# CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

**SERIES-22** **ORISSA**

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

# JHARSUGUDA DISTRICT

## VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

## VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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**IB THERMAL POWER STATION, ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION**

Orissa Power Generation Corporation was incorporated on 14th November, 1984 under the Companies Act, 1956. Earlier, the entire share capital of the Company was owned by Government of Orissa. During January, 1999, Government of Orissa has disinvested 49% of its stake in favour of a private investor, namely, AES Corporation, U.S.A.

The main objective of Orissa Power Generation Corporation is establishing, operating, maintaining large Thermal Stations independently and/or in joint sector. As its main venture, the Company has set up 2(Two) Thermal Power Plants with a capacity of 210 MW each in the lb Valley Area of Jharsuguda district at an estimated project cost of Rs.11350 million. It has undertaken the construction of 7 (seven) Mini Hydel Unit Stations having a total capacity of 5075 KW as a technological demonstration. The location of Thermal Power Plant at the pit heads and their proximity to the main reservoir at Hirakud facilitate easy supply of coal and water respectively. This gives the Company the distinct advantage of lower cost of inputs and hence lower cost of generation.

The management of affairs of OPGC vests in the Board of Directors comprising 6 (Six) Directors. As per the share holder's agreement with the private investor, the Board will comprise equal number of nominees from both the parties. The Chairman and Director, Finance are nominated by Government of Orissa while the Managing Director and the Director, Operations are nominated by the private investor. The Principal Secretary to Government, Department of Energy, Government of Orissa is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Company. The day to day affairs of the Company are managed by the Managing Director, Director, Operations and the Director, Finance. They are assisted by a team of experienced professionals having expertise in the field.

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# 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 centres, 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 villages 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 was 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 theCensus 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 aspirations 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 publiation 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 detailed 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, and 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 Government 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 Government of Orissa, Heads of Departments, Collectors and other district officers, Tahsildars, Block Development 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.

Bhubaneswar
January, 2004

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# District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Jharsuguda is the 29th district in terms of size and 27th in terms of population.

2. Jharsuguda is the second urbanized district in the state having about 36.47 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per Sq. Km Jharsuguda is 10th densely populated district in the State.

4. Jharsuguda has ranks 26th in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 2 uninhabited villages in the district whereas only one village is having a population of more than 5000.

6. Bandhabahal in Banaharpali P.S. is the most populated village (7609) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 46.62 % are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Laikera police station is having the highest number of villages (92) in the district whereas Orient police station is having the lowest number i.e. only 1 village.

# IMPORTANT STATISTICS

| | | | ORISSA | | JHARSUGUDA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF VILLAGES | | Total | 51,349 | | 348 | |
| | | Inhabited | 47,529 | | 346 | |
| | | Uninhabited | 3,820 | | 2 | |
| NUMBER OF TOWNS | | Statutory Towns | 107 | | 3 | |
| | | Census Towns | 31 | | 0 | |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | Total | 7,738,065 | | 106,839 | |
| | | Institutional | 17,915 | | 305 | |
| | | Houseless | 13,044 | | 476 | |
| POPULATION | TOTAL | Persons | 36,804,660 | | 509,716 | |
| | | Males | 18,660,570 | | 261,941 | |
| | | Females | 18,144,090 | | 247,775 | |
| | RURAL | Persons | 31,287,422 | | 323,831 | |
| | | Males | 15,748,970 | | 163,985 | |
| | | Females | 15,538,452 | | 159,846 | |
| | URBAN | Persons | 5,517,238 | | 185,885 | |
| | | Males | 2,911,600 | | 97,956 | |
| | | Females | 2,605,638 | | 87,929 | |
| PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION | | | 14.99 | | 36.47 | |
| | | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001 | | Persons | 5,144,924 | 16.25 | 67,562 | 15.28 |
| | | Males | 2,596,424 | 16.16 | 33,753 | 14.79 |
| | | Females | 2,548,500 | 16.34 | 33,809 | 15.8 |
| AREA ( in sq. km. ) | | | 155,707 | | 2,081 | |
| DENSITY OF POPULATION ( Persons per square kilometre ) | | | 236 | | 245 | |
| SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 males) | | Total | 972 | | 946 | |
| | | Rural | 987 | | 975 | |
| | | Urban | 895 | | 898 | |
| | | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| LITERATES | | Persons | 19,837,055 | 63.08 | 312,880 | 70.65 |
| | | Males | 11,992,333 | 75.35 | 187,019 | 82.16 |
| | | Females | 7,844,722 | 50.51 | 125,861 | 58.48 |
| SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION | | Persons | 6,082,063 | 16.53 | 87,011 | 17.07 |
| | | Males | 3,073,278 | 16.47 | 43,935 | 16.77 |
| | | Females | 3,008,785 | 16.58 | 43,076 | 17.39 |

# IMPORTANT STATISTICS

| | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION | Persons | 8,145,081 | 22.13 | 159,757 | 31.34 |
| | Males | 4,066,783 | 21.79 | 80,760 | 30.83 |
| | Females | 4,078,298 | 22.48 | 78,997 | 31.88 |
| **WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS** | | | | | |
| TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL) | Persons | 14,276,488 | 38.79 | 189,593 | 37.20 |
| | Males | 9,802,006 | 52.53 | 133,493 | 50.96 |
| | Females | 4,474,482 | 24.66 | 56,100 | 22.64 |
| (I) MAIN WORKERS | Persons | 9,589,269 | 26.05 | 133,148 | 26.12 |
| | Males | 8,004,740 | 42.90 | 110,051 | 42.01 |
| | Females | 1,584,529 | 8.73 | 23,097 | 9.32 |
| (II) MARGINAL WORKERS | Persons | 4,687,219 | 12.74 | 56,445 | 11.07 |
| | Males | 1,797,266 | 9.63 | 23,442 | 8.95 |
| | Females | 2,889,953 | 15.93 | 33,003 | 13.32 |
| (III) NON-WORKERS | Persons | 22,528,172 | 61.21 | 320,123 | 62.80 |
| | Males | 8,858,564 | 47.47 | 128,448 | 49.04 |
| | Females | 13,669,608 | 75.34 | 191,675 | 77.36 |
| **CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)** | | | | | |
| (I) CULTIVATORS | Persons | 4,247,661 | 29.75 | 42,308 | 22.32 |
| | Males | 3,347,691 | 34.15 | 31,945 | 23.93 |
| | Females | 899,970 | 20.11 | 10,363 | 18.47 |
| (II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS | Persons | 4,999,104 | 35.02 | 46,074 | 24.30 |
| | Males | 2,587,196 | 26.39 | 24,493 | 18.35 |
| | Females | 2,411,908 | 53.90 | 21,581 | 38.47 |
| (III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY | Persons | 701,563 | 4.91 | 14,883 | 7.85 |
| | Males | 320,011 | 3.26 | 3,838 | 2.88 |
| | Females | 381,552 | 8.53 | 11,045 | 19.69 |
| (IV) OTHER WORKERS | Persons | 4,328,160 | 30.32 | 86,328 | 45.53 |
| | Males | 3,547,108 | 36.19 | 73,217 | 54.85 |
| | Females | 781,052 | 17.46 | 13,111 | 23.37 |

**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

**Jharsuguda * ( 02 )**

| Serial Number | In terms of | Rengali 01 | | Lakhanpur 02 | | Belpahar 03 | | Banaharapali 04 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value | Rank | Value | Rank | Value | Rank | Value | Rank |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Total Population | 55,909 | 4 | 32,178 | 8 | 35,972 | 6 | 39,219 | 5 |
| 2 | Total area (in sq. kms.) | 342.1 | 3 | 497.01 | 2 | 55.84 | 8 | 145.09 | 6 |
| 3 | Density of population per sq. km | 163 | 7 | 65 | 9 | 644 | 2 | 270 | 4 |
| 4 | Sex Ratio | 974 | 3 | 970 | 4 | 864 | 9 | 945 | 6 |
| 5 | Proportion Urban | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 91 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 6 | Proportion Scheduled Castes | 18.22 | 4 | 12.49 | 8 | 10.39 | 9 | 20.33 | 1 |
| 7 | Proportion Scheduled Tribes | 25.92 | 6 | 45.68 | 2 | 25.71 | 7 | 33.02 | 4 |
| 8 | Proportion Literates | 69.0 | 5 | 66.6 | 6 | 76.5 | 2 | 73.2 | 4 |
| 9 | Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers) | 47.22 | 2 | 35.52 | 4 | 32.67 | 7 | 34.00 | 6 |
| 10 | Percentage of villages having primary school | 93.51 | 4 | 94.12 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 87.10 | 6 |
| 11 | Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre | 11.69 | 6 | 17.65 | 3 | 25.00 | 1 | 16.13 | 5 |
| 12 | Percentage of villages having well | 84.42 | 5 | 94.12 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| 13 | Percentage of villages having Post Office | 18.18 | 5 | 26.47 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 29.03 | 1 |
| 14 | Percentage of villages having Bus Facility | 27.27 | 6 | 29.41 | 4 | 25.00 | 7 | 45.16 | 1 |
| 15 | Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road | 31.17 | 7 | 26.47 | 8 | 25.00 | 9 | 51.61 | 4 |
| 16 | Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use | 36.36 | 5 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 93.55 | 2 |
| 17 | Percentage of villages having forest area | 76.62 | 6 | 94.12 | 5 | 100 | 1 | 67.74 | 7 |
| 18 | Percentage of villages having irrigated area | 42.86 | 5 | 2.94 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 9.68 | 6 |

# RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

**Jharsuguda * ( 02 )**

| Serial Number | In terms of | Orient 05 | | Brajarajnagar 06 | | Jharsuguda 07 | | Laikera 08 | | Kolabira 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 | 77,171 | 3 | 24,124 | 9 | 120,517 | 1 | 91,496 | 2 | 33,130 | 7 |
| 2 | Total area (in sq. kms.) | 42.64 | 9 | 116.78 | 7 | 254.07 | 4 | 576.9 | 1 | 172.7 | 5 |
| 3 | Density of population per sq. km | 1,810 | 1 | 207 | 5 | 474 | 3 | 159 | 8 | 192 | 6 |
| 4 | Sex Ratio | 909 | 8 | 961 | 5 | 931 | 7 | 987 | 2 | 993 | 1 |
| 5 | Proportion Urban | 100 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 63 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 6 | Proportion Scheduled Castes | 18.05 | 5 | 19.18 | 2 | 18.29 | 3 | 17.32 | 6 | 14.04 | 7 |
| 7 | Proportion Scheduled Tribes | 10.61 | 9 | 32.33 | 5 | 25.65 | 8 | 50.66 | 1 | 45.62 | 3 |
| 8 | Proportion Literates | 77.1 | 1 | 66.4 | 7 | 73.3 | 3 | 63.9 | 9 | 65.1 | 8 |
| 9 | Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers) | 25.71 | 9 | 29.85 | 8 | 34.38 | 5 | 47.55 | 1 | 44.35 | 3 |
| 10 | Percentage of villages having primary school | 100 | 1 | 81.82 | 7 | 94.87 | 2 | 93.41 | 5 | 100 | 1 |
| 11 | Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre | 0 | 9 | 9.09 | 8 | 23.08 | 2 | 16.48 | 4 | 11.11 | 7 |
| 12 | Percentage of villages having well | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 94.87 | 3 | 98.90 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| 13 | Percentage of villages having Post Office | 0 | 7 | 18.18 | 5 | 28.21 | 2 | 25.27 | 4 | 13.89 | 6 |
| 14 | Percentage of villages having Bus Facility | 0 | 9 | 15.15 | 8 | 28.21 | 5 | 31.87 | 3 | 41.67 | 2 |
| 15 | Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road | 100 | 1 | 87.88 | 2 | 41.03 | 6 | 54.95 | 3 | 47.22 | 5 |
| 16 | Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic | 100 | 1 | 42.42 | 4 | 7.69 | 7 | 46.15 | 3 | 8.33 | 6 |
| 17 | Percentage of villages having forest area | 100 | 1 | 96.97 | 3 | 94.87 | 4 | 98.90 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| 18 | Percentage of villages having irrigated area | 100 | 1 | 69.70 | 3 | 87.18 | 2 | 68.13 | 4 | 100 | 1 |

**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 |
| | Jharsuguda District | Jharsuguda | Urban | 0 |
| | **TAHSILS** | | | |
| 1 | Lakhanpur | Lakhanpur | Rural | 30 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Urban | 0 |

**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/ C. D. block | Name of District / C.D.block headquarters | Whether Urban / Rural | Distance from C.D.block headquarters to district headquarters by road ( in km.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Jharsuguda District | Jharsuguda | Urban | 0 |
| | **C.D BLOCK** | | | |
| 1 | K.Lakhanpur | K.Lakhanpur | Rural | 30 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Urban | 0 |
| 3 | Kirimira | Kirimira | Rural | 21 |
| 4 | Laikera | Laikera | Rural | 26 |
| 5 | Kolabira | Kolabira | Rural | 21 |

**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 |
| Jharsuguda | Total | 1901 | 141,041 | 69,885 | 71,156 | - | - |
| | | 1911 | 163,322 | 80,504 | 82,818 | 22,281 | 15.8 |
| | | 1921 | 170,733 | 83,966 | 86,767 | 7,411 | 4.54 |
| | | 1931 | 190,800 | 93,367 | 97,433 | 20,067 | 11.75 |
| | | 1941 | 214,903 | 105,605 | 109,298 | 24,103 | 12.63 |
| | | 1951 | 232,634 | 115,367 | 117,267 | 17,731 | 8.25 |
| | | 1961 | 243,970 | 123,377 | 120,593 | 11,336 | 4.87 |
| | | 1971 | 289,260 | 147,682 | 141,578 | 45,290 | 18.56 |
| | | 1981 | 364,188 | 186,398 | 177,790 | 74,928 | 25.9 |
| | | 1991 | 442,154 | 228,188 | 213,966 | 77,966 | 21.41 |
| | | 2001 | 509,716 | 261,941 | 247,775 | 67,562 | 15.28 |
| | Rural | 1901 | 141,041 | 69,885 | 71,156 | - | - |
| | | 1911 | 163,322 | 80,504 | 82,818 | 22,281 | 15.8 |
| | | 1921 | 165,624 | 81,288 | 84,336 | 2,302 | 1.41 |
| | | 1931 | 183,723 | 89,569 | 94,154 | 18,099 | 10.93 |
| | | 1941 | 206,871 | 101,451 | 105,420 | 23,148 | 12.6 |
| | | 1951 | 219,229 | 108,267 | 110,962 | 12,358 | 5.97 |
| | | 1961 | 208,547 | 104,029 | 104,518 | -10,682 | -4.87 |
| | | 1971 | 232,716 | 117,013 | 115,703 | 24,169 | 11.59 |
| | | 1981 | 255,296 | 128,062 | 127,234 | 22,580 | 9.7 |
| | | 1991 | 282,826 | 142,979 | 139,847 | 27,530 | 10.78 |
| | | 2001 | 323,831 | 163,985 | 159,846 | 41,005 | 14.5 |
| | Urban | 1901 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1911 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1921 | 5,109 | 2,678 | 2,431 | - | - |
| | | 1931 | 7,077 | 3,798 | 3,279 | 1,968 | 38.52 |
| | | 1941 | 8,032 | 4,154 | 3,878 | 955 | 13.49 |
| | | 1951 | 13,405 | 7,100 | 6,305 | 5,373 | 66.89 |
| | | 1961 | 35,423 | 19,348 | 16,075 | 22,018 | 164.25 |
| | | 1971 | 56,544 | 30,669 | 25,875 | 21,121 | 59.63 |
| | | 1981 | 108,892 | 58,336 | 50,556 | 52,348 | 92.58 |
| | | 1991 | 159,328 | 85,209 | 74,119 | 50,436 | 46.32 |
| | | 2001 | 185,885 | 97,956 | 87,929 | 26,557 | 16.67 |

**STATEMENT-4**

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

| P.S. Code | District / P.S. / UA / Town | Total/ Rural/ Urban | Area in square kilo meters | Population per square kilometer | Number of villages | | Number of statutory towns | Number of census towns | Number of house holds | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inhabited | Un-inhabited | | | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | **Jharsuguda *** | Total | 2081.00 | 245 | 346 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 106,839 | 509,716 | 261,941 | 247,775 |
| | | Rural | 1927.44 | 168 | 346 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 69,269 | 323,831 | 163,985 | 159,846 |
| | | Urban | 153.56 | 1,211 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 37,570 | 185,885 | 97,956 | 87,929 |
| 0001 | Rengali | Total | 342.10 | 163 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,448 | 55,909 | 28,326 | 27,583 |
| | | Rural | 342.10 | 163 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,448 | 55,909 | 28,326 | 27,583 |
| | | Urban | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0002 | Lakhanpur | Total | 497.01 | 65 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,689 | 32,178 | 16,337 | 15,841 |
| | | Rural | 497.01 | 65 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,689 | 32,178 | 16,337 | 15,841 |
| | | Urban | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0003 | Belpahar | Total | 55.84 | 644 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7,273 | 35,972 | 19,297 | 16,675 |
| | | Rural | 14.19 | 222 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 680 | 3,146 | 1,626 | 1,520 |
| | | Urban | 41.85 | 784 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6,593 | 32,826 | 17,671 | 15,155 |
| | Belpahar (NAC) | Urban | 41.65 | 788 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6,593 | 32,826 | 17,671 | 15,155 |
| 0004 | Banaharapali | Total | 145.09 | 270 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,630 | 39,219 | 20,163 | 19,056 |
| | | Rural | 145.09 | 270 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,630 | 39,219 | 20,163 | 19,056 |
| | | Urban | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0005 | Orient | Total | 42.64 | 1,810 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15,650 | 77,171 | 40,432 | 36,739 |
| | | Rural | 1.20 | 177 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 212 | 113 | 99 |
| | | Urban | 41.44 | 1,857 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15,611 | 76,959 | 40,319 | 36,640 |
| | Brajarajnagar (M) | Urban | 41.44 | 1,857 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15,611 | 76,959 | 40,319 | 36,640 |
| 0006 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 116.78 | 207 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,021 | 24,124 | 12,302 | 11,822 |
| | | Rural | 116.78 | 207 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,021 | 24,124 | 12,302 | 11,822 |
| | | Urban | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0007 | Jharsuguda | Total | 254.07 | 474 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24,994 | 120,517 | 62,404 | 58,113 |
| | | Rural | 183.60 | 242 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,628 | 44,417 | 22,438 | 21,979 |
| | | Urban | 70.47 | 1,080 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15,366 | 76,100 | 39,966 | 36,134 |
| | Jharsuguda (M) | Urban | 70.47 | 1,080 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15,366 | 76,100 | 39,966 | 36,134 |
| 0008 | Laikera | Total | 576.90 | 159 | 91 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19,947 | 91,496 | 46,055 | 45,441 |
| | | Rural | 576.90 | 159 | 91 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19,947 | 91,496 | 46,055 | 45,441 |
| | | Urban | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0009 | Kolabira | Total | 172.70 | 192 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7,187 | 33,130 | 16,625 | 16,505 |
| | | Rural | 172.70 | 192 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7,187 | 33,130 | 16,625 | 16,505 |
| | | Urban | 0.00 | 0 | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 146 | 130,452 | 66,452 | 64,000 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 73 | 68,753 | 34,853 | 33,900 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 42 | 41 | 38,868 | 19,806 | 19,062 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 45 | 46,868 | 23,360 | 23,508 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 42 | 41 | 38,890 | 19,514 | 19,376 |
| | **District (Rural) Total:** | **348** | **346** | **323,831** | **163,985** | **159,846** |

**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 | Belpahar (NAC) | NAC | Belpahar | 32,826 | 17,671 | 15,155 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | M | Orient | 76,959 | 40,319 | 36,640 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | M | Jharsuguda | 76,100 | 39,966 | 36,134 |
| | **District (Urban) total:** | | | **185,885** | **97,956** | **87,929** |

**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 | Population | Whether it is Tahasil headquarters | Whether it is C.D. block headquarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | Bandhbahal | 00132900 | 7,609 | No | No |

**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 | Amenities available | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Educational | | Medical | | Drinking Water | Commu-nication | Banking | |
| | | | Senior Secondary School | College | Prim-ary Health Centre | Pri-mary Health Sub-centre | Tap water | Railway station | Comm-ercial Bank | Co-operative Bank |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | Bandhbahal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | 1 | 0 |

**STATEMENT-8**

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

| Serial number | Name of Town | Location code number | Popu-lation | Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters | Whether it is C.D. block head-quarters | 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 STATION, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001**

| P.S. Code | District / P.S./ Town | Total/ Rural/ Urban | Houseless population | | | | Institutional population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of households | Persons | Males | Females | Number of house holds | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | **Jharsuguda *** | **Total** | **476** | **2,012** | **1,039** | **973** | **305** | **4,884** | **3,609** | **1,275** |
| | | **Rural** | **416** | **1,805** | **930** | **875** | **118** | **1,226** | **861** | **365** |
| | | **Urban** | **60** | **207** | **109** | **98** | **187** | **3,658** | **2,748** | **910** |
| 0001 | Rengali | Total | 45 | 178 | 85 | 93 | 8 | 60 | 32 | 28 |
| | | Rural | 45 | 178 | 85 | 93 | 8 | 60 | 32 | 28 |
| | | Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0002 | Lakhanpur | Total | 24 | 111 | 61 | 50 | 19 | 238 | 171 | 67 |
| | | Rural | 24 | 111 | 61 | 50 | 19 | 238 | 171 | 67 |
| | | Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0003 | Belpahar | Total | 36 | 128 | 72 | 56 | 69 | 1,027 | 952 | 75 |
| | | Rural | 13 | 46 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 49 | 48 | 1 |
| | | Urban | 23 | 82 | 46 | 36 | 63 | 978 | 904 | 74 |
| | Belpahar (NAC) | Urban | 23 | 82 | 46 | 36 | 63 | 978 | 904 | 74 |
| 0004 | Banaharapali | Total | 13 | 54 | 27 | 27 | 6 | 102 | 102 | - |
| | | Rural | 13 | 54 | 27 | 27 | 6 | 102 | 102 | - |
| | | Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0005 | Orient | Total | 16 | 64 | 33 | 31 | 43 | 593 | 299 | 294 |
| | | Rural | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | Urban | 16 | 64 | 33 | 31 | 43 | 593 | 299 | 294 |
| | Brajarajnagar (M) | Urban | 16 | 64 | 33 | 31 | 43 | 593 | 299 | 294 |
| 0006 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 27 | 125 | 68 | 57 | 4 | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| | | Rural | 27 | 125 | 68 | 57 | 4 | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| | | Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0007 | Jharsuguda | Total | 243 | 1,079 | 539 | 540 | 120 | 2,407 | 1,706 | 701 |
| | | Rural | 222 | 1,018 | 509 | 509 | 39 | 320 | 161 | 159 |
| | | Urban | 21 | 61 | 30 | 31 | 81 | 2,087 | 1,545 | 542 |
| | Jharsuguda (M) | Urban | 21 | 61 | 30 | 31 | 81 | 2,087 | 1,545 | 542 |
| 0008 | Laikera | Total | 63 | 235 | 136 | 99 | 29 | 355 | 273 | 82 |
| | | Rural | 63 | 235 | 136 | 99 | 29 | 355 | 273 | 82 |
| | | Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0009 | Kolabira | Total | 9 | 38 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 52 | 33 | 19 |
| | | Rural | 9 | 38 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 52 | 33 | 19 |
| | | Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# ANALYTICAL NOTE

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# 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 in the district 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 was 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, tahasils, 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 the 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. 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 single 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 effect from 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, baring 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 various 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 DCHB 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 digited permanent location code (PLC) 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 PLC 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

Jharsuguda district has been created out of the erstwhile district of Sambalpur by bifurcating the Sambalpur District vide Govt. Notification No.DRC–218/93 – 56413/R dated 22.12.93. During the decade 1971-81 one new sub-division was created at Jharsuguda thereby bringing the total number of sub-divisions from six to seven of old Sambalpur district. This sub-division comprises the entire Jharsuguda tahsil and 12 villages from Katarbaga P.S. under Sambalpur Sadar tahsil earlier forming the jurisdiction of Sambalpur Sadar sub-division. So Jharsuguda sub-division was formed having two tahsils, five CD blocks and nine police stations.

The district headquarter Jharsuguda is situated 48 Kms to the North of Sambalpur on state highway

No.10. The old village Jharsuguda was only about one km. away from the new town. At present it is merged with the Jharsuguda Municipality. This village was held muaf (free hold) by the member of the Sambalpur Raj family. It is a Railway junction on the Howarah-Mumbai section of South-Eastern Railway from where a branch line runs up to Titilagarh via Sambalpur.

Jharsuguda has become a place of industrial and business interest. Brajaraj nagar and Belpahar are most important industrial and business towns of the district. Belpahar town is famous for refractory plant set up by Tata Iron and Steels. Brajaraj nagar has its importance for Orient paper mill, Ib river colliery, Rampur – Hingiri colliery, orient colliery and many other industries. The central seed farm extending over about 4500 hectares is being set up in Jharsuguda tahasil on the periphery of Hirakud reservoir by government of India with Russian collaboration.

**(iii) Administrative set up :**

For assistance in smooth administration of the district by the Collector and the District Magistrate the district has one sub division and two Tahsils . The sub-division is kept in charge of a sub-divisional officer who looks after both general and developmental administration. For revenue administration two tahsils, viz., Lakhanpur and Jharsuguda are kept in charge of a Tahsildar. The district has been further divided into 9 police stations.

For developmental administration the district has been divided into five development blocks each kept in charge of a Block Development Officer. For efficient functioning of developmental administration, the district has been divided into Grampanchayats, which accommodates 348 villages. Among the three statutory towns of the district one town Belpahar is NAC and two others, namely, Brajarajnagar and Jharsuguda are Municipalities.Out of 348 villages in the district 2 villages are uninhabited.

**Location and size :**

Jharsuguda district is lying between $21^0$ 31' to $22^0$ 3', North latitudes and $83^0$ 27' East to $84^0$ 23' East longitudes. It is bounded by Sundargarh district in the North, Sambalpur district in the East, Bargarh district in the South and Raipur, Raighar of Chhatisgarh in the West.

The meso regions of the State viz. Orissa high lands and eastern coastal region can be divided into three micro regions based on various physio-geographical factors. Jharsuguda district comes under the Northern Orissa high lands.

**(iv)Physical features :**

The northern Orissa high lands covers nine districts, namely, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Anugul and Dhenkanal.District Jharsuguda is a part of the northern Orissa high lands. The northern Orissa high lands is subdivided into six sub-micro regions on the basis of geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

Jharsuguda district comes under Sambalpur forested hills and Rairakhol-Debagarh plateau. Only 3 villages under Laikera police station come under Rairakhol- Debagarh plateau. It is a backward region in terms of communication and development.

The major portion of the district comes under Sambalpur forested hills region. The Lakhanpur P.S, Rengali P.S, Brajaraj nagar P.S, Belpahar P.S, Laikera P.S, Kolabira P.S, Orient P.S and Jharsuguda police station of the district come under this region. There are three urban centers, namely, Brajarajnagar (M), Jharsuguda (M) and Belpahar (NAC) located under this forested hills.

This region covers northern part of the district and is composed of low hills and plain alike. The average height of the region is around 300 meters above the main sea level. A few small reserved forests are found scattered in the region. Forests are composed of sal and ordinary woods.

The main railway line from Mumbai to Howrah passes through the northern periphery of the region. At the Jharsuguda junction a branch of this railway line comes out and passes towards south, connecting the district headquarters and beyond. A broad-gauge railway line from Jharsuguda to Titilagarh (Balangir district) passes through the district.

Lakhanpur is an important place in the district, having a wide valley surrounded by forest clad hills

and a closely cultivated plain. The greater portion is an open plain of fertile land drained by Ib river. The region is benefited of having the famous Hirakud Reservoir constructed across the river Mahanadi. The Ib and a few other rivers from North join the reservoir. The Bheden River is an important tributary of the Ib.

The region is moderately populated. Main occupation of the people is agriculture. The region is developed in terms of communication and transportation facilities.

**Drainage :**

The Mahanadi traverses from the northwest of Sambalpur sub-division to the Southeast of that subdivision for a distance of about 122 Km. It flows in the Hirakud reservoir, which is in the district of Jharsuguda. Hirakud reservoir covers an area of 774.41 sq.km when the storage water stands at 192 metres. The principal tributary of Mahanadi is Ib which enters Sambalpur from Sundargarh district in the north pursuing a southernly course. It forms a borderline between the police station of Brajarajnagar and Jharsuguda and then falls into the Hirakud reservoir.

There are some other nalas like Hitianala, Betchara nala, etc., which are utilized for irrigation purpose.

**Climate :**

The climate of this district is characterized by a very hot dry summer and there is a well-distributed rain in the southwest monsoon season. The cold season commences from November and lasts till the end of February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till about the second week of June. The southwest monsoon season is from mid June to the end of September. About 90 per cent of the annual rainfall is received in the monsoon season, July being the rainiest month in the year.

On an average there are 70 rainy days, i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more in a day in the district. The maximum and minimum rainfall in the district was 2338 mm and 1200mm respectively. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1527 mm.

The actual rain fall in the district for 1993 to 1999 are :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1993 | - | 1302.10 mm |
| 1994 | - | 2338.10 mm |
| 1995 | - | 1519.40 mm |
| 1996 | - | NA |
| 1997 | - | 984.20 mm |
| 1998 | - | 1356.40 mm |
| 1999 | - | 1158.00 mm |

The annual rainfall charts follow no uniform pattern. Years of heavy rainfall follow in successions of 2 to 10 years. Some times two or even three years of heavy rainfall comes one after another.

