CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

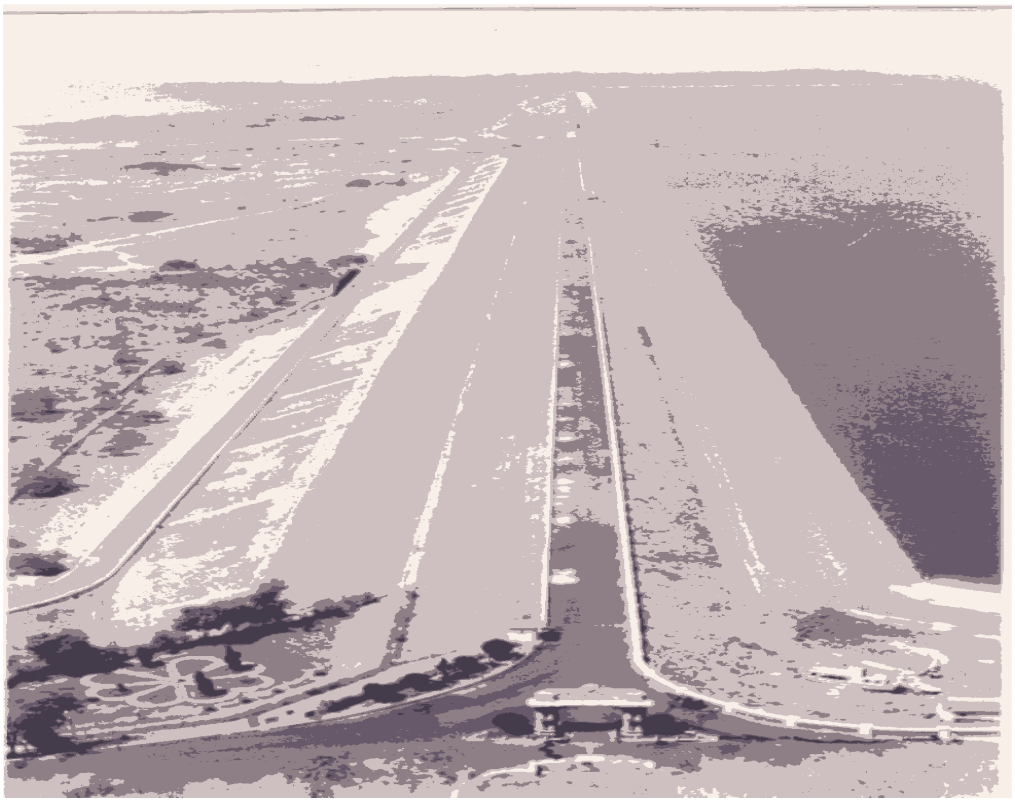
Part - A & B

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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HIRAKUD DAM

Situated about 6 miles (10 kms) north of Sambalpur, Hirakud is now a place of great importance. The Hirakud Dam is a multipurpose project and is the largest earth-dam in the world. Sir Hawthrone Lewis, the then Governor of Orissa laid the foundation of the project on 15th March 1946. It has a reservoir of 6.6 million acre feet with irrigation potential for 6.72 lakh acres (2.72 lakh hectres) both in Khariff and Rabi seasons. Generators at the dam and in the subsidiary power houses have an installed capacity of 252,500 KW of power. Stretching 3 miles (5 kms) across the river bank the main dam is a composite dam of earth, concrete and masonry work. Nearly 13 miles (21 kms) long earth dyke has been built on either side to close the gap in the surrounding hills. The dam has a maximum height of 200 feet at the Power House side and the earth dam is 190 feet high at the deep channel section. Out of the storage capacity of 6.6 million acre feet of water in the reservoir, 1.88 million acre feet is dead storage and the balance prove sufficient for flood control and live storage for irrigation and power generation. Canals take off from either side of the dam. The one on the right side has irrigation potential of 3,80,000 acres (153,900 hect.) whereas the two canals on the left side are expected to irrigate only 74,000 acres (29,970 hect.). The total length of the entire canal is nearly 551.5 miles (888 kms) and they benefit nearly 4,54,000 acres (183,870 hect.) of land in Sambalpur, Bargarh and Balangir districts. The work on the dam was started in 1948 and the water was available for irrigation in Bargarh canal in September, 1956 and subsequently in other parts of Sambalpur district.

CONTENTS

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

Analytical Note

1.	History and scope of the District Census Handbook	3
2.	Brief history of the district	4
3.	Administrative set-up	6
4.	Physical features : Location, size, physiography, relief, drainage, climate, agriculture, industry, gram panchayat and cropping pattern	6
5.	Brief description of places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the towns of the district	14
6.	Census concepts	15
7.	Non-census concepts	23
8.	2001 census findings – Population, its distribution	26

9. Brief analysis of PCA data based on inset tables 1 to 36 27

10. Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data based on inset tables 37 to 47 59

11. Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations,Census of India 2001 based on inset tables 48 to 52 65

12. Scope of Village Directory 80

13. Scope of Town Directory 82

PART A – VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION – I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the Village Directory 87

List of Villages merged in Towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census 90

CD Blockwise presentation of Village Directory data

Bamra C.D. Block
Map 91
Alphabetical list of Villages 95
Amenities and land use 98

Kochinda CD Block
Map 127
Alphabetical list of villages 131
Amenities and land use 134

Jamankira CD Block
Map 161
Alphabetical list of villages 165
Amenities and land use 170

Rengali CD Block
Map 215
Alphabetical list of villages 218
Amenities and land use 220

Sambalpur (Dhankauda) CD Block
Map 235
Alphabetical list of villages 238
Amenities and land use 240

Maneswar CD Block
Map 257
Alphabetical list of villages 260
Amenities and land use 262

Jujomura CD Block
Map 283
Alphabetical list of villages 287
Amenities and land use 290

Rairakhol CD Block
Map 315
Alphabetical list of villages 318
Amenities and land use 322

Naktideul CD Block
Map 363
Alphabetical list of villages 366
Amenities and land use 370

Kolabira (P) CD Block
Map (Included in Rengali CD Block Map)
407
Alphabetical list of villages 411
Amenities and land use 412

Appendices to Village Directory : I to VIII 415

SECTION – II – TOWN DIRECTORY
Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory 459
Town Directory Statements (I to VII) :

STATEMENT I - Status and Growth History 463
STATEMENT II - Physical aspects and location of towns 464
STATEMENT III - Municipal finance 465
STATEMENT IV - Civic and other amenities 466
STATEMENT V - Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities 467
STATEMENT VI - Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking 468
STATEMENT VII- Civic and other amenities in slums 469

PART B – PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract 475
District Primary Census Abstract (General) 479
Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract i.e.Urban block wise figures of Total, SC and ST Population 487
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes 499
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes 507

C.D. Blockwise Village Primary Census Abstract

Primary Census Abstract - Bamra CD Block 515
Primary Census Abstract - Kochinda CD Block 535
Primary Census Abstract - Jamankira CD Block 555

Primary Census Abstract - Rengali CD Block 587

Primary Census Abstract - Sambalpur (Dhankauda) CD Block 601

Primary Census Abstract - Maneswar CD Block 615

Primary Census Abstract - Jujomura CD Block 629

Primary Census Abstract - Rairakhol CD Block 649

Primary Census Abstract - Naktideul CD Block 675

Primary Census Abstract - Kolabira(P) CD Block 701

Urban Primary Census Abstract 709

ANNEXURES

Annexure I - Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat 730

Annexure II - Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census 734

Annexure III - Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census 734

Annexure IV - Percentage Distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 1991 Census 736

Annexure V - Brief account of main religions in the district/tahsil as per 2001 Census 737

Annexure VI - Marital status of population as per 2001 Census 738

Annexure VII - Age, Sex and Education in the district, 2001 Census 739

Annexure VIII - Distribution of different mother tongues returned in 2001 Census 742

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 gross-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc.

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

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

The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums". The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities

available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

Preface

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

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

The collection and compilation of such a huge data was indeed a formidable task requiring crusader's zeal on the part of different functionaries. Information on amenities and land use data for Village Directory has been collected from the Tahasildars 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, Tahasildars, 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. Sambalpur is the 9th district in terms of size and 20th in terms of population.

2. Sambalpur is the 5th urbanized district in the state having about 27.12 percent of its population live in urban areas as against 14.99 percent of states population living in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per Sq. Km. Sambalpur is 22nd densely populated district in the state.

4. Sambalpur has 19th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are 84 uninhabited villages in the district whereas four villages are having a population of more than 5,000 each.

