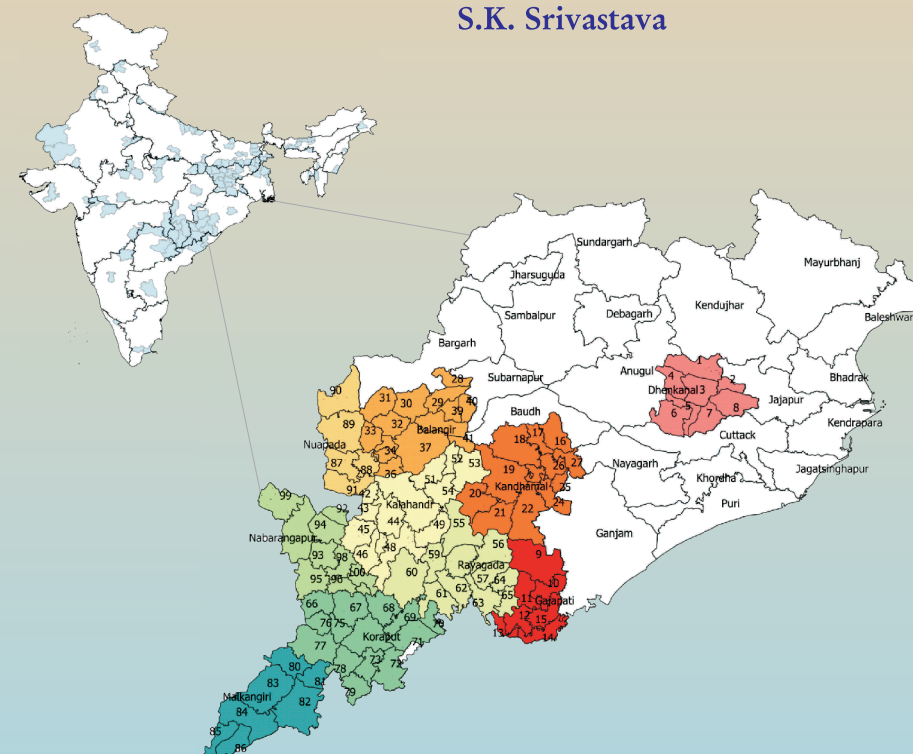


Women in Agriculture in Aspirational Districts of Odisha

Anil Kumar
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Ananta Sarkar
Biswanath Sahoo
S.K. Srivastava



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Preface

The 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme was launched by the government of India to quickly and effectively transform these districts with a view to raise the living standards of the people ensuring inclusive growth for all – '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*'. The programme aims to rapidly transform the districts that have shown relatively lesser progress in key social areas and have emerged as pockets of under-development, thereby posing a challenge to ensure balanced regional development. To enable optimum utilization of their potential, the aspirational district program focusses closely on improving people's ability to participate fully in the burgeoning economy. Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure are this programme's core areas of focus. The programme envisages rapid development of selected districts on basis of a composite index based on the five parameters. For effective coordination between the states and the centre, 'Prabhari' officers have been nominated for each aspirational district in implementing and monitoring the programmes. The progress of the districts will be monitored on 49 key performance indicators (81 data points) which have been chosen to measure progress of the districts. There are 30 districts in Odisha of which ten districts namely, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Balangir, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Nabarangpur have been identified as aspirational districts by the Niti Aayog. The ten aspirational districts have 101 blocks for which detailed socio-economic indicators including status of women in agriculture have been presented in this publication.

I hope this publication will help in identifying key intervention points for the aspirational districts of Odisha so as to lift them to the front runners in the country, thereby fulfilling the larger goal of '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*'


S.K. Srivastava
Director

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Introduction

In spite of the spectacular economic development over the last few decades, India is still home to the largest number of poor people. According to a recent World Bank report (2018), half of the world's 736 million extreme poor in 2015 i.e. 368 million live in just five countries namely, India, Nigeria, DR Congo, Ethiopia and Bangladesh. In India alone, there were 175.7 million persons living under extreme poverty (those living on less than \$1.90 a day) with a poverty rate of 17.7 percent. Therefore, to achieve the global target of reducing extreme poverty to less than 3 percent by 2030, a focussed attention is required especially in India. For all people to share the benefits of economic development equally, several efforts have been made to identify the pockets of underdevelopment and make plans to bring them to the national mainstream. The latest in this effort was initiated by the government of India in 2017 by identifying 115 aspirational districts. Of the 115 aspirational districts, Niti Aayog identified 30 most backward districts on the basis of a composite index which used the data sets from SECC Deprivation, Nutrition and health data (NFHS4), Elementary education data (UDISE 2015-16) and data pertaining to households without electrifications, without access to drinking water and toilets and un-connected villages. In addition to these 30 districts, different Ministries identified a pool of 50 districts on the basis of this index where they wanted to converge their efforts for improvement in the outcome. Besides these, 35 districts with prevalence of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) were also selected as backward districts.

For the development of the aspirational districts, State governments were given the major responsibility with the role of Government of India largely being facilitative. For smooth running of the programme, senior officers at the level of Additional Joint Secretaries were appointed for each district as Prabhari Officers on behalf of Government of India for coordinating the efforts of the Centre and States in achieving rapid transformation of identified 115 aspirational districts by addressing their specific developmental needs.

To raise the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all, the progress of the 115 aspirational districts is measured by 49 key performance indicators (81 data-points) from the 5 identified thematic areas, chosen after several rounds of consultations with various stakeholders. The aspirational district programme focuses closely on improving people's ability to participate fully in the vibrant economy particularly focussing on Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure. The programmes aim to make real-time monitoring of progress of the aspirational districts and rank them.

The programme also aimed to prepare a District Action Plan for each identified district spelling out the blue print for achieving the targets for various indicators to be achieved year wise upto 2022. Therefore, the present study was taken up to analyse the key socio-economic indicators in the aspirational districts so that focussed attention can be made to achieve the targets. In the present study, block level data in the state of Odisha were collected, collated and analysed in the rural areas of the aspirational districts.

Methodology

The 115 aspirational districts identified by the NITI Aayog were taken for this study. The NITI Aayog has made a baseline ranking of 101 districts and ranked districts (Table 1) on health, education and infrastructure parameters and finally districts were ranked according to poverty. The data used was normalised, and a composite score was calculated to rank the districts. The aspirational districts are to be based on their progress on a real-time basis. The different sectors taken up for ranking and the weight given for each is given in the table. The detailed monitorable data-points in each sector can be seen in the report of Niti Aayog (2018).

Table 1. List of sectors for ranking the districts of aspirational districts

Sector	Weight	Baseline Data Source
Health & nutrition	30%	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Women & Child Development National Family Health Survey – 4
Education	30%	Ministry of Human Resource Development
Agriculture & water resources	20%	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development
Financial inclusion	5%	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
Skill development	5%	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
Basic infrastructure	10%	Saubhagya Portal Ministry of Power Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

Total: 5 sectors, 49 indicators, 81 data points

The present study primarily focused on the scenario of workers in agriculture including women in agriculture, therefore the monitorable data points in the sector Agriculture & water resources and the respective weight in overall index is given in table 2.

Table 2. Monitorable data points in the sector Agriculture & water resources

Number	Monitorable Data-points	Weight in Overall index
1.1	Percentage of net sown area under micro-irrigation	3.5
1.2	Number of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA	2.5
2	Crop Insurance- Percentage of net sown area under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	3

3.1	Percentage increase in agricultural credit	2
3.2	Certified quality seed distribution	1.5
4	Number of district mandis linked to electronic market	2
5	Percentage change in Price Realization - difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP)	1
6	Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district	0.5
7	Agricultural productivity of 2 major crops	1
8	Percentage of animals vaccinated	1.5
9	Artificial Insemination coverage	1
10	Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	0.5

In the present study, block wise (rural area) data for the backward districts of Odisha were collected with respect to socio-economic indicators including total workers, agricultural workers, cultivators etc. District wise data for agricultural production and livestock situation were also collected for the backward districts. The socio-economic data were taken from Census of India (Census 2011). Area, production and productivity of rice was taken from NFSM (2018). The data for rice production and acreage were taken for three years (2010-11, 11-12 and 12-13) and the average was taken for the study. The livestock population was taken from 19th Livestock Census 2012 and density, ownership (number per 1000 human beings), household engaged in rearing different kind of livestock species were analyzed. Similarly, the nutritional status in the districts were analyzed by taking data from NFHS-4 (2018).

Mapping the backward districts: GIS map was created for the 86 blocks in eight backward districts of Odisha using the open source software QGIS 3.43. The various indicators were then projected in the map for easy comprehension and analysis.

In the present study, the terminology 'aspirational' and 'backward' have been used interchangeably and conveys the same meaning as the districts identified in the 'Aspirational districts' programme of the Government of India.

Results and Discussion

The state of Odisha has 30 districts and 314 blocks. Ten aspirational districts of Odisha namely, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Balangir, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Nabarangpur have been identified as aspirational districts by the Niti Aayog. The two districts Nuapada and Nabarangpur were added to the list at a later stage in 2018. There are 101 blocks in the ten aspirational districts. A baseline rank of the aspirational districts was prepared by the Niti Aayog in March 2018 on parameters of health, education and infrastructure parameters and poverty. The relative progress of the aspirational districts are also measured by the Niti Aayog taking into account the incremental (delta) change in the performance indicators. The first delta rank was released in May 2018 and the second in December 2018. In the second delta ranking which measured the change between June and October 2018, two districts Nuapada and Koraput of Odisha were in the first five rank on all India basis.

Table 3. Distribution of blocks and the all India rank (Nov. 2017) of the aspirational districts of Odisha on the parameters of poverty, health, education and infrastructure

Sl no	District	No of blocks	All India rank			
			Poverty	Health	Education	Infrastructure
1	Balangir	14	36	93	93	41
2	Dhenkanal	8	18	103	108	75
3	Gajapati	7	44	87	81	59
4	Kalahandi	13	17	79	71	32
5	Kandhamal	12	20	94	87	22
6	Koraput	14	29	64	51	12
7	Malkangiri	7	92	59	55	16
8	Nabarangpur*	10				
9	Nuapada*	5				
10	Rayagada	11	21	82	58	52
	Aspirational districts	101				
	Odisha	314				

* Two districts were added at a later stage in 2018

Location of aspirational districts: The ten aspirational districts of Odisha are primarily located in the southern part except Dhenkanal. There are ten agro-climatic zones in the state of Odisha. The aspirational districts are located in the six agroclimatic zones of Odisha. The 101 blocks in the aspirational districts have been numbered and shown in the fig. 1 for easy identification.

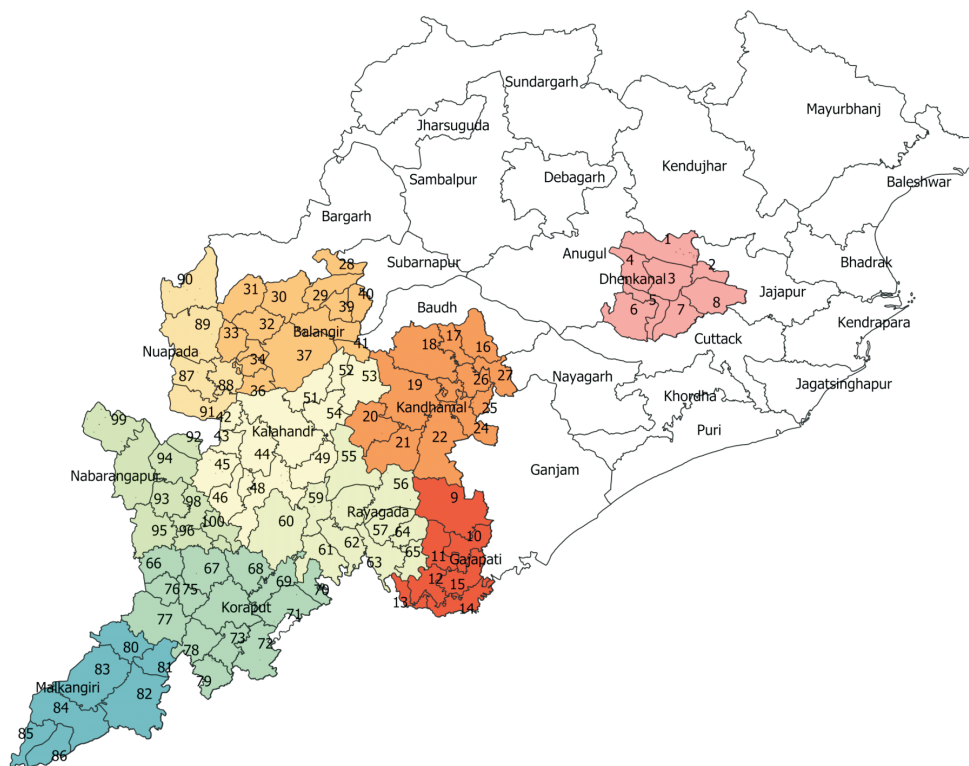


Fig. 1. Aspirational districts of Odisha with blocks

Socio-economic status : The total population of the ten aspirational districts (2011) was 10.52 million (25.1% of Odisha) of which the rural population was 9.40 m (26.9% of rural population of Odisha). The aspirational districts are spread over an area of 62.1 thousand sq km (39.9% of the State). There were 2.26 m (28.0% of state) households in the rural areas of the aspirational districts. In terms of geographical area Koraput (8.8 th sq km) is the largest among aspirational districts and the smallest district is Nuapada (3.85th sq km). Balangir district has the highest population (1.65 m) and the lowest population is in Gajapati (0.58 m).