As per meteorological observation the temperature begins to rise steadily from about the beginning of March till May which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature $42^0$ C. But in the year 1999 the maximum temperature in the month of May was $48^0$ C, the highest so far recorded. 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 September due to the breaks in the monsoon, which are not uncommon, the day temperature increases slightly and this increase continues in October but the nights become progressively cooler from October. From November the day temperature begins to drop rapidly and December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature $29.9^0$C and mean daily minimum temperature $11^0$C. Cold waves some times affect the district in association with the passage of western disturbances across North India in the cold season when the minimum temperature may go down to $4^0$ or $5^0$C. In the year 1999 the minimum temperature was $6.8^0$C.

The relative humidities are high during the monsoon season being generally over 75 per cent. After the monsoon season humidity decreases and during winter season the air is fairly dry. The driest part of the year is summer season when the relative humidity are rather low which varies between 25 to 30 per cent.

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 the sky is generally clear or lightly clouded.

**Wind :**

Wind is light to moderate generally, with some increase in force in late summer and in the southwest 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 wind blows from the west as southwest becomes more common and these predominate during the period May to September.

During the monsoon season depressions from the Bay of Bengal cross the east coast of India and move in some western directions. This causes wide spread heavy rain with strong winds. Some times storms from the Bay of Bengal in May-October also affect the district. Thunderstorms 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.

**Soil :**

The most usual classification of the soil of the district is based on their composition or level. The soil, which covers greater portion of the district, is apparently derived from underlying metamorphic rocks and the differences in it are mainly due to the elimination and transportation affected by surface erosion. The finer particles are carried into the low-lying areas along drainage lines rendering the soil a clayey texture and leaving the uplands light and sandy.

The following types of soil are predominant in the district.

**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 :** In this type of soil scrub jungles grow well, so also pulses and millets.

**Sandy soil :** This soil is coarse and contains low organic matter. This soil is best for ground-nuts and pulses. On the banks of the river, it resembles good silt paddy grown on mal lands. The term mal is used for the slopes, which are terraced to catch the surface drainage coming down from uplands. The lower mal land called pitamal get excellent drainage and grow good varieties of rice.

**Black cotton soil :** It contains liberal amount of organic matter.

**Kharipani :** It is 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 the people and cattle. On account of undulating nature of the country, people built their houses on the high lands, cultivated land slopes away from the house-site and cultivators direct the drainage to their paddy fields. The word Kharipani does not occur in coastal district.

**Clayloam or clay soil :** This type of soil contains various percentage of organic matters from different types of parent rock.

This soil is a mixture of sand and gravel as well as of clay. It is good light rice soil and unlike the more fertile black cotton soil. It grows few weeds and does not grow dangerous insect pest.

**Geology :**

The geological formations represented in this district can be arranged in the following order of increasing antiquity, i.e unclassified gneisses including Singhbhum granites (Archaean), iron ores group of lower Proterozoic, Gangpur group of middle Proterozoic and small patches of recent alluvium.

A part of the district is covered with irregular deposits of laterites and lateritic iron ore at various altitudes. These laterites are bauxite bearing.

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.

A large variety of minerals and ores occur in this district. These include bauxite, beryl, clay, coal, dolomite, graphite, limenite, iron ore, galena, lime stone, mica, ochres, quartz. The district has abundant quantities of building stones and kankar.

Some portion of the district is composed of Archaean basement rocks which are quite suitable for use as building materials. The quartz sillimarite schists, Black slates, at times also red, obtained from Mahanadi bed are used for roofing or flooring.

Superficial kankar, locally known as Asurahada, occurs wide spread as concretionary matter in the alluvium covering rocks of widely different composition. It is used locally for lime making.

The dolerites and epidiorites and other intrusives are used as road metal. Huge deposits of quartzite pebbles and conglomeratic sand stones are used as railway ballasts. Some vein quartz around Jharsuguda may be used as road metals.

Though Jharsuguda district is small in area, it is industrially developed with a number of industries and mines like coal mines both open cast and under ground at Brajarajnagar and Belpahar area. This district has got a vast potential for industrial growth being rich in minerals like coal, fire clay, quartz, etc.

**Forestry :**

Forest occupies an important place in the economy. It yields a variety of product and earn a good revenue and also influence agriculture.

The forests are of three main type. (1) Sal (shorea robusta) which is the principal species. (2) Dry mixed forests and (3) The Bamboo forests.

Sal is found in the deeper, damper and better-drained soils. The usual associates of Sal are Asan or Sahal, Dhaurabija, Kendu, Gambhar, Jamun, Halland or Kurum and Mango.

In mixed forest, sal is usually less than 70 per cent of the crops. This type of forest is most conspicuous where the soil, being too dry and shallow contains quartz or quartizitie, which prevents the influx of bamboos. Dry mixed forest covers a small area. The common species found in this type of forests are Karla, Anla, Kendu, Char, Mahul, Kuren, Gambhar, etc.

Bamboos (Dendro calamus stricts) that are salia bans are quite common and may be said to be everywhere. Bamboos seldom grow pure. They over lap the first two categories of forests. They grow with Sal forests and also in mixed forests.

A perennial vegetative cover is maintained by forest which check soil erosion, prevents greater run-off water and helps in raising the water level.

The principal forest produce are timber, fire wood, bamboo, kendu leaf. Availability of raw materials from forests made it possible for the installation of forest based industries. The Orient Paper Mills at Brajarajnagar owes its existence to the forests from where it gets bamboos in abundance. The district is notable for trade in Kendu leaf.

The principal minor forest produce are gum, Mahua flower, Chiranji, Myrobalan sabai grass and wax.

Total geographical area of the district is 2081Sq.km. 202 Sq.km. comes under forest area; out of which a very negligible portion is covered under farm forestry. In view of the existence of Orient Paper Mills at Brajarajnagar a vast tract can be brought under forestry. Short fall in the supply of forest product is noticed, particularly timber wood and raw material for industry. Most of these requirements are met from the existing forests and such persistent dependence on the forests will lead to their depletion and ecological imbalance and hence here is an urgent need to promote farm forestry.

The social forestry department is the nodal agency for propagation of forestry schemes. The department provides seedlings, technical guidance to the farmers and identifies the market for farm forestry produce.

Classification of forest area by legal status in Jharsuguda district as on 31st December, 1999 is given below :

| Reserved forest | Demarcated protected forest | Undemarcated forest | Unclassified forest | Other forest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35.53 sq.km. | 109.97 sq.km. | NIL | 0.04 sq.km. | 56.90 sq.km. | 202.44 sq.km. |

**Fauna :**

Varieties of wild animals such as Indian wolf, striped hyena, jackal, fox are found all over the district. Tigers and panthers are found in the forest-clad hills, but their numbers have greatly decreased. Deer, Chital, or spotted deer, Sambar is common in the forest.

Among other animals found in the district may be mentioned, are brown flying squirrel, red faced monkey, gray ape or langur which can glide from tree to tree. Different types of birds such as stork, peacock,

fowl, partridge, parrot, fly catchers, pigeons, etc. are seen in the district. The domestic animals, which are economically very helpful, are abundantly found in the district such as cows, buffalows, poultry, piggery, bullock, etc.

**Cropping pattern :**

Agriculture is the primary occupation in the district. The principal crops of the district are paddy; pulses (Mung, Biri, Kulthi), oil seeds (ground nut, til, mustard, castor), sugarcane, millets and wheat. Eighty per cent of the total population is engaged in this activity. Paddy is the main crop, which occupies 2/3rd of the cultivated area during the Kharif. The district gets fairly good rainfall during the monsoon. Area covered under irrigation constitute only 11 per cent of the total cultivable area. Hence most of the cultivable area is rainfed.

**SEASON-WISE ESTIMATED AREA, YIELD RATE AND PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMMED MINOR CROPS IN JHARSUGUDA DISTRICT**

| Sl.No. | CROP | Area Yield Production in quintals | 1996 -1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total | Autumn | Winter | Summer |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Wheat | A | 2,020 | 113 | 147 | - | - | 147 |
| | | Y | 1,289 | 1,278 | 1,565 | - | - | 1,565 |
| | | P | 2,604 | 1,444 | 2,301 | - | - | 2,301 |
| 2 | Maize | A | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Y | 1,200 | 700 | 700 | 722 | 500 | - |
| | | P | 12 | 7 | 70 | 65 | 5 | - |
| 3 | Ragi | A | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| | | Y | 348 | 260 | 328 | 328 | - | - |
| | | P | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 4 | Green Gram | A | 152 | 80 | 195 | 1 | 1 | 193 |
| | | Y | 253 | 344 | 341 | 96 | 187 | 343 |
| | | P | 385 | 275 | 665 | 1 | 2 | 662 |
| 5 | Black Gram | A | 239 | 153 | 90 | 56 | 34 | - |
| | | Y | 193 | 205 | 174 | 187 | 154 | - |
| | | P | 461 | 405 | 157 | 105 | 52 | - |
| 6 | Horse Gram | A | 589 | 479 | 161 | - | 161 | - |
| | | Y | 129 | 235 | 223 | - | 223 | - |
| | | P | 760 | 1,126 | 359 | - | 359 | - |
| 7 | Til (linseed) | A | 1,788 | 1,196 | 473 | 17 | 429 | 27 |
| | | Y | 152 | 172 | 234 | 135 | 241 | 192 |
| | | P | 2,725 | 2,056 | 1,109 | 23 | 1,034 | 52 |
| 8 | Ground nut | A | 226 | 98 | 388 | 2 | 5 | 381 |
| | | Y | 1,272 | 958 | 1,217 | 565 | 892 | 1,225 |
| | | P | 2,875 | 939 | 4,723 | 11 | 45 | 4,667 |
| 9 | Mustard | A | 82 | 239 | 306 | - | 306 | - |
| | | Y | 202 | 147 | 190 | - | 190 | - |
| | | P | 166 | 351 | 581 | - | 581 | - |
| 10 | Potato | A | 96 | 178 | 92 | - | 92 | - |
| | | Y | 11,786 | 9,134 | 11,823 | - | 11,823 | - |
| | | P | 11,315 | 16,259 | 10,877 | - | 10,877 | - |
| 11 | Sugarcane | A | 63 | 46 | 102 | - | 102 | - |
| | | Y | 61,930 | 65,843 | 100,236 | - | 100,236 | - |
| | | P | 39,016 | 30,288 | 102,241 | - | 102,241 | - |

**Source – District Statistical handbook, Jharsuguda,1999**

The consumption of chemical fertilizers in the district was to the tune of 1113 mt. As per the information available 88,845 ha were covered during Khariff and 21,872 ha under Rabi in the year 1999-2000.

Agricultural implements are generally antiquated. Traditional implements still persists, though improved ones are becoming popular. The cultivators are showing interest in modern implements now for reasons of economy and efficiency.

The cultivators of the district were raising single crops till the Hirakud canals carried water to their fields and now the Hatia Nala MIP is complete and irrigation potential is created. The farmers began taking to multiple cropping. Introduction of improved agricultural practices and of short duration high yielding varieties has provided opportunities for multiple cropping.

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 time in the case of low-lying bahal lands, it is not completed till December. 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 district grows sugar cane of high quality. Sugar cane is grown, as a rule, not on special soils but on any plot that can be easily irrigated. Land on which sugar cane is grown, called Borchna. Seedlings of sugarcane sown in March or April are harvested in December, January and February.

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

The light sandy soil of the district is most favorable for the growth of fruit trees, of which Mahua (Basia latifolia) is most important. Fine mango groves are to be seen in every part of the district. The Guava is cultivated on the banks of nullahs. Other fruits like orange, lemon and pineapple, etc.are grown well.

Horticulture department imparts necessary assistance and guidance to farmers and also provides adequate quantity of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides, etc. and also help in marketing.

**Tenancy :**

Since India is an agricultural country, most people depend upon land for their livelihood and as such there is a close affinity between the land and the people. Even today in spite of industrial development and various measures of taxation, land revenue has hitherto hold the pride of place since early British period.

Under any progressive system of revenue administration, land revenue is supposed to bear definite relation with the productive capacity or income from land. As land revenue is in increasing rate, its proper assessment is dependent on accurate measurement or survey of the land to give actual area under cultivation or in possession of individual tenants.

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 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, land revenue was being collected by various part time collection agents like the Lambardars, Malguzars, patels and the like.

The Tahasil pattern of administration has been introduced and a manual of "Tahasil Accounts" containing uniform rules for the management of Khasmahals and Raiyati tracts throughout the State has been framed by the Board of Revenue in 1961. So a direct relationship between the government as the tenant has been established and the government has assumed full responsibility for collecting their land revenue directly from tenants. The responsibility of collection of land revenue now devolves mainly on the Tahsildar who is a revenue officer of the rank of

a Deputy Collector under whom Revenue Inspectors have been posted in charge of specified areas depending upon the quantum of revenue demand.

This district has been divided into two tahsils each under the charge of a Tahsildar who is assisted by a number of Revenue Supervisors, Amins and other auxiliary staff etc.

**Irrigation :**

Water is a far more important factor than soil and an ample and well-distributed rainfall is a matter of vital importance to cultivators. In most of the years the amount of rain fall is sufficient, the average being about 58 inch per annum but it is often unevenly distributed and deficiency in the critical months is fatal to crops. So artificial irrigation is absolutely necessary. Before the completion of Hirakud Dam project, the main source of irrigation was the tank.

Now a days the country has started implementing bold economic reforms in the agricultural sector. Out of the total geographical area, the net sown area is to the extent of 87,996 ha. in Jharsuguda district, of this cultivated area only 11,030 ha. have been covered under irrigation from sources like rivers, Hirakud multipurpose project and nallas like Hatia Nala, Botcharanal and well, etc. Irrigation covered by wells are 2471 ha and rest by other source.

The Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) hydrologist posted at Sambalpur asseses the water potential in the district. All the five blocks of the district have been categorised as 'White' and are suitable for ground water exploration. It has office also in the district headquarters Jharsuguda to oversee the works related to execution of LIPS and digging of bore well by its own rig. The Orissa Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) also undertakes the work of digging of bore well by private enterprises from nearby States. Pumpsets both electric and diesel are marketed by OAIC and by some private dealers.

97 per cent villages of the district have been electrified and diesel is also available in the district for running the pump sets.

There are 200 ha. Kharif crop and 900 ha. rabi crop produced by Hatia Nala minor irrigation project. Under watershed development project for rainfed agriculture, mini water sheds have been identified. Under this scheme the cultivators are motivated to switch over to the recommended cropping pattern by providing inputs under crop demonstration programme. Total area covered under this scheme is 4930. 48 ha. Besides this, the government of Orissa has introduced a scheme of paddy-cum-fisheries in the low yielding water logged area.

The government of Orissa has initiated a separate programme of taking up development of watersheds each covering about 1000 ha. for integrated treatment, which will include low cost soil conservation measures and dry land horticulture. The rainfed areas of the district are the ultimate potential for dry land farming. The State Government has recently introduced pani panchayat to regulate the irrigation facilities.

From the year 1996-97 to 1998-99 source-wise irrigation potential created in the district is given below

**(**Area in hectares**)**

| Year | Major/Medium irrigation project | Minor irrigation projects (flow) | | Lift irrigation projects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharif/Rabi | Kharif | Rabi | Kharif | Rabi |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1996-97 | Nil | 4150 | 1120 | 2590 | 1560 |
| 1997-98 | Nil | 3712 | 1906 | 1906 | 1382 |
| 1998-99 | Nil | 4150 | 1120 | 2620 | 1570 |

**Source :** Deputy Director, Agriculture Dept. Sambalpur.

**Animal husbandry :**

There are nine Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 24 livestock aid centers functioning in the district. There are two slaughter houses, one each at Jharsuguda and Brajarajnagar.

The technology mission on dairy development and intensive cattle development programmes are being implemented in the district. The Sambalpur district milk union is doing an excellent work in the district by providing training to the farmers of the society. There is only one milk route, which starts from Kirimira and ends at Barma via Laikera. There are 5 milk societies functioning in the district.

As per the calculation made 9.33 thousand MT milk was produced in the year 1997-98 and 16.92 thousand in the year 1998-99. In the same two years 4.38 million numbers and 7.67 million numbers of eggs were produced respectively in the district.

A chilling plant of 2000 LPD capacity has been constructed at Lahandabad, Jharsuguda. There is also one fodder farm at Badmal and one fodder nursery planned at Jharsuguda.

Some infrastructure gaps like shortfall in veterinary institutions, animal fodder, concentrate feed continues to be there. No silvipasture area has been developed so far in the district.

In accordance with 15th quinqennial livestock census done in the year 1995, the calculation was made as follows:

| Sl.No. | Category | Rural | Urban | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Total Cattle ( a+b) | 175,200 | 18,144 | 193,344 |
| | (a) Cross Breed | 1,648 | 4,218 | 5,866 |
| | (b) Indigenous | 173,552 | 13,926 | 187,478 |
| 2 | Buffalo ( a+b) | 17,475 | 3,734 | 21,209 |
| | (a) Male | 5,798 | 1,092 | 16,890 |
| | (b) Female | 1,677 | 2,642 | 4,319 |
| | (i) below 3 years | 642 | 678 | 1,320 |
| | (ii) above 3 years | 1,035 | 1,964 | 2,999 |
| 3 | Sheep | 6,471 | 159 | 6,630 |
| 4 | Goat | 43,734 | 2,843 | 46,577 |
| 5 | Pig | 4,379 | 833 | 5,212 |
| 6 | Fowl ( a+b) | 153,216 | 14,172 | 167,388 |
| | (a) Deshi | 150,003 | 9,612 | 159,615 |
| | (b) Improved | 3,213 | 4,560 | 7,773 |

Source: District Statistical Handbook

**Fishery :**

Jharsuguda district has a potential for development of inland fisheries only. Fish of different varieties are found in river like Ib and Mahanadi. The Hirakud reservoir offers great scope for pisciculture. Fish rearing is also taken up by the gram panchayats in small tanks. Important varieties of fish are catla (Bhakur), Lebeorohita (Rohi) cirrhina mrigala (Mirkali) notopterus (phalli), etc.

There is riverine fishery in two blocks viz. Jharsuguda and Lakhanpur. There is reservoir fishery in Lakhanpur and Laikera blocks and culture fisheries in all the five blocks. There are about 1744 ponds covering 1383 ha. out of which 1381 ponds covering 1216 ha. is owned by the State Government. There are 3 fishermen cooperative societies having membership of 1511. Fish production potential in the district is 3400 MT. Existing production under culture fishery is about 1500 MT. There is a good demand for fish in the towns of the district and nearby districts. Fish is being sent to Kolkata and Raurkela. In view of the above no problem in marketing the product is envisaged. Development of fisheries and FFDA are the organization entrusted with the development of fishery in the district. There is a fish seed farm in Jharsuguda, fish seeds and fingerlings are mostly produced in fish seed production farm in Sambalpur, Balangir and Burla. FFDA is organizing training programmes to the fish farmers and also provide technical assistance.

**Production of fish and fry in different blocks of Jharsuguda district :**

| Year/District/ Block | Production of fish (in MT) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh water | Brakish water | Marine | Total |
| 1996-97 | 4303 | - | - | 4303 |
| 1997-98 | 4301 | - | - | 4301 |
| 1998-99 | 4563 | - | - | 4563 |
| Blockwise 1998-99 | | | | |
| 1. Jharsuguda | 2203 | - | - | 2203 |
| 2. Lakhanpur | 1145 | - | - | 1145 |
| 3. Kolabira | 262 | - | - | 262 |
| 4. Laikera | 305 | - | - | 305 |
| 5. Kirimira | 648 | - | - | 648 |

**Source:** Directorate of fisheries, Orissa.

**Industries :**

Though Jharsuguda district is small in area, agriculture has been the principal industry in the district from remote past as it is today. The industrial potentiality of the district has changed to a very great extent after the construction of the Hirakud

multipurpose dam project. Hydroelectric power is available from Hirakud. These factors have influenced both agriculture and industries. The other important resources in this district are forest and clays.

The district is industrially developed with a number of industries and mines, like paper mill and coal mine both open cast and a under ground at Brajarajnagar and Belpahar area. The district has got a vast potential for industrial growth being rich in minerals like coal, fire clay, quartz, etc.

The district is highly developed in so far as large, medium and small scale industries are concerned. A study conducted by District Industry Centre reveals that there is concentration of artisans in Jharsuguda block. The traditional handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the district.

Details of raw material based industries such as agro and food based units for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as follows:

| Sl.No. | Category | Year and No. of Industries | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
| 1. | Food and Allied | 9 | 18 |
| 2. | Glass and ceramics | 3 | 4 |
| 3. | Engg. and Metal based | 12 | 10 |
| 4. | Repairing and servicing | 19 | 26 |
| 5. | Misc. | 4 | 4 |
| | **Total** | **47** | **62** |

There are six large units, three medium units, 25 small/tiny units and 487 rural artisan units in the district in the year 2000.

Block wise activity with number of units which are more concentrated or predominant in the district are furnished below :

| Sl.No | Name of Block | Activity | No. of artisan units |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jharsuguda | Artistic cane and bamboo, terracotta, silver filigree | 224 |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | Musical instrument (brass or bell metal), cane, terracotta, bamboo | 390 |
| 3 | Kolabira | Musical instrument (brass or bell metal), cane, terracotta, bamboo | 70 |
| 4 | Kirmira | Artistic, cane and bamboo | 129 |
| 5 | Laikera | Terracotta, wood carving, cloth, flower garland, paddy craft, golden grass, etc. | NA |

The district industries centre plays a vital role in promoting SSI in the district. It provides all types of assistance to entrepreneurs in setting up of their units.

**Trade and commerce :**

Western Orissa particularly old Sambalpur district is famous for 'tie and dye' artistic design displayed in cotton and tassar silk sarees woven in the handlooms. Sambalpur, Bargarh and Jharsuguda are the principal centers of trade in the western Orissa.

The main items of import and export of the district are :

**Imports:** Iron and Steel materials, Salt, Sugar, Petrol, Kerosene oil, etc.

**Exports:** Bamboo, firewood, Kendu leaves, Paper, Paperboard, Coal, Paddy and rice, etc.

Jharsuguda is the principal centre of wholesale business and retail transaction also takes place in the block headquarters and Brajarajnagar.

Jharsuguda is a junction station on main Howrah-Nagpur line of South-Eastern Railway. This market is also connected with Sambalpur and Sundargarh by all weather roads.

There are primary cooperative societies in the Panchayat level. These societies are affiliated to regional marketing cooperative society and the latter in their turn affiliated to the Orissa cooperative marketing society. These regional marketing cooperative society undertake procurement of rice and paddy under state trading scheme and also function as authorized dealer in cement, wheat and consumer goods, etc.

**Electricity and power :**

The district receives electricity from multipurpose Hirakud Hydro Electric Power Project since its

installation. During 1998-1999 all most all the 346 inhabitate villages of the district have been electrified.

**Transport :**

During 1998-99 no. of motor vehicle registered in Jharsuguda district are (1) Motor Cycles, Scooters and Mopeds - 46548, (2) Three wheeler and Auto rickshaw - 496, (3) Jeep and Station wagons - 2448, (4) Private Cars - 3128 (5) Taxies - 255, (6) Contract Carriage - 106, (7) State Carriage - 876, (8) Trucks and Lorries- 5850, (9) Tractors and Trailers - 4643 and (10) Miscellaneous Vehicles - 795.

Length of different categories of roads in Km in Jharsuguda district in 1998-99 were (1) State High Way 21, (2) Other district road 33, (3) Forest road 13, (4) Grama Panchayat road 105, (5) P.S. road 348 (6) Village road 374.

**Communication :**

During the year 1998-99 the Head Post Offices in Jharsuguda was only one as against 24 Sub-Post Offices and 77 Branch Post Offices. Of these 102 Post Offices only 26 are found in urban areas and 76 in rural areas. Among the CD Blocks maximum 24 Post Offices are found in Jharsuguda followed by Lakhanpur having 16. The lower number of 11 Post Offices were found in Kirimira CD Block.

**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 its 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 Panchayat 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 Chairman of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairman 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 intermediary 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. The voters of each ward directly elect Ward members. The voters of all the wards under the Gram Panchayat elect the Sarpanch of the Panchayat and one Naib Sarpanch is elected form

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 manpower. 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 streetlight 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 Panchayts under Panchayat Samiti | No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 23 | 146 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 14 | 73 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 7 | 42 |
| 4 | Laikera | 8 | 45 |
| 5 | Kolabira | 8 | 47* |
| | **Total** | **60** | **353*** |

***Includes 5 villages from Revenue district Sambalpur.**

**People and culture :**

The population of the district of Jharsuguda as per 2001 census is 509,716 of which 261,941 are males and 247,775 are females. Its population is 1.38 per cent of total population of Orissa. In area and population the district ranks 29th and 27th respectively among the districts of Orissa. The density of population is 245 per sq.km and the rank in the state is 10. Among the district wise growth rate in the State, the rank of this district is 16, the growth rate 15.28. The percentage of literacy of total population according to sex shows that 82.16 percentage males and 58.48 percentage females are literates, against the state average of 63.08 percentages for total population.

The district has a large backward population. They are broadly divided into scheduled castes and scheduled tribe and other backward classes. The percentage of population of scheduled caste is 17.07 and scheduled tribe is 31.34. The State Government has created separate department at the State level and district level to deal with problems of the SC/ST in respect of education, culture and economic development.

The decade 1991 to 2001 was marked by various developmental activities. The completion of Hirakud Dam project created irrigation potential and power generation. So the movement of population within the district, from one district to another within the state and beyond the state of Orissa is mainly due to economic reasons. From 1960 to 2000, four decades have passed and the government of Orissa have sponsored many developmental scheme of infrastructure of roads, buildings, irrigation, drinking water, medical facilities, educational facilities both technical and non-technical, computer training centers, etc.

Oriya is the main language spoken of the district. Other Indian languages spoken by the people in order of numerical strength are Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Gujarati, and Punjabi. Tribal dialects like kisan, kui, oraon, mundane and khania etc. are also popularly spoken by the tribal population.

The Oriya spoken in western districts like Sambalpur, Balangir, Sundargarh and Jharusuguda etc. differs from that spoken in the coastal districts of Orissa. It is generally known as Sambalpuri Oriya. There are very large numbers of words, which are differently pronounced. Many words in Sambalpuri Oriya which are not found in common Oriya language.

People living in rural areas of the district are simple, law abiding and god fearing. They are hospitable and artistic. Manners and customs of different people vary according to their religious beliefs. Most of the festivals observed in western Orissa districts are common to all other districts of the state but Sitalsasthi, Nuakhai, Mahulgundi and Nrusimha – Chaturdasi are most important festival of western Orissa.

Most of the communal dances of the district are connected with a function or worship of a deity. Seasonal fairs and festivals provide scope for dance. Most famous Dalkhai dance of western Orissa is performed by young girls of Binjhal, Saura and Mirdha tribes during Dashara, Bhai Jiuntia, Phagun punei and other festival days.

**Other amenities :**

Facilities of communication of both Bus services, private and government and railway services are available in the district. Post, Telegraph, Mobile phone services, Banks, Hospitals, Private nursing homes, schools, colleges both in technical and non-technical, computer training centers, electric department, irrigation, R & V department, veterinary, Hirakud Dam Project, etc., are available in the district. For recreational entertainment, Hotels, Cinema Halls, Beer Parlour, Cable TV operation facilities, video parlour, play grounds and Swimming pool, etc., are also available in the district.

The master plan for Jharsuguda Municipality is made in accordance with the provision of Orissa Town planning and improvement trust Act, 1956 and the municipality has undertaken the cleaning of roads, drains, supplies pipe water, street lights and also maintains schools, libraries, town halls and has constructed quarters for scavengers of the town. Jharsuguda is the district headquarters of the district. There are other two NACs in the district namely, Brajaraj nagar and Belpahar.

**Places of religious, historical, archaeological and tourist importance**

**Vikram Khol -** Located 26 km. to the west of Jharsuguda railway station, it is a place containing pictographic inscription of antiquity. A plaster cast of the inscription has been brought to and kept in the Orissa State museum at Bhubaneswar.

Gopinath Temple and Nilakantheswar Mahadev temple is famous at Sason, a village on Sambalpur Jharsuguda road. It was built in the 18th century during the reign of Ajit Singh. The village is also called Ajitpur Sason probably named after Raja Ajit Singh.

**Belpahar -** A place of industrial importance famous for the refractory plant set up by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. The company has an airstrip here. Belpahar is also an important railway station on the Mumbai-Howarah section of South Eastern Railway. The place contains a hospital, a high school, a rest shed and a guest house of the refractory.

**Brajaraj nagar -** An industrial town situated on the Howarah-Mumbai line of south eastern railway. The place has its importance for the Orient Paper Mills. Notified area council runs the municipal administration of the town. The Ib river colliery, Rampur Hemgir colliery and Orient colliery are located here. A weekly market sits here on Sunday.

**(v) 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 roof 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, passage way 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 servants 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 it 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 separate 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 1,00,000 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 Caste and Scheduled Tribe :**

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. Basar, 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 fibre 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.

