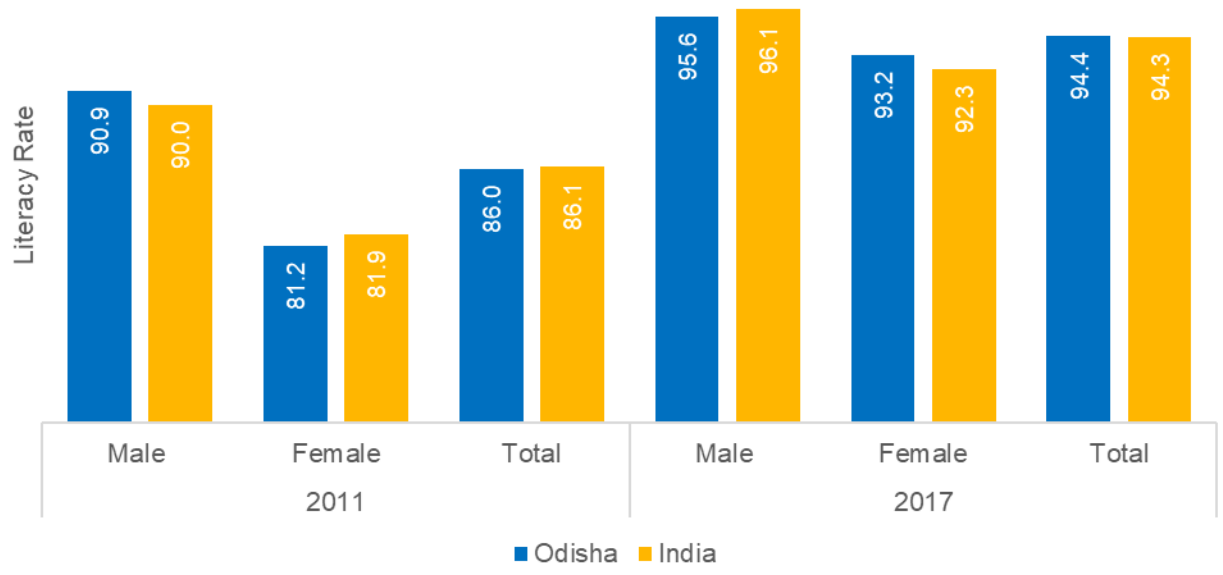
- Kerala had highest literacy rate with 94% in 2011 followed by Maharashtra (82.3%) and Tamil Nādu (80.1%). The all-India literacy rate was 73% in 2011.
- Odisha ranked 9th in literacy rate among the major states in India.

Table 3-3: State Wise Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years

State / Year	2011			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	90.8	83.2	87.0	94.1	91.5	92.8
Bihar	79.6	63.7	72.3	93.2	81.7	88.0
Chhattisgarh	92.0	82.8	87.5	98.2	93.3	95.8
Gujarat	92.8	85.0	89.2	98.5	94.4	96.7
Haryana	92.8	86.5	90.0	96.4	95.2	95.9
Jharkhand	87.2	71.4	79.6	96.0	90.9	93.6
Karnataka	93.1	88.3	90.8	97.8	97.3	97.6
Kerala	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.6	99.8	99.7
Madhya Pradesh	89.1	77.6	83.7	95.2	91.6	93.5
Maharashtra	95.0	92.1	93.7	98.8	96.9	98.0
Odisha	**90.9**	**81.2**	**86.0**	**95.6**	**93.2**	**94.4**
Punjab	90.4	88.9	89.8	98.0	96.9	97.5
Rajasthan	91.0	71.3	81.7	93.6	84.1	89.1
Tamil Nadu	97.2	95.0	96.1	99.9	99.3	99.6
Telangana	*	*	*	98.16	95.48	96.88
Uttar Pradesh	86.6	75.8	81.6	93.2	87.7	90.7
West Bengal	89.2	85.2	87.3	96.8	96.3	96.5
India	**90.0**	**81.9**	**86.1**	**96.1**	**92.3**	**94.3**

*Source: Women Men in India - 2022, NITI Aayog, *Figures included in Andhra Pradesh.*

Figure 3.3: Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years of Odisha and India



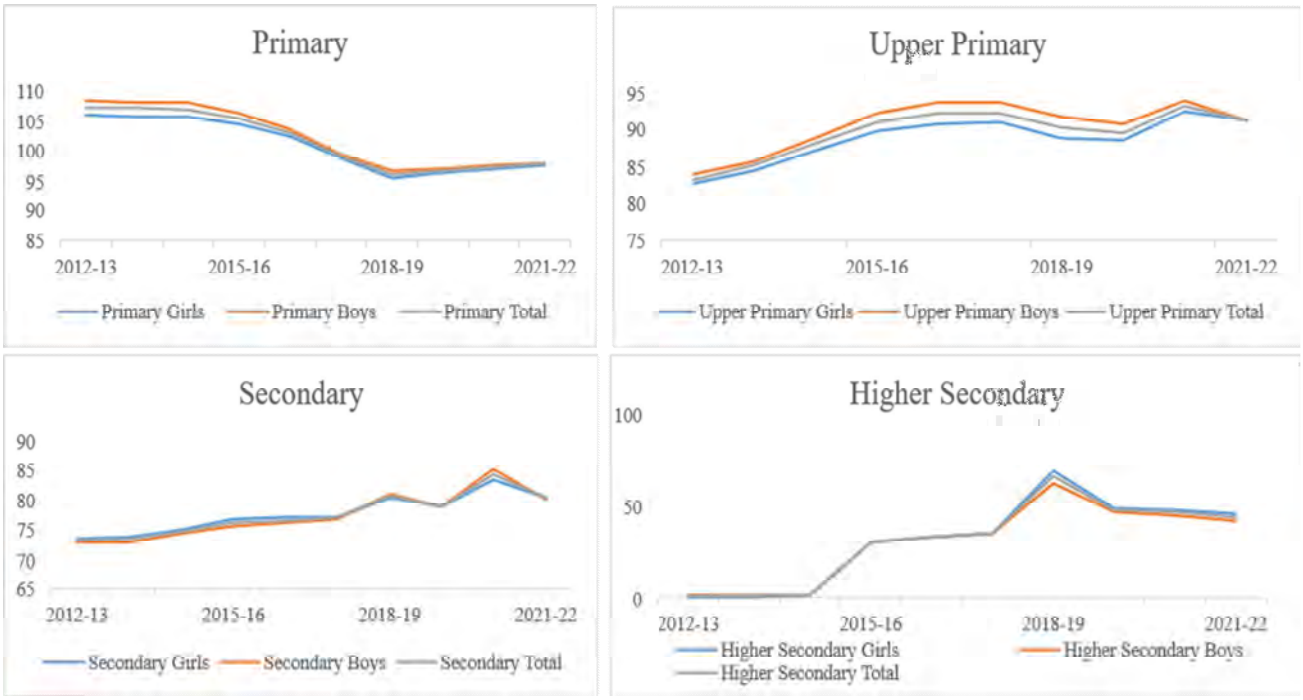
Source: Women Men in India - 2022, NITI Aayog

Table 3-4: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Level of Education of Odisha between 2012-13 and 2021-22

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2012-13	106.0	108.7	107.4	82.7	83.9	83.3	73.6	72.8	73.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
2013-14	105.9	108.3	107.2	84.4	85.7	85.1	73.9	73.0	73.5	0.9	1.2	1.1
2014-15	105.9	108.2	107.1	87.1	88.9	88.0	75.0	74.5	74.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
2015-16	104.6	106.3	105.4	89.8	92.3	91.0	77.0	75.7	76.3	29.9	30.1	30.0
2016-17	102.4	103.8	103.1	90.7	93.8	92.3	77.1	76.3	76.7	32.6	32.8	32.7
2017-18	99.0	99.4	99.2	91.0	93.7	92.3	77.3	76.8	77.1	35.2	34.9	35.1
2018-19	95.6	96.7	96.2	88.8	91.8	90.3	80.4	81.0	80.7	69.6	62.3	65.9
2019-20	96.4	97.2	96.8	88.5	90.7	89.6	79.1	78.9	79.0	48.4	46.7	47.6
2020-21	96.9	97.8	97.4	92.5	93.9	93.2	83.6	85.4	84.5	48.0	44.8	46.4
2021-22	97.8	98.1	97.9	91.3	91.3	91.3	80.6	80.1	80.4	45.4	41.8	43.6

Source: UDISE

Figure 3.4: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Level of Education of Odisha



The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) provides insights into the number of students enrolled in a particular level of education compared to the official age group population for that level.

Primary Education (Grades 1-5): The GER for primary education remains consistently high, hovering around 96%-108% throughout the period. GER for boys has been slightly higher than that for girls, but the gap is minimal. For example, in 2021-22, the GER for boys was 98.1%, while for girls it was 97.8%.

Upper Primary Education (Grades 6-8): There has been a steady increase in GER at this level, starting from 83.3% in 2012-13 and peaking at 93.2% in 2020-21. Similar to primary education, boys generally had a higher GER than girls, although the difference is marginal. In 2021-22, both boys and girls had an equal GER of 91.3%.

Secondary Education (Grades 9-10): GER at the secondary level shows consistent growth, reaching 84.5% in 2020-21, before slightly declining to 80.4% in 2021-22. GER for boys and girls remained close, with boys having a slightly higher GER in recent years. In 2020-21, boys had a GER of 85.4%, while girls had 83.6%.

Table 3-5: State wise Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6 to 8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	101.7	101.6	101.6	100.0	95.2	97.6	86.3	84.5	85.4	55.2	58.3	56.7
Bihar	101.2	103.9	102.5	84.8	87.1	86.0	63.1	66.8	64.9	35.6	36.2	35.9
Chhattisgarh	96.5	96.7	96.6	94.3	94.7	94.6	75.3	81.4	78.3	62.9	73.6	68.1
Gujarat	90.6	96.1	93.1	90.9	91.3	91.1	77.2	72.8	75.2	48.6	47.8	48.2
Haryana	103.3	104.7	104.0	102.5	101.2	102.0	96.0	93.2	94.7	75.1	76.0	75.5
Jharkhand	101.7	103.1	102.3	88.0	89.8	88.9	66.4	70.5	68.4	44.9	48.0	46.4
Karnataka	107.8	108.3	108.1	106.2	104.8	105.5	94.6	94.9	94.7	54.6	58.8	56.6
Kerala	102.4	101.7	102.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	98.3	97.4	97.9	81.8	88.4	85.0
Madhya Pradesh	86.7	87.0	86.9	93.1	90.9	92.0	71.4	68.4	70.0	51.9	50.7	51.3
Maharashtra	104.6	109.5	106.9	101.2	99.5	100.4	94.7	92.5	93.7	72.0	70.9	71.5
Odisha	**98.1**	**97.8**	**97.9**	**91.3**	**91.3**	**91.3**	**80.1**	**80.6**	**80.3**	**41.8**	**45.4**	**43.6**
Punjab	111.8	110.8	111.4	105.6	108.1	106.8	94.8	95.4	95.1	81.2	83.1	82.1
Rajasthan	103.8	106.6	105.1	97.9	93.9	96.0	82.4	75.8	79.2	74.0	66.3	70.4
Tamil Nadu	98.1	100.0	99.0	98.8	97.8	98.3	95.7	95.5	95.6	77.3	85.9	81.5
Telangana	112.1	113.0	112.5	107.5	105.5	106.5	93.6	94.5	94.1	63.1	66.7	64.8
Uttar Pradesh	99.8	104.2	101.9	90.1	92.0	91.0	72.0	66.2	69.3	52.8	48.3	50.7
West Bengal	114.7	115.9	115.3	97.1	99.0	98.0	83.4	93.2	88.2	53.7	70.6	62.0
India	**102.1**	**104.8**	**103.4**	**94.5**	**94.9**	**94.7**	**79.7**	**79.4**	**79.6**	**57.0**	**58.2**	**57.6**

Source: UDISE

- At the **primary level**, there is minimal gender disparity in GER across most states, including Odisha. In Odisha, the GER for boys is 98.1% and for girls, it is 97.8%, very close to the national average of 102.1% for boys and 104.8% for girls.
- At the **upper primary level**, the GER for boys and girls remains fairly equal in Odisha, with both boys and girls having a GER of 91.3%, which is on par with the national average of 94.5% for boys and 94.9% for girls.
- At the **secondary level**, a slight disparity begins to emerge. In Odisha, the GER for boys is 80.1% while for girls it is slightly higher at 80.6%, indicating that girls in Odisha are marginally more likely to remain in school during this stage. Nationally, the disparity is even narrower, with boys at 79.7% and girls at 79.4%, showing that at the secondary level, the gap between genders is relatively small but remains notable.
- At the **higher secondary level**, gender disparity becomes more pronounced. In Odisha, the GER for boys drops to 41.8%, while for girls it is higher at 45.4%, highlighting a greater decline in boys' enrollment at this level. Nationally, the GER for boys is 57.0% and for girls, it is 58.2%, again showing a trend where girls are slightly more likely to stay enrolled in higher secondary education compared to boys.

Table 3-6: State wise Gross Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Castes by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6 to 8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	109.7	109.3	109.5	104.4	98.4	101.4	91.1	88.9	90	61.3	67.4	64.3
Bihar	123.4	127.1	125.2	100	104.6	102.2	68.6	79.1	73.5	39.1	43.5	41.1
Chhattisgarh	106.3	106.5	106.4	102.6	103.7	103.1	79.4	88.4	83.8	66.4	77.8	72
Gujarat	88.6	94.3	91.2	86	86.3	86.1	75.7	73.2	74.5	47.8	50.3	49
Haryana	102.6	106.4	104.4	102.4	106.7	104.4	103.9	107	105.3	71	82.1	76.1
Jharkhand	108.1	110.7	109.3	95.4	99.8	97.6	65	72.7	68.7	39.5	45.9	42.6
Karnataka	103.5	104.4	103.9	105.1	105.1	105.1	94.5	96.2	95.3	52.7	57.5	55
Kerala	100.5	99.9	100.2	94.5	94.6	94.5	96.4	95.1	95.7	92	94.3	93.1
Madhya Pradesh	91	93.4	92.2	96.4	95.6	96	76.5	74.7	75.7	52.7	52.9	52.8
Maharashtra	107.6	110.6	109	104.9	103.6	104.3	101.1	100.3	100.7	75.5	77.3	76.3
Odisha	**104**	**104.7**	**104.3**	**93.7**	**95.2**	**94.4**	**83.9**	**84**	**83.9**	**39**	**44**	**41.5**
Punjab	112.7	111.3	112.1	107.5	108.8	108.1	96.4	94.9	95.7	80.5	85.2	82.7
Rajasthan	109.2	114.8	111.8	103.8	102.2	103	82.7	79.9	81.4	73.8	71.1	72.5
Tamil Nadu	103.4	105.5	104.4	102.3	100.4	101.3	101.1	100	100.6	78.6	89.2	83.8
Telangana	122.2	124.4	123.3	107.5	105.1	106.3	94.4	95.8	95.1	69.2	76.9	73
Uttar Pradesh	117	123.3	120	108.9	113.8	111.2	74.1	71.3	72.8	52.9	51.6	52.3
West Bengal	125.8	125.7	125.8	109.5	108.2	108.8	98.1	104	101.1	63	76.3	69.6
India	**111.5**	**114.9**	**113.1**	**103.1**	**104.5**	**103.8**	**84.2**	**85.6**	**84.9**	**59.5**	**63.7**	**61.5**

Source: UDISE

- At the **primary level**, Odisha shows a GER of 104.0% for boys and 104.7% for girls, indicating a slight advantage for girls in enrollment. This is consistent with the national trend where GER for SC boys is 111.5% and for SC girls is 114.9%, suggesting that girls have a higher enrollment rate compared to boys at this level.
- For the **upper primary level**, Odisha's GER is 93.7% for boys and 95.2% for girls, demonstrating a slight edge for girls in terms of enrollment. Nationally, the GER for SC boys is 103.1% and for SC girls is 104.5%, again showing that girls tend to have a higher enrollment rate compared to boys at this stage.
- At the **secondary level**, Odisha's GER is 83.9% for both boys and girls, maintaining parity. However, at the national level, the GER for SC boys is 84.2% and for SC girls is 85.6%, indicating that girls have a marginally higher enrollment rate compared to boys.
- In the **higher secondary level**, Odisha has a GER of 39.0% for boys and 44.0% for girls, reflecting a more significant gender disparity. Nationally, the GER for SC boys is 59.5% and for SC girls is 63.7%, showing a similar pattern where girls have a higher enrollment rate compared to boys.