The population density (person per sq km) in the aspirational districts was 169 which is lower than the state average (270). The population density in Dhenkanal (268) was at par with the state average and in other districts it ranged between 91 (Kandhamal) to 251 (Balangir). The sex ratio in all the districts except (Dhenkanal and Balangir) was more than 1000 and it was highest in Raygada (1051). Again, seven of the ten districts have more than 50 percent scheduled tribe population. The corresponding data in the rural areas of the aspirational districts are given in table 4. The overall literacy rate in the aspirational districts was 58.1 per cent against the state average of 72.9 per cent. Female literacy also lagged behind the state average being only 47.1 per cent against the state average of 64.0 per cent. Four districts (Raygada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nabarangapur) had female literacy below 40 percent. The gender gap in literacy in the aspirational districts was 22.2 per cent against the state average of 17.6 per cent. Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Nuapada districts had over 25 per cent gender gap in literacy.

Block wise socio-economic attributes for all the 101 blocks of the aspirational districts have been given in Annexure I (Table 17). It was noticed that 77 blocks (76.2 %) have sex ratio over 1000 indicating healthy attitude towards the girl child. In 11 blocks, the overall literacy was less than 40% and in 48 blocks the total literacy was less than 50%. Only seven blocks had total literacy more than the state average (72.9%). In respect of female literacy, 13 blocks had female literacy less than 30% and 51 blocks less than 40%. Only seven blocks had female literacy more than the state average for female (60.7%) in rural areas. The aspirational districts of Odisha are predominantly inhabited by tribal population. Of the 101 blocks, 81 blocks (77%) have scheduled tribe population more than 25 per cent. Seven blocks have ST population more than 75 percent and 51 blocks more than 50 per cent ST population.

The ten blocks with highest and lowest indicators each for Sex ratio, total literacy, female literacy and scheduled tribe population are given in table 6.

Table 4. Area, population, and other socio-economic indicators in the aspirational districts of Odisha (2011)

District	Overall							Rural areas				
	Total area (sq km)	Total person (,000)	% Rural population	Den sity	Sex ratio	Sche duled Tribe %	Sche duled Caste %	Den sity	Sex ratio	Sche duled Tribe %	Sche duled Caste %	% FHH*
Balangir	6575	1649	88	251	987	21.1	17.9	224	992	23.1	18.1	10.5
Dhenkanal	4452	1193	90.1	268	947	13.6	19.6	245	950	14.6	20	11.7
Gajapati	4325	578	87.8	134	1043	54.3	6.8	118	1048	60.9	5.8	15.3
Kalahandi	7920	1577	92.3	199	1003	28.5	18.2	185	1008	30.3	18.2	10.3
Kandhamal	8021	733	90.1	91	1037	53.6	15.8	83	1043	57.6	15.2	12.9
Koraput	8807	1380	83.6	157	1032	50.6	14.2	134	1046	57.5	13.9	12.8
Malkangiri	5791	613	91.9	106	1020	57.8	22.6	98	1028	61.5	21.8	12.5
Nabarangapur	5291	1221	92.8	231	1019	55.8	14.5	217	1021	58.9	13.9	10.6
Nuapada	3852	610	94.4	158	1021	33.8	13.5	151	1024	35.4	13.1	9.5
Rayagada	7073	968	84.8	137	1051	56	14.4	117	1064	63.6	14.2	16.5
Aspirational districts	62107	10522	89.3	169	1010	39.4	16.2	153	1016	42.8	16.0	11.9
Odisha	155707	41974	83.3	270	979	22.8	17.1	230	989	25.7	17.8	12.3

*Female headed household (SECC, 2012)

Table 5. Scenario of literacy in the aspirational districts of Odisha – overall and in rural areas

District	Overall				Rural areas			
	Total literacy (%)	Male literacy (%)	Female literacy (%)	Gender gap in literacy (%)	Total literacy (%)	Male literacy (%)	Female literacy (%)	Gender gap in literacy (%)
Balangir	64.7	75.8	53.5	22.3	62.1	73.8	50.3	23.5
Dhenkanal	78.8	86.2	71	15.2	77.6	85.4	69.5	15.9
Gajapati	53.5	64.4	43.2	21.2	49.9	61.2	39.2	22.1
Kalahandi	59.2	71.9	46.7	25.2	57.3	70.4	44.3	26.1
Kandhamal	64.1	76.9	51.9	25	61.5	75	48.8	26.2
Koraput	49.2	60.3	38.6	21.8	42.4	54.1	31.3	22.9
Malkangiri	48.5	59.1	38.3	20.8	46.1	56.7	36	20.7
Nabarangapur	46.4	57.3	35.8	21.5	43.9	55	33	22
Nuapada	57.3	70.3	44.8	25.5	56	69.3	43.2	26.1
Rayagada	49.8	61	39.2	21.9	44.4	56.2	33.5	22.6
Aspirational districts	58.1	69.3	47.1	22.2	55.2	66.9	43.8	23.1
Odisha	72.9	81.6	64.0	17.6	70.2	79.6	60.7	18.9