**(vi) 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.

**(vii) 2001Census finding - Population, its Distribution :**

**(a)Distribution of Population in Rural- Urban areas:**

The distribution of population in Rural Urban areas in the District shows that majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 509,716 with 261,941 rural and 247,775 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 36.47 per cent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 348 villages out of which two villages are uninhabited. The village area covered around 65.53 per cent 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 three statutory towns located in the district. The population of these three towns are Belpahar (NAC) 32,826, Brajarajnagar (M) 76,955 and Jharsuguda (M) 76,100. So far the size class of the towns are concerned Brajarajnagar (M) and Jharsuguda (M) are categorised under class II towns with 76,955 and 76,100 population respectively. Belpahar (NAC) is classified as class III town having 32,826 population.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 Census it is seen that Belpahar (NAC) has highest growth rate with 33.04 per cent and Brajarajnagar (M) has lowest growth percentage of 10.47. The density of population in the towns of the district is 1211, while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The sex ratio in the towns of the district is 898 whereas the rural sex ratio is 975 and district total sex ratio is 946.

The District has a literacy rate of 70.65 per cent for total, 82.16 per cent for males and 58.48 per cent of females which is higher than the State average in the respective categories. In the urban areas the literacy percentage is higher than those of rural areas due to better educational facilities available in the town areas. In the urban areas Belpahar (NAC) has the highest literacy rate of 78.2 per cent followed by Jharsuguda (M) 77.6 per cent and Brajarajnagar (M) 77.1 per cent. In the rural areas K.Lakhanpur C.D. Block tops the list with 69.4 per cent and Laikera C.D. Block has the lowest literacy of 62.9 per cent.

The work participation rate in the district is 37.2 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Laikera police station has the highest work participation rate (47.5 per cent) and Orient police station has the lowest work participation rate (25.7 per cent). In the rural areas the work participation rate is quite higher (45.3 per cent) in comparison to urban areas (29.5 per cent).

## (viii) Brief 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 help 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**

| Serial number | Police Stations | Population | | | | | | Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001 | | | Percentage urban population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | | | | 1991 | 2001 |
| | | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | Rengali | 49,562 | 49,562 | 0 | 55,909 | 55,909 | 0 | 12.81 | 12.81 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | 29,077 | 29,077 | 0 | 32,178 | 32,178 | 0 | 10.66 | 10.66 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Belpahar | 29,981 | 5,374 | 24,607 | 35,972 | 3,146 | 32,826 | 19.98 | -41.46 | 33.40 | 82.1 | 91.3 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | 29,181 | 29,181 | 0 | 39,219 | 39,219 | 0 | 34.40 | 34.40 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Orient | 69,867 | 200 | 69,667 | 77,171 | 212 | 76,959 | 10.45 | 6.00 | 10.47 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | 21,462 | 21,462 | 0 | 24,124 | 24,124 | 0 | 12.40 | 12.40 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | 103,330 | 38,276 | 65,054 | 120,517 | 44,417 | 76,100 | 16.63 | 16.04 | 16.98 | 63.0 | 63.1 |
| 8 | Laikera | 80,292 | 80,292 | 0 | 91,496 | 91,496 | 0 | 13.95 | 13.95 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Kolabira | 29,402 | 29,402 | 0 | 33,130 | 33,130 | 0 | 12.68 | 12.68 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | **District Total:** | **442,154** | **282,826** | **159,328** | **509,716** | **323,831** | **185,885** | **15.28** | **14.50** | **16.67** | **36.0** | **36.5** |

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 509,716 as against 442,154 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 67,562 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 15.3 per cent as compared to the State average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district the highest growth rate (34.4 per cent) is seen in Banaharapali P.S. The growth rate of Orient P.S. is lowest (10.45 per cent) among all police stations. This may be partly due to migration of people for employment and other social causes. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas with only 36.5 per cent urban population as per 2001 census which is slightly higher than 36 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. This has now even increased marginally from 36 per cent to 36.5 per cent. The growth rate in urban population is highest (33.4 per cent) in Belpahar Police Station. 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 eight police stations in the district the highest population 120,517 is represented in Jharsuguda police station which is the district headquarters of the district.

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 130,452 | 66,452 | 64,000 | 14 (9.6) | 712 | 737 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 68,753 | 34,853 | 33,900 | 8 (11.0) | 554 | 511 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 41 | 38,868 | 19,806 | 19,062 | 6 (14.6) | 308 | 296 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 46,868 | 23,360 | 23,508 | 3 (6.7) | 133 | 145 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 41 | 38,890 | 19,514 | 19,376 | 6 (14.6) | 445 | 407 |
| **Districts (Rural) Total:** | | **346** | **323,831** | **163,985** | **159,846** | **37 ( 10.7)** | **2,152** | **2,096** |

| Serial number | District / C.D. block | Number and percentage of villages | Population 200-499 | | Number and percentage of villages | Population 500-999 | | Number and percentage of villages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 36 (24.7) | 6,618 | 6,343 | 59 (40.4) | 21,858 | 21,118 | 26 (17.8) |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 19 (26.0) | 3,416 | 3,288 | 21 (28.8) | 7,959 | 7,711 | 19 (26.0) |
| 3 | Kirimira | 9 (22.0) | 1,497 | 1,470 | 13 (31.7) | 4,577 | 4,483 | 9 (22.0) |
| 4 | Laikera | 11 (24.4) | 2,181 | 2,291 | 15 (33.3) | 5,222 | 5,211 | 9 (20.0) |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 9 (22.0) | 1,793 | 1,794 | 12 (29.3) | 4,655 | 4,790 | 10 (24.4) |
| **Districts (Rural) Total:** | | **84 ( 24.3)** | **15,505** | **15,186** | **120 ( 34.7)** | **44,271** | **43,313** | **73 ( 21.1)** |

| Serial number | District / C.D. block | Population 1000-1999 | | Number and percentage of villages | Population 2000-4999 | | Number and percentage of villages | Population 5000-9999 | | Number and percentage of villages | Population 10000 and above | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 19,705 | 19,280 | 10 (6.8) | 13,500 | 12,972 | 1 (0.7) | 4,059 | 3,550 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 13,222 | 13,006 | 6 (8.2) | 9,702 | 9,384 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 6,747 | 6,591 | 4 (9.8) | 6,677 | 6,222 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Laikera | 7,029 | 7,000 | 7 (15.6) | 8,795 | 8,861 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 7,257 | 7,046 | 4 (9.8) | 5,364 | 5,339 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 (0.0) | 0 | 0 |
| **Districts (Rural) Total:** | | **53,960** | **52,923** | **31 ( 9.0)** | **44,038** | **42,778** | **1 ( 0.3)** | **4,059** | **3,550** | **0 ( 0.0)** | **0** | **0** |

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.120 (34.7%) is covered under the population size ranges of 500-999 followed by population size range of 200-499 numbering 84 (24.3%) villages. Both these population size range villages constitute 59 per cent

of the total 346 inhabited villages in the district. The K. Lakhanpur C.D. Block has 146 villages which is highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 130,452 and Kirimira C.D. Block has 41 villages which has the lowest population (38,868). The highest range is limited in the district in range 5000-9000 in respect of only one village (7,609).

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

| Category | Name of Town |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| (a) New | |
| (i) Statutory town | |
| 1 | Belpahar (NAC) |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| (ii) Census town | Nil |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| (b) Denotified | Nil |
| (c ) Declassified | Belpahar (CT) |
| (d) Wholly merged with other town(s) | Nil |

In 1991 there were two Statutory Towns in the district named Jharsuguda (M) and Brajarajanagar (M). In 2001 Census one more statutory town i.e. Belpahar is added enhancing its number to three towns in the district. Earlier in the 1991 Census Belpahar was a census town which has been notified as statutory town in 2001 census.

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 210.6 percent although maximum population i.e. 35.4 percent population live in the density range of 201-300. So far as number of villages is concerned the highest percentage i.e. 36.7 percent villages are covered under density range of 101-200. There is no village reported in the density range of 11-20, although 7 villages are covered under 0-10 population range.

**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 | 7 | 2.0 | 2,814 | 0.9 |
| 11-20 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 21-50 | 8 | 2.3 | 1,844 | 0.6 |
| 51-100 | 27 | 7.8 | 12,530 | 3.9 |
| 101-200 | 127 | 36.7 | 101,918 | 31.5 |
| 201-300 | 106 | 30.6 | 114,481 | 35.4 |
| 301-500 | 47 | 13.6 | 58,526 | 18.1 |
| 501 + | 24 | 6.9 | 31,718 | 9.8 |
| Not known | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District Total:** | **346** | **100.0** | **323,831** | **100.0** |
| Population Density (Rural) of the district: | | | | 210.6 |

Table – 5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the censuses from 1901 to 2001

**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 | 1029 | - |
| 1921 | 1,086 | 1,089 | 963 | 1033 | 1037 | 908 |
| 1931 | 1,067 | 1,071 | 924 | 1044 | 1051 | 863 |
| 1941 | 1,053 | 1,058 | 914 | 1035 | 1039 | 934 |
| 1951 | 1,022 | 1,029 | 881 | 1016 | 1025 | 888 |
| 1961 | 1,001 | 1,015 | 807 | 977 | 1005 | 831 |
| 1971 | 988 | 1,002 | 845 | 959 | 989 | 844 |
| 1981 | 981 | 999 | 859 | 954 | 994 | 867 |
| 1991 | 971 | 988 | 866 | 938 | 978 | 870 |
| 2001 | 972 | 987 | 895 | 946 | 975 | 898 |

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

for both the State and the district. The sex ratio of Jharsuguda district is 946 in 2001 and slightly lower, compared to the State average of 972. The sex ratio for the district is found to be consistently lower than the state from 1901 to till 2001. The rural sex ratio exhibits the similar trend. However, in urban areas there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the censuses. The over all sex ratio for both State and district level have shown a fluctuating trend during the census periods since 1901.

**TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATION, 2001**

| Serial number | Name of Tahsil | Sex ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Rengali | 974 | 974 | - |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | 970 | 970 | - |
| 3 | Belpahar | 864 | 935 | 858 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | 945 | 945 | - |
| 5 | Orient | 909 | 876 | 909 |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | 961 | 961 | - |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | 931 | 980 | 904 |
| 8 | Laikera | 987 | 987 | - |
| 9 | Kolabira | 993 | 993 | - |
| | **District Total:** | **946** | **975** | **898** |

Table-6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In Jharsuguda district there are 946 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of the district is slightly lower than the State average of 972. There is a great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district which is 976 in rural areas and 898 in urban areas. In rural areas, Kolabira P.S. has recorded highest sex ratio of 993 and Orient P.S. has the lowest sex ratio of 878. In Brajarajanagar (NAC) the sex ratio is 909, in Jharsuguda (NAC) the sex ratio is 904 and in Belpahar (NAC) the sex ratio is 858.

**TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001**

| Serial number | Name of C D block | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 963 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 973 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 962 |
| 4 | Laikera | 1,006 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 993 |
| | **District (Rural) Total:** | **975** |

Table 7, i.e., the C.D. Block wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Laikera C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1006, which indicates that the females outnumber the males, followed by Kolabira(P) C.D. Block showing the sex ratio of 993. All other C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 975. Kirimira C.D. Block has the lowest sex ratio, i.e., 962 among all C.D. Blocks.

**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 | 3 | 0.9 | 146 | 0.0 |
| 700-749 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 750-799 | 2 | 0.6 | 1,374 | 0.4 |
| 800-849 | 7 | 2.0 | 3,107 | 1.0 |
| 850-899 | 29 | 8.4 | 26,985 | 8.3 |
| 900-949 | 66 | 19.1 | 56,197 | 17.4 |
| 950-999 | 109 | 31.5 | 130,343 | 40.3 |
| 1000-1099 | 115 | 33.2 | 100,680 | 31.1 |
| 1100+ | 15 | 4.3 | 4,999 | 1.5 |
| **District Total:** | **346** | **100.0** | **323,831** | **100.0** |

Table 8, i.e., the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges shows that 109(31.5%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999. The largest number of villages, 115 (33.2%) fall in the sex ratio range of 1000-1099. Even in the range of 1100 + sex ratio there are 15 (4.3%) villages. It is therefore seen that sex ratio is in favour of females in 37.5 percent villages and in favour of males in case of 62.5 percent villages in the district.

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

| Serial number | Name of U.A./ Town | Urban status of town | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Belpahar (NAC) | NAC | 858 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | M | 909 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | M | 904 |
| **Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:** | | | **898** |

As per table 9, the sex ratio of urban area (898) i.e. in towns is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (975). The lowest sex ratio of (858) is seen in Belpahar (NAC) and the highest (909) is seen in Brajaraj nagar (M).

**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 | Rengali | Total | 7,637 | 3,915 | 3,722 | 951 |
| | | Rural | 7,637 | 3,915 | 3,722 | 951 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | Total | 4,330 | 2,153 | 2,177 | 1,011 |
| | | Rural | 4,330 | 2,153 | 2,177 | 1,011 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | Belpahar | Total | 4,280 | 2,249 | 2,031 | 903 |
| | | Rural | 452 | 231 | 221 | 957 |
| | | Urban | 3,828 | 2,018 | 1,810 | 897 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | Total | 5,613 | 2,876 | 2,737 | 952 |
| | | Rural | 5,613 | 2,876 | 2,737 | 952 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | Orient | Total | 9,984 | 5,193 | 4,791 | 923 |
| | | Rural | 23 | 13 | 10 | 769 |
| | | Urban | 9,961 | 5,180 | 4,781 | 923 |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 3,007 | 1,524 | 1,483 | 973 |
| | | Rural | 3,007 | 1,524 | 1,483 | 973 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | Total | 15,529 | 7,939 | 7,590 | 956 |
| | | Rural | 5,896 | 2,982 | 2,914 | 977 |
| | | Urban | 9,633 | 4,957 | 4,676 | 943 |
| 8 | Laikera | Total | 12,168 | 6,256 | 5,912 | 945 |
| | | Rural | 12,168 | 6,256 | 5,912 | 945 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | Kolabira | Total | 4,311 | 2,205 | 2,106 | 955 |
| | | Rural | 4,311 | 2,205 | 2,106 | 955 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **District Total:** | | **Total** | **66,859** | **34,310** | **32,549** | **949** |
| | | **Rural** | **43,437** | **22,155** | **21,282** | **961** |
| | | **Urban** | **23,422** | **12,155** | **11,267** | **927** |

Table 10, i.e., the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district Jharsuguda exhibits a fluctuating trend. The sex ratio among 0-6 age group vary between 903 to 1011 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1011 is found in Lakhanpur P.S. and the lowest sex ratio is seen in Belpahar P.S., i.e., 903. The sex ratio in rural area is higher than urban areas in Belpahar and Jharsuguda P.S. and is lower than urban areas in Orient P.S. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is lower in total and urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same group. In the same group it is higher in only rural areas than the state sex ratio.

**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 group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 18,032 | 9,175 | 8,857 | 965 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 8,926 | 4,519 | 4,407 | 975 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 5,305 | 2,780 | 2,525 | 908 |
| 4 | Laikera | 6,193 | 3,137 | 3,056 | 974 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 4,981 | 2,544 | 2,437 | 958 |
| **District (Rural)** | | **43,437** | **22,155** | **21,282** | **961** |

As per Table 11, amongst five C.D Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is noticed in Jharsuguda C.D. Block (975) and the lowest in Kirimira C.D. Block (908). Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (961) is recorded in Jharsuguda (975), Laikera (974) and K.Lakhanpur(965). The remaining two C.D. Blocks have shown lower sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

**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 | 32 | 9.2 | 1,379 | 3.2 |
| 700-749 | 17 | 4.9 | 1,533 | 3.5 |
| 750-799 | 26 | 7.5 | 2,127 | 4.9 |
| 800-849 | 32 | 9.2 | 3,712 | 8.5 |
| 850-899 | 37 | 10.7 | 6,250 | 14.4 |
| 900-949 | 35 | 10.1 | 5,513 | 12.7 |
| 950-999 | 36 | 10.4 | 7,191 | 16.6 |
| 1000-1099 | 53 | 15.3 | 8,474 | 19.5 |
| 1100+ | 78 | 22.5 | 7,258 | 16.7 |
| **District (Rural) Total** | **346** | **100.0** | **43,437** | **100.0** |

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., 78 comprising 22.5 per cent village and 16.7 percent population are covered under the sex ratio range 1100+, followed by the range of sex ratio under 1000-1099 having 53 number of villages (15.3 per cent) with 19.5 per cent of population. Range of sex ratio for villages under the category of 700-749 accomodates only 17 villages (4.9 per cent) with population distribution of 3.5 per cent.

**TABLE 13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001**

| Serial number | 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 | Belpahar (NAC) | NAC | 3,828 | 2,018 | 1,810 | 897 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | M | 9,961 | 5,180 | 4,781 | 923 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | M | 9,633 | 4,957 | 4,676 | 943 |
| **District(Urban) Total** | | | **23,422** | **12,155** | **11,267** | **927** |

Table 13 reveals that in the towns of the district the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population indicates a different trend. The district urban sex ratio is 927 as compared to State urban 933. The lowest (897) among the towns is reported in Belpahar (NAC) and the highest (943) is reported in Jharsuguda (M). Brajaraj nagar (M) (923) is lower than the district urban figure (927).

**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 | Rengali | Total | 55,909 | 10,184 | 14,490 | 18.2 | 25.9 |
| | | Rural | 55,909 | 10,184 | 14,490 | 18.2 | 25.9 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | Total | 32,178 | 4,019 | 14,700 | 12.5 | 45.7 |
| | | Rural | 32,178 | 4,019 | 14,700 | 12.5 | 45.7 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Belpahar | Total | 35,972 | 3,736 | 9,247 | 10.4 | 25.7 |
| | | Rural | 3,146 | 449 | 1,579 | 14.3 | 50.2 |
| | | Urban | 32,826 | 3,287 | 7,668 | 10.0 | 23.4 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | Total | 39,219 | 7,975 | 12,952 | 20.3 | 33.0 |
| | | Rural | 39,219 | 7,975 | 12,952 | 20.3 | 33.0 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Orient | Total | 77,171 | 13,930 | 8,188 | 18.1 | 10.6 |
| | | Rural | 212 | 5 | 199 | 2.4 | 93.9 |
| | | Urban | 76,959 | 13,925 | 7,989 | 18.1 | 10.4 |

**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 |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 24,124 | 4,627 | 7,799 | 19.2 | 32.3 |
| | | Rural | 24,124 | 4,627 | 7,799 | 19.2 | 32.3 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | Total | 120,517 | 22,041 | 30,918 | 18.3 | 25.7 |
| | | Rural | 44,417 | 10,697 | 16,585 | 24.1 | 37.3 |
| | | Urban | 76,100 | 11,344 | 14,333 | 14.9 | 18.8 |
| 8 | Laikera | Total | 91,496 | 15,848 | 46,348 | 17.3 | 50.7 |
| | | Rural | 91,496 | 15,848 | 46,348 | 17.3 | 50.7 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Kolabira | Total | 33,130 | 4,651 | 15,115 | 14.0 | 45.6 |
| | | Rural | 33,130 | 4,651 | 15,115 | 14.0 | 45.6 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | **District Total** | **Total** | **509,716** | **87,011** | **159,757** | **17.1** | **31.3** |
| | | **Rural** | **323,831** | **58,455** | **129,767** | **18.1** | **40.1** |
| | | **Urban** | **185,885** | **28,556** | **29,990** | **15.4** | **16.1** |

Table 14 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different police stations of Jharsuguda district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population in the district constitutes 17.1 percent and 31.3 per cent respectively in the district. The rural urban distribution of S.C & S.T population in the district shows that 15.4 per cent and 16.1 per cent of total population living in urban areas are S.C. & S.T. respectively. In rural area S.C.& S.T. percentage to total population is 18.1 per cent and 40.1 per cent respectively. It is evident from the table that the highest concentration of S.C. population (20.3%) is in Banaharapali P.S. and the lowest concentration is recorded in Belpahar P.S., i.e.10.4 per cent. Regarding S.T. population it is recorded in the table that highest population is seen in Laikera (50.7%) and the lowest population is recorded in Orient P.S., i.e. 10.6 per cent.

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 130,452 | 22,627 | 43,721 | 17.3 | 33.5 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 68,753 | 15,329 | 24,583 | 22.3 | 35.8 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 38,868 | 6,951 | 20,129 | 17.9 | 51.8 |
| 4 | Laikera | 46,868 | 7,946 | 23,907 | 17 | 51 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 38,890 | 5,602 | 17,427 | 14.4 | 44.8 |
| | **District (Rural) Total:** | **323,831** | **58,455** | **129,767** | **18.1** | **40.1** |

Table 15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of Jharsuguda district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population is recorded in Jharsuguda (22.3%) C.D. Block followed by Kirimira (17.9%) C.D. Block. In contrast, Kolabira(P) C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 14.4 per cent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Kirimira C.D.Block tops the list with 51.8% followed by Laikera (51%) while the lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is recorded in K.Lakhanpur (33.5%) C.D. Block.

**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 | 33 | 9.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Less than 5 | 31 | 9.0 | 463 | 0.8 |
| 5-10 | 67 | 19.4 | 6,068 | 10.4 |
| 11-20 | 102 | 29.5 | 17,800 | 30.5 |
| 21-30 | 73 | 21.1 | 22,642 | 38.7 |
| 31-40 | 24 | 6.9 | 7,076 | 12.1 |
| 41-50 | 9 | 2.6 | 2,214 | 3.8 |
| 51-75 | 5 | 1.4 | 1,674 | 2.9 |
| 76 and above | 2 | 0.6 | 518 | 0.9 |
| **District Total** | **346** | **100.0** | **58,455** | **100.0** |

Table 16 shows proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in the villages of Jharsuguda district. 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 346 inhabited villages of the district, 33 (9.5%) villages have no Scheduled Caste population and 2 (0.6%) villages have more than 75 per cent Scheduled Caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 102(29.5%) have Scheduled Caste population ranging between 11-20 per cent of their total population and they in combination constitute 30.5 percent of Scheduled Caste population of the district.

**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 | 9 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Less than 5 | 4 | 1.2 | 56 | 0.0 |
| 5-10 | 17 | 4.9 | 728 | 0.6 |
| 11-20 | 31 | 9.0 | 5,953 | 4.6 |
| 21-30 | 47 | 13.6 | 12,002 | 9.2 |
| 31-40 | 64 | 18.5 | 26,291 | 20.3 |
| 41-50 | 47 | 13.6 | 27,848 | 21.5 |
| 51-75 | 81 | 23.4 | 40,828 | 31.5 |
| 76 and above | 46 | 13.3 | 16,061 | 12.4 |
| **District Total** | **346** | **100.0** | **129,767** | **100.0** |

Table 17, like the previous table, distributes the villages of the district Jharsuguda into different percentage ranges of Scheduled Tribes population to total population. Out of 346 inhabited villages of the district, 9(2.6%) villages have no scheduled tribe population at all. In contrast, 13.3 per cent of villages numbering 46 have Scheduled Tribe population of the district covering 12.4% of the S.T. population and the concentration of Scheduled Tribe population in these villages is the highest i.e. 76 percent and above. However, maximum number of Villages in the district i.e 81(23.4%) come under 51-75 percentage range of S.T. population and these constitute 31.5% of the total S.T. 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 | Belpahar (NAC) | 32,826 | 3,287 | 7,668 | 10 | 23.4 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | 76,959 | 13,925 | 7,989 | 18.1 | 10.4 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | 76,100 | 11,344 | 14,333 | 14.9 | 18.8 |
| **District(Urban) Total** | | **185,885** | **28,556** | **29,990** | **15.4** | **16.1** |

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different towns of the district Jharsuguda 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 15.4 percent and 16.1 per cent respectively. Although Brajarajnagar(M) has highest concentration of scheduled castes population (18.1%) in the district, it has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (10.4%). Likewise, Belpahar (N.A.C.) has the peculiarity of having highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (23.4%) but lowest concentration of Scheduled Caste population (10%) 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 970 | 985 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 1,012 | 972 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 965 | 976 |
| 4 | Laikera | 1,034 | 1,009 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 1,044 | 993 |
| **District (Rural) Total** | | **996** | **986** |

Table-19 shows sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different C.D Blocks of Jharsuguda district 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 996 and 986 respectively. In case of Scheduled Castes population, Kolabira(P) C.D. Block exhibits highest sex ratio of 1044 followed by Laikera(1034), Jharsuguda (1012), K. Lakhanpur (970) and Kirimira (965) C.D.Block. As regards sex ratio of S.T. it is recorded that Laikera C.D. Block indicates the highest i.e. 1009 followed by 993 in Kolabira(P), 985 in K. Lakhanpur, 976 in Kirimira and 972 in Jharsuguda C.D.Blocks. It is an interesting fact that in Kolabira(P), Laikera and Jharsuguda C.D.Blocks, in respect of S.C. population and in Laikera C.D.Block incase of S.T. population, the females outnumber their male counterpart.

**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 | Belpahar (NAC) | 937 | 881 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | 950 | 974 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | 954 | 962 |
| **Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:** | | **950** | **944** |

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 950 and 944 among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The scheduled castes sex ratio is highest in Jharsuguda (M) (954) and lowest in Belpahar (NAC) (937). Brajarajnagar (M) has the Scheduled Castes sex ratio of 950 in between. In case of Scheduled Tribe population, the highest ratio 974 is indicated in Brajarajnagar (M) and the lowest ratio, i.e., 881 is indicated in Belpahar (NAC). Jharsuguda (M) has a Scheduled Tribe sex ratio of 962 in between.

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

| Serial number | 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 | Rengali | Total | 33,304 | 19,950 | 13,354 | 22,605 | 8,376 | 14,229 | 69 | 81.7 | 56 | 25.8 |
| | | Rural | 33,304 | 19,950 | 13,354 | 22,605 | 8,376 | 14,229 | 69 | 81.7 | 56 | 25.8 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | Total | 18,534 | 11,369 | 7,165 | 13,644 | 4,968 | 8,676 | 66.6 | 80.2 | 52.4 | 27.7 |
| | | Rural | 18,534 | 11,369 | 7,165 | 13,644 | 4,968 | 8,676 | 66.6 | 80.2 | 52.4 | 27.7 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Belpahar | Total | 24,257 | 14,653 | 9,604 | 11,715 | 4,644 | 7,071 | 76.5 | 86 | 65.6 | 20.4 |
| | | Rural | 1,588 | 1,023 | 565 | 1,558 | 603 | 955 | 59 | 73.3 | 43.5 | 29.8 |
| | | Urban | 22,669 | 13,630 | 9,039 | 10,157 | 4,041 | 6,116 | 78.2 | 87.1 | 67.7 | 19.3 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | Total | 24,605 | 14,636 | 9,969 | 14,614 | 5,527 | 9,087 | 73.2 | 84.7 | 61.1 | 23.6 |
| | | Rural | 24,605 | 14,636 | 9,969 | 14,614 | 5,527 | 9,087 | 73.2 | 84.7 | 61.1 | 23.6 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Orient | Total | 51,772 | 30,370 | 21,402 | 25,399 | 10,062 | 15,337 | 77.1 | 86.2 | 67 | 19.2 |
| | | Rural | 103 | 64 | 39 | 109 | 49 | 60 | 54.5 | 64 | 43.8 | 20.2 |
| | | Urban | 51,669 | 30,306 | 21,363 | 25,290 | 10,013 | 15,277 | 77.1 | 86.3 | 67.1 | 19.2 |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 14,031 | 8,278 | 5,753 | 10,093 | 4,024 | 6,069 | 66.4 | 76.8 | 55.6 | 21.2 |
| | | Rural | 14,031 | 8,278 | 5,753 | 10,093 | 4,024 | 6,069 | 66.4 | 76.8 | 55.6 | 21.2 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | Total | 76,964 | 45,674 | 31,290 | 43,553 | 16,730 | 26,823 | 73.3 | 83.9 | 61.9 | 21.9 |
| | | Rural | 25,401 | 15,341 | 10,060 | 19,016 | 7,097 | 11,919 | 65.9 | 78.9 | 52.8 | 26.1 |
| | | Urban | 51,563 | 30,333 | 21,230 | 24,537 | 9,633 | 14,904 | 77.6 | 86.6 | 67.5 | 19.2 |
| 8 | Laikera | Total | 50,647 | 30,813 | 19,834 | 40,849 | 15,242 | 25,607 | 63.9 | 77.4 | 50.2 | 27.3 |
| | | Rural | 50,647 | 30,813 | 19,834 | 40,849 | 15,242 | 25,607 | 63.9 | 77.4 | 50.2 | 27.3 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Kolabira | Total | 18,766 | 11,276 | 7,490 | 14,364 | 5,349 | 9,015 | 65.1 | 78.2 | 52 | 26.2 |
| | | Rural | 18,766 | 11,276 | 7,490 | 14,364 | 5,349 | 9,015 | 65.1 | 78.2 | 52 | 26.2 |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **District Total:** | **Total** | **312,880** | **187,019** | **125,861** | **196,836** | **74,922** | **121,914** | **70.7** | **82.2** | **58.5** | **23.7** |
| | | **Rural** | **186,979** | **112,750** | **74,229** | **136,852** | **51,235** | **85,617** | **66.7** | **79.5** | **53.6** | **25.9** |
| | | **Urban** | **125,901** | **74,269** | **51,632** | **59,984** | **23,687** | **36,297** | **77.5** | **86.6** | **67.4** | **19.2** |

Table-21 presents Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 70.7 per cent for the total population and it is 82.2 per cent & 58.5 percent in case of males and females respectively. For total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 66.7 per cent and for total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 77.5 per cent. In almost all police stations and at district level, the literacy incase of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Orient Police Station records the highest literacy of 77.1 per cent and Laikera Police Station recorded the lowest literacy rate of 63.90 per cent. Except Orient (77.1), Belpahar (76.5), Jharsuguda (73.3) and Banaharapali (73.2) all other Police Stations indicate and lower literacy rate than the district rate. Column 13 of the table (i.e. gap in male-female literacy rate), reveals that the gaps in case of different Police Stations vary in between 19.2 – 27.7 as against the gap of 23.7 for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rate is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 78,031 | 46,978 | 31,053 | 52,421 | 19,474 | 32,947 | 69.4 | 82 | 56.3 | 25.7 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 39,535 | 23,683 | 15,852 | 29,218 | 11,170 | 18,048 | 66.1 | 78.1 | 53.7 | 24.3 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 21,625 | 13,304 | 8,321 | 17,243 | 6,502 | 10,741 | 64.4 | 78.1 | 50.3 | 27.8 |
| 4 | Laikera | 25,583 | 15,479 | 10,104 | 21,285 | 7,881 | 13,404 | 62.9 | 76.5 | 49.4 | 27.1 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 22,205 | 13,306 | 8,899 | 16,685 | 6,208 | 10,477 | 65.5 | 78.4 | 52.5 | 25.9 |
| | **District (Rural) Total:** | **186,979** | **112,750** | **74,229** | **136,852** | **51,235** | **85,617** | **66.7** | **79.5** | **53.6** | **25.9** |

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, K. Lakhanpur C.D. Block tops the list with 69.4 per cent followed by Jharsuguda (66.1%), Kolabira (P) (65.5%), Kirimira (64.4%) and Laikera (62.9%). The male literacy is also the highest in K. Lakhanpur (82%) C.D. Block and also lowest in Laikera (76.5%) C.D. Block. Likewise, the female literacy is the highest in K.Lakhanpur (56.3%) C.D. Block and the lowest in Laikera (49.4%) 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., 143 (41.3%) constituting 45.6% of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 61-70 per cent. There is only one village in the district, which has achieved literacy range of 100 which is 0.3 per cent of villages and only 9 persons are in this range.