6. Kalamati (PS Hqtrs) is the most populated village having 8,893 population in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 53 are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Jamankira police station is having the highest number of villages (158) in the district and Dhanupali police station is having the lowest number of villages (4) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			ORISSA		Sambalpur	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	51,349		1,322	
		Inhabited	47,529		1,238	
		Uninhabited	3,820		84	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	107		5	
		Census Towns	31		0	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total	7,738,065		202,247	
		Institutional	17,915		622	
		Houseless	13,044		454	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	36,804,660		935,613	
		Males	18,660,570		475,122	
		Females	18,144,090		460,491	
	RURAL	Persons	31,287,422		681,835	
		Males	15,748,970		343,182	
		Females	15,538,452		338,653	
	URBAN	Persons	5,517,238		253,778	
		Males	2,911,600		131,940	
		Females	2,605,638		121,838	
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION			14.99		27.12	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	122,024	15.00
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	59,258	14.25
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	62,766	15.78
AREA (in sq. km.)			155,707		6,657	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			236		141	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	972		969	
		Rural	987		987	
		Urban	895		923	
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	544,861	67.25
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	324,711	78.99
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	220,150	55.16
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	159,453	17.04
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	80,710	16.99
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	78,743	17.10

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

		ORISSA		Sambalpur	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	322,770	34.50
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	161,756	34.05
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	161,014	34.97
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	421,346	45.03
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	257,200	54.13
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	164,146	35.65
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	282,174	30.16
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	208,837	43.95
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	73,337	15.93
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	139,172	14.87
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	48,363	10.18
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	90,809	19.72
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	514,267	54.97
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	217,922	45.87
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	296,345	64.35
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	91,219	21.65
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	68,953	26.81
	Females	899,970	20.11	22,266	13.56
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	134,159	31.84
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	69,690	27.10
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	64,469	39.28
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	58,417	13.86
	Males	320,011	3.26	11,131	4.33
	Females	381,552	8.53	47,286	28.81
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	137,551	32.65
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	107,426	41.77
	Females	781,052	17.46	30,125	18.35

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

Sambalpur (03)

Serial Number	In terms of	Govindpur 01		Mahulpalli 02		Kochinda 03		Jamankira 04		Kisinda 05	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Total Population	54,086	7	71,223	4	75,942	3	54,108	6	18,019	15
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	373	9	606	5	632	4	756	3	127	14
3	Density of population per sq. km	145	8	118	11	120	10	72	13	142	9
4	Sex Ratio	1,006	3	1,013	1	991	5	986	7	1,010	2
5	Proportion of Urban Population	0	7	0	7	18	4	0	7	0	7
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	11	16	12	13	15	9	10	17	12	12
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	63	1	59	2	48	6	57	4	38	9
8	Proportion of Literates	58.4	16	56.5	17	64.8	8	58.7	15	60.7	14
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	48	9	57	1	52	3	52	2	49	8
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	82	4	67	9	63	11	54	14	47	15
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	18	3	13	8	11	10	11		5	13
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	99	2	96	6	91	9	35	12
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	32	3	25	5	22	8	13	11	4	
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	38	7	27	11	25	13	19	14	19	14
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	26	11	26	10	21	12	14		19	16
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	41	11	44	10	33	12	14	14	89	3
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	100	1	98	3	95	6	97	5	93	8
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	50	7	46	8	20	13	32	10	9	15

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Sambalpur (03)

Serial Number	In terms of	Naktideul 06		Rairakhol 07		Charamal 08		Jujomura 09		Dhama 10	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Total Population	26,271	14	50,151	9	27,221	13	51,860	8	41,703	11
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	764	2	787	1	479	8	544	6	352	10
3	Density of population per sq. km	34	16	64	14	57	15	95	12	118	11
4	Sex Ratio	993	4	971	10	967	12	979	8	968	11
5	Proportion of Urban Population	0	7	27	3	0	7	0	7	0	7
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	18	8	14	11	15	10	12	14	34	2
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	18	15	19	14	32	11	53	5	29	12
8	Proportion of Literates	64.2	11	67.9	4	67	6	64.1	13	65.7	7
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	47	12	45	14	47	10	50	5	49	6
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	69	8	56	12	55	13	65	10	78	6
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	4	16	5	15	5	14	9	12	12	9
12	Percentage of villages having well	93	8	95	7	98	4	87	10	73	11
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	10	13	7	14	6	15	15	10	22	7
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	25	12	16	15	11	16	41	5	46	4
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	21	13	20	14	17	15	40	7	61	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	100	1	68	7	63	8	57	9	82	4
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	97	4	100	1	99	2	79	10	69	13
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	24	11	41	9	16	14	21	12	84	4

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Sambalpur (03)

Sl. No	In terms of	Burla 11		Hirakud 12		Ainthapali 13		Dhanupali 14		Sadar 15		Sasan 16		Katarbaga 17	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Total Population	80,326	1	32,881	12	9,869	16	6,856	17	46,162	10	58,858	5	76,434	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	195	12	97	15	21	16	14	17	148	13	247	11	514	7
3	Density of population per sq. km	413	3	337	4	472	2	476	1	312	5	238	6	149	7
4	Sex Ratio	929	16	932	15	966	13	936	14	971	10	976	9	988	6
5	Proportion of Urban Population	53	2	80	1	0	7	13	5	6	6	0	7	0	7
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	28	3	21	6	11	15	41	1	23	4	22	5	19	7
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	15	16	22	13	58	3	15	17	34	10	38	8	42	7
8	Proportion of Literates	74.6	1	74	2	64.2	10	70.7	3	67.5	5	64.5	9	64.1	12
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	35	16	34	17	47	11	38	15	46	13	52	4	49	7
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	73	7	100	1	100	1	100	1	86	3	81	5	98	2
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	15	6	33	1	25	2	0	17	14	7	18	4	17	5
12	Percentage of villages having well	97	5	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	98	3	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	18	9	67	1	13	12	0	17	33	2	26	4	16	6
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	30	10	33	8	88	1	50	3	57	2	31	9	39	6
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	42	6	33	9	63	2	100	1	57	4	37	8	55	5
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	100	1	100	1	63	8	25	13	69	6	97	2	79	5
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	79	11	100	1	63	14	50	15	83	9	73	12	94	7
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	97	2	100	1	88	3	100	1	100	1	79	5	53	6

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
	Sambalpur District	Sambalpur	Urban	0
1	Kochinda	Kochinda	Urban	85
2	Rairakhol	Redhakhol	Urban	67
3	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Urban	0
4	Rengali	Rengali	Rural	24

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
	Sambalpur District	Sambalpur	Urban	0
1	Bamra	Bamra	Rural	120
2	Kochinda	Kochinda	Urban	85
3	Jamankira	Jamankira	Rural	55
4	Rengali	Rengali	Rural	24
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	Dhankauda	Urban	3
6	Maneswar	Maneswar	Rural	8
7	Jujomura	Jujomura	Rural	32
8	Rairakhol	Redhakhol	Urban	67
9	Naktideul	Naktideul	Rural	99
10	Kolabira (P)	Kolabira	Rural	95

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
Sambalpur	Total	1901	217,269	107,655	109,614	-	-
		1911	251,591	124,013	127,578	34,322	15.80
		1921	263,009	129,346	133,663	11,418	4.54
		1931	293,920	143,827	150,093	30,911	11.75
		1941	331,051	162,682	168,369	37,131	12.63
		1951	358,364	180,799	177,565	27,313	8.25
		1961	448,960	227,110	221,850	90,596	25.28
		1971	552,773	282,143	270,630	103,813	23.12
		1981	686,763	350,686	336,077	133,990	24.24
		1991	813,589	415,864	397,725	126,826	18.47
		2001	935,613	475,122	460,491	122,024	15.00
	Rural	1901	204,399	101,124	103,275	-	-
		1911	238,610	117,629	120,981	34,211	16.74
		1921	249,415	122,576	126,839	10,805	4.53
		1931	278,903	136,111	142,792	29,488	11.82
		1941	313,972	154,162	159,810	35,069	12.57
		1951	334,839	167,986	166,853	20,867	6.65
		1961	391,222	194,683	196,539	56,383	16.84
		1971	435,677	218,277	217,400	44,455	11.36
		1981	515,179	259,384	255,795	79,502	18.25
		1991	608,131	306,956	301,175	92,952	18.04
		2001	681,835	343,182	338,653	73,704	12.12
	Urban	1901	12,870	6,531	6,339	-	-
		1911	12,981	6,384	6,597	111	0.86
		1921	13,594	6,770	6,824	613	4.72
		1931	15,017	7,716	7,301	1,423	10.47
		1941	17,079	8,520	8,559	2,062	13.73
		1951	23,525	12,813	10,712	6,446	37.74
		1961	57,738	32,427	25,311	34,213	145.43
		1971	117,096	63,866	53,230	59,358	102.81
		1981	171,584	91,302	80,282	59,661	50.95
		1991	205,458	108,908	96,550	33,874	19.80
		2001	253,778	131,940	121,838	48,320	23.52