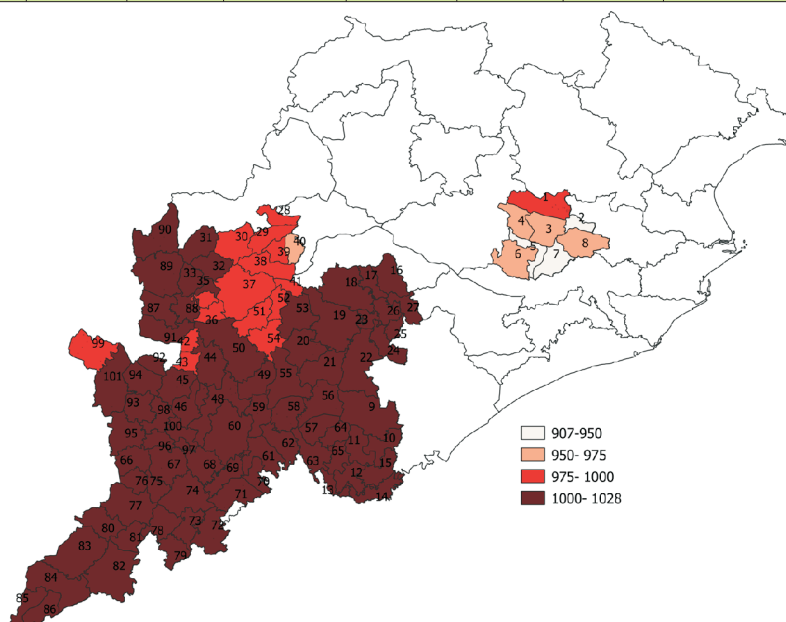


Fig. 2. Sex ratio no of female per 1000 male in aspirational districts of Odisha

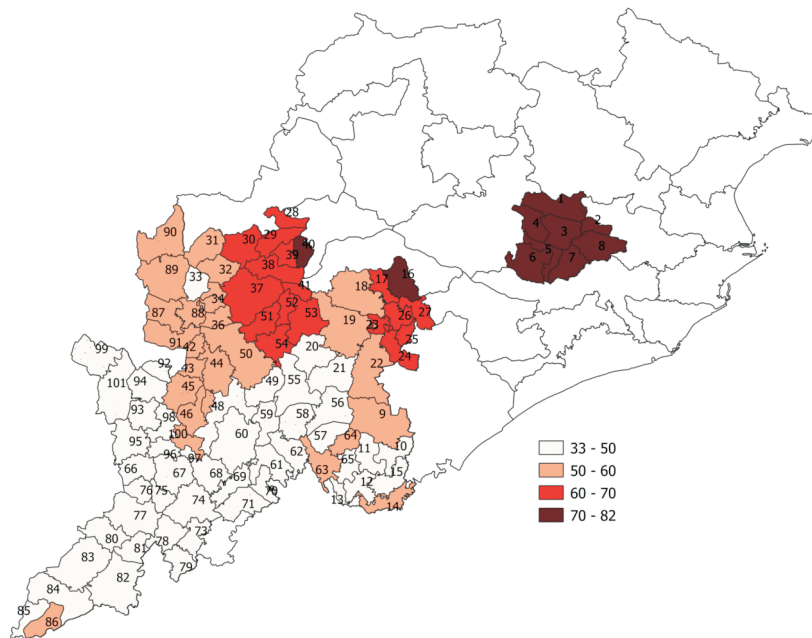


Fig. 3. Percent total literacy in aspirational districts of Odisha

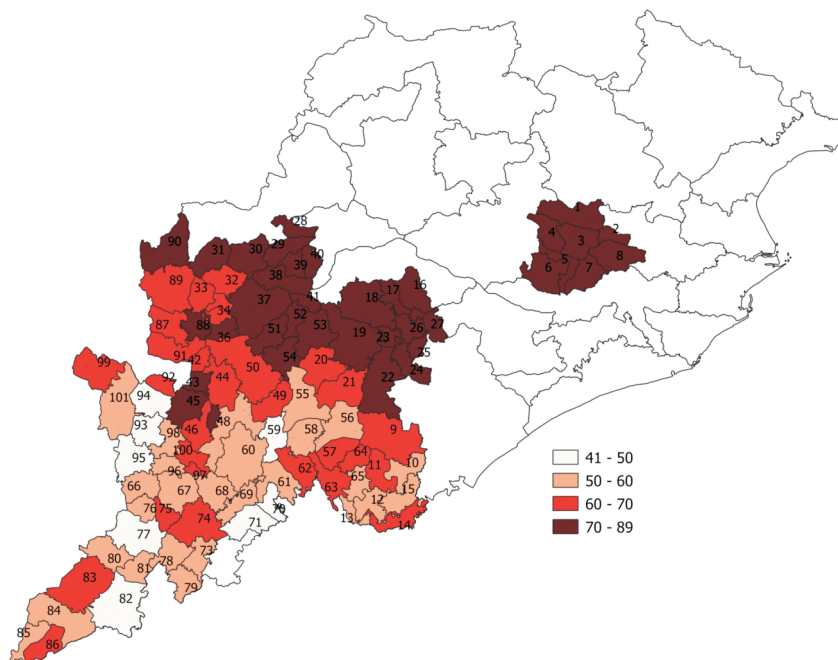


Fig. 4. Percent male literacy in aspirational districts of Odisha

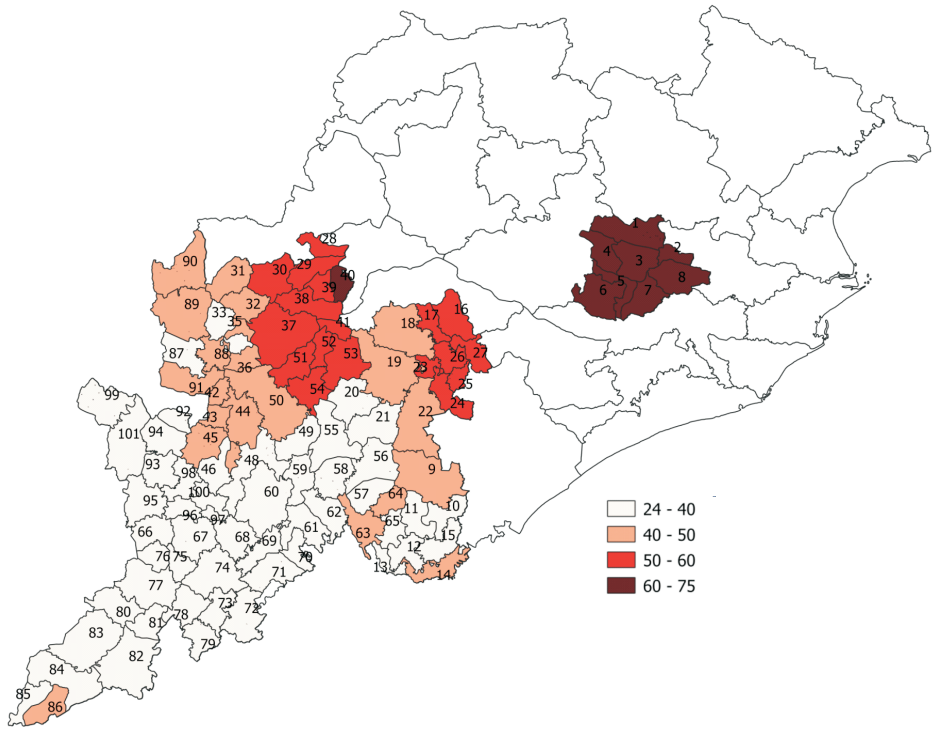


Fig. 5. Percent female literacy in aspirational districts of Odisha

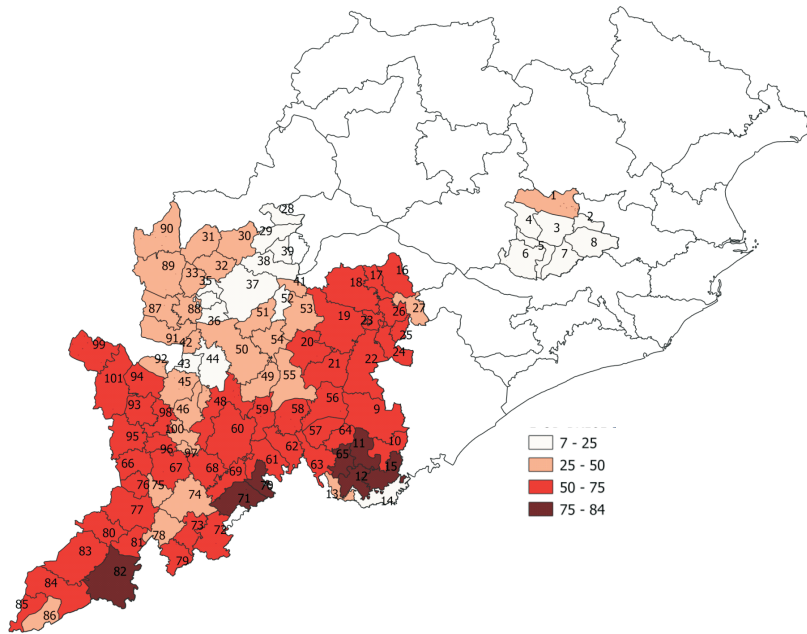


Fig. 6. Percent Scheduled Tribe population in aspirational districts of Odisha

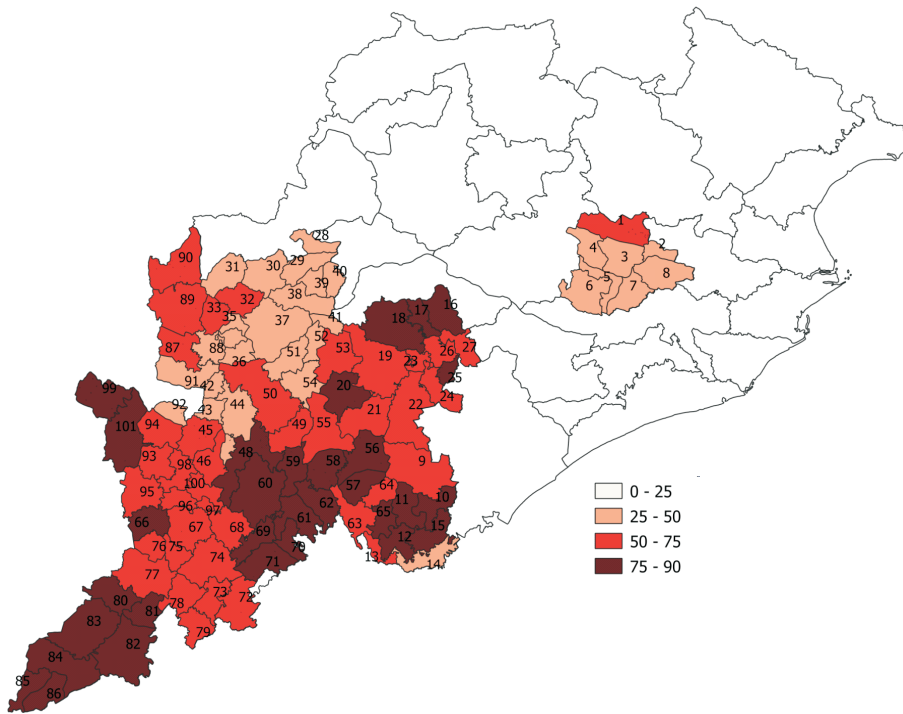


Fig. 7. Percent Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population in aspirational districts of Odisha

Work participation: The work participation rate defined as percent of working population is an indicator of employment scenario. In the aspirational districts, the overall WPR was higher than the state average (48.4 vs.43.2%). The WPR was highest in Koraput (52.9%) and lowest in Dhenkanal (37.0%). Six aspirational districts had WPR more than 50%. Similarly, female WPR in all districts except Dhenkanal was higher than the state average (29.7%). The highest FWPR was in Gajapati (50.2%).

Agricultural Work Participation: Agricultural work participation rate (Ag.WPR) defined as percent of working population engaged in agriculture is an indicator of the dependence of population on agriculture sector. In the aspirational districts, 38.1 percent of the population were engaged in agriculture for employment which is higher than the state average (31.5%). The highest Ag.WPR was observed in Malkangiri (48.5%) and the lowest in Dhenkanal (21.7%). Similarly, the female Ag.WPR (FAWPR) was higher in the aspirational districts 34.2 as against the state average of 22.6%. Six districts had over 40% FAWPR and the lowest was observed in Dhenkanal (11.3%).

When agricultural workers as proportion of total workers were taken into consideration, it was found that the 78.7 per cent of the total workers in the aspirational districts were engaged in agriculture as against the state average of 70.5 per cent. Seven districts had more than 80 per

Table 6. Ten blocks with highest and lowest socio-economic indicators in the aspirational districts

	Sex ratio	Literacy total %	Literacy female %	Scheduled Tribe %
Highest-ten				
1	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [1128]	Odapada (DK) [81.7]	Odapada (DK) [74.1]	Narayanpatana (KO) [84.4]
2	Bishamakatak (RG) [1120]	Bhuban (DK) [80.3]	Bhuban (DK) [73]	Rayagada (GJ)[84.2]
3	G. Udayagiri (KM) [1100]	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [79.3]	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [71.9]	Bandhugaon (KO) [79.8]
4	Rayagada (RG) [1097]	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [78.9]	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [70.9]	Gunupur (RG) [77.1]
5	Rayagada (GJ) [1085]	Parajang (DK) [77.4]	Gandia (DK) [69.3]	Nuagada (GJ) [77.1]
6	Kolnara (RG) [1077]	Gandia (DK) [76.6]	Parajang (DK) [68.7]	Kudumulguma (MK) [76.7]
7	Bandhugaon (KO) [1072]	Hindol (DK) [75.8]	Hindol (DK) [67.1]	Guma (GJ) [75.9]
8	Khairaput (MK) [1069]	Khajuripada (KM) [71.6]	Kankadahad (DK) [60.7]	R. Udaygiri (GJ) [73.9]
9	Dasamantapur (KO) [1064]	Puintala (BL) [70.7]	Puintala (BL) [60.4]	Gudari (RG) [73.8]
10	Nandapur (KO) [1061]	Kankadahad (DK) [70.7]	Loisinga (BL) [59.4]	Rayagada (RG) [73.5]
Lowest-ten				
1	Bangomunda (BL) [978]	Jharigan (NB) [38.9]	Chandrapur (RG) [28.9]	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [16.1]
2	Balangir (BL) [977]	Dabugan (NB) [38.9]	Jharigan (NB) [28.6]	Gosani (Parlakhemundi) (GJ) [15.9]
3	Puintala (BL) [967]	Kudumulguma (MK) [38.6]	Kudumulguma (MK) [28.2]	Karlamura (KL) [14.6]
4	Parajang (DK) [963]	Kashipur (RG) [38]	Nandapur (KO) [27.4]	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [13.2]
5	Gandia (DK) [962]	Narayanpatana (KO) [37.9]	Kosagumuda (NB) [26.7]	Agalpur (BL) [12.7]
6	Hindol (DK) [959]	Kosagumuda (NB) [36.6]	Boipariguda (KO) [26.4]	Bhuban (DK) [10.2]
7	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [950]	Boipariguda (KO) [36.1]	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [26.4]	Parajang (DK) [9.2]
8	Bhuban (DK) [942]	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [36]	Kashipur (RG) [25.6]	Odapada (DK) [8.2]
9	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [938]	Bandhugaon (KO) [32.9]	Bandhugaon (KO) [24.9]	Hindol (DK) [7]
10	Odapada (DK) [907]	Pottangi (KO) [32.5]	Pottangi (KO) [24.1]	Puintala (BL) [6.8]

* Block (district) [value];

District code :: DK: Dhenkanal, GJ: Gajapati, KM: Kandhamal, BL: Balangir, KL: Kalahandi, RG: Rayagada, KO: Koraput, MK: Malkangiri, NU: Nuapada, NB: Nabarangapur

cent workers in agriculture, the highest being 87.5 per cent in Malkangiri. On the other hand, the lowest percent of workers in agriculture was in Dhenkanal (57.7%). In case of female agricultural worker (FAW), 84.2 per cent of the total workers were engaged in agriculture in the aspirational districts compared to the state average of 76.2 per cent. Of the total workers, 27.3 per cent were cultivators (persons) and only 14.9 per cent were female cultivators in the aspirational districts. The proportion of cultivators in the aspirational districts were similar to the situation in the state. However, the per cent female cultivators as percent of total workers varied widely between the districts. It was lowest in Dhenkanal (6.0%) and highest in Malkangiri (33.1%). About 50 percent of the total workers were agricultural labourers in the aspirational districts whereas, for females it was 69.3 percent. The highest proportion of female workers as agricultural labourers was in Kalahandi (78.1%) and the lowest in Malkangiri (54.6%).

Block wise WPR and Ag.WPR: In 90 out of 101 blocks, the overall WPR was higher than the state average (43.2%). In 52 blocks, the WPR was over 50 per cent. Similarly, the FWPR was higher than the state average (29.7%) in 90 blocks. In 78 blocks, more than 30.5 per cent (the state average) of the population were engaged in agriculture (Ag.WPR). As a proportion of the total female workers, 83 blocks had more female workers were engaged in agriculture than the state average (76.2 per cent).

In Odisha, there were 26.7 per cent cultivators (as proportion of total workers). In 35 blocks, the proportion of cultivators were more than the state average. In 8 blocks, there were more than 50 per cent cultivators with the blocks Kudumulguma and Podia in Malkangiri district having more than 60 per cent cultivators (of total workers). In 14 blocks, female cultivators (as percent of total female workers) was more than 25 percent, being as high as 49.6 per cent Kudumulguma block in Malkangiri district.

In 62 blocks of the aspirational districts, more than 50 per cent of the total workers were agricultural labourers, in 20 blocks it was more than 60 per cent and in two blocks viz., Gudari (Rayagada) and Kalampur (Kalahandi), it was over 70 per cent. In 50 blocks, the percent female agricultural labourers (of the total female worker) was more than 70 per cent and in 11 blocks it was over 80 per cent, being highest (90.0) in Kalampur in Kalahandi district.