Table 3-7: State wise Gross Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Tribes by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6 to 8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	111.6	115.5	113.5	103.9	102.1	103	80.2	83	81.6	63.8	67.1	65.4
Bihar	215.6	213.3	214.5	158	157.9	158	130	135.2	132.6	79.3	80	79.6
Chhattisgarh	93.7	93.5	93.6	92.3	91.3	91.8	66.8	74.3	70.5	55.7	68.7	62.2
Gujarat	95.5	96.3	95.9	97.1	93.8	95.5	77.1	75.1	76.2	45.1	50.9	47.9
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	105.1	107.4	106.2	86.3	88.2	87.3	59.2	63.6	61.4	35.6	40	37.9
Karnataka	108	107.1	107.6	105.4	104.1	104.8	91.4	92.2	91.8	48.7	51	49.8
Kerala	95.3	96.7	96	96.1	91.3	93.7	108.9	103.2	106	88.2	97.9	92.9
Madhya Pradesh	86	84.4	85.2	97.6	90.4	94	60	58.7	59.4	39.2	40.5	39.9
Maharashtra	106.1	109	107.5	100.7	101.7	101.2	94.1	93.5	93.8	57.2	52.9	55.2
Odisha	**96**	**94.6**	**95.3**	**101.7**	**101.9**	**101.8**	**82.2**	**86.2**	**84.2**	**36.7**	**41**	**38.8**
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	108.3	108.9	108.6	105	99.3	102.3	79	74.4	76.8	73.2	69	71.2
Tamil Nadu	111.7	112.5	112.1	111.9	109.9	110.9	116.9	119.5	118.2	80.4	90.1	85
Telangana	108.3	104.1	106.3	102.2	98.7	100.5	88.5	89.5	89	67.7	75	71.1
Uttar Pradesh	179	179.3	179.1	179.1	187.3	183.1	113.9	116.6	115.2	68.6	71.1	69.8
West Bengal	113.4	113.5	113.4	95.6	97.9	96.8	94.5	111	102.5	44.3	57.2	50.6
India	**106.3**	**106.7**	**106.5**	**98.3**	**97.6**	**98**	**77**	**79.2**	**78.1**	**50.5**	**53.6**	**52**

Source: UDISE

- In **Odisha**, the GER at the primary level is 96% for boys and 94.6% for girls, indicating a slight advantage for boys. Nationally, the GER for ST boys is 106.3% and for ST girls is 106.7%, showing minimal gender disparity at the primary level, with girls having a slight edge.
- At the **upper primary level**, Odisha exhibits equal enrollment for boys (101.7%) and girls (101.9%), demonstrating no gender disparity at this stage. Across India, the GER for boys is 98.3% and for girls is 97.6%, showing a small advantage for boys.
- For **secondary education**, Odisha's GER is 82.2% for boys and 86.2% for girls, indicating a higher enrollment rate for girls. Nationally, the GER for boys is 77% and for girls is 79.2%, again showing that girls are slightly ahead in enrollment at the secondary level.
- At the **higher secondary level**, the GER in Odisha is 36.7% for boys and 41% for girls, highlighting a noticeable gender disparity favoring girls. Nationally, the GER for boys is 50.5% and for girls is 53.6%, with girls consistently showing higher enrollment rates across India at this stage.

Table 3-8: State wise Gross Enrolment Ratio of OBC by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6 to 8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	52.0	51.8	51.9	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.0	50.9	51.0	48.4	47.9	48.2
Bihar	60.7	61.4	61.0	62.7	63.9	63.3	63.5	64.1	63.8	61.4	61.9	61.6
Chhattisgarh	44.5	44.8	44.6	46.1	46.4	46.2	48.5	48.5	48.5	49.4	48.9	49.1
Gujarat	47.0	48.0	47.5	47.1	48.0	47.5	46.6	44.8	45.8	44.1	40.9	42.6
Haryana	31.1	31.4	31.2	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.8	29.5	29.7	29.6	29.1	29.4
Jharkhand	47.4	47.7	47.5	48.4	49.3	48.9	49.1	50.3	49.7	46.6	46.6	46.6
Karnataka	63.3	63.2	63.3	62.4	62.6	62.5	63.8	64.5	64.1	63.2	64.8	64.0
Kerala	69.4	69.4	69.4	68.3	68.5	68.4	67.5	67.9	67.7	62.6	63.5	63.1
Madhya Pradesh	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.0	43.8	47.0	46.6	46.9	48.3	47.5	47.9
Maharashtra	31.8	31.7	31.7	32.2	31.9	32.1	33.0	32.6	32.8	34.4	34.0	34.2
Odisha	**37.3**	**37.0**	**37.2**	**37.4**	**36.9**	**37.2**	**40.1**	**38.9**	**39.5**	**30.0**	**29.3**	**29.7**
Punjab	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.5	16.1	15.8	16.4	17.3	16.8	16.8	17.8	17.2
Rajasthan	48.5	48.1	48.3	48.7	48.5	48.6	50.5	49.8	50.2	50.5	49.1	49.9
Tamil Nadu	67.8	67.4	67.6	67.8	67.6	67.7	67.2	66.9	67.1	68.1	67.2	67.7
Telangana	49.6	49.5	49.5	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.8	49.7	49.8	55.0	54.5	54.7
Uttar Pradesh	54.2	54.7	54.4	52.5	53.0	52.7	54.0	53.7	53.8	53.7	53.4	53.6
West Bengal	12.9	12.8	12.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.9	17.5
India	**45.0**	**45.1**	**45.1**	**44.7**	**45.0**	**44.8**	**45.4**	**45.0**	**45.2**	**44.5**	**43.9**	**44.2**

Source: UDISE

- The Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students reveals significant gender disparities across different educational levels in Odisha and India. GER for boys is 37.3% and for girls is 37.0%, showing a negligible gender gap with slightly higher enrollment for boys at the Primary level. GER is 37.4% for boys and 36.9% for girls, indicating a very slight advantage for boys at the Upper Primary level. At the Secondary level GER is 40.1% for boys and 38.9% for girls, reflecting a modest advantage for boys. GER stands at 30.0% for boys and 29.3% for girls, demonstrating a slight gender disparity in favor of boys at the Higher Secondary level.

- In Odisha, the GER data for OBC students shows minimal gender disparity across most educational levels, with boys having a slight advantage at some stages. Nationally, the trend is similar with boys having a marginally higher enrollment rate in secondary and higher secondary education, while girls slightly surpass boys in primary and upper primary levels.

Figure 3.5: Gross Enrolment Ratio of Social Groups by Gender and Level of Education in Primary Schools (2021-22)

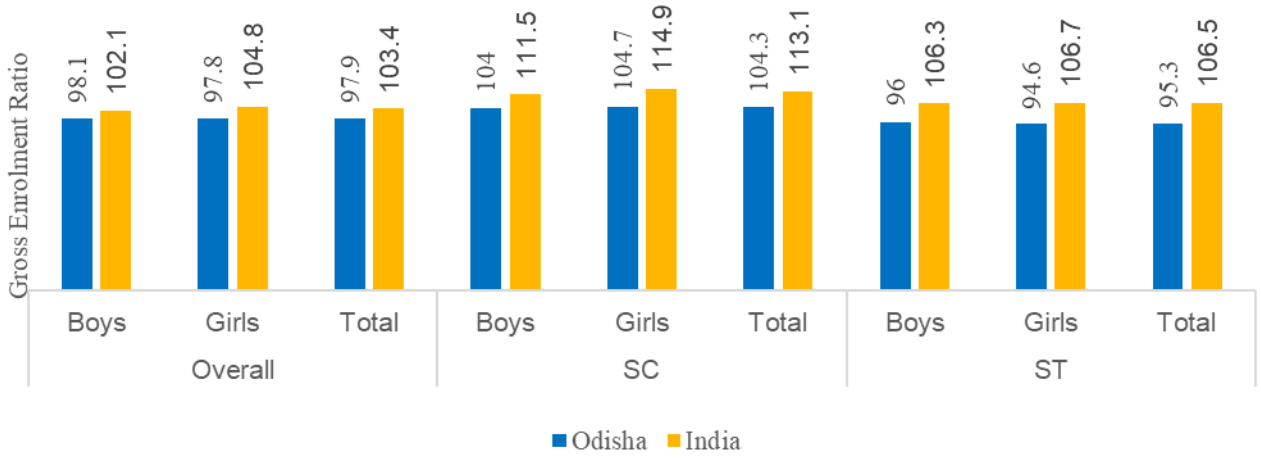


Figure 3.6: Gross Enrolment Ratio of Social Groups by Gender and Level of Education in Upper Primary Schools (2021-22)

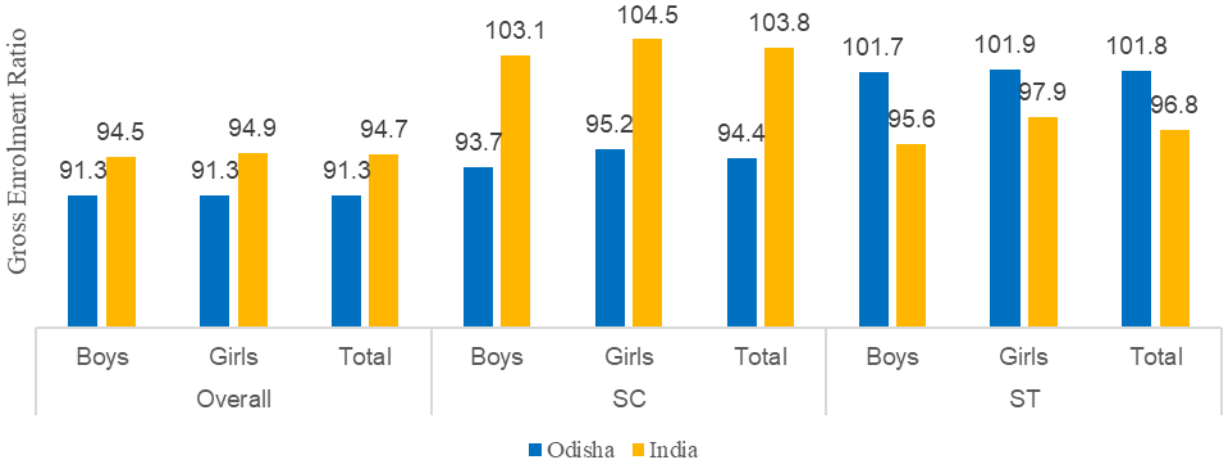


Figure 3.7: Gross Enrolment Ratio of Social Groups by Gender and Level of Education in Secondary Schools (2021-22)

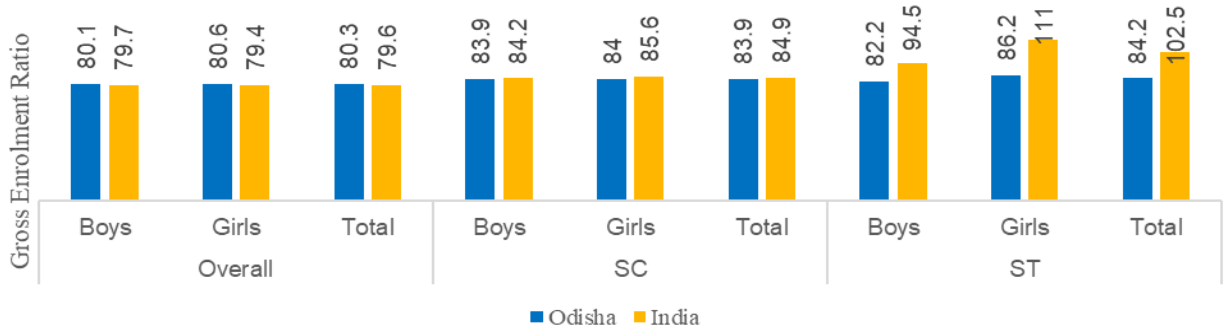


Figure 3.8: Gross Enrolment Ratio of Social Groups by Gender and Level of Education in Higher Secondary Schools (2021-22)

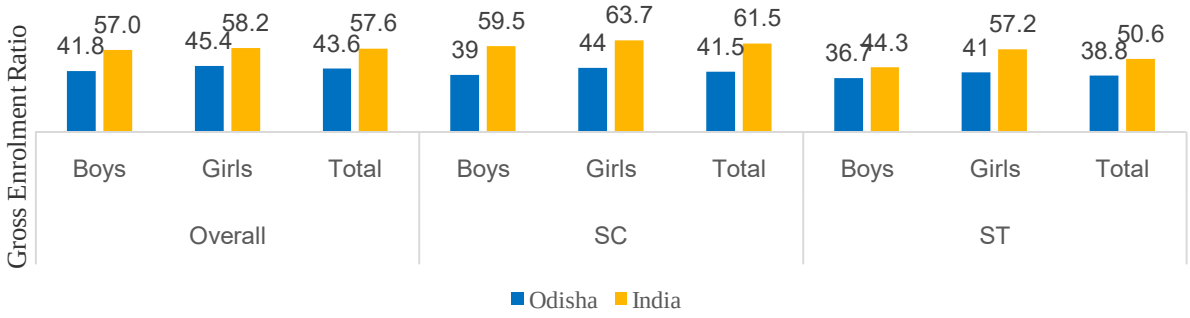


Table 3-9: State wise Net Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6 to 8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	83.7	83.9	83.8	72.5	68.6	70.6	51.8	49.0	50.4	34.7	37.2	35.9
Bihar	91.7	94.4	93.0	70.5	72.9	71.7	33.5	35.8	34.6	16.6	16.9	16.7
Chhattisgarh	85.7	86.2	85.9	76.0	77.0	76.5	52.7	57.6	55.1	42.8	50.9	46.8
Gujarat	75.1	79.4	77.1	65.8	66.0	65.9	46.7	44.0	45.4	28.7	28.6	28.6
Haryana	81.7	82.2	82.0	71.9	69.8	70.9	54.0	50.5	52.4	41.6	40.9	41.3
Jharkhand	89.3	91.1	90.1	69.8	71.6	70.7	39.9	42.7	41.3	25.6	28.2	26.9
Karnataka	95.7	96.1	95.9	86.2	84.6	85.4	66.8	66.8	66.8	40.3	43.8	42.0
Kerala	86.8	86.5	86.7	75.4	75.3	75.3	59.5	59.4	59.5	52.5	57.1	54.8
Madhya Pradesh	70.0	70.5	70.3	66.0	65.1	65.5	42.2	41.3	41.8	30.6	30.3	30.4
Maharashtra	94.3	99.3	96.6	80.6	79.6	80.1	63.6	62.5	63.1	47.9	48.3	48.1
Odisha	**82.5**	**82.4**	**82.5**	**65.7**	**66.1**	**65.9**	**49.1**	**49.8**	**49.4**	**24.2**	**26.6**	**25.4**
Punjab	89.5	90.0	89.7	70.8	75.4	72.9	50.8	54.6	52.5	42.7	47.5	44.9
Rajasthan	82.9	85.5	84.1	68.3	65.6	67.0	45.8	42.4	44.2	40.3	36.3	38.4
Tamil Nadu	84.4	85.7	85.0	74.2	72.5	73.4	59.2	57.0	58.1	47.2	50.8	48.9
Telangana	92.4	94.0	93.1	80.9	78.9	79.9	60.1	59.5	59.8	39.9	42.2	41.0
Uttar Pradesh	83.0	87.1	84.9	61.9	63.5	62.7	35.2	32.2	33.8	25.7	23.7	24.8
West Bengal	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.8	83.9	83.3	66.2	72.8	69.4	40.2	52.1	46.0
India	**87.3**	**90.0**	**88.6**	**71.0**	**71.7**	**71.3**	**47.9**	**48.0**	**47.9**	**33.5**	**35.0**	**34.2**

Source: UDISE

The Net Enrollment Rate (NER) data for different educational levels across India and Odisha highlights notable gender disparities. The NER for boys is 82.5%, and for girls is 82.4%, showing a minimal gender disparity with nearly equal enrollment rates at Primary level. The NER is 65.7% for boys and 66.1% for girls, indicating a slight advantage for girls in enrollment at the Upper Primary level. The NER is 49.1% for boys and 49.8% for girls, showing a minimal advantage for girls at the Secondary level. The NER at the higher Secondary level for boys is 24.2% and for girls is 26.6%, reflecting a more significant gender disparity with a clear advantage for girls.

In Odisha, the gender disparity at the higher secondary level is more pronounced, with girls having a noticeably higher enrollment rate compared to boys.

Table 3-10: Transition Rate by Gender and Level of Education between 2013-14 and 2021-22

Odisha	Primary to Upper Primary (5 to 6)			Elementary to Secondary (8 to 9)			Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11)		
Year	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2013-14	88.7	88.8	88.8	93.9	92.6	93.2	1.4	1.9	1.6
2014-15	90.9	91.2	91.1	95.6	94.0	94.8	2.1	2.4	2.3
2015-16	91.3	91.3	91.3	93.4	92.2	92.8	43.4	44.5	43.9
2016-17	90.2	90.9	90.6	91.7	90.8	91.3	45.1	46.2	45.7
2017-18	90.8	90.9	90.9	92.2	90.6	91.4	47.7	48.0	47.8
2018-19	93.2	94.2	93.7	92.2	91.4	91.8	87.7	79.8	83.7
2019-20	95.9	95.8	95.8	91.8	90.4	91.1	62.6	59.9	61.2
2020-21	97.4	96.6	97.0	92.1	91.8	92.0	62.2	59.0	60.6
2021-22	98.1	96.9	97.5	83.6	81.4	82.5	52.4	47.6	49.9

Source: UDISE

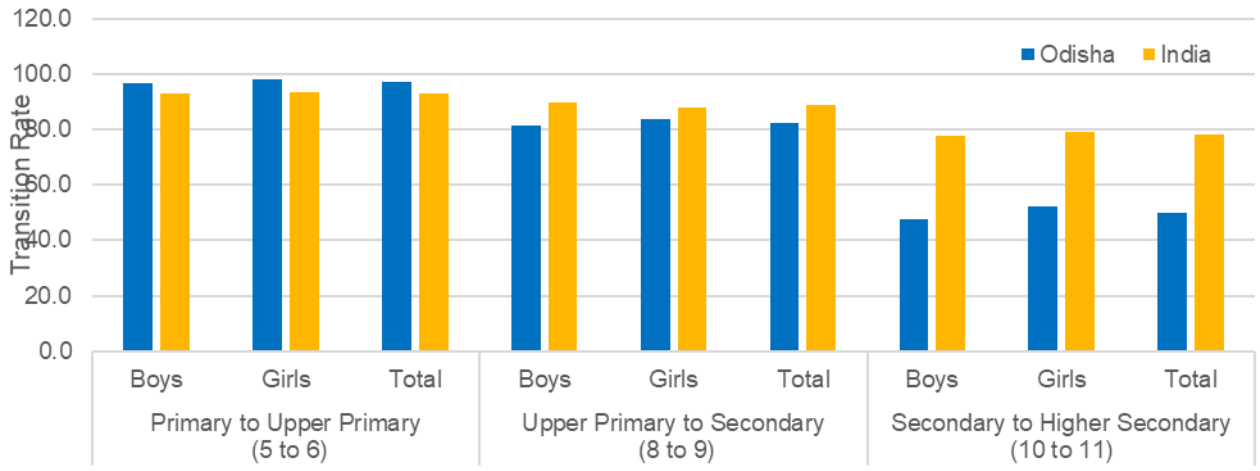
The transition data for Odisha from primary to upper primary (grades 5 to 6) shows a steady improvement, reaching 97.5 in 2021-22. However, the transition from elementary to secondary (grades 8 to 9) has seen a decline, dropping to 82.5 in the same year. The transition from secondary to higher secondary (grades 10 to 11) peaked at 83.7 in 2018-19 but has since decreased to 49.9 in 2021-22, highlighting a need for focus on retention at higher education levels.

