CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES - 22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

BARGARH DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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Dhanu Yatra

Dhanu Yatra

Dhanu yatra, a unique open air folk drama, is being observed in Bargarh since 1948.The festival depicts the life of Lord Krishna since his birth till killing of the arbitrary ruler Kansa. The river Jira becomes Yamuna and the village Ambapalli , two kilometers away from the city with its green belts of mango and guava, becomes Gopa and Bargarh Municipality becomes the sole dictatorial State of Kansa (Mathura). Different acts of the mythological description are performed at their right places and the spectators move from place to place to enjoy the performance.

The festival of Dhanu Yatra is observed for eleven days preceding Pausha Poornima-the full moon days of Pausha in December-January. The entire topography of Bargarh within a radius of five kilometers turns into a zone of play. During the festival, the mythological performances like Nabakeli, Bastraharana, Kaliya Dalana, Dahi Chori, Putna Badha, visit of Akrura etc. get openly staged in Ambapali. Every one bows down before the holy presence of the actor Krishna. Also every one is bound to obey the high command of the king Kansa.

CONTENTS

			Pages
Foreword			ix
Preface			xi
Acknowledgement			xiii
District Highlights – 2001 Census			xv
Important statistics			xvi
Ranking of Police Stations in the District			xviii
Statement 1	:	Name of the headquarters of District/Tahsil, their rural/urban status and distance from district headquarters, 2001	xxi
Statement 2	:	Name of the headquarters of district/CD block their rural-urban status and distance from district headquarters, 2001	xxi
Statement 3	:	Population of the district at each census from 1901 to 2001	xxii
Statement 4	:	Area, number of villages/towns and population in district and police station, 2001	xxiii
Statement 5	:	CD Block wise number of villages and rural population, 2001	xxiv
Statement 6	:	Population of Urban Agglomerations/towns, 2001	xxiv
Statement 7	:	Villages with population of 5,000 and above at CD Block level as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxv
Statement 8	:	Statutory towns with population less than 5,000 as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxv
Statement 9	:	Houseless and Institutional population of police stations, rural and urban, 2001	xxvi

Analytical Note

1.	History and scope of the District Census Handbook	3
2.	Brief history of the district	4
3.	Administrative set-up	5
4.	Physical features : Location, size, physiography, relief, drainage, climate, soils, agriculture, industry and cropping pattern	7
5.	Places of religious, historical, archaeological and tourist importance in villages and towns of the district	16
6.	Major characteristics of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district	16
7.	Census concepts	17

8. Non-census concepts 25
9. 2001 Census findings – Population and its distribution 28
10. Brief analysis of PCA data based on inset tables 1 to 36 29
11. Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data based on inset tables 37 to 47 55
12. Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India 2001 based on inset tables 48 to 52 61
13. Scope of Village Directory 74
14. Scope of Town Directory 75

PART A – VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION - I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the Village Directory 79
List of Villages merged in Towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census 82

CD Blockwise presentation of Village Directory data :

1. **Jharbandha C.D. Block**
Map 83
Alphabetical list of Villages 86
Amenities and land use 88

2. **Paikamal C.D. Block**
Map 105
Alphabetical list of Villages 108
Amenities and land use 112

3. **Rajbarasambar C.D. Block**
Map 137
Alphabetical list of Villages 140
Amenities and land use 144

4. **Gaisilet C.D. Block**
Map 173
Alphabetical list of Villages 176
Amenities and land use 178

5. **Bijepur C.D. Block**
Map 199
Alphabetical list of Villages 202
Amenities and land use 204

6. **Sohela C.D. Block**
Map 227
Alphabetical list of Villages 230
Amenities and land use 234

7. **Bhatli C.D. Block**
Map 261
Alphabetical list of Villages 264
Amenities and land use 266

8. **Ambabhona C.D. Block**
Map 285
Alphabetical list of Villages 288
Amenities and land use 290

9. **Attabira C.D. Block**
Map 313
Alphabetical list of Villages 316
Amenities and land use 318

10. **Bargarh C.D. Block**
Map 333
Alphabetical list of Villages 336
Amenities and land use 338

11. **Barapali C.D. Block**
Map 351
Alphabetical list of Villages 354
Amenities and land use 356

12. **Bheden C.D. Block**
Map 371
Alphabetical list of Villages 374
Amenities and land use 376

Appendices to Village Directory (Appendix I to VIII) 398 - 435

SECTION -II – TOWN DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory 438

Town Directory Statements :

STATEMENT I - Status and Growth History 441

STATEMENT II - Physical aspects and location of towns, 1999 442

STATEMENT III - Municipal finance, 1998-99 443

STATEMENT IV - Civic and other amenities, 1999 444

STATEMENT V - Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999 445

STATEMENT VI - Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999 447

STATEMENT VII- Civic and other amenities in slums, 1999 448

PART B – PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract 452

District Primary Census Abstract 456

Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract i.e.Urban blockwise figures of Total, SC and ST Population 465

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes 472

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes 480

C.D. Blockwise Village Primary Census Abstract

Primary Census Abstract - Jharbandha C.D. Block 488

Primary Census Abstract - Paikamal C.D. Block 502

Primary Census Abstract - Rajbarasambar C.D. Block 516

Primary Census Abstract - Gaisilet, C.D. Block 536

Primary Census Abstract - Bijepur, C.D. Block 550

Primary Census Abstract - Sohela, C.D. Block 564

Primary Census Abstract - Bhatli, C.D. Block 578

Primary Census Abstract - Ambabhona, C.D. Block 592

Primary Census Abstract - Attabira, C.D. Block 606

Primary Census Abstract - Bargarh, C.D. Block 620

Primary Census Abstract - Barapali, C.D. Block 628

Primary Census Abstract - Bheden, C.D. Block 642

Urban Primary Census Abstract 656

Annexures :

Annexure I - Number of Villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Blockwise) 664

Annexure II - Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census 668

Annexure III - Various measures of Fertility and Mean age at Marriage,1991 Census 669

Annexure IV - Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/ place of last residence, 2001 Census 670

Annexure V - Brief account of main religions in the district as per 2001 Census 671

Annexure VI - Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census 672

Annexure VII - Age, Sex and Education in the State and District, 2001 Census 673

Annexure VIII - Mother tongue, 2001 Census 676

Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc.

The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centers, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible village in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population on 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare

Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums". The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerized in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri Manoranjan Saran, Director of Census Operations, Orissa. Thereafter, effort have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G.Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C & T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director (EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinized in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L.Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K.Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

New Delhi

Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri

Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

Preface

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) brought out by the Census Organisation after each Census is one of the most valuable and important publications providing grass root level data in order to cater to the needs and aspiration of the people at large. The publication is compiled and prepared for each district of the state by the Census organization on behalf of the State Government. It not only contains the numeric figures relating to the people in villages and towns but also gives a clear picture on the quality of their life. These publications are widely used by the State Government functionaries at the district level as well as other levels for planning, development and administrative purposes in addition to a large cross-section of data users, academicians, scholars, researchers and other non-governmental agencies who derive maximum utility of these publications. The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India in his foreword has highlighted the improvements in the publication brought out from time to time since its inception.

As per 2001 Census publication programme, it has been proposed to publish the District Census Handbook in two parts i.e. Part A – Village and Town Directory and Part B – Village and Town Primary Census Abstract. Part A of the publication contains information on basic amenities available to the villagers and land use data supported by a number of tables and its analysis on non-census data for villages and towns. Part B of the publication on the other hand contains details census data for villages and towns in the form of Primary Census Abstract. The contents and coverage of the publication have been designed in a uniform manner by the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. By and large, the manner of presentation of DCHBs of the 2001 Census is similar to the 1991 Census. However, the publications have been made more informative and exhaustive keeping at par with the changes in socio-economic scenario of the nation and the requirement of the data users. It is hoped that the publication would be helpful to the planners, administrators in formulating micro level developmental planning.

The collection and compilation of such a huge data was indeed a formidable task requiring crusader's zeal on the part of different functionaries. Information on amenities and land use data for Village Directory has been collected from the Tahsildars while the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipal Corporations and Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils have provided the information for towns. Data collected as such have been cross-checked with the help of the official data collected from various Departments/Organisations like Reserve Bank of India, Department of Post, Government of India, Directorate of Health Services and Directorate of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, Directorate of Higher Education etc; Government of Orissa. Though all types of efforts have been taken for removal of discrepancies in the figures, yet the possibility of some error still creeping into them cannot be altogether ruled out.

Till 1991 Census, The Director of Census Operations had the responsibility for providing data whereas its publication was the responsibility of the State Government. However, this time the publication is being brought out by the Govt. of India. The publication will also be made available for the first time in electronic format to the numerous data users.

I express my deep gratitude to Shri J.K. Banthia, IAS, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C & T) and Dr. I.C.Agrawal, Sr. Research Officer of Social Studies Division and other officers of the Registrar General's office for their valuable guidance in preparing this volume.

I am grateful to the departments of the Govt. of Orissa, Heads of Departments, Collectors and other district officers, Tahasildars, Block Develoment Officers, Chief Executive Officers and Executive Officers of the towns who have extended their cooperation and help for collecting such voluminous and useful data. I am also grateful to the authorities of Reserve Bank of India and Postal Department for providing requisite data.

I would be failing in my duty, unless I acknowledge the important role played by my colleagues, who have been associated with the project one way or the other, for their sincere efforts to bring out this publication.

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Bargarh is the 12th largest district in terms of size and 10th largest in population in the State.

2. Bargarh is one of the least urbanized district in the state having 7.69% of its population in urban areas whereas 14.99 % of State's population lives in urban area.

3. In terms of population per sq km. Bargarh is the 13th densely populated district in the State

4. Bargarh has 16th rank in terms of sex-ratio in the State.

5. There are only 27 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 14 villages are having a population more than 5,000.

6. Tora (Bargarh P.S) is the most populated village (13,707) .

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 75 are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Bijepur police station is having the highest number of villages (110) in the district and Burden police station is having the lowest number of villages (56) in the district.

9. Lahanda village (Attabira P.S) has the largest area (1972.0 hectares).

10. Power supply facility is much impressive, it is available for 97.8 per cent of the villages.

11. Bargarh has attained fame as the birth place of Gangadhar Mehar, nature poet.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			ORISSA		BARGARH*	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	51,349		1,207	
		Inhabited	47,529		1,180	
		Uninhabited	3,820		27	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	107		3	
		Census Towns	31		1	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total	7,738,065		296,514	
		Institutional	17,915		474	
		Houseless	13,044		598	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	36,804,660		1,346,336	
		Males	18,660,570		681,500	
		Females	18,144,090		664,836	
	RURAL	Persons	31,287,422		1,242,795	
		Males	15,748,970		627,986	
		Females	15,538,452		614,809	
	URBAN	Persons	5,517,238		103,541	
		Males	2,911,600		53,514	
		Females	2,605,638		50,027	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			14.99		7.69	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	139,164	11.53
GROWTH 1991-2001		Males	2,596,424	16.16	71,584	11.74
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	67,580	11.32
AREA (in sq. km.)			155,707		5,837	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilometre)			236		231	
SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 males)		Total	972		976	
		Rural	987		979	
		Urban	895		935	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	749,820	63.99
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	458,534	77.41
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	291,286	50.26
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	260,719	19.37
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	131,365	19.28
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	129,354	19.46

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

		ORISSA		BARGARH*	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	260,691	19.36
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	131,145	19.24
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	129,546	19.49
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	593,530	44.08
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	385,670	56.59
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	207,860	31.26
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	384,710	28.57
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	321,077	47.11
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	63,633	9.57
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	208,820	15.51
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	64,593	9.48
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	144,227	21.69
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	752,806	55.92
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	295,830	43.41
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	456,976	68.74
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	201,047	33.87
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	156,575	40.60
	Females	899,970	20.11	44,472	21.40
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	246,397	41.51
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	119,346	30.95
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	127,051	61.12
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	41,124	6.93
	Males	320,011	3.26	24,297	6.30
	Females	381,552	8.53	16,827	8.10
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	104,962	17.68
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	85,452	22.16
	Females	781,052	17.46	19,510	9.39

Definition of Census Town :

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns :

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Bargarh (01)

Serial Number	In terms of	Paikamal 01		Jharbandha 02		Padmapur 03		Burden 04	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	78,966	9	90,332	7	70,531	10	27,204	14
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	579.4	4	660.5	1	353.7	9	173.6	14
3	Density of population per sq. km	136	12	137	11	199	8	157	10
4	Sex Ratio	1005	3	1017	1	990	6	1007	2
5	Proportion - Urban	0	4	0	4	21.89	2	0	4
6	Proportion - Scheduled Castes	13.64	14	14.33	13	15.3	11	16.63	10
7	Proportion - Scheduled Tribes	39.46	1	29.89	2	21.18	7	26.8	3
8	Proportion - Literates	49.8	14	52.5	13	64	8	56.3	11
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	46.84	4	52.41	1	41.73	13	45.86	5
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	93.07	10	98.08	5	94.37	8	90.38	11
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	12.87	10	13.46	9	12.68	11	9.62	13
12	Percentage of villages having well	50.5	13	80.77	10	47.89	14	96.15	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	21.78	8	18.27	9	12.68	13	9.62	14
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	27.72	9	28.85	7	30.99	6	23.08	10
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	48.51	6	37.5	11	50.7	5	53.85	4
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	85.15	2	71.15	6	61.97	10	9.62	14
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	98.02	2	87.5	6	77.46	9	88.46	5
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	46.53	8	40.38	10	33.8	12	15.38	13

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Bargarh (01)

Serial Number	In terms of	Gaisilet 05		Melchhamunda 06		Sohela 07		Bijepur 08		Barapali 09	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Total Population	66,197	11	61,500	13	94,797	6	95,843	5	121,480	4
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	313.4	11	309	12	427.1	6	325.8	10	282.75	13
3	Density of population per sq. km	211	7	199	8	222	6	294	4	430	2
4	Sex Ratio	992	5	985	7	974	10	994	4	958	13
5	Proportion -Urban	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	15.77	3
6	Proportion - Scheduled Castes	14.85	12	16.91	9	18.63	7	19.74	5	21.4	3
7	Proportion - Scheduled Tribes	19.88	8	19.42	10	19.82	9	13.4	11	12.52	13
8	Proportion - Literates	53	12	62.4	9	65.3	6	61.2	10	68.7	2
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	44.63	8	43.76	10	45.54	7	47.68	2	42.69	11
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	97.59	7	100	1	98.92	2	98.17	4	98.63	3
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	15.66	7	9.59	14	16.13	6	13.76	8	26.03	3
12	Percentage of villages having well	96.39	1	91.78	4	52.69	12	89.91	6	83.56	8
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	15.66	11	17.81	10	22.58	7	22.94	6	30.14	5
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	21.69	11	32.88	5	27.96	8	34.86	4	16.44	13
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	22.89	14	27.4	13	37.63	10	39.45	9	45.21	8
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	78.31	3	58.9	11	65.59	7	71.56	5	76.71	4
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	86.75	7	89.04	4	100	1	77.98	8	20.55	13
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	100	1	38.36	11	86.02	3	75.23	5	71.23	6

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Bargarh (01)

Serial Number	In terms of	Bheden 10		Bargarh 11		Bhatli 12		Ambabhona 13		Attabira 14	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Total Population	122,362	3	215,349	1	84,909	8	63,671	12	153,195	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	374	8	388.22	7	450.9	5	579.6	3	613.6	2
3	Density of population per sq. km	327	3	555	1	188	9	110	13	250	5
4	Sex Ratio	967	11	944	14	977	9	981	8	966	12
5	Proportion - Urban	0	4	32.01	1	0	4	0	4	0	4
6	Proportion - Scheduled Castes	24.6	1	21.1	4	18.25	8	19.28	6	23.23	2
7	Proportion - Scheduled Tribes	13.17	12	10.61	14	23.31	5	26.04	4	21.56	6
8	Proportion - Literates	68.4	3	70.6	1	64.8	7	67.2	4	66.7	5
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	47.28	3	37.78	14	44.37	9	45.85	6	41.8	12
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	100	1	100	1	97.62	6	85.58	12	93.42	9
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	19.79	4	40.98	1	19.05	5	10.58	12	26.32	2
12	Percentage of villages having well	91.67	5	86.89	7	94.05	3	82.69	9	57.89	11
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	30.21	4	52.46	1	40.48	2	15.38	12	38.16	3
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	52.08	1	45.9	2	20.24	12	28.85	7	43.42	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	62.5	2	60.66	3	47.62	7	35.58	12	72.37	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	86.46	1	52.46	12	64.29	9	64.42	8	18.42	13
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	28.12	12	67.21	10	90.48	3	63.46	11	17.11	14
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	100	1	78.69	4	44.05	9	67.31	7	93.42	2

STATEMENT - 1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT / TAHSIL, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District / Tahsil	Name of District / Tahsil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Bargarh District	Bargarh	Urban	
	TAHSILS			
1	Paikamal	Paikamal	Rural	108
2	Padmapur	Padmapur	Urban	79
3	Sohela	Sohela	Rural	28
4	Barapali	Barapali	Urban	25
5	Bheden	Bheden	Rural	29
6	Bargarh	Bargarh	Urban	0
7	Bhatli	Bhatli	Rural	19
8	Attabira	Attabira	Rural	19

STATEMENT - 2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT / C.D.BLOCK, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District / CD Blocks	Name of District / CD Block headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from C.D. Block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Bargarh District	Bargarh	Urban	
	C.D. BLOCK			
1	Jharbandha	Jharbandha	Rural	127
2	Paikamal	Paikamal	Rural	108
3	Rajbarasambar	Rajbarasambar	Rural	80
4	Gaisilet	Gaisilet	Rural	111
5	Bijepur	Bijepur	Rural	31
6	Sohela	Sohela	Rural	28
7	Bhatli	Bhatli	Rural	17
8	Ambabhona	Ambabhona	Rural	48
9	Attabira	Attabira	Rural	19
10	Bargarh	Bargarh	Urban	0
11	Barapali	Barapali	Urban	25
12	Bheden	Bheden	Rural	29

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BARGARH	Total	1901	371,066	183,860	187,206	-	-
		1911	429,684	211,797	217,887	58,618	15.80
		1921	449,182	220,906	228,276	19,498	4.54
		1931	501,975	245,638	256,337	52,793	11.75
		1941	565,389	277,837	287,552	63,414	12.63
		1951	612,037	302,762	309,275	46,648	8.25
		1961	693,122	344,404	348,718	81,085	13.25
		1971	839,622	420,949	418,673	146,500	21.14
		1981	1,032,354	518,993	513,361	192,732	22.95
		1991	1,207,172	609,916	597,256	174,818	16.93
		2001	1,346,336	681,500	664,836	139,164	11.53
	Rural	1901	371,066	183,860	187,206	-	-
		1911	424,995	209,298	215,697	53,929	14.53
		1921	443,978	218,146	225,832	18,983	4.47
		1931	494,890	242,022	252,868	50,912	11.47
		1941	557,153	273,534	283,619	62,263	12.58
		1951	602,840	298,020	304,820	45,687	8.20
		1961	677,747	335,756	341,991	74,907	12.43
		1971	800,391	400,215	400,176	122,644	18.10
		1981	972,978	487,874	485,104	172,587	21.56
		1991	1,126,625	567,990	558,635	153,647	15.79
		2001	1,242,795	627,986	614,809	116,170	10.31
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	4,689	2,499	2,190	-	-
		1921	5,204	2,760	2,444	515	10.98
		1931	7,085	3,616	3,469	1,881	36.15
		1941	8,236	4,303	3,933	1,151	16.25
		1951	9,197	4,742	4,455	961	11.67
		1961	15,375	8,648	6,727	6,178	67.17
		1971	39,231	20,734	18,497	23,856	155.16
		1981	59,376	31,119	28,257	20,145	51.40
		1991	80,547	41,926	38,621	21,171	35.70
		2001	103,541	53,514	50,027	22,994	28.60

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND POLICE STATION, 2001

P.S. Code	District/Police Station/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometer	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Bargarh *	Total	5837.00	231	1,180	27	3	1	296,514	1,346,336	681,500	664,836
		Rural	5782.11	215	1,180	27	0	0	276,136	1,242,795	627,986	614,809
		Urban	54.89	1,886	0	0	3	1	20,378	103,541	53,514	50,027
1	Paikamal	Total	579.40	136	101	3	0	0	17,581	78,966	39,384	39,582
		Rural	579.40	136	101	3	0	0	17,581	78,966	39,384	39,582
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Jharbandha	Total	660.50	137	104	3	0	0	20,166	90,332	44,780	45,552
		Rural	660.50	137	104	3	0	0	20,166	90,332	44,780	45,552
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Padmapur	Total	353.70	199	71	3	1	0	15,335	70,531	35,444	35,087
		Rural	332.90	165	71	3	0	0	12,300	55,089	27,586	27,503
		Urban	20.80	742	0	0	1	0	3,035	15,442	7,858	7,584
	Padmapur(NAC)	Urban	20.80	742	0	0	1	0	3,035	15,442	7,858	7,584
4	Burden	Total	173.60	157	52	4	0	0	6,583	27,204	13,554	13,650
		Rural	173.60	157	52	4	0	0	6,583	27,204	13,554	13,650
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gaisilet	Total	313.40	211	83	1	0	0	16,117	66,197	33,226	32,971
		Rural	313.40	211	83	1	0	0	16,117	66,197	33,226	32,971
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Melchhamunda	Total	309.00	199	73	2	0	0	14,378	61,500	30,975	30,525
		Rural	309.00	199	73	2	0	0	14,378	61,500	30,975	30,525
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Sohela	Total	427.10	222	93	0	0	0	21,503	94,797	48,025	46,772
		Rural	427.10	222	93	0	0	0	21,503	94,797	48,025	46,772
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Bijepur	Total	325.80	294	109	1	0	0	23,135	95,843	48,058	47,785
		Rural	325.80	294	109	1	0	0	23,135	95,843	48,058	47,785
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Barapali	Total	282.75	430	73	1	1	0	26,841	121,480	62,043	59,437
		Rural	268.60	381	73	1	0	0	23,001	102,323	52,232	50,091
		Urban	14.15	1,354	0	0	1	0	3,840	19,157	9,811	9,346
	Barapali (NAC)	Urban	14.15	1,354	0	0	1	0	3,840	19,157	9,811	9,346
10	Bheden	Total	374.00	327	96	2	0	0	25,933	122,362	62,211	60,151
		Rural	374.00	327	96	2	0	0	25,933	122,362	62,211	60,151
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Bargarh	Total	388.22	555	61	0	1	1	44,836	215,349	110,773	104,576
		Rural	368.28	398	61	0	0	0	31,333	146,407	74,928	71,479
		Urban	19.94	3,457	0	0	1	1	13,503	68,942	35,845	33,097
	Bargarh (M)	Urban	16.72	3,808	0	0	1	0	12,368	63,678	33,115	30,563
	Khaliapali (CT)	Urban	3.22	1,635	0	0	0	1	1,135	5,264	2,730	2,534
12	Bhatli	Total	450.90	188	84	0	0	0	18,314	84,909	42,955	41,954
		Rural	450.90	188	84	0	0	0	18,314	84,909	42,955	41,954
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Ambabhona	Total	579.60	110	104	5	0	0	13,338	63,671	32,136	31,535
		Rural	579.60	110	104	5	0	0	13,338	63,671	32,136	31,535
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Attabira	Total	613.60	250	76	2	0	0	32,454	153,195	77,936	75,259
		Rural	613.60	250	76	2	0	0	32,454	153,195	77,936	75,259
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT - 5

C. D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population *		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jharbandha	83	80	69,266	34,305	34,961
2	Paikamal	128	125	100,032	49,859	50,173
3	Rajbarasambar	150	142	99,882	50,040	49,842
4	Gaisilet	103	102	79,335	39,794	39,541
5	Bijepur	110	109	95,843	48,058	47,785
6	Sohela	129	128	125,570	63,532	62,038
7	Bhatli	84	84	84,909	42,955	41,954
8	Ambabhona	109	104	63,671	32,136	31,535
9	Attabira	78	76	153,195	77,936	75,259
10	Bargarh	61	61	146,407	74,928	71,479
11	Barapali	74	73	102,323	52,232	50,091
12	Bheden	98	96	122,362	62,211	60,151
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,207**	**1,180**	**1,242,795**	**627,986**	**614,809**

STATEMENT-6

POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of police station where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Padmapur (NAC)	NAC	Padmapur	15,442	7,858	7,584
2	Barapali (NAC)	NAC	Barapali	19,157	9,811	9,346
3	Bargarh (M)	M	Bargarh	63,678	33,115	30,563
4	Khaliapali (CT)	CT	Bargarh	5,264	2,730	2,534
	District (Urban) total:			**103,541**	**53,514**	**50,027**

STATEMENT-7

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C.D. BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Location code number	Popula-tion	Whether it is Tahsil headquar-ters	Whether it is C.D. block headquar-ters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking water	Commu-nication	Banking	
							Senior Secondary School	Coll-ege	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Rail-way station	Comm ercial Bank	Co-oper ative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Sohela	Sohela	00053000	6,119	Yes	Yes	1	1	0	0	Yes	No	1	1
2	Bijepur	Bijepur	00061700	5,852	Yes	Yes	1	1	1	0	Yes	No	1	1
3	Barapali	Kumbhari	00071500	8,058	No	No	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0
4	Bheden	Remanda	00078100	6,173	No	No	1	1	1	1	Yes	No	0	0
5	Bargarh	Katapali	00087700	5,853	No	No	1	1	1	0	No	No	1	0
6	Bargarh	Bardol	00088500	6,039	No	No	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
7	Bargarh	Tora	00090000	13,707	No	No	1	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
8	Bargarh	Sarsara	00091100	5,528	No	No	1	1	0	1	No	No	0	0
9	Bargarh	Khandhata	00091900	5,946	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0
10	Attabira	Lahanda	00114300	5,850	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0
11	Attabira	Godbhaga	00114400	5,181	No	No	1	1	0	1	No	Yes	1	1
12	Attabira	Janhapada	00117000	6,850	No	No	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
13	Attabira	Attabira	00117400	9,999	Yes	Yes	1	1	0	0	Yes	Yes	1	1
14	Attabira	Bugbuga	00119400	5,422	No	No	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	0

STATEMENT-8

STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Location code number	Populati on	Whether it is Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is C.D. block headquarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communi-cation	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF POLICE STATIONS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Code No. of P.S.	District /P.S./ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bargarh *	**Total**	**598**	**2,243**	**1,204**	**1,039**	**474**	**6,206**	**4,047**	**2,159**
		Rural	**534**	**1,980**	**1,036**	**944**	**383**	**5,028**	**3,245**	**1,783**
		Urban	**64**	**263**	**168**	**95**	**91**	**1,178**	**802**	**376**
0001	Paikamal	Total	11	21	9	12	26	641	463	178
		Rural	11	21	9	12	26	641	463	178
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Jharbandha	Total	6	21	11	10	10	162	134	28
		Rural	6	21	11	10	10	162	134	28
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Padmapur	Total	9	27	11	16	24	388	209	179
		Rural	8	26	10	16	16	325	169	156
		Urban	1	1	1	-	8	63	40	23
	Padmapur (NAC)	Urban	1	1	1	-	8	63	40	23
0004	Burden	Total	4	12	5	7	12	81	42	39
		Rural	4	12	5	7	12	81	42	39
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Gaisilet	Total	9	21	11	10	9	163	125	38
		Rural	9	21	11	10	9	163	125	38
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Melchhamunda	Total	6	24	12	12	12	139	97	42
		Rural	6	24	12	12	12	139	97	42
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Sohela	Total	56	243	144	99	38	521	346	175
		Rural	56	243	144	99	38	521	346	175
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Bijepur	Total	20	61	32	29	10	99	59	40
		Rural	20	61	32	29	10	99	59	40
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Barapali	Total	47	159	82	77	27	318	241	77
		Rural	42	150	75	75	20	214	164	50
		Urban	5	9	7	2	7	104	77	27
	Barapali (NAC)	Urban	5	9	7	2	7	104	77	27
0010	Bheden	Total	45	172	93	79	37	259	135	124
		Rural	45	172	93	79	37	259	135	124
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0011	Bargarh	Total	191	732	415	317	157	1,794	1,103	691
		Rural	133	479	255	224	81	783	418	365
		Urban	58	253	160	93	76	1,011	685	326
	Bargarh (M)	Urban	56	247	156	91	75	1,005	683	322
	Khaliapali (CT)	Urban	2	6	4	2	1	6	2	4
0012	Bhatli	Total	21	58	31	27	20	195	90	105
		Rural	21	58	31	27	20	195	90	105
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Ambabhona	Total	31	123	73	50	30	307	234	73
		Rural	31	123	73	50	30	307	234	73
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0014	Attabira	Total	142	569	275	294	62	1,139	769	370
		Rural	142	569	275	294	62	1,139	769	370
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

The Census of India has all along endeavoured to maintain its tradition of feeding the people with reliable statistical information through its various publications. The District Census Handbook is one of such publications which in real sense, is the mirror of Census reflecting the demographic features and infrastructural development of the villages and towns of the districts and thereby facilitating the formulation of realistic plan in order to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people at large. The genesis of this publication being after the conduct of the 8th decennial Census in 1951 and the first in the post independence era, its contents and coverage have undergone tremendous changes over the period keeping at par with the changes in socio-economic scenario of the nation and the requirement of the planners, scholars, data users, administrators and others. The publication is a veritable mines of information providing a clear picture of population in both quantitative and qualitative terms up to the grass-root levels i.e. about the villagers and town dwellers.

This document was brought out for the first time as an auxiliary to 1951 Census as a joint venture between the Government of India and the State Government. The initial arrangement of supply of data by the Census Organisation of the Government of India and converting them into published documents by the State Government were continuing till 1991 Census. In 2001 Census, the publication of this document has been carried out by the Census Organisation. Apart from giving the rural statistical information, it readily gives a complete list of villages contained within a police station and district in an exhaustive manner and becomes very resourceful for the users. In order to make the data component more illustrative, maps of the district, tahsils, C.D. blocks and police stations are also inserted in the publication.

As per the 1951 publication programme, the DCH was published in one volume and did not contain information given in the Village and Town Directory. Apart from this a brief introduction of the district, general features, density map, prescribed tables for general population, economic tables, social and cultural tables and village statistics were provided in the DCH. The Primary Census Abstract was given under the heading "Village Statistics". However, the information on village-wise list of displaced persons and information on Small Scale Industries were presented in the 1951 DCH volume.

The District Census Handbook – 1961 was also in one volume just like 1951 publication. However, it contained some modifications i.e. this volume was divided into three parts – i) the first part contained the introduction of the district, ii) second part contained the census tables and iii) the official statistics were given in the 3rd part. The village wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) under the heading of "Village Directory" was included in the second part. Additional information on village wise list of industries and tables on fairs and festivals were presented in 1961 DCH.

The District Census Handbooks of 1971 Census were published in three volumes: i) Part-A containing the data on amenities; ii) Part-B incorporating the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and iii) Part-C giving administrative statistics and Census tables. The first two volumes of the DCH i.e. Part A and Part B for the 1971 Census could be published within the time schedule and catered to the needs of the data users. However, difficulties were experienced in collecting administrative statistics from various offices for the preparation of the 3rd volume of the DCH i.e. Part C and its printing. This volume could be published ultimately after much delay. The idea of bringing out the publication of the 3rd volume of the District Census Handbook containing information on administrative statistics etc. was dispensed with in the subsequent censuses.

The District Census Handbook for 1981 Census was published in two parts i.e. Part A – included

Village and Town Directory and Part B - presented the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Primary Census Abstract up to police station/town levels. By and large, the contents of the Village and Town Directory of 1981 Census were almost similar to those adopted during 1971 Census, barring a few changes necessitated by the requirements of the planners and data users.

The District Census Handbook of 1991 Census was of the same pattern of 1981 Census. Part-A of the DCH contained statistics of Village and Town Directory and Part-B included data on Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Primary Census Abstract. However, the DCH publication of 1991 Census exhibited the following novel ideas so far as the presentation of data of these publications were concerned.

i) Village Directory data and Primary Census Abstract were presented C.D block wise having separate identity of constituent police stations within a block. The villages coming under different police stations but within the same C.D.block were shown separately so as to facilitate comparison with that of previous publications.

ii) Both manual and computerized location codes of villages were shown separately for 1981 and 1991 censuses in alphabetical order for the convenience of the data users.

iii) In case of both the village and town directories, the objectives of the various columns and the connotation of various observations used therein were explained in the relevant sections.

iv) Nine fold industrial classification of main workers were presented instead of four fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census publications.

v) The sex-wise population under the age group 0-6 was included in Primary Census Abstract for the first time in order to enable the data users to compute more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years were treated as illiterate.

vi) Tahsil and Police Station maps in the publication showing the village and town boundaries also depicted the C.D. block boundary for the convenience of the readers and data users etc.

The Census of India-2001 follows the same pattern of 1991 Census in publishing the District Census Handbook volumes for each district. The DCHB publications contain 2 parts, i.e.; Part 'A' containing statistics on village and town directory and Part 'B' containing data on village and town-wise Primary Census Abstract including Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Primary Census Abstract. Like 1991 Census, the village level information for both parts of District Census Handbook volumes have been presented C.D. Block-wise.

The Census of India-2001 has introduced the eight digit permanent location code (PLCN) for each and every village, which has run continuously for the entire state starting from the 1st village of the 1st police station of the 1st district of the state to the last village of last police station of the last district. The last two digits of the PLCN are kept as 00 and reserved for future treatment, if any. In order to facilitate the comparability of data by the data users, the Permanent Location codes of villages during Census of India-2001 and their corresponding location codes during 1991 Census have been shown alongwith village names under the C.D. Block wise alphabetical list of villages.

(ii) Brief History of the District

Bargarh is a district on the Western border of Orissa. Prior to 1992, it was a subdivision of Sambalpur district. Bargarh has been named after the headquarters town Bargarh situated on the left bank of the Jira river. The town is on the National Highway No.6 and located at 59 km to the west of Sambalpur district. It is also served by the D.B.K railway running from Jharsuguda to Titlagarh. The railway station is about 3 kms off the town. A meter gauge railway line connects Bargarh with the lime stone quarry at Dunguri. The main Hirakud canal passes through the town and is known as the Bargarh canal.

The original name of the place was Baghar Kota as known from the inscription of the 11th century AD. It was called Bargarh probably from the time of Balaram Dev the first Chouhan Raja of Sambalpur who made it his head quarters for some time and constructed a big fort for it's protection. Narayan Singh the last Chouhan Raja granted this place in Mauzi (free hold) to two Brahmin brothers Krushna Das and Narayan Das, sons of Baluki Das who was killed in action by the Gond rebels led by Bandhy Ray and Mahapatra Ray. The grant is popularly known as Sira-kata(head-cutting) grant.

To know the history of the newly formed Bargarh district one cannot ignore the history of undivided Sambalpur district, because Bargarh was one of the subdivisions of old Sambalpur district. This district lies at the close proximity of Sambalpur subdivision separated by the Mahanadi river. The Chouhans, were the most powerful and ruled over a cluster of 18 states in western Orissa and eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. The Chauhan states which crumbled by the British Imperialism, lapsed to the East India Company in 1849 when the last Raja Narayan Singh died without any issue. The Principal Assistant of the British Agent for the south east frontier having his headquarters at Ranchi took over the rein of administration of these states.

Prior to 1905, Sambalpur and Bargarh sub-divisions were part of present Chhatisgarh state (erstwhile Central province). In 1936, separate province of Orissa was formed. In the year 1948, the ex-state areas of Bamra and Rairakhol were added to the district of Sambalpur. In the year 1969 a new sub-division, Padmapur was created constituting the areas of Bijepur, Gaisilet, Jagadalpur, Melchhamunda, Padmapur, Paikamal and Sohela Police Stations of old Bargarh sub-division.

Keeping the smooth administration and effective implementation of developmental programmes in view, 13 districts of Orissa were divided into 30 districts in the years 1992,1993 and 1994. By this process, the erstwhile Sambalpur district was divided into four districts namely Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Bargarh and Debagarh. Bargarh district was carved out taking the areas of two sub-divisions, namely, Bargarh and Padmapur from the erstwhile district of Sambalpur as per the Government of Orissa Notification No.14218/R. dated 27.03.1993. The area of Sambalpur district was 17516.00 sq.km as per the 1991 Census and that of Bargarh was 5831.57 sq.km. As such, Bargarh district holds 33.29 percent of the total area of undivided Sambalpur district.

(iii) Administrative Set up

Bargarh district is situated on the western part of Orissa. It is linked with the state headquarters, Bhubaneswar which is 370 Kms by road and rail.

In conformity with the uniform pattern of district administration, the Collector and the district Magistrate for the district is treated as the pivot of the set up with vast and varied power. As the district Magistrate, he is the highest authority in the district for maintenance of law and order. Although the officials of other departments in the district are under the immediate charge of their respective Heads of departments, the district Collector exercises general supervision over them.

The district has been divided into two subdivisions, namely, Bargarh and Padmapur and each sub-division is in charge of a Sub-Collector who looks after the general administration, maintenance of law and order and implementation of developmental programmes. For revenue administration, the district has been divided into eight tahasils, namely – Paikamal, Padmapur, Sohela, Barapali, Bheden, Bargarh, Bhatli and Attabira and each tahasil is kept in the charge of a Tahsildar. For the maintenance of law and order, the district has been divided into fourteen Police Stations, namely :- Paikamal, Jharbandha, Padmapur, Burden, Gaisilet, Melchhamunda, Sohela, Bijepur, Barapali, Bheden, Bargarh, Bhatli, Ambabhona and Attabira.

Panchayati Raj System :

The three tier Panchayati Raj System was introduced in the state with the enforcement of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, w.e.f. 26th January, 1961 which was further strengthened with the implementation of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 w.e.f. 1st November, 1993. The major objective of the Panchayati Raj System is to entrust the people with the management of local affairs and develop their capacity for self-governance. In the three tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the inter-mediary

between Zilla Parishad at district level and the Gram Panchayat at village level and each of them functions within their own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the districts for a normal tenure of five years.

Zilla Parishad, the apex body in the district is constituted of the following members. Each Panchayt Samiti in the district elects two members to the Zilla Parishad. Elected Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament from the district become the members of the Zilla Parishad. The Chairmen of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairmen of the Municipalities/ NACs and Cooperative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Cooperative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members on the basis of proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including SC and ST woman. The members of the Zilla Parishad elect one amongst them as President and another as Vice President. The Collector of the district acts as the Chief Executive Officer. The Zilla Parishad, besides formulating policies for the key areas of rural development in the district, monitors and evaluates the various developmental programmes of the government which are implemented by the Pnchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and its jurisdiction is coterminous with the area of the Community Development Block. The Block Development Officer is the executive head of the Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members. The Sarpanch of all Gram Panchayats within the C.D. Block become non-official members of the Panchyat Samiti. The elected members of the Panchayat Samiti elect one amongst them as the chairman and another as vice chairman, of whom one must be a woman. Panchayat Samities are not only responsible for the planning, execution and supervision of all types of governmental development programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments etc. and all other developmental matters in their respective localities.

The Gram Panchayat at the primary level is constituted of a group of villages which are divided into wards. Ward members are directly elected by the voters of each ward. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat is elected by the voters of all the wards under the Gram Panchayat and one Naib Sarpanch is elected from amongst the ward members to look after the work of the Panchayat.

This primary unit of democratic de-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural man-power. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation, supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads, cattle pounds, providing street light and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

The names of the Panchayat Samities, number of Gram Panchayats and number of villages under each Panchayat Samiti in the district are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayats under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	2	3	4
1	Jharbandha	12	83
2	Paikamal	19	128
3	Rajbarasambar	16	150
4	Gaisilet	16	103
5	Bijepur	16	110
6	Sohela	22	129
7	Bhatli	11	84
8	Ambabhona	8	109
9	Attabira	19	78
10	Bargarh	21	61
11	Barapali	18	74
12	Bheden	18	98
	TOTAL	**196**	**1207**

With regard to superintendence and control of the administrative functions the Collector is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division. The office of the RDC is located at Sambalpur.

In order to look after the developmental work of urban areas of the district, there are three statutory

towns viz. – Bargarh Municipality, Barpali NAC and Padmapur NAC. Besides there is one non-statutory town known as Census town, Khaliapalli in the district having specified area of jurisdiction. There are 1208 villages in the district, out of which 30 villages are uninhabited. No jurisdictional change has occurred in the administrative units of the district after 1991 Census except the village 'Khaliapali' becoming a Census Town.

(iv) Physical Features

Location and Size :

The District of Baragarh lies between 20^0 45' N to 21^0 45'N latitude and 82^0 40'E to 83^0 50'E longitude. It is bounded on the North by the districts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda, on the South by the district Nuapada, on the west by the districts of Raighar and Raipur of Chhattisgarh state and on the East by the districts of Sonapur and Balangir. The district has an area 5837 sq km. According to the Census of India-2001, the population of the district is 1,346,336 comprising of 681,500 males and 664,836 females. As regards the size of population and area of the district it occupies 10th and 12^{th} ranks respectively among all the districts of Orissa.

Physiography:

The district may be divided in to 3 natural divisions. The greater portion is an open plain of fertile land drained by the Danta and Jira rivers, the two tributaries of the Mahanadi. To the North of this plain runs the Barapahar range of hills and to the south west lies the valley of river Ong (Ang). The Bargarh plain is not a flat alluvial track but an expanse of undulating country sloping down from the Barapahar hills in the North to the Mahanadi valley in the East. It contains a good portion of the cultivated land of the district and its undulating character affords excellent scope for irrigation reservoirs.

Its soil is a mixture of sand and gravel and as well as of clay. It is a good light rice soil and unlike the more fertile black cotton soil it grows few weeds and does not grow dangerous insect pest. This track is nowhere bane of vegetation and the villages are found embowered with mango grooves.

The district consists of a wide expanse of fairly open country fringed by forest clad hills as well as a series of low hill ranges of extremely irregular shape. Bargarh and Padmapur Sub-Divisions together broadly speaking form an undulating up land varying in elevation from 479 feet (146 m) to 750 feet (228.60m) above sea level excluding hills and table lands the general slope of which is from North to South but much broken up, rugged ranges of hills traversed in all directions by drainage channels mostly leading from the hill ranges to the Mahanadi and its tributaries.

The Barapahar (literally 12 hills) are the main hill ranges, covering an area of 777 Sq.km and attending a height of 2267 feet (691 m) at the peak of Debrigarh. The second group of hills is the Gandhamardan range, which runs the southern boundary separating it from the district of Balangir. This hill range rises to 629.60 m, 914.40 m in height and reaches its highest point 985.72 on in the peak of Nrushingh Nath, one of the natural sceneries of the district. Another range branches off to the west of Nrusingh Nath running first north-south and then north-east near Jagdalpur, where it is broken by the Ang river, Another range runs eastward to Tal and then to the north-east forming the boundary in between this district and Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.

Drainage :

The district forms a part of the central basin of the Mahanadi. To the west the Principal tributaries of the Mahanadi are Jira and Jhaun, which flow through the district plain and join the river Mahanadi in the extreme south of Sambalpur district. The Jira has a main tributary, the Danta which joins it a few miles North of its confluence with the Mahanadi near the village Gandturum in Bheran (Bheden) police station. The Jira has been bridged on the National Highway No-6 at Bargarh by a screw-pile bridge.

Before construction of Hirakud Dam, the river contained masses of rock and huge boulders all over its bed, which rendered it very dangerous for navigation. Even after leaving Sambalpur, its course is interrupted at places by great rocks which have been described by Sir Charles Grant as the "the terror of boat men standing up in midstream and realizing the exact notion of Scylla and charybdis". In spite of rocks and rapids, boats can ascend the river and before construction of the South Eastern Railway, it was the main out let for the produce of the district,

which was carried in by boats to Cuttack, the main Central business spot of Orissa. In 1951 a bridge over the Mahanadi at Durgapali was constructed as a part of the Hirakud Dam project, with the construction of the Railway line connecting Sambalpur with Titlagarh, a railway bridge was laid over the extension of the piers parallel to the road bridge.