Table 7. Characteristics of labour force in the rural areas of the aspirational districts of Odisha

District	WPR - Total	WPR- Male	WPR- Female	Ag. WPR- Total	Ag. WPR- Male	Ag. WPR- Female
Balangir	45	57	32.9	34.7	42.8	26.4
Dhenkanal	37	56	17.1	21.7	31.5	11.3
Gajapati	52.7	55.3	50.2	43.6	45.3	41.9
Kalahandi	48.8	57.1	40.5	40.7	46.3	35.1
Kandhamal	49.9	53.9	46	37.9	41.1	34.8
Koraput	52.9	57	49	45	48.6	41.6
Malkangiri	51.7	56.2	47.3	48.5	55.8	41.5
Nabarangapur	50.9	56.8	45.2	43.7	47.3	40.3
Nuapada	50.8	55.7	46	42.2	43.5	40.9
Rayagada	50.4	54.8	46.3	43.1	45.8	40.5
Aspirational districts	48.4	56.3	40.6	38.1	42.1	34.2
Odisha	43.2	56.5	29.7	31.5	40.3	22.6

WPR: Work participation rate, no. of workers per 100 population

Ag. WPR: Agricultural Work participation rate, no. of agricultural workers per 100 population

Table 8. Agricultural workers- cultivators and agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the aspirational districts of Odisha

Percent of total worker person/male/female									
District	Ag. worker-person	Ag. worker-Male	Ag. worker-Female	Culti vator-person	Culti vator-Male	Culti vator-Female	Ag. labour-person	Ag. labour-Male	Ag. labour-Female
Balangir	74.8	71.6	80.4	25.2	33.4	11	49.6	38.2	69.4
Dhenkanal	57.7	55.2	66.3	17.5	20.8	6	40.2	34.4	60.3
Gajapati	80.2	77.1	83.3	23.9	33.1	14.4	56.2	44	69
Kalahandi	81.3	77.4	86.8	20.2	28.5	8.7	61.1	48.9	78.1
Kandhamal	72.7	70.2	75.6	23.8	32.4	14.2	48.9	37.9	61.3
Koraput	80.6	76.9	84.8	33.5	44.1	21.7	47.2	32.8	63.1
Malkangiri	87.5	87.4	87.7	51.6	67.6	33.1	35.9	19.8	54.6
Nabarangapur	85.9	83.2	89.2	29.7	44.6	11.4	56.2	38.7	77.8
Nuapada	83	78	88.8	32.1	43.8	18.3	50.8	34.2	70.6
Rayagada	82.8	78.6	87.5	23.7	32.9	13.5	59.1	45.7	74
Aspirational districts	78.7	74.7	84.2	27.3	36.3	14.9	51.5	38.4	69.3
Odisha	70.5	67.6	76.2	26.7	33.3	13.9	43.8	34.2	62.3

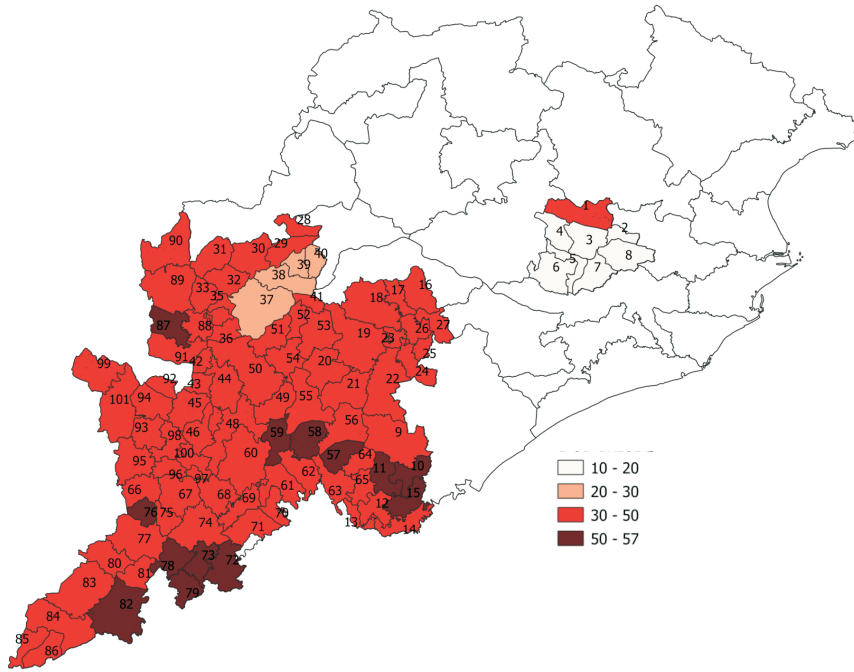


Fig. 8. Female workers % of population in aspirational districts of Odisha

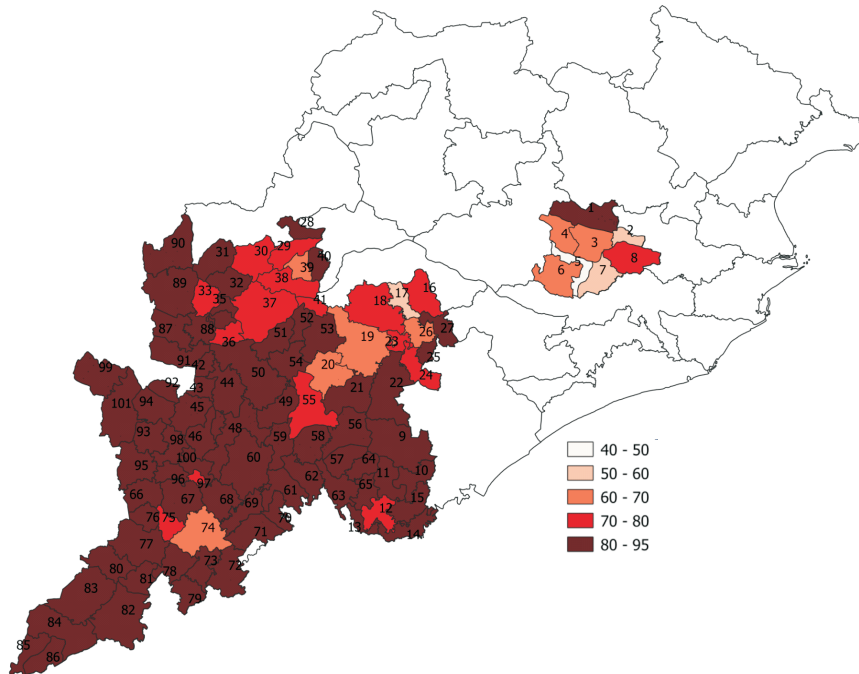


Fig. 9. Female agricultural workers % of total female worker in aspirational districts of Odisha

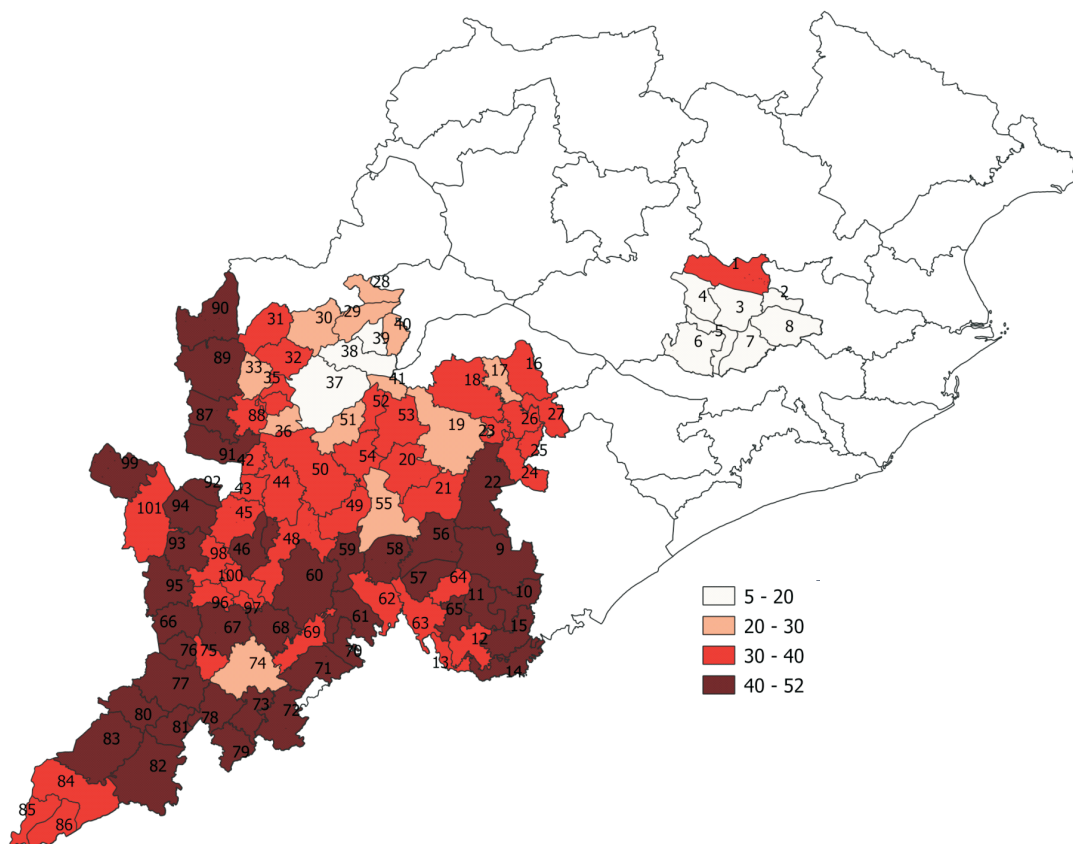


Fig. 10. Female agricultural workers % of female population in aspirational districts of Odisha

Agriculture and livestock in the aspirational districts: The average area (2010- 2013) under rice cultivation in the aspirational districts was 1162 thousand ha, the highest being Kalahandi (260 th ha) and the lowest in Gajapati (37 th ha), table 8. The aspirational districts had 28.2 per cent of the total area under rice production in the state (4.11 m ha). The share of aspirational districts was 27.3 per cent of the total production of the state. Similarly, the average productivity of rice was also lower in the aspirational districts than the state average (17.39 vs 18.03 q/ha).

The aspirational districts are richly endowed with the livestock population with 28.9 per cent (5.99 m) of the total livestock of the state (20.73 m) being present here. The population of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig in the aspirational districts were (in million) 3.31, 0.41, 0.52, 1.60 and 0.15, respectively and in terms of percent of state these were, 28.5, 56.6, 32.6, 24.5 and 55.2, respectively. There were also 4.1 m poultry birds which was 33.5 percent of the

Table 9. Ten blocks with highest and lowest indicators related to work participation in the aspirational districts

	WPR-Total Highest-ten	WPR-Female	Ag. WPR-Total	Ag. worker-Female (Percent of total female worker)
1	Nandapur (KO) [59.3]	Nandapur (KO) [57.3]	Nandapur (KO) [52.2]	Raighar (NB) [94.9]
2	Lamtaput (KO) [58.2]	Rayagada (GJ) [56.8]	Pottangi (KO) [50.4]	Kalampur (KL) [94.7]
3	Rayagada (GJ) [57.6]	Lamtaput (KO) [55.9]	Lamtaput (KO) [50]	Pottangi (KO) [94.5]
4	Nuagada (GJ) [54.7]	Nuagada (GJ) [54.2]	Kudumulguma (MK) [50]	Kudumulguma (MK) [94.3]
5	Pottangi (KO) [54.6]	Pottangi (KO) [52.8]	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [48.9]	Gudari (RG) [93.1]
6	Boden (NU) [54.3]	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [51.7]	Raighar (NB) [48.5]	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [92.8]
7	Kotpad (KO) [54.3]	Kudumulguma (MK) [51.3]	Gudari (RG) [48.3]	Jharigan (NB) [92.3]
8	Kalyanasingpur (RG) [54.3]	Gudari (RG) [51.1]	Boden (NU) [48.2]	Khairaput (MK) [92.2]
9	Kundura (KO) [54.3]	Kundura (KO) [50.7]	Rayagada (GJ) [47.9]	Mathili (MK) [92]
10	Kudumulguma (MK) [54.1]	Semiliguda (KO) [50.6]	Jharigan (NB) [47.6]	Jayapatna (KL) [92]
Lowest- ten				
1	Saintala (BL) [41.1]	Deogaon (BL) [25.5]	Deogaon (BL) [25.7]	Parajang (DK) [66.1]
2	Balangir (BL) [40.4]	Saintala (BL) [25]	Koraput (KO) [25]	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [65.2]
3	Deogaon (BL) [37.6]	Balangir (BL) [23.9]	Balangir (BL) [24.8]	Baliguda (KM) [62.7]
4	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [37.2]	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [18.2]	Gandia (DK) [24.5]	Hindol (DK) [62.5]
5	Hindol (DK) [36.5]	Gandia (DK) [15.9]	Kamakshyanagar (DK) [23.5]	Koraput (KO) [60.8]
6	Gandia (DK) [36.3]	Hindol (DK) [15.4]	Parajang (DK) [22.5]	BL (BL) [60.6]
7	Parajang (DK) [35.7]	Parajang (DK) [15.2]	Hindol (DK) [19.1]	Phulabani (KM) [57.4]
8	Odapada (DK) [35.5]	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [13.2]	Bhuban (DK) [18.8]	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [55.6]
9	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [34.8]	Odapada (DK) [12.5]	DK Sadar (Sadar) (DK) [17.4]	Bhuban (DK) [55]
10	Bhuban (DK) [33.2]	Bhuban (DK) [10.3]	Odapada (DK) [12.1]	Odapada (DK) [40.1]

* Block (district) [value];

District code :: DK: Dhenkanal, GJ: Gajapati, KM: Kandhamal, BL: Balangir, KL: Kalahandi, RG: Rayagada, KO: Koraput, MK: Malkangiri, NU: Nuapada, NB: Nabarangapur

state (12.25 m). In the aspirational districts, the percent households rearing different livestock species were, cattle (38.3), buffalo (4.5), sheep (4.1), goat (13.2) and pig (1.3). The household ownership of buffalo, sheep, goat and pig were more than the average for the state. In Malkangiri district, 56.5 per cent of the households reared cattle and in Kalahandi it was only 25.8 per cent of the households which reared cattle. Kandhamal (8.5%), Raygada (8.1%) and Koraput (7.5%) were the important districts where the households rearing buffalo was more important. In case of backyard poultry, 25.1 per cent of the households in the aspirational districts reared them as compared to 17.3 percent for the state. The household ownership of backyard poultry was highest in Malkangiri (44.3%) followed by Kandhamal, Raygada and Gajapati (more than 30.0%). Dhenkanal had the lowest ownership of backyard poultry being only 6.8 per cent.