**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 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11-20 | 2 | 0.6 | 463 | 0.1 |
| 21-30 | 3 | 0.9 | 693 | 0.2 |
| 31-40 | 8 | 2.3 | 2,299 | 0.7 |
| 41-50 | 16 | 4.6 | 7,505 | 2.3 |
| 51-60 | 63 | 18.2 | 58,988 | 18.2 |
| 61-70 | 143 | 41.3 | 147,603 | 45.6 |
| 71-80 | 92 | 26.6 | 88,447 | 27.3 |
| 81-90 | 18 | 5.2 | 17,824 | 5.5 |
| 91-99 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 100 | 1 | 0.3 | 9 | 0.0 |
| **District Total:** | **346** | **100.0** | **323,831** | **100.0** |

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

| Serial number | 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 | Person | Males | Females | Person | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Belpahar (NAC) | 22,669 | 13,630 | 9,039 | 10,157 | 4,041 | 6,116 | 78.2 | 87.1 | 67.7 | 19.3 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | 51,669 | 30,306 | 21,363 | 25,290 | 10,013 | 15,277 | 77.1 | 86.2 | 67.1 | 19.2 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | 51,563 | 30,333 | 21,230 | 24,537 | 9,633 | 14,904 | 77.6 | 86.6 | 67.5 | 19.2 |
| **District(Urban) Total** | | **125,901** | **74,269** | **51,632** | **59,984** | **23,687** | **36,297** | **77.5** | **86.6** | **67.4** | **19.2** |

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 77.5 per cent out of which male literacy is 86.6 per cent and female literacy is 67.4 per cent. Amongst three towns in the district, Belpahar (NAC) has recorded highest literacy of 78.2 per cent out of which male literacy is 87.1 per cent and female literacy is 67.7 per cent. Brajarajnagar (M) is at the bottom with 77.1 per cent of literates where in males and females constitute 86.2 per cent and 67.1 per cent respectively. The only town left, i.e, Jharsuguda (M) comes in between providing a literacy percentage of 77.6 in respect of total, 86.6 in respect of males and 67.5 in respect of females.

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 11,813 | 7,420 | 4,393 | 10,814 | 4,068 | 6,746 | 61.0 | 75.4 | 46.1 | 29.4 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 8,364 | 5,045 | 3,319 | 6,965 | 2,574 | 4,391 | 63.0 | 76.3 | 49.8 | 26.6 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 3,975 | 2,406 | 1,569 | 2,976 | 1,131 | 1,845 | 67.1 | 80.5 | 53.5 | 27.1 |
| 4 | Laikera | 4,328 | 2,592 | 1,736 | 3,618 | 1,315 | 2,303 | 63.5 | 77.9 | 49.7 | 28.1 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 3,134 | 1,873 | 1,261 | 2,468 | 868 | 1,600 | 64.9 | 79.4 | 51.1 | 28.3 |
| | **District (Rural) Total:** | **31,614** | **19,336** | **12,278** | **26,841** | **9,956** | **16,885** | **62.9** | **77.0** | **48.9** | **28.1** |

Table 25 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The rural literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 62.9 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 66.7 per cent and the variation in the literacy rate among the CD Blocks is found to be between 67.1 per cent and 61 percent. Among the male literacy rate Kirimira CD Block tops the list with 80.5 per cent and K.Lakhanpur CD Block is at the bottom with 75.4 per cent. Among the females Kirimera CD Block again has the highest literacy rate (53.5 per cent) and the lowest is in the same CD Block of K. Lakhanpur (46.1 per cent ). The gap between male and female literacy

among the CD Blocks is highest (29.4 %) in K. Lakhanpur and the lowest (26.6 % ) in Jharsuguda CD Block.

**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 | 2 | 0.6 | 8 | 0.0 |
| 1-10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11-20 | 1 | 0.3 | 368 | 0.6 |
| 21-30 | 2 | 0.6 | 66 | 0.1 |
| 31-40 | 10 | 3.2 | 601 | 1.0 |
| 41-50 | 34 | 10.9 | 4,257 | 7.3 |
| 51-60 | 74 | 23.6 | 15,870 | 27.1 |
| 61-70 | 104 | 33.2 | 24,732 | 42.3 |
| 71-80 | 69 | 22.0 | 11,543 | 19.7 |
| 81-90 | 12 | 3.8 | 970 | 1.7 |
| 91-99 | 2 | 0.6 | 30 | 0.1 |
| 100 | 3 | 1.0 | 10 | 0.0 |
| **District Total:** | **313** | **100.0** | **58,455** | **100.0** |

Literacy rate for District (Rural): 62.9

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population in the district of Jharsuguda as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 313 number of inhabited villages having Scheduled Caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 104 (33.2%) have the literacy within the range 61-70. The table further reveals that 222 number of inhabited villages, constituting 77.8 per cent of Scheduled Castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-70. It is interesting to note that two villages have no literate persons and in another three villages there is 100 per cent literacy.

Table 27 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different towns of the district. The urban literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 66.1 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 77.5 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Belpahar (NAC) tops the list with 81.5 per cent and Jharsuguda (M) is at the bottom with 76.8 per cent. Among the females Belpahar (NAC) has the highest literacy rate (54.6%) and the lowest is in the Jharsuguda (M) (49.8 %). The gap between male and female literacy among the towns is the highest(27.0 %) in Jharsuguda(M) and the lowest(25.6 %) in Brajarajnagar (M).

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

| Serial number | 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 | Belpahar (NAC) | 1,946 | 1,200 | 746 | 1,341 | 497 | 844 | 68.5 | 81.5 | 54.6 | 26.9 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | 8,113 | 4,927 | 3,186 | 5,812 | 2,214 | 3,598 | 67.5 | 80.0 | 54.4 | 25.6 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | 6,162 | 3,799 | 2,363 | 5,182 | 2,006 | 3,176 | 63.6 | 76.8 | 49.8 | 27.0 |
| **District (Urban)** | | **16,221** | **9,926** | **6,295** | **12,335** | **4,717** | **7,618** | **66.1** | **78.9** | **52.6** | **26.3** |

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 22,166 | 14,119 | 8,047 | 21,555 | 7,912 | 13,643 | 59.5 | 75.0 | 43.6 | 31.5 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 10,895 | 6,976 | 3,919 | 13,688 | 5,488 | 8,200 | 51.7 | 65.4 | 37.6 | 27.8 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 9,995 | 6,368 | 3,627 | 10,134 | 3,821 | 6,313 | 57.8 | 73.0 | 42.4 | 30.6 |
| 4 | Laikera | 11,419 | 7,210 | 4,209 | 12,488 | 4,691 | 7,797 | 55.4 | 70.2 | 40.7 | 29.6 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 8,288 | 5,225 | 3,063 | 9,139 | 3,521 | 5,618 | 55.3 | 69.6 | 41.0 | 28.6 |
| **District (Rural) Total:** | | **62,763** | **39,898** | **22,865** | **67,004** | **25,433** | **41,571** | **56.4** | **71.3** | **41.4** | **29.9** |

Table 28 reveals CD Block wise literates and illiterates with literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district.The rural literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 56.4 percent as against the district rural literacy rate of 66.7 per cent and the variation among CD Blocks is found to be between 59.5 per cent and 51.7 per cent.Among the male literacy rate K. Lakhanpur CD Block tops the list with 75 per cent and Jharsuguda CD Block is at the bottom with 65.4 per cent. Among the females K. Lakhanpur CD Block has the highest literacy rate (43.6 per cent) and the lowest is in the CD Block of Jharsuguda (37.6 per cent ). The gap between female and male literacy among the CD Blocks is the highest (31.5) in K. Lakhanpur and the lowest( 27.8) in Jharsuguda CD Block.

**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 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1-10 | 3 | 0.9 | 456 | 0.4 |
| 11-20 | 2 | 0.6 | 297 | 0.2 |
| 21-30 | 6 | 1.8 | 1,883 | 1.5 |
| 31-40 | 20 | 5.9 | 4,787 | 3.7 |
| 41-50 | 52 | 15.4 | 24,759 | 19.1 |
| 51-60 | 119 | 35.3 | 55,502 | 42.8 |
| 61-70 | 86 | 25.5 | 31,386 | 24.2 |
| 71-80 | 44 | 13.1 | 10,482 | 8.1 |
| 81-90 | 3 | 0.9 | 196 | 0.2 |
| 91-99 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 100 | 2 | 0.6 | 19 | 0.0 |
| **District Total** | **337** | **100.0** | **129,767** | **100.0** |

Literacy rate for District (Rural): 56.4

Distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for Scheduled Tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table-29. There are 336 inhabited villages in the district wherein Scheduled Tribes population are available. The majority of villages numbering 119 (35.3%) and constituting 42.8 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district have the literacy rate within the range of 51-60. Next to it, there are 86 (25.5%) villages having 24.2 per cent of scheduled tribe population of the district, who have achieved literacy rate within the range of 61-70.

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

| Serial number | 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 | Belpahar (NAC) | 4,134 | 2,683 | 1,451 | 3,534 | 1,393 | 2,141 | 61.8 | 75.5 | 46.2 | 29.3 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | 3,952 | 2,427 | 1,525 | 4,037 | 1,621 | 2,416 | 57.3 | 69.2 | 44.9 | 24.3 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | 7,692 | 4,856 | 2,836 | 6,641 | 2,449 | 4,192 | 62.1 | 76.5 | 46.9 | 29.6 |
| | **District (Urban)** | **15,778** | **9,966** | **5,812** | **14,212** | **5,463** | **8,749** | **60.7** | **74.4** | **46.2** | **28.2** |

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 towns of the district is 60.7 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 77.5 per cent. Among the male literacy rate, Jharsuguda (M) tops the list with 76.5 per cent and Brajarajnagar (M) is at the bottom with 69.2 per cent. Among the females again Jharsuguda (M) has the highest literacy rate (46.9 per cent) and the lowest is in the Brajarajnagar (M) (44.9 per cent ). The gap between female and male literacy among the towns is the highest (29.6) in Jharsuguda (M) and the lowest (24.3) in Brajarajnagar (M).

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

| Serial number | Name of Police Stations | 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 | Rengali | Persons | 55,909 | 18,334 | 32.8 | 8,067 | 14.4 | 26,401 | 47.2 | 29,508 | 52.8 |
| | | Males | 28,326 | 13,957 | 49.3 | 2,052 | 7.2 | 16,009 | 56.5 | 12,317 | 43.5 |
| | | Females | 27,583 | 4,377 | 15.9 | 6,015 | 21.8 | 10,392 | 37.7 | 17,191 | 62.3 |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | Persons | 32,178 | 7,238 | 22.5 | 4,191 | 13.0 | 11,429 | 35.5 | 20,749 | 64.5 |
| | | Males | 16,337 | 6,490 | 39.7 | 2,174 | 13.3 | 8,664 | 53.0 | 7,673 | 47.0 |
| | | Females | 15,841 | 748 | 4.7 | 2,017 | 12.7 | 2,765 | 17.5 | 13,076 | 82.5 |
| 3 | Belpahar | Persons | 35,972 | 10,250 | 28.5 | 1,503 | 4.2 | 11,753 | 32.7 | 24,219 | 67.3 |
| | | Males | 19,297 | 9,071 | 47.0 | 821 | 4.3 | 9,892 | 51.3 | 9,405 | 48.7 |
| | | Females | 16,675 | 1,179 | 7.1 | 682 | 4.1 | 1,861 | 11.2 | 14,814 | 88.8 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | Persons | 39,219 | 10,889 | 27.8 | 2,447 | 6.2 | 13,336 | 34.0 | 25,883 | 66.0 |
| | | Males | 20,163 | 9,137 | 45.3 | 1,144 | 5.7 | 10,281 | 51.0 | 9,882 | 49.0 |
| | | Females | 19,056 | 1,752 | 9.2 | 1,303 | 6.8 | 3,055 | 16.0 | 16,001 | 84.0 |

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

| Serial number | Name of Police Stations | 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 |
| 5 | Orient | Persons | 77,171 | 17,321 | 22.4 | 2,522 | 3.3 | 19,843 | 25.7 | 57,328 | 74.3 |
| | | Males | 40,432 | 15,690 | 38.8 | 1,775 | 4.4 | 17,465 | 43.2 | 22,967 | 56.8 |
| | | Females | 36,739 | 1,631 | 4.4 | 747 | 2.0 | 2,378 | 6.5 | 34,361 | 93.5 |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | Persons | 24,124 | 5,752 | 23.8 | 1,450 | 6.0 | 7,202 | 29.9 | 16,922 | 70.1 |
| | | Males | 12,302 | 4,993 | 40.6 | 917 | 7.5 | 5,910 | 48.0 | 6,392 | 52.0 |
| | | Females | 11,822 | 759 | 6.4 | 533 | 4.5 | 1,292 | 10.9 | 10,530 | 89.1 |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | Persons | 120,517 | 31,745 | 26.3 | 9,688 | 8.0 | 41,433 | 34.4 | 79,084 | 65.6 |
| | | Males | 62,404 | 26,538 | 42.5 | 4,769 | 7.6 | 31,307 | 50.2 | 31,097 | 49.8 |
| | | Females | 58,113 | 5,207 | 9.0 | 4,919 | 8.5 | 10,126 | 17.4 | 47,987 | 82.6 |
| 8 | Laikera | Persons | 91,496 | 22,999 | 25.1 | 20,504 | 22.4 | 43,503 | 47.5 | 47,993 | 52.5 |
| | | Males | 46,055 | 17,419 | 37.8 | 7,592 | 16.5 | 25,011 | 54.3 | 21,044 | 45.7 |
| | | Females | 45,441 | 5,580 | 12.3 | 12,912 | 28.4 | 18,492 | 40.7 | 26,949 | 59.3 |
| 9 | Kolabira | Persons | 33,130 | 8,620 | 26.0 | 6,073 | 18.3 | 14,693 | 44.3 | 18,437 | 55.7 |
| | | Males | 16,625 | 6,756 | 40.6 | 2,198 | 13.2 | 8,954 | 53.9 | 7,671 | 46.1 |
| | | Females | 16,505 | 1,864 | 11.3 | 3,875 | 23.5 | 5,739 | 34.8 | 10,766 | 65.2 |
| **District Total** | | **Persons** | **509,716** | **133,148** | **26.1** | **56,445** | **11.1** | **189,593** | **37.2** | **320,123** | **62.8** |
| | | **Males** | **261,941** | **110,051** | **42.0** | **23,442** | **8.9** | **133,493** | **51.0** | **128,448** | **49.0** |
| | | **Females** | **247,775** | **23,097** | **9.3** | **33,003** | **13.3** | **56,100** | **22.6** | **191,675** | **77.4** |

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 26.1 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 62.8 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of males for the district, main workers are 42 per cent, marginal workers are 8.9 per cent and non-workers are 49 per cent and that of females it is 9.3 percent, 13.3 per cent and 77.4 per cent. 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 37.2 per cent of the total population and it lies below the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Laikera Police Station tops the list of percentage of total workers with 47.5 per cent and Orient Police Station lies at the bottom with 25.7 per cent.

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 41.9 per cent of its total population in which 26.5 percent are main workers and 15.4 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 53.3 per cent and females constitute 30.3 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Laikera C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (53.8%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 26 percent and 27.8 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Jharsuguda C.D. Block is at the bottom with 36.2 per cent of total workers, of which 24 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively are the main workers

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | Persons | 130452 | 37715 | 28.9 | 14982 | 11.5 | 52697 | 40.4 | 77755 | 59.6 |
| | | Males | 66452 | 30416 | 45.8 | 5499 | 8.3 | 35915 | 54 | 30537 | 46 |
| | | Females | 64000 | 7299 | 11.4 | 9483 | 14.8 | 16782 | 26.2 | 47218 | 73.8 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | Persons | 68753 | 16507 | 24 | 8391 | 12.2 | 24898 | 36.2 | 43855 | 63.8 |
| | | Males | 34853 | 13438 | 38.6 | 4119 | 11.8 | 17557 | 50.4 | 17296 | 49.6 |
| | | Females | 33900 | 3069 | 9.1 | 4272 | 12.6 | 7341 | 21.7 | 26559 | 78.3 |
| 3 | Kirimira | Persons | 38868 | 9261 | 23.8 | 6518 | 16.8 | 15779 | 40.6 | 23089 | 59.4 |
| | | Males | 19806 | 7372 | 37.2 | 2844 | 14.4 | 10216 | 51.6 | 9590 | 48.4 |
| | | Females | 19062 | 1889 | 9.9 | 3674 | 19.3 | 5563 | 29.2 | 13499 | 70.8 |
| 4 | Laikera | Persons | 46868 | 12181 | 26 | 13040 | 27.8 | 25221 | 53.8 | 21647 | 46.2 |
| | | Males | 23360 | 8854 | 37.9 | 4430 | 19 | 13284 | 56.9 | 10076 | 43.1 |
| | | Females | 23508 | 3327 | 14.2 | 8610 | 36.6 | 11937 | 50.8 | 11571 | 49.2 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | Persons | 38890 | 10177 | 26.2 | 7019 | 18 | 17196 | 44.2 | 21694 | 55.8 |
| | | Males | 19514 | 7949 | 40.7 | 2516 | 12.9 | 10465 | 53.6 | 9049 | 46.4 |
| | | Females | 19376 | 2228 | 11.5 | 4503 | 23.2 | 6731 | 34.7 | 12645 | 65.3 |
| **District (Rural) Total** | | **Persons** | **323831** | **85841** | **26.5** | **49950** | **15.4** | **135791** | **41.9** | **188040** | **58.1** |
| | | **Males** | **163985** | **68029** | **41.5** | **19408** | **11.8** | **87437** | **53.3** | **76548** | **46.7** |
| | | **Females** | **159846** | **17812** | **11.1** | **30542** | **19.1** | **48354** | **30.3** | **111492** | **69.7** |

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 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 28.9 per cent out of which 25.4 per cent are main workers and 3.5 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that 47 per cent and 8.8 per cent 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 per cent 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 3.5 per cent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 4.1 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. So far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Jharsuguda (M) stands at the top with 31.3 per cent of total workers and Brajarajnagar (M) is at the bottom with 25.7 per cent of total workers.

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

| Serial number | Name and urban status of UA / Town | Persons/ Male/ 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 | Belpahar (NAC) | Persons | 32,826 | 8,996 | 27.4 | 1226 | 3.7 | 10,222 | 31.1 | 22,604 | 68.9 |
| | | Males | 17,671 | 8,239 | 46.6 | 692 | 3.9 | 8,931 | 50.5 | 8,740 | 49.5 |
| | | Females | 15,155 | 757 | 5.0 | 534 | 3.5 | 1,291 | 8.5 | 13,864 | 91.5 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | Persons | 76,959 | 17,272 | 22.4 | 2517 | 3.3 | 19,789 | 25.7 | 57,170 | 74.3 |
| | | Males | 40,319 | 15,656 | 38.8 | 1771 | 4.4 | 17,427 | 43.2 | 22,892 | 56.8 |
| | | Females | 36,640 | 1,616 | 4.4 | 746 | 2.0 | 2,362 | 6.4 | 34,278 | 93.6 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | Persons | 76,100 | 21,039 | 27.6 | 2752 | 3.6 | 23,791 | 31.3 | 52,309 | 68.7 |
| | | Males | 39,966 | 18,127 | 45.4 | 1571 | 3.9 | 19,698 | 49.3 | 20,268 | 50.7 |
| | | Females | 36,134 | 2,912 | 8.1 | 1181 | 3.3 | 4,093 | 11.3 | 32,041 | 88.7 |
| **District (Urban) Total** | | **Persons** | **185,885** | **47,307** | **25.4** | **6495** | **3.5** | **53,802** | **28.9** | **132,083** | **71.1** |
| | | **Males** | **97,956** | **42,022** | **42.9** | **4034** | **4.1** | **46,056** | **47.0** | **51,900** | **53.0** |
| | | **Females** | **87,929** | **5,285** | **6.0** | **2461** | **2.8** | **7,746** | **8.8** | **80,183** | **91.2** |

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

| Serial number | Name of Police Stations | 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 | Rengali | Persons | 55,909 | 26,401 | 10,429 | 10,422 | 1,036 | 4,514 |
| | | | | (47.2) | (39.5) | (39.5) | (3.9) | (17.1) |
| | | Males | 28,326 | 16,009 | 7,213 | 4,951 | 548 | 3,297 |
| | | | | (56.5) | (45.1) | (30.9) | (3.4) | (20.6) |
| | | Females | 27,583 | 10,392 | 3,216 | 5,471 | 488 | 1,217 |
| | | | | (37.7) | (30.9) | (52.6) | (4.7) | (11.7) |
| 2 | Lakhanpur | Persons | 32,178 | 11,429 | 3,038 | 3,917 | 616 | 3,858 |
| | | | | (35.5) | (26.6) | (34.3) | (5.4) | (33.8) |
| | | Males | 16,337 | 8,664 | 2,707 | 2,351 | 247 | 3,359 |
| | | | | (53.0) | (31.2) | (27.1) | (2.9) | (38.8) |
| | | Females | 15,841 | 2,765 | 331 | 1,566 | 369 | 499 |
| | | | | (17.5) | (12.0) | (56.6) | (13.3) | (18.0) |
| 3 | Belpahar | Persons | 35,972 | 11,753 | 775 | 321 | 314 | 10,343 |
| | | | | (32.7) | (6.6) | (2.7) | (2.7) | (88.0) |
| | | Males | 19,297 | 9,892 | 568 | 167 | 209 | 8,948 |
| | | | | (51.3) | (5.7) | (1.7) | (2.1) | (90.5) |
| | | Females | 16,675 | 1,861 | 207 | 154 | 105 | 1,395 |
| | | | | (11.2) | (11.1) | (8.3) | (5.6) | (75.0) |

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

| Serial number | Name of Police Stations | 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 |
| 4 | Banaharapali | Persons | 39,219 | 13,336 | 3,206 | 1,879 | 1,678 | 6,573 |
| | | | | (34.0) | (24.0) | (14.1) | (12.6) | (49.3) |
| | | Males | 20,163 | 10,281 | 2,969 | 1,346 | 216 | 5,750 |
| | | | | (51.0) | (28.9) | (13.1) | (2.1) | (55.9) |
| | | Females | 19,056 | 3,055 | 237 | 533 | 1,462 | 823 |
| | | | | (16.0) | (7.8) | (17.4) | (47.9) | (26.9) |
| 5 | Orient | Persons | 77,171 | 19,843 | 356 | 315 | 408 | 18,764 |
| | | | | (25.7) | (1.8) | (1.6) | (2.1) | (94.6) |
| | | Males | 40,432 | 17,465 | 302 | 227 | 180 | 16,756 |
| | | | | (43.2) | (1.7) | (1.3) | (1.0) | (95.9) |
| | | Females | 36,739 | 2,378 | 54 | 88 | 228 | 2,008 |
| | | | | (6.5) | (2.3) | (3.7) | (9.6) | (84.4) |
| 6 | Brajarajnagar | Persons | 24,124 | 7,202 | 1,598 | 2,041 | 440 | 3,123 |
| | | | | (29.9) | (22.2) | (28.3) | (6.1) | (43.4) |
| | | Males | 12,302 | 5,910 | 1,473 | 1,489 | 145 | 2,803 |
| | | | | (48.0) | (24.9) | (25.2) | (2.5) | (47.4) |
| | | Females | 11,822 | 1,292 | 125 | 552 | 295 | 320 |
| | | | | (10.9) | (9.7) | (42.7) | (22.8) | (24.8) |
| 7 | Jharsuguda | Persons | 120,517 | 41,433 | 4,058 | 5,378 | 4,266 | 27,731 |
| | | | | (34.4) | (9.8) | (13.0) | (10.3) | (66.9) |
| | | Males | 62,404 | 31,307 | 3,361 | 3,214 | 1,069 | 23,663 |
| | | | | (50.2) | (10.7) | (10.3) | (3.4) | (75.6) |
| | | Females | 58,113 | 10,126 | 697 | 2,164 | 3,197 | 4,068 |
| | | | | (17.4) | (6.9) | (21.4) | (31.6) | (40.2) |
| 8 | Laikera | Persons | 91,496 | 43,503 | 14,543 | 17,210 | 3,107 | 8,643 |
| | | | | (47.5) | (33.4) | (39.6) | (7.1) | (19.9) |
| | | Males | 46,055 | 25,011 | 9,719 | 8,055 | 816 | 6,421 |
| | | | | (54.3) | (38.9) | (32.2) | (3.3) | (25.7) |
| | | Females | 45,441 | 18,492 | 4,824 | 9,155 | 2,291 | 2,222 |
| | | | | (40.7) | (26.1) | (49.5) | (12.4) | (12.0) |
| 9 | Kolabira | Persons | 33,130 | 14,693 | 4,305 | 4,591 | 3,018 | 2,779 |
| | | | | (44.3) | (29.3) | (31.2) | (20.5) | (18.9) |
| | | Males | 16,625 | 8,954 | 3,633 | 2,693 | 408 | 2,220 |
| | | | | (53.9) | (40.6) | (30.1) | (4.6) | (24.8) |
| | | Females | 16,505 | 5,739 | 672 | 1,898 | 2,610 | 559 |
| | | | | (34.8) | (11.7) | (33.1) | (45.5) | (9.7) |
| | **District Total** | **Persons** | **509,716** | **189,593** | **42,308** | **46,074** | **14,883** | **86,328** |
| | | | | **(37.2)** | **(22.3)** | **(24.3)** | **(7.8)** | **(45.5)** |
| | | **Males** | **261,941** | **133,493** | **31,945** | **24,493** | **3,838** | **73,217** |
| | | | | **(51.0)** | **(23.9)** | **(18.3)** | **(2.9)** | **(54.8)** |
| | | **Females** | **247,775** | **56,100** | **10,363** | **21,581** | **11,045** | **13,111** |
| | | | | **(22.6)** | **(18.5)** | **(38.5)** | **(19.7)** | **(23.4)** |

**Note:** Per cent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets.

Table-34 distributes total workers of different Police Stations and the district by sex and four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district 22.3 per cent are cultivators, 24.3 per cent are agricultural labourers, 7.8 per cent are household industry workers and 45.5 per cent 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. Household industry workers are always at the lower percentage having the highest 20.5 per cent in Kolabira P.S. Other workers have the highest percentage in Orient P.S., i.e. 94.6 per cent followed by Belpahar P.S., i.e., 88 per cent and Jharsuguda P.S., i.e. 66.9 per cent.