There are natural springs at Nrusingh Nath at the foot of Gandhamardan hills of Padmapur subdivision forming streams flowing in cascades down the steep hill side. The water falls are called Kapil dhar, Bhim dhar and Chal dhar, which are considered to be very sacred. Thousands of people congregate every year on Shivaratri in February and on Nrusingh chaturdasi in May to bathe in these falls.

There are many tanks in this district, some of which serve the purpose of irrigation. Among the important tanks worthy to be mentioned are the Victoria Sagar near Ghens, Yogimunda in Barpalli, and Rani Sagar in Bijepur.

Climate :

The climate of this district is characterized by a very hot and dry summer with well distributed rains by the south west monsoon. The winter commences from November followed by the summer from March up to about the second week of June. The monsoon season starts from mid June and lasts till the end of September.

As per the meteorological observation, temperature begins to rise from about the beginning of March steadily till May which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41^0 C (106. 9^O F). The heat in May and early part of June prior to the onset of South-west monsoon is tiring. The onset of the monsoon by about mid June brings some relief. In between spells of rain the weather becomes hot and oppressive due to the high moisture in the air.

In the month of September in the monsoon breaks, which are not uncommon, and the day temperature increases slightly and this increase continues till October, but the nights become progressively cooler from October. From about the middle of November the day temperature begins to drop rapidly and December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 26.9^OC (80.5^OF) and the mean daily minimum temperature may go down to 4^0 or 5^0 C.

Wind is light to moderate generally, with some increase in force in late summer and the South-west monsoon season. In the post monsoon and winter months, wind is mainly from directions between North and East. In March, wind is variable in directions. By April winds from the west and south west become more common and they predominate during the period from May to September.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 1527 mm (60.11"). The eastern half of the district gets more rain than the western half. About 90 percent of the annual rainfall is received in the monsoon season, July being the rainiest month in the year. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. In the 50 year period from 1901 to 1950 the annual rainfall was the highest in 1939 when it was 128 percent of the normal in both the years. The lowest annual rainfall, which amounted to 74 percent of the normal, occurred in 1912. In the same 50 years period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 percent of the normal. It will be seen that the rainfall in the district was between 1300 and 1800 mm in 34 years out of 50 years.

On an average there are 70 rainy days in the year. According to the theory, forest attracts rain but Bargarh district being a completely deforested plain, rain fall is lowest in the district. The district has an average rain fall of 1300 mm of which more than 80 percent is received during June to September.

During the monsoon season depressions from the Bay of Bengal cross the East-coast of India and more in some westerly direction. These cause wide spread heavy rain and strong winds. Some times storms from the Bay of Bengal in May-October also affect the district. Thunder-storms occur throughout the year, their frequency being least in November and December and highest in the monsoon season. Occasional dust storms and dust raising winds occur in the summer months.

Sky is heavily clouded to overcast in the monsoon season. In the latter half of summer and the post monsoon months the clouding is moderate. In the rest of the year, sky is generally clear or lightly clouded.

The relative humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season which is generally over 75 percent. After the monsoon season, humidity decreases and during the winter season the air is fairly dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidity are rather low which varies between 25 to 30 percent.

To the west of the Mahanadi lies the whole of the Bargarh sub-division the greater portion of which is an open plain of great natural fertility, under close cultivation. It is drained by Danta and Jira rivers two tributaries of the Mahanadi and also by a number of other small tributaries which are, however, of little use for irrigation. The low lands are cultivated with rice properly embanked, manured and irrigated. The uplands are cultivated with little care and are not embanked and grow miscellaneous crops such as pulses, sessamum, course rice and cotton, when the ground is newly broken, good crops are secured for several years with very little labour.

The rain fall in the district is not sufficient for agriculture. Generally the rain starts in the month of June and continue till the 2nd week of September. Kharipani is the most valuable land in Bargarh district. As it receives the drainage of the village both by surface and by seepage, crops never fail. A plot of one acre of kharipani produce 1899 K.G. of paddy with ordinary seeds and without any chemical fertilizer. The principal crops of the district are paddy, green gram, black gram, horse gram (moong, biri , kultha,) ground nut, mustard, caster, sugar cane, millets and wheat.

Soils :

The most usual classification of the soil of the district is based on their composition or level. The Mahanadi broadly divides the district into two regions. There are mountains on the north-east and south-west borders. The land slopes from north-east to South East in northern region and from south west to north-east in the southern region. The following types of soil are predominant in the district. (1) Red forest soil (2) Brown forest soil (3) Sandy soils (4) Clay loam and clay soil (5) Black cotton soil.

Red Forest Soil – It is rich in organic matter and is porous and suitable for forest growth as well as for citrus and mango orchards.

Brown forest Soil – The soil obstructs tree drainage. Generally scrub jungles grow well so also pulses and Millets. The soil is suitable for the growth of fruit trees like mango, bel and sepeta.

Sandy soil – The soil is prevalent in high lying and Mal lands on a watershed and is dependent on rainfall. The soil is coarse and contains low organic matter. Sand is there in a considerable measures. Groundnuts and pulses are grown. High lying lands are used for crops which are less dependent on moisture. Throughout the district, there are more variation in the un embanked high lying land growing light miscellaneous crops than in the rice land. It's soil in a closely cultivated tract is often little better than exhausted sand or gravel. In hill wooded country it is more fertile. On the banks of the larger rivers, it resembles good silt Paddy grows on Mal lands. The term Mal is used for the slopes, which are terraced to catch the surface drainage coming down from up lands. The higher mal lands are light and dry, yielding light early crops which receive little more attention than the chance crops on embanked high lying lands. The lower mal lands called pitamal get excellent drainage and grow good varieties of rice.

Black cotton soil – This soil is found in Paikmal areas. It contains liberal amount of organic matter. During kharif, paddy is grown and onion, sugar cane during Rabi under irrigated conditions.

The principal crops of the district are paddy, pulses (moong, biri, kultha), oil seeds (ground nut, til, mustard castor), sugar cane, millets and wheat. The important vegetables are potato, cabbage, lady's-finger, cauli flower, knol khol, tomato, brinjal, pears, potol, etc. As regards fruit cultivation in the district mango, mahua (Bassia lati folia), tal palm, khajur or date palm and the guava, orange lemon, pineapple pamelo, plantain, leechi and rose apple etc. are grown well here.

Large deposits of lime stone dolomites suitable for manufacture of cement, flux and lime burning occur around Padmapur. Graphites occur at Sargipalli.

The open china clay mines is situated near Lakhanpur. The average annual out put is 1,200 tons, China clay occurs in small quantity in the district. There are huge deposits of Bauxite in the Gandhamardan plateau in Borasambar region.

Old and black states associated with Cuddaph formation is found near Bargarh.

Kharipani : It is the most valuable type of land in the district. The water which flows through the village carries with it all the manure which is deposited in the village by men and cattle. Kharipani occurs in every village in Bargarh district. On account of undulating nature of the country, people built their houses on the highest land. Cultivated land slopes away from the house site and the cultivators direct the drainage to their paddy field. The word Kharipani does not occur in coastal district.

Clay loam and clay soil: This category of land is found in most of the Berna lands of the cultivated tract. The term Berna denotes lands towards the bottom of a depression, which receive the drainage from the slopes on either side and also from drainage line between them. The best bahal lands are served by large reservoirs and so are secured from crop failure. The clay-loam soil contains various percentage of organic matters from different types of parent rock. The clay soil that occur in the Padmapur, Paikmal, Bijepur, Bhatli, Ambabhona and Gaisilat areas are rich in organic matter contents. The main crop is paddy.

Geology :

The geological formations represented in this district can be arranged in the following order of increasing antiquity.

Recent–Soil and Alluvium.

Tertiary–Laterites and lateritic Iron ore usually manganiferous

Lower Gondwana

Damuda series–Kamthi stage

Talchir series–Barakar stage needle shales & stand stone Boulder bed.

Unconformity :

Cuddapah–Shales and stand, Stone, Quartzites and lime stone

Newer Dolerites, Pegmatites, Quartz veins, Amphibolites.

Dharwars–Gondites, Mica-schists, Dolomite-marble phyllites.

Archaeans – Gneisses, granites, charnockites, mica-schist,Quartizites and khondalites etc.

Within the Archaean sediments, the relative ages of the various representatives are uncertain. The Archaean metamorphic rocks are probably of Dharwarian and post Dharwarian age.

The gneisses of the Archaean formations may be classified into prophyritic granite-gneiss, garnetiferous, grantitoid, gneits granite-gneiss, garnetiferous, grantitoid, gneits fine grained biotitic gneiss and charnockites. The porphyritic granites gneiss is the most prevalent type. In Baragarh district this is mainly represented by biotite granite.

The cuddapah formations rest unconformable over the Archaeans. The rocks are normally horizontally bedded, but marginally they are frequently folded and faulted. The rocks are purpleshale and state with the intercalations of lime stones. The lowest beds consist of stand stones overlain in many places by clays, clayey shales and lime stone.

Overlying cuddapah are the Gondwana formation separated by a great hiatus from the older rocks of the Indian peninsula. The basal beds of the formation are composed of grooved, striated and scratched boulder and pebbles, grits, and five clays now forming shale, the whole comprising a group of glacial deposits. These comprise the Talchirs and their contact with the metamorphics at places is a faulted one.

The coal bearing beds are fluviatile and lacustrine sediments, consisting of sand, stones, shales, fire clays and coal seams. These formations are known as Barakans, which carry coal and coaly shale interbedded with sand stone.

Kamthis are a group of beds of conglomerate, stand stone and shale, which are devoid of carbonaceous matter and present a reddish appearance due to the freely disseminated iron oxide. A part of the district is covered with irregular deposits of laterite and laterite ore at various altitudes, soil forms merely a cap of varying thickness derived by alteration of the rocks below so that their nature depends on the rocks from which they have been derived. The unclassified granites give rise to a rather coarse sandy soil. The Gondwanas comprise of alternating shales and sand stones.

A large variety of minerals and ores occur in this district. These include bauxite, beryl, clay coal, dolomite, graphite, limonite iron ore, galena, lime stone, mica, ochres, quartz, etc. The district has abundant quantities of building stones and kankar. The clays occurring in this district are of three types (1) Sedimentary clay (2) China clay and (3) Lithomarge. Bauxite has been found to occur in the Gandhamardan plateau in the form of lenses pocket and thin blankets under a lateritic cover varying in thickness from nothing to 3-4 meters.

Occurrences of graphite have been recorded at Sargipalli. The mineral occurs as veins, pockets or bands in the garnetiferous gneiss, which are a variety of khondalites. At Sergipalli graphite occur in the form of a lense shaped vein of about 6 meters thick at its centre. Iron ore have been recorded scattered irregularly in the district. The ores vary in composition from heamatite quartz-limonite rock to nearly pure hematite with traces of rock to nearly pure hematite with traces pyrolusite and wad. The ore contains 55 to 58 per cent iron, 0.75 per cent manganese and 0.31 percent phosphorous on an average lead and silver ores available at Padampur are of no economic importance.

Extensive deposits of limestone suitable for lime burning, fluxing in the iron and steel and other metallurgical industries and cement making occur in Bargarh district. A major portion of the district is composed of Archaean basement rocks which are quite suitable for use as building materials.

Flora and Fauna :

Forest occupies an important place in the economy of Bargarh district. It yields a variety of products and earns a good revenue. The principal forest produce are timber, fire wood, bamboo and kendu leaf. The forest based industries and forest exploitation works provide employment to a large number of people. The principal minor forest produce are gum, Mahua flower, chiranji, mycrobelan, Sabai grass and wax.

About 21,000 hect. of uncultivated land, 3698 hect. of fallow land are existing in the district. The Social forest department, Forest department, Orissa Forest Development Corporation are the agencies for the development of forestry in the district.

The district lies within sal belt. With the sal are found certain of its usual associates such as sahaj, which yields commonest of all building materials. Bija sal which is used for making furniture, Dhaura is also used for building and invariable for cart axils. In this district, however, Sal forests do not reach their full expression. They are situated chiefly on dry hills or on flat lands where uncontrolled cultivation has effected soil drainage. So drier type of mixed deciduous species occupy a large portion of the forest. These species include karla, which is very common like Jhingan, Dhaura and Kendu.

Among other trees of economic importance in the district are teak which is found only in small plantations. Bhira or Satin wood, Harrida or Hara the myrobalans of commercial use are obtained. The wood of Kusum used for making sugar cane and oil pressing. The Simul or silk cotton tree is common in the forest and also in the open country, the cotton surrounding the seeds being used to make quilts and cushions and wood for making match sticks.

The most important is the Mahula or Mahua. Its flowers are used as an article of food and also for manufacture of country liquor. Banyan and Pipal are abundant in the open country and are also planted in the villages for religious motives. These trees are believed to be the resort of the Gods and Goddesses of Hindu religion. The most common tree planted freely in groves are mango, Tentuli, Kaith, Neem(Limb) etc. Bela, Baula or Malsuri and Ashoka trees are generally planted within the precincts of temples for obtaining leaves and flowers for the purpose of worship.

There is a dearth of good grazing grasses but the succulent Dub which is sacred to Ganesh, grow all over the district on sandy soil where there is some moisture. Another common grass is Sukls or Kusal which is found every where in the forest and elevated places. Spear grass is very common in the forest of the district.

Varieties of wild animals are found in the forest of the district. But their numbers have greatly decreased in recent years. Tigers and panthers are found in the forest clad hills and they are very dangerous for cattle. Leopards are common in the wooded tracts. They are found in most of the small

hills. The Indian wolf, striped hyena, jackal, fox are found all over the district. Wild elephants are seen in the hilly areas and during their visit they cause extensive damage to the standing crops and sometimes to the villages. Deer, Chital or spotted deer, Sambhur, are common in the forest.

Among other animals found in the district may be mentioned the rare brown flying squirrel, the langur or grey ape, red faced monkey which can jump from tree to tree. Different types of birds such as stork, peacock, fowl, partridge, horn bill, parrot, fly catchers, pigeons etc. are seen in the district.

Buffaloes are largely used for cultivation, frequently for draught and for pressing oil and sugarcane. They are not breed locally but imported from the northern district through Bilaspur and Sirgula. The poor people rear goats, sheep, pigs in small quantities for the maintenance of their livelihood. There is a State Livestock Breeding farm at Chiplima having units of breeding farm of cattle, pigs, poultry, rabbit and duck. The OMFED & other milk unions cater to the needs of the farmer by supplying cattle feed, minerals and medicines. Approximately 15,000 liters of milk is procured in the district everyday through 11 milk routes. District milk union does the milk procuring and marketing activities.

Cropping Pattern :

Agriculture occupies a predominant position in this district. About 80 percent of the population depend on this sector.

The total geographical area of the district is 5,837 sq km. of which about 348,000 hactare are utilized for agricultural purposes and about 3,698 hactare are fallow land. The land not available for cultivation are about 21,124 hactare. According to Statistical report the total irrigated area from various sources are 132,943 ha. The Mahanadi is a prominent natural feature of the district. The river Mahanadi flows through the whole of Baragarh sub-division, the greater portion of which is an open plain of great natural fertility under close cultivation. It is drained by Danta and Jira rivers, the two tributaries of the Mahanadi and also by a number of other small tributaries, which are however, of little use for irrigation. Rice is cultivated in the low lands which are skillfully embanked, manured and irrigated. The up lands are not embanked and grow miscellaneous crops such as pulses, scsame, coarse rice and cotton are grown. The break up of the land area are as follows.

(1) High land – 111,607 hactares

(2) Medium land – 161,715 hactares

(3) Low land – 80,729 hactares

The principal crops of the district are paddy, pulses (Mung, Biri, Kultha), oil seeds (groundnut, mustard, til, castor), sugarcane, millets and wheat.

The cultivated plain yields numerous varieties of paddy, some of which are the finest in India. Irrigation facilities provided by Baragarh canal has been a source of green revolution. Land which was barren previously now looks flush green even in summer. There are more than 300 varieties of seed in use. The varieties are most simply classified by the position of field on which they grow most successfully viz., bahal berna, mal and atta etc. For example, a bahal variety will fail on upper mal terraces and on the other hand Mal varieties will not grow in the wet bahal. These main classes are further subdivided in to several minor groups. Among bahal rices, jhilliparagi and chinamal need deep well cultivated, well manured and very wet land, while kakudibija and maotive, the most sturdy plants grow well at the bottom of any depression and are commonly sown in the newly cleared land of jungle villages. Similarly among berna rices, baulkera will grow only in the lower fields of a depression while tamdia and mugdhi will do well on any berna field. Some of the sturdier berna varieties will grow in the lower terraces of Mal land. The favorite seeds are banko and a large family of striped or barred seeds. The uplands and the upper terraces grow coarse grains, commercially. Only two classes are generally recognised, viz. the finer varieties, which can be husked readily after sun-drying and the coarser which have to be first parboiled or steamed and then dried. These are known as Arua and Usuna rices respectively.

The extent of ploughing done before sowing time depends largely on the method of cultivation, which is to be adopted, but it is usual to plough up all fields at least once before the rains break in June. Harvesting finishes by the end of November. Some

times in the case of low-lying bahal lands, it is not completed till December. But the Mal terraces reaped early in October dry up and harden very quickly and cannot be ploughed, unless heavy showers fall in January and February.

Among the important pulses Biri, Mung, Khesari, Bengal gram, Horse gram (Kulthi) are grown. Biri is generally grown in the district in the kharif season while other pulses are grown in the Rabi. Mung is grown largely in the Rabi season.

The important oil seeds of the district include groundnut, sesamum (til) and castor of these ground not occupies the largest area of cultivation.

The district grows sugarcane of high quality. Sugarcane is grown, as a rule not on special soils but on any plot that can be easily irrigated. Land on which sugarcane is grown is called borchna. Seedings of sugarcane sown in March or April are harvested in December, January and February. An acre of sugarcane will produce approximately 2000 kgs. of Gur. Irrigation from Hirakud canal provides the crop ample scope and facility. A sugar factory has been set up in the district.

The important vegetables are potato, cabbage, cauliflower, peas, tomato, brinjal, radish, lady'sfinger, potol. After harvesting of kharif crop, the land is prepared for its cultivation. Potato is grown in winter.

On fruit cultivation, the light sandy soil of the district is most favourable for the growth of fruit trees of which mahua (Bassia Latifolia) is not only the most common but also the most important. Fine mango groves are to be seen in every part of the district. The Guava is cultivated on the banks of nullahs in the Bargarh plain. Other fruits like orange, lemon, plantain, pineapple, pomelo, jackfruit, lichee and rose apple grow well.

There are horticulturists at the subdivision level and they are assisted by Junior Horticulture Officers, Overseers, grafter, gardener and technicians. The planting materials are produced in the departmental orchards and sold to the interested farmers at remunerative prices.

There are also transit nurseries at Padmapur and Bargarh. A community canning center is located at Sambalpur 50 Km away from Bargarh to impart training in Food and Fruit preservation. Government has taken up steps to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides etc. and irrigation and marketing.

Tenancy :

Collection of land revenue has always been regarded as the most important aspect of revenue administration in a district. The British Government which in spite of an efficient administrative system was never the less a foreign power over an unfamiliar country, did not like to involve itself in the intricacies of revenue collection and they shifted the burden to the host of intermediaries in whatever name known, allowing certain commissions and concessions for prompt and timely payment. In this district, which could be broadly classified into the zamidar and Khalasa tracts, land revenue was being collected by various part time collecting agents like the Lambardars, Malguzans, Patels and the like. But consequent upon the abolition of the intermediary rights in land in the state, a direct relationship between the government and the tenants has been established and the government have assumed full responsibility of collecting land revenue directly from tenants. The Tahasil pattern of administration has been introduced by the Board of Revenue in the year 1961. In pursuance of the provisions of this Manual, the responsibility of collection of land revenue now devolves mainly on the Tahasildar who is a revenue officer. There are eight Tahasils functioning at present in the district for collection of the land revenues.

Irrigation :

Before the completion of Hirakud dam project the main source of irrigation was the tank. The tanks were of the three kinds (1) Kata (2) Munda (3) Bandh. Apart from tanks, the district has special irrigational advantages through the wells. At places, irrigation by nullahs taken recourse to by means of which the water is diverted and carried into the fields. The construction of Hirakud Dam makes a great land mark in the system of irrigation.

Water is a more important factor than soil and well distributed rain fall is a matter of vital importance to cultivators. The annual rainfall increases as one goes to the North of Sambalpur district. It is lowest

at Bargarh the average being 1,556 mm. In most years the amount of rainfall is unevenly distributed and deficiency in the critical months becomes fatal to crops. So artificial irrigation is absolutely necessary.

Out of the net sown area 3.48 lakh ha. of the district, nearly 1.33 lakh Ha have been covered under irrigation. About 39 percent is irrigated during kharif and about 22 per cent during rabi. The major source of irrigation in the district is Hirakud Dam Project, which caters 6 blocks. The Hirakud Dam is a multipurpose project and is the largest earth dam in the world. The canals of this Dam irrigate mainly 3 districts Balangir, Bargarh and Sambalpur. It consists of 3 main canals namely the Bargarh canal, Sasan canals and the Sambalpur canal having a total length of about 145 km with 789 km of distributaries and minors. These provide irrigation in July, that is at a time when rain fall is usually irregular and water is much needed in the field. Irrigation after being available to an extensive area of land, two crops have become possible and also large area of uncultivable land has become cultivable.

There are 3 medium and 83 minor irrigation projects in the district. All of them help in irrigation during kharif and also in rabi season. There are 341 lift irrigation points of which 255 are functional in kharif, 273 in rabi. There are 8314 dug wells that are used for irrigation. The district has potential to create about 2.96 Ha additional irrigation potential. The level of average ground water utilization is 2.99 per cent in the district against all Orissa average of about 8.67 percent.

The Ground Water Survey and Investigation wing of the Water Resources Department of government of Orissa is the nodal agency carrying out ground water assessment in the state. One Hydrologist stationed at Balangir looks after the district of Bargarh. Orissa lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) has an Executive Engineer stationed at Sambalpur to look after the Survey and installation of Lift Irrigation points in the district of Bargarh. To implement the command area of lift irrigation points Water User Association (Pani Panchayats) have been organised. The Orissa Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) and private pump set dealers help the Farmers in installation of bore wells and supply of pump sets with subsidy from APICOL whenever necessary. Horticulture and Agriculture Department implement drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation projects respectively.

Animal Husbandry :

On this aspect, the settlement report 1926 states, the cattle of this district are poor looking and diminutive in size, the principal cause of this is insufficiency of food, care and insufficiency of bulls and practice of using immature young bulls for service for a short time and then castrating them for a plough work, Heavy cattle are not required in this district for the plough owing to the light sandy soil.

There are many goshalas, which to some extent meet the milk demand and these goshalas are managed by private bodies. The state government provides subsidy in the form of stud bulls, milch cows and assistance, guidance for fodder cultivation.

The Veterinary department is headed by a Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO) and assisted by 25 VDOs. There are 19 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, 99 Livestock Aid Center with artificial insemination (A.I). There is a state Livestock Breeding farm at Chiplima having units of breeding cattle, pigs, poultry, rabbit and duck. There is also a semen bank in Chiplima farm.

The district milk union has 158 affiliated milk producers Co-Operative Societies with 12,398 members, of which 87 societies are “all women societies’. All these societies have first- aid facility and 54 societies have all facilities. The milk union caters to the needs of the farmers by supplying OMFED cattle feed minerals and medicines. There is a fodder demonstration unit at State Livestock Breeding Farm at Chipilima.

The district milk union has set up a training center at Chipilima for imparting dairy management training to the women beneficiaries. Many women dairy societies have been organised and are given training to increase production of milk in the district. The district milk union plays an important part in procuring and marketing of milk in Bargarh district.

There is a 8,000 LPD capacity chilling plant at Bargarh and Govt. is planning to set up bulk coolers at Bhuketa and Padmapur. These milk route will cover the area of Padmapur-Paikmal, Padmapur-Talpali, and Padmapur-Sonimala etc. A chilling plant

with 10,000 LPD capacity at Padmapur set up by the District milk union has started functioning with effect from January 2000.

There are many livestock markets at Bargarh, Bhukta, Jaring for sale and purchase of Desi Cows, CB Cows, Goats, Sheep, Buffaloes etc.

The special poultry unit is situated in the state livestock Breeding farm at Chipilima. The aim of starting this farm was to supply improved breeds to the people as a means to encourage them for taking up poultry industry and thereby improving their economic conditions. White Leg horn, Rhode bland Red in Anstralop varieties of birds are reared here. The beneficiaries get poultry chicks from OPOLFED, Bhubaneswar and layer & broiler chicks from SLB farm at Chipilima.

Pig breeding and Goat rearing farm was established at Chiplima for developing pig breeding and extending benefit to the tribal people. Goat rearing farm was set up for producing improved varieties of goats. Animal Husbandry Department manages both the farms.

Fishery :

The Hirakud reservoir provides good scope for fish production in the district. Besides, rivers like Ong, Jira, Danga ghat are suitable for catching fish. Assistant Director of Fisheries-cum-Chief Executive Officer, FDA assisted by Junior Fishery Officer has been implementing schemes in the district for the development of fisheries. Besides, there are Fishery Extension Officers and Demonstrators at the block level for the identification of the potential fish farmers, providing technical guidance in construction of ponds and maintenance and also for procuring inputs for farmers. Farmers trained by FFDA have undertaken fishery production by traditional hap system and also FFDA provides subsidy for taking up excavation of new tank @ Rs. 40,000 per ha. There is a fish seed hatchery at chipilima and Padmapur. Now the fish seed production farm of Padmapur has been merged with the FSDC at chipilima.

Industry :

There are a good number of industries in the district. Sugar and Cement factories are the main industries of the district. In the rural areas household industries like handlooms, pottery, basketry, blacksmith, carpentry, etc. are main source of maintenance of livelihood.

Trade and Commerce :

The district is famous for "tie and dye." Artistic designs displayed in the cotton and tassar silk sarees woven in the handlooms are very much attractive. It appears, as if, the traditional technique of weaving has passed from one generation to another without any formal teaching.

The place is a flourishing center of trade. A large number of merchants belonging to the Marwari community reside in the heart of the town. The district is notable for grain trade and also for handloom industry. A weekly market is held at the district headquarters on Friday and it is the biggest of its kind in the district. Bargarh subdivision is the granary of northern Orissa. Though the jungle has been mostly cleared in many localities yet general land scape is beautiful, as groves and orchards fringe village site. Rice is the staple export of the district. Other exports include oil seeds, hemp, hides, and forest products such as lac, Kendu leaves, and Mahua flower. The principal imports are salt, sugar, kerosene oil, essential food commodities, and varieties of cereals.

People and culture :

As per 2001 Census the percentage of literacy of total population excluding child population (0-6 age group) for the district is 63.99, which on further break-up according to sex shows that 77.41 percent males and 50.26 percent females are literate as against the state average of 63.08 percent for total population and 75.35 percent and 50.51 percent for males and females respectively. The district has a large backward population. The backward classes are broadly sub divided in to scheduled castes & scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The people of back ward classes and Tribes think it is more beneficial to put their children to work than to send them to school. To cope up with their sentiments, the Government has opened special type of schools called Ashram schools and Sevashrams where students can get all types of help from the government. The Ashram schools are residential schools for the

tribal students. These schools are designed to impart general education together with training in agriculture and crafts, such as weaving, carpentry, bee keeping etc. The entire cost of their boarding, lodging, dresses and reading materials are borne by the state government.

The people have evolved their own romantic dialect known as Sambalpuri Oriya, which is prevalent in all the districts of western Orissa. People living in villages of the district are simple, law abiding and God fearing. They are hospitable and artistic. Their songs are poetic and full of pathos. Having lived with the Nature their culture has merged with nature. The beautiful description of nature in poems of great poet Gangadhar Meher is heart-touching.

Other amenities :

In general, the climate of the district is healthy. Facilities of communication, post and telegraph offices, banks, hospitals, schools and colleges are available in the district. There are special provisions for treatment of TB and veneral diseases. Some private hospitals have been established by Christian society for welfare of the rural people of the district.

Recreational facilities such as cinema halls, video parlours, theatres, play grounds, library, etc. are also available in the district.

(v) Places of Religious, Historical, Archaeological and Tourist Importance in villages and towns of the district

Nrusinghanath–It is famous for the shrine of Vidala Nrusingha which stands at the foot of the picturesque Gandhamardan Hills. The famous Harishankar temple and the captivating waterfalls are found on the other side of this hill. In the early past of Christian Era this was famous as "Haranapapa" (destroyer of sins). Among the ancient pilgrims, Hiuen T'sang described this place as Po-lomo-lo-ki-li-or or Parimalgiri, which was a renowned seat of Buddhist culture. Local traditions ascribe that this is a part of Gandhamardan hill that Hanuman carried on his shoulder to save the life of Laxman. The hill is also rich in medicinal herbs and the entire surrounding is very pleasant in summer.

Good motorable road of 165 kms is available from Sambalpur.

Bhatli–Bhatli, located 16 kms from Bargarh town, is famous for the temple of Shyam Bihari. Bhatli's Car Festival of Lord Dadhi Baman attracts a good number of devotees from far and near.

The Kedarnath Temple at Ambabhona and Samaleswari Temple at Barapali are also important places of religious congregation.

Gandhamardan hill–Gandhamardan hill lying within the district has mythological importance. This hill is popularly known as "Ayurvedists" Paradise. According to mythology, Hanuman carried this hill after he failed to locate Bisalya karani (an elixir to combat death) a medicinal plant. It is said that a part of the hill had broken while Hanuman was carrying it.

A natural spring, "Papaharini" coming out of the womb of Gandhamardan hill is said to wash away sins. This spring is called "Chhatisgarh Ki Ganga" by the people of Chhatisgarh.

A Wildlife Sanctuary located at Debrigarh hill is famous for its varities of animals and it attracts visitors from far and near.

(vi) Major Characteristics of the district in the form of important personalities :

Madho Singh–Being inspired by Vir Surendra Sai, Ghess Zamindar Madho Singh joined in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The entire family was executed one by one by the Britishers. It is said that Madho Singh had terrorized the Britishers after he beheaded captain Wood Bridge. But he was caught by the Britishers and hanged to death on December 31, 1858.

Gangadhar Meher–Born in a weaver family Gangadhar Meher rose to a great height in the field of literature. His descriptions of nature is heart touching. He is popularly known as 'Wordsworth of Orissa'.

Professor Prahallad Pradhan- Born in village Antapali in Bhatli, Professor Prahallad Pradhan occupied high rank in the field of indology. He was the first Pali and Chinese scholar of Orissa and the President of World Buddhist Conference at Nalanda in 1930. Prof Pradhan's Oriya transalation of Pali Dharmapad will continue to inspire the succeeding generations. During his research on scientific philosophy of Buddhism at Viswa Bharati, he

received an intimation from the government of China and proceeded to Oriental Studies Research Centre, China. From 1948 to 1951, he served there as visiting faculty at Nanking and Peking University. His collection of Oriya essays 'Sahityayan", his Sanskrit edition of Manimala, Shaiva Chintamani, Guhiya Siddhitantra are some of his valuable contributions to Oriya literature. Few people are aware of the fact that, he was the man behind opening of Oriya education in Viswa Bharati.

Parbati Giri–Born on January 19, 1926 in village Samaleipadar of the district, Parabati was just 16 when she was in the forefront of the agitation following Mahatma Gandhi's "Quit India" call. After her association with Malati Devi, Mahadevi Verma, Rasmi Devi, Bari Ashram, Wardha Sevagram, Paunar Ashram and ashram at Ramachandrapur and Satyabhamapur, she opened a home for orphans at Paikmal. Being a spinster, she devoted all her time for the welfare of orphans whom she had picked up after Kalahandi famine. For her devotion and sacrifice she was popularly referred to as the "Mother Teresa" of Western Orissa.

Padmashree Krutartha Acharya and Padmashree Kunjabihari Meher-These two doyens of tie and dye today have made Sambalpuri design and fabric a status symbol within and outside the country. The ethnic designs in silk, cotton, and other dress materials have a unique beauty.

The most important contribution of Acharya is his working among Dalits, who were considered untouchables and he was a Brahmin.

Veer Hate Singh–He was born in the village Ghess. He devoted his life for the freedom movement of the country. He was the only Oriya fighter who was imprisoned at Rangoon Cellular jail.

Fairs and Festivals :

Dhanu Yatra, is a unique festival of Bargarh district. This is world's largest open air theatre covering an area more than 5 sq. kms. This function continues for 11 days during the months December - January every year. During this period the mythical demon King Kansa, who was killed by his young nephew Lord Krishna, rules Bargarh town. The entire myth is re-enacted, blow-by-blow. What makes the entire episode lively is Kansa's royal visit all around Mathura (Bargarh town) atop a caparisoned elephant. Dhanu Yatra transcends caste, creed and colour and pulls lakhs of people from far and wide.

Kumbhari's "Sabda Nrutya" (sound and dance), which is more or less similar to Odissi dance is quite enjoyable. It is interesting to note that this dance form has been identified only in Kumbhari and no other part of the country.

In addition to this, there are also a number of fairs and festivals, which are observed in the district throughout the year.

(vii) Census Concepts

Building :

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings(residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence,workshop-cum-residence,office-cum-residence,etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Permanent houses :

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses :

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is

made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.

Temporary houses :

Houses in which both walls and roofs are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office, etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House :

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non- residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder:

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes if becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic

to treat them as five census houses. In such a case,'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ Hotel building was treated as one census house. but if such hostels/ hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel / hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separates structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

Rural-Urban area :

The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

   ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

   iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Apart from these, the outgrowths(OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations'. Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

City :

Towns with population of 100,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration :

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread. For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites:(a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town ; and(b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census). With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted : i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths; ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

Household :

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional household :

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Houseless household :

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and

the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State are given below:

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor,Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
20. Chandala
21. Chandhai Maru
22. Cherua, Chhelia
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba, Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada, Ghantra
31. Ghasi, Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Gorait, Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra, Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra, Mahar
60. Mehtar, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar

64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Painda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan, Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar, Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki

Scheduled Tribes List for Orissa :

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada, Dhotada
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar
29. Kharia,Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora

39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua

Language and Mother tongue :

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate :

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate :

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main worker :

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal worker :

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Non worker :

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator :

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

Agricultural labourer :

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry worker :

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other worker :

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work participation rate :

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

Population density :

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex-ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(viii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all States.

System of sewerage :

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns, which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, silk pattern drain, etc., in these towns.

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. :

(i) underground sewerage,

(ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the fecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the street sewer does not exist, these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil, which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility :

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child-bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1,000 population.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid–year Population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Crude death rate (CDR) :

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1,000 population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Natural growth rate :

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age-group normally expressed per 1,000 women.

$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age-group normally expressed per 1,000 married women.

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

General fertility rate (GFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum^{45\text{-}49} \text{ASFR}_{15\text{-}19}}{1{,}000}$$

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TMFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum^{45\text{-}49} \text{ASMFR}_{15\text{-}19}}{1{,}000}$$

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age-group.

$$\text{ASMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

q1 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1,000 live births of the same year.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than One year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$PMR = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Still birth rate (SBR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) :

Number of deaths of women in the age-group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1,00,000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population) :

Number of currently married females in the age-group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

1. Number of children in the age-group 0-4 years per 1000 women in the age-group 15-49 years.

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

2. Number of children in the age-group 5-9 years per 1000 women in the age-group 15-49 years.

Civic status of urban units :

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality etc.

Size class of UA/town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 100,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/ Towns. These Class I UAs./Towns are now further sub classified into seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/Town. These are :

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999);

M5 (1,000,000-1,999,999);

M4 (500,000-999,999);
M3 (300,000-499,999);
M2 (200,000-299,999); and
M1 (100,000-199,999).

Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000-19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area :

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega city :

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

(ix) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

(a) Distribution of population in rural-urban areas:

The distribution of population in rural and urban areas in the district shows that the total population of the district is 1,346,336 with 1,242,795 rural and 103,541 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is only 7.7 percent, thus showing it a completely rural district in comparison to the state where the urban population share is 14.99 percent. There are 1207 villages in the district out of which 27 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers around 92.3 percent of total population in the district.

(b) Size class and status of towns, population, growth, density, sex ratio, work participation rate and literacy :

There are four towns comprising three statutory and one census town in the district. The population of these four towns of the district are Padmapur(NAC) 15,442, Barpali (NAC) 19,157, Bargarh (M) 63,678 and Khaliapali (CT) 5,264. So far as the size class of the towns are concerned Bargarh (M) is categorised under class II town with 63,678 population. Padmapur (NAC) and Barapali (NAC) are classified as class IV towns having 15,442 and 19,157 population respectively. Khaliapali (CT) comes under the classification of class V town with only 5,264 population.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 census, it is seen that Bargarh (M) has the highest growth rate with around 24 percent and Barapali (NAC) has the lowest growth percentage with 17.02 percent. Khaliapali (CT) was a village in the 1991 census which has been treated as a census town in 2001 census. The density of population in the towns of the district is 1886 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The sex ratio in the towns of the district is 935 whereas the rural sex ratio is 979 and district total sex ratio 976. Padmapur (NAC) is having highest sex ratio of 965 and the lowest (923) in Bargarh (M). The sex ratio inthe 0-6 age group population of these towns shows that Padmapur (NAC) have highest sex ratio (982) and Khaliapali (CT) have the lowest sex ratio (895). In the district urban areas the 0-6 age group sex ratio is 944.

The district has a literacy rate of 64 percent with 62.7 percent in rural and 79.2 percent in urban areas. The work participation rate of the district is 44.1 percent in comparison to the state average of 38.8 percent. In rural areas it is higher (45.3 percent) in comparison to urban areas (29.5 percent) in the District.

(x) Analysis of Primary Census Abstract Data

The inset tables in the District Census Handbooks based on primary census abstract data have been quite useful for the data users, planners and administrators etc. This is a novel feature of census which aims at providing a brief analysis of primary census abstract data and helps the data user to get an insight into the gamut of census in a nutshell. Each inset table reflects a separate feature on various demographic features of the district and its parts.

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF POLICE STATIONS BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Sl.		Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001							
No	Police Stations	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Paikamal	67,946	67,946	-	78,966	78,966	-	16.22	16.22	-	-	-
2	Jharbandha	78,671	78,671	-	90,332	90,332	-	14.82	14.82	-	-	-
3	Padmapur	63,148	50,177	12,971	70,531	55,089	15,442	11.69	9.79	19.05	20.54	21.89
4	Burden	25,866	25,866	-	27,204	27,204	-	5.17	5.17	-	-	-
5	Gaisilet	59,169	59,169	-	66,197	66,197	-	11.88	11.88	-	-	-
6	Melchhamunda	55,168	55,168	-	61,500	61,500	-	11.48	11.48	-	-	-
7	Sohela	83,552	83,552	-	94,797	94,797	-	13.46	13.46	-	-	-
8	Bijepur	84,568	84,568	-	95,843	95,843	-	13.33	13.33	-	-	-
9	Barapali	110,207	93,836	16,371	121,480	102,323	19,157	10.23	9.04	17.02	14.85	15.77
10	Bheden	114,759	114,759	-	122,362	122,362	-	6.63	6.63	-	-	-
11	Bargarh	188,528	137,323	51,205	215,349	146,407	68,942	14.23	6.62	34.64	27.16	32.01
12	Bhatli	75,760	75,760	-	84,909	84,909	-	12.08	12.08	-	-	-
13	Ambabhona	56,812	56,812	-	63,671	63,671	-	12.07	12.07	-	-	-
14	Attabira	143,018	143,018	-	153,195	153,195	-	7.12	7.12	-	-	-
	District Total:	**1,207,172**	**1,126,625**	**80,547**	**1,346,336**	**1,242,795**	**103,541**	**11.53**	**10.31**	**28.55**	**6.67**	**7.69**

Table 1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence, 1991-2001. the population of the district as recorded in 2001 census stands at 1,346,336 as against 1,207,172 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 139,164 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 11.53 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district the highest growth rate (16.22 per cent) is seen in Paikamal P.S. The growth rate of Burden P.S. is lowest (5.17 per cent) among all police stations. This may be partly due to immigration of people for employment and other social causes. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas with only 7.69 per cent urban population as per 2001 census which is slightly higher than 6.67 per cent of urban population in 1991 census. This has now even increased marginally from 6.67 per cent to 7.69 per cent. The growth rate in urban population is highest (34.64 per cent) in Bargarh Police Station due to treating of one village Khaliapali as census town. In rural areas it is noticed that the growth rate is lower than the total decadal growth of the district. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 14 police stations in the district, the highest population 215,349 is represented in Bargarh P.S. which is the district headquarter of the district.

Table - 2 gives distribution of population by number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2001. The maximum number of Villages i.e.416 (35.3%) is covered under the population size of population 500-999 followed by population size 1000-1999 numbering 297 (25.2%) Villages. Both these population size class villages constitute more

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION 2001

Sl. No	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jharbandha	80	69,266	34,305	34,961	4 (5.0)	291	274
2	Paikamal	125	100,032	49,859	50,173	8 (6.4)	604	606
3	Rajbarasambar	142	99,882	50,040	49,842	18 (12.7)	1,149	1,131
4	Gaisilet	102	79,335	39,794	39,541	3 (2.9)	123	123
5	Bijepur	109	95,843	48,058	47,785	2 (1.8)	149	140
6	Sohela	128	125,570	63,532	62,038	2 (1.6)	118	110
7	Bhatli	84	84,909	42,955	41,954	4 (4.8)	285	299
8	Ambabhona	104	63,671	32,136	31,535	15 (14.4)	1,003	982
9	Attabira	76	153,195	77,936	75,259	5 (6.6)	253	236
10	Bargarh	61	146,407	74,928	71,479	0 (0.0)	0	0
11	Barapali	73	102,323	52,232	50,091	1 (1.4)	81	87
12	Bheden	96	122,362	62,211	60,151	2 (2.1)	157	151
Dist (Rural) Total:		**1180**	**1,242,795**	**627,986**	**614,809**	**64 (5.4)**	**4,213**	**4,139**

Sl. No	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Jharbandha	18 (22.5)	3,264	3,268	28 (35.0)	10,378	10,602
2	Paikamal	35 (28.0)	6,360	6,536	44 (35.2)	15,413	15,713
3	Rajbarasambar	36 (25.4)	6,060	5,932	58 (40.8)	19,694	19,827
4	Gaisilet	38 (37.3)	6,781	6,778	30 (29.4)	11,244	11,106
5	Bijepur	32 (29.4)	6,088	6,115	46 (42.2)	16,703	16,669
6	Sohela	27 (21.1)	4,686	4,625	52 (40.6)	18,988	18,934
7	Bhatli	16 (19.0)	3,127	3,166	33 (39.3)	11,917	11,761
8	Ambabhona	38 (36.5)	6,579	6,489	37 (35.6)	12,308	12,258
9	Attabira	8 (10.5)	1,578	1,526	13 (17.1)	4,964	4,851
10	Bargarh	3 (4.9)	732	704	14 (23.0)	5,224	5,074
11	Barapali	7 (9.6)	1,120	1,128	26 (35.6)	9,781	9,510
12	Bheden	15 (15.6)	3,001	2,875	35 (36.5)	13,534	13,130
Dist (Rural) Total:		**273 (23.1)**	**49,376**	**49,142**	**416 (35.3)**	**150,148**	**149,435**

Sl. No	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Jharbandha	28 (35.0)	17,541	17,964	2 (2.5)	2,831	2,853
2	Paikamal	33 (26.4)	20,316	20,382	5 (4.0)	7,166	6,936
3	Rajbarasambar	26 (18.3)	17,858	17,703	4 (2.8)	5,279	5,249
4	Gaisilet	28 (27.5)	18,270	18,307	3 (2.9)	3,376	3,227
5	Bijepur	23 (21.1)	15,389	15,281	5 (4.6)	6,768	6,689
6	Sohela	36 (28.1)	23,743	23,183	10 (7.8)	12,834	12,230
7	Bhatli	24 (28.6)	16,934	16,316	7 (8.3)	10,692	10,412
8	Ambabhona	11 (10.6)	8,513	8,262	3 (2.9)	3,733	3,544
9	Attabira	20 (26.3)	14,099	13,513	25 (32.9)	39,925	38,948
10	Bargarh	18 (29.5)	13,708	13,219	21 (34.4)	36,145	34,528
11	Barapali	24 (32.9)	17,633	16,875	14 (19.2)	19,507	18,543
12	Bheden	26 (27.1)	17,466	16,718	17 (17.7)	24,926	24,231
Dist (Rural) Total:		**297 (25.2)**	**201,470**	**197,723**	**116 (9.8)**	**173,182**	**167,390**

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION 2001

Sl. No	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Jharbandha	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Paikamal	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Rajbarasambar	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Gaisilet	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Bijepur	1 (0.9)	2,961	2,891	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Sohela	1 (0.8)	3,163	2,956	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Bhatli	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Ambabhona	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Attabira	5 (6.6)	17,117	16,185	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Bargarh	4 (6.6)	12,013	11,353	1 (1.6)	7,106	6,601
11	Barapali	1 (1.4)	4,110	3,948	0 (0.0)	0	0
12	Bheden	1 (1.0)	3,127	3,046	0 (0.0)	0	0
Dist (Rural) Total:		**13 (1.1)**	**42,491**	**40,379**	**1 (0.1)**	**7,106**	**6,601**

than 60 percent villages out of the total 1180 inhabited villages in the district. The Rajbarasambar C.D. Block has 142 villages which is highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 99882 and Bargarh C.D.Block has 61 villages which is the lowest although it has second highest population i.e. 146407 among all C.D.Blocks. So far as the villages having 5000 population or more are concerned there are only 14 villages in the district. One village in Bargarh C.D.Block has more than 10000 population in the entire district.