The dependence of population on livestock measured by number of livestock species per 1000 human beings (PTH), was 569 in the aspirational districts as compared to the state average of 494.

The highest dependence (PTH) on livestock was in Malkangiri (948) and closely followed by Kandhamal (931). Cattle were important in all the districts; buffalo in Kandhamal (81 PTH), Raygada (66) and Koraput (57); sheep were important in Koraput (86), Nabarangapur (72) Balangir (56) and Kalahandi (51). Dependence on goats were highest in Kandhamal (338 PTH), Malkangiri (225) and Gajapati (189) among others. Pigs are very important for the livelihood of people in Malkangiri (67 PTH), Kandhamal (46), Raygada (26), Koraput (22) and Gajapati (14). With respect to poultry, all districts except Dhenkanal had higher dependence being in the range of 366 to 676 per thousand human beings.

Table 10. Area, production and productivity of rice & percent irrigated area in the aspirational districts of odisha

District	Area under rice (,000 ha)	Production (,000t)	Productivity (kg/ha)
Balangir	198	283	1430
Dhenkanal	91	187	2055
Gajapati	37	61	1674
Kalahandi	260	536	2066
Kandhamal	45	63	1399
Koraput	127	231	1821
Malkangiri	97	147	1507
Nabarangapur	145	241	1659
Nuapada	102	160	1574
Raygada	61	113	1845
Aspirational districts	1162	2022	1739
Odisha	4108	7406	1803

Table 11. Livestock population in the aspirational districts of Odisha

Population (,000)								
District	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Total livestock	Total poultry	% Crossbred cattle
Balangir	361.1	41.2	91.7	256.2	1	751.1	653.5	18.7
Dhenkanal	419.2	25.4	27.9	161.9	1.2	635.7	130.8	3.5
Gajapati	183.2	10.5	12.5	109.4	8.2	323.9	214.8	9.3
Kalahandi	310.9	43.8	79.9	216.9	3.7	655.2	578.4	10.8
Kandhamal	332.9	59.6	8.1	248	34	682.6	385.7	0.7
Koraput	469.1	79.1	118.5	158.8	30.3	856	630.2	3.3
Malkangiri	353.3	21.3	27.2	138.2	41	581.1	414.3	1.3
Nabarangapur	394.1	42.3	87.6	61.2	9.8	595.1	478.1	3.5
Nuapada	198.2	24	32.7	77.6	0.6	333.1	223.3	2.7
Rayagada	288	64.2	28.9	168.6	24.8	574.6	400.8	2.4
Aspirational districts	3310.0	411.3	515.1	1596.8	154.6	5988.5	4109.9	5.5
Odisha	11621.3	726.3	1581.1	6513.1	280.3	20726.9	12254.3	11.2
India	190902.4	108702.1	65069.2	135173.1	10293.7	511884.1	217493.3	20.8

Table 12. Livestock population in the aspirational districts of Odisha

Number per 1000 human beings (PTH)								
District	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Total livestock	Total poultry	Crossbred cattle
Balangir	219	25	56	155	1	455	396	41
Dhenkanal	351	21	23	136	1	533	110	12
Gajapati	317	18	22	189	14	561	372	29
Kalahandi	197	28	51	138	2	416	367	21
Kandhamal	454	81	11	338	46	931	526	3
Koraput	340	57	86	115	22	620	457	11
Malkangiri	576	35	44	225	67	948	676	7
Nabarangapur	323	35	72	50	8	487	392	11
Nuapada	325	39	54	127	1	546	366	9
Rayagada	298	66	30	174	26	594	414	7
Aspirational districts	315	39	49	152	15	569	391	17
Odisha	277	17	38	155	7	494	292	31
India	158	90	54	112	9	423	180	33

Table 13. Household ownership of livestock species in the aspirational districts of Odisha

District	Number per 1000 human beings (PTH)					
	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Backyard poultry
Balangir	30.4	2.8	4.5	13.7	0	22.6
Dhenkanal	46.3	1.3	0.6	8.6	0	6.8
Gajapati	41.3	1.7	0.9	14.5	1.5	33.4
Kalahandi	25.8	3.2	4.9	13.3	0.2	21.6
Kandhamal	49.5	8.5	1	28.7	4.4	34.8
Koraput	35	7.5	8.1	10.6	1.9	26.9
Malkangiri	56.5	4	4	20.6	5.8	44.3
Nabarangapur	47.6	5.1	6.1	4.6	0.7	26.6
Nuapada	42.2	4.5	3.8	10	0.1	19.6
Rayagada	34.9	8.1	2.7	17.1	2.1	34.1
Aspirational districts	38.3	4.5	4.1	13.2	1.3	25.1
Odisha	39.1	1.8	2.5	13.2	0.6	17.3
India	25.9	15.7	1.8	12.9	1.0	12.2

Nutritional status of children: There is an intricate linkage between agriculture and nutrition which is manifested through various pathways which include access to food, securing income, demand-and-supply determining food prices (affordability), empowerment of women in agriculture and women's health determining their participation in agricultural activities. Of late, the government has initiated programmes supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture for achieving the developmental goals. Nutritional status of children is an important indicator which tells about the access to food. The nutritional status of children are measured as stunted, wasted and underweight. Table 14 gives the per cent of children in the category of stunted, wasted and underweight in the ten aspirational districts of Odisha. Children in the aspirational districts are undernourished in all the three indicators as compared to the state average. The highest stunting (in percent) was prevalent in Nabarangapur (45.8) followed by Malkangiri (45.7), Balangir (44.4), Raygada (43.5) and Koraput (40.3) and the lowest was in Dhenkanal (26.1) as against the state average of 34.4 percent. Similarly, in the aspirational districts, there were 26.5 percent children who were in the category of 'wasted' i.e. they had lower weight relative to height as compared to the state average of 20.5 percent. Nabarangapur (36.0 percent), Malkangiri (32.5 per cent)), Korput (28.5), Balangir (26.1) and Kalahandi (24.8) were the districts with higher prevalence of 'wasting' children. Malkangiri district and Nabarangapur had over 50 percent underweight children and

in five other districts (Balangir, Koraput, Kandhamal, Raygada and Nuapada) over 40 percent of children were undernourished. In aspirational district as a whole, there were 41.6 percent underweight children as compared to the state average of 34.7 percent. In rural areas, the prevalence of stunted, wasted and underweight children were more than the average of the district.

Table 14. Nutritional status of children in the aspirational districts of Odisha – overall and in rural areas

District	Overall			Rural areas		
	Stunted (height-for-age): HAZ	Wasted (weight-for-height): WHZ	Under weight (weight-for-age): WAZ	Stunted (height-for-age): HAZ	Wasted (weight-for-height): WHZ	Under weight (weight-for-age): WAZ
Balangir	44.4	26.1	44.7	44.4	28.3	46.8
Dhenkanal	26.1	19	29.2	28.7	18.6	31.2
Gajapati	32.5	18.4	32.1	34	18.9	33.9
Kalahandi	36.6	24.8	39.7	37.3	25.5	40.8
Kandhamal	38.4	23.1	43.1	39.5	23.5	44.3
Koraput	40.3	28.5	44.4	43.7	29.3	46.3
Malkangiri	45.7	32.5	51.8	47.2	33	52.5
Nabarangapur	45.8	36	51	46.6	36	51.6
Nuapada	37.6	26.4	40	36.4	27	40
Raygada	43.5	23.1	42.4	46.5	23.3	44.4
Aspirational districts	39.8	26.5	42.6	41.2	27.2	44.0
Odisha	34.4	20.5	34.7	35.6	21.1	36.1

Conclusion

The aspirational districts programme was initiated by the government of India to bring up the districts in India which have lagged behind in the march towards development. Under this programme, 115 most aspirational districts were identified in 2017 based on a composite index using different socio-economic and developmental indicators. To raise the living standards of people in these aspirational districts, the programme aimed to focus five key sectors which included i) Health & Nutrition, ii) Education, iii) Agriculture & Water Resources, iv) Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and v) Basic Infrastructure. The programme envisaged preparing a District Action Plan for each identified district spelling out the blue print for achieving the targets for various indicators to be achieved year wise upto 2022. The agriculture & water resources sector carries 20 per cent weightage in monitoring the progress of the aspirational districts. This sector covers 12 monitorable data points which has an important bearing on the livelihood of people. The progress in agriculture sector depends on a large number of factors which include both the bio-physical as well as human factors. With the changing economic scenario in the country, women are now playing an important role in the development of agriculture and the progress in agricultural development largely depends on the quality of human resources especially women who now play the dual role as managers of farm as well as family in view of the large scale migration of male population from rural areas to cities in search of non-farm employment. The technology driven agriculture in coming times requires educated, skilled women to come to the forefront in enhancing the production, productivity and organized marketing to enhanced profitability of the agricultural sector. This requires identifying the barriers especially the gender barriers which prevents women realizing their potential in the agricultural sector.

In the aspirational district programme, ten districts from Odisha were selected. In the present study, the socio-economic status were analyzed for the ten aspirational districts and compared with the state average for district as a whole and in the rural area separately. It included human density, literacy level for male and female, gender gap in literacy, prevalence of SC/ST population besides others. Economically active population with respect to male and female were presented as work participation ratio (WPR) and also those engaged in agriculture (Ag.WPR). These analysis were also done considering block as an administrative unit and ten blocks each with highest and lowest indicators for the 101 blocks in the ten aspirational districts were identified for initiating programmes to address the issues underlying them.

Analysis for the ten aspirational districts were also done for agriculture and allied sectors. Area, production and productivity of rice were analyzed for the aspirational districts and compared with the state average. The livestock ownership in the aspirational districts indicate a clear preference for particular livestock species viz., goat, pig and poultry especially in the aspirational districts in southern Odisha. It also indicates that these livestock species can play an important role in the livelihood of people in these aspirational districts. Lastly,

the nutritional status of children in the aspirational districts points to a higher level of undernourishment in most of the aspirational districts for which targeted approach for its redressal is urgently required to bring these aspirational districts on par with the mainstream India.