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

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | Persons | 130,452 | 52,697 | 17,137 | 16,318 | 3,410 | 15,832 |
| | | | | (40.4) | (32.5) | (31.0) | (6.5) | (30.0) |
| | | Males | 66,452 | 35,915 | 13,192 | 8,695 | 1,056 | 12,972 |
| | | | | (54.0) | (36.7) | (24.2) | (2.9) | (36.1) |
| | | Females | 64,000 | 16,782 | 3,945 | 7,623 | 2,354 | 2,860 |
| | | | | (26.2) | (23.5) | (45.4) | (14.0) | (17.0) |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | Persons | 68,753 | 24,898 | 4,716 | 5,979 | 3,436 | 10,767 |
| | | | | (36.2) | (18.9) | (24.0) | (13.8) | (43.2) |
| | | Males | 34,853 | 17,557 | 4,045 | 3,924 | 697 | 8,891 |
| | | | | (50.4) | (23.0) | (22.4) | (4.0) | (50.6) |
| | | Females | 33,900 | 7,341 | 671 | 2,055 | 2,739 | 1,876 |
| | | | | (21.7) | (9.1) | (28.0) | (37.3) | (25.6) |
| 3 | Kirimira | Persons | 38,868 | 15,779 | 5,030 | 5,079 | 1,012 | 4,658 |
| | | | | (40.6) | (31.9) | (32.2) | (6.4) | (29.5) |
| | | Males | 19,806 | 10,216 | 3,638 | 2,720 | 308 | 3,550 |
| | | | | (51.6) | (35.6) | (26.6) | (3.0) | (34.7) |
| | | Females | 19,062 | 5,563 | 1,392 | 2,359 | 704 | 1,108 |
| | | | | (29.2) | (25.0) | (42.4) | (12.7) | (19.9) |
| 4 | Laikera | Persons | 46,868 | 25,221 | 8,941 | 11,248 | 1,863 | 3,169 |
| | | | | (53.8) | (35.5) | (44.6) | (7.4) | (12.6) |
| | | Males | 23,360 | 13,284 | 5,625 | 4,919 | 450 | 2,290 |
| | | | | (56.9) | (42.3) | (37.0) | (3.4) | (17.2) |
| | | Females | 23,508 | 11,937 | 3,316 | 6,329 | 1,413 | 879 |
| | | | | (50.8) | (27.8) | (53.0) | (11.8) | (7.4) |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | Persons | 38,890 | 17,196 | 4,877 | 5,474 | 3,250 | 3,595 |
| | | | | (44.2) | (28.4) | (31.8) | (18.9) | (20.9) |
| | | Males | 19,514 | 10,465 | 4,089 | 3,109 | 466 | 2,801 |
| | | | | (53.6) | (39.1) | (29.7) | (4.5) | (26.8) |
| | | Females | 19,376 | 6,731 | 788 | 2,365 | 2,784 | 794 |
| | | | | (34.7) | (11.7) | (35.1) | (41.4) | (11.8) |
| **District (Rural) Total** | | **Persons** | **323,831** | **135,791** | **40,701** | **44,098** | **12,971** | **38,021** |
| | | | | **(41.9)** | **(30.0)** | **(32.5)** | **(9.6)** | **(28.0)** |
| | | **Males** | **163,985** | **87,437** | **30,589** | **23,367** | **2,977** | **30,504** |
| | | | | **(53.3)** | **(35.0)** | **(26.7)** | **(3.4)** | **(34.9)** |
| | | **Females** | **159,846** | **48,354** | **10,112** | **20,731** | **9,994** | **7,517** |
| | | | | **(30.3)** | **(20.9)** | **(42.9)** | **(20.7)** | **(15.5)** |

**Note:** Per cents of Workers to total workers 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 four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 41.9 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 30 per cent, 32.5 per cent, 9.6 per cent and 28 per cent of the total workers respectively are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The sex wise break-up of district (rural) level data show that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (42.9%) and household industry workers (20.7%) is comparatively higher than that of males. In most of the C.D. Blocks majority of workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and next to it as cultivators except K. Lakhanpur where cultivators are in higher percentage (32.5 per cent) as compared to agrilcultural workers (31 per cent).

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

| Serial number | 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 | Belpahar (NAC) | Persons | 32,826 | 10,222 | 311 | 221 | 234 | 9,456 |
| | | | | (31.1) | (3.0) | (2.2) | (2.3) | (92.5) |
| | | Males | 17,671 | 8,931 | 265 | 120 | 164 | 8,382 |
| | | | | (50.5) | (3.0) | (1.3) | (1.8) | (93.9) |
| | | Females | 15,155 | 1,291 | 46 | 101 | 70 | 1,074 |
| | | | | (8.5) | (3.6) | (7.8) | (5.4) | (83.2) |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | Persons | 76,959 | 19,789 | 355 | 276 | 405 | 18,753 |
| | | | | (25.7) | (1.8) | (1.4) | (2.0) | (94.8) |
| | | Males | 40,319 | 17,427 | 301 | 202 | 178 | 16,746 |
| | | | | (43.2) | (1.7) | (1.2) | (1.0) | (96.1) |
| | | Females | 36,640 | 2,362 | 54 | 74 | 227 | 2,007 |
| | | | | (6.4) | (2.3) | (3.1) | (9.6) | (85.0) |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | Persons | 76,100 | 23,791 | 941 | 1,479 | 1,273 | 20,098 |
| | | | | (31.3) | (4.0) | (6.2) | (5.4) | (84.5) |
| | | Males | 39,966 | 19,698 | 790 | 804 | 519 | 17,585 |
| | | | | (49.3) | (4.0) | (4.1) | (2.6) | (89.3) |
| | | Females | 36,134 | 4,093 | 151 | 675 | 754 | 2,513 |
| | | | | (11.3) | (3.7) | (16.5) | (18.4) | (61.4) |
| **District (Urban) Total** | | **Persons** | **185,885** | **53,802** | **1,607** | **1,976** | **1,912** | **48,307** |
| | | | | **(28.9)** | **(3.0)** | **(3.7)** | **(3.6)** | **(89.8)** |
| | | **Males** | **97,956** | **46,056** | **1,356** | **1,126** | **861** | **42,713** |
| | | | | **(47.0)** | **(2.9)** | **(2.4)** | **(1.9)** | **(92.7)** |
| | | **Females** | **87,929** | **7,746** | **251** | **850** | **1,051** | **5,594** |
| | | | | **(8.8)** | **(3.2)** | **(11.0)** | **(13.6)** | **(72.2)** |

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 28.9 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers, 89.8 per cent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (3%),

agricultural labourers (3.7%) and household industry workers (3.6%) are 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 sexwise break-ups.

### (ix) Brief Analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory Data

**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 # | Telephone | Transport communications $ | Banks | Agricultural Credit Societies | Approach by pucca road | Power supply |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 135 | 28 | 144 | 32 | 119 | 48 | 7 | 10 | 50 | 142 |
| | | (100.0) | (92.5) | (19.2) | (98.6) | (21.9) | (81.5) | (32.9) | (4.8) | (6.8) | (34.2) | (97.3) |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 65 | 15 | 72 | 17 | 62 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 46 | 69 |
| | | (100.0) | (89.0) | (20.5) | (98.6) | (23.3) | (84.9) | (27.4) | (2.7) | (5.5) | (63.0) | (94.5) |
| 3 | Kirimira | 41 | 37 | 7 | 41 | 9 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 41 |
| | | (100.0) | (90.2) | (17.1) | (100.0) | (22.0) | (73.2) | (24.4) | (7.3) | (7.3) | (29.3) | (100.0) |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 43 | 8 | 44 | 12 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 35 | 42 |
| | | (100.0) | (95.6) | (17.8) | (97.8) | (26.7) | (53.3) | (37.8) | (4.4) | (11.1) | (77.8) | (93.3) |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 41 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 41 |
| | | (100.0) | (100.0) | (17.1) | (100.0) | (17.1) | (75.6) | (41.5) | (7.3) | (9.8) | (48.8) | (100.0) |
| **District Total** | | **346** | **321** | **65** | **342** | **77** | **266** | **112** | **17** | **26** | **163** | **335** |
| | | **(100.0)** | **(92.8)** | **(18.8)** | **(98.8)** | **(22.3)** | **(76.9)** | **(32.4)** | **(4.9)** | **(7.5)** | **(47.1)** | **(96.8)** |

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. However, the concept of improved drinking water is State specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of Jharsuguda district. Out of 346 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 321 (92.8%) villages, medical facility in 65(18.8%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 342 (98.8%) villages, post office in 77 (22.3%) villages, telephone in 266 (76.9%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 112 (32.4%) villages, banks in 17 (4.9%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 26 (7.5%) villages. As many as 163 (47.1%) villages are approached by pucca road and 335 (96.8%) 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 two C.D. Blocks, namely, Kirimira and Kolabira(P) have been served with improved drinking water facility. Only villages Kolabira (P) has been provided with 100 per cent education facility. So far as the power supply is concerned, two C.D. Blocks namely, Kirimira and Kolabira (P) have enjoyed the distinction of having electricity in all the villages under their jurisdiction.

**TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PER CENT 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 # | Telephone | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 130,452 | 128,526 | 45,205 | 129,941 | 56,711 | 116,930 | 70,398 | 19,494 | 14,908 | 71,210 | 129,891 |
| | | (100.0) | (98.5) | (34.7) | (99.6) | (43.5) | (89.6) | (54.0) | (14.9) | (11.4) | (54.6) | (99.6) |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 68,753 | 67,397 | 26,881 | 68,374 | 30,441 | 63,303 | 25,871 | 6,336 | 9,050 | 45,643 | 67,244 |
| | | (100.0) | (98.0) | (39.1) | (99.4) | (44.3) | (92.1) | (37.6) | (9.2) | (13.2) | (66.4) | (97.8) |
| 3 | Kirimira | 38,868 | 38,554 | 12,117 | 38,868 | 17,227 | 32,405 | 16,114 | 8,449 | 10,377 | 17,138 | 38,868 |
| | | (100.0) | (99.2) | (31.2) | (100.0) | (44.3) | (83.4) | (41.5) | (21.7) | (26.7) | (44.1) | (100.0) |
| 4 | Laikera | 46,868 | 46,498 | 14,979 | 45,403 | 21,402 | 34,073 | 26,382 | 2,726 | 9,378 | 37,410 | 45,965 |
| | | (100.0) | (99.2) | (32.0) | (96.9) | (45.7) | (72.7) | (56.3) | (5.8) | (20.0) | (79.8) | (98.1) |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 38,890 | 38,890 | 15,007 | 38,890 | 16,081 | 33,095 | 23,735 | 7,743 | 10,102 | 25,358 | 38,890 |
| | | (100.0) | (100.0) | (38.6) | (100.0) | (41.3) | (85.1) | (61.0) | (19.9) | (26.0) | (65.2) | (100.0) |
| **District Total** | | **323,831** | **319,865** | **114,189** | **321,476** | **141,862** | **279,806** | **162,500** | **44,748** | **53,815** | **196,759** | **320,858** |
| | | **(100.0)** | **(98.8)** | **(35.3)** | **(99.3)** | **(43.8)** | **(86.4)** | **(50.2)** | **(13.8)** | **(16.6)** | **(60.8)** | **(99.1)** |

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. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

# 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 per cent of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of Jharsuguda district. It may be seen from the table that out of 323,831 rural inhabitants of Jharsuguda district, 98.8 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 35.3 per cent by medical facility, 99.3 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 43.8 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 86.4 per cent by telephone facility, 50.2 per cent by transport and communication facility, 13.8 percent by Banks facility, 16.6 per cent from agricultural co-operative societies, 60.8 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 99.1 per cent 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 Kolabira (P) and Kirimira C.D. Blocks improved drinking water facility and power supply are available to almost cent per cent population.. The rural areas of the district as a whole are lagging behind with respect to banking facility and agricultural credit societies.

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 346 inhabited villages of the district 26 villages do not have Primary School, 219 villages have no Middle School and 335 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 344 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 328 villages. Likewise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-Operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 269, 80, 240, 329, 343 and 320 numbers of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Post Office, and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than

**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 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| (b) Middle School | 164 | 55 | 0 | 219 |
| (c) Degree College | 60 | 118 | 157 | 335 |
| 2. Medical:- | | | | |
| (a) Hospital | 33 | 57 | 254 | 344 |
| (b) PHC | 93 | 105 | 130 | 328 |
| 3. Post Office | 186 | 81 | 2 | 269 |
| 4. Telephone | 34 | 45 | 1 | 80 |
| 5. Bus Service | 124 | 86 | 30 | 240 |
| 6. Banks | | | | |
| (a) Commercial Bank | 90 | 169 | 70 | 329 |
| (b) Cooperative Bank | 24 | 76 | 243 | 343 |
| 7. Agricultural Credit Societies | 126 | 148 | 46 | 320 |

**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 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | 0 | 0 | (100.0) | (100.0) | 0 | 0 | (100.0) |
| 5 -15 | 107 | 99 | 23 | 25 | 86 | 36 | 5 | 6 | 49 |
| | (100.0) | (92.5) | (21.5) | (23.4) | (80.4) | (33.6) | (4.7) | (5.6) | (45.8) |
| 16 - 50 | 234 | 217 | 42 | 52 | 177 | 73 | 12 | 20 | 110 |
| | (100.0) | (92.7) | (17.9) | (22.2) | (75.6) | (31.2) | (5.1) | (8.5) | (47.0) |
| 51+ | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (50.0) | 0 | 0 | (100.0) |
| Unspecified | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | 0 | 0 | (100.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **District total** | **346** | **321** | **65** | **77** | **266** | **112** | **17** | **26** | **163** |
| | **(100.0)** | **(92.8)** | **(18.8)** | **(22.3)** | **(76.9)** | **(32.4)** | **(4.9)** | **(7.5)** | **(47.1)** |

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

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

5kms. However, maximum numbers of villagers are required to cover the 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 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 234 come under the distance range of 16-50 kms from the nearest statutory town while two villages are less than 5 kms from the town, 107 villages under the distance range 5-15 and 2 villages are at above 51 kms from the town. 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 # | Telephone | Transport communications $ | Banks | Agricultural Credit Societies | Approach by Pucca road | Power supply |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1-499 | 121 | 96 | 1 | 118 | 4 | 80 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 39 | 111 |
| | (100.0) | (79.3) | (0.8) | (97.5) | (3.3) | (66.1) | (14.0) | (1.7) | (0.8) | (32.2) | (91.7) |
| 500-999 | 120 | 120 | 20 | 120 | 19 | 92 | 33 | 1 | 6 | 55 | 119 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | (16.7) | (100.0) | (15.8) | (76.7) | (27.5) | (0.8) | (5.0) | (45.8) | (99.2) |
| 1000-1999 | 73 | 73 | 24 | 72 | 27 | 62 | 36 | 5 | 6 | 43 | 73 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | (32.9) | (98.6) | (37.0) | (84.9) | (49.3) | (6.8) | (8.2) | (58.9) | (100.0) |
| 2000-4,999 | 31 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 26 | 31 | 25 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 31 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | (64.5) | (100.0) | (83.9) | (100.0) | (80.6) | (25.8) | (41.9) | (80.6) | (100.0) |
| 5000-9999 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | (100.0) | (100.0) | 0 | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | 0 | (100.0) | (100.0) |
| 10000 + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **District total** | **346** | **321** | **65** | **342** | **77** | **266** | **112** | **17** | **26** | **163** | **335** |
| | **(100.0)** | **(92.8)** | **(18.8)** | **(98.8)** | **(22.3)** | **(76.9)** | **(32.4)** | **(4.9)** | **(7.5)** | **(47.1)** | **(96.8)** |

# 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. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 121 villages come under less than 500 population, 120 villages come under the range 500-999, 73 villages come under 1000-1999, 31 villages come under 2000-4999 and only one village has the population of above 5,000-9,999. 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)**

| Serial number | 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 59,740 | 41.9 | 5.8 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 27,735 | 47.1 | 4.2 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 41 | 19,959 | 58.1 | 1.8 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 25,598 | 56.6 | 9.5 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 41 | 20,712 | 57.6 | 3.4 |
| | **District Total** | **346** | **153,744** | **49.5** | **5.2** |

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 49.5 per cent and the rest 50.5 per cent 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 5.2 per cent. Although percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D. Blocks are more or less same and varies in between 41.9 per cent and 58.1 per cent, there is a glaring variation in percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Laikera C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 9.5 per cent irrigated area to its total cultivable area while Kirimira C.D. Block is at the bottom with 1.8 per cent of irrigated area.

**TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS**

| Serial number | 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 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 1,197 | 445 | 752 | 183 | 18 | 88 | 34 | 6 | 38 |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | 285 | 204 | 81 | 214 | 37 | 9 | 63 | 63 | 42 |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | 323 | 117 | 207 | 280 | 11 | 27 | 23 | 32 | 186 |
| **District Total** | | **462** | **211** | **251** | **236** | **23** | **30** | **42** | **40** | **101** |

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 lower than the receipt from all other sources. In general highest percentage of expenditure is spent on others followed by public works, public institutions and public health and conveniences. The lowest expenditure goes to general administration. The individual urban units show a dissimilar combination of percentage of receipt and expenditure.

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

| Serial number | 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 | Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | 13.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | 12.1 | 2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | **District Total** | **11.2** | **2.4** | **1.8** | **0.5** | **0.3** |

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in towns of Jharsuguda district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are 11 Primary Schools, about two Middle Schools, two Secondary Schools, and about one Senior Secondary/Junior College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Brajarajnagar (M) is in a better position in the district so far as the availability of educational institutions are concerned.

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

| Serial number | Name and urban status of the Town | Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Belpahar(N.A.C.) | 25 |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar(M) | 36 |
| 3 | Jharsuguda(M) | 12 |
| | **Distrct Total** | **24** |

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in Jharsuguda district is presented in Table – 45. It shows that only 24 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (36) per 10,000 population is recorded in Brajarajnagar (M). On the other hand, Jharsuguda (M) provides the lowest number of beds, i.e., 12 for 10,000 population in medical institution.

**TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001**

| Serial number | Name of the Town | Total population | Slum population | Percentage of slum population to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Brajrajnagar (M | 76,959 | 33,382 | 43.4 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda (M) | 76,100 | 25,000 | 32.9 |
| | **District Total** | **153,059** | **58,382** | **38.1** |

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that there are only two towns in the district i.e. Brajarajnagar (M) and Jharsuguda (M) where in slums are available. The slum population of the two towns constitutes 38.1 per cent of the district total and 43.4 per cent & 32.9 per cent respectively to their individual total population.

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

| Serial number | Name and urban status of Town | Most important commodity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Manufactured | Exported |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Belpahar (N.A.C.) | Fire Brick | Fire Brick |
| | | Steel Material | Steel Material |
| | | Ice | Ice |
| 2 | Brajarajnagar (M) | Textile Products | Coal |
| | | Bidi | Textile Products |
| | | Pig Iron | Sal Seeds |
| 3 | Jharsuguda (M) | Soap | Coal |
| | | Rice | Rice |
| | | Bidi | Handloom Cloth |

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 Steel materials, Fire bricks, Textile products, Bidi, Pig iron, Soap and Rice. The items exported mainly include Textile products, Steel materials, Sal seeds, Rice and Handloom cloths.

### (x) Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Census of India 2001

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 February, 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 on 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 - Jharsuguda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned | Total | 84,316 | 63,556 | 20,760 | 16,224 | 12,068 | 4,156 | 33,639 | 27,969 | 5,670 |
| | No exclusive room | 1,135 | 1,032 | 103 | 244 | 217 | 27 | 487 | 454 | 33 |
| | One room | 22,163 | 18,270 | 3,893 | 5,726 | 4,544 | 1,182 | 9,360 | 8,158 | 1,202 |
| | Two rooms | 30,483 | 23,088 | 7,395 | 6,196 | 4,530 | 1,666 | 13,019 | 10,639 | 2,380 |
| | Three rooms | 15,120 | 10,777 | 4,343 | 2,257 | 1,557 | 700 | 5,807 | 4,708 | 1,099 |
| | 3+ rooms | 15,415 | 10,389 | 5,026 | 1,801 | 1,220 | 581 | 4,966 | 4,010 | 956 |
| | Median number of rooms | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rented | Total | 16,481 | 3,708 | 12,773 | 1,906 | 451 | 1,455 | 2,215 | 651 | 1,564 |
| | No exclusive room | 111 | 30 | 81 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 18 |
| | One room | 5,443 | 953 | 4,490 | 878 | 148 | 730 | 887 | 236 | 651 |
| | Two rooms | 6,131 | 1,087 | 5,044 | 662 | 138 | 524 | 759 | 197 | 562 |
| | Three rooms | 3,307 | 1,324 | 1,983 | 258 | 123 | 135 | 341 | 167 | 174 |
| | 3+ rooms | 1,489 | 314 | 1,175 | 90 | 35 | 55 | 199 | 40 | 159 |
| | Median number of rooms | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

**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 |
| Others | Total | 6,434 | 1,754 | 4,680 | 963 | 304 | 659 | 985 | 511 | 474 |
| | No exclusive room | 83 | 54 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| | One room | 1,608 | 727 | 881 | 405 | 160 | 245 | 400 | 289 | 111 |
| | Two rooms | 2,188 | 303 | 1,885 | 299 | 69 | 230 | 233 | 101 | 132 |
| | Three rooms | 1,718 | 301 | 1,417 | 175 | 31 | 144 | 203 | 74 | 129 |
| | 3+ rooms | 837 | 369 | 468 | 66 | 35 | 31 | 123 | 27 | 96 |
| | Median number of rooms | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **District Total** | **Total** | **107,231** | **69,018** | **38,213** | **19,093** | **12,823** | **6,270** | **36,839** | **29,131** | **7,708** |
| | **No exclusive room** | **1,329** | **1,116** | **213** | **280** | **233** | **47** | **542** | **485** | **57** |
| | **One room** | **29,214** | **19,950** | **9,264** | **7,009** | **4,852** | **2,157** | **10,647** | **8,683** | **1,964** |
| | **Two rooms** | **38,802** | **24,478** | **14,324** | **7,157** | **4,737** | **2,420** | **14,011** | **10,937** | **3,074** |
| | **Three rooms** | **20,145** | **12,402** | **7,743** | **2,690** | **1,711** | **979** | **6,351** | **4,949** | **1,402** |
| | **3+ rooms** | **17,741** | **11,072** | **6,669** | **1,957** | **1,290** | **667** | **5,288** | **4,077** | **1,211** |
| | **Median number of rooms** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **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 status, namely owned, rented and others among total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households alongwith number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of the district. The total number of households in the district is 107,231 of which 19,093 are Scheduled Caste households and 36,839 are Scheduled Tribe households. As shown in the table 84,316 or 78.63 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 92.09 per cent in rural areas and 54.33 per cent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 15.37 per cent in total areas of the district as against 5.37 per cent in rural and 33.43 per cent in urban areas.

Tenure status among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in total, rural and urban areas in the district manifests the same pattern as seen among the total households except in urban areas. In urban areas of the district 23.2 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 20.3 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households live in rented houses in the district.

A striking feature of distribution of households among Scheduled Castes as far as tenure status of households is concerned, is seen in urban areas of the district. Here 10.51 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 un-regularised slums or the land or the structure does not belong to the household. Tenure status of such households is categorised as "Others".

The table also gives the details on 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. It should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1.5 metres and a height of 2 metres. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors in to consideration, availability of number of dwelling rooms to households has been calculated and shown in Col.2 of the table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely "no exclusive room" as shown in Col.2 of the households Table-48 means dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only

one room in a census house which is used as a shop or office but the household also stays in it. Thus, households having "no exclusive room" number 1,329 among the total households, 280 among the Scheduled Caste households and 542 among the 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 - Jharsuguda** | | **37,432** | **55,253** | **14,543** | **15,146** | **42,364** | **11,507** | **22,286** | **12,889** | **3,036** |
| | | **( 34.91)** | **( 51.53)** | **( 13.56)** | **( 21.94)** | **( 61.38)** | **( 16.67)** | **( 58.32)** | **( 33.73)** | **( 7.94)** |
| 01 | Rengali | 680 | 6,842 | 3,774 | 680 | 6,842 | 3,774 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ( 6.02) | ( 60.57) | ( 33.41) | ( 6.02) | ( 60.57) | ( 33.41) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) |
| 02 | Lakhanpur | 688 | 4,851 | 1,095 | 688 | 4,851 | 1,095 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ( 10.37) | ( 73.12) | ( 16.51) | ( 10.37) | ( 73.12) | ( 16.51) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) |
| 03 | Belpahar | 3,440 | 2,620 | 902 | 101 | 445 | 77 | 3,339 | 2,175 | 825 |
| | | ( 49.41) | ( 37.63) | ( 12.96) | ( 16.21) | ( 71.43) | ( 12.36) | ( 52.67) | ( 34.31) | ( 13.01) |
| 04 | Banaharapali | 3,492 | 3,030 | 2,195 | 3,492 | 3,030 | 2,195 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ( 40.06) | ( 34.76) | ( 25.18) | ( 40.06) | ( 34.76) | ( 25.18) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) |
| 05 | Orient | 10,845 | 4,714 | 892 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 10,845 | 4,675 | 892 |
| | | ( 65.92) | ( 28.65) | ( 5.42) | ( 0.00) | ( 100) | ( 0.00) | ( 66.07) | ( 28.48) | ( 5.43) |
| 06 | Brajarajnagar | 2,201 | 2,396 | 517 | 2,201 | 2,396 | 517 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ( 43.04) | ( 46.85) | ( 10.11) | ( 43.04) | ( 46.85) | ( 10.11) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) |
| 07 | Jharsuguda | 10,499 | 12,278 | 2,122 | 2,397 | 6,239 | 803 | 8,102 | 6,039 | 1,319 |
| | | ( 42.17) | ( 49.31) | ( 8.52) | ( 25.39) | ( 66.1) | ( 8.51) | ( 52.41) | ( 39.06) | ( 8.53) |
| 08 | Laikera | 4,507 | 13,179 | 2,340 | 4,507 | 13,179 | 2,340 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ( 22.5) | ( 65.81) | ( 11.68) | ( 22.5) | ( 65.81) | ( 11.68) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) | ( 0.00) |
| 09 | Kolabira | 1,080 | 5,343 | 706 | 1,080 | 5,343 | 706 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | ( 15.15) | ( 74.95) | ( 9.9) | ( 15.15) | ( 74.95) | ( 9.9) | ( 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 refer to those houses in which either wall or roof is made of permanent materials and 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 percentage distribution of households living in permanent, Semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at the district and police stations level in Jharsuguda district. The definition of permanent, Semi permanent and temporary houses is given at the bottom or the table for appreciation of the data users.

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 34.91 per cent as against 51.53 per cent in semi-permanent houses and 13.56 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 urban areas of the district depicts a different picture. Here, more than 50 per cent of households live in permanent houses and only 7.94 per cent live in temporary houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, Semi permanent and temporary houses in total and urban areas at police station level manifests a different trend.

**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 - Jharsuguda | | Total | 107,231 | 102,602 | 51,615 | 19,217 | 22,346 | 43,721 |
| | | | | (95.68) | (48.13) | (17.92) | (20.84) | (40.77) |
| | | Rural | 69,018 | 65,049 | 21,768 | 4,306 | 4,948 | 24,670 |
| | | | | (94.25) | (31.54) | (6.24) | (7.17) | (35.74) |
| | | Urban | 38,213 | 37,553 | 29,847 | 14,911 | 17,398 | 19,051 |
| | | | | (98.27) | (78.11) | (39.02) | (45.53) | (49.85) |
| 01 | Rengali | Total | 11,296 | 10,763 | 2,911 | 176 | 281 | 5,492 |
| | | | | (95.28) | (25.77) | (1.56) | (2.49) | (48.62) |
| | | Rural | 11,296 | 10,763 | 2,911 | 176 | 281 | 5,492 |
| | | | | (95.28) | (25.77) | (1.56) | (2.49) | (48.62) |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| 02 | Lakhanpur | Total | 6,634 | 5,710 | 1,864 | 140 | 152 | 1,307 |
| | | | | (86.07) | (28.1) | (2.11) | (2.29) | (19.7) |
| | | Rural | 6,634 | 5,710 | 1,864 | 140 | 152 | 1,307 |
| | | | | (86.07) | (28.1) | (2.11) | (2.29) | (19.7) |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| 03 | Belpahar | Total | 6,962 | 6,674 | 4,814 | 2,480 | 2,983 | 2,959 |
| | | | | (95.86) | (69.15) | (35.62) | (42.85) | (42.5) |
| | | Rural | 623 | 564 | 162 | 8 | 4 | 61 |
| | | | | (90.53) | (26) | (1.28) | (0.64) | (9.79) |
| | | Urban | 6,339 | 6,110 | 4,652 | 2,472 | 2,979 | 2,898 |
| | | | | (96.39) | (73.39) | (39) | (46.99) | (45.72) |
| 04 | Banaharapali | Total | 8,717 | 7,242 | 3,915 | 2,057 | 1,941 | 3,973 |
| | | | | (83.08) | (44.91) | (23.6) | (22.27) | (45.58) |
| | | Rural | 8,717 | 7,242 | 3,915 | 2,057 | 1,941 | 3,973 |
| | | | | (83.08) | (44.91) | (23.6) | (22.27) | (45.58) |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| 05 | Orient | Total | 16,453 | 16,057 | 13,681 | 6,623 | 7,943 | 9,916 |
| | | | | (97.59) | (83.15) | (40.25) | (48.28) | (60.27) |
| | | Rural | 39 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (0.00) | (2.56) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| | | Urban | 16,414 | 16,057 | 13,680 | 6,623 | 7,943 | 9,916 |
| | | | | (97.83) | (83.34) | (40.35) | (48.39) | (60.41) |
| 06 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 5,114 | 4,688 | 2,527 | 915 | 968 | 2,314 |
| | | | | (91.67) | (49.41) | (17.89) | (18.93) | (45.25) |
| | | Rural | 5,114 | 4,688 | 2,527 | 915 | 968 | 2,314 |
| | | | | (91.67) | (49.41) | (17.89) | (18.93) | (45.25) |
| | | 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 |
| 07 | Jharsuguda | Total | 24,899 | 24,589 | 15,368 | 6,157 | 6,972 | 8,585 |
| | | | | (98.75) | (61.72) | (24.73) | (28) | (34.48) |
| | | Rural | 9,439 | 9,203 | 3,853 | 341 | 496 | 2,348 |
| | | | | (97.5) | (40.82) | (3.61) | (5.25) | (24.88) |
| | | Urban | 15,460 | 15,386 | 11,515 | 5,816 | 6,476 | 6,237 |
| | | | | (99.52) | (74.48) | (37.62) | (41.89) | (40.34) |
| 08 | Laikera | Total | 20,027 | 19,775 | 4,746 | 530 | 829 | 5,447 |
| | | | | (98.74) | (23.7) | (2.65) | (4.14) | (27.2) |
| | | Rural | 20,027 | 19,775 | 4,746 | 530 | 829 | 5,447 |
| | | | | (98.74) | (23.7) | (2.65) | (4.14) | (27.2) |
| | | Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| 09 | Kolabira | Total | 7,129 | 7,104 | 1,789 | 139 | 277 | 3,728 |
| | | | | (99.65) | (25.09) | (1.95) | (3.89) | (52.29) |
| | | Rural | 7,129 | 7,104 | 1,789 | 139 | 277 | 3,728 |
| | | | | (99.65) | (25.09) | (1.95) | (3.89) | (52.29) |
| | | 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 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 percentage distribution of households enjoying improved drinking water facility, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facilities in total, rural and urban areas of Jharsuguda district and its police stations.