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / 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		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sambalpur	**Total**	**6657.00**	**141**	**1,238**	**84**	**5**	**0**	**202,247**	**935,613**	**475,122**	**460,491**
		Rural	**6513.29**	**105**	**1,238**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**149,634**	**681,835**	**343,182**	**338,653**
		Urban	**143.71**	**1,766**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**52,613**	**253,778**	**131,940**	**121,838**
0001	Govindpur	Total	373.00	145	66	0	0	0	11,592	54,086	26,956	27,130
		Rural	373.00	145	66	0	0	0	11,592	54,086	26,956	27,130
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Mahulpalli	Total	606.10	118	142	1	0	0	16,363	71,223	35,382	35,841
		Rural	606.10	118	142	1	0	0	16,363	71,223	35,382	35,841
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Kochinda	Total	631.94	120	142	9	1	0	17,741	75,942	38,142	37,800
		Rural	615.10	101	142	9	0	0	14,786	62,356	31,176	31,180
		Urban	16.84	807	0	0	1	0	2,955	13,586	6,966	6,620
	Kochinda (NAC)	Urban	16.84	807	0	0	1	0	2,955	13,586	6,966	6,620
0004	Jamankira	Total	756.30	72	150	8	0	0	12,232	54,108	27,247	26,861
		Rural	756.30	72	150	8	0	0	12,232	54,108	27,247	26,861
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Kisinda	Total	127.06	142	75	15	0	0	3,828	18,019	8,964	9,055
		Rural	127.06	142	75	15	0	0	3,828	18,019	8,964	9,055
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Naktideul	Total	763.94	34	67	12	0	0	5,560	26,271	13,183	13,088
		Rural	763.94	34	67	12	0	0	5,560	26,271	13,183	13,088
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Rairakhol	Total	787.24	64	123	19	1	0	10,623	50,151	25,445	24,706
		Rural	749.87	49	123	19	0	0	7,621	36,428	18,216	18,212
		Urban	37.37	367	0	0	1	0	3,002	13,723	7,229	6,494
	Redhakhol (NAC)	Urban	37.37	367	0	0	1	0	3,002	13,723	7,229	6,494
0008	Charamal	Total	479.26	57	96	9	0	0	5,705	27,221	13,839	13,382
		Rural	479.26	57	96	9	0	0	5,705	27,221	13,839	13,382
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0009	Jujomura	Total	543.90	95	92	2	0	0	11,094	51,860	26,203	25,657
		Rural	543.90	95	92	2	0	0	11,094	51,860	26,203	25,657
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0010	Dhama	Total	352.20	118	67	2	0	0	9,511	41,703	21,194	20,509
		Rural	352.20	118	67	2	0	0	9,511	41,703	21,194	20,509
		Urban	0.00		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / 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		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0011	Burla	Total	194.52	413	33	3	1	0	16,802	80,326	41,637	38,689
		Rural	165.90	226	33	3	0	0	8,059	37,504	19,184	18,320
		Urban	28.62	1,496	0	0	1	0	8,743	42,822	22,453	20,369
	Burla (NAC+OG)	Urban	28.62	1,496	0	0	1	0	8,743	42,822	22,453	20,369
0012	Hirakud	Total	97.43	337	3	3	1	0	6,915	32,881	17,020	15,861
		Rural	86.30	75	3	3	0	0	1,314	6,487	3,264	3,223
		Urban	11.13	2,371	0	0	1	0	5,601	26,394	13,756	12,638
	Hirakud (NAC)	Urban	11.13	2,371	0	0	1	0	5,601	26,394	13,756	12,638
0013	Ainthapali	Total	20.90	472	8	0	0	0	2,074	9,869	5,021	4,848
		Rural	20.90	472	8	0	0	0	2,074	9,869	5,021	4,848
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0014	Dhanupali	Total	14.40	476	4	0	0	0	1,478	6,856	3,542	3,314
		Rural	13.55	440	4	0	0	0	1,255	5,956	3,074	2,882
		Urban	0.85	1,059	0	0	0	0	223	900	468	432
	Mathapali Area(OG)	Urban	0.85	1,059	0	0	0	0	223	900	468	432
0015	Sadar	Total	147.82	312	42	0	0	0	9,887	46,162	23,424	22,738
		Rural	145.40	299	42	0	0	0	9,300	43,452	22,039	21,413
		Urban	2.42	1,120	0	0	0	0	587	2,710	1,385	1,325
	Dhankauda Area(OG)	Urban	2.42	1,120	0	0	0	0	587	2,710	1,385	1,325
0016	Sasan	Total	246.90	238	62	1	0	0	12,636	58,858	29,793	29,065
		Rural	246.90	238	62	1	0	0	12,636	58,858	29,793	29,065
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0017	Katarbaga	Total	513.80	149	66	0	0	0	16,704	76,434	38,447	37,987
		Rural	513.80	149	66	0	0	0	16,704	76,434	38,447	37,987
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0018	Sambalpur (M)	Total	46.48	3,306	0	0	1	0	31,502	153,643	79,683	73,960
		Rural	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	46.48	3,306	0	0	1	0	31,502	153,643	79,683	73,960
	Sambalpur (M)	Urban	46.48	3,306	0	0	1	0	31,502	153,643	79,683	73,960

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	Bamra	136	136	88,459	43,948	44,511
2	Kochinda	133	130	67,126	33,540	33,586
3	Jamankira	249	234	86,188	43,273	42,915
4	Rengali	67	67	78,114	39,245	38,869
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	86	80	82,218	41,899	40,319
6	Maneswar	104	101	89,388	45,362	44,026
7	Jujomura	126	124	77,266	39,105	38,161
8	Rairakhol	215	188	51,026	25,730	25,296
9	Naktideul	201	173	56,913	28,472	28,441
10	Kolabira (P)	5	5	5,137	2,608	2,529
	District(Rural)Total	**1,322**	**1,238**	**681,835**	**343,182**	**338,653**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of Police Stations where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kochinda (NAC)	NAC	Kochinda	13,586	6,966	6,620
2	Redhakhol (NAC)	NAC	Rairakhol	13,723	7,229	6,494
3	Sambalpur UA	UA		226,469	117,745	108,724
	(a) Sambalpur	M+OG	Sambalpur	157,253	81,536	75,717
	(i) Sambalpur(M)	M	Sambalpur (M)	153,643	79,683	73,960
	(ii)Dhankauda & Mathapali Area(OG)	OG	Sadar, Dhanupali	3,610	1,853	1,757
	(b)Burla	NAC+OG	Burla	42,822	22,453	20,369
	(i)Burla (NAC)	NAC	Burla	39,204	20,577	18,627
	(ii)Amsadhakatapali Area(OG)	OG	Burla	3,618	1,876	1,742
	(c)Hirakud(NAC)	NAC	Hirakud	26,394	13,756	12,638
District (Urban) Total:				**253,778**	**131,940**	**121,838**

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	Bamra	Govindpur	00161300	5,643	No	No
2	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	Kalamati	00266200	8,893	No	No
3	Rengali	Rengali	00286900	8,682	Yes	Yes
4	Rengali	Katar-Baga	00287200	5,146	No	No

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

Amenities available							
Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communi cation	Banking	
Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commer cial Bank	Co-operative Bank
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	1	No	Yes	1	1
1	1	0	1	No	No	0	0
1	1	0	1	Yes	Yes	1	0
0	0	1	1	Yes	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	Population	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communica-tion	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

There is no such Statutory Town in the district

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sambalpur	**Total**	**454**	**1,640**	**854**	**786**	**622**	**10,958**	**6,909**	**4,049**
		Rural	**392**	**1,441**	**741**	**700**	**344**	**5,550**	**3,218**	**2,332**
		Urban	**62**	**199**	**113**	**86**	**278**	**5,408**	**3,691**	**1,717**
0001	Govindpur	Total	7	22	12	10	14	370	96	274
		Rural	7	22	12	10	14	370	96	274
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mahulpalli	Total	33	125	72	53	49	1,088	407	681
		Rural	33	125	72	53	49	1,088	407	681
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Kochinda	Total	35	96	50	46	49	1,028	677	351
		Rural	26	75	38	37	36	856	534	322
		Urban	9	21	12	9	13	172	143	29
	Kochinda (NAC)	Urban	9	21	12	9	13	172	143	29
0004	Jamankira	Total	43	176	77	99	50	625	426	199
		Rural	43	176	77	99	50	625	426	199
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Kisinda	Total	-	-	-	-	4	27	17	10
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	27	17	10
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Naktideul	Total	-	-	-	-	9	93	51	42
		Rural	-	-	-	-	9	93	51	42
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Rairakhol	Total	15	48	22	26	24	289	216	73
		Rural	10	37	15	22	10	162	94	68
		Urban	5	11	7	4	14	127	122	5
	Redhakhol (NAC)	Urban	5	11	7	4	14	127	122	5
0008	Charamal	Total	2	7	2	5	7	154	142	12
		Rural	2	7	2	5	7	154	142	12
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Jujomura	Total	32	129	71	58	20	422	252	170
		Rural	32	129	71	58	20	422	252	170
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0010	Dhama	Total	67	244	126	118	44	404	234	170
		Rural	67	244	126	118	44	404	234	170
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0011	Burla	Total	26	74	37	37	73	3,272	2,230	1,042
		Rural	16	50	22	28	26	536	387	149
		Urban	10	24	15	9	47	2,736	1,843	893
	Burla (NAC+OG)	Urban	10	24	15	9	47	2,736	1,843	893
0012	Hirakud	Total	2	2	1	1	13	301	287	14
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	30	18	12
		Urban	2	2	1	1	9	271	269	2
	Hirakud (NAC)	Urban	2	2	1	1	9	271	269	2
0013	Ainthapali	Total	17	73	38	35	5	36	20	16
		Rural	17	73	38	35	5	36	20	16
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0014	Dhanupali	Total	3	11	5	6	5	86	53	33
		Rural	3	11	5	6	4	77	50	27
		Urban	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	6
	Mathapali Area (OG)	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	6
0015	Sadar	Total	27	93	48	45	24	213	123	90
		Rural	27	93	48	45	19	137	90	47
		Urban	-	-	-	-	5	76	33	43
	Dhankauda Area (OG)	Urban	-	-	-	-	5	76	33	43
0016	Sasan	Total	16	63	38	25	20	253	187	66
		Rural	16	63	38	25	20	253	187	66
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0017	Katarbaga	Total	93	336	177	159	23	280	213	67
		Rural	93	336	177	159	23	280	213	67
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0018	Sambalpur (M)	Total	36	141	78	63	189	2,017	1,278	739
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	36	141	78	63	189	2,017	1,278	739
	Sambalpur (M)	Urban	36	141	78	63	189	2,017	1,278	739

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 of the districts and thereby facilitating the formulation of realistic plan in order to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people at large. The genesis of this publication being after the conduct of the 8th decennial Census in 1951 and the first in the post independence era, its contents and coverage have undergone tremendous changes over the period keeping at par with the changes in socio-economic scenario of the nation and the requirement of the planners, scholars, data users, administrators and others. The publication is a veritable mines of information providing a clear picture of population in both quantitative and qualitative terms up to the grass-root levels i.e. about the villagers and town dwellers.

This document was brought out for the first time as an auxiliary to 1951 Census as a joint venture between the Government of India and the State Government. The initial arrangement of supply of data by the Census Organisation of the Government of India and converting them into published documents by the State Government was till 1991 Census. In 2001Census, the publication of this document is 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 into the publication.

As per the 1951 publication programme, the DCHB 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 in the DCH. The Primary Census Abstract was given under the heading "Village Statistics". However, the information on village-wise list of displaced persons and information on Small Scale Industries were presented in the 1951 DCH volume.