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Table 15. Human population and workers in the rural area of the aspirational districts of Odisha

Annexure-I

Sl no	District	Human population (,000)				Workers (,000)		
		No of HH (,000)	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Balangir	369.3 (4.6)	1451.6 (4.2)	728.8 (4.1)	722.8 (4.2)	653.3 (4.3)	415.7 (4.2)	237.6 (4.6)
2	Dhenkanal	253.4 (3.1)	1075.3 (3.1)	551.3 (3.1)	524 (3)	398.4 (2.6)	308.8 (3.1)	89.5 (1.7)
3	Gajapati	112.4 (1.4)	507.2 (1.5)	247.7 (1.4)	259.5 (1.5)	267.3 (1.8)	136.9 (1.4)	130.4 (2.5)
4	Kalahandi	373.3 (4.6)	1454.9 (4.2)	724.6 (4.1)	730.2 (4.2)	709.3 (4.7)	413.9 (4.2)	295.4 (5.7)
5	Kandhamal	155.3 (1.9)	660.8 (1.9)	323.5 (1.8)	337.3 (1.9)	329.7 (2.2)	174.5 (1.8)	155.2 (3)
6	Koraput	282.8 (3.5)	1153.5 (3.3)	563.8 (3.2)	589.7 (3.4)	610.6 (4)	321.4 (3.2)	289.2 (5.6)
7	Malkangiri	126.2 (1.6)	563.7 (1.6)	277.9 (1.6)	285.8 (1.6)	291.5 (1.9)	156.2 (1.6)	135.2 (2.6)
8	Nabarangapur	253.2 (3.1)	1133.3 (3.2)	560.8 (3.2)	572.6 (3.3)	577.2 (3.8)	318.4 (3.2)	258.7 (5)
9	Nuapada	144.3 (1.8)	576.3 (1.6)	284.8 (1.6)	291.5 (1.7)	292.9 (1.9)	158.7 (1.6)	134.2 (2.6)
10	Rayagada	191.6 (2.4)	820.9 (2.3)	397.8 (2.3)	423.2 (2.4)	413.7 (2.7)	217.8 (2.2)	195.9 (3.8)
	Aspirational districts	2261.7 (28)	9397.5 (26.9)	4660.9 (26.5)	4736.6 (27.2)	4543.7 (30.1)	2622.3 (26.4)	1921.4 (37.2)
	Odisha	8090 (100)	34970.6 (100)	17586.2 (100)	17384.4 (100)	15103.7 (100)	9941.6 (100)	5162.1 (100)

*Figures in () indicate percent of state

Table 16. Agricultural workers –cultivators and agricultural labourers in the rural area of the aspirational districts of Odisha

Sl no	District	Ag worker (,000)			Cultivator (,000)			Ag labourer (,000)		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Balangir	488.7 (4.6)	297.8 (4.4)	190.9 (4.9)	164.8 (4.1)	138.8 (4.2)	26 (3.6)	323.9 (4.9)	159 (4.7)	164.9 (5.1)
2	Dhenkanal	229.9 (2.2)	170.5 (2.5)	59.3 (1.5)	69.6 (1.7)	64.3 (1.9)	5.3 (0.7)	160.3 (2.4)	106.3 (3.1)	54 (1.7)
3	Gajapati	214.2 (2)	105.5 (1.6)	108.7 (2.8)	64 (1.6)	45.3 (1.4)	18.7 (2.6)	150.2 (2.3)	60.3 (1.8)	90 (2.8)
4	Kalahandi	576.7 (5.4)	320.2 (4.8)	256.5 (6.5)	143.6 (3.6)	117.8 (3.6)	25.8 (3.6)	433.2 (6.5)	202.5 (5.9)	230.7 (7.2)
5	Kandhamal	239.8 (2.3)	122.5 (1.8)	117.3 (3)	78.6 (2)	56.5 (1.7)	22.1 (3.1)	161.3 (2.4)	66.1 (1.9)	95.2 (3)
6	Koraput	492.4 (4.6)	247.1 (3.7)	245.3 (6.2)	204.4 (5.1)	141.6 (4.3)	62.8 (8.8)	288 (4.4)	105.5 (3.1)	182.5 (5.7)
7	Malkangiri	255.1 (2.4)	136.5 (2)	118.6 (3)	150.4 (3.7)	105.6 (3.2)	44.8 (6.2)	104.8 (1.6)	30.9 (0.9)	73.8 (2.3)
8	Nabarangapur	495.8 (4.7)	265 (3.9)	230.8 (5.9)	171.5 (4.3)	141.9 (4.3)	29.6 (4.1)	324.3 (4.9)	123.1 (3.6)	201.2 (6.3)
9	Nuapada	243 (2.3)	123.8 (1.8)	119.2 (3)	94.1 (2.3)	69.6 (2.1)	24.5 (3.4)	148.9 (2.2)	54.2 (1.6)	94.7 (2.9)
10	Rayagada	342.5 (3.2)	171.1 (2.5)	171.4 (4.4)	98.1 (2.4)	71.6 (2.2)	26.4 (3.7)	244.4 (3.7)	99.5 (2.9)	144.9 (4.5)
	Aspirational districts	3578.1 (33.6)	1960.1(29.2)	1618 (41.2)	1239 (30.7)	952.9 (28.8)	286.1(39.9)	2339.1 (35.3)	1007.2 (29.6)	1331.9 (41.4)
	Odisha	10649.3 (100)	6717.4 (100)	3931.9 (100)	4030.4 (100)	3312.7(100)	717.7 (100)	6618.9 (100)	3404.7 (100)	3214.2(100)

*Figures in () indicate percent of state

Table 17. Salient attributes in rural areas of the blocks under aspirational districts of Odisha

Annexure-II

Sl no	District / Block	Sex ratio	Literacy total (%)	Literacy female (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Scheduled Caste (%)	WPR-Total	WPR-Male	WPR-Female	Ag. WPR-Total	Ag. WPR-Male	Ag. WPR-Female
Dhenkanal												
1	Kankadahad	987	70.7	60.7	42.6	12.4	48.9	58.5	39.2	36.9	41.9	31.8
2	Bhuban	942	80.3	73.0	10.2	21.6	33.2	54.7	10.3	18.8	31.2	5.7
3	Kamakshyanagar	950	79.3	70.9	16.1	22.1	37.2	55.2	18.2	23.5	34.5	11.9
4	Parajang	963	77.4	68.7	9.2	19.2	35.7	55.5	15.2	22.5	34.5	10.1
5	Odapada	907	81.7	74.1	8.2	23.1	35.5	56.5	12.5	12.1	18.6	5.0
6	Hindol	959	75.8	67.1	7.0	23.4	36.5	56.7	15.4	19.1	28.3	9.6
7	Dhenkanal Sadar (Sadar)	938	78.9	71.9	13.2	19.6	34.8	55.1	13.2	17.4	26.8	7.4
8	Gandia	962	76.6	69.3	16.6	17.2	36.3	55.9	15.9	24.5	36.2	12.2
Gajapati												
9	Mohana	1051	51.7	40.3	60.5	3.7	50.6	51.8	49.5	42.0	42.0	42.0
10	R. Udaygiri	1036	48.3	37.7	73.9	2.4	52.0	53.5	50.5	43.2	42.4	43.9
11	Nuagada	1052	49.9	37.3	77.1	0.4	54.7	55.2	54.2	44.8	44.1	45.4
12	Guma	1047	47.3	37.3	75.9	3.5	49.9	53.8	46.2	37.5	39.0	36.2
13	Kashinagara	1021	47.0	38.0	35.8	15.6	53.1	59.0	47.3	41.4	44.2	38.6
14	Gosani (Parlakhemundi)	1034	55.5	44.9	15.9	15.7	53.8	59.2	48.6	40.4	40.8	40.0
15	Rayagada	1085	47.0	36.8	84.2	2.6	57.6	58.5	56.8	47.9	47.8	48.1
Kandhamal												
16	Khajuripada	1009	71.6	57.1	50.3	31.8	48.4	55.2	41.6	34.7	37.7	31.8
17	Phulabani	1027	69.8	57.0	56.4	20.8	48.9	53.9	44.0	26.7	28.3	25.3
18	Phiringia	1049	59.3	46.3	57.8	17.6	50.5	54.8	46.3	36.7	39.6	34.1
19	Baliguda	1048	55.5	41.7	61.2	8.3	50.1	53.1	47.3	32.5	35.5	29.6
20	Tumudibandha	1042	48.7	36.7	61.3	16.8	46.6	49.9	43.4	30.6	31.0	30.2

Sl no	District / Block	Sex ratio	Literacy total (%)	Literacy female (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Scheduled Caste (%)	WPR-Total	WPR-Male	WPR-Female	Ag. WPR-Total	Ag. WPR-Male	Ag. WPR-Female
21	Kotagarh	1032	47.7	35.3	59.3	13.7	48.7	49.8	47.5	38.3	37.9	38.7
22	Daringbadi	1048	56.5	43.7	64.6	6.3	50.0	51.9	48.3	43.3	44.0	42.7
23	Kajamandi Nuagaon	1060	66.1	52.6	51.8	8.8	51.7	55.9	47.7	37.3	37.6	37.0
24	Raikia	1044	67.5	56.6	56.7	11.8	49.8	55.3	44.5	35.8	37.9	33.8
25	G. Udayagiri	1100	68.4	57.9	65.6	11.0	47.2	52.9	42.1	38	38.0	33.7
26	Tikabali	1039	67.1	55.1	54.8	19.9	52.6	57.5	47.9	33.6	34.4	32.8
27	Chakpad	1022	68.5	55.3	45.5	25.5	52.4	58.5	46.4	40.8	43.8	37.9
Balangir												
28	Agalpur	982	69.4	59.0	12.7	18.2	45.7	58.0	33.1	35.4	43.6	27.1
29	Loisinga	989	69.0	59.4	18.2	17.7	44.3	57.8	30.7	31.8	40.5	22.9
30	Patnagarh	989	64.8	53.8	31.4	15.5	47.7	59.2	36.1	36.4	43.8	28.9
31	Khaprakhol	1024	58.2	46.7	34.9	12.2	47.4	58.7	36.4	38.7	46.2	31.3
32	Belpara	1001	56.0	43.1	34.4	16.1	48.9	8.5	39.5	40.4	46.1	34.6
33	Turekela	1020	49.9	36.8	34.9	15.8	46.1	56.6	35.8	33.6	39.2	28.2
34	Bangomunda	978	53.8	39.6	16.4	19.6	49.8	57.7	41.6	41.1	45.6	36.5
35	Muribahal	1002	55.3	40.9	23.7	18.3	48.1	58.0	38.3	38.5	44.8	32.2
36	Titlagarh	998	59.2	45.5	20.1	19.0	45.0	56.9	33.1	31.0	36.7	25.2
37	Saintala	989	64.5	53.7	20.1	17.5	41.1	57.0	25.0	28.2	36.7	19.6
38	Deogaon	993	67.3	57.1	20.4	19.0	37.6	49.6	25.5	25.7	32.5	18.9
39	Balangir	977	67.1	56.9	21.1	19.7	40.4	56.6	23.9	24.8	34.9	14.5
40	Puintala	967	70.7	60.4	6.8	25.7	41.5	56.5	26.1	29.9	38.5	20.9
41	Gudvella (Tentulikhunti)	987	65.4	54.9	30.2	19.3	44.4	56.0	32.6	33.6	41.5	25.7

Sl no	District / Block	Sex ratio	Literacy total (%)	Literacy female (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Scheduled Caste (%)	WPR-Total	WPR-Male	WPR-Female	Ag-WPR-Total	Ag-WPR-Male	Ag-WPR-Female
	Kalahandi											
42	Golamunda	995	55.1	41.5	25.2	17.4	49.0	57.6	40.4	040	45.6	34.5
43	Dharamgarh	991	56.1	41.3	17.3	18.2	50.8	58.9	42.6	41.8	45.5	38.0
44	Junagarh	1005	56.2	42.8	17.2	17.0	48.2	57.2	39.2	40.7	46.6	34.9
45	Kokasara	1024	56.1	42.0	34.5	16.4	51.7	58.8	44.8	42.9	46.7	39.3
46	Jayapatna	1028	53.4	040	39.7	15.9	51.5	59.3	44.0	45.0	49.7	40.5
47	Kalampur	1034	59.7	47.0	26.1	16.3	52.4	60.1	44.9	46.9	51.4	42.6
48	Thuamul Rampur	1042	45.0	31.3	58.2	25.4	48.3	51.5	45.2	40.6	42.4	38.9
49	Lanjigarh	1031	47.0	34.0	45.8	23.8	47.4	52.8	42.2	38.1	40.0	36.3
50	Bhawanipatna	1000	57.4	44.9	33.2	20.4	47.5	56.7	38.3	34.8	38.7	30.9
51	Kesinga	989	64.0	52.2	27.5	16.5	44.9	56.9	32.6	30.8	35.4	26.3
52	Karlamunda	982	67.9	57.3	14.6	16.9	47.9	58.1	37.6	40.4	47.7	32.9
53	Madanpur Rampur	10	61.4	50.2	42.7	13.8	48.3	55.8	40.9	41.5	47.3	35.8
54	Narala	993	67.5	56.6	26.5	19.0	46.8	56.9	36.6	37.1	43.0	31.1
	Rayagada											
55	Muniguda	1015	43.9	32.8	33.3	26.6	45.8	54.1	37.7	30.3	33.0	27.6
56	Chandrapur	1015	39.4	28.9	70	10.9	49.9	52.3	47.5	45.5	48.1	43.0
57	Gudari	1036	48.0	36.3	73.8	13.7	52.8	54.4	51.1	48.3	49.0	47.6
58	Bishamakatak	1120	44.7	33.7	65.1	16.7	53.1	56.0	50.5	44.4	45.3	43.5
59	Kalyansingpur	1128	36.0	26.4	66.9	14.0	54.3	57.2	51.7	48.9	49.8	48.0
60	Kashipur	1059	38.0	25.6	60.0	20.9	50.2	53.6	47.0	43.5	44.7	42.4
61	Rayagada	1097	41.3	31.5	73.5	9.9	50.7	55.2	46.6	41.0	41.6	40.5
62	Kolnara	1077	48.8	37.6	70.9	9.4	48.1	53.2	43.4	38.8	39.2	38.5
63	Ramanguda	1047	53.2	44.6	65.5	9.1	49.8	56.3	43.5	39.2	41.2	37.2
64	Padmapur	1028	57.7	47.3	50.2	10.0	48.3	55.0	41.7	38.3	41.2	35.4
65	Gunupur	1043	46.9	36.0	77.1	5.0	52.4	55.4	49.6	45.2	46.0	44.5