Table 3-11: State wise Transition Rate by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary to Upper Primary (5 to 6)			Upper Primary to Secondary (8 to 9)			Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	96.8	100.3	98.4	96.9	96.9	96.9	69.2	74.3	71.7
Bihar	87.5	87.6	87.5	77.5	76.2	76.9	59.2	56.4	57.8
Chhattisgarh	96.6	97.6	97.1	86.0	90.4	88.2	85.9	88.9	87.4
Gujarat	98.8	98.8	98.8	88.7	84.1	86.5	68.9	75.7	71.8
Haryana	100.1	100.9	100.5	97.1	96.6	96.9	90.2	94.4	92.0
Jharkhand	92.1	95.0	93.5	85.6	85.9	85.7	83.6	84.0	83.8
Karnataka	97.6	98.0	97.8	96.7	96.6	96.6	67.2	72.3	69.6
Kerala	100.8	100.6	100.7	100.2	99.7	100.0	86.1	91.7	88.8
Madhya Pradesh	94.5	94.9	94.7	78.3	76.8	77.6	88.9	89.5	89.2
Maharashtra	98.8	98.9	98.9	97.7	97.4	97.6	78.5	80.0	79.2
Odisha	**96.9**	**98.1**	**97.5**	**81.4**	**83.6**	**82.5**	**47.6**	**52.4**	**49.9**
Punjab	95.6	96.5	96.0	84.9	87.3	86.0	77.5	81.4	79.2
Rajasthan	93.6	93.3	93.5	91.3	90.6	90.9	86.4	86.9	86.7
Tamil Nadu	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	86.8	94.5	90.5
Telangana	96.7	97.3	97.0	96.0	96.6	96.3	71.2	74.1	72.6
Uttar Pradesh	88.8	88.3	88.5	89.4	80.3	85.0	81.0	79.7	80.4
West Bengal	81.1	81.0	81.0	94.6	94.6	94.6	77.1	82.4	80.0
India	**93.0**	**93.4**	**93.2**	**89.7**	**87.8**	**88.8**	**77.6**	**79.3**	**78.4**

Source: UDISE

Figure 3.9: Transition Rate by Gender and Level of Education (2021-22): Odisha and India



The Transition Rate data provides insights into how well students move from one education level to the next. Here's an analysis of gender disparities in transition rates from primary to upper primary, upper primary to secondary, and secondary to higher secondary education.

- **Primary to Upper Primary:** Girls generally have a slight advantage in transition rates, both in Odisha and nationally.
- **Upper Primary to Secondary:** In Odisha, girls transitions at a higher rate than boys, whereas nationally, boys have a slightly higher transition rate.
- **Secondary to Higher Secondary:** Girls have a clear advantage in Odisha and a slight advantage at the national level.

Table 3-12: Retention Rate by Gender and Level of Education between 2017-18 and 2021-22: Odisha and India

Odisha	Primary			Elementary			Secondary		
Year	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2017-18	89.0	89.1	89.0	73.0	73.1	73.1	59.7	62.8	61.2
2018-19	88.6	88.1	88.4	74.5	74.2	74.3	62.3	65.1	63.7
2019-20	87.7	87.6	87.7	77.7	77.8	77.8	58.8	62.4	60.5
2020-21	91.6	91.1	91.4	90.4	90.0	90.2	71.8	73.0	72.4
2021-22	94.8	94.6	94.7	83.8	84.6	84.2	67.9	70.7	69.2
2017-18	85.5	86.8	86.1	70.4	71.8	71.1	58.5	56.8	57.7
India	**Primary**			**Elementary**			**Secondary**		
Year	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2018-19	85.8	86.9	86.3	70.5	71.9	71.2	58.3	58.0	58.2
2019-20	86.5	87.5	87.0	73.8	75.5	74.6	59.5	59.6	59.6
2020-21	94.8	96.1	95.4	80.0	82.2	81.1	65.5	64.4	65.0
2021-22	94.9	96.0	95.4	80.5	82.1	81.2	64.9	64.5	64.7

Source: UDISE

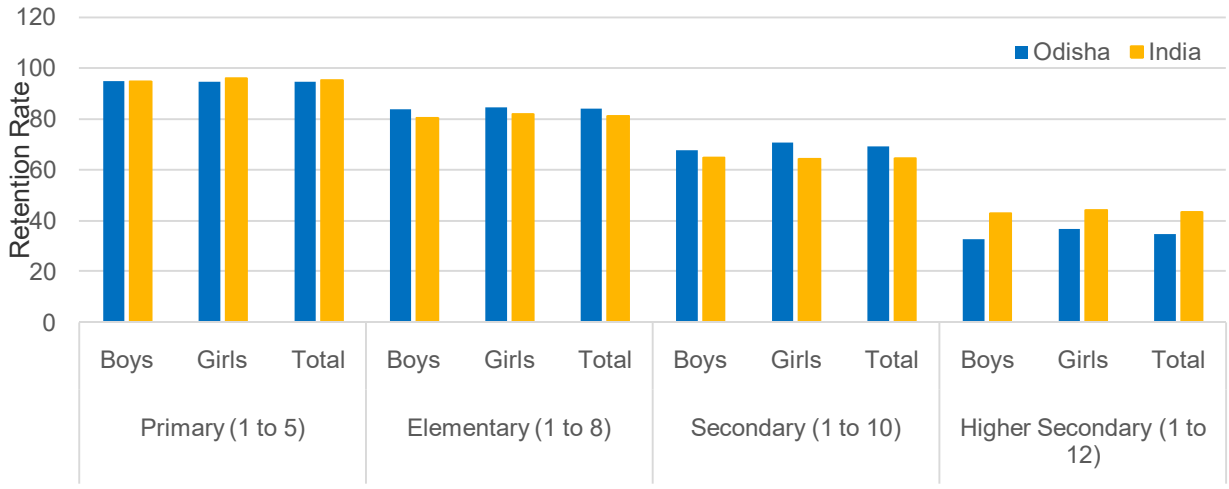
Table 3-13: State wise Retention Rate by Gender and Level of Education, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Elementary (1 to 8)			Secondary (1 to 10)			Higher Secondary (1 to 12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	100	100	100	92.3	92.6	92.4	80.8	81.5	81.1	50.5	54.1	52.2
Bihar	100	100	100	77.6	81.8	79.6	62.8	64.9	63.8	27.8	28	27.9
Chhattisgarh	96.8	96.5	96.6	84.6	87.3	85.9	63.9	72	67.9	39.8	50.2	44.9
Gujarat	95.6	96.7	96.1	93.7	93.1	93.4	76.6	69.3	73.1	37.6	38.5	38
Haryana	100	100	100	100	100	100	96.7	93.2	95.1	76.1	78.4	77.1
Jharkhand	90.7	94.6	92.6	70.3	74.9	72.5	46.1	50.8	48.4	26.7	28.5	27.6
Karnataka	96.3	97.4	96.8	90.6	91.6	91.1	82.3	83.4	82.8	44.7	50.8	47.6
Kerala	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madhya Pradesh	92	93	92.5	79.4	81.5	80.4	52.2	52	52.1	29.8	30.5	30.1
Maharashtra	97.3	97.7	97.5	93.6	93.8	93.7	92.9	90.2	91.6	70.2	68.1	69.2
Odisha	**94.8**	**94.6**	**94.7**	**83.8**	**84.6**	**84.2**	**67.9**	**70.7**	**69.2**	**32.8**	**36.9**	**34.8**
Rajasthan	89.8	91.7	90.7	73.4	74.7	74	65.2	64	64.7	45.6	42.9	44.3
Tamil Nadu	98.4	97.9	98.1	90.9	89.6	90.2	85.1	84.9	85	68	78	72.8
Telangana	97.7	98	97.8	81.7	83.4	82.5	74.9	76.8	75.8	47.8	51.5	49.6
Uttar Pradesh	90.4	90.3	90.3	70.3	70.6	70.5	51.8	45.9	48.9	44.9	40	42.5
Uttarakhand	89.4	90.3	89.8	82.3	84.5	83.3	75.7	76.5	76.1	59.1	63.6	61.2
West Bengal	86.8	87.6	87.2	81.8	86.4	84	45.9	53.5	49.6	29.5	37.1	33.2
India	**94.9**	**96**	**95.4**	**80.5**	**82.1**	**81.2**	**64.9**	**64.5**	**64.7**	**43.1**	**44.2**	**43.6**

Source: UDISE

The retention rate in Odisha has shown significant improvement at the primary level, increasing from 89.0 in 2017-18 to 94.7 in 2021-22, slightly trailing behind the national average of 95.4 for India. At the elementary level, Odisha has also made notable progress, with retention rising to 84.2 in 2021-22, surpassing the national average of 81.2. However, at the secondary level, while Odisha's retention rate increased to 69.2 in 2021-22, it still lags behind the national average of 64.7, indicating room for improvement in higher grade retention.

Figure 3.10: Retention Rate by Gender and Level of Education (2021-22): Odisha and India



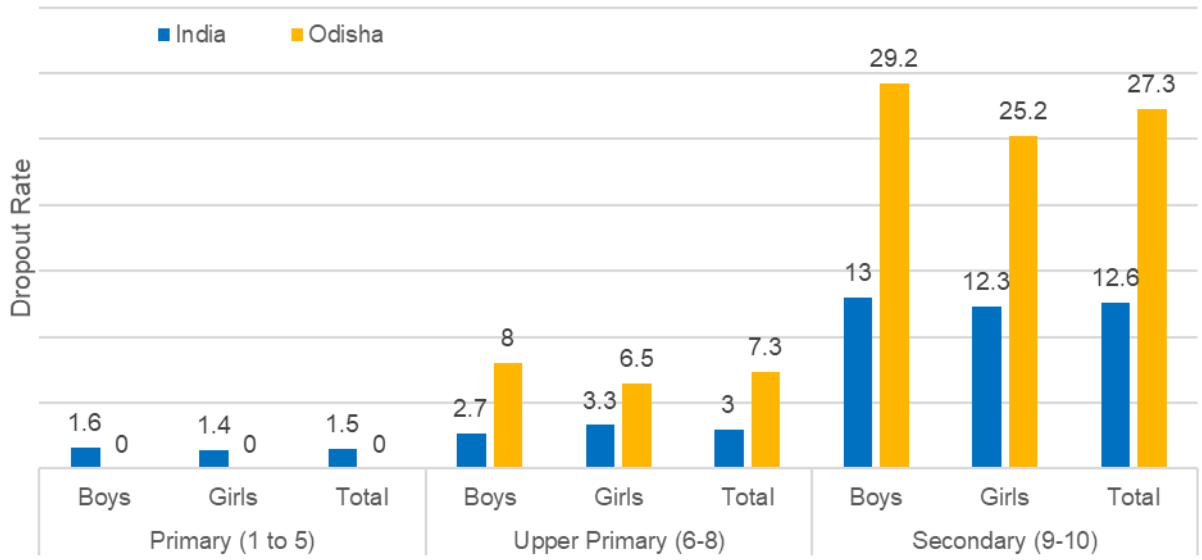
- At the **elementary level**, a slight gender gap starts to emerge in some states, though Odisha continues to perform relatively well with a retention rate of 83.8% for boys and 84.6% for girls. This is slightly higher than the national average, where boys have a retention rate of 80.5% and girls 82.1%.
- The **secondary level** reveals a more pronounced gender disparity in retention rates. In Odisha, the retention rate for girls is 70.7%, compared to 67.9% for boys. This trend of girls having higher retention rates than boys is also reflected in the national data, though the gap is narrower (64.9% for boys and 64.5% for girls).
- At the **higher secondary level**, the gender disparity becomes more evident. In Odisha, the retention rate for boys is 32.8%, while for girls it is 36.9%, showing that a higher percentage of girls continue their education beyond secondary school. This is consistent with the national trend, where the retention rate is 43.1% for boys and 44.2% for girls.

Table 3-14: Dropout rate by level of education and Gender, 2021-22

India/ State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6-8)			Secondary (9-10)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1.7	1.5	1.6	17.5	15	16.3
Bihar	0	0	0	4	5.2	4.6	19.5	21.4	20.5
Chhattisgarh	1	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.3	4.1	11.5	8.1	9.7
Gujarat	0	0	0	4.2	5.8	5	19.4	15.9	17.9
Haryana	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	4.9	5.9
Jharkhand	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.7	4	3.9	9.7	8.9	9.3
Karnataka	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	16.2	13	14.7
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	4.1	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	2.9	3.1	8.6	9	8.8	10.6	9.7	10.1
Maharashtra	0	0	0	1.5	1.6	1.5	10.8	10.6	10.7
Odisha	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**6.5**	**7.3**	**29.2**	**25.2**	**27.3**
Punjab	1.6	1	1.3	8.7	7.1	8	18.3	16	17.2
Rajasthan	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	7.8	7.5	7.7
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3	2.5	4.5
Telangana	0	0	0	3.4	2.9	3.1	14.5	12.9	13.7
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	3	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.9	9.5	10	9.7
West Bengal	9.1	8.2	8.6	0	0	0	18.4	17.7	18
India	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**2.7**	**3.3**	**3**	**13**	**12.3**	**12.6**

Source: UDISE

Figure 3.11: Dropout rate by level of education and Gender (2021-22): India and Odisha



Dropout rates offer a critical view into student retention and educational attainment. Examining dropout rates by gender across different education levels helps identify gender-specific challenges and opportunities for improvement.

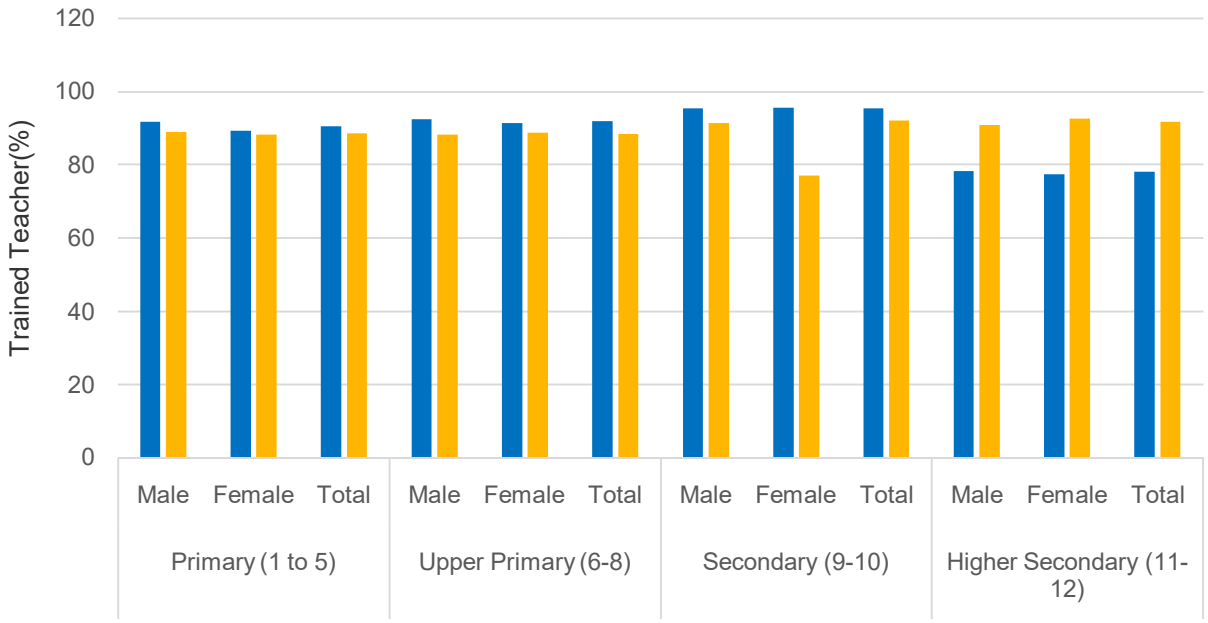
- **Primary Level**: There is no dropout reported at the primary level for either boys or girls.
- **Upper Primary Level**: Dropout rates are 8.0% for boys and 6.5% for girls. This shows that girls have a better retention rate compared to boys at this level.
- **Secondary Level**: Dropout rates are 29.2% for boys and 25.2% for girls, indicating a higher dropout rate for boys compared to girls.