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

The District Census Handbooks of 1971 Census were published in three volumes: i) Part-A containing the data on amenities; ii) Part-B incorporating the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and iii) Part-C giving administrative statistics and Census tables. The first two volumes of the DCH i.e. Part A and Part B for the 1971 Census could be published within the time schedule and catered to the needs of the data users. However, difficulties were experienced in collecting administrative statistics from various offices for the preparation of the 3rd volume of the DCH i.e. Part C and its printing. This volume could be published ultimately after much delay. The idea of bringing out the publication of the 3rd volume of the District Census Handbook containing information on administrative statistics etc was dispensed with 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/Schedule Tribes Primary Census Abstract. However, the DCH publication of 1991 Census exhibited the following novel ideas so far as the presentation of data of these publications were concerned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

The present district of Sambalpur is formed after division of old Sambalpur district into four districts in 1993. The District of Bargarh was created out of old district on 27.03.1993 and Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Debagarh were created on 22.12.1993 Vide Govt. Notification No.DRC – 44/93 – 14218/R dated 27.3.93 and DRC – 218/93 – 56413/R dated 22.12.93 respectively.

The district Sambalpur derives its name from the headquarters town Sambalpur which also derives its name from the goddess, "Samalai Devi", its tutelary deity installed by Balaram Dev, the founder of Sambalpur town and the first Raja of Sambalpur. The

goddess is now enshrined in a temple, called "Samalai Gudi" in Sambalpur town on the bank of the river Mahanadi.

Earlier Sambalpur district was a part of south Kosala. This territory was probably included in the empire of Kharabela in the first century B.C. Early in the first century A.D., we find a king named Kumaravara Datta ruling over Kosala. His ministers Budha Datta and Indra Deva were patrons of Brahmanism. In the second century A.D., the Sambalpur region was under the Satavahanas. Gautamiputra Satakarni, a king of this family built a magnificent monastery for the philosopher Nagarjuna on the Parimalgiri (Gandhagiri) situated on the border of modern Balangir and Sambalpur districts. Sambalpur was famous for production of diamond as early as second and third centuries A.D. The Greek Geographer Ptolemy (150 AD) has referred to Sambalpur (Sambalaka) on the bank of Mahanadi (Manada). In the fourth century A.D. South Kosala including Sambalpur was under the rule of a king named Mahendra, who was defeated by Samudragupta about 350 AD. A copper plate, discovered at Arang and ascribed to 601 AD., furnishes accounts of a group of kings, who ruled over south Kosala during the post – Samudragupta period. These rulers were Maharaja Sura, Maharaja Dayita-I, Maharaja Bibhishana, Maharaja Bhimasena-I, Maharaja Dayita-II and Maharaja Bhimasena-II. The last named king ruling in 601 AD was probably ousted by the Sarabhapuriya king, Prasanna Matra. This king issued a number of gold and silver coins signifying his sovereign authority over Kosala. He was succeeded by his son Jayaraja whose son Sudevaraja was a famous ruler of this region. Pravararaja, the son and successor of Sudevaraja, was defeated and killed by the Panduvamsi king, Tivaradeva, who occupied Kosala towards the end of 7th century AD.

Tivaradeva not only occupied the whole of Kosala, but also a part of Utkala. He was, however, defeated by Dharmaraja, the Sailodbhava king of Kongoda. He was succeeded by his brother, Chandra Gupta and the latter by his son Harsa Gupta. Mahasiva Gupta Balarajuna, the son and successor of Harsa Gupta, driven out by the Kalachuris from his capital Sripura, and took shelter in Sambalpur–Sonapur region. His son Janmejaya Mahabhava Gupta declared his dynasty as Somavamsa and consolidated his hold in that region. He drove away the Bhanjas from Baudh and made matrimonial alliance with the Bhaumas of Utkala. After him, his son Yajati-I, grandson Bhimaratha and great grandson Dharmaratha ruled successfully over the Sambalpur region. Dharmaratha, being issueless adopted Naghusha from ancestral family, who succeeded him after his death. Naghusha's brother, Yayati-II got possession of the empires of the Soamavamsis and the Bhaumas and ruled over a large dominion covering almost the whole of modern Orissa.His son and successor Udyota Kesari gave away the Kosala portion to his relative Abhimanyu, who was succeeded in that territory by Kumar Someswara, probably a brother of Udyota Kesari. The last Somavamsi king of Kosala was defeated and killed by Rajendra Chola in 1022 AD after which the Telugu Chodas ruled over Sambalpur and Sonapur. The Kalachuri king Jajjala Deva occupied Sambalpur sometime before 1114 AD. When Chodaganga Deva occupied Orissa in about 1112 AD, he attempted to extend his empire towards Sambalpur but the Kalchuri king Ratna Deva II successfully repulsed his invasion. The Gangas occupied the Sambalpur region during the time of Ananga Bhima Deva III (1211-1238AD). In the 14th Century AD when Ramai Deva founded the rule of the Chauhan dynasty in Patna, Sambalpur constituted a part of his dominion. Narsimha Deva, the 11th Chauhan ruler of Patna gave away the territory, north of the river Ang to his brother Balaram Deva, who became the first Chauhan king of Sambalpur in the middle of the 16th Century AD. He was succeeded by his son Hridaya Narayan Deva.Hridaya Narayan was succeeded by his son Madhukar Sai whose son and successor Baliar Singh was considered to be the greatest among the Chauhan rulers of Sambalpur. He is known in history as the lord of 18 'Garhs' and 13 'Dandapatas'.His son Ratna Singh and the latter by his son Chhatra Sai, who considerably enlarged the fortification of the town of Sambalpur, succeeded Baliar Singh. After Chhatra Sai, his son Ajit Singh ascended the throne. He died in May 1766 just by the time Mr. Motte, the agent of Lord Clive, arrived at Sambalpur for diamond trade. His son Abhaya Singh was a weak ruler and there was chaos and rebellion during his rule. After his death, the Dewan Akbar placed a young boy named Balabhadra Sai on

the throne, but Jayanta Singh, a brother of Abhaya Singh, soon occupied the throne of Sambalpur, after putting the usurper to death. It was during the time of Jayanta Singh that Sambalpur was occupied by the Marathas on the 5th April 1800, when Jayanta Singh and his son Maharaja Sai were taken captives and confined in the fort of Chanda. In 1803, the British occupied Orissa but in 1806 they recognized all claims of the Bhonsla over Sambalpur and Patna. Sambalpur finally came under the British in 1817 after the third Maratha war, when Jayanta Singh became king of Sambalpur, but died soon in 1818. His son Maharaja Sai, who ruled over Sambalpur till death in 1827, succeeded him.

After Maharaja Sai, his widow queen Mohan Kumari was declared ruler by the British but was deposed in 1833. Then Narayan Singh, a member of the family, was installed on the Gadi and after his death in 1849 Sambalpur lapsed to the British Empire.

During the rebellion of 1857, Sambalpur exerted strong resistance against the British under the veteran leader Surendra Sai. Although the rebellion was suppressed in all parts of India by 1858, Surendra Sai, with the help of his associates, continued fighting till 1864. He was imprisoned in the fort of Asirgarh, where he died in 1884.

The administration of Sambalpur was transferred from the Commissioner of Central Provinces to that of Orissa Division in 1905. When the province of Orissa was created on 1st April, 1936 the Khariar and Padmapur tracts of the Central Province were merged in the district of Sambalpur and Khariar was made a subdivision, called Nawapara. After the merger of the princely states on 1st January 1948, the ex-state of Bamra was made a part of Sambalpur. Subsequently, on 1st November 1949 Nawapara sub-division was separated in order to form a part of the newly constituted district of Kalahandi, while the ex-state of Rairakhol passed over to Sambalpur district with effect from 26th October 1949 and formed a sub-division. Another new subdivision at Padmapur was formed on 1.7.1969 by taking some areas of Bargarh sub-division. During the decade 1971-81 another new sub-division was created at Jharsuguda, by way of taking a portion of Sambalpur sub-division.

(iii)Administrative set up

For assistance in smooth running of administration of the district by the Collector and the District Magistrate the district has been divided into three sub-divisions viz. Sambalpur, Rairakhol and Kochinda. The sub-division is kept in charge of a sub-divisional officer who looks after both general and developmental administration. For revenue administration, the district has been divided into four tahasils, viz. Sambalpur, Rengali, Rairakhol and Kochinda and each is kept in charge of a Tahsildar. The district has been further divided into 18 Police Stations.

For developmental activities the district has been divided into nine Community Development Blocks each kept in charge of a Block Development Officer. For efficient functioning of developmental works, the district has been divided into 132 Gram Panchayats, which accommodates 1322 villages and also three villages fully included under Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration as Outgrowth. Among the five statutory towns of the district one town Sambalpur is Municipality and four others, namely, Kochinda, Redhakhol, Hirakud and Burla are NACs.

(iv)Physical features:-

Location and size

The district of Sambalpur lies between $20^{0}43'$N to $22^{0}11'$N latitude and $82^{0}39'$E to $85^{0}13'$E longitude. It is bounded on the north by districts of Sundargarh and Jharsuguda, on the south by the districts of Sonapur and Anugul, on the east by the districts of Sundargarh and Debagarh and on the west by the district of Bargarh and Jharsuguda. Area of the district is 6,657 sq.km. According to the Census of India, 2001 the population of the district is 935,613 comprising 475,122 males and 460,491 females. Ranking of the district in the state with reference to population is 20th as against ranking of 9th as regards to area.