Sl no	District / Block	Sex ratio	Literacy total (%)	Literacy female (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Scheduled Caste (%)	WPR-Total	WPR-Male	WPR-Female	Ag-WPR-Total	Ag-WPR-Male	Ag-WPR-Female
	Kalahandi											
42	Golamunda	995	55.1	41.5	25.2	17.4	49.0	57.6	40.4	040	45.6	34.5
43	Dharamgarh	991	56.1	41.3	17.3	18.2	50.8	58.9	42.6	41.8	45.5	38.0
44	Junagarh	1005	56.2	42.8	17.2	17.0	48.2	57.2	39.2	40.7	46.6	34.9
45	Kokasara	1024	56.1	42.0	34.5	16.4	51.7	58.8	44.8	42.9	46.7	39.3
46	Jayapatna	1028	53.4	040	39.7	15.9	51.5	59.3	44.0	45.0	49.7	40.5
47	Kalampur	1034	59.7	47.0	26.1	16.3	52.4	60.1	44.9	46.9	51.4	42.6
48	Thuamul Rampur	1042	45.0	31.3	58.2	25.4	48.3	51.5	45.2	40.6	42.4	38.9
49	Lanjigarh	1031	47.0	34.0	45.8	23.8	47.4	52.8	42.2	38.1	40.0	36.3
50	Bhawanipatna	1000	57.4	44.9	33.2	20.4	47.5	56.7	38.3	34.8	38.7	30.9
51	Kesinga	989	64.0	52.2	27.5	16.5	44.9	56.9	32.6	30.8	35.4	26.3
52	Karlamunda	982	67.9	57.3	14.6	16.9	47.9	58.1	37.6	40.4	47.7	32.9
53	Madanpur Rampur	1016	61.4	50.2	42.7	13.8	48.3	55.8	40.9	41.5	47.3	35.8
54	Narala	993	67.5	56.6	26.5	19.0	46.8	56.9	36.6	37.1	43.0	31.1
	Rayagada											
55	Muniguda	1015	43.9	32.8	33.3	26.6	45.8	54.1	37.7	30.3	33.0	27.6
56	Chandrapur	1015	39.4	28.9	70	10.9	49.9	52.3	47.5	45.5	48.1	43.0
57	Gudari	1036	48.0	36.3	73.8	13.7	52.8	54.4	51.1	48.3	49.0	47.6
58	Bishamakatak	1120	44.7	33.7	65.1	16.7	53.1	56.0	50.5	44.4	45.3	43.5
59	Kalyanasingpur	1128	36.0	26.4	66.9	14.0	54.3	57.2	51.7	48.9	49.8	48.0
60	Kashipur	1059	38.0	25.6	60.0	20.9	50.2	53.6	47.0	43.5	44.7	42.4
61	Rayagada	1097	41.3	31.5	73.5	9.9	50.7	55.2	46.6	41.0	41.6	40.5
62	Kolnara	1077	48.8	37.6	70.9	9.4	48.1	53.2	43.4	38.8	39.2	38.5
63	Ramanguda	1047	53.2	44.6	65.5	9.1	49.8	56.3	43.5	39.2	41.2	37.2
64	Padmapur	1028	57.7	47.3	50.2	10.0	48.3	55.0	41.7	38.3	41.2	35.4
65	Gunupur	1043	46.9	36.0	77.1	5.0	52.4	55.4	49.6	45.2	46.0	44.5

Sl no	District / Block	Sex ratio	Literacy total (%)	Literacy female (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Scheduled Caste (%)	WPR-Total	WPR-Male	WPR-Female	Ag. WPR-Total	Ag. WPR-Male	Ag. WPR-Female
	Koraput											
66	Kotpad	1026	44.6	33.7	62.9	14.3	54.3	59.8	49.0	44.4	46.8	42.0
67	Boriguma	1034	45.2	33.3	52.4	15.2	51.6	56.1	47.2	41.7	43.2	40.2
68	Dasamantapur	1064	42.2	31.0	57.1	11.6	52.0	54.8	49.5	44.1	45.5	42.8
69	Lakshmipur	1047	42.5	30.9	70.2	14.5	50.0	55.3	45.0	38.1	39.7	36.6
70	Bandhugaon	1072	32.9	24.9	79.8	7.9	51.3	56.1	46.9	45.1	48.5	41.8
71	Narayanpatana	1043	37.9	29.4	84.4	5.8	52.4	55.0	49.9	43.0	43.1	42.9
72	Pottangi	1037	32.5	24.1	66.6	6.1	54.6	56.6	52.8	50.4	51.0	49.9
73	Semiliguda	1037	45.4	33.3	51.0	10.9	53.9	57.4	50.6	43.6	43.1	44.2
74	Koraput	1060	48.5	34.5	46.7	14.8	45.9	52.6	39.5	25.0	26.0	24.0
75	Jeypur	1042	49.4	38.2	47.6	19.4	50.4	56.8	44.3	35.2	36.6	33.8
76	Kundura	1051	45.1	35.0	51.1	17.0	54.3	58.0	50.7	44.8	46.3	43.3
77	Boipariguda	1046	36.1	26.4	59.5	13.3	52.7	56.1	49.5	41.7	43.0	40.3
78	Lamtapur	1049	42.4	29.7	45.6	19.3	58.2	60.6	55.9	50.0	48.9	51.0
79	Nandapur	1061	40.6	27.4	52.5	16.5	59.3	61.3	57.3	52.2	52.4	52.1
	Malkangiri											
80	Mathili	1024	45.1	32.9	72.8	10.5	50.7	53.5	47.9	45.1	46.0	44.1
81	Khairapur	1069	45.7	34.4	73.1	7.3	50.3	52.5	48.2	44.5	44.6	44.4
82	Kudumulguma	1050	38.6	28.2	76.7	9.0	54.1	57.1	51.3	50.0	51.7	48.3
83	Malkangiri	1045	49.2	38.8	67.7	21.3	52.7	56.4	49.3	44.9	48.0	42.0
84	Korkunda	1031	45.2	35.2	58.5	26.6	52.0	56.8	47.2	45.3	50.8	40.0
85	Podia	1010	44.4	36.6	59.8	26.4	52.3	58.1	46.5	44.6	50.1	39.2
86	Kalimela	1003	51.1	42.0	40.3	36.1	50.7	57.6	43.8	43.7	50.3	37.1
	Nuapada											
87	Nuapada	1027	58.6	47.0	38.5	12.6	51.8	56.9	46.7	44.1	45.7	42.5
88	Komana	1033	54.6	41.9	43.5	13.1	51.3	56.2	46.6	44.7	46.9	42.6
89	Boden	1042	52.4	38.8	39.2	12.0	54.3	58.5	50.4	48.2	50.4	46.0

Sl no	District / Block	Sex ratio	Literacy total (%)	Literacy female (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Scheduled Caste (%)	WPR-Total	WPR-Male	WPR-Female	Ag. WPR-Total	Ag. WPR-Male	Ag. WPR-Female
90	Sinapali	1011	54.7	41.0	29.1	12.2	47.2	48.7	45.9	37.7	35.4	40.0
91	Khariar	1007	58.6	45.5	25.1	15.3	50.0	58.6	41.4	36.6	39.5	33.8
	Nabarangapur											
92	Chandahandi	1028	49.4	34.4	35.1	10.7	51.2	56.9	45.7	46.0	50.3	41.9
93	Dabugan	1032	38.9	29.4	59.9	11.5	53.2	57.8	48.8	43.1	44.9	41.4
94	Jharigan	1025	38.9	28.6	62.4	12.4	53.5	58.1	49.0	47.6	50.0	45.3
95	Kosagumuda	1022	36.6	26.7	61.5	13.2	51.3	57.0	45.7	45.3	49.0	41.6
96	Nabarangapur	1021	46.0	35.1	58.0	15.8	50.7	57.7	43.8	39.0	42.4	35.6
97	Nandahandi	1039	47.6	35.6	46.6	14.9	48.6	55.7	41.8	35.4	37.5	33.3
98	Paparahandi	1030	43.3	33.3	58.1	11.9	49.6	55.8	43.7	42.1	45.3	39.1
99	Raighar	998	49.9	38.3	67.4	15.9	52.4	57.1	47.7	48.5	51.8	45.2
100	Tentulikhunti	1055	50.5	39.3	48.6	15.9	46.7	54.6	39.2	35.7	39.4	32.2
101	Umarkote	1005	43.1	32.7	64.7	15.7	49.4	56.2	42.7	43.1	48.5	37.6
	District (rural area)											
1	Dhenkanal	950	77.6	69.5	14.6	20.0	37.0	56.0	17.1	21.4	30.9	11.3
2	Gajapati	1048	49.9	39.2	60.9	5.8	52.7	55.3	50.2	42.2	42.6	41.9
3	Kandhamal	1043	61.5	48.8	57.6	15.2	49.9	53.9	46.0	36.3	37.9	34.8
4	Balangir	992	62.1	50.3	23.1	18.1	45.0	57.0	32.9	33.7	40.9	26.4
5	Kalahandi	1008	57.3	44.3	30.3	18.2	48.8	57.1	40.5	39.6	44.2	35.1
6	Rayagada	1064	44.4	33.5	63.6	14.2	50.4	54.8	46.3	41.7	43.0	40.5
7	Koraput	1046	42.4	31.3	57.5	13.9	52.9	57.0	49.0	42.7	43.8	41.6
8	Malkangiri	1028	46.1	36.0	61.5	21.8	51.7	56.2	47.3	45.3	49.1	41.5
9	Nuapada	1024	56.0	43.2	35.4	13.1	50.8	55.7	46.0	42.2	43.5	40.9
10	Nabarangapur	1021	43.9	33.0	58.9	13.9	50.9	56.8	45.2	43.7	47.3	40.3
	Odisha (rural area)	989	70.2	60.7	25.7	17.8	43.2	56.5	29.7	30.5	38.2	22.6

Table 18. Attributes of agricultural worker in the rural areas of the blocks of aspirational districts of Odisha

Sl no	District / Block	Ag. worker-person	Ag. worker-Male	Ag. worker-Female	Percent of total worker (person/male/female)					
					Cultivator-Person	Cultivator-Male	Cultivator-Female	Ag. labour-person	Ag. labour-Male	Ag. labour-Female
	Dhenkanal									
1	Kankadahad	75.4	71.7	81.0	21.0	30.2	7.2	54.3	41.5	73.8
2	Bhuban	56.8	57.1	55.0	19.1	21.9	3.5	37.6	35.1	51.5
3	Kamakshyanagar	63.1	62.4	65.2	18.2	22.6	4.1	44.9	39.8	61.1
4	Parajang	63.0	62.1	66.1	20.6	24.3	6.6	42.4	37.8	59.6
5	Odapada	34.1	32.9	40.1	13.1	14.2	7.5	21.0	18.7	32.6
6	Hindol	52.5	49.9	62.5	16.1	18.3	7.7	36.4	31.5	54.8
7	Dhenkanal Sadar (Sadar)	49.9	48.6	55.6	15.9	18.1	6.0	34.1	30.6	49.6
8	Gandia	67.3	64.7	76.8	17.0	20.9	2.9	50.3	43.9	73.9
	Gajapati									
9	Mohana	83.0	81.2	84.8	29.4	41.4	17.5	53.6	39.8	67.3
10	R. Udaygiri	83.0	79.2	86.9	25.6	36.6	14.4	57.4	42.6	72.5
11	Nuagada	81.9	80.0	83.7	33.2	39.1	27.6	48.6	40.9	56.1
12	Guma	75.2	72.5	78.3	19.9	29.2	9.6	55.3	43.3	68.7
13	Kashinagara	77.9	75.0	81.6	17.5	25.2	8.2	60.4	49.8	73.4
14	Gosani (Parlakhemundi)	75.1	69.0	82.4	19.1	26.7	10.1	56.1	42.3	72.3
15	Rayagada	83.2	81.6	84.7	19.4	28.3	11.0	63.8	53.3	73.7
	Kandhamal									
16	Khajuripada	71.8	68.3	76.3	19.0	25.2	10.8	52.8	43.1	65.5
17	Phulabani	54.7	52.4	57.4	22.9	31.3	12.8	31.8	21.1	44.6
18	Phiringia	72.8	72.2	73.5	24.0	36.0	10.5	48.8	36.3	63.0
19	Baliguda	64.8	66.9	62.7	28.7	38.4	18.4	36.1	28.5	44.3
20	Tumudibandha	65.7	62.0	69.6	22.4	28.6	15.6	43.2	33.4	54.0