Table 3-15: Percentage of Trained Teacher by Gender and level of School Education, 2021-22

India/State	Primary (1 to 5)			Upper Primary (6-8)			Secondary (9-10)			Higher Secondary (11-12)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	87.1	85.4	86.1	91.2	91.6	91.4	82.3	82.6	82.5	79.6	77.7	78.9
Bihar	79.7	78.7	79.2	78.2	76.7	77.6	89.3	89.8	89.4	84.5	87.2	85.2
Chhattisgarh	92.3	85.7	88.9	91.4	87	89.4	88.5	90.6	89.5	89.3	92.2	90.6
Gujarat	98.3	96.2	97	95.7	95.1	95.4	97	97.1	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.5
Haryana	95.7	90.9	92.4	93.7	91.9	92.6	95.4	95.9	95.7	95.9	96.6	96.2
Jharkhand	87.6	83.4	85.9	85.6	84.9	85.3	94.7	95.2	94.9	90.3	93.7	91.5
Karnataka	98.1	96.8	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.9	80.6	85.5	82.9	91.9	90.1	91.1
Kerala	97	97.3	97.3	96.8	97.2	97.1	96.3	96.7	96.6	97.9	97.9	97.9
Madhya Pradesh	92	84.2	88.3	86.3	81.3	83.8	90	89.8	89.9	92.1	92.4	92.2
Maharashtra	97.7	95.8	96.7	95.8	94.6	95.3	98.1	98	98	98.4	97.7	98.1
Odisha	**91.8**	**89.5**	**90.6**	**92.6**	**91.6**	**92.1**	**95.5**	**95.8**	**95.6**	**78.3**	**77.4**	**78**
Punjab	88.7	88.6	88.6	92.3	90.7	91.1	98.1	97.6	97.7	98	97.2	97.4
Rajasthan	93.8	89.5	91.8	95.7	93.5	94.8	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.9	98.1	98
Tamil Nadu	96.6	97.9	97.7	90.6	94.3	93.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Telangana	95.8	91.6	92.9	91.8	92.2	92.1	98.2	97.3	97.8	40.9	53.3	45.6
Uttar Pradesh	87.1	86.1	86.6	87.1	86.7	86.9	88.2	88.7	88.4	88	88.4	88.1
West Bengal	91	83.5	87.6	93.8	93.9	93.8	97.3	96.9	97.2	97.7	97.2	97.5
India	**89.1**	**88.3**	**88.7**	**88.3**	**88.9**	**88.6**	**91.5**	**77**	**92.2**	**91**	**92.8**	**91.8**

Source: UDISE

Figure 3.12: Percentage of Trained Teacher by Gender and level of School Education, 2021-22



Teacher availability plays a crucial role in ensuring the quality of education and student outcomes. Examining teacher availability by gender across different education levels provides insight into potential disparities and areas requiring attention.

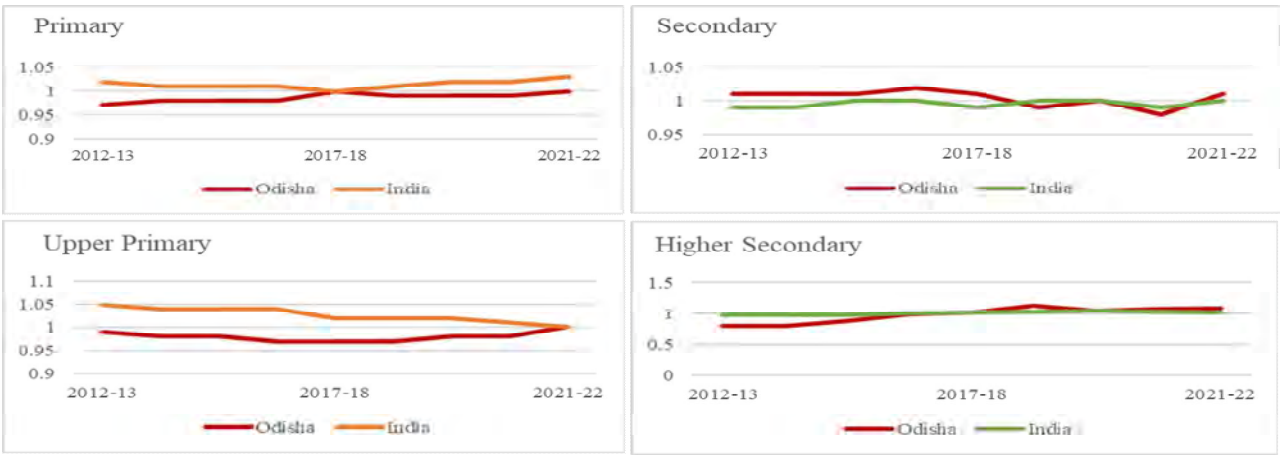
- **Primary and Upper Primary Levels:** Odisha generally has a higher teacher availability compared to the national average, with a better gender balance in teacher distribution. Female teachers are somewhat less represented compared to male teachers but the difference is minimal.
- **Secondary Level:** Odisha excels in teacher availability, particularly for female teachers, surpassing national averages. This indicates strong support for secondary education in the state.
- **Higher Secondary Level:** There is a noticeable gap in teacher availability in Odisha compared to the national average, indicating a need for increased resources and support at this crucial educational stage.

Table 3-16: Gender Parity Index of GER by level of education between 2012-13 and 2021-22

Odisha					
Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2012-13	0.97	0.99	0.98	1.01	0.79
2013-14	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	0.79
2014-15	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	0.88
2015-16	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.02	0.99
2017-18	1.00	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.01
2018-19	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.12
2019-20	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.04
2021-22	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.09
India					
Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2012-13	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.99	0.97
2013-14	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.99	0.98
2014-15	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98
2015-16	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.00
2016-17	1.00	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00
2017-18	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.01
2018-19	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.03
2019-20	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.04
2020-21	1.02	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.03
2021-22	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02

Source: UDISE

Figure 3.13: Gender Parity Index of GER by level of education between 2012-23 and 2021-22: Odisha and India



- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in Odisha has shown consistent improvement across different levels of education. By 2021-22, Odisha achieved full gender parity (GPI of 1) at the primary, upper primary, and elementary levels. Secondary education also saw steady progress, with a GPI of 1.01 in 2021-22. Notably, the GPI for higher secondary education rose from 0.79 in 2012-13 to 1.09 in 2021-22, indicating significant strides toward gender equality.
- In comparison, India as a whole has maintained a higher GPI of GER in primary and upper primary levels, consistently above 1. The secondary and higher secondary levels have also shown positive trends, with India achieving gender parity by 2021-22 across all levels of education. However, Odisha's progress, particularly in higher secondary education, reflects a remarkable improvement over time.

Table 3-17: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Social Group between 2012-13: Odisha and India

Odisha					
Year	Male	Female	Overall	SC	ST
2012-13	18.6	14.1	16.3	9.9	6.2
2015-16	21.5	17.8	19.6	14.7	9.4
2018-19	24.2	20	22.1	20	12.8
2020-21	21.3	20.1	20.7	20	13.5
2021-22	23.5	20.6	22.1	22.6	15.5
2012-13	22.7	20.1	21.5	16.0	11.1
2015-16	25.4	23.5	24.5	19.9	14.2
2018-19	26.3	26.4	26.3	23.0	17.2
2020-21	26.7	27.9	27.3	23.1	18.9

Source: AISHE

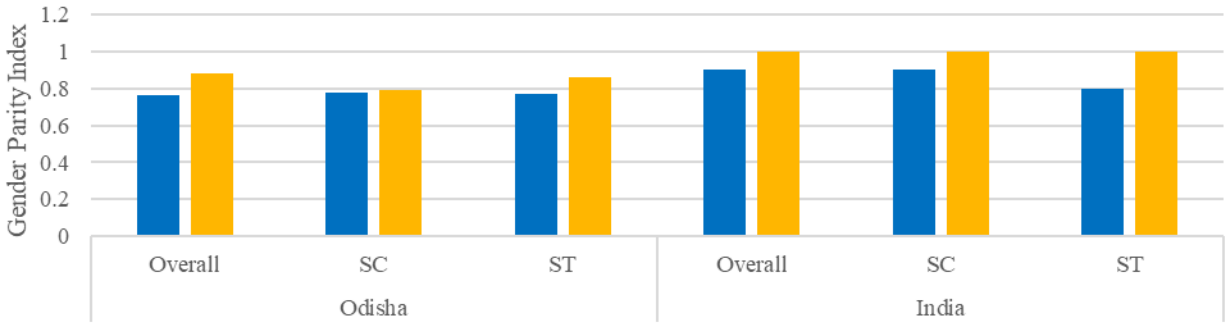
The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Odisha has seen steady growth across gender and social groups over the years. In 2021-22, the overall GER for Odisha stood at 22.1, with males at 23.5 and females at 20.6. Socially disadvantaged groups like SC and ST have also shown improvements, with SC students at 22.6 and ST students at 15.5. In comparison, India's overall GER for 2021-22 was higher at 28.4, with both male (28.3) and female (28.5) enrolment rates showing parity. SC and ST groups at the national level also demonstrated notable progress, with GERs of 25.9 and 21.2, respectively.

Table 3-18: Gender Parity Index in Higher Education between 2012-13 and 2021-22: Odisha and India

Odisha				India			
Year	Overall	SC	ST	Year	Overall	SC	ST
2012-13	0.76	0.78	0.77	2012-13	0.9	0.9	0.8
2015-16	0.83	0.78	0.77	2015-16	0.9	0.9	0.8
2018-19	0.82	0.76	0.78	2018-19	1.0	1.0	0.9
2020-21	0.94	0.86	0.9	2020-21	1.1	1.1	1.0
2021-22	0.88	0.79	0.86	2021-22	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: AISHE

Figure 3.14: Gender Parity Index in Higher Education, 2021-22



The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in higher education for Odisha has shown gradual improvement over the years, but it remains below the national average. In 2021-22, Odisha's overall GPI stood at 0.88, with SC and ST groups at 0.79 and 0.86, respectively. In contrast, India has achieved a GPI of 1.0 overall, indicating gender parity in higher education. The SC and ST groups also reached a GPI of 1.0 in 2021-22, reflecting greater gender balance across social groups at the national level.

4. Participation in Economic and Political Activities

A. Participation in Economic Activities

Achieving greater gender equality can significantly boost economic productivity, enhance development outcomes, and make institutions and policies more inclusive and representative. However, gender disparities persist in both developing and developed economies, necessitating focused attention and corrective measures to achieve holistic societal development. Central to realizing women's rights and gender equality is women's economic empowerment. This encompasses their ability to participate equally in existing markets, access and control productive resources, secure decent work, and have autonomy over their time, lives, and bodies. Additionally, it involves increasing their voice and meaningful participation in economic decision-making at all levels, from households to international institutions. For true progress, both women and men must fully participate and partner in productive and reproductive life, sharing responsibilities for child care, nurturing, and household maintenance. This balanced approach is essential for fostering a more equitable and prosperous society.

Table 4-1: Worker Population ratio (WPR) of Odisha by Sex

Year	Female	Male	Person
1961	26.58	60.75	43.66
1971	10.47	55.62	33.19
1981	19.81	55.86	38.01
1991	20.79	53.79	37.53
2001	24.66	52.52	38.78
2011	27.2	56.1	41.79

***Source**: Census of India-2011*

- The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is an important indicator of economic empowerment, reflecting the proportion of workers in a population.
- Between 1961 and 1971, Odisha's Worker Population Ratio (WPR) saw a sharp decline from 43.66% to 33.19%, likely due to socio-economic shifts, changes in industry, and population growth.
- From 1981 to 1991, the WPR slightly decreased from 38.01% to 37.53%, but female work participation modestly increased, reflecting gradual progress in women's workforce involvement. By 2011, the overall WPR rose to 41.79%, with female participation improving notably from 24.66% in 2001 to 27.2% in 2011, showing steady advancement in women's economic empowerment, though gender disparities persist.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Category of Workers, 2011 Census (Odisha)

Category of workers	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons
Main Workers	30.6	70.9	57.1	70.3	89.2	85.5	33.9	73.9	61.0
Marginal Workers	69.4	29.1	42.9	29.7	10.8	14.5	66.1	26.1	39.0
Total Workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Classification of Total Workers (%)									
Cultivators	13.9	33.3	26.7	2.3	3.2	3.0	12.9	28.4	23.4
Agricultural Laborer	62.3	34.2	43.8	9.2	3.9	5.0	57.8	29.3	38.4
Workers in Households Industry	6.0	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.7	4.4	6.1	3.7	4.5
Other Workers	23.2	28.9	25.1	81.7	88.2	86.9	23.2	38.7	33.7

- There is a significant gender disparity in the distribution of main and marginal workers. In rural areas, a higher percentage of females are marginal workers compared to males. In urban areas, the disparity is less pronounced, but males still dominate the main worker category.
- The proportion of main workers is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. This indicates better employment stability in urban regions.
- A large proportion of rural workers are engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or laborers. This is especially true for females.
- In urban areas, the majority of workers fall under the “Other Workers” category, indicating a shift towards non-agricultural employment in urban settings

Table 4.3: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for States (age group: 15 years and above), 2023-24

States	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	75.0	497	62.0	69.8	28.1	48.2	73.4	43.1	57.8
Bihar	74.2	31.7	52.8	63.1	15.1	40.3	73.1	30.1	51.6
Chhattisgarh	83.2	65.0	74.1	73.7	30.4	52.6	82.1	58.1	69.7
Gujarat	84.5	87.8	71.3	77.7	28.6	54.1	81.5	45.6	63.9
Haryana	69.3	25.9	48.5	70.9	20.1	46.7	69.9	23.6	47.8
Jharkhand	80.2	57.2	68.4	64.8	18.3	41.9	76.09	49.6	63.0
Karnataka	74.4	43.1	58.7	71.1	27.5	49.6	73.1	37.2	55.2
Kerala	71.8	38.8	54.1	70.4	33.0	50.1	71,1	36.0	52.2
Madhya Pradesh	86.8	60.8	74.2	76.0	27.7	51.9	84.0	51.9	68.3
Maharashtra	75.7	47.4	61.6	72.7	27.6	50.9	74.4	39.1	57.0
Odisha	**80.5**	**51.5**	**65.4**	**70.8**	**27.8**	**49.6**	**78.9**	**48.0**	**62.9**
Punjab	76.0	32.7	54.3	75.7	22.4	49.9	75.9	28.9	52.7
Rajasthan	77.5	57.1	67.0	68.6	26.7	48.3	74.8	48.9	61.7
Tamil Nadu	74.3	52.7	63.1	71.8	28.4	49.2	73.2	41.5	56.8
Telangana	76.6	54.0	64.8	72.2	28.5	50.4	74.8	44.3	59.2
Uttar Pradesh	78.4	38.5	58.1	71.8	15.6	44.5	76.9	33.6	55.1
West Bengal	82.1	42.9	62.2	76.9	30.8	53.5	80.5	39.2	59.6
India	**78.1**	**46.6**	**62.1**	**72.3**	**26.0**	**49.4**	**76.3**	**40.3**	**58.2**

Source: PLFS 2023-24

- The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the percentage of employed persons in the working-age population (typically 15 years and above) during a specified reference period
- Odisha's Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for 2023-24 highlights significant gender imbalances and rural-urban disparities.
- The rural male WPR is 80.5%, while female participation lags behind at 51.5%, reflecting ongoing barriers to women's employment in rural areas.
- In urban regions, the gender gap is even more pronounced, with male WPR at 70.8% compared to only 27.8% for females, indicating fewer economic opportunities for women.
- Odisha's overall WPR of 62.9% is slightly above the national average of 58.2%, largely due to strong rural male participation.
- However, the starkly low female WPR, especially in urban areas, points to socio-economic and cultural factors limiting women's inclusion in the workforce. Compared to Odisha's WPR (62.9%), states like Chhattisgarh (69.7%) and Madhya Pradesh (68.3%) have higher overall WPRs.
- However, Odisha's gender disparity mirrors Bihar (51.6%) and Uttar Pradesh (55.1%), indicating widespread challenges in female workforce participation across these states.
- This underutilization of female labor poses a challenge for equitable economic growth, necessitating targeted policy interventions to address these gender disparities and foster inclusive workforce development.

Table 4.4: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for States (age group: 15 years and above). 2023-24.

States	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	77.9	51.2	64.2	73.9	30.2	51.3	76.7	44.8	60.2
Bihar	76.8	32.0	54.3	67.8	16.7	43.4	75.8	30.5	53.2
Chhattisgarh	84.6	65.9	75.2	78.8	34.0	57.0	83.4	59.5	71.5
Gujarat	84.9	57.9	71.5	79.3	29.6	55.4	82.4	46.0	64.6
Haryana	71.9	26.3	50.0	73.9	20.8	48.6	72.7	24.2	49.5
Jharkhand	80.9	57.3	68.7	68.8	19.4	44.5	78.3	49.8	63.8
Karnataka	76.3	43.5	59.8	74.1	28.8	51.7	75.5	38.0	56.8
Kerala	75.3	44.2	58.6	73.5	37.0	53.7	74.4	40.8	56.2
Madhya Pradesh	87.3	61.1	74.5	78.3	28.5	53.4	85.0	52.3	68.9
Maharashtra	77.8	48.0	63.0	76.4	29.4	53.6	77.2	40.1	59.0
Odisha	**82.9**	**52.6**	**67.1**	**75.0**	**30.8**	**53.2**	**81.7**	**49.4**	**64.9**
Punjab	80.1	34.9	57.4	79.4	24.6	52.9	79.8	31.1	55.7
Rajasthan	80.2	58.7	69.1	73.4	29.9	52.4	78.2	50.9	64.4
Tamil Nadu	77.0	54.2	65.2	74.2	30.2	51.3	75.7	43.2	58.8
Telangana	79.5	55.7	67.1	76.9	31.8	54.4	78.5	46.7	62.2
Uttar Pradesh	80.5	39.1	59.5	76.2	17.5	47.7	79.5	34.5	56.9
West Bengal	84.0	43.9	63.7	79.0	32.4	55.4	82.4	40.4	61.1
India	**80.2**	**47.6**	**63.7**	**75.6**	**28.0**	**52.0**	**78.8**	**41.7**	**60.1**

Source: PLFS 2023-24

- The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a key economic indicator that measures the proportion of the working-age population (typically those aged 15 years and above) that is either employed or actively seeking employment.
- Odisha's LFPR (64.9%) reflects significant structural challenges, especially in terms of gender and rural-urban disparities.
- Rural areas show a higher LFPR, with 82.9% for males and 52.6% for females, while urban participation drops to 75.0% for males and a mere 30.8% for females.
- This stark gender imbalance underscores deep-rooted socio-economic and cultural barriers, particularly for urban women, where participation is significantly lower compared to men.
- While Odisha's overall LFPR is comparable to Rajasthan (64.4%) and Chhattisgarh (71.5%), its female participation, especially in urban areas, is concerning and highlights the state's underutilization of its female labor force.
- To drive inclusive growth, Odisha must focus on reducing these gender gaps through targeted policy interventions that promote female workforce participation.