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, hand pump, tube well and well. Out of the total 107,231 households in the district 102,602 households constituting 95.68 per cent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 94.25 per cent in rural areas and 98.27 per cent in 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 Kolabira Police Station (99.65) followed by Jharsuguda (98.75) and Laikera (98.74). In the rest of the Police Station the per cent of households enjoying improved drinking water facility varies between 83.08 per cent to 97.59 percent. The households in the three Police Stations having urban component namely Jharsuguda, Belpahar and Orient enjoy improved drinking water facility to the extent of 99.52 per cent, 96.39 per cent and 97.83 per cent respectively.

As regards to availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that less than half (48.13 per cent) of households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district as against less than one third of the households (31.54 per cent) in the rural areas. However the per cent of households having electricity facility constitutes 78.11 per cent in the urban areas of the district.

At the police station levels, the proportion of households having electricity facility is discouraging both in total and rural areas in Laikera, Kolabira, Rengali and Lakhanpur Police Station and it varies between 23.70 to 28.10 per cent. Maximum proportion of households having electricity facility is recorded in total areas of Orient Police Station followed by Belpahar and Jharsuguda Police Stations. The highest proportion of 83.15 households enjoying electricity is recorded in Orient Police Station and the lowest proportion of 23.70 in Laikera. Among the towns 83.34 per cent of households have electricity facility in Brajarajnagr Municipality followed by Jharsuguda Municipality with 74.48 per cent and Belpahar NAC 73.39 per cent

As regards to bathroom facility available to households, it is seen that a low proportion of households constituting 17.92 enjoy bathroom facility in total areas of the district as against only 6.24 per cent in rural. But in the urban areas 39.02 per cent of households enjoy bathroom facility in the district.

As regards to availability of toilet facility only 22,346 households constituting 20.84 per cent have toilet facility in total areas of the district as against 7.17 per cent in rural and 45.53 per cent in urban areas.

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, as compared to the bathroom, toilet etc. facilities. Households having this facility in the houses they live in constitute 40.77 per cent in total areas of the district as against 35.74 percent in the rural and 49.85 per cent in the urban areas.

Out of 9 Police Stations of the district, the proportion of households having drainage provision in their house ranges between 19.70 to 60.27 per cent in case of all Police Stations in the total areas and rural areas. In the urban areas, the highest proportion of 60.41 households with drainage provision in their houses is recorded in Brajarajnagar (M) followed by 45.72 per cent in Balpahar (NAC) and 40.34 per cent in Jharsuguda (M)

**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 house-holds | Fire wood | Crop residue | Cowdung 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 - Jharsuguda | | Total | 107,231 | 62,193 | 1,238 | 2,119 | 2,180 | 26,938 | 9,230 | 464 | 1,985 | 450 | 434 |
| | | | | (58.00) | (1.15) | (1.98) | (2.03) | (25.12) | (8.61) | (0.43) | (1.85) | (0.42) | (0.40) |
| | | Rural | 69,018 | 56,584 | 920 | 1,861 | 1,321 | 5,025 | 1,726 | 413 | 705 | 303 | 160 |
| | | | | (81.98) | (1.33) | (2.70) | (1.91) | (7.28) | (2.50) | (0.60) | (1.02) | (0.44) | (0.23) |
| | | Urban | 38,213 | 5,609 | 318 | 258 | 859 | 21,913 | 7,504 | 51 | 1,280 | 147 | 274 |
| | | | | (14.68) | (0.83) | (0.68) | (2.25) | (57.34) | (19.64) | (0.13) | (3.35) | (0.38) | (0.72) |
| 01 | Rengali | Total | 11,296 | 9,824 | 238 | 1,071 | 47 | 9 | 28 | 16 | 46 | 3 | 14 |
| | | | | (86.97) | (2.11) | (9.48) | (0.42) | (0.08) | (0.25) | (0.14) | (0.41) | (0.03) | (0.12) |
| | | Rural | 11,296 | 9,824 | 238 | 1,071 | 47 | 9 | 28 | 16 | 46 | 3 | 14 |
| | | | | (86.97) | (2.11) | (9.48) | (0.42) | (0.08) | (0.25) | (0.14) | (0.41) | (0.03) | (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) |
| 02 | Lakhanpur | Total | 6,634 | 6,317 | 58 | 7 | 16 | 178 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | | (95.22) | (0.87) | (0.11) | (0.24) | (2.68) | (0.21) | (0.24) | (0.30) | (0.00) | (0.12) |
| | | Rural | 6,634 | 6,317 | 58 | 7 | 16 | 178 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | | (95.22) | (0.87) | (0.11) | (0.24) | (2.68) | (0.21) | (0.24) | (0.30) | (0.00) | (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) |

**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 house-holds | Fire wood | Crop residue | Cowdung 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 |
| 03 | Belpahar | Total | 6,962 | 1,433 | 26 | 3 | 10 | 4,185 | 1,220 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 46 |
| | | | | (20.58) | (0.37) | (0.04) | (0.14) | (60.11) | (17.52) | (0.01) | (0.49) | (0.06) | (0.66) |
| | | Rural | 623 | 608 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | (97.59) | (0.32) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (1.77) | (0.16) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.16) |
| | | Urban | 6,339 | 825 | 24 | 3 | 10 | 4,174 | 1,219 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 45 |
| | | | | (13.01) | (0.38) | (0.05) | (0.16) | (65.85) | (19.23) | (0.02) | (0.54) | (0.06) | (0.71) |
| 04 | Banaharapali | Total | 8,717 | 4,430 | 135 | 49 | 759 | 2,214 | 1,000 | 5 | 90 | 5 | 30 |
| | | | | (50.82) | (1.55) | (0.56) | (8.71) | (25.40) | (11.47) | (0.06) | (1.03) | (0.06) | (0.34) |
| | | Rural | 8,717 | 4,430 | 135 | 49 | 759 | 2,214 | 1,000 | 5 | 90 | 5 | 30 |
| | | | | (50.82) | (1.55) | (0.56) | (8.71) | (25.40) | (11.47) | (0.06) | (1.03) | (0.06) | (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) |
| 05 | Orient | Total | 16,453 | 867 | 110 | 39 | 475 | 11,665 | 3,001 | 24 | 141 | 8 | 123 |
| | | | | (5.27) | (0.67) | (0.24) | (2.89) | (70.90) | (18.24) | (0.15) | (0.86) | (0.05) | (0.75) |
| | | Rural | 39 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (100.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| | | Urban | 16,414 | 828 | 110 | 39 | 475 | 11,665 | 3,001 | 24 | 141 | 8 | 123 |
| | | | | (5.04) | (0.67) | (0.24) | (2.89) | (71.07) | (18.28) | (0.15) | (0.86) | (0.05) | (0.75) |
| 06 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 5,114 | 3,431 | 45 | 2 | 104 | 1,219 | 267 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 15 |
| | | | | (67.09) | (0.88) | (0.04) | (2.03) | (23.84) | (5.22) | (0.18) | (0.31) | (0.12) | (0.29) |
| | | Rural | 5,114 | 3,431 | 45 | 2 | 104 | 1,219 | 267 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 15 |
| | | | | (67.09) | (0.88) | (0.04) | (2.03) | (23.84) | (5.22) | (0.18) | (0.31) | (0.12) | (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) |
| 07 | Jharsuguda | Total | 24,899 | 11,182 | 297 | 518 | 522 | 7,366 | 3,452 | 62 | 1,232 | 143 | 125 |
| | | | | (44.91) | (1.19) | (2.08) | (2.10) | (29.58) | (13.86) | (0.25) | (4.95) | (0.57) | (0.50) |
| | | Rural | 9,439 | 7,226 | 113 | 302 | 148 | 1,292 | 168 | 36 | 127 | 8 | 19 |
| | | | | (76.55) | (1.20) | (3.20) | (1.57) | (13.69) | (1.78) | (0.38) | (1.35) | (0.08) | (0.20) |
| | | Urban | 15,460 | 3,956 | 184 | 216 | 374 | 6,074 | 3,284 | 26 | 1,105 | 135 | 106 |
| | | | | (25.59) | (1.19) | (1.40) | (2.42) | (39.29) | (21.24) | (0.17) | (7.15) | (0.87) | (0.69) |
| 08 | Laikera | Total | 20,027 | 17,804 | 310 | 429 | 231 | 101 | 193 | 271 | 341 | 278 | 69 |
| | | | | (88.90) | (1.55) | (2.14) | (1.15) | (0.50) | (0.96) | (1.35) | (1.70) | (1.39) | (0.34) |
| | | Rural | 20,027 | 17,804 | 310 | 429 | 231 | 101 | 193 | 271 | 341 | 278 | 69 |
| | | | | (88.90) | (1.55) | (2.14) | (1.15) | (0.50) | (0.96) | (1.35) | (1.70) | (1.39) | (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) |
| 09 | Kolabira | Total | 7,129 | 6,905 | 19 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | (96.86) | (0.27) | (0.01) | (0.22) | (0.01) | (0.77) | (0.84) | (0.91) | (0.04) | (0.06) |
| | | Rural | 7,129 | 6,905 | 19 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | (96.86) | (0.27) | (0.01) | (0.22) | (0.01) | (0.77) | (0.84) | (0.91) | (0.04) | (0.06) |
| | | 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) |

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

Table 51 provides number and per cent 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 fuel used by households for cooking purposes are shown in col 5-13 of the table. Though fuel has got varied uses, 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 107,231 households in the district. Of these households firewood is used by 58 per cent households in total areas of the district as against 81.98 per cent in rural and 14.68 per cent in urban areas. Similarly Coal/lignite is used by 25.12 percent of households in total areas and 7.28 per cent households in rural areas of the district for cooking purpose.

But in the urban areas of the district coal/dignite (charcoal) consumption is claimed by more than half of the households and households constituting 19.64 per cent use liquid petroleum Gas (LPG) followed by 14.68 per cent households use firewood and 3.35 per cent households use kerosene 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 9 police stations in the district of which three Police Stations namely Belpahar, Orient and Jharsuguda police stations have got one town each. More than 50 per cent of households use firewood for cooking in case of six police stations. However the proportion of households using firewood for cooking vary between 5.04-25.59 per cent in Orient, Belpahar and Jharsuguda towns.

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

| P.S. Code | District / Police Stations | Total/ Rural/ Urban | Total number of house-holds | 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 - Jharsuguda** | | Total | 107,231 | 35,837 | 25,122 | 32,932 | 5,668 | 80,578 | 15,195 | 1,327 | 20,709 |
| | | | | (33.42) | (23.43) | (30.71) | (5.29) | (75.14) | (14.17) | (1.24) | (19.31) |
| | | Rural | 69,018 | 15,572 | 13,771 | 12,148 | 1,282 | 52,827 | 6,360 | 451 | 13,936 |
| | | | | (22.56) | (19.95) | (17.60) | (1.86) | (76.54) | (9.21) | (0.65) | (20.19) |
| | | Urban | 38,213 | 20,265 | 11,351 | 20,784 | 4,386 | 27,751 | 8,835 | 876 | 6,773 |
| | | | | (53.03) | (29.70) | (54.39) | (11.48) | (72.62) | (23.12) | (2.29) | (17.72) |
| 01 | Rengali | Total | 11,296 | 1,286 | 2,675 | 1,143 | 54 | 8,013 | 544 | 43 | 2,958 |
| | | | | (11.38) | (23.68) | (10.12) | (0.48) | (70.94) | (4.82) | (0.38) | (26.19) |
| | | Rural | 11,296 | 1,286 | 2,675 | 1,143 | 54 | 8,013 | 544 | 43 | 2,958 |
| | | | | (11.38) | (23.68) | (10.12) | (0.48) | (70.94) | (4.82) | (0.38) | (26.19) |
| | | 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 | Lakhanpur | Total | 6,634 | 1,611 | 1,493 | 935 | 55 | 5,112 | 454 | 29 | 1,329 |
| | | | | (24.28) | (22.51) | (14.09) | (0.83) | (77.06) | (6.84) | (0.44) | (20.03) |
| | | Rural | 6,634 | 1,611 | 1,493 | 935 | 55 | 5,112 | 454 | 29 | 1,329 |
| | | | | (24.28) | (22.51) | (14.09) | (0.83) | (77.06) | (6.84) | (0.44) | (20.03) |
| | | 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**

| P.S. Code | District / Police Stations | Total/ Rural/ Urban | Total number of house-holds | 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 |
| 03 | Belpahar | Total | 6,962 | 3,679 | 2,523 | 3,533 | 822 | 5,327 | 2,159 | 192 | 1,031 |
| | | | | (52.84) | (36.24) | (50.75) | (11.81) | (76.52) | (31.01) | (2.76) | (14.81) |
| | | Rural | 623 | 171 | 137 | 87 | 6 | 471 | 34 | 2 | 140 |
| | | | | (27.45) | (21.99) | (13.96) | (0.96) | (75.60) | (5.46) | (0.32) | (22.47) |
| | | Urban | 6,339 | 3,508 | 2,386 | 3,446 | 816 | 4,856 | 2,125 | 190 | 891 |
| | | | | (55.34) | (37.64) | (54.36) | (12.87) | (76.61) | (33.52) | (3.00) | (14.06) |
| 04 | Banaharapali | Total | 8,717 | 3,048 | 2,390 | 2,789 | 615 | 6,287 | 1,704 | 195 | 1,669 |
| | | | | (34.97) | (27.42) | (31.99) | (7.06) | (72.12) | (19.55) | (2.24) | (19.15) |
| | | Rural | 8,717 | 3,048 | 2,390 | 2,789 | 615 | 6,287 | 1,704 | 195 | 1,669 |
| | | | | (34.97) | (27.42) | (31.99) | (7.06) | (72.12) | (19.55) | (2.24) | (19.15) |
| | | 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 | Orient | Total | 16,453 | 10,215 | 4,575 | 9,606 | 1,763 | 11,555 | 3,937 | 357 | 2,937 |
| | | | | (62.09) | (27.81) | (58.38) | (10.72) | (70.23) | (23.93) | (2.17) | (17.85) |
| | | Rural | 39 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | (79.49) | (7.69) | (2.56) | (0.00) | (100.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| | | Urban | 16,414 | 10,184 | 4,572 | 9,605 | 1,763 | 11,516 | 3,937 | 357 | 2,937 |
| | | | | (62.04) | (27.85) | (58.52) | (10.74) | (70.16) | (23.99) | (2.17) | (17.89) |
| 06 | Brajarajnagar | Total | 5,114 | 2,331 | 855 | 1,767 | 124 | 3,831 | 934 | 26 | 1,079 |
| | | | | (45.58) | (16.72) | (34.55) | (2.42) | (74.91) | (18.26) | (0.51) | (21.10) |
| | | Rural | 5,114 | 2,331 | 855 | 1,767 | 124 | 3,831 | 934 | 26 | 1,079 |
| | | | | (45.58) | (16.72) | (34.55) | (2.42) | (74.91) | (18.26) | (0.51) | (21.10) |
| | | 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 | Jharsuguda | Total | 24,899 | 8,864 | 6,045 | 9,796 | 1,915 | 18,581 | 3,640 | 373 | 4,941 |
| | | | | (35.60) | (24.28) | (39.34) | (7.69) | (74.63) | (14.62) | (1.50) | (19.84) |
| | | Rural | 9,439 | 2,291 | 1,652 | 2,063 | 108 | 7,202 | 867 | 44 | 1,996 |
| | | | | (24.27) | (17.50) | (21.86) | (1.14) | (76.30) | (9.19) | (0.47) | (21.15) |
| | | Urban | 15,460 | 6,573 | 4,393 | 7,733 | 1,807 | 11,379 | 2,773 | 329 | 2,945 |
| | | | | (42.52) | (28.42) | (50.02) | (11.69) | (76.30) | (17.94) | (2.13) | (19.05) |
| 08 | Laikera | Total | 20,027 | 3,988 | 3,545 | 2,493 | 221 | 15,940 | 1,378 | 87 | 3,692 |
| | | | | (19.91) | (17.70) | (12.45) | (1.10) | (79.59) | (6.88) | (0.43) | (18.44) |
| | | Rural | 20,027 | 3,988 | 3,545 | 2,493 | 221 | 15,940 | 1,378 | 87 | 3,692 |
| | | | | (19.91) | (17.70) | (12.45) | (1.10) | (79.59) | (6.88) | (0.43) | (18.44) |
| | | 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 | Kolabira | Total | 7,129 | 815 | 1,021 | 870 | 99 | 5,932 | 445 | 25 | 1,073 |
| | | | | (11.43) | (14.32) | (12.20) | (1.39) | (83.21) | (6.24) | (0.35) | (15.05) |
| | | Rural | 7,129 | 815 | 1,021 | 870 | 99 | 5,932 | 445 | 25 | 1,073 |
| | | | | (11.43) | (14.32) | (12.20) | (1.39) | (83.21) | (6.24) | (0.35) | (15.05) |
| | | 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 per cent of households availing bank service facility in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations in Jharsuguda 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 Nationalised 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 as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly only 35,837 or 33.42 per cent households out of total 107,231 households in Jharsuguda district avail banking services as against 53.03 per cent in urban and only 22.56 per cent in the rural areas.

As regards to different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets since 75.14 per cent households in total, 76.54 per cent in rural and 72.62 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset. Television claims the second position closely followed by Radio/ transistor as household assets both in total and urban areas of the district but in rural areas Radio/transistor claims second position closely followed by television. Expensive household assets like telephone, scooter, Car, Jeep claim very negligible proportion both in rural and total areas of the district. However, in urban areas 11.48 per cent household have telephone connection and 23.12 per cent household possess motor cycle, moped and 2.29 per cent own car, jeep, van etc.

As regards to banking services availed by households at police station levels, it is seen that 62.09 per cent of households in total areas of Orient Police Station, followed by 52.84 per cent households in Belpahar Police Station, 45.58 per cent households in Brajarajnagar Police Station and 35.60 per cent households in Jharsuguda Police Station avail banking services in total areas. In rest of the Police Station varies between 11.38 to 34.97 per cent. In the rural areas of the Police Stations, this proportion varies between 11.38 to 79.49. However in the urban areas, the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably higher.

Coming to household assets at the Police Station level, it is seen that 70.23 per cent to 100 per cent households in total and rural areas and 70.16 to 76.61 per cent in households in urban areas posses bicycle as their household asset distantly followed by television set, Radio/transister and scooter, motor cycle, moped. Other valuable assets like car, jeep, van, telephone etc. are possessed by a negligible proportion of households both in total, rural and urban areas.

This apart, households not having any of the household assets as mentioned in col.6-11 of the table claim considerable proporation in total, rural and urban areas of the District.

**(xi) Scope of the 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 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.

**(xii) 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.

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# PART A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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# Section -I Village Directory

**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 code 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:-

**Column 1 : Serial Number**

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code numbers.

**Column 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village**

The name and location code number of the village are shown against this column.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 from IX to X are included in Secondary School. 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 | H |
| (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 Pathshala, 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 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 Sorce | 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 exists 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 Societies 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 exists 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 facility, such as, Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium are available in the village, the same is recorded in this column. 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 waterways 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 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 : Newspaper / Magazine**

If village receives any Newspaper/Magazine the same is noted in this column using following codes:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Newspaper | 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/ UT 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, CD Blockwise, of the district.

Appendix-I-A — Indicates number of villages, CD Blockwise, having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B — Indicates number of villages, CD Blockwise, having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C — Shows number of villages, CD Blockwise, 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 — CD Blockwise, list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

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

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

Appendix-VIIA and VIIB — 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 — Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

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

The district Jharsuguda was having three towns, namely, Belpahar (CT), Brajarajnagar (M) and Jharsuguda (M) in 1991 Census. Belpahar (CT) has been converted to Belpahar (NAC) in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods, no village has been merged in any town. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001Census has been croped up.

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

| Sl.No. | Name of Village | Location Code No. In 1991 | Merged in towns and outgrowths |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Dhauramunda | 19/01/16/0004 | Belpahar (NAC) |
| 2 | Chhuali Barma | 19/01/18/0035 | Belpahar (NAC) |
| 3 | Chingrigura | 19/01/17/0029 | Belpahar (NAC) |

# C.D. BLOCK MAP OF K.LAKHANPUR

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# VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
# K. LAKHANPUR C.D. BLOCK– 0001

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF JHARSUGUDA

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# VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
# JHARSUGUDA C.D. BLOCK– 0002

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF KIRIMIRA

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# VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
# KIRIMIRA C.D. BLOCK– 0003

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF LAIKERA

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# VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
# LAIKERA C.D. BLOCK– 0004

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF KOLABIRA(P)

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# VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
# KOLABIRA (P) C.D. BLOCK– 0091

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# APPENDICES TO
# VILLAGE DIRECTORY

## APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:JHARSUGUDA *

| Sl. No. | Name of C.D.block | Total number of inhabited villages | Total population of C.D. block | Educational institutions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Primary school | | Middle school | | Matriculation / Secondary school | | Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college | |
| | | | | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 130,452 | 135 | 153 | 47 | 47 | 28 | 29 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 68,753 | 65 | 71 | 26 | 27 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 41 | 38,868 | 37 | 56 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 46,868 | 43 | 64 | 19 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 41 | 38,890 | 41 | 59 | 17 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| **District(Rural):** | | **346** | **323,831** | **321** | **403** | **127** | **132** | **69** | **73** | **15** | **15** |

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

| Educational institutions (contd.) | | | | | | | Medical institutions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| College (graduate and above) | | Adult literacy classes/centres | | Others | | No educational facilities | Hospital | | Dispensary | |
| Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| **11** | **11** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **25** | **2** | **3** | **11** | **11** |

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

| Medical institutions (contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Health Centre / Health Centre | | Primary Health Sub-centre | | Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre | | Family Welfare Centre | | Community Health Workers | | Others | | No medical facilities |
| Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Institutions | Villages | Numbers | Villages | Institutions | |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 6 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 118 |
| 4 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 58 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 37 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| **19** | **19** | **52** | **52** | **7** | **11** | **7** | **8** | **0** | **0** | **9** | **9** | **281** |

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

| Drinking water source | | | | | | | | | | Post, Telegraph & Telephone | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tap | Well | Tank | Tube well | River | Fountain | Canal | Others | More than one source | No drinking water facilities | Post office | Telegraph office |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 1 | 132 | 121 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 144 | 139 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| 2 | 71 | 53 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 73 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 0 | 41 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 0 | 44 | 43 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 45 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 0 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| **3** | **329** | **267** | **2** | **24** | **5** | **1** | **343** | **339** | **0** | **74** | **0** |

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

| Post, Telegraph & Telephone (Contd.) | | | | | Transport communications | | | Banks | | Power supply | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post & telegraph office | Post office & phone | Telegraph office & phone | Post, telegraph office & phone | Phone | Bus service | Railway station | Navigable waterway | Villages | Number of commercial and co-operative banks | Available | Not available |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 46 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 142 | 4 |
| 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 69 | 4 |
| 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 41 | 0 |
| 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 42 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 41 | 0 |
| **3** | **71** | **0** | **3** | **266** | **106** | **6** | **9** | **17** | **21** | **335** | **11** |

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

| Credit societies | | | | | | Recreational facility | | | Newspaper / Magazine | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Villages | Number of agricultural credit societies | Villages | Number of non-agricultural credit societies | Villages | Number of other credit societies | Cinema / Video hall | Sports club | Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall | News paper | Magazine | News paper & Magazine |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 60 | 60 |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 31 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 13 | 13 |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 38 | 38 |
| **26** | **26** | **5** | **5** | **0** | **0** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **222** | **147** | **147** |

**APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory**
**Villages by number of Primary Schools**

**Name of the District:Jharsuguda ***

| 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 11 | 125 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 8 | 60 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 41 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 2 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 41 | 0 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | **District Total:** | **346** | **25** | **274** | **25** | **13** | **9** |

**APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory**
**Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools**

**District:Jharsuguda ***

| 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 11 | 88 | 47 | 28 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 8 | 39 | 26 | 15 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 41 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 8 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 2 | 24 | 19 | 10 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 41 | 0 | 24 | 17 | 8 |
| | **Total:** | **346** | **25** | **194** | **127** | **69** |

**APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory**
**Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available**

**Name of the District:Jharsuguda ***

| 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 | K. Lakhanpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 130 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| 4 | Laikera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| | **District Total:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **7** | **327** |

**APPENDIX II - Village Directory**
**Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities**

**Name of the District:Jharsuguda ***

| Sl. No. | 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 | Tap drinking water | Bus facility | Approach by Pucca road | Commercial Bank |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Bandhbahal | 00132900 | K. Lakhanpur | 7,609 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | Available | Available | Available |

**APPENDIX II - A Census Town**
**Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities**

**Name of the District:Jharsuguda ***

| Serial number | 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 |

**There is no Census town in the district.**

**APPENDIX III - Village Directory**

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

**Name of the District : Jharsuguda**

| 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 |

**There is no Census town in the district.**

**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:JHARSUGUDA ***

| Serial number | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | **2** | **3** |
| Name of CD Block: K. Lakhanpur | | |
| 1 | 00126400 | Ghunghutpali |
| Name of CD Block: Jharsuguda | | |
| 2 | 00141900 | Luhurenkachhar |
| Name of CD Block: Kirimira | | |
| | | Nil |
| Name of CD Block: Laikera | | |
| | | Nil |
| Name of CD Block: Kolabira (P) | | |

**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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 0 | 146 | 11 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 0 | 73 | 8 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 42 | 1 | 41 | 6 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 0 | 45 | 1 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 42 | 1 | 41 | 7 |
| | **District Total:** | **348** | **2** | **346** | **33** |

**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 | K. Lakhanpur | 146 | 0 | 146 | 5 |
| 2 | Jharsuguda | 73 | 0 | 73 | 0 |
| 3 | Kirimira | 42 | 1 | 41 | 1 |
| 4 | Laikera | 45 | 0 | 45 | 1 |
| 5 | Kolabira (P) | 42 | 1 | 41 | 2 |
| | **District Total:** | **348** | **2** | **346** | **9** |