Table-3 shows new towns, denotified, declassified and merged towns in 2001 census. In 1991 there were three Statutory Towns in the district named Padmapur (NAC),Barapali (NAC) and Bargarh (Municipality). In 2001 Census one more Census town i.e. Khaliapali (CT) is added enhancing its number to four towns in the district. Earlier in the 1991 Census the percentage of urban population was 6.67 per cent which is increased marginally to 7.69 per cent in 2001 Census.

TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS

	Name of Town
	1
(a) New	
(i) Statutory town	Nil
1	
2	
3	

TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS

	Name of Town
	1
(ii) Census town	Khaliapali
1	
2	
3	
(b) Denotified	Nil
(c) Declassified	Nil
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	8	0.7	973	0.1
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	7	0.6	1,286	0.1
51-100	52	4.4	19,505	1.6
101-200	333	28.2	214,820	17.3
201-300	380	32.2	369,784	29.8
301-500	308	26.1	462,004	37.2
501 +	92	7.8	174,423	14.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,180**	**100.0**	**1,242,795**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district :				271

The density of population according to different density ranges (per square kilometer) is explained in Table- 4. The population density (rural) of the district is 271 based on the area figures of the inhabited villages only, although maximum population i.e. 37.2 percent population live in the density range of 301-500. So far as the number of villages are concerned, the highest percentage i.e. 32.2 percent of villages are covered under density range of 201-300. There is no village reported in the density range of 11-20 persons although 8 villages are covered under 0-10 population range.

TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT 1901-2001

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1018	1018	
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1029	1031	876
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1033	1035	886
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1044	1045	959
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1035	1037	914
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1022	1023	939
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1013	1019	778
1971	988	1,002	845	995	1000	892
1981	981	999	859	989	994	908
1991	971	988	866	979	984	921
2001	972	987	895	976	979	935

Note : Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males

Table-5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of Bargarh district is 976 in 2001 and slightly higher compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio for the district was found to be consistently lower than the state from 1901 to till 1941 and in 1951 it was equal and from 1961 onwards it has shown an increasing trend. The decline of sex ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 42 respectively. As regards rural area of the state and district the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 39 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the censuses. While considering the gaps, it is found that the gap in state level sex ratio was widest (31 points) in 1951 and at district level it was widest (18 points) in 1971. In rural areas also at state level the gap was widest (29 points) in 1951 and at district level it was widest (19 points) in 1971. The widest gap in sex ratio in urban areas of the state and district is reported in 1961 having 74 points and 161 points respectively. The over all sex ratio for both state and district level have shown a fluctuating trend during the census periods since 1901.

Table-6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 census. In Bargarh district there are 976 females

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Paikamal	1,005	1,005	
2	Jharbandha	1,017	1,017	
3	Padmapur	990	997	965
4	Burden	1,007	1,007	
5	Gaisilet	992	992	
6	Melchhamunda	985	985	
7	Sohela	974	974	
8	Bijepur	994	994	
9	Barapali	958	959	953
10	Bheden	967	967	
11	Bargarh	944	954	923
12	Bhatli	977	977	
13	Ambabhona	981	981	
14	Attabira	966	966	
	District Total:	**976**	**979**	**935**

per 1000 males. The sex ratio of the district is slightly higher than the State average of 972. There is great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district which is 979 in rural areas and 935 in urban areas. In rural areas, Jharbandha P.S. has recorded highest sex ratio of 1017 and Bargarh P.S. has the lowest sex ratio of 944. Padmapur (NAC) has got the sex ratio of 965 where as Bargarh (M) has 923 among the towns in the district.

Table 7, i.e., the C.D. Block wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to P.S. level sex ratio. Jharbandha C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1019 followed by Paikamal C.D. Block with 1006 sex ratio indicating that the females out number the males in these two CD Blocks. Six C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 979 where as six blocks have more than that.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Jharbandha	1,019
2	Paikamal	1,006
3	Rajbarasambar	996
4	Gaisilet	994
5	Bijepur	994
6	Sohela	976
7	Bhatli	977
8	Ambabhona	981
9	Attabira	966
10	Bargarh	954
11	Barapali	959
12	Bheden	967
	District (Rural) Total:	**979**

TABLE 8 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	2	0.2	171	0.0
700-749	2	0.2	573	0.0
750-799	8	0.7	3,948	0.3
800-849	10	0.8	4,369	0.4
850-899	59	5.0	37,232	3.0
900-949	218	18.5	294,171	23.7
950-999	392	33.2	512,280	41.2
1000-1099	416	35.3	358,140	28.8
1100+	73	6.2	31,911	2.6
District Total:	**1,180**	**100.0**	**1,242,795**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**979**	

Table 8, i.e., the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges shows that 392 (33.2%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999. The largest number of villages 416 (35.3%) fall in the sex ratio range of 1000-1099. Even in the range of 1100 + sex ratio there are 73 (6.2%) villages. It is therefore seen that sex ratio is in favour of females in 41.5 percent villages and in favour of males in case of 58.5 percent villages in the district.

TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No	Name of U.A./Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Padmapur (NAC)	NAC	965
2	Barapali (NAC)	NAC	953
3	Bargarh (M)	M	923
4	Khaliapali (CT)	CT	928
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**935**

As per table 9, the sex ratio of urban area (935) i.e. in towns/UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (979). The lowest sex ratio of (923) is seen in Bargarh(M) and the highest (965) is seen in Padmapur(NAC).

Table 10, i.e., the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district exhibits a fluctuating trend. The sex ratio among 0-6 age group vary between 928 to 989 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 989 is found in Gaisilet and Bheden P.S. followed by Jharbandha P.S. (980) and Attabira P.S. (971). The sex ratio in rural area is higher than in urban area of the district with exception in Barapali and Padmapur P.S. where rural sex ratio is less than that shown in urban areas. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is higher in total, rural and urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same group.

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paikamal	Total	11,899	6,056	5,843	965
		Rural	11,899	6,056	5,843	965
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Jharbandha	Total	13,813	6,978	6,835	980
		Rural	13,813	6,978	6,835	980
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Padmapur	Total	9,588	4,883	4,705	964
		Rural	7,679	3,920	3,759	959
		Urban	1,909	963	946	982
4	Burden	Total	3,892	1,987	1,905	959
		Rural	3,892	1,987	1,905	959
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Gaisilet	Total	9,377	4,714	4,663	989
		Rural	9,377	4,714	4,663	989
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Melchhamund	Total	8,038	4,170	3,868	928
		Rural	8,038	4,170	3,868	928
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Sohela	Total	12,335	6,357	5,978	940
		Rural	12,335	6,357	5,978	940
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Bijepur	Total	12,867	6,626	6,241	942
		Rural	12,867	6,626	6,241	942
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Barapali	Total	14,071	7,276	6,795	934
		Rural	11,744	6,096	5,648	927
		Urban	2,327	1,180	1,147	972
10	Bheden	Total	13,963	7,020	6,943	989
		Rural	13,963	7,020	6,943	989
		Urban	0	0	0	
11	Bargarh	Total	26,180	13,446	12,734	947
		Rural	17,769	9,084	8,685	956
		Urban	8,411	4,362	4,049	928
12	Bhatli	Total	11,045	5,644	5,401	957
		Rural	11,045	5,644	5,401	957
		Urban	0	0	0	
13	Ambabhona	Total	8,882	4,594	4,288	933
		Rural	8,882	4,594	4,288	933
		Urban	0	0	0	
14	Attabira	Total	18,540	9,405	9,135	971
		Rural	18,540	9,405	9,135	971
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total	**Total**	**174,490**	**89,156**	**85,334**	**957**
		Rural	**161,843**	**82,651**	**79,192**	**958**
		Urban	**12,647**	**6,505**	**6,142**	**944**

TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jharbandha	10,948	5,575	5,373	964
2	Paikamal	14,764	7,459	7,305	979
3	Rajbarasambar	13,820	7,072	6,748	954
4	Gaisilet	11,260	5,696	5,564	977
5	Bijepur	12,867	6,626	6,241	942
6	Sohela	16,241	8,380	7,861	938
7	Bhatli	11,045	5,644	5,401	957
8	Ambabhona	8,882	4,594	4,288	933
9	Attabira	18,540	9,405	9,135	971
10	Bargarh	17,769	9,084	8,685	956
11	Barapali	11,744	6,096	5,648	927
12	Bheden	13,963	7,020	6,943	989
District (Rural) Total:		**161,843**	**82,651**	**79,192**	**958**

As per Table 11, amongst twelve CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is located in Bheden block (989) and the lowest in Barapali (927). Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (958) is recorded in Bheden (989), Paikamal (979), Gaisilet (977), Attabira (971) and Jharbandha (964). The remaining seven C.D.Blocks have shown lower sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

Table 12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages i.e., 285 with 24.2 percentage and population of 18.4 percent are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 48.6 percent villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises also the same percentage of population. There are 318 villages where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 138 villages where it is less than 750 which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boy.

TABLE 12 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	87	7.4	5,403	3.3
700-749	51	4.3	4,902	3.0
750-799	78	6.6	9,022	5.6
800-849	102	8.6	14,247	8.8
850-899	109	9.2	19,236	11.9
900-949	147	12.5	25,904	16.0
950-999	103	8.7	22,797	14.1
1000-1099	218	18.5	30,531	18.9
1100+	285	24.2	29,801	18.4
(Rural) Total	**1,180**	**100.0**	**161,843**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**958**	

Table 13 reveals that in the towns of the district the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is much adverse than the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 944 as compared to state urban 933. The lowest (895) among the towns is reported in Khaliapali (CT) and the highest (982) is reported in Padmapur (NAC). Bargarh (M) having the highest 0-6 population among towns have reported 931 sex ratio among the towns.

TABLE13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/ TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of UA /Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Padmapur (NAC)	NAC	1,909	963	946	982
2	Barapali (NAC)	NAC	2,327	1,180	1,147	972
3	Bargarh (M)	M	7,833	4,057	3,776	931
4	Khaliapali (CT)	CT	578	305	273	895
District(Urban) Total			**12,647**	**6,505**	**6,142**	**944**

Table 14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of Bargarh district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the district constitutes 19.4 percent each as against 16.5 percent and 22.1 percent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of SC & ST population in the district shows that 17.5 percent and 6.5 percent of total population of towns are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (24.6%) in Bheden police station and lowest concentration

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Paikamal	Total	78,966	10,768	31,160	13.6	39.5
		Rural	78,966	10,768	31,160	13.6	39.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
2	Jharbandha	Total	90,332	12,944	27,000	14.3	29.9
		Rural	90,332	12,944	27,000	14.3	29.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
3	Padmapur	Total	70,531	10,788	14,935	15.3	21.2
		Rural	55,089	8,720	13,161	15.8	23.9
		Urban	15,442	2,068	1,774	13.4	11.5
4	Burden	Total	27,204	4,524	7,292	16.6	26.8
		Rural	27,204	4,524	7,292	16.6	26.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Gaisilet	Total	66,197	9,830	13,161	14.8	19.9
		Rural	66,197	9,830	13,161	14.8	19.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
6	Melchhamunda	Total	61,500	10,397	11,945	16.9	19.4
		Rural	61,500	10,397	11,945	16.9	19.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
7	Sohela	Total	94,797	17,659	18,789	18.6	19.8
		Rural	94,797	17,659	18,789	18.6	19.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
8	Bijepur	Total	95,843	18,918	12,841	19.7	13.4
		Rural	95,843	18,918	12,841	19.7	13.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
9	Barapali	Total	121,480	25,993	15,213	21.4	12.5
		Rural	102,323	21,701	14,255	21.2	13.9
		Urban	19,157	4,292	958	22.4	5.0
10	Bheden	Total	122,362	30,099	16,110	24.6	13.2
		Rural	122,362	30,099	16,110	24.6	13.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
11	Bargarh	Total	215,349	45,445	22,848	21.1	10.6
		Rural	146,407	33,652	18,833	23.0	12.9
		Urban	68,942	11,793	4,015	17.1	5.8
12	Bhatli	Total	84,909	15,492	19,794	18.2	23.3
		Rural	84,909	15,492	19,794	18.2	23.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
13	Ambabhona	Total	63,671	12,273	16,581	19.3	26.0
		Rural	63,671	12,273	16,581	19.3	26.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
14	Attabira	Total	153,195	35,589	33,022	23.2	21.6
		Rural	153,195	35,589	33,022	23.2	21.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,346,336**	**260,719**	**260,691**	**19.4**	**19.4**
		Rural	**1,242,795**	**242,566**	**253,944**	**19.5**	**20.4**
		Urban	**103,541**	**18,153**	**6,747**	**17.5**	**6.5**

(13.6%) in Paikamal police station. In so far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Paikamal police station (39.5 %) and Bargarh police station is at the bottom (10.6 %) in the district.

Table 15 gives a picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of Bargarh district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Bheden (24.6%) C.D. Block followed by Attabira (23.2%) C.D. Block. In contrast, Jharbandha C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 13.1 percent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Paikamal C.D.Block t37.5 percent tops the list followed by Jharbandha (29.8%) while the lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is recorded in Bargarh (12.9%) C.D.Block.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl.No	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jharbandha	69,266	9,074	20,607	13.1	29.8
2	Paikamal	100,032	14,638	37,553	14.6	37.5
3	Rajbarasambar	99,882	15,903	23,563	15.9	23.6
4	Gaisilet	79,335	11,871	15,758	15.0	19.9
5	Bijepur	95,843	18,918	12,841	19.7	13.4
6	Sohela	125,570	23,356	25,027	18.6	19.9
7	Bhatli	84,909	15,492	19,794	18.2	23.3
8	Ambabhona	63,671	12,273	16,581	19.3	26.0
9	Attabira	153,195	35,589	33,022	23.2	21.6
10	Bargarh	146,407	33,652	18,833	23.0	12.9
11	Barapali	102,323	21,701	14,255	21.2	13.9
12	Bheden	122,362	30,099	16,110	24.6	13.2
District (Rural) Total:		**1,242,795**	**242,566**	**253,944**	**19.5**	**20.4**

Table 16 shows proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in the villages. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 1,180 inhabited villages of the district, 44 (3.7%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 4 (0.3%) villages have more than 75 percent scheduled caste population. However, highest number of villages in the district numbering 458 (38.8%) have scheduled caste population ranging between 11-20 percent of their total population and they in combination constitute 37.5 percent of scheduled caste population of the district.

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	44	3.7	0	0.0
Less than 5	65	5.5	1,321	0.5
5-10	187	15.8	13,741	5.7
11-20	458	38.8	90,849	37.5
21-30	274	23.2	84,723	34.9
31-40	106	9.0	40,185	16.6
41-50	30	2.5	8,303	3.4
51-75	12	1.0	2,716	1.1
76 and above	4	0.3	728	0.3
District Total	**1,180**	**100.0**	**242,566**	**100.0**

TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	62	5	0	0.0
Less than 5	99	8	2,883	1.1
5-10	149	13	18,954	7.5
11-20	296	25	57,613	22.7
21-30	208	18	54,916	21.6
31-40	116	10	37,161	14.6
41-50	100	9	30,559	12.0
51-75	115	10	41,961	16.5
76 and above	35	3	9,897	3.9
District Total	**1,180**	**100**	**253,944**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, table-17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out of 1,180 inhabited villages of the district, 62 (5.3%) villages have no scheduled tribe population at all. In contrast, 3.9 percent of total scheduled tribe population of the district live in 35 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribe population in these villages is highest (above 75 percent to total population). However, maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 296 (25.1%) has 11-20 percent of scheduled tribes population and they together constitute 22.7 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population in the district.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/ Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Padmapur (NAC)	15,442	2,068	1,774	13.4	11.5
2	Barapali (NAC)	19,157	4,292	958	22.4	5.0
3	Bargarh (M)	63,678	10,626	3,472	16.7	5.5
4	Khaliapali (CT)	5,264	1,167	543	22.2	10.3
District(Urban) Total		**103,541**	**18,153**	**6,747**	**17.5**	**6.5**

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes population and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 17.5 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. Although Barapali N.A.C. has highest concentration of scheduled castes population (22.4%) in the district, it has the lowest concentration of scheduled tribes population (5%). Likewise, Padmapur N.A.C has the peculiarity of having highest concentration of scheduled tribes population (11.5%) and lowest concentration of scheduled caste population (13.4%) in the district.

TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Jharbandha	1,044	1,013
2	Paikamal	1,011	1,016
3	Rajbarasambar	1,005	985
4	Gaisilet	992	974
5	Bijepur	1,019	981
6	Sohela	978	991
7	Bhatli	982	972
8	Ambabhona	994	1,011
9	Attabira	979	979
10	Bargarh	962	966
11	Barapali	973	967
12	Bheden	967	982
District (Rural) Total		**985**	**989**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different C.D Blocks as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 985 and 989 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Jharbandha C.D. Block exhibits highest sex ratio of 1044 followed by Bijepur (1019), Paikamal (1011), Rajbarasambar (1005), Ambabhona (994) and Gaisilet (992). The remaining six C.D. Blocks namely Bargarh (962), Bheden (967), Barapali (973), Sohela (978), Attabira (979) and Bhatli (982) have recorded low sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of scheduled castes population recorded for the district. As regards to sex ratio of scheduled tribes population, four C.D. Blocks namely Paikamal (1016), Jharbandha (1013), Ambabhona (1011) and Sohela (991) have recorded higher sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district and the other eight C.D Blocks in the district are in the lower side. It is interesting to note that in case of Jharbandha and Paikamal C.D.Blocks, the female population of both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities outnumber their male counterparts.

Like previous table, Table-20 indicates regarding sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 979 and 960 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively.

TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A./Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Padmapur (NAC)	1,000	998
2	Barapali (NAC)	992	1,017
3	Bargarh (M)	974	931
4	Khaliapali (CT)	952	926
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**979**	**960**

The scheduled castes sex ratio is highest in Padmapur N.A.C. where male and female population are equal. Contrasting picture is noticed in case of Barapali N.A.C i.e. the highest ratio of 1017 tribal females per 1000 tribal males as against the ratio of 992 females per1000 males for scheduled castes. Khaliapali C.T has recorded the lowest sex ratio for both scheduled castes (952) and scheduled tribes (926) in the district.

Table-21 presents Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy rate of the district is 64 percent for the total population and it is 77.4 percent & 50.3 percent incase of males and females respectively. For total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 62.7 percent and for total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 79.2 percent. In almost all police stations and at district level, the literacy incase of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Bargarh Police Station which is also the district headquarters records the highest literacy of 70.6 percent followed by Barapali (68.7 %), Bheden (68.4%), Ambabhona (67.2%), Attabira (66.7%), Sohela (65.3%), Bhatli (64.8%) and Padmapur (64%). The other six police stations in the district namely, Melchhamunda (62.4%), Bijepur (61.2%), Burden (56.3%), Gaiselet (53%), Jharbandha (52.5%) and Paikamal (49.8%) have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy for the district total. Column 13 of the table i.e. gap in male-female literacy rates, reveals that the gaps in case of different police stations vary in between 22.5 to 32.3 points as against the gap of 27.2 for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rates is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Paikamal	Total	33,385	21,826	11,559	45,581	17,558	28,023	49.8	65.5	34.3	31.2
		Rural	33,385	21,826	11,559	45,581	17,558	28,023	49.8	65.5	34.3	31.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2	Jharbandha	Total	40,135	25,701	14,434	50,197	19,079	31,118	52.5	68	37.3	30.7
		Rural	40,135	25,701	14,434	50,197	19,079	31,118	52.5	68	37.3	30.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
3	Padmapur	Total	39,005	23,714	15,291	31,526	11,730	19,796	64	77.6	50.3	27.3
		Rural	28,422	17,649	10,773	26,667	9,937	16,730	60	74.6	45.4	29.2
		Urban	10,583	6,065	4,518	4,859	1,793	3,066	78.2	88	68.1	19.9
4	Burden	Total	13,121	8,393	4,728	14,083	5,161	8,922	56.3	72.6	40.3	32.3
		Rural	13,121	8,393	4,728	14,083	5,161	8,922	56.3	72.6	40.3	32.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
5	Gaisilet	Total	30,140	19,621	10,519	36,057	13,605	22,452	53	68.8	37.2	31.7
		Rural	30,140	19,621	10,519	36,057	13,605	22,452	53	68.8	37.2	31.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
6	Melchhamunda	Total	33,380	20,473	12,907	28,120	10,502	17,618	62.4	76.4	48.4	28.0
		Rural	33,380	20,473	12,907	28,120	10,502	17,618	62.4	76.4	48.4	28.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
7	Sohela	Total	53,853	32,801	21,052	40,944	15,224	25,720	65.3	78.7	51.6	27.1
		Rural	53,853	32,801	21,052	40,944	15,224	25,720	65.3	78.7	51.6	27.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
8	Bijepur	Total	50,751	31,554	19,197	45,092	16,504	28,588	61.2	76.2	46.2	30.0
		Rural	50,751	31,554	19,197	45,092	16,504	28,588	61.2	76.2	46.2	30.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
9	Barapali	Total	73,797	44,985	28,812	47,683	17,058	30,625	68.7	82.1	54.7	27.4
		Rural	61,311	37,669	23,642	41,012	14,563	26,449	67.7	81.7	53.2	28.5
		Urban	12,486	7,316	5,170	6,671	2,495	4,176	74.2	84.8	63.1	21.7
10	Bheden	Total	74,189	44,895	29,294	48,173	17,316	30,857	68.4	81.3	55.1	26.3
		Rural	74,189	44,895	29,294	48,173	17,316	30,857	68.4	81.3	55.1	26.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
11	Bargarh	Total	133,569	79,344	54,225	81,780	31,429	50,351	70.6	81.5	59	22.5
		Rural	84,640	51,485	33,155	61,767	23,443	38,324	65.8	78.2	52.8	25.4
		Urban	48,929	27,859	21,070	20,013	7,986	12,027	80.8	88.5	72.5	16.0
12	Bhatli	Total	47,889	29,137	18,752	37,020	13,818	23,202	64.8	78.1	51.3	26.8
		Rural	47,889	29,137	18,752	37,020	13,818	23,202	64.8	78.1	51.3	26.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
13	Ambabhona	Total	36,800	22,328	14,472	26,871	9,808	17,063	67.2	81.1	53.1	28.0
		Rural	36,800	22,328	14,472	26,871	9,808	17,063	67.2	81.1	53.1	28.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
14	Attabira	Total	89,806	53,762	36,044	63,389	24,174	39,215	66.7	78.5	54.5	23.9
		Rural	89,806	53,762	36,044	63,389	24,174	39,215	66.7	78.5	54.5	23.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
District Total:		**Total**	**749,820**	**458,534**	**291,286**	**596,516**	**222,966**	**373,550**	**64**	**77.4**	**50.3**	**27.2**
		Rural	**677,822**	**417,294**	**260,528**	**564,973**	**210,692**	**354,281**	**62.7**	**76.5**	**48.6**	**27.9**
		Urban	**71,998**	**41,240**	**30,758**	**31,543**	**12,274**	**19,269**	**79.2**	**87.7**	**70.1**	**17.6**

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jharbandha	28,881	18,693	10,188	40,385	15,612	24,773	49.5	65.1	34.4	30.6
2	Paikamal	44,639	28,834	15,805	55,393	21,025	34,368	52.4	68	36.9	31.1
3	Rajbarasambar	50,972	31,818	19,154	48,910	18,222	30,688	59.2	74.1	44.4	29.6
4	Gaisilet	36,499	23,580	12,919	42,836	16,214	26,622	53.6	69.2	38	31.1
5	Bijepur	50,751	31,554	19,197	45,092	16,504	28,588	61.2	76.2	46.2	29.9
6	Sohela	71,445	43,539	27,906	54,125	19,993	34,132	65.3	78.9	51.5	27.4
7	Bhatli	47,889	29,137	18,752	37,020	13,818	23,202	64.8	78.1	51.3	26.8
8	Ambabhona	36,800	22,328	14,472	26,871	9,808	17,063	67.2	81.1	53.1	28
9	Attabira	89,806	53,762	36,044	63,389	24,174	39,215	66.7	78.4	54.5	23.9
10	Bargarh	84,640	51,485	33,155	61,767	23,443	38,324	65.8	78.2	52.8	25.4
11	Barapali	61,311	37,669	23,642	41,012	14,563	26,449	67.7	81.6	53.2	28.5
12	Bheden	74,189	44,895	29,294	48,173	17,316	30,857	68.4	81.3	55.1	26.3
District (Rural) Total:		**677,822**	**417,294**	**260,528**	**564,973**	**210,692**	**354,281**	**62.7**	**76.5**	**48.6**	**27.9**

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. C.D. Blocks. In so far as the percentage of literates for total rural population is concerned, Bheden C.D. Blocks tops the list with 68.4 percent followed by Barapali (67.7%), Ambabhona (67.2%), Attabira (66.7%), Bargarh (65.8%), Sohela (65.3%), Bhatli (64.8%), Bijepur (61.2%), Rajbarasambar (59.2%), Gaisilet (53.6%), Paikamal (52.4%) and Jharbandha (49.5%). The male literacy is highest in Barapali (81.6%) C.D. Block and lowest in Jharbandha (65.1%) C.D. Block. Like wise, the female literacy is highest in Bheden (55.1%) C.D. Block and lowest in Jharbandha (34.4%) C.D. Block.

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates for villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 450 (38.1%) constituting 46.8 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 61-70 percent. It further reveals that 1,086 number of villages out of 1,180 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 95.8 per cent of the total rural population have the literacy rates in between 41 percent and 80 percent. There is only one village in the district, which has achieved more than 90 percent of literacy, and seven villages have achieved the literacy rates of the range 81-90. Likewise 86 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates of 40 percent or less.

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	1	0.1	43	0.0
11-20	3	0.3	473	0.0
21-30	19	1.6	8,925	0.7
31-40	63	5.3	39,697	3.2
41-50	160	13.6	111,366	9.0
51-60	292	24.7	235,126	18.9
61-70	450	38.1	581,759	46.8
71-80	184	15.6	261,924	21.1
81-90	7	0.6	3,286	0.3
91-99	1	0.1	196	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District	**1,180**	**100.0**	**1,242,795**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:			**64**	

TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Padmapur (NAC)	10,583	6,065	4,518	4,859	1,793	3,066	78.2	88	68.1	19.9
2	Barapali (NAC)	12,486	7,316	5,170	6,671	2,495	4,176	74.2	84.8	63.1	21.7
3	Bargarh (M)	45,066	25,651	19,415	18,612	7,464	11,148	80.7	88.3	72.5	15.8
4	Khaliapali (CT)	3,863	2,208	1,655	1,401	522	879	82.4	91.1	73.2	17.9
District(Urban) Total :		**71,998**	**41,240**	**30,758**	**31,543**	**12,274**	**19,269**	**79.2**	**87.7**	**70.1**	**17.6**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 79.2 percent out of which male literacy is 87.7 percent and female literacy is 70.1 percent. Amongst four towns in the district, Khaliapali C.T has recorded highest literacy of 82.4 percent out of which male literacy is 91.1 percent and female literacy is 73.2 percent. Barapali N.A.C. is at the bottom with 74.2 percent of literates where in males and females constitute 84.8 percent and 63.1 percent respectively.

Table 25 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 55 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 62.7 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Barapali CD Block tops the list with 76.2 per cent and Jharbandha CD Block is at the bottom with 56.3 per cent. Among the females Barapali CD Block again has the highest literacy rate (46.1 per cent) and the lowest is in the CD Blocks of Jharbandha (26.2 per cent). The gap between female and male literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (31.1) in Paikamal and Rajbarasambar CD Blocks and the lowest(28.6) in Bargarh CD Block.

TABLE 25: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jharbandha	3,072	2,069	1,003	6,002	2,371	3,631	40.9	56.3	26.2	30.1
2	Paikamal	6,132	4,017	2,115	8,506	3,261	5,245	49.4	65	33.9	31.1
3	Rajbarasambar	6,832	4,454	2,378	9,071	3,476	5,595	50.5	66.1	35	31.1
4	Gaisilet	5,000	3,268	1,732	6,871	2,690	4,181	49.5	64.7	34.3	30.5
5	Bijepur	8,926	5,632	3,294	9,992	3,740	6,252	55.1	70.3	40.2	30.2
6	Sohela	11,392	7,287	4,105	11,964	4,519	7,445	56.8	72.1	41.2	30.9
7	Bhatli	6,992	4,489	2,503	8,500	3,328	5,172	52.6	67.3	37.8	29.4
8	Ambabhona	6,057	3,812	2,245	6,216	2,343	3,873	58	73.2	42.8	30.4
9	Attabira	17,020	10,812	6,208	18,569	7,171	11,398	55.5	70.1	40.8	29.3
10	Bargarh	15,752	10,065	5,687	17,900	7,089	10,811	54.7	68.8	40.1	28.6
11	Barapali	11,545	7,246	4,299	10,156	3,751	6,405	61.3	76.2	46.1	30.1
12	Bheden	15,614	9,905	5,709	14,485	5,399	9,086	59.7	74.6	44.4	30.2
District (Rural) Total:		**114,334**	**73,056**	**41,278**	**128,232**	**49,138**	**79,094**	**55**	**69.9**	**39.9**	**30**

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	5	0.4	57	0.0
1-10	3	0.3	182	0.1
11-20	8	0.7	659	0.3
21-30	46	4.0	3,794	1.6
31-40	137	12.1	20,588	8.5
41-50	231	20.3	48,474	20.0
51-60	364	32.0	96,245	39.7
61-70	259	22.8	61,763	25.5
71-80	68	6.0	10,159	4.2
81-90	9	0.8	582	0.2
91-99	1	0.1	36	0.0
100	5	0.4	27	0.0
Total:	**1136**	**100.0**	**242,566**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):			**55**	

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in the district of Bargarh as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 1136 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 364 (32.0%) have the literacy within the range 51-60. The table further reveals that 991 number of inhabited villages, constituting 93.7 percent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-70. It is interesting to note that 5 villages have no literate persons and in another 5 villages there is 100 percent literacy.

Table 27 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different Towns of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district (urban) is 63.7 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 79.2 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Khaliapali CT tops the list with 82.9 per cent and Barapali NAC is at the bottom with 73 per cent. Among the females Bargarh (M) has the highest literacy rate (54.1 per cent) and the lowest is in the Barapali (NAC) (42.2 per cent). The gap between female and male literacy among the Towns is highest (33.7) in Padmapur (NAC) and the lowest(23.5) in Bargarh (M) Town.

TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Padmapur (NAC)	1076	681	395	992	353	639	62.3	79.3	45.6	33.7
2	Barapali (NAC)	2104	1328	776	2188	827	1361	57.5	73	42.2	30.7
3	Bargarh (M)	5905	3529	2376	4721	1855	2866	66	77.6	54.1	23.5
4	Khaliapali (CT)	671	422	249	496	176	320	67.5	82.9	51.3	31.6
	Bargarh * (Urban)	**9756**	**5960**	**3796**	**8397**	**3211**	**5186**	**63.7**	**77**	**50.1**	**27.0**

Table 28 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 49.9 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 62.7 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Barapali CD Block tops the list with 74.2 per cent and Jharbandha CD Block is at the bottom with 57.6 per cent. Among the females Bheden CD Block has the highest literacy rate (42.8 per cent) and the lowest is in the CD Blocks of Paikamal (25.1 per cent). The gap between female and male literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (33.3) in Paikamal and the lowest(29.5) in Attabira CD Block.

TABLE 28: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jharbandha	7,099	4,877	2,222	13,508	5,359	8,149	41.3	57.6	25.5	32.1
2	Paikamal	13,228	9,190	4,038	24,325	9,440	14,885	41.6	58.5	25.1	33.3
3	Rajbarasambar	9,459	6,389	3,070	14,104	5,480	8,624	47	63.4	30.5	32.9
4	Gaisilet	5,969	4,077	1,892	9,789	3,907	5,882	44.4	60.1	28.5	31.6
5	Bijepur	5,941	3,874	2,067	6,900	2,609	4,291	53.2	69.4	37	32.4
6	Sohela	11,412	7,382	4,030	13,615	5,191	8,424	52.6	67.8	37.3	30.5
7	Bhatli	8,760	5,756	3,004	11,034	4,283	6,751	51.7	67.2	35.9	31.3
8	Ambabhona	7,747	4,989	2,758	8,834	3,256	5,578	54.9	71.1	38.8	32.3
9	Attabira	15,287	9,824	5,463	17,735	6,863	10,872	53.6	68.2	38.8	29.5
10	Bargarh	8,213	5,395	2,818	10,620	4,184	6,436	50.4	64.9	35.3	29.6
11	Barapali	7,284	4,679	2,605	6,971	2,569	4,402	58.4	74.2	42.2	32.0
12	Bheden	8,215	5,234	2,981	7,895	2,895	5,000	58.5	73.8	42.8	31.0
District (Rural) Total:		**108,614**	**71,666**	**36,948**	**145,330**	**56,036**	**89,294**	**49.9**	**65.6**	**34**	**31.6**

TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	7	0.6	27	0.0
1-10	1	0.1	37	0.0
11-20	18	1.6	1,452	0.6
21-30	80	7.2	14,367	5.7
31-40	150	13.4	37,241	14.7
41-50	322	28.8	75,349	29.7
51-60	303	27.1	79,950	31.5
61-70	170	15.2	37,995	15.0
71-80	54	4.8	6,755	2.7
81-90	10	0.9	731	0.3
91-99	2	0.2	36	0.0
100	1	0.1	4	0.0
Total:	**1,118**	**100.0**	**253,944**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):			**50.2**	

Table 29 dipicts the distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for scheduled tribes population, 2001. There is 1118 number of inhabited villages in the district where in scheduled tribes population are available. The majority of villages numbering 322 (28.8%) and constituting 29.7 percent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 41-50. Next to it, there are 303 (27.1%) villages having 31.5 percent of scheduled tribe population of the district, who have achieved literacy within the range of 51-60. The table shows that there are 7 villages where in no literate person is available. One village in the district has achieved 100 percent literacy where in four scheduled tribe persons are available.

Table 30 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different Towns of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the district (urban) is 62.8 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 79.2 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Khaliapali (CT) tops the list with 83.4 per cent and Padmapur (NAC) is at the bottom with 73.4 per cent. Among the females again Khaliapali (CT) has the highest literacy rate (59.5 per cent) and the lowest is in the Barapali

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Padmapur (NAC)	929	566	363	845	322	523	60.6	73.4	47.7	25.7
2	Barapali (NAC)	513	317	196	445	158	287	60.9	75.7	46.3	29.3
3	Bargarh (M)	1,890	1,158	732	1,582	640	942	63	74.6	50.6	23.9
4	Khaliapali (CT)	328	196	132	215	86	129	71.8	83.4	59.5	23.9
Bargarh * (Urban)		**3,660**	**2,237**	**1,423**	**3,087**	**1,206**	**1,881**	**62.8**	**75.1**	**49.9**	**25.2**

(NAC) (46.3 per cent). The gap between female and male literacy among the Towns is highest (29.3) in Barapali (NAC) and the lowest(23.9) in Bargarh (M) and Khaliapali (CT).

TABLE 31 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Paikamal	Persons	78,966	20,786	26.3	16,201	20.5	36,987	46.8	41,979	53.2
		Males	39,384	17,960	45.6	4,966	12.6	22,926	58.2	16,458	41.8
		Females	39,582	2,826	7.1	11,235	28.4	14,061	35.5	25,521	64.5
2	Jharbandha	Persons	90,332	28,957	32.1	18,382	20.3	47,339	52.4	42,993	47.6
		Males	44,780	22,533	50.3	3,844	8.6	26,377	58.9	18,403	41.1
		Females	45,552	6,424	14.1	14,538	31.9	20,962	46.0	24,590	54.0
3	Padmapur	Persons	70,531	18,558	26.3	10,874	15.4	29,432	41.7	41,099	58.3
		Males	35,444	16,177	45.6	3,318	9.4	19,495	55.0	15,949	45.0
		Females	35,087	2,381	6.8	7,556	21.5	9,937	28.3	25,150	71.7
4	Burden	Persons	27,204	7,534	27.7	4,941	18.2	12,475	45.9	14,729	54.1
		Males	13,554	6,604	48.7	1,255	9.3	7,859	58.0	5,695	42.0
		Females	13,650	930	6.8	3,686	27.0	4,616	33.8	9,034	66.2
5	Gaisilet	Persons	66,197	16,371	24.7	13,170	19.9	29,541	44.6	36,656	55.4
		Males	33,226	14,014	42.2	4,790	14.4	18,804	56.6	14,422	43.4
		Females	32,971	2,357	7.1	8,380	25.4	10,737	32.6	22,234	67.4

TABLE 31 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	Melchhamunda	Persons	61,500	17,472	28.4	9,441	15.4	26,913	43.8	34,587	56.2
		Males	30,975	14,895	48.1	3,018	9.7	17,913	57.8	13,062	42.2
		Females	30,525	2,577	8.4	6,423	21.0	9,000	29.5	21,525	70.5
7	Sohela	Persons	94,797	27,069	28.6	16,101	17.0	43,170	45.5	51,627	54.5
		Males	48,025	23,484	48.9	4,542	9.5	28,026	58.4	19,999	41.6
		Females	46,772	3,585	7.7	11,559	24.7	15,144	32.4	31,628	67.6
8	Bijepur	Persons	95,843	28,336	29.6	17,358	18.1	45,694	47.7	50,149	52.3
		Males	48,058	23,398	48.7	4,081	8.5	27,479	57.2	20,579	42.8
		Females	47,785	4,938	10.3	13,277	27.8	18,215	38.1	29,570	61.9
9	Barapali	Persons	121,480	35,691	29.4	16,168	13.3	51,859	42.7	69,621	57.3
		Males	62,043	30,158	48.6	4,558	7.3	34,716	56.0	27,327	44.0
		Females	59,437	5,533	9.3	11,610	19.5	17,143	28.8	42,294	71.2
10	Bheden	Persons	122,362	36,185	29.6	21,671	17.7	57,856	47.3	64,506	52.7
		Males	62,211	29,678	47.7	6,260	10.1	35,938	57.8	26,273	42.2
		Females	60,151	6,507	10.8	15,411	25.6	21,918	36.4	38,233	63.6
11	Bargarh	Persons	215,349	61,385	28.5	19,974	9.3	81,359	37.8	133,990	62.2
		Males	110,773	51,080	46.1	7,886	7.1	58,966	53.2	51,807	46.8
		Females	104,576	10,305	9.9	12,088	11.6	22,393	21.4	82,183	78.6
12	Bhatli	Persons	84,909	22,747	26.8	14,927	17.6	37,674	44.4	47,235	55.6
		Males	42,955	18,961	44.1	5,502	12.8	24,463	57.0	18,492	43.0
		Females	41,954	3,786	9.0	9,425	22.5	13,211	31.5	28,743	68.5
13	Ambabhona	Persons	63,671	18,129	28.5	11,065	17.4	29,194	45.9	34,477	54.1
		Males	32,136	14,076	43.8	4,173	13.0	18,249	56.8	13,887	43.2
		Females	31,535	4,053	12.9	6,892	21.9	10,945	34.7	20,590	65.3
14	Attabira	Persons	153,195	45,490	29.7	18,547	12.1	64,037	41.8	89,158	58.2
		Males	77,936	38,059	48.8	6,400	8.2	44,459	57.0	33,477	43.0
		Females	75,259	7,431	9.9	12,147	16.1	19,578	26.0	55,681	74.0
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,346,336**	**384,710**	**28.6**	**208,820**	**15.5**	**593,530**	**44.1**	**752,806**	**55.9**
		Males	**681,500**	**321,077**	**47.1**	**64,593**	**9.5**	**385,670**	**56.6**	**295,830**	**43.4**
		Females	**664,836**	**63,633**	**9.6**	**144,227**	**21.7**	**207,860**	**31.3**	**456,976**	**68.7**

Table-31 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. For the district as a whole, main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers constitute 28.6 percent, 15.5 percent and 55.9 percent respectively to the total population. In case of males for the district, main workers are 47.1 percent, marginal workers are 9.5 percent and non-workers are 43.4 percent and that of females it is 9.6 percent, 21.7 percent and 68.7 percent. The table clearly indicates that more male members have been netted as main workers while more female members have been netted as marginal workers in all the police stations during 2001-Census. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers, of the district is 44.1 percent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 percent for the state. Jharbandha Police Station tops the list of percentage of total workers with 52.4 percent followed by Bijepur (47.7%) and Bargarh Police Station lies at the bottom with 37.8 percent.