Table 4.5: District-wise Number of Workers and Work Participation Rate by Sex of Odisha: 2011

District	Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)			Work Participation Rate (Main + Marginal)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Angul	526520	360947	165573	41.33	55.05	26.79
Bolangir	720601	469956	250645	43.7	56.61	30.61
Balasore	932707	684020	248687	40.19	57.68	21.92
Baragarh	762092	473305	288787	51.45	63.18	39.45
Boudh	219457	125627	93830	49.75	56.68	42.74
Bhadrak	468599	409559	59040	31.11	53.87	7.91
Cuttack	936365	761876	174489	35.68	56.32	13.72
Deogarh	165435	92384	73051	52.94	58.39	47.35
Dhenkanal	435533	340552	94981	36.51	55.59	16.37
Gajapati	293933	155907	138026	50.87	55.11	46.8
Ganjam	1501772	990027	511745	42.55	55.64	29.25
Jagatsinghpur	403649	325589	78060	35.5	56.34	13.96
Jajpur	552234	486091	66143	30.22	52.49	7.34
Jharsuguda	247707	172018	75689	42.74	57.98	26.76
Kalahandi	751930	447290	304640	47.69	56.83	38.57
Kandhamal	355349	193515	161834	48.47	53.76	43.37
Kendrapara	466890	386382	80508	32.41	53.83	11.14
Keonjhar	766514	498077	268437	42.54	54.95	29.98
Khurda	792193	645880	146313	35.18	55.34	13.49
Koraput	693406	384053	309353	50.26	56.58	44.14
Malkangiri	310666	170495	140171	50.66	56.15	45.28
Mayurbhanj	1223534	697782	525752	48.56	55.55	41.61
Nabarangpur	610906	342641	268265	50.04	56.65	43.54
Nayagarh	343633	284591	59042	35.69	56.62	12.83
Nuapada	305438	168155	137283	50.04	55.69	44.51
Puri	621676	498461	123215	36.6	57.6	14.79
Rayagada	467122	258032	209090	48.26	54.67	42.16
Sambalpur	505840	313161	192679	48.59	59.44	37.47
Sonepur	286661	181595	105066	46.98	58.33	35.15
Sundargarh	873227	584687	288540	41.71	55.1	27.95
Odisha	**17541589**	**11902655**	**5638934**	**41.79**	**56.11**	**27.16**

Source: PCA, Odisha, Census of India, 2011

Table 4.6: District-wise Number of Workers and Work Participation Rate by Sex in Rural Areas of Odisha: 2011

District	Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)			Work Participation Rate (Main + Marginal)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Angul	455627	301993	153634	42.69	55.27	29.49
Bolangir	653289	415663	237626	45	57.04	32.87
Balasore	847171	612298	234873	40.98	57.96	23.24
Baragarh	706885	429942	276943	53.1	63.92	42.05
Boudh	212323	120191	92132	50.46	56.93	43.96
Bhadrak	411154	359888	51266	31.14	54.1	7.82
Cuttack	683899	553818	130081	36.22	57.04	14.18
Deogarh	157390	86300	71090	54.25	58.84	49.55
Dhenkanal	398386	308837	89549	37.05	56.02	17.09
Gajapati	267265	136879	130386	52.7	55.27	50.25
Ganjam	1231922	779378	452544	44.62	56.33	32.86
Jagatsinghpur	364377	291902	72475	35.69	56.48	14.37
Jajpur	511605	450358	61247	30.24	52.58	7.33
Jharsuguda	169104	106700	62404	48.55	60.57	36.24
Kalahandi	709276	413886	295390	48.75	57.12	40.45
Kandhamal	329677	174508	155169	49.89	53.94	46
Kendrapara	439698	363357	76341	32.41	53.83	11.2
Keonjhar	682446	428045	254401	44.07	55.26	32.87
Khurda	399642	332526	67116	34.23	55.81	11.74
Koraput	610613	321390	289223	52.94	57.01	49.05
Malkangiri	291472	156227	135245	51.71	56.22	47.33
Mayurbhanj	1156323	645756	510567	49.69	55.79	43.67
Nabarangpur	577172	318432	258740	50.93	56.78	45.19
Nayagarh	318229	262703	55526	36.04	56.98	13.16
Nuapada	292882	158678	134204	50.82	55.72	46.03
Puri	527927	421643	106284	36.82	57.9	15.06
Rayagada	413699	217796	195903	50.39	54.75	46.29
Sambalpur	390542	224576	165966	53.28	60.91	45.56
Sonepur	268217	167495	100722	47.88	58.64	36.68
Sundargarh	625502	380409	245093	46.15	56.27	36.08
Odisha	**15103714**	**9941574**	**5162140**	**43.19**	**56.53**	**29.69**

Source: PCA, Odisha, Census of India, 2011

- As per 2011 Census, in rural Odisha, higher female WPR was noticed in Gajapati with 50.25 followed by Deogarh with 49.55 and Koraput with 49.05. The lowest female WPR was found in Jajpur with 7.33 and Bhadrak with 7.82.
- In rural Odisha (2011), males had a significantly higher Work Participation Rate (WPR) of 56.53%, while females lagged behind at 29.69%. Southern districts exhibiting stronger female labor force participation than northern and coastal areas

Table 4.7: District-wise Number of Workers and Work Participation Rate by Sex in Urban Areas of Odisha: 2011

District	Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)			Work Participation Rate (Main + Marginal)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Angul	206546	109333	97213	2.91	1.85	8.14
Bolangir	197381	101327	96054	2.93	1.87	7.38
Balasore	253293	129321	123972	2.96	1.8	8.97
Baragarh	150110	76558	73552	2.72	1.77	6.21
Boudh	20424	10492	9932	2.86	1.93	5.85
Bhadrak	185838	95005	90833	3.24	1.91	11.68
Cuttack	736047	381875	354172	2.92	1.84	7.98
Deogarh	22390	11564	10826	2.78	1.9	5.52
Dhenkanal	117506	61267	56239	3.16	1.93	10.35
Gajapati	70666	35227	35439	2.65	1.85	4.64
Ganjam	768001	395582	372419	2.85	1.88	6.29
Jagatsinghpur	115980	61052	54928	2.95	1.81	9.83
Jajpur	135097	69495	65602	3.33	1.94	13.4
Jharsuguda	231165	120528	110637	2.94	1.85	8.33
Kalahandi	121987	62455	59532	2.86	1.87	6.44
Kandhamal	72279	36422	35857	2.82	1.92	5.38
Kendrapara	83534	42761	40773	3.07	1.86	9.78
Keonjhar	253059	131820	121239	3.01	1.88	8.64
Khurda	1084316	571328	512988	2.76	1.82	6.48
Koraput	226169	115038	111131	2.73	1.84	5.52
Malkangiri	49528	25723	23805	2.58	1.8	4.83
Mayurbhanj	192896	98637	94259	2.87	1.9	6.21
Nabarangpur	87625	44041	43584	2.6	1.82	4.58
Nayagarh	79738	41617	38121	3.14	1.9	10.84
Nuapada	34054	17170	16884	2.71	1.81	5.48
Puri	264930	137167	127763	2.83	1.79	7.55
Rayagada	146966	74186	72780	2.75	1.84	5.52
Sambalpur	308093	158185	149908	2.67	1.79	5.61
Sonepur	49941	25678	24263	2.71	1.82	5.59
Sundargarh	738097	385079	353018	2.98	1.89	8.13
Odisha	**7003656**	**3625933**	**3377723**	**2.87**	**1.85**	**7.08**

Source: PCA, Odisha, Census of India, 2011

As per 2011 Census, in urban Odisha, the highest female WPR was witnessed in Jajpur with 13.4 followed by Bhadrak with 11.68. The lowest WPR district were Nabarangpur with 4.58 and Gajapati with 4.64.

Table 4.8: Employment in Establishments of Odisha by Sex & Sector, 2013-14 (in nos.)

Sector	No of Establishments			No of Employment					
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural		Urban		Combined	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agricultural	355662	20024	375686	380687	290904	26380	9356	407067	300260
Non-Agricultural	1250081	463138	1713219	1730940	791914	898639	189227	2629579	981141
Total	1605743	483162	2088905	2111627	1082818	925019	198583	3036646	1281401

Source: 6th Economics Census 2013-14

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (PS+SS) in employment of Odisha & All India (2017-18 to 2023-24)

Year	State	Male (Rural +Urban)			Female (Rural +Urban)			Total		
		Self employed	Regural wage /Salary	Casual labour	Self employed	Regural wage /Salary	Casual labour	Self employed	Regural wage /Salary	Casual labour
2017-18	Odisha	59.30	15.70	25.10	50.30	14.20	35.50	57.40	15.40	27.20
	All India	52.30	23.40	24.30	51.90	21.00	27.00	52.20	22.80	24.90
2018-19	Odisha	57.10	16.60	26.30	56.30	14.20	29.50	56.90	16.00	27.10
	All India	51.70	24.40	24.00	53.40	21.90	24.70	52.10	23.80	24.10
2019-20	Odisha	57.90	16.60	25.50	62.30	11.10	26.70	59.30	14.90	25.90
	All India	52.40	24.00	23.60	56.30	20.00	23.70	53.50	22.90	23.60
2020-21	Odisha	59.20	14.60	26.10	63.60	11.30	25.20	60.50	13.60	25.80
	All India	53.90	22.70	23.30	59.40	17.40	23.20	55.60	21.10	23.30
2021-22	Odisha	57.40	16.60	26.00	66.20	10.40	23.40	60.10	14.70	25.20
	All India	53.20	23.60	23.20	62.10	16.50	21.40	55.80	21.50	22.70
2022-23	Odisha	58.40	15.60	26.00	76.60	11.70	11,7	64.10	14.40	21.50
	All India	53.50	23.80	22.80	64.30	18.60	17.10	56.60	22.30	21.20
2023-24	Odisha	55.0	16.7	28.3	72.8	8.8	18.5	62.0	13.6	24.4
	All India	53.6	24.9	21.5	67.4	15.9	16.7	58.4	21.7	19.8

Source: Annual PLFS Reports, MoSPI

- Between 2017-18 and 2023-24, Odisha's employment distribution reveals a significant reliance on self-employment, which constituted 62.0% of total employment in 2023-24.
- Regular wage jobs have notably declined, especially for women, who face greater barriers to formal employment.
- In contrast, all-India figures show higher regular employment rates at 58.4%.
- This disparity underscores the urgent need for Odisha to enhance wage job opportunities and promote gender equity in the labor market to match national trends.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Employment in Establishments by Sex & Sector in Odisha, 2013-14

Sector	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural	56.7	43.3	100	73.8	26.2	100	57.6	42.5	100
Non-Agricultural	68.6	31.4	100	82.6	17.4	100	72.8	27.2	100
Total	66.1	33.9	100	82.3	17.7	100	70.3	29.7	100

Source: 6th Economics Census 2013-14

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of usually working persons (PS+SS) by gender and broad industry of work for Odisha

Item	Industry of NIC -2008	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
A	Agriculture & Allied Activities	40.73	54.56	44.1	42.59	60.88	48.31	41.22	59.71	46.84
B	Industry (I -iv)	**30.99**	**24.79**	**29.49**	**29.24**	**21.88**	**26.93**	26.37	24.11	28.47
i	Mining and Quarrying	1	0.83	0.96	0.23	0.01	0.16	0.53	0.35	0.47
ii	Manufacturing	7.76	9.35	8.15	6.08	7.76	6.61	5.25	9.15	6.43
iii	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	0.52	0.05	0.41	0.79	0.31	0.63	0.55	0.2	0.45
iv	Construction	21.71	14.56	19.97	22.14	13.8	19.53	20.04	14.41	21.12
C	Services (v-viii)	**28.28**	**20.65**	**26.41**	**28.17**	**17.24**	**24.76**	32.41	16.18	24.7
v	Trade, Accommodation and Food service	12.74	6.95	11.33	13.07	6.72	11.09	17.63	3.8	10.9
vi	Transport and Communication	6.65	0.64	5.18	6.53	0.09	4.51	5.53	0.26	3.93
vii	Education	2.41	7.96	3.77	2.7	6.98	4.04	2.44	7.25	3.9
viii	Other services	6.48	5.1	6.13	5.87	3.45	5.12	6.81	4.87	5.97
	All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	100	100	100.01
Item	**Industry of NIC -2008**	**2021-22**			**2022-23**			**2023-24**		
		Male	**Female**	**Person**	**Male**	**Female**	**Person**	**Male**	**Female**	**Person**
A	Agriculture & Allied Activities	37.87	63.39	45.6	37.6	65.78	48.13	35.48	69.5	48.89
B	Industry (I -iv)	30.16	20.21	27.16	30.79	17.44	25.79	32.55	16.11	26.06
i	Mining and Quarrying	1.37	0.46	1.1	0.51	0.09	0.35	0.57	0.08	0.38
ii	Manufacturing	6.61	10.36	7.75	6.16	10.96	7.95	6.09	8.83	7.17
iii	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	0.41	0.05	0.3	0.72	0.07	0.48	0.76	0.23	0.55
iv	Construction	21.77	9.34	18.01	23.4	6.32	17.01	25.13	6.97	17.96
C	Services (v-viii)	31.97	16.4	27.24	31.61	16.78	26.08	31.97	14.39	25.05
v	Trade, Accommodation and Food service	15.26	5.94	12.44	6.67	7.54	12.84	14.59	5.37	10.95
vi	Transport andCommunication	8.04	0.17	5.66	16.01	0.47	4.36	7	0.15	4.3
vii	Education	2.49	6.88	3.82	2.5	3.93	3.03	2.42	3.93	3.02
viii	Other services	6.18	3.41	5.32	6.43	4.84	5.85	7.96	4.94	6.78
	All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Annual PLFS Report 2017-18 to 2022-23

- Between 2017-18 and 2022-23, Odisha witnessed significant shifts in employment patterns across sectors.
- The percentage of **males in agriculture** declined from **40.73%** to **35.48%**, indicating a move away from agricultural work.
- In contrast, the percentage of **females in agriculture** rose significantly from **54.56%** to **69.5%**, suggesting an increased dependence on agricultural employment among women.
- In the **industrial sector**, male participation remained relatively stable, fluctuating between **30.99% to 32.55%**. However, female participation in industry saw a notable decline, dropping from **24.79%** in 2018-19 to **16.11%** in 2023-24.
- The **services sector** also reflected contrasting trends. The percentage of **males in services** grew from **28.28%** to **31.97%**, while the percentage of **females in services** decreased from **20.65%** to **14.39%** over the same period.
- These trends indicate a shift in Odisha's employment landscape, with more women moving into agriculture and a decline in female participation in both industry and services, reflecting changing socio-economic dynamics in the state.

Table 4.12: Employment Generation under Poverty Alleviation Schemes

Year	Total Person-days under NREGS/SGRY	Person-days of Women	Share of Women in total person days
	(In lakh)	(In lakh)	(%)
2019-20	1114.4	493.01	44.24
2021-22	1978.78	913.04	46.14
2022-23	1854.04	888.97	47.95
2023-24	1829.08	856.68	46.84

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha

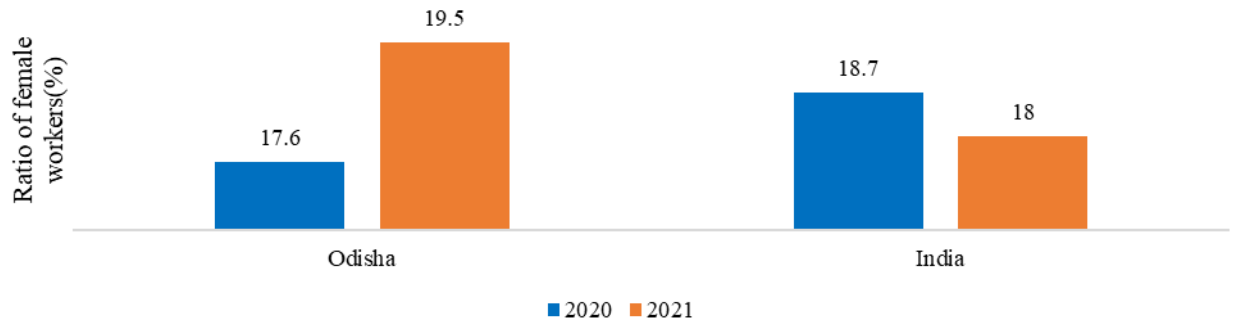
Employment generation plays a vital role in global poverty alleviation strategies, contributing significantly to reducing poverty and improving living standards. In this context, the increased participation of women in employment programs is noteworthy. The **percentage share of women in total person-days** under the **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)/Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)** has risen from **44.24% in 2019-20** to **46.84% in 2023-24**. This increase highlights the growing involvement of women in these schemes, fostering greater economic empowerment and contributing to poverty reduction efforts, especially in rural areas.

Table 4.13: State-wise Ratio (%) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions

State/ Union Territory	2020	2021
Andhra Pradesh	32.3	30.4
Bihar	-	7.3
Chhattisgarh	23.3	12.7
Gujarat	15.5	18.8
Haryana	7.5	11.9
Jharkhand	13.3	14.2
Karnataka	21.7	26.2
Kerala	22.1	21.7
Madhya Pradesh	17.3	18.9
Maharashtra	21.8	15.7
Odisha	**17.6**	**19.5**
Punjab	32.1	7.5
Rajasthan	16	10.1
Tamil Nādu	22.5	22
Telangana	16.7	17.5
Uttar Pradesh	10.6	9.8
West Bengal	18	14.4
India	**18.7**	**18**

Source: Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, Periodic Labour Force Survey, July 2019-20, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
Note: "-" corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category.