**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:JHARSUGUDA ***

| Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Name of CD Block: K. Lakhanpur** | | |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00124900 | Dudugaon |
| | 00131900 | Ujalpur |
| | 00121700 | Kandadihi |
| | 00131800 | Binika |
| | 00131700 | Baragad |
| | 00129700 | Mauliberena |
| | 00130600 | Kusraloi |
| | 00124800 | Betjharani |
| | 00122500 | Banjipali |
| | 00130800 | Barihapali |
| | 00124600 | Jhargaon(A) |
| | 00121000 | Bhundupali |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00135200 | Singhaipali |
| | 00127000 | Gudum |
| | 00125300 | Govindpur |
| | 00128800 | Bartap |
| | 00121500 | Tenganamal |
| | 00130300 | Khairkuni |
| | 00131500 | Remda |
| | 00122200 | Katarbaga |
| | 00129300 | Bhaunrkhol |
| | 00135100 | Barangamal |
| | 00130700 | Beheramal |
| | 00129800 | Soldia |
| | 00130500 | Ubuda |
| | 00129600 | Baghmunda |
| | 00129900 | Khaliapali |
| | 00123600 | Bhikampali |
| | 00121400 | Barjha |
| | 00123700 | Chikhilapali |
| | 00123300 | Kanaktora |
| | 00129000 | Lakhanpur |
| | 00121100 | Kumar |
| | 00132400 | Kirarama |
| | 00122100 | Kuremal |
| | 00126600 | Baddarha |
| | 00126300 | Chhuipali |
| | 00131400 | Pandri |
| | 00122800 | Attabira |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00123100 | Jhargaon(B) |
| | 00132900 | Bandhbahal |
| | 00134000 | Rengali |
| | 00125900 | Panchpudugia |
| | 00134200 | Telenpali |
| | 00123200 | Kuhakunda |
| | 00126200 | Jamapali |

| Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00123400 | Badimal |
| | 00120800 | Katapali |
| | 00128700 | Banjari |
| | 00127300 | Charpali |
| | 00121200 | Deopali |
| | 00122400 | Nuadihi |
| | 00128900 | Kudaloi |
| | 00128200 | Kiritmal |
| | 00121300 | Machida |
| | 00126700 | Luhabaga |
| | 00128000 | Remta |
| | 00125600 | Kudabaga |
| | 00124500 | Samarbaga |
| | 00134100 | Negipali |
| | 00132100 | Liakhai |
| | 00133300 | Basupali |
| | 00129500 | Singharpur |
| | 00124000 | Renkuli |
| | 00125800 | Nachenmura |
| | 00125200 | Kadamdihi |
| | 00132000 | Ulap |
| | 00127900 | Kandheikela |
| | 00131200 | Balanda |
| | 00134700 | Rampela |
| | 00129100 | Pikol |
| | 00132200 | Pipilimal |
| | 00134500 | Chhadarma |
| | 00124300 | Jamgaon |
| | 00133400 | Pipilikani |
| | 00127400 | Chantipali |
| | 00120900 | Girolpali |
| | 00122700 | Rengali |
| | 00128400 | Saradha |
| | 00125400 | Bhaurachaka |
| | 00126000 | Palsada |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00133100 | Khadam |
| | 00127600 | Muralipali |
| | 00134400 | Banaharapali |
| | 00131600 | Bhutia |
| | 00123900 | Bijapali |
| | 00133900 | Kumbharbandh |
| | 00124400 | Telen |
| | 00134600 | Sahajbahal |
| | 00128300 | Mohadi |
| | 00124700 | Kutrapali |
| | 00127200 | Dhulunda |
| | 00133500 | Bhejikud |
| | 00123800 | Panchgaon |
| | 00122300 | Bausenpali(A) |
| | 00131000 | Patrapali |
| | 00134900 | Tilia |
| | 00125000 | Sagarpali |
| | 00122900 | Bausenpali(B) |
| | 00129400 | Thebra |
| | 00130200 | Tingismal |
| | 00133200 | Dalgaon |
| | 00128500 | Girindola |
| | 00128100 | Chikhili |
| | 00132300 | Darlipali |
| | 00127800 | Semilia |
| | 00132800 | Sarandamal |
| | 00126500 | Kusmel |
| | 00133800 | Batlaga |
| | 00135300 | Ramela |
| | 00135000 | Bhatli |
| | 00127100 | Pithinda |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00134300 | Nua Adhapada |
| | 00130900 | Sunari |
| | 00123500 | Kanjijharan |
| | 00134800 | Barpali |
| | 00127700 | Sukhasodha |
| | 00124100 | Mahasingh |
| | 00126800 | Amapali |
| | 00125100 | Parsian |
| | 00125500 | Duanmunda |
| | 00133000 | Chharla |
| | 00131300 | Benkmura |
| | 00131100 | Kutripali |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00132700 | Badimal |
| | 00126100 | Jharupada |
| | 00127500 | Sareipali |

| Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00124200 | Sahasbaga |
| | 00133600 | Solpali |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00122600 | Sukalpali |
| | 00132600 | Dudulsingha |
| | 00132500 | Gudiali |
| | 00130400 | Banjipali |
| | 00125700 | Lachhipali |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00126900 | Nandapali |
| **Name of CD Block: Jharsuguda** | | |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00135400 | Junanimunda |
| | 00140300 | Purna |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00138600 | Katapali |
| | 00135700 | Niktimal |
| | 00138300 | Kudopali |
| | 00137800 | Gourmal |
| | 00136500 | Kechhobahal |
| | 00135900 | Baghiaberna |
| | 00136900 | Naikdihi |
| | 00137400 | Katapali |
| | 00139000 | Talmal |
| | 00136800 | Madhupur |
| | 00141300 | Malda |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00139100 | Durlaga |
| | 00136400 | Barpali |
| | 00139700 | Budhipadar |
| | 00138800 | Tangarpali |
| | 00137200 | Deogaon |
| | 00141800 | Kumbhari |
| | 00137900 | Rankata |
| | 00142200 | Kherual |
| | 00138900 | Talpatia |
| | 00138400 | Bundia |
| | 00141000 | Kukurjangha |
| | 00139300 | Lahandabud |
| | 00140500 | Kurebaga |
| | 00140600 | Banjara |
| | 00136200 | Loising |
| | 00140100 | Pandripathar |
| | 00141900 | Luhurenkachhar |
| | 00141500 | Dumermunda |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00142100 | Tumbela (Tumbekela) |
| | 00141600 | Patrapali |
| | 00140200 | Dalki |
| | 00135500 | Chichinda |
| | 00140400 | Kumudapali |
| | 00135800 | Balangibahal |
| | 00142000 | Tarekela |
| | 00140000 | Singhabaga |
| | 00142300 | Bhagipali |
| | 00142600 | Katikela |
| | 00139800 | Jamera |
| | 00141100 | Hirma |
| | 00136700 | Ghusuramunda |
| | 00138700 | Baliput |
| | 00137100 | Charbhati |
| | 00139400 | Hansamurakatapali |
| | 00140800 | Badmal |
| | 00136100 | Tharkaspur |
| | 00142400 | Sripura |
| | 00139600 | Marakuta |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00136300 | Koilaga |
| | 00135600 | Tileimal |
| | 00141400 | Rampur |
| | 00141700 | Bhurusund |
| | 00138500 | Ainlapali |
| | 00137000 | Chandnimal |
| | 00137300 | Rajpur |
| | 00142500 | Bhurkamunda |
| | 00140700 | Brundamal |
| | 00137500 | Baghrachaka |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00139900 | Jamuapali |
| | 00139500 | Beherapat |
| | 00139200 | Saletikra |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00141200 | Khait |

| Range of Scheduled Castes population | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Name of CD Block: Kirimira** | | |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00143000 | Bhimjor |
| | 00149100 | Saraspali |
| | 00145700 | Sarasmal |
| | 00149000 | Kankaramunda |
| | 00146300 | Mangaradihi |
| | 00145500 | Barpan |
| | 00147300 | Kuluthmal |
| | 00148500 | Gurlabahal |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00146000 | Dumberdihi |
| | 00145900 | Bungaberna |
| | 00146100 | Dhengurjor |
| | 00148800 | Panpali |
| | 00143100 | Handatupa |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00145600 | Jharmunda |
| | 00142900 | Bhaunra |
| | 00150000 | Halkadhipa |
| | 00143200 | Baijapali |
| | 00149900 | Bidmal |
| | 00146400 | Chandarpur |
| | 00146500 | Deopan |
| | 00147200 | Chamardihi |
| | 00146800 | Kadobahal |
| | 00142700 | Chakbuda |
| | 00149500 | Bandhpali |
| | 00150100 | Kirmira |
| | 00142800 | Sulahi |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00149600 | Thakurpada |
| | 00147100 | Telidihi |
| | 00149300 | Sialrama |
| | 00148900 | Arda |
| | 00149800 | Bhalupatra |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00148600 | Naksapali |
| | 00148700 | Bagdehi |
| | 00149700 | Jharmal |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00151800 | Dhutra |

| Range of Scheduled Castes population | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00144800 | Karmapada |
| | 00144900 | Khajurkhaman |
| | 00151200 | Muradipali |
| | 00144400 | Tileimal |
| | 00143300 | Banki |
| | 00147800 | Chandnimal |
| | 00147900 | Barhamusa |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00144200 | Kankkumra |
| | 00147400 | Pankelkhol |
| | 00143900 | Ganjudihi |
| | 00143700 | Jammal |
| | 00144100 | Nuagaon |
| | 00144300 | Baddhuriam |
| | 00145200 | Routbahal |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00150600 | Aitapada |
| | 00150200 | Laikera |
| | 00144700 | Pakelpada |
| | 00148000 | Sudung |
| | 00148100 | Khontamal |
| | 00143500 | Babuchipidihi |
| | 00144000 | Tapgunja |
| | 00144500 | Kadodarha |
| | 00148400 | Rengalbeda |
| | 00151100 | Udiapali |
| | 00147600 | Sarangloi |
| | 00145000 | Talmunda |
| | 00151500 | Bhatlaida |
| | 00143600 | Karla |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00145100 | Ramchipidihi |
| | 00143800 | Kukerama |
| | 00150900 | Mundrajore |
| | 00147700 | Sahaspur |
| | 00150700 | Niktimal |
| | 00147500 | Kuanrmal |
| | 00151000 | Kankmal |
| | 00145400 | Dudukabahal |
| | 00144600 | Nandamunda |
| | 00145300 | Naikbandhpali |
| | 00150400 | Aintapali |

| Range of Scheduled Castes population | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00150500 | Kulemura |
| | 00143400 | Baiganbud |
| | 00150800 | Sandhuriam |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00148300 | Majurdima |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00150300 | Panpali |
| **Name of CD Block: Kolabira (P)** | | |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00152500 | Nuapali |
| | 00152400 | Rengalpali |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00154200 | Sanyasipali |
| | 00153300 | Parmanpur |
| | 00151400 | Sahajbahal |
| | 00153100 | Raghunathpali |
| | 00154300 | Badbahal |
| | 00155000 | Ludung |
| | 00155300 | Lariapali |
| | 00152100 | Khunapali |
| | 00151900 | Kelenda |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00152600 | Sunajharia |
| | 00153400 | Salepali |
| | 00151700 | Pukhrasale |
| | 00152200 | Jammal(Kulta) |
| | 00153600 | Tarekela |
| | 00153000 | Kolabira |
| | 00154600 | Kulhiamal |
| | 00153900 | Bhograpali |
| | 00153200 | Patrapali |
| | 00149200 | Gudigaon |
| | 00155200 | Amati |
| | 00152900 | Paikpada |
| | 00151600 | Jhirlapali |
| | 00154900 | Gamhapali |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00151300 | Butupali |
| | 00153800 | Samasingha |
| | 00154500 | Kundursingha |
| | 00152000 | Siriapali |
| | 00153500 | Dandabuda |
| | 00152300 | Kelendamal |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00155400 | Bairagidihi |
| | 00155100 | Pandkimal(J) |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00152800 | Singibahal |

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:Jharsuguda ***

| Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Name of CD Block: K. Lakhanpur** | | |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00122700 | Rengali |
| | 00128100 | Chikhili |
| | 00127300 | Charpali |
| | 00126500 | Kusmel |
| | 00122400 | Nuadihi |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00131700 | Baragad |
| | 00126600 | Baddarha |
| | 00127400 | Chantipali |
| | 00127600 | Muralipali |
| | 00128000 | Remta |
| | 00123800 | Panchgaon |
| | 00126800 | Amapali |
| | 00125700 | Lachhipali |
| | 00123900 | Bijapali |
| | 00122600 | Sukalpali |
| | 00124200 | Sahasbaga |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00132000 | Ulap |
| | 00127500 | Sareipali |
| | 00127200 | Dhulunda |
| | 00126000 | Palsada |
| | 00132900 | Bandhbahal |
| | 00127700 | Sukhasodha |
| | 00125200 | Kadamdihi |
| | 00125500 | Duanmunda |

| Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00124300 | Jamgaon |
| | 00126700 | Luhabaga |
| | 00132600 | Dudulsingha |
| | 00127800 | Semilia |
| | 00123200 | Kuhakunda |
| | 00134400 | Banaharapali |
| | 00126900 | Nandapali |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00121500 | Tenganamal |
| | 00128400 | Saradha |
| | 00124100 | Mahasingh |
| | 00129600 | Baghmunda |
| | 00134200 | Telenpali |
| | 00131300 | Benkmura |
| | 00127000 | Gudum |
| | 00134300 | Nua Adhapada |
| | 00127100 | Pithinda |
| | 00129700 | Mauliberena |
| | 00124900 | Dudugaon |
| | 00127900 | Kandheikela |
| | 00128200 | Kiritmal |
| | 00124600 | Jhargaon(A) |
| | 00121200 | Deopali |
| | 00133300 | Basupali |
| | 00120800 | Katapali |
| | 00126100 | Jharupada |
| | 00133700 | Sartang |
| | 00125400 | Bhaurachaka |
| | 00123300 | Kanaktora |
| | 00123100 | Jhargaon(B) |
| | 00132700 | Badimal |
| | 00130700 | Beheramal |
| | 00131400 | Pandri |
| | 00133400 | Pipilikani |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00124000 | Renkuli |
| | 00122300 | Bausenpali(A) |
| | 00130200 | Tingismal |
| | 00122800 | Attabira |
| | 00123700 | Chikhilapali |
| | 00133500 | Bhejikud |
| | 00125100 | Parsian |
| | 00131800 | Binika |
| | 00121400 | Barjha |
| | 00133100 | Khadam |
| | 00129900 | Khaliapali |
| | 00124500 | Samarbaga |
| | 00134800 | Barpali |
| | 00133000 | Chharla |
| | 00122100 | Kuremal |
| | 00129500 | Singharpur |
| | 00124800 | Betjharani |
| | 00129400 | Thebra |
| | 00125000 | Sagarpali |
| | 00133800 | Batlaga |
| | 00132800 | Sarandamal |
| | 00123500 | Kanjijharan |
| | 00123400 | Badimal |
| | 00134700 | Rampela |
| | 00124700 | Kutrapali |
| | 00121300 | Machida |
| | 00134900 | Tilia |
| | 00121900 | Debdarha |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00133600 | Solpali |
| | 00135200 | Singhaipali |
| | 00132200 | Pipilimal |
| | 00123600 | Bhikampali |
| | 00129300 | Bhaunrkhol |
| | 00125600 | Kudabaga |
| | 00130400 | Banjipali |
| | 00130300 | Khairkuni |
| | 00128500 | Girindola |
| | 00130900 | Sunari |
| | 00131200 | Balanda |
| | 00128700 | Banjari |
| | 00133200 | Dalgaon |
| | 00135000 | Bhatli |
| | 00125800 | Nachenmura |
| | 00129000 | Lakhanpur |
| | 00131600 | Bhutia |
| | 00133900 | Kumbharbandh |
| | 00122500 | Banjipali |
| | 00122200 | Katarbaga |
| | 00130500 | Ubuda |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00121100 | Kumar |
| | 00126200 | Jamapali |
| | 00131500 | Remda |
| | 00131100 | Kutripali |
| | 00121800 | Sukhadihi |
| | 00132100 | Liakhai |

| Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00122900 | Bausenpali(B) |
| | 00134600 | Sahajbahal |
| | 00135300 | Ramela |
| | 00131000 | Patrapali |
| | 00128600 | Chaurimahul |
| | 00128900 | Kudaloi |
| | 00129100 | Pikol |
| | 00134100 | Negipali |
| | 00126300 | Chhuipali |
| | 00130800 | Barihapali |
| | 00128800 | Bartap |
| | 00132300 | Darlipali |
| | 00130600 | Kusraloi |
| | 00120900 | Girolpali |
| | 00125900 | Panchpudugia |
| | 00122000 | Chuikhanch |
| | 00134000 | Rengali |
| | 00121600 | Jogidhipa |
| | 00132400 | Kirarama |
| | 00125300 | Govindpur |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00124400 | Telen |
| | 00121000 | Bhundupali |
| | 00129800 | Soldia |
| | 00134500 | Chhadarma |
| | 00121700 | Kandadihi |
| | 00135100 | Barangamal |
| | 00131900 | Ujalpur |
| | 00129200 | Kholjamkani |
| | 00126400 | Ghunghutpali |
| **Name of CD Block: Jharsuguda** | | |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00142200 | Kherual |
| | 00138700 | Baliput |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00137100 | Charbhati |
| | 00137300 | Rajpur |
| | 00138400 | Bundia |
| | 00136000 | Bhoimunda |
| | 00135800 | Balangibahal |
| | 00137000 | Chandnimal |
| | 00139500 | Beherapat |
| | 00136300 | Koilaga |
| | 00137500 | Baghrachaka |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00137200 | Deogaon |
| | 00140000 | Singhabaga |
| | 00137700 | Chelkuthi |
| | 00142600 | Katikela |
| | 00139900 | Jamuapali |
| | 00138500 | Ainlapali |
| | 00137400 | Katapali |
| | 00141400 | Rampur |
| | 00139300 | Lahandabud |
| | 00139200 | Saletikra |
| | 00138900 | Talpatia |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00140800 | Badmal |
| | 00141200 | Khait |
| | 00139400 | Hansamurakatapali |
| | 00142000 | Tarekela |
| | 00142100 | Tumbela (Tumbekela) |
| | 00140100 | Pandripathar |
| | 00136200 | Loising |
| | 00141000 | Kukurjangha |
| | 00140200 | Dalki |
| | 00142400 | Sripura |
| | 00139100 | Durlaga |
| | 00140700 | Brundamal |
| | 00140900 | Beherapali |
| | 00136400 | Barpali |
| | 00141600 | Patrapali |
| | 00135500 | Chichinda |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00136100 | Tharkaspur |
| | 00140400 | Kumudapali |
| | 00135700 | Niktimal |
| | 00139800 | Jamera |
| | 00141100 | Hirma |
| | 00139600 | Marakuta |
| | 00142500 | Bhurkamunda |
| | 00141300 | Malda |
| | 00137900 | Rankata |
| | 00139000 | Talmal |
| | 00138800 | Tangarpali |
| | 00141800 | Kumbhari |
| | 00140500 | Kurebaga |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00140600 | Banjara |
| | 00138600 | Katapali |
| | 00136700 | Ghusuramunda |
| | 00142300 | Bhagipali |

| Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00138300 | Kudopali |
| | 00139700 | Budhipadar |
| | 00135600 | Tileimal |
| | 00135900 | Baghiaberna |
| | 00141500 | Dumermunda |
| | 00141700 | Bhurusund |
| | 00138000 | Badjob |
| | 00136500 | Kechhobahal |
| | 00137800 | Gourmal |
| | 00140300 | Purna |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00141900 | Luhurenkachhar |
| | 00138200 | Amdarha |
| | 00136600 | Kandakuda |
| | 00136800 | Madhupur |
| | 00136900 | Naikdihi |
| | 00135400 | Junanimunda |
| | 00138100 | Nuamunda |
| | 00137600 | Beleidhuda |
| **Name of CD Block: Kirimira** | | |
| **5-10** | | |
| | 00148700 | Bagdehi |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00149000 | Kankaramunda |
| | 00148800 | Panpali |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00147200 | Chamardihi |
| | 00151800 | Dhutra |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00149800 | Bhalupatra |
| | 00145600 | Jharmunda |
| | 00147100 | Telidihi |
| | 00148600 | Naksapali |
| | 00149700 | Jharmal |
| | 00149500 | Bandhpali |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00149400 | Bhursimal |
| | 00149900 | Bidmal |
| | 00146000 | Dumberdihi |
| | 00142900 | Bhaunra |
| | 00148900 | Arda |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00150100 | Kirmira |
| | 00150000 | Halkadhipa |
| | 00145900 | Bungaberna |
| | 00146800 | Kadobahal |
| | 00142800 | Sulahi |
| | 00145700 | Sarasmal |
| | 00148500 | Gurlabahal |
| | 00149300 | Sialrama |
| | 00147300 | Kuluthmal |
| | 00146400 | Chandarpur |
| | 00145500 | Barpan |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00143000 | Bhimjor |
| | 00142700 | Chakbuda |
| | 00149600 | Thakurpada |
| | 00146200 | Mednipur |
| | 00146500 | Deopan |
| | 00143100 | Handatupa |
| | 00143200 | Baijapali |
| | 00149100 | Saraspali |
| | 00146100 | Dhengurjor |
| | 00146300 | Mangaradihi |
| | 00145800 | Pitamal |
| | 00146600 | Bhoidihi |
| | 00146900 | Tumbadihi |
| **Name of CD Block: Laikera** | | |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00150800 | Sandhuriam |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00150200 | Laikera |
| | 00145300 | Naikbandhpali |
| | 00148300 | Majurdima |
| | 00147500 | Kuanrmal |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00150500 | Kulemura |
| | 00150900 | Mundrajore |
| | 00147700 | Sahaspur |
| | 00151500 | Bhatlaida |
| | 00151000 | Kankmal |
| | 00147800 | Chandnimal |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00150700 | Niktimal |
| | 00150600 | Aitapada |
| | 00147600 | Sarangloi |
| | 00148100 | Khontamal |
| | 00148400 | Rengalbeda |
| | 00150400 | Aintapali |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00148200 | Gouribud |
| | 00145000 | Talmunda |

| Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages) | Location code number | Name of village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 00144500 | Kadodarha |
| | 00143600 | Karla |
| | 00143400 | Baiganbud |
| | 00145400 | Dudukabahal |
| | 00144000 | Tapgunja |
| | 00144300 | Baddhuriam |
| | 00143500 | Babuchipidihi |
| | 00144400 | Tileimal |
| | 00145100 | Ramchipidihi |
| | 00144700 | Pakelpada |
| | 00143800 | Kukerama |
| | 00143900 | Ganjudihi |
| | 00144600 | Nandamunda |
| | 00151100 | Udiapali |
| | 00144200 | Kankkumra |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00151200 | Muradipali |
| | 00148000 | Sudung |
| | 00144100 | Nuagaon |
| | 00147900 | Barhamusa |
| | 00143300 | Banki |
| | 00145200 | Routbahal |
| | 00147400 | Pankelkhol |
| | 00143700 | Jammal |
| | 00144800 | Karmapada |
| | 00144900 | Khajurkhaman |
| **Name of CD Block: Kolabira (P)** | | |
| **Less than 5** | | |
| | 00151300 | Butupali |
| **11-20** | | |
| | 00153900 | Bhograpali |
| | 00153500 | Dandabuda |
| | 00153100 | Raghunathpali |
| **21-30** | | |
| | 00155100 | Pandkimal(J) |
| | 00152800 | Singibahal |
| | 00153200 | Patrapali |
| | 00152300 | Kelendamal |
| **31-40** | | |
| | 00153800 | Samasingha |
| | 00152100 | Khunapali |
| | 00152900 | Paikpada |
| | 00154900 | Gamhapali |
| | 00153000 | Kolabira |
| | 00152500 | Nuapali |
| | 00151700 | Pukhrasale |
| **41-50** | | |
| | 00151600 | Jhirlapali |
| | 00152000 | Siriapali |
| | 00149200 | Gudigaon |
| **51-75** | | |
| | 00155300 | Lariapali |
| | 00155000 | Ludung |
| | 00153300 | Parmanpur |
| | 00151400 | Sahajbahal |
| | 00152400 | Rengalpali |
| | 00154500 | Kundursingha |
| | 00154600 | Kulhiamal |
| | 00151900 | Kelenda |
| | 00152600 | Sunajharia |
| | 00154300 | Badbahal |
| | 00154700 | Dhubenbud |
| | 00153600 | Tarekela |
| | 00155200 | Amati |
| **76 and above** | | |
| | 00153400 | Salepali |
| | 00154200 | Sanyasipali |
| | 00154100 | Kusumdihi |
| | 00155500 | Dhengurjore |
| | 00154000 | Pandakimal(S) |
| | 00154800 | Jamchuan |
| | 00153700 | Jaladihi |
| | 00154400 | Kumuradihi |

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

**APPENDIX VIII - Village Directory**

**Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat ( CD Blocks 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 population | Scheduled Tribe Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| K. Lakhanpur | 0001 | Kandheikela | 3 | 17.79 | 947 | 4,566 | 953 | 958 |
| | | Remta | 5 | 14.38 | 917 | 4,728 | 914 | 416 |
| | | Charpali | 5 | 17.30 | 858 | 4,361 | 971 | 379 |
| | | Pithinda | 4 | 13.19 | 718 | 3,642 | 1,050 | 707 |
| | | Kanaktora | 7 | 29.84 | 1,197 | 6,211 | 784 | 1,244 |
| | | Bhikampali | 8 | 17.95 | 857 | 3,911 | 521 | 1,692 |
| | | Attabira | 8 | 27.25 | 1,518 | 7,408 | 948 | 2,597 |
| | | Palsada | 6 | 10.75 | 843 | 4,151 | 995 | 1,013 |
| | | Machida | 13 | 29.77 | 1,341 | 6,301 | 1,053 | 2,166 |
| | | Samarbaga | 13 | 32.47 | 1,411 | 6,701 | 1,209 | 2,124 |
| | | Bharkhal | 8 | 33.15 | 1,366 | 6,406 | 1,204 | 2,233 |
| | | Lakhanpur | 9 | 51.16 | 1,298 | 6,112 | 724 | 2,899 |
| | | Banjari | 6 | 41.94 | 1,478 | 7,216 | 937 | 3,802 |
| | | Pipilimal | 4 | 14.20 | 680 | 3,146 | 449 | 1,579 |
| | | Sarandamal | 5 | 23.57 | 2,749 | 12,253 | 1,815 | 3,005 |
| | | Dalgaon | 7 | 18.60 | 1,058 | 4,857 | 1,592 | 1,669 |
| | | Kusraloi | 9 | 35.90 | 2,287 | 10,742 | 1,701 | 3,707 |
| | | Baghamunda | 3 | 23.04 | 829 | 4,058 | 416 | 1,060 |
| | | Pandri | 7 | 34.95 | 1,125 | 5,304 | 1,031 | 2,239 |
| | | Remenda | 2 | 18.62 | 694 | 3,304 | 315 | 1,686 |
| | | Kumbharabandha | 8 | 33.12 | 1,526 | 6,804 | 1,285 | 2,953 |
| | | Rampella | 2 | 32.30 | 794 | 3,822 | 783 | 1,433 |
| | | Tillia | 4 | 26.16 | 956 | 4,448 | 977 | 2,160 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **146** | **597.40** | **27,447** | **130,452** | **22,627** | **43,721** |
| Jharsuguda | 0002 | Chandnimal | 11 | 41.38 | 1,226 | 5,852 | 937 | 2,865 |
| | | Loisingha | 9 | 26.93 | 1,259 | 5,692 | 1,360 | 1,669 |
| | | Durlaga | 5 | 26.62 | 1,461 | 6,622 | 981 | 2,459 |
| | | Hansamurakatapa | 3 | 18.69 | 1,416 | 6,551 | 1,923 | 1,869 |
| | | Rajpur | 9 | 19.20 | 1,269 | 6,283 | 1,329 | 1,851 |
| | | Marakuta | 2 | 11.00 | 580 | 2,954 | 705 | 1,400 |
| | | Dalki | 5 | 11.85 | 613 | 2,837 | 496 | 1,366 |
| | | Badmal | 4 | 14.09 | 1,139 | 5,307 | 1,568 | 1,803 |
| | | Jamera | 3 | 7.79 | 976 | 4,234 | 1,180 | 1,469 |
| | | Kudopali | 5 | 10.00 | 1,306 | 6,509 | 1,006 | 1,613 |
| | | Patrapali | 6 | 18.61 | 971 | 4,578 | 1,033 | 1,805 |
| | | Hirma | 6 | 22.35 | 1,485 | 6,893 | 1,555 | 2,953 |
| | | Sirpura | 2 | 27.47 | 465 | 2,127 | 555 | 653 |
| | | Katikela | 3 | 21.37 | 522 | 2,314 | 701 | 808 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **73** | **277.35** | **14,688** | **68,753** | **15,329** | **24,583** |

**APPENDIX VIII - Village Directory**

**Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat ( CD Blocks 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 population | Scheduled Tribe Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Kirimira | 0003 | Sulehi | 9 | 30.57 | 1,212 | 5,785 | 815 | 4,194 |
| | | Bhimjor | 3 | 27.46 | 815 | 4,020 | 344 | 2,707 |
| | | Jharmunda | 8 | 34.16 | 1,428 | 6,968 | 675 | 3,399 |
| | | Goudpanpali | 7 | 20.16 | 663 | 3,172 | 444 | 1,420 |
| | | Arda | 6 | 31.24 | 1,540 | 7,201 | 2,148 | 3,087 |
| | | Bandhapali | 5 | 17.40 | 900 | 3,943 | 851 | 1,879 |
| | | Kirmira | 4 | 38.80 | 1,729 | 7,779 | 1,674 | 3,443 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **42** | **199.79** | **8,287** | **38,868** | **6,951** | **20,129** |
| Laikera | 0004 | Babuchipidihi | 9 | 37.47 | 1,221 | 6,058 | 822 | 4,277 |
| | | Teleimal | 8 | 33.03 | 1,223 | 5,468 | 539 | 3,659 |
| | | Pakelpada | 5 | 21.16 | 1,012 | 4,508 | 621 | 2,874 |
| | | Sahaspur | 8 | 53.97 | 1,839 | 8,174 | 1,298 | 4,227 |
| | | Sarengloi | 3 | 20.99 | 1,001 | 4,545 | 966 | 1,859 |
| | | Laikera | 3 | 12.37 | 803 | 3,515 | 783 | 900 |
| | | Bhatlaida | 4 | 29.51 | 1,263 | 5,635 | 847 | 2,920 |
| | | Kulemura | 5 | 47.48 | 1,994 | 8,965 | 2,070 | 3,191 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **45** | **255.98** | **10,356** | **46,868** | **7,946** | **23,907** |
| Kolabira | 0091 | Kelendamal | 8 | 30.48 | 1,198 | 5,533 | 719 | 2,529 |
| | | Parmanpur | 3 | 28.37 | 1,059 | 5,219 | 741 | 2,207 |
| | | Raghunathpali | 6 | 22.14 | 1,010 | 4,503 | 658 | 952 |
| | | Jhirlapali | 5 | 22.08 | 1,008 | 4,372 | 940 | 2,010 |
| | | Kolabira | 5 | 22.27 | 1,080 | 5,240 | 692 | 2,885 |
| | | Sodamal | 5 | 32.58 | 1,207 | 5,137 | 1,198 | 2,675 |
| | | Samasingha | 8 | 48.16 | 1,616 | 7,342 | 1,016 | 3,621 |
| | | Pukharasale | 7 | 34.32 | 1,520 | 6,681 | 836 | 3,223 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **47*** | **240.40** | **9,698** | **44,027** | **6,800** | **20,102** |

*** Includes five villages from Sambalpur revenue District**

# 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 |

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 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, sewerage system is implied by 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**

For source 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 kilolitres (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, these are 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 institution of any type, 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) | Shorthand | SH |
| (ii) | Typewriting | Type |
| (iii) | Shorthand & Typewriting | SH Type |
| (iv) | 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**

Schools 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 colleges.