TABLE 32 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jharbandha	Persons	69,266	23,069	33.3	13,471	19.4	36,540	52.8	32,726	47.2
		Males	34,305	17,488	51.0	2,781	8.1	20,269	59.1	14,036	40.9
		Females	34,961	5,581	16.0	10,690	30.6	16,271	46.5	18,690	53.5
2	Paikamal	Persons	100,032	26,674	26.7	21,112	21.1	47,786	47.8	52,246	52.2
		Males	49,859	23,005	46.1	6,029	12.1	29,034	58.2	20,825	41.8
		Females	50,173	3,669	7.3	15,083	30.1	18,752	37.4	31,421	62.6
3	Rajbarasambar	Persons	99,882	26,463	26.5	17,194	17.2	43,657	43.7	56,225	56.3
		Males	50,040	23,139	46.2	5,347	10.7	28,486	56.9	21,554	43.1
		Females	49,842	3,324	6.7	11,847	23.8	15,171	30.4	34,671	69.6
4	Gaisilet	Persons	79,335	20,172	25.4	15,659	19.7	35,831	45.2	43,504	54.8
		Males	39,794	17,280	43.4	5,435	13.7	22,715	57.1	17,079	42.9
		Females	39,541	2,892	7.3	10,224	25.9	13,116	33.2	26,425	66.8
5	Bijepur	Persons	95,843	28,336	29.6	17,358	18.1	45,694	47.7	50,149	52.3
		Males	48,058	23,398	48.7	4,081	8.5	27,479	57.2	20,579	42.8
		Females	47,785	4,938	10.3	13,277	27.8	18,215	38.1	29,570	61.9
6	Sohela	Persons	125,570	36,427	29.0	21,174	16.9	57,601	45.9	67,969	54.1
		Males	63,532	31,293	49.3	5,837	9.2	37,130	58.4	26,402	41.6
		Females	62,038	5,134	8.3	15,337	24.7	20,471	33.0	41,567	67.0
7	Bhatli	Persons	84,909	22,747	26.8	14,927	17.6	37,674	44.4	47,235	55.6
		Males	42,955	18,961	44.1	5,502	12.8	24,463	57.0	18,492	43.0
		Females	41,954	3,786	9.0	9,425	22.5	13,211	31.5	28,743	68.5
8	Ambabhona	Persons	63,671	18,129	28.5	11,065	17.4	29,194	45.9	34,477	54.1
		Males	32,136	14,076	43.8	4,173	13.0	18,249	56.8	13,887	43.2
		Females	31,535	4,053	12.9	6,892	21.9	10,945	34.7	20,590	65.3
9	Attabira	Persons	153,195	45,490	29.7	18,547	12.1	64,037	41.8	89,158	58.2
		Males	77,936	38,059	48.8	6,400	8.2	44,459	57.0	33,477	43.0
		Females	75,259	7,431	9.9	12,147	16.1	19,578	26.0	55,681	74.0
10	Bargarh	Persons	146,407	43,359	29.6	18,004	12.3	61,363	41.9	85,044	58.1
		Males	74,928	35,170	46.9	6,557	8.8	41,727	55.7	33,201	44.3
		Females	71,479	8,189	11.5	11,447	16.0	19,636	27.5	51,843	72.5

TABLE 32 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Barapali	Persons	102,323	30,522	29.8	15,219	14.9	45,741	44.7	56,582	55.3
		Males	52,232	25,701	49.2	4,061	7.8	29,762	57.0	22,470	43.0
		Females	50,091	4,821	9.6	11,158	22.3	15,979	31.9	34,112	68.1
12	Bheden	Persons	122,362	36,185	29.6	21,671	17.7	57,856	47.3	64,506	52.7
		Males	62,211	29,678	47.7	6,260	10.1	35,938	57.8	26,273	42.2
		Females	60,151	6,507	10.8	15,411	25.6	21,918	36.4	38,233	63.6
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**1,242,795**	**357,573**	**28.8**	**205,401**	**16.5**	**562,974**	**45.3**	**679,821**	**54.7**
		Males	**627,986**	**297,248**	**47.3**	**62,463**	**9.9**	**359,711**	**57.3**	**268,275**	**42.7**
		Females	**614,809**	**60,325**	**9.8**	**142,938**	**23.2**	**203,263**	**33.1**	**411,546**	**66.9**

Table-32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 45.3 percent of its total population out of which 28.8 percent is main workers and 16.5 percent is marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 57.3 percent and females constitute 33.1 percent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Jharbandha C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (52.8%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 33.3 percent and 19.4 percent respectively. On the other hand, Attabira C.D. Block is at the bottom with 41.8 percent of total workers, of which 29.7 percent and 12.1 percent respectively are the main workers and marginal workers. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in all the C.D. Blocks of the district.

TABLE 33 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Padmapur (NAC)	Persons	15,442	3,942	25.5	500	3.2	4,442	28.8	11,000	71.2
		Males	7,858	3,462	44.1	304	3.9	3,766	47.9	4,092	52.1
		Females	7,584	480	6.3	196	2.6	676	8.9	6,908	91.1
2	Barapali (NAC)	Persons	19,157	5,169	27.0	949	5.0	6,118	31.9	13,039	68.1
		Males	9,811	4,457	45.4	497	5.1	4,954	50.5	4,857	49.5
		Females	9,346	712	7.6	452	4.8	1,164	12.5	8,182	87.5
3	Bargarh (M)	Persons	63,678	16,725	26.3	1,714	2.7	18,439	29.0	45,239	71.0
		Males	33,115	14,734	44.5	1,178	3.6	15,912	48.1	17,203	51.9
		Females	30,563	1,991	6.5	536	1.8	2,527	8.3	28,036	91.7
4	Khaliapali (CT)	Persons	5,264	1,301	24.7	256	4.9	1,557	29.6	3,707	70.4
		Males	2,730	1,176	43.1	151	5.5	1,327	48.6	1,403	51.4
		Females	2,534	125	4.9	105	4.1	230	9.1	2,304	90.9
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**103,541**	**27,137**	**26.2**	**3,419**	**3.3**	**30,556**	**29.5**	**72,985**	**70.5**
		Males	**53,514**	**23,829**	**44.5**	**2,130**	**4.0**	**25,959**	**48.5**	**27,555**	**51.5**
		Females	**50,027**	**3,308**	**6.6**	**1,289**	**2.6**	**4,597**	**9.2**	**45,430**	**90.8**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the urban areas in the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute only 29.5 percent out of which 26.2 percent is main workers and 3.3 percent is marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that 48.5 percent and 9.2 percent of the total workers in the urban areas of the district are male workers and female workers respectively. It is note-worthy to mention that the percent of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 3.3 percent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 4 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Barapali N.A.C. stands at the top with 31.9 percent of total workers and Padmapur N.A.C. is at the bottom with 28.8 percent of total workers.

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Paikamal	Persons	78,966	36,987	11,729	19,583	1,111	4,564
				(46.8)	(31.7)	(52.9)	(3.0)	(12.3)
		Males	39,384	22,926	9,818	8,869	656	3,583
				(58.2)	(42.8)	(38.7)	(2.9)	(15.6)
		Females	39,582	14,061	1,911	10,714	455	981
				(35.5)	(13.6)	(76.2)	(3.2)	(7.0)
2	Jharbandha	Persons	90,332	47,339	22,686	19,724	1,239	3,690
				(52.4)	(47.9)	(41.7)	(2.6)	(7.8)
		Males	44,780	26,377	14,324	8,701	676	2,676
				(58.9)	(54.3)	(33.0)	(2.6)	(10.1)
		Females	45,552	20,962	8,362	11,023	563	1,014
				(46.0)	(39.9)	(52.6)	(2.7)	(4.8)
3	Padmapur	Persons	70,531	29,432	8,644	11,102	2,253	7,433
				(41.7)	(29.4)	(37.7)	(7.7)	(25.3)
		Males	35,444	19,495	6,588	5,457	1,361	6,089
				(55.0)	(33.8)	(28.0)	(7.0)	(31.2)
		Females	35,087	9,937	2,056	5,645	892	1,344
				(28.3)	(20.7)	(56.8)	(9.0)	(13.5)
4	Burden	Persons	27,204	12,475	4,179	5,420	1,262	1,614
				(45.9)	(33.5)	(43.4)	(10.1)	(12.9)
		Males	13,554	7,859	3,561	2,442	666	1,190
				(58.0)	(45.3)	(31.1)	(8.5)	(15.1)
		Females	13,650	4,616	618	2,978	596	424
				(33.8)	(13.4)	(64.5)	(12.9)	(9.2)
5	Gaisilet	Persons	66,197	29,541	11,016	14,757	909	2,859
				(44.6)	(37.3)	(50.0)	(3.1)	(9.7)
		Males	33,226	18,804	8,974	7,060	538	2,232
				(56.6)	(47.7)	(37.5)	(2.9)	(11.9)
		Females	32,971	10,737	2,042	7,697	371	627
				(32.6)	(19.0)	(71.7)	(3.5)	(5.8)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Melchhamunda	Persons	61,500	26,913	10,218	11,577	2,047	3,071
				(43.8)	(38.0)	(43.0)	(7.6)	(11.4)
		Males	30,975	17,913	8,322	5,854	1,190	2,547
				(57.8)	(46.5)	(32.7)	(6.6)	(14.2)
		Females	30,525	9,000	1,896	5,723	857	524
				(29.5)	(21.1)	(63.6)	(9.5)	(5.8)
7	Sohela	Persons	94,797	43,170	16,548	16,339	3,640	6,643
				(45.5)	(38.3)	(37.8)	(8.4)	(15.4)
		Males	48,025	28,026	12,390	7,939	2,271	5,426
				(58.4)	(44.2)	(28.3)	(8.1)	(19.4)
		Females	46,772	15,144	4,158	8,400	1,369	1,217
				(32.4)	(27.5)	(55.5)	(9.0)	(8.0)
8	Bijepur	Persons	95,843	45,694	15,201	19,053	6,352	5,088
				(47.7)	(33.3)	(41.7)	(13.9)	(11.1)
		Males	48,058	27,479	11,540	8,234	3,629	4,076
				(57.2)	(42.0)	(30.0)	(13.2)	(14.8)
		Females	47,785	18,215	3,661	10,819	2,723	1,012
				(38.1)	(20.1)	(59.4)	(14.9)	(5.6)
9	Barapali	Persons	121,480	51,859	17,623	18,429	5,243	10,564
				(42.7)	(34.0)	(35.5)	(10.1)	(20.4)
		Males	62,043	34,716	14,320	8,661	3,205	8,530
				(56.0)	(41.2)	(24.9)	(9.2)	(24.6)
		Females	59,437	17,143	3,303	9,768	2,038	2,034
				(28.8)	(19.3)	(57.0)	(11.9)	(11.9)
10	Bheden	Persons	122,362	57,856	19,606	28,424	2,850	6,976
				(47.3)	(33.9)	(49.1)	(4.9)	(12.1)
		Males	62,211	35,938	15,659	13,113	1,725	5,441
				(57.8)	(43.6)	(36.5)	(4.8)	(15.1)
		Females	60,151	21,918	3,947	15,311	1,125	1,535
				(36.4)	(18.0)	(69.9)	(5.1)	(7.0)
11	Bargarh	Persons	215,349	81,359	19,715	25,041	4,996	31,607
				(37.8)	(24.2)	(30.8)	(6.1)	(38.8)
		Males	110,773	58,966	16,127	13,181	2,961	26,697
				(53.2)	(27.3)	(22.4)	(5.0)	(45.3)
		Females	104,576	22,393	3,588	11,860	2,035	4,910
				(21.4)	(16.0)	(53.0)	(9.1)	(21.9)
12	Bhatli	Persons	84,909	37,674	14,167	15,288	3,330	4,889
				(44.4)	(37.6)	(40.6)	(8.8)	(13.0)
		Males	42,955	24,463	10,850	7,784	2,061	3,768
				(57.0)	(44.4)	(31.8)	(8.4)	(15.4)
		Females	41,954	13,211	3,317	7,504	1,269	1,121
				(31.5)	(25.1)	(56.8)	(9.6)	(8.5)
13	Ambabhona	Persons	63,671	29,194	11,969	11,763	1,484	3,978
				(45.9)	(41.0)	(40.3)	(5.1)	(13.6)
		Males	32,136	18,249	8,113	6,127	807	3,202
				(56.8)	(44.5)	(33.6)	(4.4)	(17.5)
		Females	31,535	10,945	3,856	5,636	677	776
				(34.7)	(35.2)	(51.5)	(6.2)	(7.1)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Attabira	Persons	153,195	64,037	17,746	29,897	4,408	11,986
				(41.8)	(27.7)	(46.7)	(6.9)	(18.7)
		Males	77,936	44,459	15,989	15,924	2,551	9,995
				(57.0)	(36.0)	(35.8)	(5.7)	(22.5)
		Females	75,259	19,578	1,757	13,973	1,857	1,991
				(26.0)	(9.0)	(71.4)	(9.5)	(10.2)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,346,336**	**593,530**	**201,047**	**246,397**	**41,124**	**104,962**
				(44.1)	**(33.9)**	**(41.5)**	**(6.9)**	**(17.7)**
		Males	**681,500**	**385,670**	**156,575**	**119,346**	**24,297**	**85,452**
				(56.6)	**(40.6)**	**(30.9)**	**(6.3)**	**(22.2)**
		Females	**664,836**	**207,860**	**44,472**	**127,051**	**16,827**	**19,510**
				(31.3)	**(21.4)**	**(61.1)**	**(8.1)**	**(9.4)**

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table-34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district by sex and in to four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district 33.9 percent are cultivators, 41.5 percent are agricultural labourers, 6.9 percent are household industry workers and 17.7 percent are other workers. The sex wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of Cultivators and Other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic activities. The Police Station wise distribution of total workers indicates that maximum number of workers is either engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourers in almost all police stations except Bargarh police station, which happens to be the district headquarters. In case of Bargarh police station 38.8 percent of the total workers are engaged in other activities while cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry workers are respectively 24.2 percent, 30.8 percent and 6.1 percent.

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jharbandha	Persons	69,266	36,540	18,193	14,719	921	2,707
				(52.8)	(49.8)	(40.3)	(2.5)	(7.4)
		Males	34,305	20,269	11,396	6,373	503	1,997
				(59.1)	(56.2)	(31.4)	(2.5)	(9.9)
		Females	34,961	16,271	6,797	8,346	418	710
				(46.5)	(41.8)	(51.3)	(2.6)	(4.4)
2	Paikamal	Persons	100,032	47,786	16,222	24,588	1,429	5,547
				(47.8)	(33.9)	(51.5)	(3.0)	(11.6)
		Males	49,859	29,034	12,746	11,197	829	4,262
				(58.2)	(43.9)	(38.6)	(2.9)	(14.7)
		Females	50,173	18,752	3,476	13,391	600	1,285
				(37.4)	(18.5)	(71.4)	(3.2)	(6.9)

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Rajbarasambar	Persons	99,882	43,657	15,021	18,523	3,523	6,590
				(43.7)	(34.4)	(42.4)	(8.1)	(15.1)
		Males	50,040	28,486	12,210	9,164	1,996	5,116
				(56.9)	(42.9)	(32.2)	(7.0)	(18.0)
		Females	49,842	15,171	2,811	9,359	1,527	1,474
				(30.4)	(18.5)	(61.7)	(10.1)	(9.7)
4	Gaisilet	Persons	79,335	35,831	13,119	17,929	1,244	3,539
				(45.2)	(36.6)	(50.0)	(3.5)	(9.9)
		Males	39,794	22,715	10,705	8,509	727	2,774
				(57.1)	(47.1)	(37.5)	(3.2)	(12.2)
		Females	39,541	13,116	2,414	9,420	517	765
				(33.2)	(18.4)	(71.8)	(3.9)	(5.8)
5	Bijepur	Persons	95,843	45,694	15,201	19,053	6,352	5,088
				(47.7)	(33.3)	(41.7)	(13.9)	(11.1)
		Males	48,058	27,479	11,540	8,234	3,629	4,076
				(57.2)	(42.0)	(30.0)	(13.2)	(14.8)
		Females	47,785	18,215	3,661	10,819	2,723	1,012
				(38.1)	(20.1)	(59.4)	(14.9)	(5.6)
6	Sohela	Persons	125,570	57,601	22,164	22,260	4,994	8,183
				(45.9)	(38.5)	(38.6)	(8.7)	(14.2)
		Males	63,532	37,130	16,650	10,722	3,048	6,710
				(58.4)	(44.8)	(28.9)	(8.2)	(18.1)
		Females	62,038	20,471	5,514	11,538	1,946	1,473
				(33.0)	(26.9)	(56.4)	(9.5)	(7.2)
7	Bhatli	Persons	84,909	37,674	14,167	15,288	3,330	4,889
				(44.4)	(37.6)	(40.6)	(8.8)	(13.0)
		Males	42,955	24,463	10,850	7,784	2,061	3,768
				(57.0)	(44.4)	(31.8)	(8.4)	(15.4)
		Females	41,954	13,211	3,317	7,504	1,269	1,121
				(31.5)	(25.1)	(56.8)	(9.6)	(8.5)
8	Ambabhona	Persons	63,671	29,194	11,969	11,763	1,484	3,978
				(45.9)	(41.0)	(40.3)	(5.1)	(13.6)
		Males	32,136	18,249	8,113	6,127	807	3,202
				(56.8)	(44.5)	(33.6)	(4.4)	(17.5)
		Females	31,535	10,945	3,856	5,636	677	776
				(34.7)	(35.2)	(51.5)	(6.2)	(7.1)
9	Attabira	Persons	153,195	64,037	17,746	29,897	4,408	11,986
				(41.8)	(27.7)	(46.7)	(6.9)	(18.7)
		Males	77,936	44,459	15,989	15,924	2,551	9,995
				(57.0)	(36.0)	(35.8)	(5.7)	(22.5)
		Females	75,259	19,578	1,757	13,973	1,857	1,991
				(26.0)	(9.0)	(71.4)	(9.5)	(10.2)

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Bargarh	Persons	146,407	61,363	19,410	24,636	4,591	12,726
				(41.9)	(31.6)	(40.1)	(7.5)	(20.7)
		Males	74,928	41,727	15,878	12,868	2,654	10,327
				(55.7)	(38.1)	(30.8)	(6.4)	(24.7)
		Females	71,479	19,636	3,532	11,768	1,937	2,399
				(27.5)	(18.0)	(59.9)	(9.9)	(12.2)
11	Barapali	Persons	102,323	45,741	17,424	18,138	4,272	5,907
				(44.7)	(38.1)	(39.7)	(9.3)	(12.9)
		Males	52,232	29,762	14,127	8,482	2,575	4,578
				(57.0)	(47.5)	(28.5)	(8.7)	(15.4)
		Females	50,091	15,979	3,297	9,656	1,697	1,329
				(31.9)	(20.6)	(60.4)	(10.6)	(8.3)
12	Bheden	Persons	122,362	57,856	19,606	28,424	2,850	6,976
				(47.3)	(33.9)	(49.1)	(4.9)	(12.1)
		Males	62,211	35,938	15,659	13,113	1,725	5,441
				(57.8)	(43.6)	(36.5)	(4.8)	(15.1)
		Females	60,151	21,918	3,947	15,311	1,125	1,535
				(36.4)	(18.0)	(69.9)	(5.1)	(7.0)
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**1,242,795**	**562,974**	**200,242**	**245,218**	**39,398**	**78,116**
				(45.3)	**(35.6)**	**(43.6)**	**(7.0)**	**(13.9)**
		Males	**627,986**	**359,711**	**155,863**	**118,497**	**23,105**	**62,246**
				(57.3)	**(43.3)**	**(32.9)**	**(6.4)**	**(17.3)**
		Females	**614,809**	**203,263**	**44,379**	**126,721**	**16,293**	**15,870**
				(33.1)	**(21.8)**	**(62.3)**	**(8.0)**	**(7.8)**

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Like previous table, table-35 distributes workers in different C.D. Blocks and the district (rural areas only) by sex and in to four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 45.3 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 35.6 percent, 43.6 percent, 7.0 percent and 13.9 percent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex wise break-up of district (rural) level data show that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (62.3%) and household industry workers (8.0%) is comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature in the rural areas of the district as revealed by the table is that in almost all the C.D. Blocks (except Jharbandha & Ambabhona) the majority of workers is engaged as agricultural labourers and in case of Jharbandh and Ambabhona C.D. Blocks the number of cultivators is more than the number of workers under other categories.

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 29.5 percent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers, 87.9 percent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (2.6%), agricultural labourers (3.9%) and household industry

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS , 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Padmapur (NAC)	Persons	15,442	4,442	301	483	350	3,308
				(28.8)	(6.8)	(10.9)	(7.9)	(74.5)
		Males	7,858	3,766	270	357	255	2,884
				(47.9)	(7.2)	(9.5)	(6.8)	(76.6)
		Females	7,584	676	31	126	95	424
				(8.9)	(4.6)	(18.6)	(14.1)	(62.7)
2	Barapali (NAC)	Persons	19,157	6,118	199	291	971	4,657
				(31.9)	(3.3)	(4.8)	(15.9)	(76.1)
		Males	9,811	4,954	193	179	630	3,952
				(50.5)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(12.7)	(79.8)
		Females	9,346	1,164	6	112	341	705
				(12.5)	(0.5)	(9.6)	(29.3)	(60.6)
3	Bargarh (M)	Persons	63,678	18,439	275	370	397	17,397
				(29.0)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(94.3)
		Males	33,115	15,912	220	291	300	15,101
				(48.1)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(94.9)
		Females	30,563	2,527	55	79	97	2,296
				(8.3)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(3.8)	(90.9)
4	Khaliapali (CT)	Persons	5,264	1,557	30	35	8	1,484
				(29.6)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(0.5)	(95.3)
		Males	2,730	1,327	29	22	7	1,269
				(48.6)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(95.6)
		Females	2,534	230	1	13	1	215
				(9.1)	(0.4)	(5.7)	(0.4)	(93.5)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**103,541**	**30,556**	**805**	**1,179**	**1,726**	**26,846**
				(29.5)	**(2.6)**	**(3.9)**	**(5.6)**	**(87.9)**
		Males	**53,514**	**25,959**	**712**	**849**	**1,192**	**23,206**
				(48.5)	**(2.7)**	**(3.3)**	**(4.6)**	**(89.4)**
		Females	**50,027**	**4,597**	**93**	**330**	**534**	**3,640**
				(9.2)	**(2.0)**	**(7.2)**	**(11.6)**	**(79.2)**

Note : Percentages are given in the bracket.

workers (5.6%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male- female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns and their sex wise break-ups.

(xi) Brief analysis of Village Directory and Town Directory Data

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of Bargarh district. Out of 1,180 inhabited villages in the district, educational

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Jharbandha	80	79	12	80	15	55	25	4	3	27	79
		(100)	(98.8)	(15.0)	(100)	(18.8)	(68.8)	(31.3)	(5.0)	(3.8)	(33.8)	(98.8)
2	Paikamal	125	117	19	125	26	60	33	5	3	61	125
		(100)	(93.6)	(15.2)	(100.0)	(20.8)	(48.0)	(26.4)	(4.0)	(2.4)	(48.8)	(100.0)
3	Rajbarasambar	142	133	17	140	16	59	43	3	4	74	138
		(100)	(93.7)	(12.0)	(98.6)	(11.3)	(41.5)	(30.3)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(52.1)	(97.2)
4	Gaisilet	102	101	17	53	16	45	29	3	5	19	101
		(100)	(99.0)	(16.7)	(52.0)	(15.7)	(44.1)	(28.4)	(2.9)	(4.9)	(18.6)	(99.0)
5	Bijepur	109	107	17	106	25	74	38	5	5	43	106
		(100)	(98.2)	(15.6)	(97.2)	(22.9)	(67.9)	(34.9)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(39.4)	(97.2)
6	Sohela	128	127	21	128	29	107	36	6	3	45	127
		(100)	(99.2)	(16.4)	(100.0)	(22.7)	(83.6)	(28.1)	(4.7)	(2.3)	(35.2)	(99.2)
7	Bhatli	84	82	18	81	34	68	18	3	2	40	82
		(100)	(97.6)	(21.4)	(96.4)	(40.5)	(81.0)	(21.4)	(3.6)	(2.4)	(47.6)	(97.6)
8	Ambabhona	104	89	12	102	16	65	30	5	3	37	92
		(100)	(85.6)	(11.5)	(98.1)	(15.4)	(62.5)	(28.8)	(4.8)	(2.9)	(35.6)	(88.5)
9	Attabira	76	72	25	74	29	66	34	5	7	55	75
		(100)	(94.7)	(32.9)	(97.4)	(38.2)	(86.8)	(44.7)	(6.6)	(9.2)	(72.4)	(98.7)
10	Bargarh	61	61	26	61	32	48	28	5	5	37	61
		(100)	(100.0)	(42.6)	(100.0)	(52.5)	(78.7)	(45.9)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(60.7)	(100.0)
11	Barapali	73	73	20	73	22	65	17	4	3	33	72
		(100)	(100.0)	(27.4)	(100.0)	(30.1)	(89.0)	(23.3)	(5.5)	(4.1)	(45.2)	(98.6)
12	Bheden	96	96	25	96	29	78	52	4	4	60	96
		(100)	(100.0)	(26.0)	(100.0)	(30.2)	(81.3)	(54.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(62.5)	(100.0)
	District Total	**1180**	**1137**	**229**	**1119**	**289**	**790**	**383**	**52**	**47**	**531**	**1154**
		(100)	**(96.4)**	**(19.4)**	**(94.8)**	**(24.5)**	**(66.9)**	**(32.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(4.0)**	**(45.0)**	**(97.8)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well or well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source' in Orissa.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

facility is available in 1,137 (96.4%) villages, medical facility in 229 (19.4%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,119 (94.8%) villages, post office in 289 (24.5%) villages, telephone in 790 (66.9%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 383 (32.5%) villages, banks in 52 (4.4%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 47 (4.0%) villages. As many as 531 (45.0%) villages are approached by pucca road and 1,154 (97.8%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development. Now coming to the individual C.D. Block level data, it is seen that all the villages in three C.D. Blocks namely Bargarh, Barapali and

Bheden have been served with educational facility, improved drinking water facility. In case of other two C.D. Blocks namely Paikamal and Sohela 100 percent of villages are having improved drinking water facility. In so far as the power supply is concerned, three C.D. Blocks namely, Paikamal, Bargarh and Bheden have enjoyed the distinction of having electricity in all the villages under their jurisdiction.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available										
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communic ations $	Banks	Agricul-tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Jharbandha	69,266	68,899	16,287	69,266	20,615	48,640	27,729	6,948	6,864	29,934	68,893
		(100)	(99.5)	(23.5)	(100)	(29.8)	(70.2)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(9.9)	(43.2)	(99.5)
2	Paikamal	100,032	98,207	30,636	100,032	36,357	49,960	34,184	10,608	6,322	58,574	100,032
		(100)	(98.2)	(30.6)	(100.0)	(36.3)	(49.9)	(34.2)	(10.6)	(6.3)	(58.6)	(100.0)
3	Rajbarasamba	99,882	96,795	24,315	99,627	23,965	47,887	41,097	6,515	6,227	68,213	98,581
		(100)	(96.9)	(24.3)	(99.7)	(24.0)	(47.9)	(41.1)	(6.5)	(6.2)	(68.3)	(98.7)
4	Gaisilet	79,335	79,266	23,083	42,295	21,797	39,098	31,665	4,750	5,980	20,419	79,240
		(100)	(99.9)	(29.1)	(53.3)	(27.5)	(49.3)	(39.9)	(6.0)	(7.5)	(25.7)	(99.9)
5	Bijepur	95,843	95,382	31,386	92,557	41,023	74,764	44,871	15,529	13,694	47,109	94,760
		(100)	(99.5)	(32.7)	(96.6)	(42.8)	(78.0)	(46.8)	(16.2)	(14.3)	(49.2)	(98.9)
6	Sohela	125,570	125,508	36,900	125,570	52,983	110,799	48,249	18,438	6,921	61,553	125,508
		(100)	(100.0)	(29.4)	(100.0)	(42.2)	(88.2)	(38.4)	(14.7)	(5.5)	(49.0)	(100.0)
7	Bhatli	84,909	84,658	29,290	83,950	51,095	75,359	27,913	8,483	8,332	46,899	84,658
		(100)	(99.7)	(34.5)	(98.9)	(60.2)	(88.8)	(32.9)	(10.0)	(9.8)	(55.2)	(99.7)
8	Ambabhona	63,671	60,397	17,937	63,504	21,371	49,029	26,575	11,003	5,953	25,247	61,468
		(100)	(94.9)	(28.2)	(99.7)	(33.6)	(77.0)	(41.7)	(17.3)	(9.3)	(39.7)	(96.5)
9	Attabira	153,195	151,451	88,950	152,275	102,733	147,871	91,404	24,879	35,704	116,901	153,160
		(100)	(98.9)	(58.1)	(99.4)	(67.1)	(96.5)	(59.7)	(16.2)	(23.3)	(76.3)	(100.0)
10	Bargarh	146,407	146,407	95,938	146,407	114,130	128,456	73,299	17,856	31,142	97,597	146,407
		(100)	(100.0)	(65.5)	(100.0)	(78.0)	(87.7)	(50.1)	(12.2)	(21.3)	(66.7)	(100.0)
11	Barapali	102,323	102,323	49,229	102,323	52,062	95,370	22,783	14,325	6,267	57,868	101,578
		(100)	(100.0)	(48.1)	(100.0)	(50.9)	(93.2)	(22.3)	(14.0)	(6.1)	(56.6)	(99.3)
12	Bheden	122,362	122,362	58,695	122,362	65,643	103,066	69,876	9,794	14,829	77,519	122,362
		(100)	(100.0)	(48.0)	(100.0)	(53.6)	(84.2)	(57.1)	(8.0)	(12.1)	(63.4)	(100.0)
District Total:		**1,242,795**	**1,231,655**	**502,646**	**1,200,168**	**603,774**	**970,299**	**539,645**	**149,128**	**148,235**	**707,833**	**1,236,647**
		(100)	**(99.1)**	**(40.4)**	**(96.6)**	**(48.6)**	**(78.1)**	**(43.4)**	**(12.0)**	**(11.9)**	**(57.0)**	**(99.5)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well or well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source' in Orissa.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table-38 presents data on number and percent of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of Bargarh district. It may be seen from the table that out of 1,242,795 rural inhabitants of Bargarh district, 99.1 percent persons are served with educational facility, 40.4 percent by Medical facility, 96.6 percent by improved drinking water facility, 48.6 percent by post and telegraph facility, 78.1 percent by telephone facility, 43.4 percent by transport and communication facility, 12.0 percent by Banks facility, 11.9 percent from agricultural co-operative societies, 57.0 percent can approach their villages by pucca road and 99.5 percent by power supply facility. As such, the position is much more better in terms of population rather than in terms of villages. Now coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is seen that in case of all 12 C.D. Blocks educational facility, improved drinking water facility and power supply are available to almost cent percent population. In so far as medical facility and postal facility are concerned, Bargarh C.D. Block is at the top with 65.5 percent and 78.0 percent of its population being served with the facilities respectively. The rural areas of the district as a whole are lagging behind with respect to banking facility and agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	36	9	1	46
(b) Middle School	517	192	10	719
(c) Degree College	177	503	472	1,152
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	35	48	1,097	1,180
(b) PHC	509	306	313	1,128
3. Post Office	613	264	14	891
4. Telephone	225	117	48	390
5. Bus Service	423	314	75	812
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	344	465	319	1,128
(b) Cooperative Bank	80	289	803	1,172
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	284	514	335	1,133

Table-39 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities and arranged by distance ranges from the places where such facilities are available. It is seen from the table that out of 1,180 inhabited villages of the district, 46 villages do not have Primary School, 719 villages have no Middle School and 1,152 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in any village of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,128 villages. Like wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-Operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 891,390,812,1128,1172 and 1133 numbers of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Primary Health Center, Post

Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5kms. However, maximum numbers of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kms or even more than 10 kms. in order to avail the facilities of Hospital, Banks, and Agricultural Credit Societies.

TABLE 40 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	31	30	6	6	22	12	0	0	19
	(100.0)	(96.8)	(19.4)	(19.4)	(71.0)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.3)
5 -15	219	213	59	71	142	73	13	10	120
	(100.0)	(97.3)	(26.9)	(32.4)	(64.8)	(33.3)	(5.9)	(4.6)	(54.8)
16 - 50	812	784	145	194	550	264	36	36	340
	(100.0)	(96.6)	(17.9)	(23.9)	(67.7)	(32.5)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(41.9)
51+	118	110	19	18	76	34	3	1	52
	(100.0)	(93.2)	(16.1)	(15.3)	(64.4)	(28.8)	(2.5)	(0.8)	(44.1)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**1180**	**1137**	**229**	**289**	**790**	**383**	**52**	**47**	**531**
	(100.0)	**(96.4)**	**(19.4)**	**(24.5)**	**(66.9)**	**(32.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(4.0)**	**(45.0)**

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table-40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that majority of villages in the district numbering 812 come under the distance range of 16-50 kms from the nearest statutory town while 31 villages are at less than 5 kms from the towns, 219 villages under the distance range 5-15 and 118 villages are at above 51 kms from the towns. It is clear from the table that the villages which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

TABLE 41 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available										
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communic ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	337	299	5	309	11	176	63	0	0	103	314
	(100.0)	(88.7)	(1.5)	(91.7)	(3.3)	(52.2)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(93.2)
500-999	416	413	34	400	47	266	121	3	3	177	414
	(100.0)	(99.3)	(8.2)	(96.2)	(11.3)	(63.9)	(29.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(42.5)	(99.5)
1000-1999	297	295	95	281	120	226	123	16	17	155	296
	(100.0)	(99.3)	(32.0)	(94.6)	(40.4)	(76.1)	(41.4)	(5.4)	(5.7)	(52.2)	(99.7)

TABLE 41 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2000-4,999	116	116	83	115	97	109	65	27	19	82	116
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(71.6)	(99.1)	(83.6)	(94.0)	(56.0)	(23.3)	(16.4)	(70.7)	(100.0)
5000-9999	13	13	11	13	13	12	10	6	7	13	13
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(84.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(76.9)	(46.2)	(53.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
District total	**1,180**	**1,137**	**229**	**1,119**	**289**	**790**	**383**	**52**	**47**	**531**	**1,154**
	(100.0)	**(96.4)**	**(19.4)**	**(94.8)**	**(24.5)**	**(66.9)**	**(32.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(4.0)**	**(45.0)**	**(97.8)**

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well or well. situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source' in Orissa.

Table - 41 depicts data on distribution of villagles according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 337 villages come under less than 500 population, 416 villages come under the range 500-999, 297 villages come under 1000-1999, 116 villages come under 2000-4999, 13 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 and only one village has the population of above 10,000. It is evident from the table that the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges, enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

TABLE 42 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jharbandha	80	41,636	75.6	5.0
2	Paikamal	125	56,728	79.2	12.0
3	Rajbarasambar	142	47,497	76.6	9.3
4	Gaisilet	102	35,462	77.8	4.4
5	Bijepur	109	32,234	77.6	15.6
6	Sohela	128	51,299	70.6	22.6
7	Bhatli	84	35,570	67.8	12.3
8	Ambabhona	104	18,227	75.9	31.6
9	Attabira	76	40,410	75.0	73.7
10	Bargarh	61	36,615	81.4	52.4
11	Barapali	73	26,582	79.2	40.9
12	Bheden	96	36,268	79.7	80.1
	District Total:	**1,180**	**458,528**	**76.3**	**28.8**

Note : Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows land use pattern of different C.D. Blocks in the district. It indicates that the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 76.3 percent and the rest 23.7 percent cover forest, culturable waste and the area not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 28.8 percent. Although percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D. Blocks are more or less same and varies in between 67.8 percent and 81.4 percent, there is glaring variation in percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Bheden C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 80.1 percent irrigated area to its total cultivable area while Gaisilet C.D. Block is at the bottom with 4.4 percent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Sl. No.	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	318	171	147	260	92	44	45	23	53
2	II Bargarh (M)	192	119	73	193	78	54	25	20	6
3	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	251	121	130	230	43	102	38	3	32
	District Total	226	129	96	212	75	60	31	18	19

Table 43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. In these towns the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share of taxes in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from all other sources. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to General Administration in case of Barapali (NAC) and Bargarh (M) and in case of Padmapur (NAC) it is public health and conveniences.

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS / COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Barapali (N.A.C.)	7.3	2.1	2.1	1	0.5
2	Bargarh (M)	5.5	2.7	1.6	0.5	0.6
3	Khaliapali (C.T.)	5.7	3.8	1.9	0	0
4	Padmapur (N.A.C.)	6.5	3.9	2.6	1.3	1.3
	District Total	**6.0**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in towns of Bargarh district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are six Primary Schools, about three Middle Schools, about two Secondary Schools, and about one each of Senior Secondary/Junior College and Degree College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Padmapur N.A.C. is in a better off position in the district in so far as the availability of educational institutions other than Primary School are concerned.

TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Barapali(N.A.C.)	16
2	Bargarh(M)	9
3	Khaliapali(C.T.)	0
4	Padmapur(N.A.C.)	30
	Distrct Total	**13**

Number of beds in Medical Institution per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in Bargarh district is presented in table –45. It shows that only 13 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (30) per 10,000 population is recorded in Padmapur N.A.C. On the other hand, Khaliapali C.T., which is a non-municipal town, registers no bed in medical institution.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bargarh (M)	63,678	28,079	44.1
District Total		**63,678**	**28,079**	**44.1**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in town of the district. It is revealed from the table that there is only one town in the district i.e. Bargarh (M) where in slums are available. The slum population of the town constitutes 44.1 percent of its total population.

TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Barapali (N.A.C.)	Handloom Product G.I. Bucket Barpalli Latrine	Tusser Cloth Handloom Cloth Rice
2	Bargarh (M)	Cement Product Aluminum Utensil Sugar	Rice Cement Handloom Cloth
3	Khaliapali (C.T.)		Rice
4	Padmapur (N.A.C.)	Wooden Furniture Handloom Cloth Til Oil	Paddy Groundnut Mohua flower

Table-47 depicts the most important commodities manufactured in different towns and exported from the towns. The main items of manufacture to be mentioned in the district are Barapali latrine, Handloom products, wooden furnitures and other cement products. Barapali latrine is a byword used all over Orissa to indicate a specialized type of latrine and most popular among the rural people. The items exported mainly include Rice, Handloom cloth and cement products.

(xii) Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities

In India, much emphasis has been laid on the mechanism of decentralized planning emerging from the grass root level which has given rise to the necessity of building adequate data base for formulation of future plans at the micro level.

With the commencement of five year plans lack of data or quality and quantity of housing stock has compelled the census organization to conduct uniform houselisting all over the country not only on housing but also on quality of living of household.

Like the previous census, the Census of India, 2001 was conducted in two phases namely, (i) Houselisting operation and (ii) Population enumeration. The houselisting operations in Orissa was conducted in April-May, 2000, much ahead of

the population enumeration.

The basic objective of this elementary exercise was to prepare a frame indispensable for smooth and systematic conduct of the population enumeration during March, 2001. The housing census, thus in some way was a prelude to the actual population count of the census. In addition, information collected through houselisting provide comprehensive data base for assessing the conditions of the human settlements, housing deficit and for future housing requirements for formulation of housing policies.

This operation also provides a massive data an amenities available to the household essentially required by various departments of the union and state governments and many other non-government organizations for development and planning in different projects of housing sector.

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Bargarh * 01										
Owned	Total	275,263	263,867	11,396	55,727	53,591	2,136	63,381	61,866	1,515
	No exclusive room	3,739	3,654	85	860	840	20	1,107	1,096	11
	One room	131,740	128,507	3,233	33,115	32,054	1,061	32,877	32,276	601
	Two rooms	89,019	85,610	3,409	16,394	15,707	687	21,130	20,594	536
	Three rooms	28,100	26,253	1,847	3,485	3,287	198	5,390	5,214	176
	3+ rooms	22,665	19,843	2,822	1,873	1,703	170	2,877	2,686	191
	Median number of rooms	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Rented	Total	14,319	7,481	6,838	1,728	1,176	552	2,033	1,148	885
	No exclusive room	134	106	28	25	21	4	24	22	2
	One room	6,649	3,717	2,932	1,049	710	339	1,200	686	514
	Two rooms	4,949	2,611	2,338	510	355	155	575	336	239
	Three rooms	1,701	681	1,020	93	57	36	179	82	97
	3+ rooms	886	366	520	51	33	18	55	22	33
	Median number of rooms	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	Total	10,574	9,013	1,561	3,080	2,481	599	2,411	2,229	182
	No exclusive room	499	487	12	152	151	1	119	117	2
	One room	6,201	5,510	691	2,066	1,715	351	1,563	1,457	106
	Two rooms	2,573	2,122	451	680	485	195	532	489	43
	Three rooms	792	566	226	140	102	38	127	106	21
	3+ rooms	509	328	181	42	28	14	70	60	10
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
District Total	**Total**	**300,156**	**280,361**	**19,795**	**60,535**	**57,248**	**3,287**	**67,825**	**65,243**	**2,582**
	No exclusive room	**4,372**	**4,247**	**125**	**1,037**	**1,012**	**25**	**1,250**	**1,235**	**15**
	One room	**144,590**	**137,734**	**6,856**	**36,230**	**34,479**	**1,751**	**35,640**	**34,419**	**1,221**
	Two rooms	**96,541**	**90,343**	**6,198**	**17,584**	**16,547**	**1,037**	**22,237**	**21,419**	**818**
	Three rooms	**30,593**	**27,500**	**3,093**	**3,718**	**3,446**	**272**	**5,696**	**5,402**	**294**
	3+ rooms	**24,060**	**20,537**	**3,523**	**1,966**	**1,764**	**202**	**3,002**	**2,768**	**234**
	Median number of room	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 48 presents distribution of households by different tenure states, namely, owned, rented and others among total scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total rural and urban areas of this district. The total number of households in the district is 300,156 of which 60,535 are scheduled caste households and 67,825 are scheduled tribe households. As shown in the table, 91.71 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 94.12 per cent in rural areas and 57.57 per cent in the urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 4.77 per cent in total areas of the district as against 2.67 per cent in rural and 34.54 per cent in urban areas.

Tenure states among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in total, rural and urban areas in the district manifests the some pattern as seen among the total households except in urban areas. In urban areas of the district 64.98 per cent of scheduled caste households and 58.67 per cent of scheduled tribe households live intheir own houses as against 16.79 per cent households among scheduled castes and 34.28 per cent among scheduled tribe households live in rented houses in the district.

A striking feature of distribution of households among scheduled castes as far as tenure states of households is concerned, is seen among the scheduled caste households in urban areas of the district. Here 18.22 per cent of scheduled caste households live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses. These households live either in houses constructed on encroached land in unregularised slums or the land or the structure that does not belong to the household. Tenure states of such households is categorised as "others".

The table also gives the details of the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the household. A room used for dwelling purposes should have walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bed room, dining room, drawing room, study room, servants room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors in to consideration availability of number of dwelling room to households has been calculated and is shown in col.2 of the table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in col.2 of the houselist table 48 means dwelling room shared by more than one household thus, households having 'no exclusive room' number 4372 among total households, 1037 among the scheduled caste households and 1250 among scheduled tribe households in total areas of the district.