Physiography

Sambalpur district is one of the north-western districts of the State of Orissa and roughly triangular in shape. The district consists of wide expanse of fairly open country fringed by forest clad hills and series of low hilly ranges. Topographically, there are two regions in the district. The first region has undulating uplands varying in elevation from 146M to 288.6M above sea level and comprises of the CD

Blocks Dhankauda, Maneswar, Jujomura and Rengali in Sambalpur sub-division. This subdivision contains the vast area of plain land and consequent upon the constructions of Hirakud Dam it has become the most fertile tract. Therefore, it is noted as one of the granary of Northern Orissa.

The second region consists of forest clad hills as well as series of low hilly ranges with a fairly open expanse. This region includes Blocks of Rairakhol sub-division. The sub-division of Kochinda has, however, both plain and hill ranges.

The pride of the state, Hirakud Dam, is the main dam of 4800 meters on river Mahanadi.

The district forms a part of the central basin of the Mahanadi that traverses from the northwest to the southeast of Sambalpur sub-division.

Drainage

The Mahanadi, the main river of the district, which flows from northwest to southwest, has a number of tributaries. The river has on it the famous Hirakud Dam located about 14 km upstream from Sambalpur town. The dam functions as a hydro-electric-cum-irrigation project.

Hirakud reservoir covers an area of 774.41 sqkm when the storage water stands at 192 meters.

The Maltijhor rises near the boundary of Sambalpur and Rairakhol subdivisions and passes on the border of Sambalpur and Kochinda sub-divisions. It then pursues a circuitous course to the west and southwest till it falls into the Mahanadi south of Sambalpur town. The Harad flows from northeast and joins the Mahanadi close to Sambalpur sub-division and joins the Mahanadi at Huma. Bheden or Bonam the main tributary of Ib flows from Kochinda sub-division and joins Ib, the tributary of Mahanadi near Rampur.

A small Nallah called kharla runs east west in the valley between the Khajuria and Pradhanpat hills and enters Kochinda sub-division where it meets river Ib at Purunapali. The Malti has been bridged on the National High way No.6 at the boundary between Sambalpur sub-division and Debagarh district. The Arkhai Nallah which has its origin from the Hiran hill flows from west to east for about 14km forming a natural boundary between Debagarh district and Rairakhol sub-division from the village Hiran to Thakurmal where it joins the river Tihra. The river Tihra rises from the Kisinda hills in the north of Rairakhol sub-division and passing through some important villages like Kisinda, Sarapali and Hitasara enters into south-east of Debagarh district. The Tihra river is formed by a combination of several hill Nallahs in the northern part of Rairakhol sub-division, namely, Champali, Sankha, Andhari and Arkhai Nallah. The Karandijhor, Surubali and Harihar Nallahs drain the southern part of Rairakhol sub-division to the Mahanadi.The Aunli Nallah flows to meet Tihra, which forms boundary between Rairakhol, and Athamallik sub-divisions.The Hirakud reservoir covers a large area in the northern part of Sambalpur sub-division. The total length of the main dam is 4,800 meters with nearly 21 kms of low earthern dyke the flanks. The reservoir formed by the dam has a water spread of about 777 sqkm at high level and shoreline of 251 kms. Its gross storage capacity is 2.67 million hectares feet of which 0.76 million hectares feet form a dead storage providing the minimum head for power generation. The remaining capacity of 1.91 million hectares feet provides sufficient reserve for flood control, live storage for irrigation and power generation. It is considered to be the largest artificial lake in the continent of Asia.

There are many tanks in the district, some of which serve the purpose of irrigation. In Rairakhol sub-division alone there are 269 tanks out of which 197 tanks irrigate about 2500 hectares.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterized by a hot dry summer and well distributed rains in the southwest monsoon season. The temperature begins to rise from the beginning of March steadily till May, which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean day temperature of 46.7^0 centigrade. The heat in May and in early part of June prior to the onset of monsoon is tiring. The rains beginning from the middle of June bring some relief, although in between spells of rain, the weather becomes hot and oppressive due to the high moisture content of the air. In September, there is a break in the flow of the monsoon and continues for some-time. The nights,

however, become progressively cooler particularly from October. From the middle of November the day temperature also begins to drop rapidly and December is usually the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 28.9^{0}C. Cold waves sometimes affect the district in association with the passage of western disturbances across northern India during the cold season when the minimum temperature may go down to 4^0 or 5^{0}C.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,527 mm. The eastern half of the district gets more rain than western half of the region. About 90 per cent of the annual rainfall is received in the monsoon months.

Relative humidity is high during southwest monsoon season. But during the winter, the air is fairly dry. Winds are light to moderate generally with some increase in force in late summer and in the monsoon season. During the rainy season, depressions from the Bay of Bengal cross the east coast of India and move in an westerly direction reaching parts of the district. They cause wide spread heavy rain and strong winds.

Soils

Soil forms merely a cap of varying thickness derived by alteration of the rocks below so that their nature depends on the rock from which they have been derived. The predominant soil of the district is classified as Aqualfs – Aquepts, Ustalfs – Ochrepts, Ustalfs- Ochrepts – Aquepts, Ustalfs Rock-outcrops, Ustalfs-Aqualfs – Ochrepts and Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents.The rocks near Hirakud Dam site belong to the Archaean and Cuddapah formations. Diamonds are found in the beds of Mahanadi. Alluvial gold is reported from river sands and gravels over the metamorphic rocks. Occurrence of Graphite is recorded at Babupali, Gandamer, Baghamunda, Muna and Bilianjore. The different economic minerals found in the district are clay, coal, gold, graphite, iron ore, silver, limestone, mica, ochres, building stones and kankar.

Flora

The district lies within the great sal belt and in the southeast, where the climate is some what moist the forest has a tendency to become nearly ever green. With sal its usual associates such as Sahaj (Terminalia Tomentosa) which yields the commonest of all building materials is also found and its bark being used for tanning. Bijasal (Pterocarpus marsupium), which is used for making furniture are available abundantly. In this district however, 'sal' forest do not found their full expression. They are situated chiefly on dry hills or on flat lands where past-uncontrolled cultivation has affected soil drainage. In consequence, a drier type of mixed deciduous species occupies a large portion of the forests. These species include Karla (Cleistanthus collinus), which is very common, Jhingan (Odina Wodier), Dhaura (Anogeissus latifolia) and 'Kendu' (Diospyros melanoxylon) which is common everywhere, persisting as a weed in land cleared for cultivation, its leaves being extensively collected every spring for wrapping tobacco for Bidi making.

This dry mixed formation has to fight a stern battle with "Bamboos" (Dendrocalamus strictus), especially where the underlying rock is granite or gneiss. In fact, bamboos, almost pure or mixed with a dry deciduous type of forest, approximate in extent to the more valuable and gregarious sal.

Among trees of economic importance found in the district are Teak (Tectona grandis), Sisoo or rose wood (Dalbergia latifolia), Gambhari or Kumar (Gmelina arborea), Bhira or satin-wood (Chloroxylon swietenia). From the Harrida or Harra (Terminalia chebula) the myrobalans of commerce are obtained and its allied species Bahera (Terminalia belerica) yields an inferior timber and a fruit, which is used medicinally. The wood of the Kusum (Schleichera trijuga) is commonly used for making sugarcane and oil pressing while its fruit is eaten and oil is extracted from its seed. The Simul or silk cotton tree (Bombax malabaricum) is common in the forest and also in the open country the cotton surrounding the seeds being used to stuff quilts and cushions and the wood for making matchsticks.

Among trees conspicuous for their beautiful flowers may be mentioned the Sunari or Amaltas

(Cassia fistula) with long pendulous recemes of yellow flowers, which have given it the name of the Indian laburnam and also the Ganiari (Cochlespermum gossyplum) a tree with large yellow flowers growing on dry stony slopes, the wood of the later tree was used by postal runners for torches during night time, while its gum furnishes an article of food. Of other flowering trees the most common are the Kuthar or Kahnar (Bauhinia variegata) with large blossoms of four white petals and one pink or variegated petal and the Palas or Palsa (Butea frondosa), remarkable for its brilliant scarlet-orange flower appearing when the tree is quite leafless.

Among small trees or shrubs growing in scrub-jungle may be mentioned the Char(Buchanania latifolia) the fruit of which is an ingredient of sweet meats and is also bartered for salt, the graceful Anla (Phyllanthus emplica) the leaves of which are used for tanning; and Dhaman (Grewla vestita) the wood of which is made into cart shafts. The principal creepers are sailpatta or Mahua (Bauhinia vahll) the leaves of which are used for making country umbrellas and for plates, while the pods are fried, the seeds are eaten and the fibrous bark is converted into string; and Budhla (Butea superba), the leaves and flower of which resemble those of the Palas (Butea frondosa). Dendrocalmus strictus is the only bamboo found in the forests.

Fauna

The wild animals found in the district of Sambalpur are Indian wolf (Canis Pallipes) wild dogs (Cuon alpinus dukhunensis), Striped hyena jakal, Indian fox, Indian black bear or sloth bear, elephants, tiger, wild pig, wild buffalo (Bubalus bubalis), bison (Bos gaurus gaurus), deer, chital or spotted deer (Anix axis), Sambhur (cervus unicdorniger), Barking deer (Muntiacus muntjak), Four-horned antelope (Tetracerus quadricarnis), Mouse deer (Tragulus meminna), Nilgai or blue bull, black buck (Antilope cervicapra). Other animals found in the district are brown flying-squirrel (Petaurisa petaurista philippensis), red-faced monkey, hedgehog, porcupine, mangoose, hare, badger and scalyanteater. Ground birds viz. peacock, peafowl, red jungle fowl, grey patridge black partridge, common quail, fowl, etc., are found in the district. Other birds found in the districts are malabar pied horn bill, mynas (including greater hill myna) parrots, parakeets lorikeet orioles, drongos (including rockettail drongo), fly catchers barbets, minivets, finches, bul-bul, munios, robins, shama, doves (turtle, emerald, ring, common) pigeons (imperial and green) and varieties of diurnal and nocturnal birds.