Sl no	District / Block	Percent of total worker (person/male/female)								
		Ag. worker-person	Ag. worker-Male	Ag. worker-Female	Cultivator-Person	Cultivator-Male	Cultivator-Female	Ag. labour-person	Ag. labour-Male	Ag. labour-Female
21	Kotagarh	78.7	76.1	81.4	23.4	34.5	12.1	55.3	41.6	69.3
22	Daringbadi	86.6	84.8	88.5	30.8	39.8	21.5	55.8	45.0	67.0
23	Kajamandi Nuagaon	72.1	67.3	77.4	16.4	23.1	9.0	55.7	44.2	68.4
24	Raikia	71.9	68.6	75.8	21.8	29.5	12.6	50.1	39.2	63.2
25	G. Udayagiri	75.6	71.8	80.1	26.0	30.0	21.6	49.6	41.8	58.5
26	Tikabali	63.8	59.7	68.6	18.4	26.6	8.9	45.5	33.2	59.7
27	Chakpad	77.9	74.8	81.7	25.6	35.2	13.7	52.3	39.7	68.0
	Balangir									
28	Agalpur	77.5	75.2	81.7	23.7	32.0	9.1	53.8	43.2	72.7
29	Loisinga	71.6	70.1	74.7	24.1	32.1	8.8	47.6	38.0	65.8
30	Patnagarh	76.2	73.9	79.9	25.8	34.2	12.0	50.4	39.7	68.0
31	Khaprakhhol	81.6	78.7	86.1	30.5	41.5	13.0	51.1	37.2	73.0
32	Belpara	82.5	79.0	87.8	22.2	33.0	6.1	60.4	46.0	81.6
33	Turekela	73.0	69.3	78.7	25.9	35.0	11.9	47.0	34.3	66.8
34	Bangomunda	82.5	78.9	87.7	30.4	39.9	16.9	52.2	39.0	70.8
35	Muribahal	80.1	77.3	84.3	25.3	34.4	11.6	54.8	42.9	72.7
36	Titlagarh	68.8	64.6	76.1	20.7	26.7	10.4	48.1	37.9	65.6
37	Saintala	68.6	64.5	78.1	25.8	31.0	13.7	42.8	33.5	64.3
38	Deogaon	68.4	65.6	74.0	20.6	27.6	6.9	47.8	37.9	67.2
39	Balangir	61.3	61.6	60.6	25.8	32.1	10.4	35.5	29.5	50.2
40	Puintala	72.0	68.2	80.3	29.2	36.6	12.7	42.7	31.6	67.6
41	Gudvella (Tentulikhunti)	75.8	74.1	78.7	21.1	29.4	6.7	54.6	44.6	72.0
	Kalahandi									
42	Golamunda	81.7	79.1	85.4	19.5	26.5	9.5	62.2	52.7	75.9
43	Dharamgarh	82.2	77.3	89.2	22.3	31.6	9.4	59.9	45.6	79.8
44	Junagarh	84.6	81.5	89.1	19.7	28.0	7.8	64.8	53.5	81.3
45	Kokasara	83.1	79.5	87.7	20.3	30.0	8.0	62.7	49.6	79.6

Sl no	District / Block	Percent of total worker (person/male/female)								
		Ag. worker-person	Ag. worker-Male	Ag. worker-Female	Cultivator-Person	Cultivator-Male	Cultivator-Female	Ag. labour-person	Ag. labour-Male	Ag. labour-Female
46	Jayapatna	87.4	83.9	92.0	19.7	29.9	6.3	67.7	54.0	85.7
47	Kalampur	89.5	85.6	94.7	15.6	24.7	3.8	74.0	60.9	90.9
48	Thuamul Rampur	84.1	82.4	86.0	19.2	27.4	10.2	64.9	55.0	75.7
49	Lanjigarh	80.4	75.8	85.9	19.6	27.2	10.4	60.8	48.6	75.6
50	Bhawanipatna	73.2	68.3	80.6	22.1	27.8	13.7	51.1	40.5	66.9
51	Kesinga	68.7	62.1	80.4	19.3	25.9	7.7	49.5	36.3	72.8
52	Karlamunda	84.2	82.1	87.5	21.9	31.0	7.7	62.3	51.2	79.8
53	Madanpur Rampur	86.0	84.7	87.6	20.0	30.7	5.7	65.9	54.0	82.0
54	Narala	79.2	75.5	84.9	21.1	28.7	9.1	58.1	46.8	75.8
	Rayagada									
55	Muniguda	66.0	61.0	73.1	15.6	20.9	8.0	50.5	40.1	65.1
56	Chandrapur	91.3	91.9	90.6	38.5	50.1	26.0	52.8	41.8	64.6
57	Gudari	91.5	89.9	93.1	11.9	18.7	4.9	79.6	71.2	88.2
58	Bishamakatak	83.5	80.8	86.2	22.5	32.2	12.9	61.0	48.6	73.4
59	Kalyanasingpur	90.0	87.1	92.8	28.0	43.8	12.6	61.9	43.3	80.2
60	Kashipur	86.6	83.4	90.1	32.2	43.5	20.1	54.4	39.9	70.0
61	Rayagada	80.8	75.3	86.8	24.7	33.4	15.3	56.1	41.9	71.5
62	Kolnara	80.7	73.6	88.8	22.6	30.8	13.2	58.1	42.7	75.6
63	Ramanguda	78.7	73.1	85.5	13.1	19.5	5.1	65.6	53.6	80.4
64	Padmapur	79.3	74.9	84.9	13.6	20.7	4.4	65.7	54.2	80.4
65	Gunupur	86.2	83.0	89.7	27.0	38.2	15.0	59.2	44.8	74.7
	Koraput									
66	Kotpad	81.7	78.2	85.7	26.1	39.2	10.6	55.6	39.1	75.2
67	Boriguma	80.8	77.1	85.0	19.9	30.2	8.0	60.9	46.9	77.0
68	Dasamantapur	84.8	83.1	86.6	34.3	49.6	18.4	50.5	33.5	68.3
69	Lakshmipur	76.2	71.7	81.4	37.6	43.3	30.9	38.6	28.4	50.5
70	Bandhugaon	87.8	86.5	89.3	32.0	46.3	16.1	55.8	40.2	73.2

Sl no	District / Block	Percent of total worker (person/male/female)								
		Ag. worker-person	Ag. worker-Male	Ag. worker-Female	Cultivator-Person	Cultivator-Male	Cultivator-Female	Ag. labour-person	Ag. labour-Male	Ag. labour-Female
71	Narayanpatana	82.1	78.4	86.0	34.4	42.8	25.5	47.7	35.5	60.5
72	Pottangi	92.3	90.1	94.5	53.2	68.1	37.7	39.1	22.0	56.8
73	Semiliguda	80.9	75.1	87.3	42.9	53.9	31.0	38.0	21.2	56.3
74	Koraput	54.5	49.5	60.8	24.2	30.6	16.2	30.2	18.8	44.6
75	Jeypur	69.7	64.4	76.3	19.2	27.5	9.0	50.5	36.9	67.3
76	Kundura	82.6	79.9	85.5	18.2	28.3	7.2	64.4	51.6	78.3
77	Boipariguda	79.0	76.7	81.5	29.4	43.3	14.4	49.6	33.4	67.1
78	Lamtaput	85.9	80.7	91.3	52.8	60.2	45.2	33.1	20.5	46.0
79	Nandapur	88.1	85.5	90.8	58.5	69.3	47.6	29.6	16.2	43.2
	Malkangiri									
80	Mathili	88.9	86.1	92.0	39.2	55.8	21.2	49.7	30.2	70.8
81	Khairaput	88.6	85.1	92.2	41.6	56.3	26.6	47.0	28.7	65.5
82	Kudumulguma	92.3	90.5	94.3	62.6	74.9	49.6	29.7	15.7	44.6
83	Malkangiri	85.2	85.1	85.2	51.1	68.1	32.6	34.1	17.1	52.7
84	Korkunda	87.2	89.4	84.6	52.7	70.9	31.5	34.5	18.5	53.2
85	Podia	85.3	86.2	84.3	60.5	72.9	45.2	24.8	13.3	39.1
86	Kalimela	86.2	87.3	84.7	53.6	70.1	32.0	32.5	17.2	52.7
	Nuapada									
87	Nuapada	85.2	80.3	91.0	35.4	47.2	21.4	49.8	33.1	69.6
88	Komana	87.0	83.3	91.3	37.7	51.4	21.7	49.3	31.9	69.7
89	Boden	88.6	86.2	91.3	34.9	52.1	15.7	53.7	34.1	75.6
90	Sinapali	79.8	72.7	87.3	25.5	36.0	14.5	54.3	36.7	72.8
91	Khariar	73.3	67.4	81.7	24.8	31.4	15.5	48.5	35.9	66.2
	Nabarangapur									
92	Chandahandi	89.8	88.4	91.6	36.4	54.5	14.4	53.5	33.9	77.2
93	Dabugan	81.0	77.8	84.8	23.8	36.3	9.5	57.2	41.4	75.3
94	Jharigan	88.9	85.9	92.3	30.1	46.3	11.4			

Sl no	District / Block	Ag. worker-person	Ag. worker-Male	Ag. worker-Female	Percent of total worker (person/male/female)					
					Cultivator-Person	Cultivator-Male	Cultivator-Female	Ag. labour-person	Ag. labour-Male	Ag. labour-Female
95	Kosagumuda	88.2	85.9	91.0	28.7	44.1	9.8	59.5	41.8	81.2
96	Nabarangapur	76.9	73.4	81.3	17.6	26.7	6.0	59.3	46.8	75.4
97	Nandahandi	72.8	67.3	79.8	14.5	21.5	5.6	58.3	45.9	74.2
98	Paparahandi	84.9	81.1	89.6	24.0	35.5	9.9	60.9	45.7	79.7
99	Raigarh	92.6	90.7	94.9	41.9	61.5	18.4	50.7	29.2	76.4
100	Tentulikhunti	76.3	72.1	82.0	19.4	27.5	8.7	57.0	44.6	73.3
101	Umarkote	87.1	86.3	88.2	35.9	54.5	11.5	51.3	31.8	76.7
	District (rural area)									
1	Dhenkanal	57.7	55.2	66.3	23.9	20.8	6.0	40.2	34.4	60.3
2	Gajapati	80.2	77.1	83.3	17.5	33.1	14.4	56.2	44.0	69.0
3	Kandhamal	72.7	70.2	75.6	23.8	32.4	14.2	48.9	37.9	61.3
4	Balangir	74.8	71.6	80.4	25.2	33.4	11.0	49.6	38.2	69.4
5	Kalahandi	81.3	77.4	86.8	20.2	28.5	8.7	61.1	48.9	78.1
6	Rayagada	82.8	78.6	87.5	23.7	32.9	13.5	59.1	45.7	74.0
7	Koraput	80.6	76.9	84.8	33.5	44.1	21.7	47.2	32.8	63.1
8	Malkangiri	87.5	87.4	87.7	51.6	67.6	33.1	35.9	19.8	54.6
9	Nuapada	83.0	78.0	88.8	32.1	43.8	18.3	50.8	34.2	70.6
10	Nabarangapur	85.9	83.2	89.2	29.7	44.6	11.4	56.2	38.7	77.8
	Odisha (rural area)	70.5	67.6	76.2	26.7	33.3	13.9	43.8	34.2	62.3