Figure 4.1: Ratio (%) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions



In Odisha, the percentage of female workers in managerial positions rose from 17.6% in 2020 to 19.5% in 2021. This gradual increase indicates an improvement in women's representation in leadership roles, although it still reflects ongoing gender disparities compared to other states. The trend suggests a positive shift towards greater female participation in management within the state.

Table 4.14: Per 000' distribution of number of establishments of selected states during 2021-22 & 2022-23

Sl No	State	Proprietary (2021-22)			Proprietary (2022-23)		
		Male	Female	*All	Male	Female	*All
1	Andhra Pradesh	592	270	863	621	240	862
2	Bihar	902	89	990	848	145	993
3	Chhattisgarh	784	140	923	739	137	876
4	Gujarat	693	271	964	706	263	969
5	Haryana	808	175	982	786	188	974
6	Jharkhand	734	183	917	712	183	895
7	Karnataka	671	287	959	657	301	958
8	Kerala	609	235	845	619	226	845
9	Madhya Pradesh	741	248	989	761	221	982
10	Maharashtra	730	221	951	716	229	945
11	Odisha	680	173	853	636	206	842
12	Punjab	753	231	984	791	191	982
13	Rajasthan	830	148	978	805	172	977
14	Tamil Nadu	663	272	935	672	257	929
15	Telangana	515	409	924	527	402	928
16	Uttar Pradesh	846	144	991	823	168	991
17	West Bengal	663	308	971	645	314	959
	India**	**723**	**228**	**951**	**718**	**229**	**947**

N.B: * includes proprietary establishments run by transgender
** Including all states
Source: Report ASUSE,2020-21&2022-23 by MoSPI, GoI

- There is a noticeable gender disparity, with male-owned establishments significantly outnumbering female-owned establishments in all states.
- In Odisha, the total number of establishments decreased from **853 to 842**, reflecting broader economic trends. However, female-owned establishments saw a positive increase from **173 to 206**, suggesting a shift toward greater female participation in entrepreneurship. This growth indicates potential progress in gender equality and economic empowerment for women within the state, even amidst overall declines in establishment numbers.
- Some states, like Bihar and Karnataka, show an increase in female-owned establishments, indicating potential progress in gender equality in entrepreneurship.

Table 4.15: Share of female headed (estimated) proprietary establishments of selected states by broad activity category during 2021-22 &2022-23

State	Percentage of female headed proprietary establishments 2021-22				Percentage of female headed proprietary establishments 2022-23			
	Manufacturing	Trade	Other services	All	Manufacturing	Trade	Other services	All
Andhra Pradesh	59.15	27.67	11.91	31.29	53.81	22.39	10.91	27.84
Bihar	31.19	5.51	2.87	8.99	45.2	7.7	3.78	14.6
Chhattisgarh	33.97	8.64	9.97	15.17	40.41	8.08	9.05	15.64
Gujarat	57.41	10.67	14.03	28.11	56.33	10.32	18.34	27.14
Haryana	39.11	11.94	11.93	17.82	45.31	15.39	11.71	19.3
Jharkhand	57.16	6.45	6.31	19.96	56.98	9.53	7.88	20.45
Karnataka	62.17	18.52	7.69	29.93	64.03	19.13	10.55	31.42
Kerala	62.57	16.3	16.25	27.81	59.61	15.09	16.45	26.75
Madhya Pradesh	56.8	9.05	7.9	25.08	56.06	8.93	8.13	22.51
Maharashtra	48.58	13.8	13.44	23.24	50.85	13.85	14.86	24.23
Odisha	41.05	12.37	9.93	20.28	46.12	17.97	13.91	24.47
Punjab	50.2	10.73	16.36	23.48	46.11	9.25	12.94	19.45
Rajasthan	39.23	8.37	6.27	15.13	42.87	10.78	6.48	17.6
Tamil Nadu	50.2	20.63	12.34	29.09	50.91	20.61	12.62	27.66
Telangana	79.14	15.87	7.54	44.26	78.56	15.87	8.36	43.32
Uttar Pradesh	39.4	8.04	5.3	14.53	46.79	9.02	5.83	16.95
West Bengal	63.83	8.66	12.89	31.72	64.36	10.26	15.33	32.74
India	54.1	11.68	10.11	23.97	54.73	12.41	11.12	24.18

N.B: * includes proprietary establishments run by transgender
** Including all states
Source: Report ASUSE, 2020-21&2022-23 by MoSPI, GoI

- The data indicates a positive trend towards increasing gender diversity in proprietary establishments, with several states showing significant increases in the share of female-headed establishments.
- States like Bihar, Odisha, and West Bengal show notable improvements, suggesting effective local policies or cultural shifts supporting female entrepreneurship.
- Manufacturing and trade categories generally show higher percentages of female-headed establishments compared to other services.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of persons with an account individually /jointly at any of bank/ other financial institution/ mobile money service provider

State	15 years & above			18 years & above		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Andhra Pradesh	92.1	92.4	92.3	94.6	94.6	94.6
Bihar	86.3	83.8	85.1	88.9	85.2	87.2
Chhattisgarh	92.6	89.5	91.1	94.2	90.3	92.3
Gujarat	90.2	70.7	80.8	91.6	70.8	81.5
Haryana	89	78.2	83.9	91.9	79.9	86.2
Jharkhand	88.2	85.3	86.7	90.4	85.9	88.1
Karnataka	97.4	94.4	95.9	98	94.6	96.4
Kerala	91.6	90.6	91	93	91.6	92.2
Madhya Pradesh	91.5	84.1	87.9	93.4	85	89.4
Maharashtra	91.3	82.5	87	93.7	83.8	88.9
Odisha	**92.3**	**88.7**	**90.5**	**93.5**	**89.7**	**91.6**
Punjab	88.9	80.1	84.7	91	81.1	86.3
Rajasthan	90.3	88.5	89.4	94.3	91.6	93
Tamil Nādu	92.4	91.6	92	94.3	93.1	93.7
Telangana	90.7	82.3	86.5	94.3	84.6	89.4
Uttar Pradesh	84.5	78.8	81.7	89.5	82.9	86.3
West Bengal	91.4	88	89.7	92.6	88.1	90.4
India	**89.8**	**84.5**	**87.2**	**92.4**	**86.3**	**89.4**

Source: MIS Report 78th (2020-21) round NSS, MoSPI

- There is a noticeable gender gap, with males having higher account ownership rates than females in most states.
- The persistent gender gap in account ownership suggests the need for targeted interventions to improve financial literacy and access for females.

Table 4.17: State-wise Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Employee Category

State	Total Employees				Females			
	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total
Andhra Pradesh	41448	19213	5189	65850	8873	6232	1335	16440
Bihar	44040	14711	4627	63378	5732	2639	392	8763
Chhattisgarh	17112	5606	1503	24221	3218	1518	179	4915
Gujarat	70577	20706	5394	96677	13258	5175	772	19205
Haryana	45708	10486	3901	60095	11130	2707	679	14516
Jharkhand	18173	7242	2320	27735	3928	2298	255	6481
Karnataka	86477	24356	8748	119581	23830	9832	2294	35956
Kerala	46453	17928	4904	69285	18809	9762	1981	30552
Madhya Pradesh	50810	17897	5803	74510	8888	4696	495	14079
Maharashtra	259950	35619	11386	306955	76135	12660	1595	90390
Odisha	**30306**	**11074**	**3243**	**44623**	**6250**	**2953**	**264**	**9467**
Punjab	43370	11784	5781	60935	11185	3765	1082	16032
Rajasthan	57476	22046	5656	85178	8449	3929	674	13052
Tamil Nadu	102399	30153	7194	139746	27153	13674	1847	42674
Telangana	48576	12823	4226	65625	11196	4353	991	16540
Uttar Pradesh	107700	34886	12523	155109	20862	7482	1231	29575
West Bengal	77645	18308	7600	103553	13901	4425	1172	19498
India	**1296956**	**350041**	**118020**	**1765017**	**312492**	**108626**	**20045**	**441163**

Source: Basic Statistical Return -2 (BSR-2) Survey, Reserve Bank of India

- The overall female representation in the banking sector is 25%, with the highest representation in the clerical category (31%).
- States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu have a significant number of female employees, indicating better gender diversity.
- Odisha has a relatively lower female representation at 21%, with the highest concentration in the clerical category (27%).

B. Participation in Political Activities

Achieving gender parity in representative politics is essential not only for upholding social justice and women's rights but also as a cornerstone of effective democracy and good governance. Women's involvement at all political levels is crucial, not just because they make up half of the population, but because balanced participation of both women and men in political and public decision-making is fundamental to the full enjoyment of human rights and social justice. This balance is necessary for the optimal functioning of a democratic society. Equal participation leads to more effective policymaking by redefining political priorities and introducing new issues to the agenda. Political empowerment of women can open up more opportunities, creating a level playing field and fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.

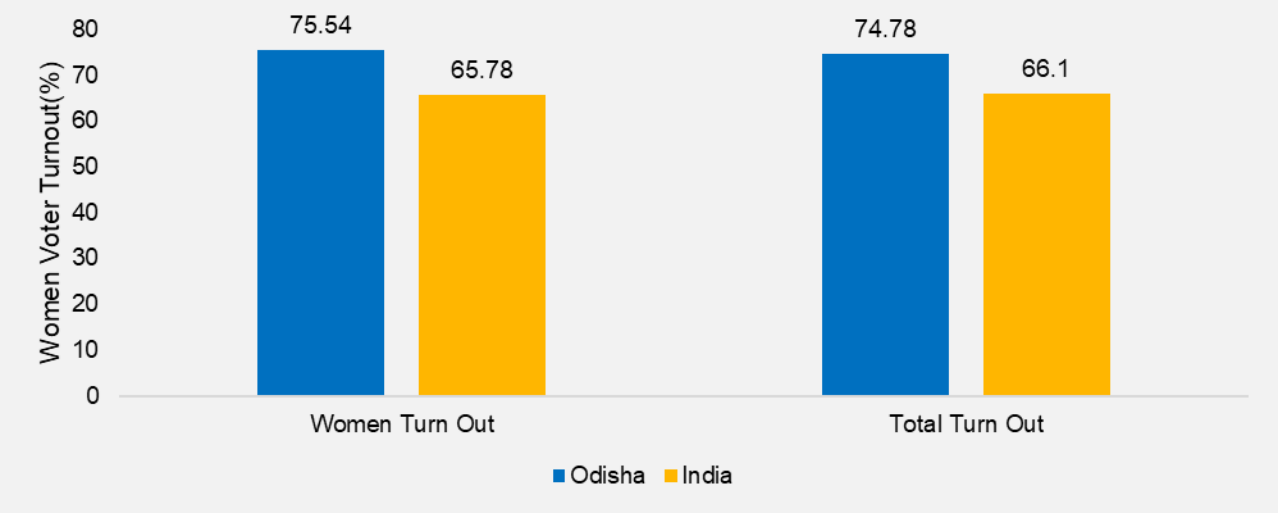
Table 4.18: State-wise Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2019

Figures for electors & voters (in thousands)

State	Women Electors	Women Voters	Women Turnout (%)	Total Electors*	Total Voters*	Total Turnout (%)
Andhra Pradesh	21059	16911	80.30	41402	33859	81.78
Bihar	36748	21847	59.45	77260	43481	56.28
Chhattisgarh	10420	7525	72.22	20679	15083	72.94
Gujarat	24152	13189	54.61	49796	29162	58.56
Haryana	9429	5982	63.45	20188	13076	64.77
Jharkhand	12689	8712	68.66	25878	17279	66.77
Karnataka	27356	19192	70.16	54772	38835	70.90
Kerala	14336	10303	71.86	27807	20033	72.04
Madhya Pradesh	27526	17680	64.23	56669	37972	67.01
Maharashtra	44629	26350	59.04	93062	57248	61.52
Odisha	**16616**	**12555**	**75.56**	**33717**	**25214**	**74.78**
Punjab	10177	6336	62.26	21567	13543	62.79
Rajasthan	25633	15561	60.71	53508	33212	62.07
Tamil Nadu	31722	22159	69.85	62405	43769	70.14
Telangana	16701	10903	65.28	33232	22032	66.30
Uttar Pradesh	72056	41229	57.22	154403	87998	56.99
West Bengal	37399	29979	80.16	76125	60555	79.55
India	**476311**	**312764**	**65.66**	**979752**	**646421**	**65.98**

Source: Election Commission of India - General Elections, 2019 (17th Lok Sabha).
** Total includes others*

Figure 4.3: Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2024



- Women turned out to vote in 2024 was 75.5% in Odisha which is higher than the national figure 65.8%.
- In 2024 women voter turnout ratio was seen higher than total voter turnout ratio of Odisha. This could be attributed to increasing literacy of women resulting in improved political awareness

Table 4.19: State-wise participation of women in State Assemblies

State	Year of Assembly election	State Assembly	Women Winners	% Share
Andhra Pradesh	2024	175	22	12.6
Bihar	2020	243	24	9.9
Chhattisgarh	2023	90	19	21.1
Gujarat	2022	182	15	8.2
Haryana	2024	90	10	11.1
Jharkhand	2024	81	12	14.8
Karnataka	2023	224	10	4.5
Kerala	2021	140	11	7.9
Madhya Pradesh	2023	230	27	11.7
Maharashtra	2024	288	22	7.6
Odisha	***2024***	147	11	7.5
Punjab	2022	117	13	11.1
Rajasthan	2023	200	20	10.0
Tamil Nadu	2021	234	12	5.1
Telangana	2023	119	10	8.4
Uttar Pradesh	2022	403	47	11.7
West Bengal	2021	294	40	13.6

Source: Election Commission of India
Percentage figures are rounded off to the nearest integer.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of elected women in State Assemblies

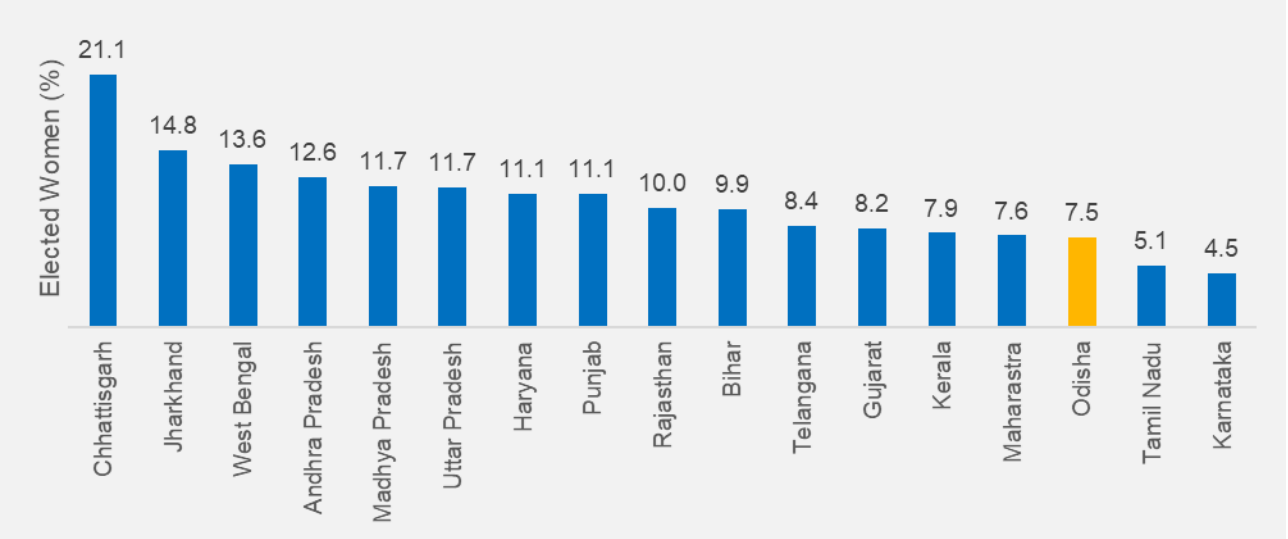


Table 4.20: Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

State	No of Panchayats*			Elected Representatives#		
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women
Andhra Pradesh	13	660	133325	156050	78025	50
Bihar	38	534	8160	136573	71046	52
Chhattisgarh	27	146	11659	170465	93392	54.8
Gujarat	33	248	14359	144080	71988	50
Haryana	22	142	6220	70035	29499	42.1
Jharkhand	24	264	4345	59638	30757	51.6
Karnataka	31	233	5958	101954	51030	50.1
Kerala	14	152	941	18372	9630	52.4
Madhya Pradesh	52	313	23066	392981	196490	50
Maharashtra	34	351	27923	240635	128677	53.5
Odisha	**30**	**314**	**6794**	**107487**	**56627**	**52.7**
Punjab	22	151	13241	100312	41922	41.8
Rajasthan	33	353	11279	126271	64802	51.3
Tamil Nadu	37	388	12524	106450	56407	53
Telangana	32	540	12769	103468	52096	50.3
Uttar Pradesh	75	826	58189	913417	304538	33.3
West Bengal	22	344	3339	59229	30458	51.4
India	**666**	**6685**	**255653**	**3188981**	**1454488**	**45.6**

*Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj Note: * As on 14-11-2022, 11:30:03 AM*
 # data generated from official website of Panchayati Raj on 11-02-2022

Figure 4.5: Percentage of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in major States: 2022