Game birds found in the district are peafowl (Pavo cristatus), red jungle fowl (Gallus gallus), bush and button quail (Turnix Dussumier and Turnix Tank), Grey partridge (Francolinus pordicerianus), Spur fowl (Galloperdix spadicea and Galloperdix lunulata), Green pigeon, blue imperial pigeon, florican, lesser bustard.

Reptiles :

Snakes including very poisonous Krait (Bungarus caeruleus), Cobra (Bara tripudiuns), Russell's Viper (Vipera Russelli) are numerous. Lizards of all kinds are common and the iguana is caught for its skin and eaten by the lower classes. Crocodiles and alligators are now common in Hirakud lake.

Cropping pattern

The district has a total geographical area of 6,657 sqkm. As many as 6,513.29 sqkm belongs to rural areas of which majority area are utilized for agriculture purposes. As many as 46.14 per cent (79,690 hectares) of land area is irrigated.

The principal crops of the district of Sambalpur are paddy, pulses (mung, biri, kulthi), oil seeds (groundnut, til, mustard, castor), sugarcane, millets and wheat.

Paddy is the staple crop of the district, occupying about 84 percent of the total cropped area. About 300 varieties of seeds are used in the district. In greater part of the district, paddy is sown broadcast. Only a small portion is transplanted. The common ways of sowing broadcast are (1) dry sowing just before the rains break (khardi), (2) Sowing after the rains have broken and the ground is wet (batri) and sowing late with seeds previously germinated by soaking in water (ochhara). Harvesting finishes by the end of November. Sometimes in the case of low-lying bahal lands, it is not concluded till December. As soon as threshing is over, the cultivator ploughs up his bahal fields. But the mal terraces

reaped early in October dry up and harden very quickly and can not be touched, unless, as is often the case, heavy showers fall in January or February. The bulk of the work is left for the hot summer months, when heavy storms of thunder and rain usually break once a fortnight and give the cultivator his chance to plough. At that time cultivators also spread manure in the fields for better yield.

Among the important pulses Biri (Blackgram) Mung (Greengram), Khesari, Bengal gram, Horsegram (Kulthi) are grown. Biri is generally grown in the district in the Khariff season while other pulses are grown in Rabi season.

The important oil seeds grown in the district are groundnut, sessamum(til) and castor, former occupying largest area of cultivation.

Sugarcane is grown in the district. Seedlings of sugarcane is sown in March or April and harvested in December, January and February.

The important vegetables are potato, cabbage, cauliflower, peas, tomato, brinjal, radish, and lady's finger. Potol grown in the district generally after harvesting of kharif crop. Potato is grown in winter.

As regards, fruit cultivation Malua (Bassia Latifolia), Mango, Guava are common in the district. Other fruits cultivated in the district are orange, lemon, plantain, pineapple, pomelo, jackfruit, leechi and rose apple.

Land and land use pattern

After abolition of the intermediary rights in the land in the State, a direct relationship between the Government and the tenants has been established and the Government has assumed full responsibility of collecting their land revenue direct from tenants. The Board of Revenue has introduced the Tahasil pattern of administration in the year 1961. The responsibility of collection of land revenue now devolves mainly on Tahasildar who is the revenue officer. There are four tahasils functioning at present in the district for collection of land revenues with reference to land patterns.

The district has a rural geographical area of 414,504 hectares. About 41.67 per cent of this area is utilized for crop purposes. The statement gives picture of land utilization in the district (As on 31st March, 1999).

(1) Total cropped area	Area in hectares	Percentage of area
(a)Irrigated land	79,690	19.23
(b)Un irrigated	93,025	22.44
(2) Cultivable waste	21,906	5.28
(3) Area not available for cultivation	79,896	19.28
(4) Forest	139,987	33.77
Total	414,504	100.00

Source:-*District statistical handbook Sambalpur*

Irrigation

Water is a more important factor than soil and well-distributed rainfall is a matter of vital importance to cultivators. Average annual rainfall of the district is 1,276.7mm. The amount of rainfall in the district is unevenly distributed and deficiency in the critical months becomes fatal to crops. So artificial irrigation is absolutely necessary. The major source of irrigation in the district is through canal from the Hirakud Dam which covers five CD Blocks viz. Dhankauda (Sambalpur), Jamankira, Jujomura, Maneswar and Rengali.

Of the total irrigated area 65.19 per cent are under medium and 22.65 per cent are under minor irrigation projects and 12.16 per cent are under lift irrigation points in the district. As many as 64.06 per cent are functional in Kharif and 35.94 per cent in Rabi.

Animal husbandry

The Veterinary Department of the district is headed by a Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO) and assisted by 18 VDOs. There are 18 Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries in the district as against 107 livestock centers and 75 artificial insemination centers. There is a state livestock-breeding farm at Chipilima, which was started in 1965-66 in an area covering about 800 hectares having units of breeding cattle, pigs, poultry, rabbit and duck. There is also a semen bank in Chipilima farm.

There are many goshalas in the district, which to some extent meet the milk demand, and these goshalas are managed by private bodies. The State Government

provides subsidy in the form of stud bulls, milch cows and assistance, guidance for fodder cultivation.

As per livestock census 1995 of Sambalpur district by Directorate of Animal Husbandary and veterinary services, Orissa, cows numbered 191,239, buffaloes 36,578, sheep 16,278, goats 151,284, pigs 21,857, and fowl 363,034 as against total cattle 429,453.

Fishery

The Hirakud reservoir provides good scope for fish production in the district.

Assistant Director of Fisheries –cum-Chief Executive Officer, FDA assisted by Junior Fishery Officer has been implementing schemes in the district for the development of fisheries. Besides, there are fishery Extension Officers and demonstrators at the CD Block level for the identification of the potential fish farmers providing technical guidance in constructions of ponds and maintenance and also for procuring inputs for farmers. Farmers trained by Fish Farmer Development Agency (FFDA) have undertaken fishery production by traditional system. FFDA also provides subsidy for taking up excavation of new tank. There is a fish seed hatchery at Chipilima. Now the fish seed production farm of Padmapur has been merged with the FSDC at Chipilima.

Industry

The type of industries in the district are handlooms, pottery, basketry, blacksmithy, carpentry and aluminium industries.

Small scale/village industries Promoted by The District Industries Centres(DIC) are Blacksmithy, Bee keeping, bell metals, cane and bamboo, carpentry, food processing and preservation, rope, handloom and khadi, leather products and village pottery, etc.

Trade and commerce

Rice is the main export to outside the district. Often exports include coal, oil-seed, hemp, hides and forest products such as timber, kenduleaf, mahua flowers and bamboo. The principal import items are salt, sugar, kerosene oil, wheat, cement, building materials, consumer goods, cotton yarn, etc.

The stores located at different places hoard food grains and vegetables for sale at fair price. The Regional Co-operative Marketing Society in the district having its branches at different places of the district serve the purpose of procurement of paddy and sale of fertilizer, pesticides and agricultural implements to the consumers. Storage of articles is done in the godowns set up by the Food Corporation of India at different places. Central warehouse, state warehouse and co-operative godowns in the district serve as storage of goods.

Essential commodities are distributed through the Civil Supply Branch of the Collectors office and the Supply Corporation of the state government for the benefit of the consumers.

Textile

Sambalpur has her global pride in manufacturing Sambalpuri style of textiles. Sambalpuri style of Textile in modern design and present shape is created by the seminal idea of Padmashree Kutartha Acharya, Radheshyam Meher and Kunja Bihari Meher by their joint effort. Sambalpuri Saree, Gamuchha, Bed Cover and Dress materials got global recognition. Popularity of Smbalpuri style of textiles started flourishing since 1935.

Panchayatiraj 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 district 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 Chairmen of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairmen of the Municipalities/ NACs and Cooperative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Cooperative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members on the basis of proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including SC and ST women. 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 Panchayat 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. Ward members are directly elected by the voters of each ward. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat is elected by the voters of all the wards under the Gram Panchayat and one Naib Sarpanch is elected form amongst the ward members to look after the work of the Panchayat.

This primary unit of democratic decentralisation 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	2	3	4
1	Bamra	16	136
2	Kochinda	16	133
3	Jamankira	19	249
4	Rengali	12	67
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda	13	86
6	Maneswar	15	104
7	Jujomura	16	126
8	Rairakhol	13	215
9	Naktideul	12	201
	TOTAL	132	1317*

*5 villages of the district are covered under Kolabira Panchayat samiti of Jharsuguda district.

Electricity and power

The district has the State's pride multipurpose Hydro Electricity Power Project with initial installed capacity of 270 M.W., which supplies electricity to the entire State and at present to the state and the neighbouring States.

During 1998-99 as many as 815 villages, i.e., 65 per cent of the total inhabited villages have been electrified.

Transport

Motor vehicles registered in Sambalpur district during 1998-99 numbered 46,548 motor cycles, scooters and mopeds as against 496 three wheelers and Auto rickshaw, 2,448 jeep and station wagons, 3,128 private cars, 255 taxies, 106 contract carriages, 876 state carriages, 5,850 truck and lorries, 4,643 tractors and trailers and 795 miscellaneous vehicles.

During the year 1998-99 length of different categories of roads in kilometers of the district are as follows: - (1) National Highway – 168, (2) State Highway – 164, (3) Major district road – 62, (4) Other district road – 134, (5) Forest road – 726, (6) Gram Panchayat road – 6499, (7) Classified village roads – 43, (8) P.S. roads –603, (9) Village roads – 509, and urban roads –741.

Communication

As on 31st March 1999 Post Offices in the district numbered 249 of which 55 are in urban areas and 194 in rural areas. Of these post offices there are two head post offices one in Sambalpur (M) and other in Dhankauda. The Sub-Post Offices of the district numbered 62 of which 28 are in urban areas and 34 in rural areas. Of the 185 Branch Post Offices of the district 26 are located in urban areas as against 159 in rural areas.