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 School 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 an 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**

| Sl. 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 house-holds including 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 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 40201000 | Belpahar | K.Lakhanpur | 41.7 | 6,593 | - | - | - |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | 40202000 | Orient | Jharsuguda | 41.4 | 15,611 | - | - | - |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | 40203000 | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | 70.5 | 15,366 | - | - | 5,109 |

| Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of | | | | | | | | Density (2001 Census) | Sex ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 |
| 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | | | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 24,607 | 32,826 (+33.4) | 788 | - | 887 | 858 |
| - | - | - | 16,196 | 31,817 (+96.5) | 54,033 (+69.9) | 69,667 (+28.9) | 76,959 (+10.5) | 1,857 | 863 | 861 | 909 |
| 7,077 (+38.5) | 8,032 (+13.5) | 13,405 (+66.9) | 19,227 (+43.4) | 24,727 (+28.6) | 54,859 (+121.9) | 65,054 (+18.6) | 76,100 (+17.0) | 1,080 | 870 | 873 | 904 |

**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) | | State HQ. | District HQ. |
| | | | Maximum | Minimum | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 1568.44 | 36.32 | 17.18 | Bhubaneswar (388) | Jharsuguda (20) |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | 1568.44 | 36.32 | 17.18 | Bhubaneswar (386) | Jharsuguda (18) |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | 1568.44 | 36.32 | 17.18 | Bhubaneswar (374) | Jharsuguda (0) |

| 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) |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Lakhanpur (15) | Sambalpur (71) | Cuttack (359) | Belpahar (0) | Yes (0) | Ib (R) (10) |
| Jharsuguda (18) | Sambalpur (69) | Cuttack (357) | Brajrajnagar (0) | Yes (0) | Ib (R) (7) |
| Jharsuguda (0) | Sambalpur (51) | Cuttack (345) | Jharsuguda (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 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 14,619 | 14,545 | 2,985 | 200 |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | 15,700 | 395 | 4,500 | 150 |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | 8,871 | 4,789 | 4,086 | 1,750 |

| Receipt (in Rs. '000) | | | Expenditure (in Rs.'000) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Advance | Other sources (specify) | Total receipt | General administration | Public safety | Public health and convenience | Public works | Public institutions | Others (specify) | Total expenditure |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 135 | 6,815 | 39,299 | 589 | 150 | 2,884 | 1,104 | 205 | 1,091 | 6,023 |
| 344 | 811 | 21,900 | 2,843 | 1,255 | 706 | 4,840 | 4,815 | 2,010 | 16,469 |
| 400 | 4,720 | 24,615 | 850 | 4,541 | 2,067 | 1,785 | 2,410 | 9,649 | 21,302 |

**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 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 32,826 | 3,287 | 7,668 | 109 | OSD | 1,347 | 1,197 |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | 76,959 | 13,925 | 7,989 | 165 | OSD | 7,570 | 1,370 |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | 76,100 | 11,344 | 14,333 | 397 | OSD | 5,640 | 2,640 |

| Number of latrines | | Method of disposal of night soil | Water supply | | Fire fighting service | Electrification (number of connections) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service | Others | | Source of supply | System of storage with capacity in kilolitres | | Domestic | Industrial | Commercial | Road lighting (points) | Others |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| - | 150 | ST, Pt | T,TW | BWP (-) | Jharsuguda (20) | 1,833 | 54 | 145 | 460 | 3 |
| - | 6,200 | ST, O | T,TW | RIG,BWP (23) | Jharsuguda (18) | 3,046 | 107 | 681 | 1,525 | 34 |
| - | 3,000 | ST, Pt | T,TW | SR (4050) | Yes | 4,851 | 70 | 1,268 | 1,583 | 15 |

**STATEMENT - V**

**Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999**

| Sl. No. | Class, name and civic status of town | Population (2001 Census) | Medical facilities | Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4 | Educational facilities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics, etc. | | Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above) | Medical colleges | Engineering colleges | Polytechnics |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | 32,826 | H(2), FWC, TB, NH(2) | 82 | 1 | Burla(95) | Jharsuguda(20) | Jharsuguda(20) |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | 76,959 | HC, FWC, TB, NH(3) | 275 | 2 | Burla(90) | Jharsuguda(18) | 1 |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | 76,100 | H(4), FWC, TB, NH(3) | 91 | 3 | Burla(62) | 1 | 1 |

**STATEMENT - V**

| Educational facilities | | | | | | Working women's hostels with number of seats | Number of recreational and cultural facilities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational 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 classes/ centres, others (specify) | | Stadium | Cinema | Auditorium / Drama/ Community Halls | Public libraries including reading rooms |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | | Jharsuguda (20) | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 11 | 6 | 14 | 22 | 106 | | Jharsuguda (18) | 1 | 2 | 5 | - |
| 8 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 92 | | 1 (30) | 1 | 2 | 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 | | | Name of three most important commodities manufactured | | | Number of banks | Number of agricultural credit societies | Number of non-agricultural credit societies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | III Belpahar (N.A.C.) | Fire Brick | Steel Material | Ice | Fire Brick | Steel Material | Ice | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | II Brajarajnagar (M) | Coal | Textile Products | Sal Seeds | Textile Products | Bidi | Pig Iron | 5 | 1 | - |
| 3 | II Jharsuguda (M) | Coal | Rice | Handloom Cloth | Soap | Rice | Bidi | 9 | 1 | 3 |

**STATEMENT - VII**

**Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999**

| Sl. No. | 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 Brajrajnagar (M) | Abhayapur, Adibasi Colony, Badhaikanta, Bahadurpada, Bhoipada, Binasipada, Budhijam | No | 16,196 | 33,382 | 33 | O |
| | | Bughadapada, Bus Stand, Choudhury Badi, Chuakani, Dhobipada, Durgamandap | No | | | | |
| | | Fatakpada, andhichow k, Ganeshnagar, Ganganagar, Gajapatinagar | No | | | | |
| | | Goalpada, Gayatrinagar, Harijanpada, Inclinepada, Ittabhata, Jagannathmandirpada | No | | | | |
| | | Kaliamaharajpada, Khaliakani, Khaliamal, Kamarpada, Kukurikani, Kultapada | No | | | | |
| | | Kumarpada, Kusummunda, Lajhura, Lamtibahal (W-9), Lamtibahal(W-10), Leprosypada | No | | | | |
| | | Luhurapada, Madhubannagar, Malikramdhauda, Gangamia colony, Mundapada, Nuadihi | No | | | | |
| | | Nuadhauda, Nuapada(ESI), Old Chubhata, Old Gondaghora, Punjabi Dhauda, Ramgarh | No | | | | |
| | | Remja, Ratakhandi, Sahupada, Sanjob, Shastrinagar(W/14), Shastrinagar(W/15) | No | | | | |
| | | Shastrinagar(W/16), Sationpada, Tinaline, Sw eepercolony, Tangarghat, Telenpali, Thakurpada | No | | | | |
| 2 | II Jharsuguda (M) | Sarbahal Harijanpada, Sarbahal Kisanpada, Sarbahal Satnamipada, Krishnabagicha | No | 5,600 | 25,000 | 53 | O |
| | | Sarosmal Dhipapada, Sarosmal Colonypada, Choukipada, Dipupada, Talibhata, Ektali | No | | | | |
| | | Kabarstanpada, arberna, Btmcolony, Suliapada, Jharinair, Panchpada Pappda | No | | | | |
| | | Panchpada Harijanpada, Phatmal, Kapumal, Amlipali, Bhuliatikira, Nuapada, Debadihi | No | | | | |
| | | Malimunda Harijanpada, Malimunda Bandarpada, Balijori Orampada, Balijori I & II | No | | | | |
| | | Balijori Chhatriyakata, Debadihi Dihipada, Jharmunda, Badheimunda, Chithuapada | No | | | | |
| | | Banjari&Gujapada, Purunabasti Kolpada, Mungapada, Buromal Harijanpada, Buromal, | No | | | | |
| | | Budapada, Gountiapada, Mangalbazar, Jhupudipada, Narahari Colony. | No | | | | |

**STATEMENT - VII**

| Number of latrines | | | Community | Method of disposal of night soil | No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water | Electricity connections | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Private | | | | | Domestic | Road lighting (points) | Other |
| water borne | service | others | | | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 890 | | 1,890 | 2 | Pt, ST | 26 | 750 | 185 | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| 228 | | 406 | 0 | Pt, ST | 68 | 851 | 83 | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |

# ANNEXURES

# ANNEXURE-I

## Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyati Raj System. It entrusts 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, 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 Gram Panchayat with their population have been presented in the table below.

The analysis of the data of Jharsuguda district shows that among 5 C.D. Blocks in the district, K.Lakhanpur C.D. Block has the highest number (23 nos.) of Gram Panchayats and in Kirimira C.D.Block the number of Gram Panchayat is at the least (7 nos.).

**Table - I**

**Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Blockwise)**

| Name of the C.D. Block | C.D. Block Code | Gram Panchayat Name | No. of Villages | Area in Sq. Km. | Number of Households | Total Population | Scheduled Caste population | Scheduled Tribe population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| K. Lakhanpur | 0001 | Kandheikela | 3 | 17.79 | 947 | 4,566 | 953 | 958 |
| | | Remta | 5 | 14.38 | 917 | 4,728 | 914 | 416 |
| | | Charpali | 5 | 17.30 | 858 | 4,361 | 971 | 379 |
| | | Pithinda | 4 | 13.19 | 718 | 3,642 | 1,050 | 707 |
| | | Kanaktora | 7 | 29.84 | 1,197 | 6,211 | 784 | 1,244 |
| | | Bhikampali | 8 | 17.95 | 857 | 3,911 | 521 | 1,692 |
| | | Attabira | 8 | 27.25 | 1,518 | 7,408 | 948 | 2,597 |
| | | Palsada | 6 | 10.75 | 843 | 4,151 | 995 | 1,013 |
| | | Machida | 13 | 29.77 | 1,341 | 6,301 | 1,053 | 2,166 |
| | | Samarbaga | 13 | 32.47 | 1,411 | 6,701 | 1,209 | 2,124 |
| | | Bharkhal | 8 | 33.15 | 1,366 | 6,406 | 1,204 | 2,233 |
| | | Lakhanpur | 9 | 51.16 | 1,298 | 6,112 | 724 | 2,899 |
| | | Banjari | 6 | 41.94 | 1,478 | 7,216 | 937 | 3,802 |
| | | Pipilimal | 4 | 14.20 | 680 | 3,146 | 449 | 1,579 |
| | | Sarandamal | 5 | 23.57 | 2,749 | 12,253 | 1,815 | 3,005 |
| | | Dalgaon | 7 | 18.60 | 1,058 | 4,857 | 1,592 | 1,669 |
| | | Kusraloi | 9 | 35.90 | 2,287 | 10,742 | 1,701 | 3,707 |
| | | Baghamunda | 3 | 23.04 | 829 | 4,058 | 416 | 1,060 |
| | | Pandri | 7 | 34.95 | 1,125 | 5,304 | 1,031 | 2,239 |
| | | Remenda | 2 | 18.62 | 694 | 3,304 | 315 | 1,686 |
| | | Kumbharabandha | 8 | 33.12 | 1,526 | 6,804 | 1,285 | 2,953 |
| | | Rampella | 2 | 32.30 | 794 | 3,822 | 783 | 1,433 |
| | | Tillia | 4 | 26.16 | 956 | 4,448 | 977 | 2,160 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **146** | **597.40** | **27,447** | **130,452** | **22,627** | **43,721** |

**Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Blockwise)**

| Name of the C.D. Block | C.D. Block Code | Gram Panchayat Name | No. of Villages | Area in Sq. Km. | Number of Households | Total Population | Scheduled Caste population | Scheduled Tribe population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Jharsuguda | 0002 | Chandnimal | 11 | 41.38 | 1,226 | 5,852 | 937 | 2,865 |
| | | Loisingha | 9 | 26.93 | 1,259 | 5,692 | 1,360 | 1,669 |
| | | Durlaga | 5 | 26.62 | 1,461 | 6,622 | 981 | 2,459 |
| | | Hansamurakatapali | 3 | 18.69 | 1,416 | 6,551 | 1,923 | 1,869 |
| | | Rajpur | 9 | 19.20 | 1,269 | 6,283 | 1,329 | 1,851 |
| | | Marakuta | 2 | 11.00 | 580 | 2,954 | 705 | 1,400 |
| | | Dalki | 5 | 11.85 | 613 | 2,837 | 496 | 1,366 |
| | | Badmal | 4 | 14.09 | 1,139 | 5,307 | 1,568 | 1,803 |
| | | Jamera | 3 | 7.79 | 976 | 4,234 | 1,180 | 1,469 |
| | | Kudopali | 5 | 10.00 | 1,306 | 6,509 | 1,006 | 1,613 |
| | | Patrapali | 6 | 18.61 | 971 | 4,578 | 1,033 | 1,805 |
| | | Hirma | 6 | 22.35 | 1,485 | 6,893 | 1,555 | 2,953 |
| | | Sirpura | 2 | 27.47 | 465 | 2,127 | 555 | 653 |
| | | Katikela | 3 | 21.37 | 522 | 2,314 | 701 | 808 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **73** | **277.35** | **14,688** | **68,753** | **15,329** | **24,583** |
| Kirimira | 0003 | Sulehi | 9 | 30.57 | 1,212 | 5,785 | 815 | 4,194 |
| | | Bhimjor | 3 | 27.46 | 815 | 4,020 | 344 | 2,707 |
| | | Jharmunda | 8 | 34.16 | 1,428 | 6,968 | 675 | 3,399 |
| | | Goudpanpali | 7 | 20.16 | 663 | 3,172 | 444 | 1,420 |
| | | Arda | 6 | 31.24 | 1,540 | 7,201 | 2,148 | 3,087 |
| | | Bandhapali | 5 | 17.40 | 900 | 3,943 | 851 | 1,879 |
| | | Kirmira | 4 | 38.80 | 1,729 | 7,779 | 1,674 | 3,443 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **42** | **199.79** | **8,287** | **38,868** | **6,951** | **20,129** |
| Laikera | 0004 | Babuchipidihi | 9 | 37.47 | 1,221 | 6,058 | 822 | 4,277 |
| | | Teleimal | 8 | 33.03 | 1,223 | 5,468 | 539 | 3,659 |
| | | Pakelpada | 5 | 21.16 | 1,012 | 4,508 | 621 | 2,874 |
| | | Sahaspur | 8 | 53.97 | 1,839 | 8,174 | 1,298 | 4,227 |
| | | Sarengloi | 3 | 20.99 | 1,001 | 4,545 | 966 | 1,859 |
| | | Laikera | 3 | 12.37 | 803 | 3,515 | 783 | 900 |
| | | Bhatlaida | 4 | 29.51 | 1,263 | 5,635 | 847 | 2,920 |
| | | Kulemura | 5 | 47.48 | 1,994 | 8,965 | 2,070 | 3,191 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **45** | **255.98** | **10,356** | **46,868** | **7,946** | **23,907** |
| Kolabira | 0091 | Kelendamal | 8 | 30.48 | 1,198 | 5,533 | 719 | 2,529 |
| | | Parmanpur | 3 | 28.37 | 1,059 | 5,219 | 741 | 2,207 |
| | | Raghunathpali | 6 | 22.14 | 1,010 | 4,503 | 658 | 952 |
| | | Jhirlapali | 5 | 22.08 | 1,008 | 4,372 | 940 | 2,010 |
| | | Kolabira | 5 | 22.27 | 1,080 | 5,240 | 692 | 2,885 |
| | | Sodamal | 5 | 32.58 | 1,207 | 5,137 | 1,198 | 2,675 |
| | | Samasingha | 8 | 48.16 | 1,616 | 7,342 | 1,016 | 3,621 |
| | | Pukharasale | 7 | 34.32 | 1,520 | 6,681 | 836 | 3,223 |
| | | **CDBlock Total** | **47** | **240.40** | **9,698** | **44,027** | **6,800** | **20,102** |

## 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 districts. 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 for 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 the 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 mortality 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 women 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 following table.

**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

**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 |
| 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)

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 women 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 3.88 at the district level, highest number of children ever born to women 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 women:**

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.

## 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 endeavored to elicit the reasons of migration. Concepts relating to migration and their definitions have been provided under the chapter "Non-Census Concepts".

**Table IV**
**Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001**

| State/ District | Total migrants | | | From other district of the state | | | From other state /UTs of India | | | From other countries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 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) |
| Jharsuguda | 101,652 | 39,305 | 62,347 | 67,064 | 22,729 | 44,335 | 32,980 | 15,563 | 17,417 | 1,608 | 1,013 | 595 |
| | | | | (65.97) | (57.83) | (71.11) | (32.44) | (39.60) | (27.94) | (1.58) | (2.58) | (0.95) |

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of in-migrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district 57.83 per cent of the males and 71.11 per cent females are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from states of the country constitute 39.60 per cent of males and 27.94 per cent females. Immigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage.

**Table-V**

**In-migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years 2001 Census**

| State/ District | Total migrants | | | From other districts of the state | | | From other states /UTs of India | | | From other countries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 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) |
| Jharsuguda | 35,163 | 15,145 | 20,018 | 23,902 | 9,491 | 14,411 | 10,833 | 5,384 | 5,449 | 428 | 270 | 158 |
| | | | | (67.97) | (62.67) | (71.99) | (30.81) | (35.55) | (27.22) | (1.22) | (1.78) | (0.79) |

Table V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 35,163 in migrants classified by their place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years in the district, of which 15,145 are males and 20,018 are females. Among these 67.97 per cent are inter district migrants.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 62.67 per cent males and 71.99 per cent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 30.81 per cent of which 35.55 per cent are males and 27.22 per cent are females. International migration to the district is 1.22 per cent for persons, 1.78 per cent for males and 0.79 per cent for females. Details of migrants classified by place of last residence for the state of Orissa and the district are shown in table.

It may be mentioned here that, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagrah and Sambalpur districts were created after 1991, Census 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.

## 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 Jharsuguda District along with their population are shown in table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 per cent in the state and Jharsuguda district. In the district of Jharsuguda followers of Hindu religion constitute 96.16 per cent. The proportion of Muslim religion is 1.86 per cent closely followed by Christian religion ( 1.66 per cent). The followers of Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.02 per cent to 0.21 per cent.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 85 per cent of followers of Hindu and 85 per cent of Christian religions are reported from rural areas of the state whereas more than 65 per cent followers of Hindu and 31.81 per cent of Christian are reported from rural areas of the district. But the concentration of followers of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions is conspicuous in urban areas of the district.

**Table- VI**
**Religions arranged in decending order for the State and District, 2001 Census**

| State/ District | Religion | No. of followers | Percentage to total Population | Population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rural | Urban |
| 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 |
| Jharsuguda | All Religions | 509,716 | 100.00 | 63.53 | 36.47 |
| | Hindus | 490,127 | 96.16 | 65.24 | 34.76 |
| | Muslims | 9,498 | 1.86 | 11.69 | 88.31 |
| | Christians | 8,485 | 1.66 | 31.81 | 68.19 |
| | Sikhs | 1,073 | 0.21 | 4.29 | 95.71 |
| | Religion not stated | 198 | 0.04 | 74.75 | 25.25 |
| | Buddhists | 191 | 0.04 | 5.24 | 94.76 |
| | Jains | 84 | 0.02 | 16.67 | 83.33 |
| | Others | 60 | 0.01 | 61.67 | 38.33 |

In the 1991 Census, Jharsuguda 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 of which the highest number of followers was claimed by 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 and separated for the state and the district is presented in table- VII.

As shown in table-VII, the never married category claims 50.24 per cent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 44.72 per cent. The widowed category forms only 4.56 per cent and divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.48 per cent.

**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** |
| | 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) |
| Jharsuguda | **Total** | **509,716** | **261,941** | **247,775** |
| | Never married | 256,073 | 140,910 | 115,163 |
| | | (50.24) | (53.79) | (46.48) |
| | Married | 227,967 | 114,731 | 113,236 |
| | | (44.72) | (43.80) | (45.70) |
| | Widowed | 23,245 | 5,618 | 17,627 |
| | | (4.56) | (2.14) | (7.11) |
| | Divorced/ Separated | 2,431 | 682 | 1,749 |
| | | (0.48) | (0.26) | (0.71) |

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, in the district. It is seen that 53.79 per cent males belong to never married category as against 46.48 per cent among females. Similarly 43.80 per cent of males and 45.70 per cent of females belong to married category. Only 2.14 per cent of males and 7.11 per cent of females belong to widowed category whereas 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. The percentage of widowed and divorced/separated persons constituted 4.77 and 0.39 respectively in the 1991 Census.

## ANNEXURE- VII

### Age, Sex and Education in the 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 and educated person in different Educational levels in state :2001**

Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown below.

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 50 per cent among literate persons, males and females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 per cent persons, 14.87 per cent males and 13.93 per cent 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 per cent.

Among the higher education levels, graduate and above educational level claims 5.98 per cent followed by higher secondary/intermediate with only 5.15 per cent at state level.

**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 including educational level unclassified | 428,001 (2.16) | 279,304 (2.33) | 148,697 (1.90) |
| | ii) Below Primary | 5,755,797 (29.02) | 3,328,385 (27.75) | 2,427,412 (30.94) |
| | iii) Primary | 5,798,954 (29.23) | 3,280,957 (27.36) | 2,517,997 (32.10) |
| | iv) Middle | 2,875,760 (14.50) | 1,783,236 (14.87) | 1,092,524 (13.93) |
| | v) Matric/Secondary | 2,616,294 (13.19) | 1,665,245 (13.89) | 951,049 (12.12) |
| | vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary | 1,021,802 (5.15) | 664,408 (5.54) | 357,394 (4.56) |
| | vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 8,944 (0.05) | 7,495 (0.06) | 1,449 (0.02) |
| | viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 145,863 (0.74) | 116,593 (0.97) | 29,270 (0.37) |
| | ix) Graduate & above | 1,185,640 (5.98) | 866,710 (7.23) | 318,930 (4.07) |

**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 |
| Jharsuguda | Total Population | 509,716 | 261,941 | 247,775 |
| | Literate | 312,880 | 187,019 | 125,861 |
| | i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified | 6,568 (2.10) | 3,942 (2.11) | 2,626 (2.09) |
| | ii) Below Primary | 89,339 (28.55) | 49,542 (26.49) | 39,797 (31.62) |
| | iii) Primary | 90,669 (28.98) | 51,034 (27.29) | 39,635 (31.49) |
| | iv) Middle | 43,070 (13.77) | 27,175 (14.53) | 15,895 (12.63) |
| | v) Matric/Secondary | 46,007 (14.70) | 29,707 (15.88) | 16,300 (12.95) |
| | vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary | 18,262 (5.84) | 11,851 (6.34) | 6,411 (5.09) |
| | vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 203 (0.06) | 172 (0.09) | 31 (0.02) |
| | viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree | 2,513 (0.80) | 2,166 (1.16) | 347 (0.28) |
| | ix) Graduate & above | 16,249 (5.19) | 11,430 (6.11) | 4,819 (3.83) |

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Jharsuguda district was 509,716 of which 66,859 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Jharsuguda district comes to 442,857 of which 227,631 are males and 215,226 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 312,880 with 187,019 males and 125,861 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 70.65 percent which is distributed as per the educational qualification in tabular form.

The attainment of education of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary and primary educational level together claim more than 50 percent of the total literate population among persons, males and females. The next educational levels to follow are Matriculation/secondary and middle educational level. Graduate and above educational level claims 5.19 per cent. Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre- University/ Senior secondary educational levels claims 5.84 per cent whereas Technical diploma claims 0.80 per cent and Non-technical diploma claims only 0.06 per cent.

In the1991 Census the total literate persons of the undivided Sambalpur district was 1,119,163 of which the highest percentage was recorded under 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 persons was 4.16 only whereas Middle standard claimed 24.20 per cent 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 | 46.29 | 26.39 | 9.06 | 14.78 | 3.48 |
| | Rural | 7,224,698 | 100 | 50.62 | 27.07 | 8.72 | 11.74 | 1.85 |
| | Urban | 1,364,680 | 100 | 23.39 | 22.76 | 10.89 | 30.84 | 12.12 |
| Jharsuguda | Total | 120,121 | 100 | 38.01 | 31.03 | 8.87 | 18.29 | 3.81 |
| | Rural | 75,311 | 100 | 43.05 | 34.69 | 7.49 | 12.95 | 1.82 |
| | Urban | 44,810 | 100 | 29.55 | 24.87 | 11.18 | 27.26 | 7.14 |

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 this age group is higher than the state average for total, rural and urban areas pertaining to literate but below middle educational level. In the subsequent educational level of middle but below matric, the district records, lower properation in total and rural areas. But in the higher educational level of matric but below graduate and graduate and above the district records the lower percentage in the urban areas than the state.

In undivided Sambalpur district, the percentage of literates in literate but below middle educational level in the age group of aged 15-44 recorded 18.21 per cent in the 1991 Census whereas the same in the graduate and above educational level was only 1.43 per cent.

**Table -XI**
**Children in the age group 0-14 years with number of children attending school, 2001 Census**

| Name of the State/ District | 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) | (48.80) | (43.14) | (44.57) | (47.57) | (41.45) | (55.57) | (56.74) | (54.33) |
| Jharsuguda | Total Population in the age group 0-14 years | 160,362 | 81,582 | 78,780 | 102,850 | 52,051 | 50,799 | 57,512 | 29,531 | 27,981 |
| | No. of Children attending School | 86,740 | 45,537 | 41,203 | 54,311 | 28,597 | 25,714 | 32,429 | 16,940 | 15,489 |
| | Percentage | (54.09) | (55.82) | (52.30) | (52.81) | (54.94) | (50.62) | (56.39) | (57.36) | (55.36) |

Table- XI depicts the sex-wise distribution of children in the age group 0-14 in rural and urban areas of the state and district and the percentage of children in this age group who are attending schools.

As shown in the table there are 160,362 number of children in the district of which 86,740 children constituting 54.09 percent are attaining school. In the rural and urban areas of the district number of children attending schools form 52.81 percent and 56.39 percent respectively.

Coming to sex-wise distribution of male and female children in the district it is seen that 54.94 per cent male and 50.62 per cent female children in the rural areas of the district are attending schools as against 57.36 male and 55.36 female children in the urban areas. Similarly at the state level 47.57 percent male and 41.45 percent female children in the rural areas are attending schools as against 56.74 male and 54.33 female children in the urban areas.

## 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, 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 place 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 | Proportion | |
| | | | | | | 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 |

**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 | Proportion | |
| | | | | | | Rural | Urban |
| 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 Tongues | 936,314 | 2.54 | 807,445 | 128,869 | 86.24 | 13.76 |

Table -XIII given below depicts major mother tongue returns of the district which have been arranged in descending order of the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 71.90 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the table. The next numerically major mother tongue is Hindi and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 9.15 per cent and third major mother tongue in the district is Sambalpuri which claims 6.49 per cent.

The district is inhabited mostly by Scheduled Tribe population and mother tongues of certain Scheduled Tribes of the district namely Kisan,Munda and Kharia claim fourth, sixth and ninth position respectively among 9 major mother tongues of the district.

**Table - XIII**

**Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Jharsuguda District, 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 | Proportion | |
| | | | | | | Rural | Urban |
| | **JHARSUGUDA** | 509,716 | 100 | 323,831 | 185,885 | 63.53 | 36.47 |
| 1 | ORIYA | 366,471 | 71.90 | 257,926 | 108,545 | 70.38 | 29.62 |
| 2 | HINDI | 46,661 | 9.15 | 5,610 | 41,051 | 12.02 | 87.98 |
| 3 | SAMBALPURI | 33,082 | 6.49 | 32,370 | 712 | 97.85 | 2.15 |
| 4 | KISAN | 13,669 | 2.68 | 11,235 | 2,434 | 82.19 | 17.81 |
| 5 | BENGALI | 6,496 | 1.27 | 498 | 5,998 | 7.67 | 92.33 |
| 6 | MUNDA | 5,799 | 1.14 | 3,828 | 1,971 | 66.01 | 33.99 |
| 7 | CHHATTISGARHI | 4,168 | 0.82 | 1,639 | 2,529 | 39.32 | 60.68 |
| 8 | URDU | 4,144 | 0.81 | 200 | 3,944 | 4.83 | 95.17 |
| 9 | KHARIA | 4,098 | 0.80 | 3,051 | 1,047 | 74.45 | 25.55 |
| 10 | Total of Other Mother Tongues | 25,128 | 4.93 | 7,474 | 17,654 | 29.74 | 70.26 |

Speakers of Kisan mother tongue constitute 2.68 per cent followed by Munda with 1.14 per cent. The proportion of Scheduled Tribe mother tongues together claim 4.62 percent of the total speakers of the district.

Distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 70.38 per cent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly more than 90 per cent of speakers of Sambalpuri and 82.19 per cent of speaker of Kisan mother tongue are seen in the rural areas of the district. But the speakers of Bengali, Urdu, Hindi and Chhatisgarhi are concentrated mostly in the urban areas in 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 and always not identical with the actual linguistic medium. For ascertaining the co-relation between the mother tongue designations and the actual languages and the dialects, the raw returns were subjected to thorough scrutiny and rationalization.

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 per cent. The speakers of Hindi mother tongue was in the second position with 5.25 per cent.