TABLE 49 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Bargarh*		74,119	141,974	84,020	63,238	135,680	81,439	10,881	6,294	2,581
		(24.69)	(47.3)	(27.99)	(22.56)	(48.39)	(29.05)	(54.97)	(31.8)	(13.04)
01	Paikamal	4,068	13,113	1,065	4,068	13,113	1,065	0	0	0
		(22.3)	(71.87)	(5.84)	(22.3)	(71.87)	(5.84)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Jharabandha	5,161	15,122	511	5,161	15,122	511	0	0	0
		(24.82)	(72.72)	(2.46)	(24.82)	(72.72)	(2.46)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Padmapur	6,616	7,924	1,245	4,800	6,747	1,163	1,816	1,177	82
		(41.91)	(50.2)	(7.89)	(37.77)	(53.08)	(9.15)	(59.06)	(38.28)	(2.67)
04	Burden	2,680	3,295	1,160	2,680	3,295	1,160	0	0	0
		(37.56)	(46.18)	(16.26)	(37.56)	(46.18)	(16.26)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Gaisilet	2,817	9,222	4,889	2,817	9,222	4,889	0	0	0
		(16.64)	(54.48)	(28.88)	(16.64)	(54.48)	(28.88)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Melchhamunda	3,074	8,957	3,064	3,074	8,957	3,064	0	0	0
		(20.36)	(59.34)	(20.3)	(20.36)	(59.34)	(20.3)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

TABLE 49 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
07	Sohela	4,327	11,678	5,483	4,327	11,678	5,483	0	0	0
		(20.14)	(54.35)	(25.52)	(20.14)	(54.35)	(25.52)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Bijepur	3,552	14,907	5,245	3,552	14,907	5,245	0	0	0
		(14.98)	(62.89)	(22.13)	(14.98)	(62.89)	(22.13)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Barapali	8,037	10,988	7,774	5,941	9,392	7,526	2,096	1,596	248
		(29.99)	(41)	(29.01)	(25.99)	(41.09)	(32.92)	(53.2)	(40.51)	(6.29)
10	Bheden	5,822	7,403	12,807	5,822	7,403	12,807	0	0	0
		(22.36)	(28.44)	(49.2)	(22.36)	(28.44)	(49.2)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Bargarh	15,312	15,795	12,910	8,343	12,274	10,659	6,969	3,521	2,251
		(34.76)	(35.85)	(29.3)	(26.68)	(39.24)	(34.08)	(54.53)	(27.55)	(17.61)
12	Bhatli	2,725	6,361	9,229	2,725	6,361	9,229	0	0	0
		(14.88)	(34.73)	(50.39)	(14.88)	(34.73)	(50.39)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Ambabhona	1,721	5,741	5,857	1,721	5,741	5,857	0	0	0
		(12.92)	(43.1)	(43.97)	(12.92)	(43.1)	(43.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Attabira	8,207	11,468	12,781	8,207	11,468	12,781	0	0	0
		(25.29)	(35.33)	(39.38)	(25.29)	(35.33)	(39.38)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Note:

1. Permanent: Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement concrete is used for wall and tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, bricks, lime and stone, stone and RBC/RCC or concreate are used for roof.
2. Semi permanent: Semi-permanent houses refers to those houses in which either wall or roof is made of permanent materials and the other is made of temporary materials.
3. Temporary: Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks or wood are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

Table 49 provides per cent distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations levels in Bargarh district. The definition of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses is given at th bottom of the table for appreciation of the data users.

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 24.69 per cent as against 47.30 per cent households in semi-permanent houses and 27.99 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But the distribution of households in the urban areas of the district depicts a different picture. Here, more than 50 per cent of households live in permanent houses and only 13.04 per cent live in temporary houses.

The percent distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police stations level manifests a different trend. There are 14 police stations in Bargarh district. Out of these 14 police stations, more than 50 per cent of households live in semi-permanent houses in seven police stations in the total areas and in the rest of the police stations, it varies between 28.44 per cent to 46.18 per cent. The same pattern of per cent distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses is also seen in the rural areas among police stations. However, in case of the urban areas of all the three police stations in the district, more than half of the households live in permanent houses.

TABLE 50 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District - Bargarh*		Total	300,156	284,788	85,665	17,511	26,782	55,956
				(94.88)	(28.54)	(5.83)	(8.92)	(18.64)
		Rural	280,361	265,673	70,374	9,746	16,901	47,264
				(94.76)	(25.1)	(3.48)	(6.03)	(16.86)
		Urban	19,795	19,115	15,291	7,765	9,881	8,692
				(96.56)	(77.25)	(39.23)	(49.92)	(43.91)
01	Paikamal	Total	18,246	17,193	2,525	416	935	1,656
				(94.23)	(13.84)	(2.28)	(5.12)	(9.08)
		Rural	18,246	17,193	2,525	416	935	1,656
				(94.23)	(13.84)	(2.28)	(5.12)	(9.08)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Jharabandha	Total	20,795	19,241	2,321	269	461	2,671
				(92.53)	(11.16)	(1.29)	(2.22)	(12.84)
		Rural	20,795	19,241	2,321	269	461	2,671
				(92.53)	(11.16)	(1.29)	(2.22)	(12.84)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Padmapur	Total	15,785	14,482	4,814	1,382	2,261	2,777
				(91.75)	(30.5)	(8.76)	(14.32)	(17.59)
		Rural	12,710	11,450	2,686	297	701	1,556
				(90.09)	(21.13)	(2.34)	(5.52)	(12.24)
		Urban	3,075	3,032	2,128	1,085	1,560	1,221
				(98.6)	(69.2)	(35.28)	(50.73)	(39.71)
04	Burden	Total	7,135	6,354	617	89	159	647
				(89.05)	(8.65)	(1.25)	(2.23)	(9.07)
		Rural	7,135	6,354	617	89	159	647
				(89.05)	(8.65)	(1.25)	(2.23)	(9.07)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Gaisilet	Total	16,928	14,880	1,394	158	297	1,501
				(87.9)	(8.23)	(0.93)	(1.75)	(8.87)
		Rural	16,928	14,880	1,394	158	297	1,501
				(87.9)	(8.23)	(0.93)	(1.75)	(8.87)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Melchhamunda	Total	15,095	14,836	2,169	306	577	1,280
				(98.28)	(14.37)	(2.03)	(3.82)	(8.48)
		Rural	15,095	14,836	2,169	306	577	1,280
				(98.28)	(14.37)	(2.03)	(3.82)	(8.48)
07	Sohela	Total	21,488	21,130	5,957	505	1,052	1,887
				(98.33)	(27.72)	(2.35)	(4.9)	(8.78)
		Rural	21,488	21,130	5,957	505	1,052	1,887
				(98.33)	(27.72)	(2.35)	(4.9)	(8.78)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

TABLE 50 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
08	Bijepur	Total	23,704	22,729	5,561	471	963	2,403
				(95.89)	(23.46)	(1.99)	(4.06)	(10.14)
		Rural	23,704	22,729	5,561	471	963	2,403
				(95.89)	(23.46)	(1.99)	(4.06)	(10.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Barapali	Total	26,799	26,194	8,788	1,285	2,530	6,600
				(97.74)	(32.79)	(4.79)	(9.44)	(24.63)
		Rural	22,859	22,382	6,056	456	1,043	5,271
				(97.91)	(26.49)	(1.99)	(4.56)	(23.06)
		Urban	3,940	3,812	2,732	829	1,487	1,329
				(96.75)	(69.34)	(21.04)	(37.74)	(33.73)
10	Bheden	Total	26,032	24,312	8,539	1,152	1,951	6,259
				(93.39)	(32.8)	(4.43)	(7.49)	(24.04)
		Rural	26,032	24,312	8,539	1,152	1,951	6,259
				(93.39)	(32.8)	(4.43)	(7.49)	(24.04)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Bargarh	Total	44,056	42,339	22,548	7,317	9,171	11,912
				(96.1)	(51.18)	(16.61)	(20.82)	(27.04)
		Rural	31,276	30,068	12,117	1,466	2,337	5,770
				(96.14)	(38.74)	(4.69)	(7.47)	(18.45)
		Urban	12,780	12,271	10,431	5,851	6,834	6,142
				(96.02)	(81.62)	(45.78)	(53.47)	(48.06)
12	Bhatli	Total	18,316	17,598	4,578	538	1,085	4,907
				(96.08)	(24.99)	(2.94)	(5.92)	(26.79)
		Rural	18,316	17,598	4,578	538	1,085	4,907
				(96.08)	(24.99)	(2.94)	(5.92)	(26.79)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Ambabhona	Total	13,320	12,684	3,431	590	908	5,243
				(95.23)	(25.76)	(4.43)	(6.82)	(39.36)
		Rural	13,320	12,684	3,431	590	908	5,243
				(95.23)	(25.76)	(4.43)	(6.82)	(39.36)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Attabira	Total	32,457	30,816	12,423	3,033	4,432	6,213
				(94.94)	(38.28)	(9.34)	(13.65)	(19.14)
		Rural	32,457	30,816	12,423	3,033	4,432	6,213
				(94.94)	(38.28)	(9.34)	(13.65)	(19.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well or well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source' in Orissa. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Note: Percentage is given in brackets after the number of households .
Bathroom means bathroom within the house
Toilet means toilet within the house
Drainage means closed and open drainage

Houselist table 50 presents the number and per cent distribution of households enjoying improved drinking water facility, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facility in total, rural and urban areas of Bargarh district and its police stations.

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, handpump, tubewell and well. Drinking water is one of the important basic necessities of life. As seen in the table, the district is provided with adequate improved drinking water provisions both in total, rural and urban areas. Out of the total 300156 households in the district, 284,788 constituting 94.88 percent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total area of the district as against 94.76 per cent in the rural areas and 96.56 percent in the urban areas.

Coming to the police station levels, it is seen that the highest proportion of households enjoying improved drinking water facility is recorded in Sohela police station. Here 98.33 per cent of households avail this facility followed by Melchhamunda PS with 98.28 per cent. In the rest of the police stations, the per cent of households enjoying improved drinking water facility varies between 87.90 per cent to 97.74 per cent. There are three towns in the district, namely, Bargarh, Barpali and Padmapur coming under Bargarh PS, Barpali PS and Padmapur PS respectively and the number of households enjoying improved drinking water facility constitute 97.74 per cent in Barapali NAC, 96.10 per cent in Bargarh(M) and 91.75 per cent in Padmapur NAC.

As regards to availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that less than one third (28.54 per cent) of the households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district as against one fourth of the households (25.10 per cent) in the rural areas. However, the per cent of households having electricity facility constitutes 77.25 per cent in the urban areas of the district. Above all, the proportion of households having electricity facility is discouraging despite the existence of a huge hydroelectricity project at Hirakud in Sambalpur district and present Bargarh district was a sub-division of the erstwhile Sambalpur district.

At the police stations levels, the proportion of households having electricity facility is still more discouraging both in total and rural areas in Paikmal, Jharbandha, Burden, Gaisilet and Melchhamunda police stations and it varies between 8.23 per cent to 14.37 per cent. Maximum proportion of households having electricity facility is recorded both in total and rural areas of Bargarh police station followed by Attabira police station, Bheden police station and Barapali police station and it varies between 32.79 per cent to 51.18 per cent and the highest proportion of 51.18 households having electricity facility is recorded in Bargarh police station and the lowest proportion of 8.23 in Gaisilet PS. There are only three urban centers namely, Bargarh (M), Barapali NAC and Padmapur NAC in the district. Among three towns, 81.62 per cent of households have electricity facility in Bargarh NAC followed by Barpali NAC with 69.34 per cent and Padmapur NAC with 69.20 per cent.

As regards to bath room facility available to households, it is seen that a very negligible proportion of households constituting only 5.83 per cent enjoy bath room facility in total areas of the district as against only 3.48 per cent in rural. But in the urban areas, 39.23 per cent of households enjoy bathroom facility in the district.

Coming to the police stations level, it is seen that the proportion of households enjoying bathroom facility is very insignificant and ranges between only 0.93 per cent to 8.76 per cent except Bargarh police station in the total areas. It is still more discouraging in rural areas of the police stations. In the urban areas the proportion of households having bathroom facility is 45.78 in Bargarh(M) followed by 35.28 per cent in Padmapur NAC and 21.04 per cent in Barpali NAC.

As regards to availability of toilet facility, only 26,782 households constituting 8.92 per cent have toilet facility in the total areas of the district as against 6.03 per cent in rural and 49.92 per cent in urban areas.

At the police station levels, the proportion of households having toilet facility is significantly low in total areas and varies between 1.75 per cent to 9.44 per cent except Bargarh, Padmapur and Attabira police stations.

However, it is significantly higher in the urban areas. The proportion of households having this facility is 53.47 in Bargarh (M) followed by 50.73

per cent in Padmapur NAC and 37.74 per cent in Barpali NAC.

As regards to drainage facility available to households living in the census houses, it is seen that the provision of drainage facility is quite encouraging both in total, rural and urban areas of the district. Unlike the provision of bathroom, toilet, etc. the census house has water outlet connected to some form of drainage system to carry away waste water generated by the household living in it. This water outlet may be connected to closed drainage or open drainage. Households having this facility in the houses they live in constitute 18.64 per cent in the total areas of the district as against 16.86 per cent in the rural areas and 43.91 per cent in the urban areas.

The proportion of households having drainage facility in the houses they live in at the police stations levels is quite encouraging. Out of the 14 police stations of the district, the proportion of households having drainage provision in their house range between 17.59 to 39.36 in case of seven police stations in the total areas and in the rest seven police stations it varies between 8.48 per cent to 12.84 per cent. In the rural areas, the highest proportion of 39.36 households having this facility in their houses is recorded in Ambabhona PS and the lowest of 8.48 per cent in Melchhamunda PS. In the urban areas the highest proportion of 48.06 with drainage provision in their houses is recorded in Bargarh (M) followed by Padmapur NAC with 39.71 per cent and Barpali NAC with 33.73 per cent.

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District - Bargarh*		Total	300,156	242,636	10,269	27,055	3,074	320	6,052	1,946	6,799	1,116	889
				(80.84)	(3.42)	(9.01)	(1.02)	(0.11)	(2.02)	(0.65)	(2.27)	(0.37)	(0.3)
		Rural	280,361	233,330	9,701	26,650	1,582	241	2,568	1,864	2,564	1,067	794
				(83.22)	(3.46)	(9.51)	(0.56)	(0.09)	(0.92)	(0.66)	(0.91)	(0.38)	(0.28)
		Urban	19,795	9,306	568	405	1,492	79	3,484	82	4,235	49	95
				(47.01)	(2.87)	(2.05)	(7.54)	(0.4)	(17.6)	(0.41)	(21.39)	(0.25)	(0.48)
01	Paikamal	Total	18,246	17,681	264	18	11	1	118	27	70	1	55
				(96.9)	(1.45)	(0.1)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.65)	(0.15)	(0.38)	(0.01)	(0.3)
		Rural	18,246	17,681	264	18	11	1	118	27	70	1	55
				(96.9)	(1.45)	(0.1)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.65)	(0.15)	(0.38)	(0.01)	(0.3)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Jharabandha	Total	20,795	20,233	184	73	5	1	23	213	33	0	30
				(97.3)	(0.88)	(0.35)	(0.02)	(0)	(0.11)	(1.02)	(0.16)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Rural	20,795	20,233	184	73	5	1	23	213	33	0	30
				(97.3)	(0.88)	(0.35)	(0.02)	(0)	(0.11)	(1.02)	(0.16)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Padmapur	Total	15,785	14,779	226	49	30	3	387	24	245	0	42
				(93.63)	(1.43)	(0.31)	(0.19)	(0.02)	(2.45)	(0.15)	(1.55)	(0.00)	(0.27)
		Rural	12,710	12,418	178	33	4	0	24	18	12	0	23
				(97.7)	(1.4)	(0.26)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.19)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.18)
		Urban	3,075	2,361	48	16	26	3	363	6	233	0	19
				(76.78)	(1.56)	(0.52)	(0.85)	(0.1)	(11.8)	(0.2)	(7.58)	(0.00)	(0.62)

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
04	Burden	Total	7,135	7,025	83	8	0	0	0	6	1	1	11
				(98.46)	(1.16)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.15)
		Rural	7,135	7,025	83	8	0	0	0	6	1	1	11
				(98.46)	(1.16)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.15)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Gaisilet	Total	16,928	15,493	419	877	13	1	23	12	28	0	62
				(91.52)	(2.48)	(5.18)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.00)	(0.37)
		Rural	16,928	15,493	419	877	13	1	23	12	28	0	62
				(91.52)	(2.48)	(5.18)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.00)	(0.37)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Melchhamunda	Total	15,095	14,539	292	97	33	1	46	4	14	0	69
				(96.32)	(1.93)	(0.64)	(0.22)	(0.01)	(0.3)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.46)
		Rural	15,095	14,539	292	97	33	1	46	4	14	0	69
				(96.32)	(1.93)	(0.64)	(0.22)	(0.01)	(0.3)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.46)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Sohela	Total	21,488	20,053	605	200	119	3	182	97	153	4	72
				(93.32)	(2.82)	(0.93)	(0.55)	(0.01)	(0.85)	(0.45)	(0.71)	(0.02)	(0.34)
		Rural	21,488	20,053	605	200	119	3	182	97	153	4	72
				(93.32)	(2.82)	(0.93)	(0.55)	(0.01)	(0.85)	(0.45)	(0.71)	(0.02)	(0.34)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Bijepur	Total	23,704	20,010	506	2,703	21	4	125	52	152	47	84
				(84.42)	(2.13)	(11.4)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.53)	(0.22)	(0.64)	(0.2)	(0.35)
		Rural	23,704	20,010	506	2,703	21	4	125	52	152	47	84
				(84.42)	(2.13)	(11.4)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.53)	(0.22)	(0.64)	(0.2)	(0.35)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Barapali	Total	26,799	17,585	1,496	5,589	141	28	403	133	1,154	175	95
				(65.62)	(5.58)	(20.86)	(0.53)	(0.1)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(4.31)	(0.65)	(0.35)
		Rural	22,859	15,375	1,402	5,398	110	15	61	116	140	172	70
				(67.26)	(6.13)	(23.61)	(0.48)	(0.07)	(0.27)	(0.51)	(0.61)	(0.75)	(0.31)
		Urban	3,940	2,210	94	191	31	13	342	17	1,014	3	25
				(56.09)	(2.39)	(4.85)	(0.79)	(0.33)	(8.68)	(0.43)	(25.74)	(0.08)	(0.63)
10	Bheden	Total	26,032	17,497	1,107	5,722	288	25	269	236	473	330	85
				(67.21)	(4.25)	(21.98)	(1.11)	(0.1)	(1.03)	(0.91)	(1.82)	(1.27)	(0.33)
		Rural	26,032	17,497	1,107	5,722	288	25	269	236	473	330	85
				(67.21)	(4.25)	(21.98)	(1.11)	(0.1)	(1.03)	(0.91)	(1.82)	(1.27)	(0.33)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Bargarh	Total	44,056	28,907	2,330	3,658	1,838	134	3,069	226	3,547	238	109
				(65.61)	(5.29)	(8.3)	(4.17)	(0.3)	(6.97)	(0.51)	(8.05)	(0.54)	(0.25)
		Rural	31,276	24,172	1,904	3,460	403	71	290	167	559	192	58
				(77.29)	(6.09)	(11.06)	(1.29)	(0.23)	(0.93)	(0.53)	(1.79)	(0.61)	(0.19)
		Urban	12,780	4,735	426	198	1,435	63	2,779	59	2,988	46	51
				(37.05)	(3.33)	(1.55)	(11.23)	(0.49)	(21.74)	(0.46)	(23.38)	(0.36)	(0.4)
12	Bhatli	Total	18,316	16,661	530	662	118	2	69	49	59	113	53
				(90.96)	(2.89)	(3.61)	(0.64)	(0.01)	(0.38)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.62)	(0.29)
		Rural	18,316	16,661	530	662	118	2	69	49	59	113	53
				(90.96)	(2.89)	(3.61)	(0.64)	(0.01)	(0.38)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.62)	(0.29)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Ambabhona	Total	13,320	11,827	495	485	70	0	70	203	128	26	16
				(88.79)	(3.72)	(3.64)	(0.53)	(0.00)	(0.53)	(1.52)	(0.96)	(0.2)	(0.12)
		Rural	13,320	11,827	495	485	70	0	70	203	128	26	16
				(88.79)	(3.72)	(3.64)	(0.53)	(0.00)	(0.53)	(1.52)	(0.96)	(0.2)	(0.12)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Attabira	Total	32,457	20,346	1,732	6,914	387	117	1,268	664	742	181	106
				(62.69)	(5.34)	(21.3)	(1.19)	(0.36)	(3.91)	(2.05)	(2.29)	(0.56)	(0.33)
		Rural	32,457	20,346	1,732	6,914	387	117	1,268	664	742	181	106
				(62.69)	(5.34)	(21.3)	(1.19)	(0.36)	(3.91)	(2.05)	(2.29)	(0.56)	(0.33)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Percentage in brackets

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 51 provides the number and percent of households by type of fuel used for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations. The various types of fuels used by households for cooking purpose are shown in col. 5-13 of the table. Though fuel has got varied users, fuel in this table refers to materials of fire used for cooking purpose only.

As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 300,156 households in the district. Of these fuels, firewood is used in 80.84 per cent of households in total areas of the district as against 83.22 per cent in rural and 47.01 per cent in the urban areas. Similarly, cowdung is used in 9.01 per cent of households in total areas and 9.51 per cent households in rural areas of the district for cooking purpose.

But in the urban areas of the district though firewood consumption is claimed by about half of the households, households constituting 21.39 per cent use kerosene followed by 17.60 per cent households use Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and 7.54 per cent households use electricity for cooking purpose. This evidently shows the better economic condition of urban households which have considerable access to modern fuels besides the traditional ones.

There are 14 police stations in the district of which three police stations namely Bargarh, Barapali and Padmapur police stations which has got one town each of the same name more than 90 per cent of

households use firewood for cooking in case of eight police stations as against 88.79 per cent households in Ambabhona PS and 84.42 per cent in Bijepur police station. The proportion of households using firewood for cooking range between 62.69 – 67.21 per cent in Barapali, Bheden, Bargarh and Attabira police stations.

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District-Bargarh*		Total	300,156	43,198	53,045	45,291	7,738	197,015	19,777	2,199	93,190
				(14.39)	(17.67)	(15.09)	(2.58)	(65.64)	(6.59)	(0.73)	(31.05)
		Rural	280,361	35,377	46,474	34,424	4,663	183,231	15,340	1,505	88,791
				(12.62)	(16.58)	(12.28)	(1.66)	(65.36)	(5.47)	(0.54)	(31.67)
		Urban	19,795	7,821	6,571	10,867	3,075	13,784	4,437	694	4,399
				(39.51)	(33.2)	(54.9)	(15.53)	(69.63)	(22.41)	(3.51)	(22.22)
01	Paikamal	Total	18,246	1,373	2,793	1,111	195	10,483	600	77	7,265
				(7.52)	(15.31)	(6.09)	(1.07)	(57.45)	(3.29)	(0.42)	(39.82)
		Rural	18,246	1,373	2,793	1,111	195	10,483	600	77	7,265
				(7.52)	(15.31)	(6.09)	(1.07)	(57.45)	(3.29)	(0.42)	(39.82)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Jharabandha	Total	20,795	2,694	3,335	991	86	13,958	680	81	6,380
				(12.96)	(16.04)	(4.77)	(0.41)	(67.12)	(3.27)	(0.39)	(30.68)
		Rural	20,795	2,694	3,335	991	86	13,958	680	81	6,380
				(12.96)	(16.04)	(4.77)	(0.41)	(67.12)	(3.27)	(0.39)	(30.68)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Padmapur	Total	15,785	2,919	3,313	2,822	502	10,603	1,247	121	4,630
				(18.49)	(20.99)	(17.88)	(3.18)	(67.17)	(7.9)	(0.77)	(29.33)
		Rural	12,710	1,811	2,385	1,309	94	8,548	638	50	3,830
				(14.25)	(18.76)	(10.3)	(0.74)	(67.25)	(5.02)	(0.39)	(30.13)
		Urban	3,075	1,108	928	1,513	408	2,055	609	71	800
				(36.03)	(30.18)	(49.2)	(13.27)	(66.83)	(19.8)	(2.31)	(26.02)
04	Burden	Total	7,135	430	1,018	303	26	4,061	204	17	2,891
				(6.03)	(14.27)	(4.25)	(0.36)	(56.92)	(2.86)	(0.24)	(40.52)
		Rural	7,135	430	1,018	303	26	4,061	204	17	2,891
				(6.03)	(14.27)	(4.25)	(0.36)	(56.92)	(2.86)	(0.24)	(40.52)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Gaisilet	Total	16,928	656	2,315	604	56	9,805	366	29	6,743
				(3.88)	(13.68)	(3.57)	(0.33)	(57.92)	(2.16)	(0.17)	(39.83)
		Rural	16,928	656	2,315	604	56	9,805	366	29	6,743
				(3.88)	(13.68)	(3.57)	(0.33)	(57.92)	(2.16)	(0.17)	(39.83)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
06	Melchhamunda	Total	15,095	1,364	2,837	1,046	165	9,028	564	47	5,549
				(9.04)	(18.79)	(6.93)	(1.09)	(59.81)	(3.74)	(0.31)	(36.76)
		Rural	15,095	1,364	2,837	1,046	165	9,028	564	47	5,549
				(9.04)	(18.79)	(6.93)	(1.09)	(59.81)	(3.74)	(0.31)	(36.76)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Sohela	Total	21,488	1,398	2,941	2,366	333	14,229	1,140	128	6,737
				(6.51)	(13.69)	(11.01)	(1.55)	(66.22)	(5.31)	(0.6)	(31.35)
		Rural	21,488	1,398	2,941	2,366	333	14,229	1,140	128	6,737
				(6.51)	(13.69)	(11.01)	(1.55)	(66.22)	(5.31)	(0.6)	(31.35)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Bijepur	Total	23,704	1,365	3,279	1,859	259	15,940	939	83	7,284
				(5.76)	(13.83)	(7.84)	(1.09)	(67.25)	(3.96)	(0.35)	(30.73)
		Rural	23,704	1,365	3,279	1,859	259	15,940	939	83	7,284
				(5.76)	(13.83)	(7.84)	(1.09)	(67.25)	(3.96)	(0.35)	(30.73)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Barapali	Total	26,799	4,043	4,627	4,436	631	18,431	1,725	207	7,438
				(15.09)	(17.27)	(16.55)	(2.35)	(68.77)	(6.44)	(0.77)	(27.75)
		Rural	22,859	2,790	3,470	2,682	246	15,852	1,092	89	6,398
				(12.21)	(15.18)	(11.73)	(1.08)	(69.35)	(4.78)	(0.39)	(27.99)
		Urban	3,940	1,253	1,157	1,754	385	2,579	633	118	1,040
				(31.8)	(29.37)	(44.52)	(9.77)	(65.46)	(16.07)	(2.99)	(26.4)
10	Bheden	Total	26,032	4,455	5,251	4,605	630	17,134	1,585	191	8,027
				(17.11)	(20.17)	(17.69)	(2.42)	(65.82)	(6.09)	(0.73)	(30.84)
		Rural	26,032	4,455	5,251	4,605	630	17,134	1,585	191	8,027
				(17.11)	(20.17)	(17.69)	(2.42)	(65.82)	(6.09)	(0.73)	(30.84)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Bargarh	Total	44,056	9,947	9,103	13,472	2,946	30,272	5,606	673	11,866
				(22.58)	(20.66)	(30.58)	(6.69)	(68.71)	(12.72)	(1.53)	(26.93)
		Rural	31,276	4,487	4,617	5,872	664	21,122	2,411	168	9,307
				(14.35)	(14.76)	(18.77)	(2.12)	(67.53)	(7.71)	(0.54)	(29.76)
		Urban	12,780	5,460	4,486	7,600	2,282	9,150	3,195	505	2,559
				(42.72)	(35.1)	(59.47)	(17.86)	(71.6)	(25)	(3.95)	(20.02)
12	Bhatli	Total	18,316	2,768	3,947	2,527	274	13,105	1,236	116	4,494
				(15.11)	(21.55)	(13.8)	(1.5)	(71.55)	(6.75)	(0.63)	(24.54)
		Rural	18,316	2,768	3,947	2,527	274	13,105	1,236	116	4,494
				(15.11)	(21.55)	(13.8)	(1.5)	(71.55)	(6.75)	(0.63)	(24.54)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Ambabhona	Total	13,320	2,888	2,306	1,641	226	9,727	828	76	3,270
				(21.68)	(17.31)	(12.32)	(1.7)	(73.03)	(6.22)	(0.57)	(24.55)
		Rural	13,320	2,888	2,306	1,641	226	9,727	828	76	3,270
				(21.68)	(17.31)	(12.32)	(1.7)	(73.03)	(6.22)	(0.57)	(24.55)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Attabira	Total	32,457	6,898	5,980	7,508	1,409	20,239	3,057	353	10,616
				(21.25)	(18.42)	(23.13)	(4.34)	(62.36)	(9.42)	(1.09)	(32.71)
		Rural	32,457	6,898	5,980	7,508	1,409	20,239	3,057	353	10,616
				(21.25)	(18.42)	(23.13)	(4.34)	(62.36)	(9.42)	(1.09)	(32.71)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 52 presents the number and percent of households availing banking service facility in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations in Bargarh district. This table also provides information on availability of household assets like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motor cycle, moped, car, jeep, etc. in the households in total, rural and urban areas in the district and police stations.

As regards to banking services it may be mentioned here that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and Co-operative banks and the service availed means the head of the household or any member in the household is availing banking service provided by the bank or post office bank as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, only 43,198 or 14.39 percent households out of the total 300,156 households in Bargarh district avail banking services as against 39.51 percent in the urban and only 12.62 percent in the rural areas.

As regards to different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets, since 65.64 percent households in total, 65.36 percent in rural and 69.63 percent in urban areas possess bicycles as their household asset. Radio/transistor claims the second position closely followed by television as household assets both in total, rural and urban areas of the district. Expensive household assets like telephone, scooter, car, jeep, claim very negligible proportion both in rural and total areas of the district. However in the urban areas 15.53 percent households have telephone connection and 22.41 percent households possess scooter, motor cycle, moped and only 3.51 percent own car, jeep, van, etc.

As regards to banking services availed by households at police station levels, it is seen that 22.58 percent of households in total areas of Bargarh police station followed by 21.68 percent households in Ambabhona police station, 21.25 percent households in Attabira police station and 18.49 percent households in Padmapur police station avail banking services in total areas. In the rural areas of the police stations, this proportion varies between 3.88 to 21.68. However in the urban areas, the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably higher.

Coming to the household assets at the police station level, it is seen that the maximum proportion of households ranging between 56.92 to 73.03 in total and rural areas and 65.46 to 71.60 in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset distantly

followed by radio/transistor and television sets. Valuable assets like scooter, motor cycle, moped, car, jeep, van, telephone etc. are possessed by a negligible proportion of households both in total and rural areas.

This apart, households not having household assets specified in col. 6–11 of the table claim considerable proportion in total, rural and urban areas of the district as well as police stations.

(xiii) Scope of Village Directory :

The publication of District Census Handbook (DCH) is an excellent venture of the Census network. Information pertaining to quality of life and facilities available in village and urban areas after being collected through perfect articulated schedules, are presented in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory respectively for each district from which a planner envisages to transform the backward society to a modern one Village Directory contains data on each and every village, may be a revenue village or unsurveyed village or notified forest village or forest cluster in the rural areas C.D. Block wise/P.S. wise. The names of village have been arranged in ascending order of the permanent location code of the villages under different Police station within the jurisdiction of the concerned C.D. Block. It is noteworthy to mention that Census of India-2001 has introduced the assignment of permanent eight digited location code number to all villages in the state for facilitating easy comparability of data over the period . In order to facilitate the readers & data users, an alphabetical list of villages under each C.D. Block showing the Police station with its location code number has been provided at the beginning of the village directory. In case of village (s) treated as an out growth(s) in an urban agglomeration or treated as a Census town, the code number(s) and the name(s) of village(s) has been provided minus data thereof separately. In case of part village forming a portion of an outgrowth, the corresponding data of the rural portion of the village only have been presented in the village directory. However the land utilization data for such census towns have been made available in Appendix-III.

Maps being the instruments of depicting the location of the places, natural features, roads etc. within the respective administrative boundaries, these have been incorporated accordingly in the volume. All the maps so presented in this volume have been authenticated by the concerned revenue authorities in so far as the boundary, spellings and locations are concerned. In case of the units adjacent to the coast land of the state, such maps have been cleared by the Survey of India through the Office of the Registrar General of India.

The district map showing the Police station boundary have been given at the beginning of the village directory. In addition to this maps, C.D. Block maps depicting the boundaries of various police stations under the C.D. Blocks, location of all the villages, symbolical representation of important amenities etc. have been incorporated in this volume prior to the presentation of data for the concerned C.D.Block.

The information on village directory has been provided in the statement containing 24 columns and these are relating to area of the village in hectares, population and number of households, availability of amenities like educational, medical, drinking water, post/telegraph/telephone facility, commercial & co-operative banks, agricultural/ non-agricultural / other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communications and power supply etc. This also provides information on the mode of approach to village, the name of the nearest town and its distance from the village, whether news paper/magazine is received by the villagers, income & expenditure of local bodies and also the information on the most important commodities that are manufactured in the village. In case of non-availability of any of the amenities in the village, distance in broad ranges of the nearest place where the facility is available has been provided in the directory.

Apart from these, the land use data for different villages in conformity with the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India have been presented in the said statement.

The Ministry of Agriculture has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under

five categories. These are as follows:

1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation:
   (a) Lands put to non-agricultural uses
   (b) Barren and unculturable lands
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands:
   (a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
   (b) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown
   (c) Culturable wastes
4. Fallow lands:
   (a) Fallow lands other than current fallows
   (b) Current fallows
5. Net area sown

The land-use data in Village Directory are in accordance with the above mentioned classification. Forest is the same as category 1 above. Irrigated (by source) and un-irrigated give break-up of agricultural land which are a combination of categories 4 (a & b) and 5 above. Culturable waste corresponds to category 3 (a+b+c) above. Area not available for cultivation corresponds to category 2 (a+b).

The information on village wise amenities and land-use pattern for the village directory have been collected from the Tahasildars who in turn had utilized the services of village level workers like Revenue Inspector & Amins working under them. In order to ensure the accuracy and quality of data, these data have further been compared with the data collected from various concerned governmental departments. Information on educational institutions has been collected from Inspector of Schools/D.I of schools/ concerned Block Development Officers. Directorate of Health services of Orissa/respective Chief District Medical Officers/concerned Block Development Officers etc. have supplied information relating to Medical facilities. Information on Posts & telegraphs and telephone facilities has been obtained from the respective authorities of Government of India. Likewise, Reserve Bank of India has supplied information on commercial and co-operative banks. Data on agricultural/non-agricultural/other credit societies have been verified, wherever possible, with the information furnished by the concerned Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

(xiv) Scope of Town Directory :

The town directory abounds in a compendium of information relating to all towns statutorily notified as well as census towns in a district. The towns have been arranged in ascending order of their location code within a district and do not cover strictly the military areas in the district.

The information on amenities and other aspects presented in codes have been explained separately. As regards urban agglomeration, a conventional creation of Census, the names of such agglomerations have been indicated which are similar to the names of the main town of the agglomerations. The particulars of the constituents of the agglomeration have been furnished separately.

The concept of out growths has already been discussed under urban agglomeration. To reiterate, the town directory particulars of outgrowths of the urban units are not available separately, and such particulars of the outgrowths are merged in the core town.

Information on town directory has been collected from concerned Executive Officer of statutorily notified Towns and from Block Development Officer for Census Towns. The details of information on town directory presented in seven statements are briefly explained below.

Statement- I: This statement presents the status and growth history of towns. In col.1 of the statement serial number of the town and in Col.2 name of the town in alphabetical order along with the class and administrative status have been furnished. In col.3 location code of the town and in Col.4, the name of the tahasil and police station in which the town is situated are given. Col.5 gives the names of C.D.Blocks of census towns. Area of the town(in square kilometer), number of households including houseless households, population and growth rate of population, density and sex ratio etc. are presented in subsequent columns.

Statement – II: This statement provides information on physical aspects and location of the town. These information include average rain fall, maximum and minimum temperature for the last ten year beginning from 1990-1999, distance of the town from the state, district, sub-division/tahsil/police station headquarters etc., the nearest city with one lakh and above population, nearest city with population of five lakh and more, railway station, bus facility, navigable river/canal (if within 10 kms of the town) are indicated in different columns.

Statement- III: It depicts the picture of the municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99. The receipts from different sources are indicated under col.4 to col.10 where as the expenditure under various items have been shown under col.11 to col.17.

Statement- IV: The statement depicts the picture of civic and other amenities available in the town. These include total population, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populat ion of the town as per 2001 census. Apart from this, the total road length in kms, system of sewerage, number of latrines, method of disposal night soil, source of protected water supply, system of storage of drinking water, fire fighting services, electrification with number of connection for different uses are shown in different columns.

Statement –V: This statement presents information on medical, educational and recreational and cultural facilities available in the town in 1999. The medical institutions cover hospitals/dispensaries/T.B.clinic, etc with number of beds. These institutions may have been owned by Govt./Local bodies, private agencies, etc. Similarly, the educational institutions cover both general and technical ones and include arts/science/ commerce colleges (of degree level and above), medical colleges, engineering colleges, polytechnics, reconiged shorthand/type writing/vocanational training institutions, higher secondary/intermediate/senior secondary PUC (pre-university college)/junior college level, secondary/matriculation, Junior secondary and middle schools, primary schools, adult literacy centers, working women's hostels with number of seats, stadium,cinema,auditorium/drama/community halls, public libraries including reading rooms etc. available in the town are furnished under different columns.

Statement- VI: Information on three most important commodities exported, three most important commodities manufacture, number of banks, number of agricultural credit societies and number of non-agricultural credit societies pertaining to the respective towns in the district are reflected in this statement.

Statement – VII: Like the village directory, the town directory format has also been modified to some extent. In the 1991 Census, civic amenities available in notified/recognized slums only in urban areas were collected. Contrary to this provision, information/data relating to availability of civic amenities in each slum irrespective of it being recognized/notified was recorded in the 2001 census with the objective to ascertain the existing civic amenities in slums and to provide necessary information/data required for slum improvement/development. Besides the number of households and population, amenities like paved roads (in kms), system of sewerage, number of latrines (category wise), method of disposal of night soil, number of tap points etc. and electric connection available in the slums are presented in this statement.

PART A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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Section I - Village Directory

(a) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply, availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are considered as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23

The Village Directory format has 25 columns and the details given under each column for the village are as follows :

Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the C D block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. <5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below :

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes IX and X are included in higher secondary school and Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	S
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Path-shala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by the following codes :

(i)	Allopathic Hospital	H
	Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
	Unani Hospital	HU
	Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii)	Allopathic Dispensary	D
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
	Unani Dispensary	DU
	Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii)	Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv)	Maternity Home	MH
(v)	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi)	Health Centre	HC
(vii)	Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii)	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing Home	NH
(xii)	Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii)	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i)	Tap Water	T
(ii)	Well Water	W
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell Water	TW
(v)	Handpump	HP
(vi)	River Water	R
(vii)	Canal	C
(viii)	Lake	L
(ix)	Spring	S
(x)	Others	O
(xi)	Summer Source	SS

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i)	Post Office	PO
(ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
(iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv)	Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available, the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i)	Commercial Bank	CM
(ii)	Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11: Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in

brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i)	Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii)	Non-Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii)	Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

(i)	Cinema/Video Hall	CV
(ii)	Sports Club	SP
(iii)	Stadium/Auditorium	ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/ private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows :

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterway	NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in the following codes :

(i)	Paved Road	PR
(ii)	Mud road	MR
(iii)	Foot path	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canal	NC
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

(i)	Electricity for domestic use	ED
(ii)	Electricity for agricultural use	EAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Column 17 : News Paper/Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes :

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/U.T. Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below :

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK

(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C D block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages C D block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages C D block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages C D block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV C D block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII A, VII B

The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates C D block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

(b) List of villages merged in towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census :

The district Bargarh was having three statutory towns, namely, Padmapur (NAC), Barapali (NAC) and Bargarh (M) in 1991 Census. A new Census town named Khaliapali (CT) is created by changing the Khaliapali village to Census Town at 2001 Census enhancing its number to four towns in Bargarh district. However, during these two census periods there is no village merged in any towns situated earlier. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 census has been croped up.