Major social and cultural events, natural and administrative developments and significant activities during the year

Dance

Most of the community dances of the district are connected with a function or the worship of a deity. The people enjoy colourful folk-dances.

a)Dalkhai dance

Young girls of Binjhals, Saura and Mirdha tribes perform this dance during Dusserah, Bhaijiuntia and other festive occasions. The young girls stand in a line or in a semicircular pattern and sing the song known as Dalkhai songs.

b)Karma Dance

Karma is the most colourful dance of the district. It is a tribal dance in honour of "Karam Sani", the deity who grants children, as they believe. In the beginning the dancers enter the dancing arena in two rows. The drummers and the singers accompany with rhythmic steps.

c)Humo & Bauli dance

These are two playful dances performed by young and unmarried girls on special occasions and they sing and dance in groups. The stepping and movements of the dance are very slow.

d)Koisabadi dance

This dance is prevalent between the Gond and the Bhuyan tribes. Male dancers take part holding a two feet long stick. The songs are mainly based on the immortal love story of Radha and Krishna.

Important festivals

Shital Shasthi: Shital Shasthi is a unique and inseparable feature of the socio cultural life marked by mass festival celebrating the unification of Shiva and Shakti, Prakruti and Purusha. Human being performs the duty of bride's father, mother and grandfather & mother of this divine couple. It is believed that this rare custom does not prevail in any other part of the country except Sambalpur. The Shital Shasthi Yatra started in the 17th century with the patronage of the then king Veer Baliarsingh of Chouhan dynasty. Like the famous Car Festival of Puri, preparation for Shital Shasthi Yatra starts from the auspicious day of Akshya Trutia which is known as "Thala Utha". The yatra starts with Patapendi, a function during which the bridegroom's party presents the birde's father a bunch of sal leaves as a token of their consent to accept Parvati as Shiva's spouse. Then follows in two days time "Nyreta" or "Guagunda" meaning the invitation to all the Gods to join the bridal procession by offering betel nuts and turmeric powder. This invitation is extended under the leadership of Lord Nrushinga Dev and Sri Hanuman on behalf of the three Babas, i.e., Balunkeswar Baba of Nandapara, Sri Lokanath Baba of Jharupada and Sri Jageswar Baba of Modipara, the three principal deities whose marriage are celebrated on a grand scale. On the day of Jyestha Shukla Panchami, the Kanyapita in the morning takes the idol of Parvati to his house. As in usual ceremony his house remains filled up with guests and relatives. Goddess Parvati is dressed up like a bride with all golden ornaments purchased by the Human father. That night Lord Shiva from different temples comes to their respective father-in-law's place along with Barat in grand procession, with band party playing music along with the different folk and modern dances. God Sakhi Gopinath, Panchabakra, Veer Hanuman are prominent among other deities who form the Barat along with general public and marriage ceremony is performed exactly in the fashion of a social marriage after the arrival of the Barat. A feast

is held and the bride's father spends on offering some dowry to the Lord in the evening of Shasthi and the newly married images came back to their respective temples. Three separate huge processions start at night with the icons of the newly wed and it is also called Shital Sasthi. The procession comprises hundreds of Ghanta, Jhanja and Mrudunga as well as conch shells. Various folk dances like traditional Dal Khai, Rasarkeli, Karma, Gotipura, Ghumura form the procession along with latest disco, break dance. Rock-n-roll have also been added with the presence of professional dancer from Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

The yatra continues from the night of Sasthi till the afternoon of the following day where lakhs of people participate including persons from neighbouring states.

Nuakhai: Nuakhai is an ancient festival of Sambalpur. It implies the first eating of rice from the new crop. Now a days it takes the form of a public festival to be celebrated on the fifth day of the bright night of the month of Bhadrav. It is comparable to Bihu of Assam and Onam of Kerala. Historically all lands were held by the head of the joint family. He was known as Karta, performed all the rituals of the agricultural festivals and the nuclear families living outside visited their home to join other members of the joint family. It is the ideal and practice of Nuakhai, that all members of joint family take food after the religious rites at the same time under the same roof. The process is that the joint families do not take anything without offering it to the God and the first yield of the new crop must be offered to God before they are consumed by human and animal. All the thirty-three crores of Gods, more specially Goddess Laxmi, symbol of wealth and prosperity are offered with new rice and the family takes the prasad. Further it aims to preserve unity and integrity of the family. The practice of "Nuakhai Juhar" i.e. paying respect to the elders in family and outside is making elders dignified. The State Government has declared it as state holiday since 1993. Nuakhai Bhetghat is a customary ceremonial congregation in the afternoon of the day. This mass gathering provides an opportunity for the members of the community to come closer to each other.

Puspuni: The festival of Puspuni celebrated on Pausa Purnima is also unique in this area. It marks the completion of one agricultural cycle. Mostly non-vegetarian dishes were prepared with merry making of folk Sambalpur dance.

Bhaijiuntia: It is known only to the Western Orissa Region. Bhaijiuntia festival is celebrated on the Mahastami day of Durga Puja. It is a day of total fast undertaken by women for the whole day and night to seek Goddess Durga's blessing for the long life of their bhai (brother).

Puajiuntia: It is another fast of similar austerity for women of the area. The Puajiuntia festival is observed by mother's to invoke the grace of Lord Dutibahana for the long life and prosperity of their sons.

Besides the above listed festivals, other religious festivals are observed. They include Shiva Ratri, Dola Jatra, Durga Puja, Janmastami, Dipavali, Ganesh Puja and Saraswati Puja.

Shiva Ratri Mela at Huma attracts a large numbers of devotees. Ratha Jatra is held at almost all central places of Sambalpur. On the occasion of Makara Jatra, a fair is held at Themera in Sambalpur.

The most popular festivals celebrated by Muslims are Id-Ul-Fitre, Id-Ul-Juha and Muharram. The Sikhs celebrate the birth day of Guru Nanak.

Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the towns of the district

Sambalpur: It is the district headquarters and the chief commercial centre of the district. It derives its name from the presiding deity of the district Samaleswari endearingly called "Samalai" by the local people. The goddess is enshrined in a temple called Samalai Gudi on the bank of the river Mahanadi. The temple stands on a square size plinth surmounted by a spire adorned with miniature temple designs on all sides. The other important monuments of the town are the Budharaja temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva and stands on the top of Budharaja hill. A panoramic view of the town can be had from the top of this hill. A similar view can be had from the tourist bungalow

adjoining the circuit house atop the Brooks hill. Bara Jagannath temple, Brahmapura temple, Ananta Sajya temple and the temple of Pataneswari are among the monuments of historic importance.

Sambalpur is famous for its handloom textile works, which has earned international fame in recent time. The textiles for their unique pattern, design and texture come under the patent name of Sambalpuri.

On the Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line of SE Railway one could alight at Sambalpur railway station and utilize the services of the tourist office. Sambalpur is a visiting place of interest in Sambalpur district. By road Sambalpur is 321 kms from Bhubaneswar, 286 kms from Cuttack, 192 kms from Raurkela, 620 kms from Kolkata and 1,426 kms from Mumbai.

Hirakud dam: About 10 kms north of Sambalpur the longest dam of the world stands in its lone majesty across the great river Mahanadi which drains an area of 1,33,090 sqkms more than twice the area of Ceylon. The bulk of Hirakud Dam contains earth, concrete and masonry materials "sufficient to make a road eight meters wide and pave it from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and Amritsar to Dibrugarh in Assam".

From horizon to horizon the reservoir forms the largest artificial lake in Asia with an area of 746 sqkms with a shoreline over 640 kms. A twenty one kilometers drive on the dyke affords a unique experience of calm serenity and majesty of nature. One can enjoy the sight of the mighty Hirakud Dam and the fantastic expanse of water from the top of the revolving minarate called Gandhi Minar. One can comfortably stay at Ashok Nivas luxury guest house adjoining the Nehru Minar at the other end of the Dam. As the largest multi-purpose river valley project of the world it is a real gift to the nation for happiness and prosperity.

Although there is a railway station by the name Hirakud yet it is 10kms away from the dam and 16 km from the Hirakud township. It is therefore advisable to alight at Sambalpur.

Ushakothi: The famed wild life sanctuary at Badrama has already gained prominence among the international tourists as a place of destinational tour. Among various fauna of tropical forest the sanctuary preserves elephant, tiger, gour, sambar, black panther, deer, wild bear and many other species. One could have a sight of the saline tank or the water holes. One could as well drive along the forest roads and watch them. Nearest railway station is at Sambalpur. Ushakothi is 42 kms from Sambalpur on NH-6.

Nrusinghanath: The temple of Vidala Nrusingha stands at the foot of the picturesque Gandhamardan hills. On the other slope of this hill are the famous Harishankar temple and the captivating waterfalls. It gained a place in history in the early part of Christian era being famous as "Haranapapa" (destroyer of sins) among the ancient pilgrims. In his account Hiuen T'sang referred to this place as Po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li-or or Parimalagiri that was a renowned seat of Buddhist culture. The ruins found on the plateau at the hilltop, about ten miles long, speak volumes in mute voice. Local traditions ascribe that this is a part of Gandhamardan hill, which Hanuman carried on his shoulders from Himalayas to save the life of Laxman. The hill is also rich in medicinal herbs and the entire surrounding is very pleasant in summer. Nearest railway stations are at Khariar Road and Bargarh on the SE Railway at a distance of 53kms and 100kms respectively. Good motorable road of 165 kms is available from Sambalpur and 100 kms from Bargarh. In all places Government Bungalows are available for accommodation of the visitors.

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

Dwelling Room :

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

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

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

Sometimes if becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case,'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

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

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per

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

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

City :

Towns with population of 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 fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(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.