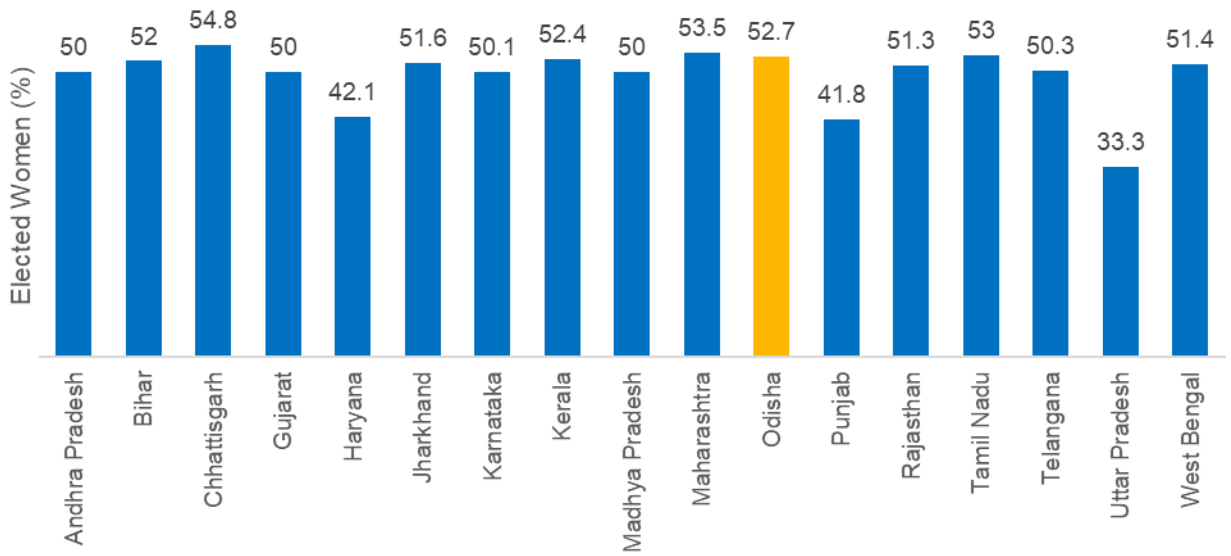
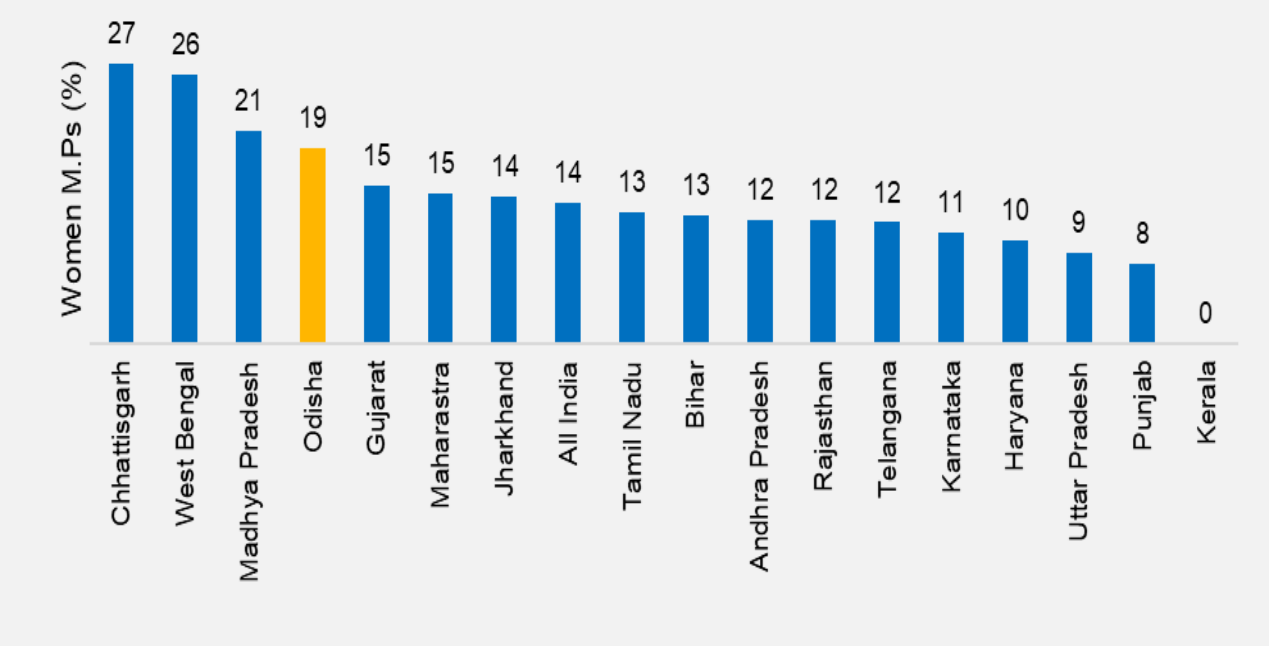


Table 4.21: State-wise Women participation in 18th Lok Sabha, 2024

State	Women MPs	Total Seats	Women (%)
Andhra Pradesh	25	3	12.0
Bihar	40	5	12.5
Chhattisgarh	11	3	27.3
Gujarat	26	4	15.4
Haryana	10	1	10.0
Jharkhand	14	2	14.3
Karnataka	28	3	10.7
Kerala	20	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	29	6	20.7
Maharashtra	48	7	14.6
Odisha	**21**	**4**	**19.0**
Punjab	13	1	7.7
Rajasthan	25	3	12.0
Tamil Nadu	39	5	12.8
Telangana	17	2	11.8
Uttar Pradesh	80	7	8.8
West Bengal	42	11	26.2
India	**542**	**74**	**13.7**

Source: Election commission of India

Figure 4.6: State-wise Women participation in 17th Lok Sabha, 2024



- In the 17th Lok Sabha Election, among states with more than ten seats, Odisha had the highest percentage of women MPs at 33%, while Kerala had the lowest at 5%.

C. Participation in Decision Making

Women's participation in decision-making is crucial for the development and standardization of a state. Their increased involvement leads to transformative changes in laws, policies, services, institutions, and social norms. Ensuring that women's voices are heard in decisions affecting their lives, families, and communities is essential for improving the quality of life at all societal levels. Since these decisions impact women as much as men, it is imperative that women are included in the decision-making process across all areas, sharing equal power and representation with men. Society must ensure that women have the opportunity to participate equally at all decision-making levels, and that institutions reflect the diversity of the people and communities they serve.

Table 4.22: Women's participation in decision making by selected states

State	Percentage of women who usually make decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who say that a wife should have an equal or greater say alone or jointly with her husband in		
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visit to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	All of the five decisions	None of the five decision
Andhra Pradesh	70.6	75.5	74.7	61.3	16	56.8	5.6
Bihar	80.8	78.4	78.2	71	13.5	58.6	6.7
Chhattisgarh	88.3	85.8	87.8	81	7.3	65.6	5.7
Gujarat	85.6	81.7	86.7	75	7.8	67.2	3.3
Haryana	81.7	78.6	80.4	71.9	12.5	80.9	2.4
Jharkhand	85.7	86	85.9	79.8	9.1	71.9	3.8
Karnataka	74.4	73.4	74.7	64.5	17.3	29.5	5.1
Kerala	82.8	81.1	84.6	69.3	5.9	71.4	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	78.6	75.9	77.3	67.5	14	60.4	5
Maharashtra	82.4	78.2	80.7	69.5	10.2	58.2	5.2
Odisha	**80.1**	**82.1**	**81.6**	**71.2**	**9.8**	**58.6**	**1.5**
Punjab	87.6	84	86.5	79.6	8.6	72	3.7
Rajasthan	80.8	73.8	78.4	65.8	12.3	58.7	4
Tamil Nadu	81.9	83.4	86.2	72.7	7.2	64.2	1.9
Telangana	68.3	76.4	76.2	57.4	12.8	49	4.4
Uttar Pradesh	81.6	80.8	80.9	73.7	12.5	55.7	8.7
West Bengal	81.8	80.8	81.4	72.1	11.1	46.8	5.1
India	**81.1**	**79.5**	**81.1**	**71**	**11.3**	**56.9**	**4.9**

- Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand show strong participation and support for women's decision-making across various aspects.
- Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have relatively lower participation and support, with higher percentages of men not supporting women's decision-making in any of the three or five decisions.
- Kerala consistently shows low percentages of men not supporting women's decision-making, indicating a more supportive environment.
- The All India average indicates that around 81.1% of women participate in decision-making, and 71% of men support women's decision-making in all three key areas.
- In case of all of the five decisions, with 58.6% of women participating in decision-making, Odisha is above the national average of 56.9%. This indicates a relatively strong role for women in household decisions.

D. Women's Representation in the Judiciary

Increasing the representation of women in the judicial system is crucial, as it encourages women to seek justice and assert their rights through the courts. Striving for equality in judicial representation is not only fair for women but also essential for ensuring a more just rule of law. Women judges bring their lived experiences, shaped by societal and cultural norms, to their judicial roles. This unique perspective often leads to more comprehensive and empathetic judicial actions, considering both the legal basis and the real-world consequences for those affected. Achieving gender equality in the judiciary enhances the overall fairness and effectiveness of the legal system.

Table 4.23: Women Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts (As on 20.03.2024)

State	Approved Judge Strength	Permanent	Additional	Male	Female	Female (%)
Supreme Court	34	34	0	31	3	9
Allahabad	160	77	14	85	6	7
Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	37	24	6	25	5	17
Bombay	94	40	28	58	10	15
Calcutta	72	40	10	42	8	16
Chhattisgarh	22	10	6	15	1	6
Delhi	60	37	5	33	9	21
Gauhati	30	17	7	20	4	17
Gujarat	52	30	0	22	8	27
Himachal Pradesh	17	12	0	8	1	11
Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	17	13	2	13	2	13
Jharkhand	25	19	0	18	1	5
Karnataka	62	39	12	44	7	14
Kerala	47	33	3	31	5	14
Madhya Pradesh	53	40	0	38	2	5
Madras	75	53	13	54	12	18
Manipur	5	4	0	3	1	25
Meghalaya	4	3	1	4	0	0
Odisha	**33**	**21**	**0**	**20**	**1**	**5**
Patna	53	34	0	33	1	3
Punjab & Haryana	85	51	4	41	14	25
Rajasthan	50	32	0	29	3	9
Sikkim	3	3	0	2	1	33
Telangana	42	21	5	19	7	27
Tripura	5	4	1	5	0	0
Uttarakhand	11	7	0	6	1	14
India	**1114**	**664**	**117**	**671**	**110**	**14**

- The overall representation of women judges in the judiciary is quite low, with only 14% of the total judges being female.
- The Supreme Court has a particularly low female representation at 9%.
- Some states like Sikkim, Gujarat, and Telangana show relatively higher female representation, while others like Meghalaya, Tripura, and Patna have very low or no female representation.

E. Impediments in Empowerment

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a pervasive and devastating human rights violation that remains largely unreported due to impunity, silence, stigma, and shame. The UN General Assembly's 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that causes, or is likely to cause, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women. This includes threats, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. This violence is a significant barrier to achieving gender equality, development, peace, and the fulfillment of women's and girls' human rights. To truly fulfill the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to leave no one behind, it is imperative to put an end to violence against women and girls. Addressing this issue is essential for creating a just and equitable society where everyone can thrive.

Table 4.24: Percentage of Ever Married Women Age 18-49 Years Who Have Ever Experienced Violence committed by their Husband

State	Physical or Sexual		Emotional, Physical or Sexual	
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21
Andhra Pradesh	43.0	29.9	45.2	33.4
Bihar	42.7	40.1	45.2	42.5
Chhattisgarh	36.5	20.1	38.1	21.0
Gujarat	20.0	13.9	23.0	16.1
Haryana	31.9	17.9	34.3	20.6
Jharkhand	34.0	31.4	34.8	32.8
Karnataka	21.6	44.4	24.4	48.4
Kerala	14.0	9.8	16.3	12.9
Madhya Pradesh	32.8	28.0	34.8	31.0
Maharashtra	21.2	25.2	23.1	28.2
Odisha	**34.9**	**30.3**	**36.4**	**32.4**
Punjab	20.1	11.6	21.2	13.4
Rajasthan	24.8	24.1	26.4	26.3
Tamil Nadu	40.7	38.1	44.6	39.7
Telangana	42.9	37.2	46.0	40.4
Uttar Pradesh	36.4	34.9	38.3	37.3
West Bengal	32.6	26.9	35.0	29.7
India	**30.9**	**29.2**	**33.3**	**31.9**

Source: NFHS 5, 2019-21 Factsheets of States, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- In national level there is a slight decrease in the percentage of women experiencing violence, indicating some progress in addressing domestic violence.
- States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Haryana show significant improvements. However, Karnataka shows a worrying increase in both categories of violence.
- Odisha shows a moderate decrease in both categories, indicating some progress but still a significant issue.

Table 4.25: State-wise Cyber Crimes against Women in major states- 2022

State	Cyber Blackmailing/ Threatening (Sec.506, 503, 384 IPC r/w IT Act)	Cyber Pornography/ Hosting/ Publishing Obscene Sexual Materials (Sec.67A/67B(Girl Child) of IT act r/w other IPC/SLL)	Cyber Stalking/ Cyber Bullying of Women (Sec.354D IPC r/w IT Act)	Defamation/ Morphing (Sec.469 IPC r/w IPC and Indecent Rep. of Women (P) Act & IT Act)	Fake Profile (IT Act r/w IPC/SLL)	Other Crimes against Women	Total Cyber Crimes against Women
Andhra Pradesh	16	89	129	1	2	400	637
Bihar	1	4	18	0	12	49	84
Chhattisgarh	3	200	7	0	0	69	279
Gujarat	3	43	48	0	7	251	352
Haryana	12	71	28	0	7	209	327
Jharkhand	0	10	2	1	0	93	106
Karnataka	1	234	0	0	0	3669	3904
Kerala	0	122	45	2	9	203	381
Madhya Pradesh	8	96	82	2	1	201	390
Maharashtra	11	75	578	3	27	1836	2530
Odisha	**0**	**269**	**0**	**273**	**0**	**32**	**574**
Punjab	3	33	26	0	6	126	194
Rajasthan	16	136	79	3	11	253	498
Tamil Nadu	3	82	31	24	22	239	401
Telangana	23	14	279	0	3	943	1262
Uttar Pradesh	2	450	27	1	4	617	1101
West Bengal	0	9	11	0	3	119	142
India	**125**	**2251**	**1457**	**385**	**179**	**10012**	**14409**

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Karnataka and Maharashtra have the highest number of cyber-crimes against women, indicating a need for targeted interventions in these states.
- Odisha shows a high number of Defamation/Morphing cases (273) and Cyber Pornography cases (269), suggesting specific areas of concern.
- Bihar and Jharkhand have relatively lower numbers of reported cyber-crimes, which could be due to underreporting or other factors.

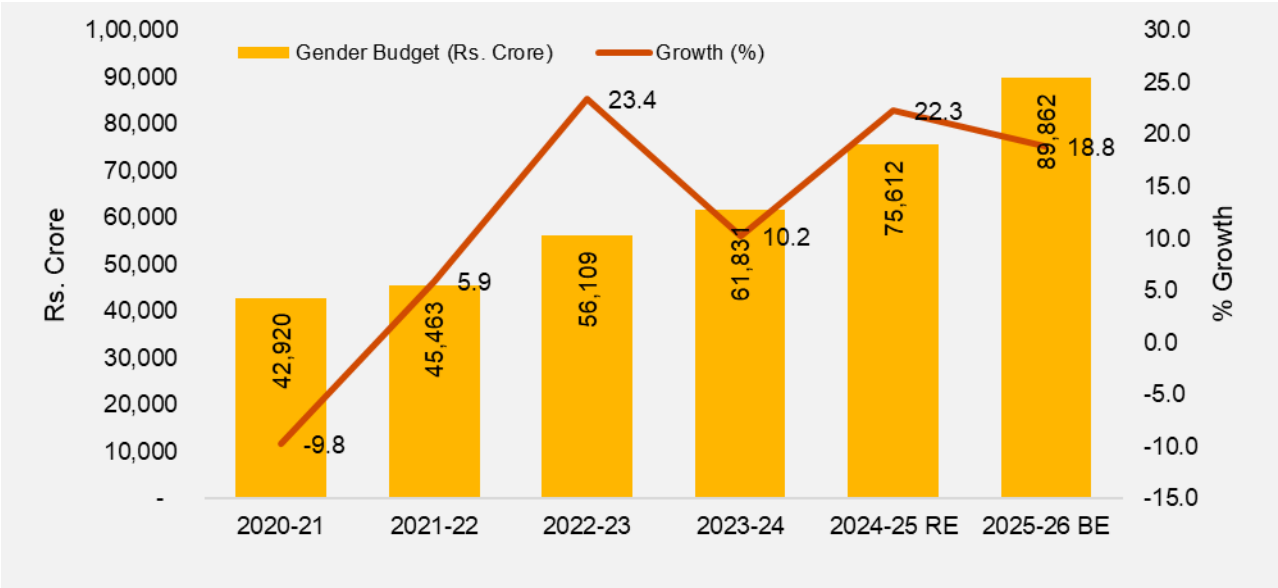
5. Gender Budgeting

Table 5-1: Total Allocation of Gender Budget in Odisha (Rs. Crore)

Year	Gender Budget (Rs. Crore)
2019-20	47,582
2020-21	42,920
2021-22	45,463
2022-23	56,109
2023-24	61,831
2024-25 RE	75,612
2025-26 BE	89,862

Source: Gender Budget (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha. RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Figure 5.1: Gender Budget in Odisha (Rs. Crore)



Source: Gender Budget (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha. RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

For 2025-24 BE, a total of Rs. 89,862 Crore have been allocated, an increase of 18.8 per cent from the 2024-25 RE of Rs. 75,612 Crore and an increase of 22.3 per cent from the 2023-24 Actuals of Rs. 61,831 Crore.