LIST OF VILLAGES FULLY MERGED IN TOWNS AND OUTGROWTHS AT 2001 CENSUS

Sr.No.	Name of villages	Location code No.	Merged intowns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
1.	Khaliapali	19/01/11/0020	Khaliapali (CT) (New town in 2001 census)

MAP OF C.D. BLOCK JHARBANDHA

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
JHARBANDHA C.D. BLOCK - 0001

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : PAIKAMAL

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
PAIKAMAL C.D. BLOCK - 0002

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : RAJBARASAMBAR

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
RAJBARASAMBAR C.D. BLOCK - 0003

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : GAISILET

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
GAISILET C.D. BLOCK - 0004

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BIJEPUR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BIJEPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0005

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : SOHELA

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
SOHELA C.D. BLOCK - 0006

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BHATLI

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BHATLI C.D. BLOCK - 0007

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : AMBABHONA

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
AMBABHONA C.D. BLOCK - 0008

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : ATTABIRA

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
ATTABIRA C.D. BLOCK - 0009

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BARGARH

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BARGARH C.D. BLOCK - 0010

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BARAPALI

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BARAPALI C.D. BLOCK - 0011

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BHEDEN

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BHEDEN C.D. BLOCK - 0012

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - C.D. block level

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions: Primary school		Educational institutions: Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jharbandha	80	69,266	79	81	36	37
2	Paikamal	125	100,032	117	122	46	47
3	Rajbarasambar	142	99,882	133	133	44	44
4	Gaisilet	102	79,335	100	101	32	32
5	Bijepur	109	95,843	107	109	38	39
6	Sohela	128	125,570	127	172	45	46
7	Bhatli	84	84,909	82	84	33	34
8	Ambabhona	104	63,671	89	92	25	26
9	Attabira	76	153,195	71	131	42	54
10	Bargarh	61	146,407	61	110	41	50
11	Barapali	73	102,323	72	89	32	37
12	Bheden	96	122,362	96	111	47	52
	District(Rural):	**1,180**	**1,242,795**	**1,134**	**1,335**	**461**	**498**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Educational institutions (contd.): Matriculation/Secondary school		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Jharbandha	13	14	3	3	2	2	0	0
2	Paikamal	20	21	4	4	3	3	0	0
3	Rajbarasambar	21	21	5	5	4	4	0	0
4	Gaisilet	22	22	3	3	2	2	0	0
5	Bijepur	18	19	2	2	2	2	0	0
6	Sohela	19	20	3	3	2	2	0	0
7	Bhatli	16	17	2	2	1	1	0	0
8	Ambabhona	11	12	2	2	1	1	0	0
9	Attabira	27	29	5	5	3	3	0	0
10	Bargarh	30	32	4	4	2	2	0	0
11	Barapali	23	26	2	2	2	2	0	0
12	Bheden	27	30	5	5	4	4	0	0
	District(Rural	**247**	**263**	**40**	**40**	**28**	**28**	**0**	**0**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - C.D. block level

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Educational institutions (contd.)			Medical institutions					
		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre	
		Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Jharbandha	2	4	1	0	0	2	2	3	3
2	Paikamal	0	0	8	0	0	2	2	6	6
3	Rajbarasambar	0	0	9	0	0	3	4	4	4
4	Gaisilet	2	2	1	0	0	4	4	4	4
5	Bijepur	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	4	4
6	Sohela	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	7	7
7	Bhatli	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	3
8	Ambabhona	1	1	15	0	0	1	1	4	4
9	Attabira	1	1	4	0	0	3	3	4	4
10	Bargarh	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	5
11	Barapali	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
12	Bheden	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	7	7
	District(Rural):	**13**	**16**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**26**	**55**	**55**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Medical institutions (contd.)										No medical facilities
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Jharbandha	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	68
2	Paikamal	17	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	5	106
3	Rajbarasambar	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	125
4	Gaisilet	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	85
5	Bijepur	15	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	92
6	Sohela	19	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	5	107
7	Bhatli	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	66
8	Ambabhona	11	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	92
9	Attabira	20	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	25	51
10	Bargarh	25	25	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	5	35
11	Barapali	19	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	53
12	Bheden	19	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	10	71
	District(Rural)	**201**	**201**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**34**	**62**	**951**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - C.D. block level

Sl. No	Name of C.D.block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Jharbandha	1	60	74	0	24	0	2	80	79	0
2	Paikamal	2	75	61	0	19	6	4	125	82	0
3	Rajbarasambar	4	101	100	2	14	0	2	141	107	0
4	Gaisilet	6	99	102	0	19	0	1	53	102	0
5	Bijepur	3	98	95	1	2	0	4	106	107	0
6	Sohela	3	80	82	0	9	0	3	128	127	0
7	Bhatli	2	79	83	0	0	0	2	82	84	0
8	Ambabhona	9	86	34	0	8	0	0	103	91	0
9	Attabira	7	44	23	0	4	0	12	75	52	0
10	Bargarh	5	53	48	1	22	0	14	61	55	0
11	Barapali	1	61	66	0	16	0	36	73	73	0
12	Bheden	7	88	79	1	25	1	57	96	89	0
	District(Rural):	**50**	**924**	**847**	**5**	**162**	**7**	**137**	**1,123**	**1,048**	**0**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications		
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Jharbandha	13	0	2	11	0	2	55	25	0	0
2	Paikamal	24	0	2	18	0	2	60	33	0	0
3	Rajbarasambar	15	0	1	9	0	1	59	42	0	1
4	Gaisilet	15	0	1	8	0	1	45	24	0	8
5	Bijepur	24	0	1	22	0	1	74	38	0	0
6	Sohela	27	0	2	27	0	2	107	36	0	0
7	Bhatli	33	0	1	30	0	1	68	17	0	1
8	Ambabhona	13	0	3	11	0	3	65	30	0	0
9	Attabira	28	0	1	28	0	1	66	33	2	3
10	Bargarh	29	0	3	25	0	3	48	28	0	2
11	Barapali	21	0	1	21	0	1	65	12	0	6
12	Bheden	29	0	0	26	0	0	78	50	0	9
	District(Rural)	**271**	**0**	**18**	**236**	**0**	**18**	**790**	**368**	**2**	**30**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - C.D. block level

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies					
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Jharbandha	4	4	79	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
2	Paikamal	5	6	125	0	3	3	1	1	0	0
3	Rajbarasambar	3	3	138	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
4	Gaisilet	3	3	101	1	5	5	0	0	0	0
5	Bijepur	5	6	106	3	5	5	1	1	1	1
6	Sohela	6	7	127	1	3	3	1	1	0	0
7	Bhatli	3	4	82	2	2	2	1	1	0	0
8	Ambabhona	5	6	92	12	3	3	1	1	0	0
9	Attabira	5	7	75	1	7	7	3	3	1	1
10	Bargarh	5	5	61	0	5	5	2	2	0	0
11	Barapali	4	4	72	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
12	Bheden	4	6	96	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural):	**52**	**61**	**1,154**	**26**	**47**	**47**	**13**	**13**	**5**	**5**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Jharbandha	0	0	0	62	26	26
2	Paikamal	0	0	0	48	36	36
3	Rajbarasambar	0	0	0	60	50	50
4	Gaisilet	0	0	0	35	28	28
5	Bijepur	0	0	0	43	17	17
6	Sohela	1	2	1	72	43	43
7	Bhatli	0	0	0	36	5	5
8	Ambabhona	0	0	0	27	25	25
9	Attabira	5	0	0	50	44	44
10	Bargarh	0	5	0	40	36	36
11	Barapali	0	0	0	23	13	13
12	Bheden	0	0	0	66	38	38
	District(Rural):	**6**	**7**	**1**	**562**	**361**	**361**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jharbandha	80	1	78	0	1	0
2	Paikamal	125	8	113	3	1	0
3	Rajbarasambar	142	9	133	0	0	0
4	Gaisilet	102	2	99	1	0	0
5	Bijepur	109	2	106	0	1	0
6	Sohela	128	1	90	33	2	2
7	Bhatli	84	2	80	2	0	0
8	Ambabhona	104	15	86	3	0	0
9	Attabira	76	5	45	9	8	9
10	Bargarh	61	0	41	8	6	6
11	Barapali	73	1	65	3	2	2
12	Bheden	96	0	89	2	3	2
	District Total:	**1,180**	**46**	**1,025**	**64**	**24**	**21**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jharbandha	80	1	43	36	13
2	Paikamal	125	8	71	46	20
3	Rajbarasambar	142	9	89	44	21
4	Gaisilet	102	2	68	32	22
5	Bijepur	109	2	69	38	18
6	Sohela	128	1	82	45	19
7	Bhatli	84	2	49	33	16
8	Ambabhona	104	15	64	25	11
9	Attabira	76	5	29	42	27
10	Bargarh	61	0	20	41	30
11	Barapali	73	1	40	32	23
12	Bheden	96	0	49	47	27
	Total:	**1,180**	**46**	**673**	**461**	**247**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jharbandha	0	0	0	1	60
2	Paikamal	0	0	0	43	76
3	Rajbarasambar	0	1	0	34	101
4	Gaisilet	0	0	0	0	51
5	Bijepur	0	0	0	2	95
6	Sohela	0	0	0	1	82
7	Bhatli	0	0	0	0	77
8	Ambabhona	0	0	0	13	85
9	Attabira	0	0	0	24	46
10	Bargarh	0	0	0	6	53
11	Barapali	0	0	0	0	61
12	Bheden	0	0	0	7	89
	District Total:	**0**	**1**	**0**	**131**	**876**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)		
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bijepur	00061700	Bijepur	5,852	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Sohela	00053000	Sohela	6,119	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Lahanda	00114300	Attabira	5,850	N.A.	N.A.	Available
4	Godbhaga	00114400	Attabira	5,181	Available	Available	Available
5	Janhapada	00117000	Attabira	6,850	N.A.	N.A.	Available
6	Attabira	00117400	Attabira	9,999	Available	Available	N.A.
7	Bugbuga	00119400	Attabira	5,422	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	Katapali	00087700	Bargarh	5,853	Available	Available	N.A.
9	Bardol	00088500	Bargarh	6,039	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10	Tora	00090000	Bargarh	13,707	Available	N.A.	Available
11	Sarsara	00091100	Bargarh	5,528	Available	Available	Available
12	Khandhata	00091900	Bargarh	5,946	N.A.	N.A.	Available
13	Kumbhari	00071500	Barapali	8,058	N.A.	N.A.	Available
14	Remanda	00078100	Bheden	6,173	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Name of village	Amenities not available			
		Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	9	10	11	12
1	Bijepur	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Sohela	Available	Available	Available	Available
3	Lahanda	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
4	Godbhaga	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
5	Janhapada	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Attabira	Available	Available	Available	Available
7	Bugbuga	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
8	Katapali	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
9	Bardol	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
10	Tora	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
11	Sarsara	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
12	Khandhata	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
13	Kumbhari	Available	N.A.	Available	Available
14	Remanda	Available	Available	Available	N.A.

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Sl. No.	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khaliapali	40104000	Bargarh	5264	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

Land utilisation data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal towns

Name of the District : Debagarh

Serial number	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Khaliapali (Bargarh)	321.73	0	11.74	226.62	6.88	76.49

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

C.D. block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Jharbandha		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Paikamal		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Rajbarasambar		
1	00031900	Sahajpani
Name of CD Block: Gaisilet		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Bijepur		
2	00067400	Budadarha
3	00069300	Ranimal
Name of CD Block: Sohela		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Bhatli		
4	00093700	Jagatipali
5	00095400	Sukudadanbirti
Name of CD Block: Ambabhona		
6	00102800	Rengalipali
7	00103900	Arjunda
8	00111300	Khaprakhol
9	00111800	Khaliabahal
10	00112600	Debrigarh
Name of CD Block: Attabira		
11	00113800	Forest Village
Name of CD Block: Bargarh		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Barapali		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Bheden		
		Nil

APPENDIX V - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jharbandha	83	3	80	5
2	Paikamal	128	3	125	8
3	Rajbarasambar	150	8	142	4
4	Gaisilet	103	1	102	5
5	Bijepur	110	1	109	1
6	Sohela	129	1	128	1
7	Bhatli	84	0	84	1
8	Ambabhona	109	5	104	16
9	Attabira	78	2	76	3
10	Bargarh	61	0	61	0
11	Barapali	74	1	73	0
12	Bheden	98	2	96	0
District Total:		**1,207**	**27**	**1,180**	**44**

APPENDIX VI - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jharbandha	83	3	80	5
2	Paikamal	128	3	125	1
3	Rajbarasambar	150	8	142	4
4	Gaisilet	103	1	102	14
5	Bijepur	110	1	109	16
6	Sohela	129	1	128	6
7	Bhatli	84	0	84	0
8	Ambabhona	109	5	104	3
9	Attabira	78	2	76	1
10	Bargarh	61	0	61	2
11	Barapali	74	1	73	6
12	Bheden	98	2	96	4
	District Total:	**1,207**	**27**	**1,180**	**62**

APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:Bargarh *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Jharbandha		
Less than 5		
	00016100	Surjamanipur
	00010700	Kukuripali
	00020200	Kasipani
	00011300	Loharsing
	00018300	Bandamunda
	00020500	Putukidunguri
	00018600	Nityanandapur
	00010500	Badanki
	00015900	Angul
	00018200	Kandadangari
	00015400	Chhotanki
	00010600	Sukamaripur
	00015200	Bhandarpuri
5-10		
	00019200	Sakti
	00017800	Adhapani
	00017700	Kumir
	00019100	Sakhadunguri
	00011800	Kurma
	00011100	Kurlupali
	00020600	Dungurichadha
	00021100	Dhaneswar
	00011400	Bhaisadarha (Bhainsadarha)
	00016700	Saramsil
	00011200	Beheraduburi
	00016000	Kusumdarha
	00018100	Bijadhol
	00015000	Dewanpali
	00018700	Bhandarjori
11-20		
	00019300	Lergaon
	00020400	Sankri
	00019900	Krafadgang (Krafodganj)
	00011600	Laudidarha
	00018800	Pagarpani
	00011700	Goudmal
	00019000	Jharbandh
	00020300	Saldihi
	00018000	Sargul
	00018900	Kotana
	00019700	Sundadar
	00014200	Badkanjari
	00012300	Khirapali
	00015800	Dabha(Dava)
	00014100	Mahulpali(San)
	00015300	Jampali(Dava)
	00016200	Kapati
	00020100	Bilaspur
	00014300	Chhotkunjari
	00011000	Dabpali
	00014800	Tileidadar
	00018400	Rajendrapur
	00019400	Tampar
	00019600	Tuhungidadar
	00016300	Chandibhata
	00015500	Ghuchapali
	00021000	Baitali
	00014000	Jagadalpur
	00019500	Turla
	00020700	Tumuripani
21-30		
	00012100	Nuapara
	00010900	Ureidadar
	00019800	Gothuguda
	00020900	Amthi
	00020800	Anadibahal
	00012000	Dhaurabhata
	00014600	Dunguripali
	00011500	Niljipatra
	00012200	Putuka
	00015700	Bolangir
	00011900	Sikaripali
	00017900	Dudukidadar
	00014700	Mahagaon
	00014400	Chiroli
31-40		
	00014500	Jatesira (Jatesara)
	00016400	Jampali
41-50		
	00015100	Nalipani
Name of CD Block: Paikamal		
Less than 5		
	00007700	Kuradhiphasa
	00002800	Haridatal
	00001900	Kuapali
	00005000	Kenabuda
	00002300	Khaira
	00007800	Laudmal
	00000600	Mandiadhipa
5-10		
	00009000	Cherangajhanj
	00008600	Kharamal
	00001000	Frejarpur
	00008500	Brahmantal
	00002700	Khandsibanji
	00008400	Bhuikhar (Bhuinkhar)

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00006100	Pathrel
	00010000	Jharbandha
	00009400	Malpada
	00001500	Sodha
	00006400	Bhutmunda
	00002000	Mahulpali
	00006500	Dumerbahal
	00006700	Kansada
	00004000	Jharmunda
	00003400	Sadanandapur
	00004200	Khandijharan
	00005200	Koknara
	00009300	Dharol
	00012400	Loharakot
	00005100	Karlamal
	00007000	Muneikel
	00000900	Kechhodadar
	00000300	Chhatagaon
	00001600	Khursapali
	00006000	Kapilaspur
	00001400	Dhandupali
	00004600	Durgapali
	00009700	Baraparlia
	00002400	Bijadihi
	00013800	Saraikela
	00001800	Nagdiha
	00009500	Chhindeikela
11-20		
	00002100	Palsada
	00005700	Brahmandihi
	00003000	Bhagatpur
	00010200	Temrimal
	00001100	Chheliamal
	00013100	Bamarit
	00003100	Borasambar
	00008800	Bheruamunda
	00000200	Bhubaneswarpur
	00006300	Dhenkimunda
	00005600	Mundhela
	00000100	Jogendranathpur
	00001300	Temri
	00017300	Palsani
	00003500	Rasmunda
	00006600	Nilathar
	00004800	Paikamal
	00017200	Saplahar
	00017400	Bukuramunda
	00012800	Changharia
	00012500	Lahandipur
	00008000	Patrapali
	00013200	Darlipali
	00008700	Bartunda
	00005800	Paraskhandi
	00000700	Hirapur
	00006900	Barpali
	00009200	Mandosil
	00002900	Kermelabahal
	00013900	Sukulipahar
	00007900	Purena
	00000400	Ghuchapali
	00004400	Salhepali
	00010100	Menakamunda
	00004700	Dandapat
	00010400	Dudukijharia
	00008900	Jamseth
	00009900	Jalgarh
	00016900	Badikata
	00005900	Jhitiki
	00007300	Mithapali
	00010300	Patrapali
	00004300	Maharanimeripur
	00006800	Gadgaon
	00000500	Kuturamal
	00017100	Baitalbhata
	00004500	Georgegarh
21-30		
	00001700	Jhengnadihi
	00003900	Pipalpali
	00017500	Lahangir
	00004900	Nuagaon
	00013600	Dhumabhata
	00003700	Majhipali
	00002600	Gandpali
	00013400	Lakhamara
	00009600	Makhanamunda
	00017600	Gandapali
	00013700	Sambalpuri
	00013500	Mahulpali
	00003300	Banmal
	00012900	Pujharipali
	00012700	Charadapali
	00007400	Goranda
	00008300	Badibahal
	00003200	Malda
	00013000	Kudhrenpali
	00003600	Bhengarajpur
	00005500	Katangpali
31-40		
	00003800	Lergaon
	00013300	Kulanti
	00002200	Goebahali
	00005300	Dunguripali
	00012600	Gundichadihi
	00000800	Chuhapali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00005400	Buturakhamar
41-50		
	00017000	Ghesara
51-75		
	00004100	Ranjitpur
Name of CD Block: Rajbarasambar		
Less than 5		
	00027100	Dangaghat
	00024300	Sargijuri
	00048700	Dhauramunda
	00031900	Sahajpani
	00022900	Baidpali
	00046000	Kurlubahal
5-10		
	00024600	Loharpali
	00028700	Judhistirpur
	00033900	Ledrapali
	00026100	Goudpali
	00048200	Matiamahul
	00029600	Bubra (Bubuda)
	00024000	Murhapali
	00023500	Kendumunda
	00032500	Batipathar
	00023000	Banjhapali
	00029200	Tendapadar
	00029100	Khaliapali
	00027900	Gadbhati
	00025200	Bheunria
	00022700	Barihapali
	00025000	Purena
	00025400	Salegedi
	00024400	Barbhata
	00024500	Kabibarpur
	00031500	Gailguda
	00030800	Antarla (Atarla)
	00026500	Khujiani
	00049400	Daksinnuapali
	00034000	Banjujhula
	00027700	Jhankarpali
	00025600	Singimunda
	00023200	Kansingha
	00049100	Ghanamal
11-20		
	00048900	Palsapali
	00031100	Dahingaon
	00026700	Bisipali
	00029700	Keutenbahali
	00049300	Sarangpur
	00047900	Belmunda
	00031800	Bheluakhol
	00028300	Sampia
	00033500	Ambahal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00024100	Khuntapali
	00034100	Jamartala
	00026600	Dholbandha
	00023100	Nuapali
	00048600	Dubalbahal
	00026400	Kudopali
	00022000	Patrapali
	00023900	Nagenmal
	00030100	Budamal
	00031400	Dahita
	00023700	Lambarjuna
	00030000	Birhipali
	00029900	Tetelkhunti
	00029800	Bandupali
	00023400	Sarasmal
	00030200	Guthurla
	00029500	Darliguda (Darlipali)
	00024800	Gambharidihi
	00032700	Jayapur
	00028900	Bajenmunda
	00022500	Ammunda
	00022800	Chakakhalia
	00024700	Kadalimunda
	00028400	Banupali
	00028100	Phirupali
	00048400	Budhimal
	00024200	Bageijuri
	00032200	Dhaulibahal
	00031600	Chakamakjori
	00027400	Singanpur
	00028500	Khairpali
	00048100	Melchhamunda
	00049600	Gayan
	00026200	Pathari
	00033000	Bukajhula
	00023800	Charpali
	00033200	Kukurimunda
	00048500	Tal
	00033300	Phulmatipur
	00025100	Satibhata
	00048300	Jhungapali
	00046400	Pandripani
	00048800	Khaliamunda
	00027600	Charpali
	00024900	Budhapali
	00028800	Bentkarpur
	00028000	Kudasingha
	00028600	Dewandihi
	00021500	Halkadadar
	00026800	Jamala
	00049000	Ambamunda
	00025700	Chandipali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00030700	Beheratal
	00027300	Barikel
	00022100	Ichhapali
21-30		
	00022300	Pandripani
	00026000	Kumunibahali
	00033700	Nuapali
	00029000	Mundomahul
	00027000	Pudherkhar
	00025900	Mahulpali
	00028200	Kansar
	00033400	Burden
	00032100	Raibahadurpur
	00023600	Khemedkhar
	00030300	Luhakhan
	00031300	Sargipali
	00023300	Dhumaberna
	00021900	Ganjaguda
	00029300	Badimal
	00025500	Darbekela
	00033800	Amdahan
	00032900	Silatpali
	00048000	Telmahul
	00026300	Salebahali
	00032800	Baradapali
	00026900	Dunguripali
	00021300	Jamkhar
	00025800	Kendubhata
	00025300	Deoli
31-40		
	00030400	Bheluapadar
	00031200	Bijamal
	00027800	Ghuchapali
	00032000	Dangachhancha
	00033600	Sulia
	00049500	Samarpali
	00021700	Ramedega
	00033100	Narendrapur
	00021400	Bhalukana
	00027200	Fatamunda
	00022400	Sargibahal
	00030900	Bhaludunguri
51-75		
	00029400	Brahmandihi
	00027500	Chitakhol
	00022600	Panchabhaya
Name of CD Block: Gaisilet		
Less than 5		
	00039900	Jammala
	00040100	Kurlubahal
	00035400	Raisalpadar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
5-10		
	00035500	Sargipali
	00049800	Jadaganjia
	00036200	Sardhapali
	00037600	Khuntpali
	00037800	Mundapali
	00039100	Babebahal
	00035600	Amalipali
	00041700	Salhepali
	00038100	Jubakhol
	00036100	Bad Dunguripali
	00039400	Maidhanumunda
	00034500	Chantipali
	00042000	Jagalpat
	00034400	Malamunda
	00036000	Nuapali
	00040900	Turcha
	00046600	Beherabahali
	00040200	Kansdol
	00039700	Kandhumunda
	00046700	Nuapali
11-20		
	00035800	Bhutibahal
	00041000	Ghadghadimal
	00037700	Ainlabhata (Ainlabahal)
	00042100	Ainlabahal(Alnlabahal)
	00038400	Kuliari
	00035100	Kalangapali
	00034200	Jugibandhali (Jugibahli)
	00038800	Kamalapadar
	00041900	Dhaurakhaman
	00041400	Chhindrapali
	00040400	Beheramunda
	00041200	Kantajhura
	00047700	Kundakhai
	00035700	Umarad
	00039800	Tenganapali
	00038600	Gidhamal
	00038900	Kandagad
	00038700	Barihapukhapani
	00047800	Jhimbahal
	00037900	Semelmunda
	00034700	Jamutpali
	00040000	Dangbahal
	00047300	Temri
	00042500	Jadamunda
	00037200	Jankeda
	00042300	Jamutbahal
	00040600	Badsahajbahal
	00049700	Kermeli
	00040300	Sandhibahal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00046500	Guderpali
	00036900	Changaria
	00040500	Bhangamunda
	00037100	Telipukhapani
	00034300	Ganiapali
	00039200	Sansahajbahal
	00041100	Phiringimal
	00047100	Magha
	00041800	Gourenmunda
	00046800	Jamutpali
	00047400	Jhankarpali
	00036700	Kendubhata
	00041600	San Dunguripali
	00037400	Barhamunda
	00038200	Purnanandpur
	00047000	Khalabahal
	00039300	Bhoipali
	00040800	Kathaumal
21-30		
	00037500	Talpali
	00038300	Kendumal
	00044900	Kamalpadar
	00047200	Chikhili
	00036600	Buromunda
	00036500	Gaisilet
	00036300	Lebdi
	00039000	Natabarpur
	00037300	Brahmanmal
	00034900	Jogimatha
	00037000	Girndolemal
	00038500	Katabahal
	00035900	Karhimunda
	00050000	Bhundubahal
	00036800	Halankanasi
	00034800	Baidpali
	00034600	Sauntakhanda
31-40		
	00039600	Semelgudia
	00035000	Bheluapadar
	00040700	Maharpali
	00049900	Patrapali
	00042400	Banchhanagar
	00035200	Nathapali
	00042200	Gandapali
41-50		
	00046900	Kujamunda
	00041300	Sankripani
	00038000	Dangarmunda
Name of CD Block: Bijepur		
Less than 5		
	00062900	Bhatibahali
	00063500	Kesaipali
	00068300	Khaliapali
	00064700	Bhalubahal
5-10		
	00067900	Mahulpali
	00060600	Manpur
	00067200	Phulerpali
	00063200	Jhirlipalli
	00064800	Katapali(Kha)
	00068400	Katapali
	00064900	Sadhupali
11-20		
	00069000	Bhetiapadar
	00068100	Tengara
	00060100	Baunspula
	00069100	Laumunda
	00068000	Salehdamki
	00066600	Charpali
	00066800	Majhipali
	00065900	Arda
	00069300	Ranimal
	00070300	Mahaberna
	00061900	Pada
	00066900	Bhatigaon
	00062400	Talpadar
	00064600	Bairakhpali
	00064500	Jalpali
	00063400	Kalangapali
	00062000	Bhalupali
	00067100	Rengalpatra
	00059700	Bandupali
	00070100	Ganthiapali
	00062100	Rengalipali
	00070200	Badipali(Ma)
	00069600	Beniachal
	00068800	Khuntpali
	00062800	Kanpuri
	00067600	Ailpur
	00068200	Aimal
	00063000	Balanda
	00069700	Darlipali
	00066400	Pradhanmal
	00063900	Charpali
	00065600	Luhurapali
	00062300	Srigida
	00061200	Kandhra
	00059800	Barmunda
	00068500	Rangmatia
	00061700	Bijepur
	00064300	Budhapali
	00069400	Khanda
	00067800	Badbaunsen
	00061000	Lemdhar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00059900	Masanabahal
	00059600	Baraguda
	00061600	Keutipali
	00060900	Sargipali
21-30		
	00060500	Manoharpali
	00065700	Kurlamunda
	00063300	Pahandi
	00059500	Buromal
	00061400	Gudimunda
	00059400	Sanbaunsen
	00068600	Badbrahmani
	00069900	Putuka
	00065100	Barangbahal
	00062200	Jhankarsrigida
	00065000	Kharmunda
	00060200	Bilaipali
	00067700	Kurkuta
	00061300	Kalangapali
	00065500	Dhumapali
	00068900	Patharla
	00064000	Teligandapali
	00065300	Kandhadihi
	00067500	Cherengamunda
	00066500	Jokhipali
	00067000	Sandhibahal
	00068700	Saipali
	00062500	Jhalpali
	00062600	Mundomahul
	00060300	Samlaipadar
	00065800	Jampali
	00065200	Karnapa
	00063600	Gandapali(Pukhamunda)
	00060800	Jaring
	00067300	Satbandha
	00066000	Gandpali (Ku)
	00061800	Majhipali
	00063800	Karle
	00060400	Gandapali
	00061100	Pipilipali
31-40		
	00062700	Khaprelnuapali
	00069200	Tangurupadar
	00064200	Bhairopur
	00066100	Brahmanipali
	00069500	Tileimal
	00069800	Putukigrinjal
	00060000	Banjidunguri
	00064400	Surubali
	00070000	Barkani
41-50		
	00066700	Badipali (Jo)
	00060700	Purna
	00063700	Bhoipali
	00066300	Litipali
	00063100	Nuapali(Kha)
	00066200	Deheripali
	00065400	Rangamatia
76 and above		
	00067400	Budadarha
Name of CD Block: Sohela		
Less than 5		
	00051400	Pipalkhunta
	00057500	Malaikhaman
	00051800	Jamchhapar
	00058000	Jitapali
	00052300	Baipali
	00059100	Bahalbahal
	00050700	Chakabahal
	00058900	Tambimunda
5-10		
	00058200	Dumerpali
	00050400	Machhimura
	00042900	Tileimal
	00055900	Baunsenmura
	00055300	Lebdi
	00053300	Dhaurakhanda
	00055000	Hirapali
	00045200	Bandenbahal
	00057700	Sargunapali
	00051100	Beherapali
	00057200	Kermeli
	00050500	Brahmanidihi
	00053900	Ainlapali
	00055600	Salepali
	00042700	Turimunda
	00052000	Sarkanda
	00051900	Damkipali
11-20		
	00044200	Sidhra
	00045100	Ghumunipali
	00057300	Gandpali
	00056300	Sardhapali
	00046300	Pandkipali
	00055400	Cheptibahal
	00057800	Jhar
	00043200	Beherapali
	00043900	Dongarkermeli
	00050200	Kudopali
	00052100	Jatla
	00046200	Tengerpadar(Tangerpadar)
	00044500	Dumerpali
	00058700	Chitakhai
	00057900	Jhagadjhal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00051600	Karandola
	00045500	Batterma
	00044300	Kalangapali
	00052200	Srigida
	00046100	Kelenda
	00050800	Rengali
	00054800	Haldipali
	00055700	Panimora
	00043700	Katapali
	00059200	Kanapali
	00053200	Kendmundi
	00044700	Brahmanipathar
	00056800	Tabada
	00055800	Bandala
	00044000	Sanimal
	00052400	Bisipali
	00052500	Samakata
	00057400	Khapanpali
	00054700	Dhusarbahal
	00058100	Banabira
	00054900	Chichinda
	00045300	Bijapali
	00052800	Badipali
	00043500	Ghens
	00055200	Nagaon
	00051500	Damapali
	00045000	Birjam
	00057600	Jharai
	00051000	Budamal
	00052700	Kangaon
	00058600	Tandol
	00043300	Chuhanapali
	00053000	Sohela
	00051700	Duanpali
	00044800	Balipata
21-30		
	00044100	Kuamania
	00055500	Bhatbida
	00053400	Birhipali
	00045800	Jampali
	00044600	Baidespali
	00053600	Pandakipali
	00043100	Petupali
	00054200	Birjupali
	00056500	Chhuriapali
	00058300	Jharmunda
	00058800	Sahajbahal
	00056400	Jampali
	00043800	Kuchipali
	00059300	Kusurda
	00054400	Banjari
	00052900	Piplipali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00053500	Arjunda
	00054100	Khairpali
	00054600	Ichhapali
	00052600	Dumerpali
	00044400	Nuapali
	00050300	Negimunda
	00056100	Khaliapali
	00045900	Barpadar
	00057000	Kudapali
	00054300	Katharpali
	00053700	Pastamunda
	00056900	Kalangapali
	00045400	Bandeipali
	00053100	Dumerpali
	00056200	Kendbahal
	00054000	Bindhanpali
	00042800	Barpadar
	00053800	Karalmal
	00057100	Padhanpali
	00043400	Bandhapali
	00055100	Garbhana
	00050600	Mangalpali
	00056600	Gobindapur
	00051300	Barihapali
	00050100	Kasipali
31-40		
	00059000	Barupali
	00056000	Sadhupali
	00043600	Badmal
	00045700	Salepali
	00045600	Sukalterma
	00058500	Maraikel
	00043000	Ghumunipali
	00050900	Grinjal
	00054500	Lambrupali
	00056700	Muchbahal
41-50		
	00058400	Tungibandhali
Name of CD Block: Bhatli		
Less than 5		
	00093700	Jagatipali
	00096800	Sanamlipali
	00094100	Mendhapali
	00094600	Khajuria
5-10		
	00094000	Samardarha
	00097300	Nuagarh
	00095000	Runipali
	00096700	Jhikjhiki
	00093800	Pandakipali
	00099200	Temren
	00098800	Dabalong

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
11-20		
	00096600	Gourpali
	00094400	Banjipali
	00099400	Goudgaon
	00101500	Murumkel
	00100800	Sirapali
	00100600	Urduna
	00094900	Mulbar
	00097900	Gopalpur
	00093900	Badapali
	00101600	Bisalpali
	00096400	Khaliapali
	00094200	Nalichuan
	00100000	Kasipali
	00096000	Jadamunda
	00098200	Karlajori
	00097600	Kushanpuri
	00099500	Hatisar
	00098500	Rushipali
	00098700	Chadeigoan
	00099000	Kulutapali
	00097800	Bhatli
	00102000	Tukurla
	00095600	Kharsal
	00096100	Pandaritarai
	00100400	Jhankarpali
	00101200	Halupali
	00096200	Sirabahal
	00099700	Talpali
	00100700	Kharmora
	00096300	Kendugudia
	00095500	Dumalpali
	00098100	Tejagola
	00098000	Raisobha
	00101300	Bhojpuri
	00094500	Sardhapali
	00095200	Kesaipali
	00097400	Badamlipali
	00099800	Narangapur
21-30		
	00098300	Kamgoan
	00100300	Jampali
	00095800	Kelendapali
	00095300	Sukuda
	00095700	Kandhaipali
	00095100	Badmal
	00097500	Hadasankri
	00097000	Kahenmunda
	00094300	Tala
	00095900	Kanakbira
	00101700	Karlakhai
	00098900	Haladipali
	00100500	Badtunda
	00094800	Bhinjetora
	00100900	Tarakana
	00101400	Bhadigaon
	00097200	Sulsulia
	00098400	Jada
	00094700	Routpada
	00101000	Beherapali
	00099900	Khairat
	00097700	Kuisira
	00100100	Bichhuan
31-40		
	00098600	Baulsingha
	00099100	Deultunda
	00101900	Halanda
	00101100	Udhepali
	00096500	Jaypur
	00099600	Chorgrindola
	00099300	Nilji
	00101800	Mahada
	00097100	Latipali
41-50		
	00100200	Mahulpali
	00095400	Sukudadanbirti
Name of CD Block: Ambabhona		
Less than 5		
	00111200	Kusumdihi
	00103100	Paruabhadi
	00111600	Gangai
	00103800	Behera
	00105400	Bugbugi
	00111500	Sambalpuri
	00104200	Darlipali
	00106700	Bhalutal
	00104600	Khola
	00104400	Tilaimal
	00107600	Jharpali
	00102800	Rengalipali
5-10		
	00109500	Rampela
	00104800	Babebira
	00103700	Badmal
	00107700	Kanthipali
	00102600	Ramkhol
11-20		
	00108500	Bara
	00108400	Bilaigarh
	00105800	Sampali
	00106000	Ganthiapali
	00109600	Pudapali
	00104900	Lakhanpur
	00103000	Kurumkel

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00106900	Khairpali
	00107800	Mahuapali
	00110500	Kumbho
	00103200	Uttam
	00105300	Kusmuda
	00112200	Goudpali
	00104000	Jampali (K)
	00106300	Baniapali
	00111400	Kutharpali
	00110200	Lambipali
	00108700	Beherapali
	00106400	Ruchida
	00102200	Bungapali
	00102900	Bhuthuli
	00103300	Lelehar
	00107000	Satidarha
	00108100	Bhukta
	00108800	Baddarha
	00111800	Khaliabahal
	00108300	Baddarlipali
	00110000	Birjupali
	00105600	Baigapali
	00110300	Kendujharan
	00103500	Lether
	00103600	Sauntamal
	00105900	Bhainatora
	00107500	Ambabhona
21-30		
	00104100	Chandipali
	00110700	Mendhapali
	00108900	Kandapala
	00112100	Karla
	00102100	Dungri
	00107200	Ghugurapali
	00110100	Sansaraipali
	00108200	Chicholi
	00107900	Dungipali
	00103400	Udhepali
	00109200	Dwari
	00105500	Antaradi
	00102700	Gobindpur
	00105700	Kapasira
	00104700	Banjipali (L)
	00103900	Arjunda
	00110800	Pikrijharan
	00106800	Salepali
	00104300	Hatikhoja
	00105200	Banjipali(K)
31-40		
	00111900	Santhara
	00109800	Sandarlipali
	00110400	Kuturapali
	00109700	Jampali
	00106600	Badsareipali
	00109000	Kalami
	00106100	Chikhili
	00108600	Khijupali
	00108000	Dulhapali
	00109900	Muchhamalda
41-50		
	00106500	Narangapur
	00109400	Ichhapur
	00102500	Tamdei
	00107100	Ludupali
51-75		
	00102300	Launsara
	00109100	Telipali
76 and above		
	00102400	Jarimuli
Name of CD Block: Attabira		
Less than 5		
	00113600	Rujhenmal
	00116000	Kalangapali
5-10		
	00115500	Kantal
	00116100	Katabaga
	00113500	Amjhar
	00115600	Jujgaon
	00115700	Chuldhar
11-20		
	00118800	Naghapali
	00113400	Junani
	00115200	Amlipali
	00120500	Kultatukura
	00113300	Runipali
	00117700	Saranda
	00118300	Khaliapali
	00119500	Khaliapali
	00120600	Brahmantukura
	00119400	Bugbuga
	00117200	Rengalpali
	00116800	Lastala
	00119800	Jhiliminda
	00119200	Kulunda
	00119100	Bhoipura
	00113700	Pahadsrigida
	00118600	Larambha
	00116500	Singhpali
21-30		
	00116300	Hirllipali
	00114300	Lahanda
	00113900	Rengali
	00114400	Godbhaga
	00116700	Manapara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00120300	Sindurbahal
	00120200	Sorna
	00117000	Janhapada
	00114200	Nuabatimunda
	00114700	Pithaputal
	00117900	Dulampur
	00118500	Tamparsara
	00116200	Lachida
	00117400	Attabira
	00118700	Amastala
	00115900	Nuapara
	00116600	Tope
	00114100	Silat
	00117300	Kandpali
	00118000	Kujapali
	00114900	Sodhapali
	00115300	Tangarpali
	00115000	Haldi
	00120400	Naikenpali
	00118100	Mahakhand
	00118900	Babebira
	00114800	Jangod
	00119700	Khirapali
	00117100	Ladarpali
	00118200	Kumelsingha
	00115800	Kharmunda
31-40		
	00117800	Chakuli
	00119900	Podhbadi
	00114600	Tupapara
	00120100	Kadobahal
	00114000	Dhemsa
	00119600	Gurukhapali
	00116400	Banhar
	00117500	Parmanpur
	00116900	Suktapali
	00118400	Gambharipali
	00117600	Bhoipali
	00115100	Kuketira
	00114500	Larasara
41-50		
	00120700	Dalabi
	00120000	Jhankabahal
51-75		
	00113800	Forest Village
76 and above		
	00115400	Baragad
Name of CD Block: Bargarh		
Less than 5		
	00092900	Pipilipali
	00093000	Birmal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
5-10		
	00090600	Salepali
	00092700	Dumerpali
	00092300	Bandhenbahal
	00092400	Podmunda
	00090400	Patharla
	00091000	Nileswar
11-20		
	00087900	Telenpali
	00087600	Tentla
	00092100	Khuntpali
	00088300	Jamurda
	00090500	Gobindpur
	00088700	Dhamanamunda
	00089200	Sayan
	00088800	Goisar
	00093400	K. Turunga
	00091100	Sarsara
	00088200	Nuniajampali
	00092200	Bagdia
	00089400	Dang
	00089600	Barahaguda
	00093600	Launsara
	00090700	Kendpali
	00089300	Deogaon
	00089100	Turunga
	00090900	Chakarkend
	00088900	Ulba
	00091600	Kuruan
	00093300	Behera
	00087700	Katapali
21-30		
	00088000	Banda
	00091900	Khandhata
	00092500	Sahajbahal
	00093500	Tumgaon
	00093200	Balijori
	00091500	Adgaon
	00089800	Talsirgida
	00091400	Dhanger
	00092000	Gaisama
	00092600	Banbaspali
	00090200	Saunthpur
	00091700	Gondpali
	00088100	Kurla
	00090100	Haldipali
	00089900	Ambasadha
	00093100	Dhaurakhanda
	00091300	Rungunia
	00089500	Padhanpali
	00089700	Kalapani

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
31-40		
	00090300	Gudesira
	00087800	Sarla
	00092800	Nuapali
	00089000	Bagaibira
	00090800	Jhankarpali
	00088500	Bardol
	00088600	Chandipali
	00090000	Tora
	00091800	Bausenpali
	00088400	Bargaon
41-50		
	00091200	Dumerpali
Name of CD Block: Barapali		
Less than 5		
	00071900	Ambapatra
	00071200	Puturupali
5-10		
	00075700	Dalpatpali
	00073800	Jhulopali
	00070700	Phulapali
	00075200	Barlabahal
	00072200	Badipali
	00077100	Junabrahmani
	00077500	Kebad
	00072300	Bandhpali
11-20		
	00071800	Lenda
	00070400	Sarandapali
	00075500	Amamunda
	00076800	Pataipali
	00070800	Kusanpuri
	00077200	Sardhapali
	00077300	Tileimal
	00070600	Banjipali
	00076700	Agalpur
	00076900	Bandhumunda
	00072900	Remta
	00072400	Dhaurakhanda
	00072000	Mahulpali
	00074200	Tingipali
	00076500	Dhangerpali
	00071100	Bagbadi
	00072800	Dhirpur
	00070900	Bahiapadar
	00076300	Munupali
	00071500	Kumbhari
	00075100	Mahada
	00070500	Katapali
	00075300	Rabanguda
21-30		
	00074500	Tulandi
	00071300	Brahmakela
	00074400	Sikirdi
	00071400	Grindola
	00077400	Jhulpiapali
	00072700	Kadalipali
	00074600	Bisipali
	00071000	Julat
	00074900	Barguda
	00072600	Gadgaddala
	00072100	Chikinipali
	00077600	Tinikani
	00075900	Tentelpali
	00072500	Gopaipali
	00073700	Badgaon
	00073600	Barangpali
	00071600	Kanbar
	00074800	Haldipali
	00076000	Sujia
	00076400	Khairpali
	00074700	Satlama
	00073400	Patkulunda
	00074300	Khemesara
	00073500	Kainsir
	00075400	Raksa
	00073200	Padhanpali
31-40		
	00073000	Burkel
	00075800	Dalaipali
	00073900	Patrapali
	00074000	Ainlapali
	00075600	Tejang
	00077700	Kadalimunda
	00077000	Dhubapali
	00076100	Bhatigaon
	00071700	Ainthapali
41-50		
	00076200	Retamunda
	00073100	Latakera
51-75		
	00073300	Gobindpur
	00075000	Babupali
76 and above		
	00076600	Charmunda
Name of CD Block: Bheden		
Less than 5		
	00083700	Saraspali
	00082900	Jampali
5-10		
	00078200	Dunguripali
	00078300	Mahulpali
	00081300	Bakti
	00079800	Loisira

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
11-20		
	00078900	Saraspali
	00086200	Pudapali
	00080800	Piplipali
	00084800	Pottalgaon
	00079700	Pandkipali
	00079600	Limchhod
	00085300	Salhepali
	00084300	Jandol
	00081000	Kubedega
	00080600	Talmenda
	00085600	Baseikela
	00080000	Arjunda
	00084900	Ainlapali
	00081500	Banjipali
	00080700	Khagsipali
	00084400	Dhubenpali
	00079000	Banipali
	00083600	Bhalupali
	00080300	Lupursingha
	00081700	Rijhaipali
	00085500	Ichhapadar
	00081400	Chichinda
	00086500	Sunalarambha
	00084200	Bheden
	00080200	Nidhenpali
	00078000	Dekulba
	00080900	Chhalukulunda
	00084000	Bad Piplipali
21-30		
	00086300	Barpadar
	00083900	Papanga
	00084600	Katapali
	00079900	Tangarpali
	00082500	Mahule
	00086100	Jampali
	00079300	Deskumbhari
	00078600	Rupapali
	00082000	Deshbhatli
	00086900	Bhangkud
	00078500	Bhoipali
	00081600	Kadlipali
	00078400	Thuapali
	00081900	Manpur
	00078100	Remanda
	00078700	Jharapali
	00083400	Risamunda
	00084100	Kudpali
	00086400	Achhandpali
	00085400	Areigudi
	00082800	Bhutload
	00080400	Kusanpuri
	00086600	Kudopali
	00087200	Mahulpali
	00079500	Salna
	00084500	Gurupali
	00080100	Khaupali
31-40		
	00085800	Luhakhandi
	00086700	Sialkhandhata
	00087000	Budelbahal
	00083300	Ghichapali
	00079400	Despatharla
	00080500	Burda
	00083800	Jogipali
	00083500	Hatgaon
	00085100	Resham
	00086000	Hiromunda
	00079100	Dalab
	00085000	Singhenpali
	00081200	Apamara
	00083200	Dhatukpali
	00085200	Padhanpali
	00086800	Tihikipali
	00079200	Balikulunda
	00087400	Gondturum
	00084700	Bargaon
	00085700	Guduramunda
41-50		
	00081100	Amlipali
	00083000	Rusuda
	00078800	Sankrida
	00082400	Ichhapur
	00085900	Pankeldadar
	00082100	Udepur
	00081800	Ganthiapali
	00082300	Baipur
	00082200	Galima
	00087100	Mehena
51-75		
	00082700	Garbhana
	00082600	Kamgaon
	00087300	Keshripali
	00087500	Brahmanturum
	00083100	Bhuthapali