The Subhadra Yojana with Rs. 10145.20 Crore and Mission Shakti Programme with Rs.1096.86 Crore are two major Gender-specific larger programmes in 2025-26 BE.

6. Government initiatives for Women Development

Over the years, the Government of Odisha has implemented a range of measures, including institutional mechanisms and policies, to promote women's empowerment and reduce gender disparities. A key initiative in this regard is the Gender Budget Statement (GBS), introduced in the state's annual budgetary process in the fiscal year 2012-13. By embedding the GBS into its fiscal planning and governance, the government has demonstrated a strong and sustained commitment to advancing gender equality. Since its introduction, Odisha has consistently produced its annual budget with a gender lens, and the size of the Gender Budget as a per cent of the Total Expenditure has steadily increased over the years. Odisha allocated INR 89,862 crore in the 2025-26 Budget Estimates, marking an 18.8 per cent increase from the Revised Estimates of INR 75,612 crore for 2024-25, and a 22.3 per cent rise from Actual Estimates of INR 61,831 crore for 2023-24. This substantial growth in budget allocation underscores the government's commitment to a robust gender-responsive fiscal strategy, ensuring that the needs of women and girls are effectively addressed through targeted funding across various sectors.

Odisha developed the State Policy for Women and Girls in 2014, adopting a life cycle approach to address the needs of females at various stages of life, including birth, infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. The policy emphasizes seven key areas: survival, health, and nutrition; education; livelihood; asset ownership; decision-making, participation, and political representation; safety, security, and protection; and support for girls and women with special needs. With its nuanced life cycle approach, the Policy presents a robust framework for fostering a more inclusive and equitable future for women and girls in the state. Further, the Department of Mission Shakti (earlier under Women and Child Development Department) was established as a dedicated unit that focuses specifically on women empowerment, and this was a crucial step towards institutionalising reform. In essence, the government has emphasised gender-sensitive policies and initiatives from early on owing in cognizance of the need to mainstream of gender towards equitable growth.

Some of the State-sponsored schemes in Odisha focusing on women:

A. Subhadra – Empowering Women through providing financial security

The SUBHADRA scheme, introduced by the Government of Odisha, is a transformative initiative aimed at empowering women by providing them with financial support and enhancing their socio-economic status. As on date, more than 1 crore women are benefitted, and more than INR 10,000 crore financial assistance are distributed through the Subhadra scheme. Subhadra scheme is a testament to the State's commitment to integrating women into the broader development agenda and addressing critical areas of need in their lives. At its core, the SUBHADRA scheme seeks to uplift women by offering a financial safety net that not only improves their socio-economic profile but also provides opportunity for sustained empowerment. By providing income support, the scheme aims to enhance the health, nutritional, and educational outcomes for women and their families, thereby contributing to their overall well-being and development.

One of the key features of the scheme is the financial grant of INR 50,000, distributed over five years in two equal installments of INR 5,000 in a year. This financial assistance is directly credited to the beneficiaries' Aadhaar-enabled bank accounts, ensuring a seamless and efficient transfer of funds. Apart from providing direct financial benefits, Subhadra has been successful in achieving the following qualitative aspects:

- Financial Empowerment and Independence: The scheme provides a financial safety net and income support to women, promoting their role as members of society. This financial independence is crucial for enhancing women's agency, allowing them to make decisions that affect their lives and families.
- Improved Decision-Making Influence: By enhancing women's influence and independence in decision-making processes, the scheme creates opportunities for personal and professional growth. This empowerment in decision-making is a critical aspect of women's agency.
- Promotion of Digital Literacy: The scheme encourages digital financial literacy and transactions, which can empower women by providing them with the skills and confidence to engage in the digital economy. This can lead to greater participation in financial activities and increased control over their finances.
- Community and Social Engagement: The scheme's transparency initiatives and community outreach programs aim to build trust and encourage active participation among women. This engagement can foster a sense of community and collective empowerment.

Source: Odisha Economic Survey 2024-25

B. Mission Shakti

Mission Shakti is a flagship program of the Government of Odisha aimed at fostering holistic empowerment of women through the promotion of Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHGs). With a vision to create a society where women enjoy equal opportunities, live with dignity, and achieve economic prosperity, Mission Shakti has become a transformative movement, impacting over 70 lakh women across 6 lakh WSHGs across the State. The program emphasizes economic, social, and political empowerment by providing women with access to credit, market linkages, skill development, and platforms to address gender-based challenges.

Mission Shakti prioritizes economic independence as a cornerstone of women's empowerment, recognizing that financial autonomy significantly contributes to social upliftment. The program has facilitated women to engage in diverse socio-economic activities such as handicrafts, pisciculture, paddy procurement, and managing Aahar centres (subsidized food outlets) through capacity building, providing credit through SHG-Bank linkage programme and interest subvention scheme and providing access to government procurement in convergence with various line departments.

Mission Shakti's comprehensive strategy, which includes skill-based training, access to credit, market linkage programs, and infrastructure support like the Mission Shakti Bazar, has been instrumental in enhancing the economic empowerment of women.

Notably, Odisha is leading the national "Lakhpati Didi" initiative, with over 16 lakhpati didi created with women earning Rs 1 lakh or more annually through sustainable livelihoods, by April 2025. This reflects the state's proactive approach to making women economically self-reliant and aspirational.

Mission Shakti stands as a silent revolution in Odisha, transforming the lives of millions of women by equipping them with the tools to achieve financial independence, social dignity, and political agency. By integrating economic initiatives with social advocacy, the program has not only empowered women but also reshaped Odisha's developmental landscape, touching the lives of nearly half the state's population. With its focus on sustainability and scalability, Mission Shakti continues to set a benchmark for women-led development in India.

C. MAMATA-PMMVY Scheme

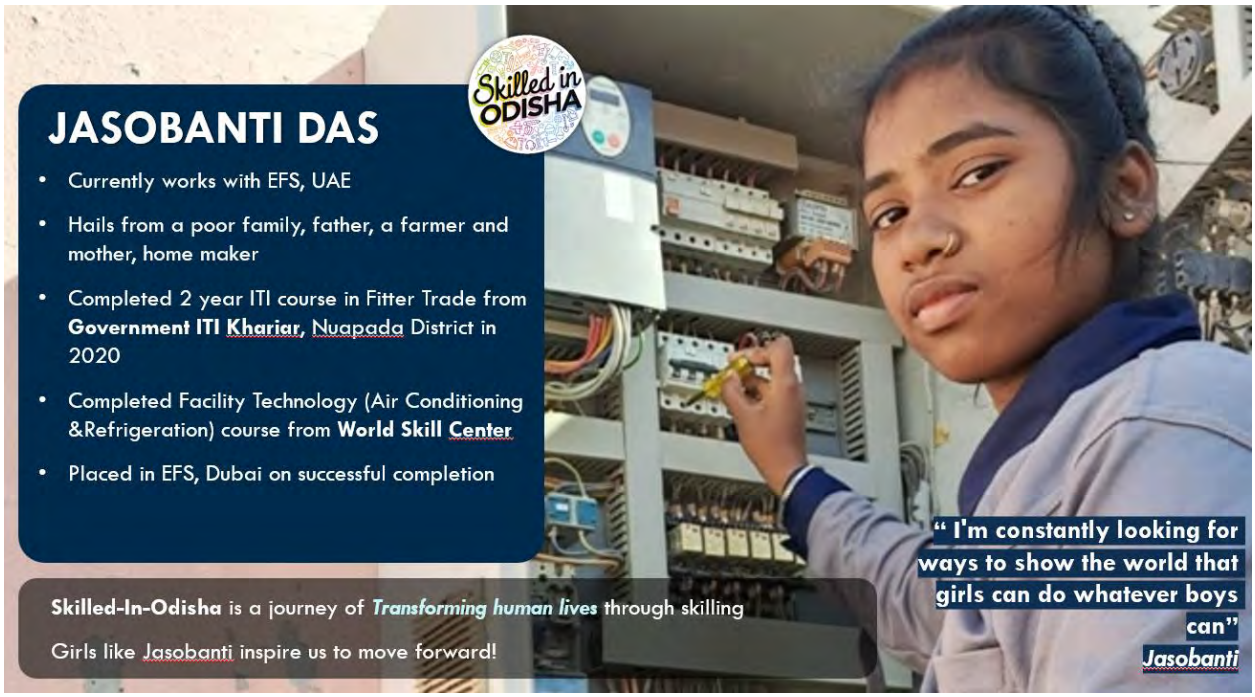
The state has integrated the **Matru Mangala Yojana (MAMATA), and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)** to provide financial support to pregnant and lactating women aged 19 years or above, for their first two live births. Under the scheme, INR 12,000 is given for the birth of a girl child, and INR 10,000 for a boy child. However, the two live birth norms are relaxed for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) pregnant women, allowing them to receive benefits irrespective of the number of live births. Special provisions ensure that PVTG women receive INR 12,000 for a girl child and INR 10,000 for a boy for all live births. This conditional cash transfer maternity benefit scheme primarily aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality by enhancing the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and their infants. It encourages these women to access maternal and child health services and adopt optimal nutritional practices. Additionally, the scheme seeks to partially compensate for wage loss, enabling working women to rest adequately and maintain a nutritious diet during pregnancy and post-pregnancy.

The state government has allocated approximately INR 2,670 crore for the merged scheme's implementation over the next five years. The scheme focuses on promoting institutional deliveries, improving maternal nutrition, and encouraging gender equity by supporting the girl child.

D. Sudhakhya

Sudakshya scheme focuses on increasing women's participation in technical education, facilitating greater involvement in income-generating activities. Under this scheme, girls in Government ITIs are exempted from tuition Fee. Besides, development fee, other charges are reimbursable to girl students. Financial support in terms of maintenance allowances @ INR 1,500 per month for Hostellers & INR 500 per month for Day Scholar and post training placement and Apprenticeship Training both inside and outside the State are applicable to Girls under Sudakshya scheme.

As a result of this scheme, girls' enrolment in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) increased from 6 per cent in 2016-17 to 30.1 per cent in 2023-24, and in polytechnics from 19.4 per cent in 2022-23 to 35.3 per cent in 2023-24, due to Sudakshya Scheme. Sudakshya supports girls from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, fostering inclusivity and opportunities for upward mobility.



Source: Compiled from Department of Skill Development & Technical Education (SD&TE), Government of Odisha

E. Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana

The Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana in Odisha is a State-sponsored scheme that provides financial assistance to families for the marriage of their daughters, particularly those below the poverty line, widows, destitute women, and families with low incomes. The scheme aims to encourage girls' education and discourage child marriage by providing support at the time of marriage. An outlay of INR 12 crore allocated under the scheme from the year 2025-26 for organizing mass marriage programmes of girls from economically weaker families following Odia traditions and customs.

F. Samarthya' - For Empowerment of Women

I. Shakti Sadan: Shakti Sadan is a dedicated shelter home initiative designed to provide comprehensive support and rehabilitation services to women in distress, including survivors of gender-based violence, human

trafficking, and other vulnerable situations. Implemented by the Women & Child Development Department, this initiative ensures a safe and supportive environment for women in difficult circumstances. The primary objective of Shakti Sadan is to provide immediate shelter, legal assistance, medical care, psycho-social counseling, and livelihood support to empower women and help their reintegration into society. The program follows a comprehensive approach, collaborating with law enforcement agencies, healthcare institutions, and social welfare organizations to offer multi-sectoral support. A total of 68 Shakti Sadan is operational in the entire State.

II. Sakhi Niwas / Working Women's Hostel: Sakhi Niwas is a government initiative aimed at providing safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women and those pursuing higher education or training, who need to live away from their families due to professional commitments. The scheme addresses women's right to work and their freedom to choose a profession and employment. Sakhi Niwas addresses a critical gap in support services by providing hostels equipped with day-care facilities, meals and medical assistance. The management of each hostel is overseen by a Hostel Management Committee (HMC), chaired by the District Programme Officer, WCD or the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), ensuring proper monitoring and effective service delivery. A total of ₹16,13,000 has been sanctioned and utilized for the management of Working Women's Hostels (WWH) in Santara, Jajpur, and Mahisapata, Dhenkanal, under the administration of MVSN. These funds are allocated to cover operational expenses, maintenance, and overall management of the hostels, ensuring a safe and supportive living environment for working women.

III. Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW): The Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) helps inter-sectoral convergence to promote women's empowerment at both the state (SHEW) and district (DHEW) levels. The initiative ensures that women have equal access to essential services, including healthcare, education, vocational training, financial inclusion, and social security. HEW fosters inter-departmental collaboration to address gaps in state-level actions and supports the promotion of women-led development in the state. The program is committed to eliminating exploitation, raising awareness, and providing targeted training to drive social change. Under Mission Shakti, financial assistance is allocated for engaging manpower to ensure effective implementation through a streamlined Project Management Unit (PMU). Manpower: The establishment of the state-level SHEW has been completed, with the necessary manpower deployed. Similarly, the DHEW at the district level has been set up with the requisite staff in place.

IV. PALNA Scheme (Anganwadi-cum-Creches): A new initiative has been adopted by the state Govt. under the name "PALNA" where crèches are to be established co-located with AWC centers. The aim of the scheme is to increase female labour force participation by giving mother care support to the children, provide safe & secure environment for nutritional & cognitive development of the children, and formalisation of care work support.

V. State Scheme: Gender Cell: The Gender Cell scheme is designed to promote gender equality and address critical issues related to women's rights, safety, and empowerment in Odisha. Operating under the Women and Child Development (W&CD) Department, the Gender Cell works to implement gender-sensitive policies, prevent discrimination, and provide support to women. The Cell is responsible for managing gender-related grievances, raising awareness, and ensuring the effective implementation of women-centric schemes. Financial assistance is allocated for engagement of manpower at the state level to ensure the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU), which helps in the efficient execution of the program. A team of three

employees have been appointed in the Gender Cell and are actively working as part of the PMU within the W&CD Department.

VI. ADVIKA - A Path to Adolescent Empowerment: ADVIKA is a comprehensive initiative designed to empowering adolescents through education, life skills, vocational training, and social awareness. It focuses on preventing child marriage, promoting gender equality, and connecting youth, particularly girls, with skill development opportunities and government schemes. Through clubs, peer leadership, and exposure visits, ADVIKA helps foster confidence and informed decision-making, thereby contributing to the creation of a self-reliant and empowered generation. Approximately 85,000 Adolescents Clubs have been formed across 30 districts, empowering adolescents with life skills, leadership abilities, and a platform to voice their opinions. Rs. 319.0084 lakh was released to districts towards Flexi Fund and creation of Adolescents Clubs across 30 districts. Inter-district exposure visits were conducted in two phases in Khordha district to help adolescents enhance their knowledge and experience with outlay of Rs. 19 lakh and Rs.14 lakh respectively. Talent hunt programs conducted in 30 districts & 338 ICDS Projects, enabling adolescents to showcase their talents. Rs. 67.6 lakh released for the activities.

A State-Level Program for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence was held on December 10, 2024, in Bhubaneswar. The event featured a human chain of 2,000 women, led by Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Smt. Pravati Parida. A State-Level Training of Master Trainers on ADVIKA was held on 24th & 25th February at SIWC, Bhubaneswar. The training was attended by 411 supervisors and CDPOs where the module of Advika training programme was discussed. A total of Rs. 65 lakh has been allocated to districts and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) for refresher training of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) under the ADVIKA Scheme. These courses are designed to improve the skills and effectiveness of the AWWs in delivering quality services. An amount of Rs. 25 lakh has been released to the Odisha State Child Protection Society (OSCPS) for the printing and distribution of training modules for all Anganwadi Centers across 30 districts. Rs. 7 lakh was allocated for the State-Level Adolescent Convention under the ADVIKA scheme. The convention was held at Kalinga Stadium from 27th to 28th February 2025, that saw the participation of 220 adolescents, Guides, and officials from 30 districts. The event was graced by the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Smt. Pravati Parida, and the Hon'ble Minister for Sports and Higher Education, Shri Suryabanshi Suraj.

G. Women Specific benefits across State Policies

Source: Odisha Economic Survey 2024-25

DEFINITIONS

Activity Status- Usual Status: Determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period. When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person. Usual status (ps+ss) is determined considering both principal activity status (ps) and subsidiary economic activity status (ss) together

Age-specific fertility rates: Number of live births in a year to 1000 women in any specified age group in a given year

Crude Birth Rate: Number of live births per 1000 population in a given time period and for a given region

Crude Death Rate: Number of deaths per 1000 population in a given time period and for a given region

Dropout rate: Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year

Gender parity index: Ratio of GER of girls to GER of boys. It measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for girls in relation to those available to boys. It also represents the level of girls' empowerment in society

Gross enrolment ratio: Total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year

Infant mortality rate: Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year

Labor force participation rate: Percentage of persons in labor force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Literacy rate: Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period

Neo-natal mortality rate: Number of infants dying within the first month of life (under 28 days) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year

Net enrolment ratio: Total number of pupils enrolled in a particular level of school education who are of the corresponding official age group expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year

Principal activity status: Activity status on which a person spent a relatively long time (major time criterion) during 365 days preceding the date of survey, was considered as the usual principal activity status of the person.

Retention rate: Percentage of a cohort of pupils (or schools) enrolled in a first grade of a given level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of the level

Sex Ratio: Number of females per 1000 males in the population

Subsidiary economic activity status (ss): The activity status in which a person in addition to his/her usual principal status, performs some economic activity for 30 days or more for the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, was considered as the subsidiary economic activity status of the person.

Total fertility rate: Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years)

Under-five Mortality rate: Number deaths of children under age five years per 1000 live births in a given time period and for a given region

Unemployment rate: Percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labor force

Worker population ratio: Percentage of employed persons in the population

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