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District:Bargarh *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Jharbandha		
Less than 5		
	00019600	Tuhungidadar
	00012000	Dhaurabhata
	00014600	Dunguripali
	00019700	Sundadar
	00014900	Chandramanipur
5-10		
	00011100	Kurlupali
	00016400	Jampali
	00020900	Amthi
	00020700	Tumuripani
	00016200	Kapati
	00011500	Niljipatra
11-20		
	00019200	Sakti
	00014000	Jagadalpur
	00014200	Badkanjari
	00014800	Tileidadar
	00016700	Saramsil
	00019000	Jharbandh
	00015200	Bhandarpuri
	00015700	Bolangir
	00021000	Baitali
	00018100	Bijadhol
	00015500	Ghuchapali
	00011300	Loharsing
	00014300	Chhotkunjari
	00014700	Mahagaon
	00014500	Jatesira (Jatesara)
	00018900	Kotana
	00011700	Goudmal
21-30		
	00019300	Lergaon
	00015400	Chhotanki
	00017700	Kumir
	00015000	Dewanpali
	00015300	Jampali(Dava)
	00021100	Dhaneswar
	00020400	Sankri
	00018400	Rajendrapur
	00014400	Chiroli
	00016100	Surjamanipur
	00019100	Sakhadunguri
	00011800	Kurma
	00011200	Beheraduburi
	00016300	Chandibhata
	00015800	Dabha(Dava)
	00018000	Sargul
	00015100	Nalipani
31-40		
	00018800	Pagarpani
	00012200	Putuka
	00012100	Nuapara
	00011900	Sikaripali
	00010900	Ureidadar
	00011600	Laudidarha
41-50		
	00020200	Kasipani
	00016000	Kusumdarha
	00017800	Adhapani
	00015900	Angul
	00019800	Gothuguda
	00018200	Kandadangari
51-75		
	00019900	Krafadgang (Krafodganj)
	00020600	Dungurichadha
	00017900	Dudukidadar
	00010500	Badanki
	00018600	Nityanandapur
	00011400	Bhaisadarha (Bhainsadarha)
	00020100	Bilaspur
	00019500	Turla
	00018300	Bandamunda
	00020500	Putukidunguri
	00010700	Kukuripali
	00018700	Bhandarjori
	00011000	Dabpali
	00010600	Sukamaripur
	00012300	Khirapali
	00010800	Jodhpur
	00020300	Saldihi
76 and above		
	00020000	Iskinda
Name of CD Block: Paikamal		
Less than 5		
	00005400	Buturakhamar
	00003300	Banmal
	00004600	Durgapali
5-10		
	00000400	Ghuchapali
	00000800	Chuhapali
	00005500	Katangpali
	00004800	Paikamal
	00000500	Kuturamal
	00013400	Lakhamara
11-20		
	00004100	Ranjitpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00013000	Kudhrenpali
	00013500	Mahulpali
	00017100	Baitalbhata
	00001500	Sodha
	00007400	Goranda
	00000700	Hirapur
	00001300	Temri
	00006500	Dumerbahal
	00001400	Dhandupali
	00004900	Nuagaon
	00005600	Mundhela
	00013800	Saraikela
21-30		
	00017300	Palsani
	00006600	Nilathar
	00007000	Muneikel
	00005100	Karlamal
	00005300	Dunguripali
	00009200	Mandosil
	00016900	Badikata
	00013700	Sambalpuri
	00013600	Dhumabhata
	00004500	Georgegarh
	00002200	Goebahali
	00013100	Bamarit
	00002100	Palsada
	00006300	Dhenkimunda
	00004700	Dandapat
	00013300	Kulanti
	00008300	Badibahal
	00005200	Koknara
	00002700	Khandsibanji
	00009300	Dharol
	00006900	Barpali
31-40		
	00008700	Bartunda
	00009500	Chhindeikela
	00013200	Darlipali
	00005000	Kenabuda
	00004300	Maharanimeripur
	00012900	Pujharipali
	00003800	Lergaon
	00012800	Changharia
	00003600	Bhengarajpur
	00017000	Ghesara
	00003500	Rasmunda
	00017200	Saplahar
	00004400	Salhepali
	00009000	Cherangajhanj
	00000300	Chhatagaon
	00007300	Mithapali
	00013900	Sukulipahar
	00000600	Mandiadhipa
	00000200	Bhubaneswarpur
	00010300	Patrapali
41-50		
	00017600	Gandapali
	00001700	Jhengnadihi
	00017400	Bukuramunda
	00003900	Pipalpali
	00001900	Kuapali
	00017500	Lahangir
	00008500	Brahmantal
	00003000	Bhagatpur
	00001800	Nagdiha
	00008200	Marjadapali
	00002900	Kermelabahal
	00001100	Chheliamal
	00003200	Malda
	00002800	Haridatal
	00002400	Bijadihi
	00008900	Jamseth
	00003400	Sadanandapur
	00007100	Manmathpali
	00006400	Bhutmunda
	00002000	Mahulpali
	00009600	Makhanamunda
51-75		
	00012700	Charadapali
	00012400	Loharakot
	00000100	Jogendranathpur
	00010400	Dudukijharia
	00003700	Majhipali
	00008400	Bhuikhar (Bhuinkhar)
	00012500	Lahandipur
	00007800	Laudmal
	00001600	Khursapali
	00006800	Gadgaon
	00012600	Gundichadihi
	00009400	Malpada
	00007200	Pipalkhunta
	00001000	Frejarpur
	00006100	Pathrel
	00000900	Kechhodadar
	00005900	Jhitiki
	00010200	Temrimal
	00007900	Purena
	00006000	Kapilaspur
	00003100	Borasambar
	00009100	Kadoghucha
	00008800	Bheruamunda
	00006200	Khaliamunda
	00010100	Menakamunda
	00004000	Jharmunda
76 and above		
	00009900	Jalgarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00002600	Gandpali
	00005700	Brahmandihi
	00008600	Kharamal
	00002300	Khaira
	00007500	Manbhang
	00006700	Kansada
	00008100	Motipali
	00004200	Khandijharan
	00008000	Patrapali
	00010000	Jharbandha
	00007700	Kuradhiphasa
	00009700	Baraparlia
	00009800	Ganjadabar
Name of CD Block: Rajbarasambar		
Less than 5		
	00026000	Kumunibahali
	00047900	Belmunda
	00048700	Dhauramunda
	00048300	Jhungapali
	00029100	Khaliapali
	00048400	Budhimal
5-10		
	00048200	Matiamahul
	00022600	Panchabhaya
	00028100	Phirupali
	00027600	Charpali
	00032800	Baradapali
	00049000	Ambamunda
	00024100	Khuntapali
	00022700	Barihapali
	00048100	Melchhamunda
	00046400	Pandripani
	00025700	Chandipali
	00028500	Khairpali
	00027100	Dangaghat
11-20		
	00033100	Narendrapur
	00029400	Brahmandihi
	00023600	Khemedkhar
	00026800	Jamala
	00025100	Satibhata
	00026400	Kudopali
	00030100	Budamal
	00030400	Bheluapadar
	00049500	Samarpali
	00029500	Darliguda (Darlipali)
	00021400	Bhalukana
	00027300	Barikel
	00026600	Dholbandha
	00029300	Badimal
	00024900	Budhapali
	00021300	Jamkhar
	00027500	Chitakhol
	00028800	Bentkarpur
	00025900	Mahulpali
	00025500	Darbekela
	00048500	Tal
	00048000	Telmahul
	00026100	Goudpali
	00031400	Dahita
	00049100	Ghanamal
	00027700	Jhankarpali
	00031200	Bijamal
	00033200	Kukurimunda
	00026500	Khujiani
	00048800	Khaliamunda
	00029600	Bubra (Bubuda)
	00026900	Dunguripali
	00027200	Fatamunda
	00025400	Salegedi
21-30		
	00025300	Deoli
	00032000	Dangachhancha
	00023100	Nuapali
	00022800	Chakakhalia
	00026200	Pathari
	00028700	Judhistirpur
	00033400	Burden
	00022500	Ammunda
	00029200	Tendapadar
	00021700	Ramedega
	00049600	Gayan
	00033500	Ambahal
	00030700	Beheratal
	00027400	Singanpur
	00023800	Charpali
	00022100	Ichhapali
	00028900	Bajenmunda
	00029900	Tetelkhunti
	00033300	Phulmatipur
	00029000	Mundomahul
	00028600	Dewandihi
	00023500	Kendumunda
	00029700	Keutenbahali
	00028400	Banupali
	00022000	Patrapali
	00049300	Sarangpur
	00022400	Sargibahal
	00026700	Bisipali
	00029800	Bandupali
	00025200	Bheunria
	00028300	Sampia
	00030900	Bhaludunguri
	00021500	Halkadadar
	00031600	Chakamakjori
	00030000	Birhipali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00023200	Kansingha
	00033000	Bukajhula
31-40		
	00031500	Gailguda
	00030800	Antarla (Atarla)
	00030200	Guthurla
	00031100	Dahingaon
	00033700	Nuapali
	00032900	Silatpali
	00027800	Ghuchapali
	00048900	Palsapali
	00025000	Purena
	00028200	Kansar
	00028000	Kudasingha
	00023900	Nagenmal
	00024200	Bageijuri
	00030300	Luhakhan
	00027900	Gadbhati
	00023400	Sarasmal
	00025600	Singimunda
	00024500	Kabibarpur
	00023700	Lambarjuna
41-50		
	00034100	Jamartala
	00031300	Sargipali
	00032700	Jayapur
	00048600	Dubalbahal
	00031000	Bankikhaman
	00024800	Gambharidihi
	00021200	Mahanpali
	00032200	Dhaulibahal
	00033800	Amdahan
	00031900	Sahajpani
51-75		
	00046000	Kurlubahal
	00024000	Murhapali
	00049400	Daksinnuapali
	00034000	Banjujhula
	00021900	Ganjaguda
	00022900	Baidpali
	00032100	Raibahadurpur
	00031800	Bheluakhol
	00024700	Kadalimunda
	00033600	Sulia
	00030600	Kanthesarpur
	00022300	Pandripani
	00024600	Loharpali
	00024400	Barbhata
	00032400	Amarakhol
	00033900	Ledrapali
	00024300	Sargijuri
76 and above		
	00023000	Banjhapali
	00032500	Batipathar
Name of CD Block: Gaisilet		
Less than 5		
	00038600	Gidhamal
	00040600	Badsahajbahal
	00041000	Ghadghadimal
	00042400	Banchhanagar
	00039600	Semelgudia
	00039900	Jammala
	00037500	Talpali
	00035400	Raisalpadar
	00040300	Sandhibahal
	00035100	Kalangapali
	00034600	Sauntakhanda
	00041700	Salhepali
	00037900	Semelmunda
5-10		
	00034800	Baidpali
	00044900	Kamalpadar
	00036100	Bad Dunguripali
	00036700	Kendubhata
	00047500	Barhiapali
	00040500	Bhangamunda
	00046500	Guderpali
11-20		
	00036300	Lebdi
	00038000	Dangarmunda
	00039700	Kandhumunda
	00047800	Jhimbahal
	00035900	Karhimunda
	00036400	Kudla
	00037700	Ainlabhata (Ainlabahal)
	00039200	Sansahajbahal
	00036000	Nuapali
	00049700	Kermeli
	00049800	Jadaganjia
	00047700	Kundakhai
	00034300	Ganiapali
	00035000	Bheluapadar
	00040000	Dangbahal
	00041800	Gourenmunda
	00046600	Beherabahali
	00042200	Gandapali
	00038200	Purnanandpur
	00038800	Kamalapadar
	00037400	Barhamunda
	00040400	Beheramunda
	00036500	Gaisilet
	00036900	Changaria
	00042300	Jamutbahal
21-30		
	00036800	Halankanasi
	00034700	Jamutpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00038300	Kendumal
	00041100	Phiringimal
	00036600	Buromunda
	00039800	Tenganapali
	00037200	Jankeda
	00041200	Kantajhura
	00036200	Sardhapali
	00040200	Kansdol
	00047000	Khalabahal
	00038500	Katabahal
	00038700	Barihapukhapani
	00041300	Sankripani
	00038100	Jubakhol
31-40		
	00047200	Chikhili
	00049900	Patrapali
	00042000	Jagalpat
	00041400	Chhindrapali
	00037800	Mundapali
	00035700	Umarad
	00039300	Bhoipali
	00034400	Malamunda
	00038400	Kuliari
	00034200	Jugibandhali (Jugibahli)
41-50		
	00046900	Kujamunda
	00042500	Jadamunda
	00047600	Rengalpali
	00038900	Kandagad
	00034500	Chantipali
	00050000	Bhundubahal
	00037600	Khuntpali
	00039000	Natabarpur
	00042100	Ainlabahal(Alnlabahal)
	00040100	Kurlubahal
	00039100	Babebahal
51-75		
	00035200	Nathapali
	00041600	San Dunguripali
	00034900	Jogimatha
	00046800	Jamutpali
	00041900	Dhaurakhaman
76 and above		
	00039400	Maidhanumunda
	00039500	Jhankarmunda
Name of CD Block: Bijepur		
Less than 5		
	00064500	Jalpali
	00064900	Sadhupali
	00066800	Majhipali
	00064700	Bhalubahal
	00061800	Majhipali
	00064400	Surubali
	00060600	Manpur
	00067500	Cherengamunda
	00062900	Bhatibahali
	00061600	Keutipali
	00061100	Pipilipali
	00060900	Sargipali
	00068600	Badbrahmani
	00068500	Rangmatia
	00061300	Kalangapali
	00069100	Laumunda
	00064100	Manikchaura
5-10		
	00064300	Budhapali
	00060400	Gandapali
	00064600	Bairakhpali
	00069900	Putuka
	00068100	Tengara
	00061700	Bijepur
	00061200	Kandhra
	00068300	Khaliapali
	00069500	Tileimal
	00062400	Talpadar
	00060800	Jaring
	00069300	Ranimal
	00063300	Pahandi
	00069200	Tangurupadar
	00067600	Ailpur
	00066400	Pradhanmal
	00066900	Bhatigaon
	00065300	Kandhadihi
	00062300	Srigida
11-20		
	00062600	Mundomahul
	00067000	Sandhibahal
	00062100	Rengalipali
	00066300	Litipali
	00059500	Buromal
	00060200	Bilaipali
	00063200	Jhirlipalli
	00065900	Arda
	00066500	Jokhipali
	00066000	Gandpali (Ku)
	00069600	Beniachal
	00063500	Kesaipali
	00061400	Gudimunda
	00065800	Jampali
	00067800	Badbaunsen
	00061900	Pada
	00062000	Bhalupali
	00065400	Rangamatia
	00061000	Lemdhar
	00069700	Darlipali
	00070300	Mahaberna

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00059600	Baraguda
	00059800	Barmunda
	00065000	Kharmunda
	00063800	Karle
	00070100	Ganthiapali
	00060300	Samlaipadar
	00066700	Badipali (Jo)
21-30		
	00063700	Bhoipali
	00062800	Kanpuri
	00059400	Sanbaunsen
	00067700	Kurkuta
	00068900	Patharla
	00063000	Balanda
	00070200	Badipali(Ma)
	00067300	Satbandha
	00064200	Bhairopur
	00065700	Kurlamunda
	00063900	Charpali
	00066200	Deheripali
	00062700	Khaprelnuapali
31-40		
	00062500	Jhalpali
	00060100	Baunspula
	00068800	Khuntpali
	00065500	Dhumapali
	00068200	Aimal
	00064800	Katapali(Kha)
	00067100	Rengalpatra
41-50		
	00059700	Bandupali
	00069800	Putukigrinjal
	00066600	Charpali
	00062200	Jhankarsrigida
	00068700	Saipali
51-75		
	00059900	Masanabahal
	00063600	Gandapali(Pukhamunda)
	00065200	Karnapa
76 and above		
	00063400	Kalangapali
Name of CD Block: Sohela		
Less than 5		
	00056200	Kendbahal
	00056600	Gobindapur
	00057100	Padhanpali
5-10		
	00055500	Bhatbida
	00043000	Ghumunipali
	00054600	Ichhapali
	00043200	Beherapali
	00052100	Jatla
	00051300	Barihapali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00057700	Sargunapali
	00053000	Sohela
	00058800	Sahajbahal
	00045100	Ghumunipali
	00055200	Nagaon
	00052300	Baipali
11-20		
	00058500	Maraikel
	00054500	Lambrupali
	00058300	Jharmunda
	00053200	Kendmundi
	00044300	Kalangapali
	00058400	Tungibandhali
	00052400	Bisipali
	00053900	Ainlapali
	00056500	Chhuriapali
	00045700	Salepali
	00053100	Dumerpali
	00050700	Chakabahal
	00052200	Srigida
	00054800	Haldipali
	00055300	Lebdi
	00056800	Tabada
	00055800	Bandala
	00042800	Barpadar
	00052000	Sarkanda
	00042900	Tileimal
	00046100	Kelenda
	00050600	Mangalpali
	00044200	Sidhra
	00050900	Grinjal
	00058600	Tandol
	00045400	Bandeipali
	00059000	Barupali
	00058100	Banabira
	00043800	Kuchipali
	00045600	Sukalterma
	00055100	Garbhana
	00056100	Khaliapali
	00054900	Chichinda
	00057600	Jharai
	00054700	Dhusarbahal
	00056400	Jampali
	00052600	Dumerpali
	00045300	Bijapali
	00059300	Kusurda
	00054400	Banjari
	00046300	Pandkipali
	00052500	Samakata
	00051000	Budamal
	00055900	Baunsenmura
	00043300	Chuhanapali
	00059200	Kanapali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00053600	Pandakipali
	00057400	Khapanpali
	00053500	Arjunda
	00045200	Bandenbahal
	00055700	Panimora
	00057300	Gandpali
	00042700	Turimunda
	00045800	Jampali
	00055600	Salepali
	00056300	Sardhapali
21-30		
	00043700	Katapali
	00043100	Petupali
	00051600	Karandola
	00052700	Kangaon
	00057900	Jhagadjhal
	00056900	Kalangapali
	00044000	Sanimal
	00045000	Birjam
	00043500	Ghens
	00050100	Kasipali
	00054100	Khairpali
	00054000	Bindhanpali
	00044600	Baidespali
	00056700	Muchbahal
	00051100	Beherapali
	00050500	Brahmanidihi
	00055400	Cheptibahal
	00054200	Birjupali
	00053400	Birhipali
	00050300	Negimunda
	00058200	Dumerpali
31-40		
	00052900	Piplipali
	00043600	Badmal
	00057000	Kudapali
	00057800	Jhar
	00045900	Barpadar
	00057200	Kermeli
	00050400	Machhimura
	00045500	Batterma
41-50		
	00044700	Brahmanipathar
	00044800	Balipata
	00050800	Rengali
	00050200	Kudopali
	00055000	Hirapali
	00053800	Karalmal
	00051500	Damapali
	00053300	Dhaurakhanda
	00051700	Duanpali
	00057500	Malaikhaman
	00043900	Dongarkermeli
	00059100	Bahalbahal
	00051900	Damkipali
51-75		
	00053700	Pastamunda
	00043400	Bandhapali
	00051400	Pipalkhunta
	00058900	Tambimunda
	00058700	Chitakhai
	00052800	Badipali
76 and above		
	00051800	Jamchhapar
	00046200	Tengerpadar(Tangerpadar)
	00051200	Jhankarpali
Name of CD Block: Bhatli		
Less than 5		
	00099300	Nilji
	00101100	Udhepali
	00098900	Haladipali
5-10		
	00097800	Bhatli
	00100900	Tarakana
	00099000	Kulutapali
	00097900	Gopalpur
	00101900	Halanda
	00093900	Badapali
	00101800	Mahada
	00095300	Sukuda
11-20		
	00100300	Jampali
	00095100	Badmal
	00100600	Urduna
	00099200	Temren
	00098700	Chadeigoan
	00095900	Kanakbira
	00097600	Kushanpuri
	00095600	Kharsal
	00098000	Raisobha
	00097700	Kuisira
	00098800	Dabalong
	00100400	Jhankarpali
	00098300	Kamgoan
	00095200	Kesaipali
	00097300	Nuagarh
	00102000	Tukurla
	00098100	Tejagola
	00097500	Hadasankri
21-30		
	00098500	Rushipali
	00094400	Banjipali
	00100500	Badtunda
	00099500	Hatisar
	00101400	Bhadigaon
	00099400	Goudgaon

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00095500	Dumalpali
	00094100	Mendhapali
	00101200	Halupali
	00094900	Mulbar
	00096400	Khaliapali
	00094800	Bhinjetora
	00100100	Bichhuan
	00097400	Badamlipali
	00098400	Jada
	00101600	Bisalpali
	00101000	Beherapali
	00099100	Deultunda
	00098600	Baulsingha
	00101700	Karlakhai
	00097200	Sulsulia
31-40		
	00100700	Kharmora
	00100800	Sirapali
	00095800	Kelendapali
	00099900	Khairat
	00100000	Kasipali
	00099600	Chorgrindola
	00097000	Kahenmunda
	00096700	Jhikjhiki
41-50		
	00095000	Runipali
	00094200	Nalichuan
	00095700	Kandhaipali
	00094600	Khajuria
	00099700	Talpali
	00094500	Sardhapali
	00094000	Samardarha
	00096000	Jadamunda
	00098200	Karlajori
	00096500	Jaypur
	00093800	Pandakipali
	00101500	Murumkel
51-75		
	00099800	Narangapur
	00096200	Sirabahal
	00095400	Sukudadanbirti
	00100200	Mahulpali
	00096600	Gourpali
	00096300	Kendugudia
	00097100	Latipali
	00096100	Pandaritarai
	00096900	Jharmunda
	00096800	Sanamlipali
	00101300	Bhojpuri
	00093700	Jagatipali
	00094700	Routpada
	00094300	Tala

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ambabhona		
Less than 5		
	00104300	Hatikhoja
	00108000	Dulhapali
5-10		
	00107100	Ludupali
	00109500	Rampela
	00108300	Baddarlipali
	00106600	Badsareipali
	00107000	Satidarha
	00109400	Ichhapur
	00108200	Chicholi
	00109200	Dwari
11-20		
	00106000	Ganthiapali
	00107800	Mahuapali
	00108800	Baddarha
	00107200	Ghugurapali
	00109000	Kalami
	00109900	Muchhamalda
	00108600	Khijupali
	00107400	Kandheipali
	00107900	Dungipali
	00105900	Bhainatora
	00102300	Launsara
	00106400	Ruchida
	00107600	Jharpali
	00111800	Khaliabahal
	00104900	Lakhanpur
	00110200	Lambipali
	00102400	Jarimuli
	00109800	Sandarlipali
	00109700	Jampali
	00103600	Sauntamal
	00105700	Kapasira
	00106100	Chikhili
21-30		
	00108500	Bara
	00110800	Pikrijharan
	00110400	Kuturapali
	00106200	Barangakot
	00106300	Baniapali
	00110000	Birjupali
	00108400	Bilaigarh
	00105300	Kusmuda
	00107700	Kanthipali
	00108100	Bhukta
	00103100	Paruabhadi
	00106800	Salepali
	00102100	Dungri
	00111400	Kutharpali
	00105500	Antaradi
	00105200	Banjipali(K)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00110100	Sansaraipali
	00106900	Khairpali
	00110300	Kendujharan
	00102200	Bungapali
	00105600	Baigapali
	00108700	Beherapali
	00110700	Mendhapali
31-40		
	00108900	Kandapala
	00104100	Chandipali
	00110500	Kumbho
	00109600	Pudapali
	00107500	Ambabhona
	00111600	Gangai
	00104000	Jampali (K)
	00103800	Behera
	00103300	Lelehar
	00103200	Uttam
	00104500	Chakramal
	00111900	Santhara
	00104700	Banjipali (L)
41-50		
	00109300	Kasipali
	00105800	Sampali
	00103400	Udhepali
	00102600	Ramkhol
	00110900	Naktichhapar
	00111500	Sambalpuri
	00104200	Darlipali
	00112800	Jhagadabehera
	00104400	Tilaimal
	00105100	Dechuan
51-75		
	00103700	Badmal
	00112100	Karla
	00104600	Khola
	00103900	Arjunda
	00102700	Gobindpur
	00105000	Junani
	00106700	Bhalutal
	00103000	Kurumkel
	00104800	Babebira
	00112200	Goudpali
	00107300	Budhipali
	00112300	Chal
	00102900	Bhuthuli
	00103500	Lether
	00111200	Kusumdihi
	00105400	Bugbugi
76 and above		
	00111300	Khaprakhol
	00111100	Dekhulia
	00112600	Debrigarh
	00111700	Mundkati
	00102800	Rengalipali
	00110600	Mundabahal
	00112000	Bichhana
Name of CD Block: Attabira		
Less than 5		
	00118400	Gambharipali
	00118700	Amastala
	00118800	Naghapali
	00120000	Jhankabahal
	00120100	Kadobahal
	00119900	Podhbadi
5-10		
	00119600	Gurukhapali
	00120500	Kultatukura
	00117600	Bhoipali
	00117400	Attabira
	00117800	Chakuli
	00119500	Khaliapali
	00116900	Suktapali
	00116500	Singhpali
	00118100	Mahakhand
11-20		
	00119800	Jhiliminda
	00116700	Manapara
	00115100	Kuketira
	00118600	Larambha
	00117200	Rengalpali
	00117100	Ladarpali
	00120700	Dalabi
	00116600	Tope
	00120600	Brahmantukura
	00117500	Parmanpur
	00120400	Naikenpali
	00114400	Godbhaga
	00117000	Janhapada
	00117700	Saranda
	00119700	Khirapali
	00118900	Babebira
	00116400	Banhar
	00118500	Tamparsara
	00117300	Kandpali
21-30		
	00116300	Hirllipali
	00115800	Kharmunda
	00118300	Khaliapali
	00119400	Bugbuga
	00116800	Lastala
	00114500	Larasara
	00114800	Jangod
	00119200	Kulunda
	00117900	Dulampur
	00120300	Sindurbahal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00118200	Kumelsingha
	00114100	Silat
	00119100	Bhoipura
	00116000	Kalangapali
31-40		
	00113800	Forest Village
	00114900	Sodhapali
	00116200	Lachida
	00116100	Katabaga
	00115900	Nuapara
	00115300	Tangarpali
	00115000	Haldi
	00115700	Chuldhar
	00120200	Sorna
	00114300	Lahanda
41-50		
	00114000	Dhemsa
	00113700	Pahadsrigida
	00114700	Pithaputal
	00114600	Tupapara
	00114200	Nuabatimunda
	00118000	Kujapali
51-75		
	00115500	Kantal
	00113400	Junani
	00115200	Amlipali
	00115600	Jujgaon
	00113900	Rengali
	00113300	Runipali
76 and above		
	00113100	Ghanghati
	00113500	Amjhar
	00113600	Rujhenmal
	00113000	Lambipali
	00113200	Gadagadadalla
Name of CD Block: Bargarh		
Less than 5		
	00091000	Nileswar
	00093200	Balijori
	00092900	Pipilipali
	00087900	Telenpali
	00087700	Katapali
	00090400	Patharla
	00093000	Birmal
	00092700	Dumerpali
5-10		
	00090000	Tora
	00089800	Talsirgida
	00092800	Nuapali
	00088400	Bargaon
	00089500	Padhanpali
	00092100	Khuntpali
	00088100	Kurla
	00090900	Chakarkend
	00089700	Kalapani
	00090700	Kendpali
	00090300	Gudesira
	00090100	Haldipali
	00088800	Goisar
	00091200	Dumerpali
11-20		
	00093300	Behera
	00090800	Jhankarpali
	00091900	Khandhata
	00088500	Bardol
	00091600	Kuruan
	00090500	Gobindpur
	00093600	Launsara
	00091100	Sarsara
	00092000	Gaisama
	00091500	Adgaon
	00088300	Jamurda
	00087600	Tentla
	00088600	Chandipali
	00092200	Bagdia
	00091700	Gondpali
	00089600	Barahaguda
	00089400	Dang
	00087800	Sarla
	00093400	K. Turunga
	00092600	Banbaspali
21-30		
	00088200	Nuniajampali
	00089300	Deogaon
	00091300	Rungunia
	00089900	Ambasadha
	00091400	Dhanger
	00088000	Banda
	00089200	Sayan
	00090200	Saunthpur
	00093500	Tumgaon
	00089100	Turunga
31-40		
	00091800	Bausenpali
	00088700	Dhamanamunda
	00089000	Bagaibira
41-50		
	00092500	Sahajbahal
	00088900	Ulba
51-75		
	00092400	Podmunda
	00092300	Bandhenbahal
Name of CD Block: Barapali		
Less than 5		
	00076800	Pataipali
	00073200	Padhanpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00077500	Kebad
	00077600	Tinikani
	00075900	Tentelpali
	00077100	Junabrahmani
	00074000	Ainlapali
	00072800	Dhirpur
	00075200	Barlabahal
	00073500	Kainsir
	00076900	Bandhumunda
	00076700	Agalpur
	00076100	Bhatigaon
	00071000	Julat
	00075600	Tejang
	00073100	Latakera
5-10		
	00077400	Jhulpiapali
	00071300	Brahmakela
	00071100	Bagbadi
	00075100	Mahada
	00074600	Bisipali
	00071600	Kanbar
	00073600	Barangpali
	00074700	Satlama
	00072500	Gopaipali
	00071500	Kumbhari
11-20		
	00072300	Bandhpali
	00073400	Patkulunda
	00070400	Sarandapali
	00075400	Raksa
	00070600	Banjipali
	00077700	Kadalimunda
	00076500	Dhangerpali
	00074900	Barguda
	00074400	Sikirdi
	00071400	Grindola
	00072900	Remta
	00073800	Jhulopali
	00072200	Badipali
	00074500	Tulandi
	00071800	Lenda
	00072400	Dhaurakhanda
21-30		
	00075700	Dalpatpali
	00070500	Katapali
	00073000	Burkel
	00077300	Tileimal
	00074300	Khemesara
	00071700	Ainthapali
	00076200	Retamunda
	00071900	Ambapatra
	00077000	Dhubapali
	00073900	Patrapali
31-40		
	00072700	Kadalipali
	00075300	Rabanguda
	00070800	Kusanpuri
	00070700	Phulapali
	00073700	Badgaon
	00076000	Sujia
	00074800	Haldipali
	00072000	Mahulpali
	00072100	Chikinipali
	00075800	Dalaipali
41-50		
	00075500	Amamunda
	00070900	Bahiapadar
51-75		
	00071200	Puturupali
	00076300	Munupali
	00076400	Khairpali
Name of CD Block: Bheden		
Less than 5		
	00079700	Pandkipali
	00082300	Baipur
	00085700	Guduramunda
	00083100	Bhuthapali
	00087300	Keshripali
	00085400	Areigudi
	00082900	Jampali
	00086400	Achhandpali
	00084100	Kudpali
	00081600	Kadlipali
	00083300	Ghichapali
	00084600	Katapali
	00081700	Rijhaipali
	00078500	Bhoipali
	00087400	Gondturum
	00078600	Rupapali
	00081100	Amlipali
	00082600	Kamgaon
	00085200	Padhanpali
	00082400	Ichhapur
	00078000	Dekulba
	00085100	Resham
	00078700	Jharapali
	00083800	Jogipali
5-10		
	00083400	Risamunda
	00086800	Tihikipali
	00078800	Sankrida
	00078100	Remanda
	00080300	Lupursingha
	00081300	Bakti
	00086200	Pudapali
	00078300	Mahulpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00080600	Talmenda
	00080500	Burda
	00080700	Khagsipali
	00083200	Dhatukpali
	00082700	Garbhana
	00086100	Jampali
	00085000	Singhenpali
	00084400	Dhubenpali
11-20		
	00084800	Pottalgaon
	00083900	Papanga
	00081500	Banjipali
	00080900	Chhalukulunda
	00080200	Nidhenpali
	00081400	Chichinda
	00087200	Mahulpali
	00084300	Jandol
	00082100	Udepur
	00084500	Gurupali
	00084700	Bargaon
	00087100	Mehena
	00085800	Luhakhandi
	00086300	Barpadar
	00086900	Bhangkud
	00086600	Kudopali
	00085900	Pankeldadar
	00083000	Rusuda
	00081900	Manpur
	00084000	Bad Piplipali
	00084200	Bheden
	00083600	Bhalupali
	00084900	Ainlapali
	00079300	Deskumbhari
	00079500	Salna
	00085300	Salhepali
	00086500	Sunalarambha
	00083500	Hatgaon
	00079900	Tangarpali
	00078400	Thuapali
	00079200	Balikulunda
	00080000	Arjunda
	00080100	Khaupali
21-30		
	00080400	Kusanpuri
	00081000	Kubedega
	00079100	Dalab
	00082200	Galima
	00085500	Ichhapadar
	00086700	Sialkhandhata
	00082800	Bhutload
	00079400	Despatharla
	00078200	Dunguripali
	00080800	Piplipali
31-40		
	00082500	Mahule
	00079000	Banipali
41-50		
	00082000	Deshbhatli
	00085600	Baseikela
51-75		
	00078900	Saraspali
	00079800	Loisira
	00087000	Budelbahal
	00079600	Limchhod
76 and above		
	00083700	Saraspali

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharbandha	0001	Dava	8	43.91	1,582	7,428	935	1,890
		Bhandarpuri	10	48.82	1,750	7,868	612	2,847
		Bhainsadarha	7	27.82	998	4,523	436	1,358
		Laudidarah	6	39.01	1,570	7,084	1,197	1,453
		Jagdalpur	7	35.67	1,319	5,892	1,101	1,437
		Kumir	9	39.04	1,060	4,671	531	941
		Chandibhata	6	25.87	1,060	4,516	1,075	1,083
		Jharbandha	4	26.41	1,494	7,061	914	1,649
		Kandadangar	6	26.33	1,130	5,068	519	2,016
		Bilaspur	5	50.44	1,035	4,729	308	2,623
		Gothaguda	7	34.13	1,212	5,621	682	2,612
		Amthi	8	25.56	1,065	4,805	764	698
		CDBlock Total	**83**	**423.01**	**15,275**	**69,266**	**9,074**	**20,607**
Paikamal	0002	Chhetgaon	7	51.61	1,547	7,003	949	2,501
		Kechhodadar	9	51.55	1,474	6,628	819	2,695
		Temri	5	25.81	1,120	5,176	513	1,375
		Badikata	7	47.17	1,952	8,221	1,482	2,941
		Saraikela	4	22.95	947	4,092	658	878
		Charadapali	5	21.2	579	2,685	428	1,306
		Lakhamara	8	29.92	1,413	6,068	1,302	1,268
		Palsada	5	26.72	1,141	5,034	572	2,462
		Kermelabahal	8	28.04	983	4,368	480	1,962
		Bhengrajpur	10	36.5	1,158	5,015	1,043	1,856
		Paikamal	11	33.53	2,160	9,984	1,618	1,876
		Mithapali	11	25.91	1,138	5,295	1,140	1,761
		Jhitiki	4	15.79	831	3,711	395	1,924
		Kansada	6	38.08	1,247	5,409	619	2,526
		Bartunda	8	28.44	938	4,002	569	1,920
		Mandosil	5	22.03	1,233	5,942	661	1,784
		Jamseth	5	22.1	1,005	4,521	616	2,444
		Chhindeikela	4	20.13	882	3,770	430	1,853
		Jharbandh	6	20.74	724	3,108	344	2,221
		CDBlock Total	**128**	**568.22**	**22,472**	**100,032**	**14,638**	**37,553**
Rajbarasambar	0003	Purena	11	40.28	1,883	8,303	785	3,834
		Kansingha	19	43.87	1,762	7,598	1,145	1,889
		Barihapali	7	19.34	863	3,871	417	970
		Sargibahal	8	30.66	1,262	5,483	1,262	1,372
		Melchhamunda	10	32.56	1,989	8,925	1,438	1,272
		Gyan	3	15.33	635	2,664	369	473
		Palsapali	7	21.41	1,275	6,000	852	1,365
		Jamala	5	21	1,083	5,033	970	549
		Budamal	12	42.21	2,176	9,284	1,452	2,168
		Mahulpali	7	25.87	1,311	5,831	988	805
		Bheunria	3	16.89	1,267	5,610	884	1,201
		Barikel	5	19.4	1,417	6,765	1,344	1,018
		Khaliapali	14	34.6	1,461	6,317	869	1,410
		Buden	14	40.84	1,205	4,798	929	1,507
		Dahita	11	33.84	1,410	6,030	1,178	1,571
		Dahigaon	14	49.22	1,783	7,370	1,021	2,159
		CDBlock Total	**150**	**487.32**	**22,782**	**99,882**	**15,903**	**23,563**

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gaisilet	0004	Talpali	8	34.84	1,525	6,255	796	1,196
		Ganiapali	3	16.26	798	3,582	441	945
		Kundakhai	4	15	721	3,063	352	354
		Guderpali	4	12.1	670	2,791	359	620
		Chikhili	7	17.2	772	3,373	696	681
		Chantipali	5	24.71	1,218	4,953	718	1,405
		Jamutpali	5	16.65	809	3,539	724	405
		Raisalpadar	7	14.79	1,098	4,389	475	568
		Saradhapali	5	16.11	1,055	4,310	506	780
		Gaisilet	8	32.7	2,230	9,101	1,952	1,673
		Kandagad	3	18.53	800	3,377	422	1,137
		Katabahal	9	35.2	1,153	4,474	862	876
		Phiringimal	10	23.37	1,162	4,633	709	1,495
		Kathaumal	4	17.55	1,236	4,933	680	265
		Jagalpat	10	33.85	2,119	8,796	1,203	2,045
		Dangbahal	11	26.06	1,892	7,766	976	1,313
		CDBlock Total	**103**	**354.92**	**19,258**	**79,335**	**11,871**	**15,758**
Bijepur	0005	Talpadar	8	37.81	1,829	7,616	1,473	1,257
		M. Srigida	9	30.95	1,705	7,180	1,243	1,514
		Pada	6	16.93	1,142	4,828	888	734
		Bijepur	8	23.73	2,503	11,198	2,045	1,417
		Jaring	7	23.96	2,159	8,902	2,262	621
		Budapali	10	27.7	2,105	8,979	1,615	560
		Kharmunda	9	22.59	2,084	8,283	1,598	1,295
		Pahandi	4	10.47	791	3,043	570	765
		Jokhipali	5	14.18	723	2,729	661	398
		Bhatigaon	7	17	1,061	4,181	805	476
		Laumunda	7	17	1,517	6,250	1,141	357
		Patharla	6	24.94	1,579	6,485	1,426	1,068
		Badabaunsen	10	27.41	1,428	5,738	1,375	828
		Saipali	5	12.36	784	3,325	772	896
		Badbrahmani	4	8.93	874	3,479	392	159
		Ganthiapali	5	7.98	851	3,627	652	496
		CDBlock Total	**110**	**323.94**	**23,135**	**95,843**	**18,918**	**12,841**
Sohela	0006	Pandakipali	6	37.16	1,630	7,522	1,624	2,159
		Rengali	8	30.83	1,448	6,365	1,402	1,573
		Kangaon	8	25.21	1,274	5,560	900	1,576
		Karandola	3	14.29	683	2,745	474	971
		Sarkanda	2	14.95	819	3,855	291	1,097
		Srigida	5	25.28	1,506	7,042	985	777
		Garvana	6	29.36	1,817	7,808	1,524	1,015
		Sohela	5	21.91	2,038	9,945	1,934	1,117
		Dumerpali	8	34.59	1,738	7,622	1,771	1,562
		Tabada	8	31.21	1,535	6,523	1,187	1,149
		Jhar	8	19.44	1,276	5,035	568	1,157
		Ghens	7	20.18	1,268	5,428	1,033	1,365
		Kuchipali	2	8.48	749	3,274	664	536
		Sanimal	4	10.9	767	3,173	531	774
		Salepali	9	28.55	1,641	7,202	1,304	1,540
		Birjam	3	10.7	710	2,716	509	476

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kalangapali	2	8.69	695	2,484	310	318
		Beherapali	6	17.94	836	3,435	578	720
		Petupali	3	11.71	672	3,061	768	509
		Chhuriapali	10	44.49	2,048	8,908	2,311	1,258
		Baunsenmura	9	39.57	1,940	8,338	1,416	1,714
		Panimora	7	29.65	1,751	7,529	1,272	1,664
		CDBlock Total	**129**	**515.09**	**28,841**	**125,570**	**23,356**	**25,027**
Bhatli	0007	Narangapur	12	54.37	1,630	7,340	1,361	3,021
		Kelendapali	11	34.02	1,478	6,688	1,159	2,510
		Dumalpali	10	39.94	1,751	8,250	1,303	1,583
		Mulbar	8	38.81	1,708	8,035	1,376	2,549
		Bhatli	5	20.8	2,396	11,658	1,882	1,190
		Nuagarh	4	25	1,401	6,447	1,129	1,318
		Urduna	9	40.82	2,329	10,182	2,001	2,386
		Bhadigaon	5	15.78	1,117	5,033	1,066	1,303
		Halupali	10	30.87	1,555	7,184	1,650	1,227
		Chadeigaon	6	26.76	1,325	6,428	1,050	890
		Kamgaon	4	28.53	1,624	7,664	1,515	1,817
		CDBlock Total	**84**	**355.7**	**18,314**	**84,909**	**15,492**	**19,794**
Ambabhona	0008	Kandapala	18	33.17	2,070	9,420	2,165	2,493
		Bhukta	14	25.86	2,078	9,900	2,274	1,513
		Ruchida	12	28.59	1,922	9,477	1,680	1,520
		Bhainatora	9	23.76	1,438	6,696	1,480	1,531
		Ambabhona	15	27.02	1,829	8,648	1,403	2,653
		Dungri	7	8.26	1,376	6,476	1,081	1,870
		Uttam	15	20.12	1,376	6,977	1,499	2,718
		Lakhanpur	19	15.49	1,249	6,077	691	2,283
		CDBlock Total	**109**	**182.27**	**13,338**	**63,671**	**12,273**	**16,581**
Attabira	0009	Kharmunda	13	50.84	2,088	9,508	1,692	4,363
		Paharsrigida	4	30.38	2,132	9,902	1,718	5,030
		Silet	2	19.25	1,091	5,014	1,207	1,495
		Lahanda	1	19.72	1,272	5,850	1,182	2,079
		Godbhaga	4	20.42	2,096	9,892	2,451	1,909
		Larasara	5	19.73	2,018	9,649	3,180	1,604
		Janged	6	21.96	1,479	6,770	1,993	1,889
		Hirlipali	5	25.19	1,817	8,320	1,743	2,232
		Manapada	3	16.86	1,400	6,775	1,487	966
		Tope	4	20.68	2,045	9,571	2,442	1,208
		Attabira	3	14.82	2,844	13,315	3,325	1,175
		Janhapada	2	19.07	1,842	8,809	1,833	1,220
		Kulunda	5	19.85	1,521	7,421	1,509	1,684
		Larambha	4	17.96	1,649	7,724	1,680	1,144
		Tamparsara	3	21.58	1,529	7,395	1,968	985
		Bugbuga	2	22.96	1,551	7,797	1,281	1,419
		Jhiliminda	4	20.49	1,622	8,041	1,929	1,499
		Kadobahal	4	9.62	1,226	5,690	1,890	345
		Kultatukura	4	13.49	1,232	5,752	1,079	776
		CDBlock Total	**78**	**404.87**	**32,454**	**153,195**	**35,589**	**33,022**

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bargarh	0010	Gobindpur	7	42.29	2,335	10,474	2,009	1,463
		Deogaon	5	18.5	1,151	5,401	1,004	1,050
		Bardol	3	15.49	1,847	8,836	2,405	1,175
		Katapali	1	9.56	1,267	5,853	1,162	174
		Bargaon	1	12.31	1,132	4,683	1,864	322
		Nuniajampali	5	23.98	1,956	8,907	2,090	1,469
		Jamurda	2	11.83	1,330	6,542	1,288	755
		Barhaguda	2	16.82	1,577	7,728	1,863	948
		Talsirgida	4	22.29	1,622	7,987	1,903	955
		Tora	1	18.05	2,778	13,707	4,688	763
		Gudesira	6	23.39	2,266	9,900	2,359	1,058
		Nileswar	5	19.02	1,180	5,074	830	524
		S. Dumberpali	4	11.07	1,154	4,823	685	408
		Birmal	3	16.28	989	4,610	482	1,299
		Sarsara	1	14.21	1,155	5,528	896	775
		Khuntpalli	2	15.89	1,274	6,139	860	509
		Dhanger	2	17.93	1,780	8,591	2,359	1,893
		Adgaon	2	18.4	1,444	6,984	1,781	1,160
		Gaisama	1	10.83	808	3,783	950	535
		Tumgaon	3	15.05	1,084	4,911	889	903
		Khandahata	1	12.96	1,204	5,946	1,285	695
		CDBlock Total	**61**	**366.15**	**31,333**	**146,407**	**33,652**	**18,833**
Barapali	0011	Katapali	3	16.47	1,316	5,651	821	779
		Mahulpali	7	21.09	1,407	5,982	1,341	1,361
		Kusanpuri	3	9.75	1,046	4,423	529	1,586
		Lenda	5	12.66	1,102	5,378	1,138	1,194
		Bagbadi	4	16.85	1,801	8,023	1,611	965
		Kumbhari	1	16.34	1,810	8,058	1,513	778
		Baramkela	2	11.54	798	3,481	715	337
		Patakulunda	6	24.96	2,069	9,259	2,555	1,072
		Remta	2	7.73	844	3,932	633	360
		Bandhapali	3	13.17	1,198	5,285	625	690
		Khemasara	2	7.72	871	3,671	903	627
		Kainsir	2	8.93	1,174	5,437	1,482	319
		Satlama	3	15.18	1,494	6,942	1,681	662
		Baraguda	3	8.36	662	3,229	1,078	664
		Mahada	5	15.28	716	3,293	589	505
		Tileimal	9	24.38	1,751	7,244	1,268	865
		Agalpur	9	24.6	2,033	9,035	1,893	471
		Bhatigaon	5	11.21	909	4,000	1,326	1,020
		CDBlock Total	**74**	**266.22**	**23,001**	**102,323**	**21,701**	**14,255**
Bheden	0012	Talmenda	5	23.06	1,521	6,993	1,148	623
		Remenda	5	21.58	2,023	9,958	2,186	908
		Sankrida	5	18.37	1,421	6,664	1,530	1,340
		Deshbhatli	9	32.68	1,866	8,942	2,612	2,313
		Manpur	7	22.04	1,481	6,659	2,394	925
		Arjunda	3	17.93	985	4,822	740	672
		Chichinda	6	20.7	1,903	9,260	1,811	897
		Bakti	4	20.4	1,539	7,301	1,716	657

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kubedega	3	10.72	837	3,882	663	590
		Bheden	4	16.24	1,790	8,556	1,654	1,047
		Ainlapali	6	23.65	1,437	6,915	1,429	886
		Resham	4	15.16	1,231	5,711	1,884	409
		Areigudi	4	11.12	973	4,524	899	654
		Luhakhandi	7	18.76	1,133	5,283	1,343	424
		Sunalarambha	7	36.22	2,320	10,648	2,555	1,323
		Sialkhandhata	5	22.24	1,263	5,893	1,634	1,236
		Rusuda	5	9.92	993	4,398	1,644	499
		Mahulpali	9	21.89	1,217	5,953	2,257	707
		CDBlock Total	**98**	**362.68**	**25,933**	**122,362**	**30,099**	**16,110**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000)and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(I) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(II) Municipal Committee	MC
(III) Municipal Council	M Cl
(IV) City Municipal Council	CMC
(V) Town Municipal Council	TMC
(VI) Municipal Board	MB
(VII) Municipality	M
(VIII) Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB
(IX) Notified Area	NA
(X) Notified Town	NT
(XI) Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(XII) Notified Town Area	NTA
(XIII) Industrial Notified Area	INA
(XIV) Industrial Township	ITS
(XV) Township	TS
(XVI) Town Panchayat	TP
(XVII) Nagar Panchayat	NP
(XVIII) Town Committee/ Town Area Committee	TC
(XIX) Small Town Committee	ST
(XX) Estate office	EO
(XXI) Gram Panchayat	GP
(XXII) Census Town	CT

Others columns need no comments.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999.

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In this columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9& 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakhs and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal. Its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column 1 to 5 : Self explanatory.

Column 6 : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutcha/pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

(i)	Pucca Road	PR
(ii)	Kutcha Road	KR

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open Surface Drains	OSD
(iii)	Box Surface Drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk Drains	SD
(v)	Cesspool method	CP
(vi)	Pit System	Pt
(vii)	Others	O

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

Head Loads	HL
Basket	B
Wheel Barrows	WB
Septic Tank	ST
Pit System	Pt
Sewerage	S
Others	O

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

Sources and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Column 13:

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Tube-well water	TW
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Well water	W

Column 14:

(v)	Over Head Tank	OHT
(vi)	Service Reservoir	SR
(vii)	River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(viii)	Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(ix)	Pressure Tank	PT

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 13 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 14.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town. The name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC

(v)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom.

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Commerce only	C
(iv)	Arts & Science only	AS
(v)	Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L
(viii)	University	U
(ix)	Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

"Recognised" should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i)	Vocational Training Institute	VT
(ii)	Shorthand	SH
(iii)	Typewriting	Type
(iv)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(v)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music / Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under 'Others'.

Column 11 to 14

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/ PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary / Intermediate / Pre University / Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16 : Working Women's hostels with number of seats

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with

number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

(i)	Public Library	PL
(ii)	Reading room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 : Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : **Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies**

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	40101000	Burden	Rajbarasambar	20.8	3,035			
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	40102000	Bheden	Barapali	14.2	3,840			
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	40104000	Bhatli	Bargarh	3.2	1,135			
4	II Bargarh (M)	40103000	Bhatli	Bargarh	16.7	12,368		4,689	5,204 (+11.0)

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)					7,349	10,337 (+40.7)	12,971 (+25.5)	15,442 (+19.1)	742.4	996	925	965
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)					9,017	13,639 (+51.3)	16,371 (+20.0)	19,157 (+17.0)	1,353.9	965	969	953
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)								5,264	1,634.8			928
4	II Bargarh (M)	7,085 (+36.2)	8,236 (+16.3)	9,197 (+11.7)	15,375 (+67.2)	22,865 (+48.7)	35,400 (+54.8)	51,205 (+44.7)	63,678 (+24.4)	3,808.5	875	906	923

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	1321.3	36.29	13.03	Bhubaneswar (408)	Bargarh (80)
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	1365.9	37	17.7	Bhubaneswar (400)	Bargarh (25)
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	1527	37	18	Bhubaneswr (384)	Bagarh (4)
4	II Bargarh (M)	1527	37	18	Bhubaneswar (380)	Bargarh (0)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
		Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	Padmapur (0)	Sambalpur (143)	Cuttack	Bargarh (80)	Yes (0)	-
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	Barapali (0)	Sambalpur (80)	Cuttack	Barapali (0)	Yes (0)	-
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	Bargarh (4)	Sambalpur (55)	Cuttack	Bargarh (4)	Bargarh (4)	-
4	II Bargarh (M)	Bargarh (0)	Sambalpur (59)	Cuttack	Bargarh (0)	Yes (0)	-

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.	1,867	336	1,274	155	80	166	3,878
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	3,267	81	1,735	150	415	438	6,087
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	II Bargarh (M)	7,565	777	2,911	0	374	581	12,207

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.	664	196	1,568	580	51	499	3,558
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	1,769	82	844	854	433	1,007	4,989
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	II Bargarh (M)	4,967	572	3,458	1,617	1,261	388	12,263

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	15,442	2,068	1,774	26	OSD	639	32	-	607
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	19,157	4,292	958	83	OSD	1,887	1,887	-	-
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	5,264	1,167	543	0	O	0	0	-	-
4	II Bargarh (M)	63,678	10,626	3,472	102	OSD	5,952	4,438	-	1,514

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water		Fire Fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of water supply	'System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	SR (250)	Yes	1,485	10	410	260	0
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	ST, O	T,TW	BWP (-)	Bargarh (25)	1,494	30	409	343	40
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)		W,TW	()	Bargarh (4)					0
4	II Bargarh (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT,BWP	Yes	5,783	65	1,768	1,560	146

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	15,442	H FWC TB NH(2) D-Burkel(7) HC-Jamala(15)	47	2
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	19,157	HC FWC TB H-Bargarh(25) D-Bhatigaon(10) NH-Padmapur(80)	30	1
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	5,264	H-Bargarh(4) D-Gaisama(15) HC-Katapali(4) HC-Bargarh(4) TB-Bargarh(4) NH-Bargarh(4)	0	Bargarh(4)
4	II Bargarh (M)	63,678	H FWC TB NH(3) D-Gaisama(11) HC-Katapali(8)	59	4

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities*				
		Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	Burla(110)	Bragarh(80)	Bargarh(80)	3	2
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	Burla(70)	Bargarh(25)	Bargarh(25)	7	2
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	Burla(40)	Bargarh(4)	Bargarh(4)	0	Bargarh(4)
4	II Bargarh (M)	Burla(45)	1	1	4	3

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)			
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)
1	2	12	13	14	15
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	4	6	10	
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	4	4	14	
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	1	2	3	
4	II Bargarh (M)	10	17	35	

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Number of recreational and cultural facilities				
		Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	Sambalpur(143)	-	1	-	1
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	Sambalpur(88)	-	1	1	1
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	Sambalpur(67)	-	-	-	-
4	II Bargarh (M)	Sambalpur(63)	1	3	2	4

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	Paddy	Groundnut	Mohuaflower
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	Tusser Cloth	Handloom Cloth	Rice
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)	Rice		
4	II Bargarh (M)	Rice	Cement	Handloom Cloth

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Padmapur (N.A.C.)	Wooden Furniture	Handloom Clothe	Til Oil	3	2	2
2	IV Barapali (N.A.C.)	Handloom Product	G.I. Bucket	Barpalli Latrine	4	1	-
3	V Khaliapali (C.T.)				-	-	-
4	II Bargarh (M)	Cement Product	Alluminium Utensil	Sugar	13	3	16

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	II Bargarh (M)	Tangartikira, Bargachhapara, Nilibandhapara, Bhurusundhbandhpara, Balitikira,	No	5,999	28,079	27	OSD, O
		Beheratikira, Kumbharpara, P.H.D.Colony, Jholocolony, Tiarpara, Katkiapara,	No				
		Suliapadar, Meherpara, Harijanpara, Saharpara, Binjhalpara, Dorabandhadi, Bisipar,	No				
		Jhipapara, Nuapara, Khajurtikira, Harijanpara, Gantayatcolony, Ghulipali,	No				
		Bandutikira, Bisicolony, Domcolony, Udaynagarpara, Banjhijhupudi, Mangalajhupudi,	No				
		Natacolony, Panikapara, Danikatauparpara, Chasapara, Sweepercolony, Kandhpara,	No				
		Railwaystationharijanpara, Chamarpara, Mastertikira, Tikilagadiajhupuripara,	No				
		Canalpara, Gandhinagarpara, Brahmachari, Ambapalichhak, Benubabamathapara,	No				
		Ambapali, Harijanpara.	No				

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting	Others
water borne	service	others					(points)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
200		600	-	Pt, ST	102	2,297	195	
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyat Raj Sysytem. It entrust the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation facilities, education, drinking water facilities, minor irrigation and supply of power etc.to the villages. The overall progress of the villages coming under the Gram Panchayat lies with the participation of people in these activities. Keeping this in view, the data on Gram Panchayat and the number of villages coming under each with their population have been presented in the table below.

The analysis of the data of Bargarh district shows that among 12 C.D. Blocks in the district, Sohela C.D. Block has highest number (22 nos.) of Gram Panchayats and in Ambabhona C.D.Block the number of Gram Panchayat is at the least (8 nos.).

Table - I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharbandha	0001	Dava	8	43.91	1,582	7,428	935	1,890
		Bhandarpuri	10	48.82	1,750	7,868	612	2,847
		Bhainsadarha	7	27.82	998	4,523	436	1,358
		Laudidarah	6	39.01	1,570	7,084	1,197	1,453
		Jagdalpur	7	35.67	1,319	5,892	1,101	1,437
		Kumir	9	39.04	1,060	4,671	531	941
		Chandibhata	6	25.87	1,060	4,516	1,075	1,083
		Jharbandha	4	26.41	1,494	7,061	914	1,649
		Kandadangar	6	26.33	1,130	5,068	519	2,016
		Bilaspur	5	50.44	1,035	4,729	308	2,623
		Gothaguda	7	34.13	1,212	5,621	682	2,612
		Amthi	8	25.56	1,065	4,805	764	698
		CDBlock Total	**83**	**423.01**	**15,275**	**69,266**	**9,074**	**20,607**
Paikamal	0002	Chhetgaon	7	51.61	1,547	7,003	949	2,501
		Kechhodadar	9	51.55	1,474	6,628	819	2,695
		Temri	5	25.81	1,120	5,176	513	1,375
		Badikata	7	47.17	1,952	8,221	1,482	2,941
		Saraikela	4	22.95	947	4,092	658	878
		Charadapali	5	21.2	579	2,685	428	1,306
		Lakhamara	8	29.92	1,413	6,068	1,302	1,268
		Palsada	5	26.72	1,141	5,034	572	2,462
		Kermelabahal	8	28.04	983	4,368	480	1,962
		Bhengrajpur	10	36.5	1,158	5,015	1,043	1,856
		Paikamal	11	33.53	2,160	9,984	1,618	1,876
		Mithapali	11	25.91	1,138	5,295	1,140	1,761
		Jhitiki	4	15.79	831	3,711	395	1,924
		Kansada	6	38.08	1,247	5,409	619	2,526
		Bartunda	8	28.44	938	4,002	569	1,920
		Mandosil	5	22.03	1,233	5,942	661	1,784
		Jamseth	5	22.1	1,005	4,521	616	2,444
		Chhindeikela	4	20.13	882	3,770	430	1,853
		Jharbandh	6	20.74	724	3,108	344	2,221
		CDBlock Total	**128**	**568.22**	**22,472**	**100,032**	**14,638**	**37,553**

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajbarasambar	0003	Purena	11	40.28	1,883	8,303	785	3,834
		Kansingha	19	43.87	1,762	7,598	1,145	1,889
		Barihapali	7	19.34	863	3,871	417	970
		Sargibahal	8	30.66	1,262	5,483	1,262	1,372
		Melchhamunda	10	32.56	1,989	8,925	1,438	1,272
		Gyan	3	15.33	635	2,664	369	473
		Palsapali	7	21.41	1,275	6,000	852	1,365
		Jamala	5	21	1,083	5,033	970	549
		Budamal	12	42.21	2,176	9,284	1,452	2,168
		Mahulpali	7	25.87	1,311	5,831	988	805
		Bheunria	3	16.89	1,267	5,610	884	1,201
		Barikel	5	19.4	1,417	6,765	1,344	1,018
		Khaliapali	14	34.6	1,461	6,317	869	1,410
		Buden	14	40.84	1,205	4,798	929	1,507
		Dahita	11	33.84	1,410	6,030	1,178	1,571
		Dahigaon	14	49.22	1,783	7,370	1,021	2,159
		CDBlock Total	**150**	**487.32**	**22,782**	**99,882**	**15,903**	**23,563**
Gaisilet	0004	Talpali	8	34.84	1,525	6,255	796	1,196
		Ganiapali	3	16.26	798	3,582	441	945
		Kundakhai	4	15	721	3,063	352	354
		Guderpali	4	12.1	670	2,791	359	620
		Chikhili	7	17.2	772	3,373	696	681
		Chantipali	5	24.71	1,218	4,953	718	1,405
		Jamutpali	5	16.65	809	3,539	724	405
		Raisalpadar	7	14.79	1,098	4,389	475	568
		Saradhapali	5	16.11	1,055	4,310	506	780
		Gaisilet	8	32.7	2,230	9,101	1,952	1,673
		Kandagad	3	18.53	800	3,377	422	1,137
		Katabahal	9	35.2	1,153	4,474	862	876
		Phiringimal	10	23.37	1,162	4,633	709	1,495
		Kathaumal	4	17.55	1,236	4,933	680	265
		Jagalpat	10	33.85	2,119	8,796	1,203	2,045
		Dangbahal	11	26.06	1,892	7,766	976	1,313
		CDBlock Total	**103**	**354.92**	**19,258**	**79,335**	**11,871**	**15,758**
Bijepur	0005	Talpadar	8	37.81	1,829	7,616	1,473	1,257
		M. Srigida	9	30.95	1,705	7,180	1,243	1,514
		Pada	6	16.93	1,142	4,828	888	734
		Bijepur	8	23.73	2,503	11,198	2,045	1,417
		Jaring	7	23.96	2,159	8,902	2,262	621
		Budapali	10	27.7	2,105	8,979	1,615	560
		Kharmunda	9	22.59	2,084	8,283	1,598	1,295
		Pahandi	4	10.47	791	3,043	570	765
		Jokhipali	5	14.18	723	2,729	661	398
		Bhatigaon	7	17	1,061	4,181	805	476
		Laumunda	7	17	1,517	6,250	1,141	357
		Patharla	6	24.94	1,579	6,485	1,426	1,068
		Badabaunsen	10	27.41	1,428	5,738	1,375	828
		Saipali	5	12.36	784	3,325	772	896
		Badbrahmani	4	8.93	874	3,479	392	159
		Ganthiapali	5	7.98	851	3,627	652	496
		CDBlock Total	**110**	**323.94**	**23,135**	**95,843**	**18,918**	**12,841**

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sohela	0006	Pandakipali	6	37.16	1,630	7,522	1,624	2,159
		Rengali	8	30.83	1,448	6,365	1,402	1,573
		Kangaon	8	25.21	1,274	5,560	900	1,576
		Karandola	3	14.29	683	2,745	474	971
		Sarkanda	2	14.95	819	3,855	291	1,097
		Srigida	5	25.28	1,506	7,042	985	777
		Garvana	6	29.36	1,817	7,808	1,524	1,015
		Sohela	5	21.91	2,038	9,945	1,934	1,117
		Dumerpali	8	34.59	1,738	7,622	1,771	1,562
		Tabada	8	31.21	1,535	6,523	1,187	1,149
		Jhar	8	19.44	1,276	5,035	568	1,157
		Ghens	7	20.18	1,268	5,428	1,033	1,365
		Kuchipali	2	8.48	749	3,274	664	536
		Sanimal	4	10.9	767	3,173	531	774
		Salepali	9	28.55	1,641	7,202	1,304	1,540
		Birjam	3	10.7	710	2,716	509	476
		Kalangapali	2	8.69	695	2,484	310	318
		Beherapali	6	17.94	836	3,435	578	720
		Petupali	3	11.71	672	3,061	768	509
		Chhuriapali	10	44.49	2,048	8,908	2,311	1,258
		Baunsenmura	9	39.57	1,940	8,338	1,416	1,714
		Panimora	7	29.65	1,751	7,529	1,272	1,664
		CDBlock Total	**129**	**515.09**	**28,841**	**125,570**	**23,356**	**25,027**
Bhatli	0007	Narangapur	12	54.37	1,630	7,340	1,361	3,021
		Kelendapali	11	34.02	1,478	6,688	1,159	2,510
		Dumalpali	10	39.94	1,751	8,250	1,303	1,583
		Mulbar	8	38.81	1,708	8,035	1,376	2,549
		Bhatli	5	20.8	2,396	11,658	1,882	1,190
		Nuagarh	4	25	1,401	6,447	1,129	1,318
		Urduna	9	40.82	2,329	10,182	2,001	2,386
		Bhadigaon	5	15.78	1,117	5,033	1,066	1,303
		Halupali	10	30.87	1,555	7,184	1,650	1,227
		Chadeigaon	6	26.76	1,325	6,428	1,050	890
		Kamgaon	4	28.53	1,624	7,664	1,515	1,817
		CDBlock Total	**84**	**355.7**	**18,314**	**84,909**	**15,492**	**19,794**
Ambabhona	0008	Kandapala	18	33.17	2,070	9,420	2,165	2,493
		Bhukta	14	25.86	2,078	9,900	2,274	1,513
		Ruchida	12	28.59	1,922	9,477	1,680	1,520
		Bhainatora	9	23.76	1,438	6,696	1,480	1,531
		Ambabhona	15	27.02	1,829	8,648	1,403	2,653
		Dungri	7	8.26	1,376	6,476	1,081	1,870
		Uttam	15	20.12	1,376	6,977	1,499	2,718
		Lakhanpur	19	15.49	1,249	6,077	691	2,283
		CDBlock Total	**109**	**182.27**	**13,338**	**63,671**	**12,273**	**16,581**
Attabira	0009	Kharmunda	13	50.84	2,088	9,508	1,692	4,363
		Paharsrigida	4	30.38	2,132	9,902	1,718	5,030
		Silet	2	19.25	1,091	5,014	1,207	1,495
		Lahanda	1	19.72	1,272	5,850	1,182	2,079
		Godbhaga	4	20.42	2,096	9,892	2,451	1,909
		Larasara	5	19.73	2,018	9,649	3,180	1,604
		Janged	6	21.96	1,479	6,770	1,993	1,889
		Hirlipali	5	25.19	1,817	8,320	1,743	2,232

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Manapada	3	16.86	1,400	6,775	1,487	966
		Tope	4	20.68	2,045	9,571	2,442	1,208
		Attabira	3	14.82	2,844	13,315	3,325	1,175
		Janhapada	2	19.07	1,842	8,809	1,833	1,220
		Kulunda	5	19.85	1,521	7,421	1,509	1,684
		Larambha	4	17.96	1,649	7,724	1,680	1,144
		Tamparsara	3	21.58	1,529	7,395	1,968	985
		Bugbuga	2	22.96	1,551	7,797	1,281	1,419
		Jhiliminda	4	20.49	1,622	8,041	1,929	1,499
		Kadobahal	4	9.62	1,226	5,690	1,890	345
		Kultatukura	4	13.49	1,232	5,752	1,079	776
		CDBlock Total	**78**	**404.87**	**32,454**	**153,195**	**35,589**	**33,022**
Bargarh	0010	Gobindpur	7	42.29	2,335	10,474	2,009	1,463
		Deogaon	5	18.5	1,151	5,401	1,004	1,050
		Bardol	3	15.49	1,847	8,836	2,405	1,175
		Katapali	1	9.56	1,267	5,853	1,162	174
		Bargaon	1	12.31	1,132	4,683	1,864	322
		Nuniajampali	5	23.98	1,956	8,907	2,090	1,469
		Jamurda	2	11.83	1,330	6,542	1,288	755
		Barhaguda	2	16.82	1,577	7,728	1,863	948
		Talsirgida	4	22.29	1,622	7,987	1,903	955
		Tora	1	18.05	2,778	13,707	4,688	763
		Gudesira	6	23.39	2,266	9,900	2,359	1,058
		Nileswar	5	19.02	1,180	5,074	830	524
		S. Dumberpali	4	11.07	1,154	4,823	685	408
		Birmal	3	16.28	989	4,610	482	1,299
		Sarsara	1	14.21	1,155	5,528	896	775
		Khuntpalli	2	15.89	1,274	6,139	860	509
		Dhanger	2	17.93	1,780	8,591	2,359	1,893
		Adgaon	2	18.4	1,444	6,984	1,781	1,160
		Gaisama	1	10.83	808	3,783	950	535
		Tumgaon	3	15.05	1,084	4,911	889	903
		Khandahata	1	12.96	1,204	5,946	1,285	695
		CDBlock Total	**61**	**366.15**	**31,333**	**146,407**	**33,652**	**18,833**
Barapali	0011	Katapali	3	16.47	1,316	5,651	821	779
		Mahulpali	7	21.09	1,407	5,982	1,341	1,361
		Kusanpuri	3	9.75	1,046	4,423	529	1,586
		Lenda	5	12.66	1,102	5,378	1,138	1,194
		Bagbadi	4	16.85	1,801	8,023	1,611	965
		Kumbhari	1	16.34	1,810	8,058	1,513	778
		Baramkela	2	11.54	798	3,481	715	337
		Patakulunda	6	24.96	2,069	9,259	2,555	1,072
		Remta	2	7.73	844	3,932	633	360
		Bandhapali	3	13.17	1,198	5,285	625	690
		Khemasara	2	7.72	871	3,671	903	627
		Kainsir	2	8.93	1,174	5,437	1,482	319
		Satlama	3	15.18	1,494	6,942	1,681	662
		Baraguda	3	8.36	662	3,229	1,078	664
		Mahada	5	15.28	716	3,293	589	505
		Tileimal	9	24.38	1,751	7,244	1,268	865
		Agalpur	9	24.6	2,033	9,035	1,893	471
		Bhatigaon	5	11.21	909	4,000	1,326	1,020
		CDBlock Total	**74**	**266.22**	**23,001**	**102,323**	**21,701**	**14,255**

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Block wise)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bheden	0012	Talmenda	5	23.06	1,521	6,993	1,148	623
		Remenda	5	21.58	2,023	9,958	2,186	908
		Sankrida	5	18.37	1,421	6,664	1,530	1,340
		Deshbhatli	9	32.68	1,866	8,942	2,612	2,313
		Manpur	7	22.04	1,481	6,659	2,394	925
		Arjunda	3	17.93	985	4,822	740	672
		Chichinda	6	20.7	1,903	9,260	1,811	897
		Bakti	4	20.4	1,539	7,301	1,716	657
		Kubedega	3	10.72	837	3,882	663	590
		Bheden	4	16.24	1,790	8,556	1,654	1,047
		Ainlapali	6	23.65	1,437	6,915	1,429	886
		Resham	4	15.16	1,231	5,711	1,884	409
		Areigudi	4	11.12	973	4,524	899	654
		Luhakhandi	7	18.76	1,133	5,283	1,343	424
		Sunalarambha	7	36.22	2,320	10,648	2,555	1,323
		Sialkhandhata	5	22.24	1,263	5,893	1,634	1,236
		Rusuda	5	9.92	993	4,398	1,644	499
		Mahulpali	9	21.89	1,217	5,953	2,257	707
		CDBlock Total	**98**	**362.68**	**25,933**	**122,362**	**30,099**	**16,110**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district of Sambalpur located at the western part of Orissa was split up into four districts namely Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur, after the 1991 Census. The estimates of child mortality indicators and all other information pertaining to 1991 Census discussed in this annexure and subsequent annexures are not available separately for Baragarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur district. Hence data for the undivided district of Sambalpur have been presented for Baragarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur districts.

Table- II provides details of child mortality by q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) for persons, males and females. Here q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) refer to probability of dying between birth and age one, two, three and five respectively. The table shows a sharp decline of child mortality in age one, age two, age three and age five in 1991 both in persons, males and females in the state and the district in comparison to 1981. In 1981 the child mortality rate was much higher in the state as well as in district. A notable feature that emerges out of the study of the annexure is that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than the male child both in the district and in the state in 1981 and 1991.

Table-II

Estimates of Child mortality indicators by sex at State and District

State/ District	Year	Person				Male				Female			
		q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa	1981	163	162	165	179	172	170	170	181	153	153	160	176
	1991	125	127	129	133	129	142	147	154	111	114	125	128
Sambalpur	1981	122	128	129	140	134	139	136	145	110	116	122	135
	1991	103	112	118	131	106	114	119	132	101	109	117	128

ANNEXURE-III

Various measures of Fertility and Mean Age at Marriage, 1991 Census

Fertility and mortality are natural processes and contribute substantially to the growth of population. Like the previous one, the 1991 Census also records information relating to fertility namely age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year. The first three questions were asked to all ever-married woman and the last question related to currently married women only. The measures of fertility worked out are based on F-series tables of 1991 Census pertaining to Orissa and these measures have been defined under Non Census Concepts.

Data on various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage for erstwhile 13 districts of Orissa and that of the state on the basis of 1991 census results are presented in the Table given below.

Mean age at marriage :

Mean age at marriage of the females is the average age at marriage. The figure is 18 for the state of Orissa and 17.9 for Sambalpur district as per the 1991 Census.

Child woman ratio :

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and simple form of fertility measurement. Child woman ratio is the ratio of children under five years of age (0-4 year) and women from 45-49 years of age. As per the 1991 Census, the child woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level. At the district level it is seen that seven districts namely Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child woman ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child woman ratio.

Number of children ever born per woman in 45-49 age group, 1991

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married woman in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and at the district level, highest number of children ever born to woman in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri district. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married woman in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married woman:

Mean age or in other words, the average age at marriage of currently married women in the state is 17.96 years as per the 1991 Census.

As far as the average age of currently married women at the districts is concerned, it is observed that six districts namely Sundargarh, Koraput, Phulabani, Kendujhar, Cutttack and Puri have recorded higher average than the state. However, among these districts, Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by scheduled tribe population.

Table - III

Various measure of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census

State/ District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	No. of Children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Child woman Ratio (0-4) Ages	Mean age at marriage of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	135	178	4.27	5.84	32.98	4.22	46.5	17.96
1. Sambalpur	**131**	**171**	**4.21**	**5.87**	**32.01**	**3.88**	**44.5**	**17.92**
2. Sundargarh	121	168	3.91	5.84	30.24	3.96	44.8	18.76
3. Kendujhar	134	184	4.15	6.28	32.94	4.34	50.0	18.83
4. Mayurbhanj	132	163	4.05	5.53	32.79	3.80	51.5	17.88
5. Baleshwar	160	212	4.96	6.71	38.06	5.32	49.7	17.24

Various measure of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census

State/ District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	No. of Children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Child woman Ratio (0-4) Ages	Mean age at marriage of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Cuttack	134	180	4.27	6.03	32.27	4.61	44.4	18.24
7. Dhenkanal	134	171	4.35	5.73	32.43	4.30	46.6	17.82
8. Phulbani	156	204	5.00	6.60	39.06	4.06	49.5	18.21
9. Balangir	132	170	4.30	5.71	32.57	4.02	46.0	17.83
10. Kalahandi	120	141	3.82	4.57	29.86	3.94	44.7	17.57
11.Koraput	133	166	4.18	5.33	34.10	3.63	49.3	18.03
12. Ganjam	99	129	3.12	4.17	24.06	4.21	48.5	17.69
13. Puri	123	164	3.96	5.38	29.92	4.28	41.9	18.00

Col.8 CWR (0-4) No. of children of age 0-4 years per 100 women aged 45-49 years (District profile, 91)

ANNEXURE-IV

Percentage distributation of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 2001 Census

Among the different factors that influence growth of population of a particular geographical area, migration plays a vital role. Though reasons of migration are numerous, the Census of India for the first time in the 1981 Census endeavoured to elicit the reasons of migration. Concepts relating to migration and their definitions have been provided under the chapter "Non Census Concepts".

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of inmigrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district 73.12 percent of males and 72.01 percent of females are from other districts of the state. Immigrants from other states of the country constitute 26.47 percent of males and 27.90 percent females. Immigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage.

Table IV
Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/	Total			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
District	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	3,189,242	1,159,780	2,029,462	2,472,336	868,127	1,604,209	658,984	260,729	398,255	57,922	30,924	26,998
				(77.52)	(74.85)	(79.05)	(20.66)	(22.48)	(19.62)	(1.82)	(2.67)	(1.33)
Bargarh	127,547	38,846	88,701	92,280	28,404	63,876	35,029	10,284	24,745	238	158	80
				(72.35)	(73.12)	(72.01)	(27.46)	(26.47)	(27.90)	(0.19)	(0.41)	(0.09)

Table-V given below depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 38,249 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence of which 13,165 are males and 25,084 are females. Among these, 74.74 percent are inter district migrants.

Coming to the sex wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 75.83 percent males and 74.17 percent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 25.10 percent of which 23.85 percent are males and

25.75 percent are females. International migration to the district is confined within 0.08 to 0.32 percent. Details of migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years for the state of Orissa and the district Bargarh are shown in the table.

It may be mentioned here that, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagrah and Sambalpur districts were created from the old Sambalpur district in which the number of inmigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 109,325 with 46,073 males and 63,252 females in 1991 Census.

Table-V

Inmigrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years, 2001Census

State/ District	Total Migrants			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Bargarh	38,249	13,165	25,084	28,588	9,983	18,605	9,599	3,140	6,459	62	42	20
				(74.74)	(75.83)	(74.17)	(25.10)	(23.85)	(25.75)	(0.16)	(0.32)	(0.08)

ANNEXURE-V

Brief account of main religions in the district as per 2001 Census

Religion is one the important characteristics of population. It not only influences the socio-cultural life of the people but also binds the whole population belonging to a specific religion in the bonds of unity and brotherhood. The information on religion collected by census is of great interest to the public in general and anthropologists, administrators, sociologists, demographers and planners in particular.

At the 2001 Census, six numerically major religions of the State and Bargarh District along with their population are shown in table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 percent in the state and Bargarh district. In the district of Bargarh, followers of Hindu religion constitute 98.64 percent. The propertion of Christian religion is 0.75 percent. The followers of Muslim, Sikh and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.01 percent to 0.50 percent.

A look at the rural urban percentage distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 92 percent of followers of Hindu and 84.45 percent Christian religions are reported from rural areas of the district. But the concentration of followers of Sikh religion is conspicuous in urban areas of the district.

Table -VI

Religions arranged in descending order for the State and District, 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Percentage	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
	Sikhs	17,492	0.05	11.96	88.04
	Buddhists	9,863	0.03	85.93	14.07
	Jains	9,154	0.02	34.04	65.96

Religions arranged in descending order for the State and District, 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Percentage	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bargarh	All Religions	1,346,336	100.00	92.31	7.69
	Hindus	1,327,967	98.64	92.56	7.44
	Christians	10,121	0.75	84.45	15.55
	Muslims	6,758	0.50	58.11	41.89
	Religion not stated	842	0.06	96.32	3.68
	Sikhs	384	0.03	28.65	71.35
	Jains	137	0.01	88.32	11.68
	Others	68	0.01	97.06	2.94
	Buddhists	59	0.00	69.49	30.51

In 1991 Census, Bargarh district was not in existence as a separate district and it was a part of undivided Sambalpur district. In 1991 Census the total number of followers of all Religions in undivided Sambalpur district, was 2,697,153 out of which the highest followers of Religion was Hindus (96.84 %) followed by Christians (2.03 %),Muslims (0.88 %), Sikhs (0.15 %), Buddhist (0.02 %) and Jains (0.01%).

ANNEXURE-VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

Marital status is one of the important demographic characteristics of the population. The composition of population on the basis of their marital status such as (a) never married (b) married (c) widowed and (d) divorced/separated for the state and the district is presented in table- VII.

Table -VII

Sexwise distribution of Population by Marital Status, 2001 Census

State /District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Bargarh	Total	1,346,336	681,500	664,836
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	Never married	642,600	350,549	292,051
		(47.73)	(51.44)	(43.93)
	Married	628,381	313,085	315,296
		(46.67)	(45.94)	(47.42)
	Widowed	68,072	16,060	52,012
		(5.06)	(2.36)	(7.82)
	Divorced/Separated	7,283	1,806	5,477
		(0.54)	(0.27)	(0.82)

As shown in table-VII, the never married category claims 47.73 percent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 46.67 percent. The widowed category forms 5.06 percent and divorced/separated category constitutes 0.54 percent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 51.44 percent males belong to never married category as against 43.93 percent among females. Similarly 45.94 percent of males and 47.42 percent of females belong to married category. 2.36 percent of males and 7.82 percent of females belong to widowed category and divorced / separated marital status claims a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

In the undivided district of Sambalpur, the percentage of Married persons was 46.02, whereas the percentage of Never Married persons was 48.58 with 4.77 percent Widowed and 0.39 percent Divorced or Separated in 1991 Census.

ANNEXURE- VII

Age, Sex and Education in the State and District, 2001 Census

Educational qualification according to age and sex is depicted in various tables of Census.Certain concepts associated with literacy have been defined in the earlier paragraphs under "Census Concepts".

Distribution of literate person in different Educational levels in state :

Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown below.

Table - VIII

Distribution of Literate and educated persons in different educational levels in the State, 2001

Name of State/ District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total Population	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
	Literate	19,837,055	11,992,333	7,844,722
	i) Literate without any formal schooling	428,001	279,304	148,697
	including educational level unclassified	(2.16)	(2.33)	(1.90)
	ii) Below Primary	5,755,797	3,328,385	2,427,412
		(29.02)	(27.75)	(30.94)
	iii) Primary	5,798,954	3,280,957	2,517,997
		(29.23)	(27.36)	(32.10)
	iv) Middle	2,875,760	1,783,236	1,092,524
		(14.50)	(14.87)	(13.93)
	v) Matric/Secondary	2,616,294	1,665,245	951,049
		(13.19)	(13.89)	(12.12)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate	1,021,802	664,408	357,394
	Pre-University/Senior secondary	(5.15)	(5.54)	(4.56)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or	8,944	7,495	1,449
	certificate not equal to degree	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate	145,863	116,593	29,270
	not equal to degree	(0.74)	(0.97)	(0.37)
	ix) Graduate & above	1,185,640	866,710	318,930
		(5.98)	(7.23)	(4.07)

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since 58.25 percent among persons, 55.11 percent among males and 63.04 percent among females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 percent persons, 14.87 percent males and 13.93 percent females.

As far as technical education is concerned, it may be mentioned here that the proportion of such persons to total literate persons is abysmally low. It is only 0.74 percent.

Among the higher educational levels, graduate and above educational level claims 5.98 percent followed by higher secondary/ intermediate with only 5.15 per cent at state level.

Table - IX

Distribution of Literate and educated persons in different educational levels, 2001

Name of District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Bargarh	Total Population	1,346,336	681,500	664,836
	Literate	749,820	458,534	291,286
	i) Literate without any formal schooling	15,173	9,650	5,523
	including educational level unclassified	(2.02)	(2.10)	(1.90)
	ii) Below Primary	245,140	142,043	103,097
		(32.69)	(30.98)	(35.39)
	iii) Primary	249,457	144,049	105,408
		(33.27)	(31.42)	(36.19)
	iv) Middle	93,408	60,315	33,093
		(12.46)	(13.15)	(11.36)
	v) Matric/Secondary	84,100	54,869	29,231
		(11.22)	(11.97)	(10.04)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate	31,485	22,311	9,174
	Pre-University/Senior secondary	(4.20)	(4.87)	(3.15)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or	102	85	17
	certificate not equal to degree	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate	2,675	2,296	379
	not equal to degree	(0.36)	(0.50)	(0.13)
	ix) Graduate & above	28,280	22,916	5,364
		(3.77)	(5.00)	(1.84)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Bargarh district was 1,346,336 of which 174,490 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Bargarh district comes to 1,171,846 of which 592,344 are males and 579,502 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district constitute 749,820 persons with 458,534 males and 291,286 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 63.99 percent which is distributed as per the educational qualification in tabular form.

The attainment of literacy of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels. Among these educational levels, primary educational level claims about one third of the total literate population, among persons 31.42 percent among males and 36.19 percent among females. The next educational level to follow is below primary. Middle

educational level claims 13.15 percent of males and 11.36 percent among females followed by Matriculation/Secondary with 11.97 percent males and 10.04 percent females. Graduate and above educational level has claimed comparatively lower percentage among persons than higher secondary. Technical and Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree educational level claims very negligible proporation.

In 1991 Census, the total literate persons of the undivided sambalpur district was 1,119,163 out of which the highest percentage was Below primary i.e.38.10 and the lowest percentage was 0.27 in the education level of Non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of Graduate and above was 4.16 only whereas the educational level of Middle standard percentage was 24.20 to total literate persons of the district.

Table - X

Distribution of females in the age group 15-44 years by educational level, 2001

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of Women aged 15-44 Years	Percentage of Women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	46	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100	51	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100	23	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Bargarh	Total	316,548	100	47	32.86	6.77	11.89	1.63
	Rural	290,540	100	49	33.52	6.60	10.24	1.00
	Urban	26,008	100	27	25.48	8.62	30.36	8.64

Table-X provides distribution of women in the age group 15-44 in different educational levels in the district and state. The proportion of female literacy in the district is above the state average for total and urban areas but in rural areas of the district it is below the state average. Percentags of literacy of the district at the different educational level are below the state average except the educational level literate but below middle.

In undivided Sumbalpur district, the percentage of literate but below middle in the group of women aged 15-44 years by educational level,1991 was 18.21 and the percentage of Graduate and above was 1.43 only.

Table -XI

Children in the age group 0-14 years with nos. of children attending school, 2001

Name of the State/Dist.	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	46.03	48.8	43.14	44.57	47.57	41.45	55.57	56.74	54.33
Bargarh	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	409,363	207,285	202,078	378,478	191,548	186,930	30,885	15,737	15,148
	No. of Children attending School	212,229	111,565	100,664	194,787	102,462	92,325	17,442	9,103	8,339
	Percentage	51.84	53.82	49.81	51.47	53.49	49.39	56.47	57.84	55.05

Table- XI depicts the sex-wise distribution of children in the age group 0-14 in rural and urban areas of the district and the proportion of children attending school in the district. In the district of Bargarh, there are 212,229 children of which 111,565 are males and 100,664 are females who are attending school. Number of children attending school in the rural areas of the district is 194,787 as against 17,442 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 53.49 percent among male and 49.39 percent among female children were attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas, 57.84 percent among male and 55.05 percent among female children were attending schools.

Above all, the proportion of children attending schools in rural areas is comparatively higher in the district than the state whereas in the urban areas it is almost at par with the state.

ANNEXURE- VIII
Mother tongue, 2001 Census

Language is an important attribute of population and has great relevance and significance in a multi-ethnic social structure like Orissa. The definition of 'Mother tongue' has been offered under "Census Concept" in the previous chapters.

The Census of India is the richest source of language data and has thrown much light on the ethnic and linguistic characteristics of population. Like the previous censuses, the mother tongue as returned by each individual was collected and were classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics. Details of mother tongue returns for the state as recorded in the 2001 census are given in Table- XII.

The major languages returned as mother tongue are Oriya (81.22 percent) followed by Kui (2.48 percent), Telugu (1.94 percent),Santali(1.82 percent) and other languages. Oriya language being the language of the state holds the highest percentage followed by languages mainly spoken by the tribal people of the state. The scheduled languages which have been returned as mother tongue and have a prominent places are Telugu (1.94 percent), Urdu (1.66 percent), Bengali (1.33 percent) and Hindi (1.02 percent).

Table- XII
Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in the State, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	36,804,660	100	31,287,422	5,517,238	85.01	14.99
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
10	HO	252,526	0.69	240,756	11,770	95.34	4.66
11	MUNDA	231,980	0.63	203,766	28,214	87.84	12.16
12	SAVARA	172,287	0.47	166,342	5,945	96.55	3.45
13	KISAN	139,428	0.38	129,905	9,523	93.17	6.83
14	MUNDARI	119,573	0.32	112,440	7,133	94.03	5.97
15	KOYA	113,668	0.31	113,300	368	99.68	0.32
16	KURMALI THAR	112,916	0.31	111,430	1,486	98.68	1.32
17	KHOND/KONDH	110,602	0.30	108,101	2,501	97.74	2.26
18	CHHATTISGARHI	107,350	0.29	96,185	11,165	89.60	10.40
19	Total of Other Mother Tongu	936,314	2.54	807,445	128,869	86.24	13.76

Table- XIII
Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Bargarh District, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BARGARH	1,346,336	100	1,242,795	103,541	92.31	7.69
1	ORIYA	910,733	67.65	825,644	85,089	90.66	9.34
2	SAMBALPURI	354,295	26.32	350,334	3,961	98.88	1.12
3	LARIA	22,905	1.70	22,777	128	99.44	0.56
4	HINDI	18,005	1.34	8,816	9,189	48.96	51.04
5	TELUGU	13,352	0.99	12,530	822	93.84	6.16
6	CHHATTISGARHI	10,484	0.78	10,275	209	98.01	1.99
7	SAVARA	1,857	0.14	1,671	186	89.98	10.02
8	URDU	1,697	0.13	711	986	41.90	58.10
9	MUNDA	1,492	0.11	1,489	3	99.80	0.20
10	BENGALI	1,121	0.08	489	632	43.62	56.38
11	SADAN/SADRI	1,022	0.08	1,009	13	98.73	1.27
12	Total of Other Mother Tongues	9,373	0.70	7,050	2,323	75.22	24.78

As shown in the above table, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order of the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these 11 mother tongues, speakers of ORIYA mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 67. 65 percent of the total speakers as shown in the table. The next numerically major mother tongue is Sambalpuri and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 26.32 percent.

The district is inhabited by scheduled tribe population in many areas and mother tongues of certain scheduled tribes of the district namely Laria, Savara and Munda claim third, seventh and ninth position respectively among the 11 major mother tongues of the district. Speakers of Laria mother tongue constitute 1.70 percent distantly followed by Savara and Munda.

Percentage distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 90.66 percent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly 99.80 percent of speakers of Munda, 99.44 percent of Laria, 98.88 percent of Sambalpuri, 98.74 percent of Sadan/Sadri and 98.01 percent of Chhattisgarhi are reported from rural areas of the district. The speakers of Bengali, Urdu and Hindi are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

It is pertinent to note here that mother tongues as returned in the population Census are basically the designations or mother tongue labels which are always not identical with the actual linguistic medium. For ascertaining the co-relation between the mother tongues designation and the actual languages and the dialects, the raw returns were subjected to thorough scrutiny and rationalisation.

The total number of Oriya spekers in undivided Sambalpur district was 2,317,640 during 1991 Census and their percentage to total population was 85.93 percent. The speakers of Hindi mother tongue was in the second position with 5.25 percent.