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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 of the district shows that majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 935,613 with 681,835 rural and 253,778 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 27.12 per cent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 1322 villages, out of which 84 villages are uninhabited. The rural population form 72.88 per cent of the total population of the district.

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

There are five statutory towns located in the district. The population of these five towns are:- Kochinda(NAC)13,586,Redhakhol(NAC) 13,723, Sambalpur(M+OG) 157,253, Burla(NAC+OG) 42,822 and Hirakud(NAC)26,394. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Sambalpur(M+OG)is categorized as class I, Burla(NAC+OG) and Hirakud(NAC) are categorised under class III and Kochinda (NAC) and Redhakhol (NAC) are categorised under class IV towns.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 Census it is seen that

Redhakhol(NAC)has the highest growth rate with 34.4 per cent and Kochinda(NAC)has the lowest growth rate with 11.7 per cent. The density of population in the towns of the district is 1 766 while the density of urban population in the state is 1 975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 923 whereas the rural sex ratio is 987 and the district total sex ratio is 969.

The District literacy rate is 67.25 per cent for total, 78.99 per cent for males and 55.16 per cent for females, which is more 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, Burla(NAC+OG) has the highest literacy rate of 81.2 per cent followed by Hirakud(NAC) with 79.1 per cent literacy and Sambalpur(M+OG) with 79 per cent. In the rural areas, Jujomura C.D. Block tops the list with 63.1 per cent literacy and Naktideul C.D. Block is at the bottom with 54.1per cent literacy.

The work participation rate in the district is 45 percent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Mahulpalli police station has the highest work participation rate 56.9 per cent and Sambalpur (M) police station has the lowest work participation rate 31.5 per cent. In the rural areas the work participation rate is (50.1 per cent) in comparison to urban areas (31.3 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	Govindpur	47,975	47,975	-	54,086	54,086	-	12.7	12.7	-	-	-
2	Mahulpalli	61,886	61,886	-	71,223	71,223	-	15.1	15.1	-	-	-
3	Kochinda	68,046	55,885	12,161	75,942	62,356	13,586	11.6	11.6	11.7	17.9	17.9
4	Jamankira	47,179	47,179	-	54,108	54,108	-	14.7	14.7	-	-	-
5	Kisinda	15,203	15,203	-	18,019	18,019	-	18.5	18.5	-	-	-
6	Naktideul	22,836	22,836	-	26,271	26,271	-	15.0	15.0	-	-	-
7	Rairakhol	40,616	40,616	-	50,151	36,428	13,723	23.5	-10.3	-	-	27.4
8	Charamal	22,932	22,932	-	27,221	27,221	-	18.7	18.7	-	-	-
9	Jujomura	44,371	44,371	-	51,860	51,860	-	16.9	16.9	-	-	-
10	Dhama	37,885	37,885	-	41,703	41,703	-	10.1	10.1	-	-	-
11	Burla	66,712	32,072	34,640	80,326	37,504	42,822	20.4	16.9	23.6	51.9	53.3
12	Hirakud	29,463	5,630	23,833	32,881	6,487	26,394	11.6	15.2	10.7	80.9	80.3
13	Ainthapali	8,545	8,545	-	9,869	9,869	-	15.5	15.5	-	-	-
14	Dhanupali	5,685	4,968	717	6,856	5,956	900	20.6	19.9	25.5	12.6	13.1
15	Sadar	42,333	39,364	2,969	46,162	43,452	2,710	9.0	10.4	-8.7	7.0	5.9
16	Sasan	53,243	53,243	-	58,858	58,858	-	10.5	10.5	-	-	-
17	Katarbaga	67,541	67,541	-	76,434	76,434	-	13.2	13.2	-	-	-
18	Sambalpur (M)	131,138	-	131,138	153,643	-	153,643	17.2	-	17.2	100.0	100.0
District Total		**813,589**	**608,131**	**205,458**	**935,613**	**681,835**	**253,778**	**15.0**	**12.1**	**23.5**	**25.3**	**27.1**

While analysing the data at police station and C.D.Block level for Sambalpur district, It may be mentioned here that five villages namely Sodamal(00282300), Ganjermal(00282700), Amanapali(00282400), Guchhapali(00282600)and Majarpali(00282800) are shown under Kolabira C.D. Block. Although these five villages come under Sambalpur district as per the revenue records, these are covered under Kolabira C.D. Block of Jharsuguda district for the sake of better and smooth development works. As such data pertaining to these five villages under Kolabira C.D Block have not been taken into consideration while pressenting comparative analysis of C.D. Block data of Sambalpur district.

Table - 1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during the decade 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 935,613 as against 813,589 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 122,024 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 15 per cent as compared to the State average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (23.5%) is seen in Rairakhol police station and lowest growth rate (9.0%) in Sadar police station. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas and only 27.1 per cent in urban areas as per 2001 Census, which is slightly higher than 25.3 per cent of urban population in 1991 census. It is also evident from the table that, out of the total 18 police stations in the district, the highest population 131,138 is found in Sambalpur (M) Police station.

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 rural population				Population less than 200		
		Total number of inhabited villages	Persons	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bamra	136	88,459	43,948	44,511	21 (15.4)	1,406	1,426
2	Kochinda	130	67,126	33,540	33,586	35 (26.9)	1,681	1,668
3	Jamankira	234	86,188	43,273	42,915	91 (38.9)	4,872	4,897
4	Rengali	67	78,114	39,245	38,869	4 (6.0)	246	241
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	80	82,218	41,899	40,319	8 (10.0)	495	482
6	Maneswar	101	89,388	45,362	44,026	10 (9.9)	467	510
7	Jujomura	124	77,266	39,105	38,161	37 (29.8)	1,951	1,877
8	Rairakhol	188	51,026	25,730	25,296	95 (50.5)	5,065	5,003
9	Naktideul	173	56,913	28,472	28,441	85 (49.1)	3,646	3,726
10	Kolabira (P)	5	5,137	2,608	2,529	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**1238**	**681,835**	**343,182**	**338,653**	**386 (31.2)**	**19,829**	**19,830**

Serial number	District / C.D. Block	Population 200-499			Population 500-999		
		Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bamra	47 (34.6)	7,595	7,736	47 (34.6)	16,213	16,475
2	Kochinda	43 (33.1)	7,324	7,330	32 (24.6)	11,323	11,242
3	Jamankira	90 (38.5)	14,597	14,744	39 (16.7)	13,391	13,400
4	Rengali	22 (32.8)	3,729	3,688	14 (20.9)	4,744	4,632
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	19 (23.8)	3,129	3,106	26 (32.5)	9,492	9,090
6	Maneswar	29 (28.7)	4,626	4,493	29 (28.7)	9,834	9,724
7	Jujomura	36 (29.0)	6,131	5,990	24 (19.4)	9,152	8,818
8	Rairakhol	66 (35.1)	10,426	10,204	24 (12.8)	8,084	7,912
9	Naktideul	54 (31.2)	8,986	8,942	23 (13.3)	8,265	8,143
10	Kolabira (P)	2 (40.0)	275	272	2 (40.0)	684	685
Districts (Rural) Total:		**408 (33.0)**	**66,818**	**66,505**	**260 (21.0)**	**91,182**	**90,121**

Serial number	District / C.D. Block	Population 1000-1999			Population 2000-4999		
		Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Bamra	16 (11.8)	11,209	11,538	4 (2.9)	4,668	4,550
2	Kochinda	20 (15.4)	13,212	13,346	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Jamankira	13 (5.6)	8,503	8,177	1 (0.4)	1,910	1,697
4	Rengali	16 (23.9)	12,188	12,061	9 (13.4)	11,406	11,351
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	17 (21.3)	11,699	11,249	9 (11.3)	12,503	12,080
6	Maneswar	25 (24.8)	19,264	18,477	8 (7.9)	11,171	10,822
7	Jujomura	21 (16.9)	15,288	15,134	6 (4.8)	6,583	6,342
8	Rairakhol	3 (1.6)	2,155	2,177	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Naktideul	10 (5.8)	6,192	6,232	1 (0.6)	1,383	1,398
10	Kolabira (P)	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (20.0)	1,649	1,572
Districts (Rural) Total:		**141 (11.4)**	**99,710**	**98,391**	**39 (3.2)**	**51,273**	**49,812**

Serial number	District / C.D. Block	Population 5000-9999			Population 10000 and above		
		Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Bamra	1 (0.7)	2,857	2,786	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Kochinda	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Jamankira	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Rengali	2 (3.0)	6,932	6,896	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	1 (1.3)	4,581	4,312	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Maneswar	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Jujomura	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Rairakhol	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Naktideul	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Kolabira (P)	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**4 (0.3)**	**14,370**	**13,994**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives the CD Block wise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10000 and above. The maximum numbers of villages i.e. 408 villages (33 %) are covered under the population size range 200-499 followed by 386 villages (31.2 %) with population size of less than 200. Both the villages with these population size ranges constitute more than 64 percent of the total 1238 inhabited villages in the district. So far as the villages having 5000 population or more are concerned, there are only 4 villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10000 population.

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

		Name of Town
1	2	3
(a)	New	
(I)	Statutory town	Redhakhol(NAC)
	1	
	2	
	3	
(ii)	Census town	Nil
	1	
	2	
	3	
(b)	Denotified	Nil
(c)	Declassified	Nil
(d)	Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

In 1991 census, there were four Statutory Towns in the district namely Kochinda (NAC), Sambalpur (M), Hirakud (NAC) and Burla (NAC). In 2001 Census, one more Statutory Town, i.e., Redhakhol (NAC) is added, enhancing the number of towns in the district to five. Earlier in the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population was 25.3 per cent, which increased marginally to 27.1 per cent in 2001 Census.

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	24	1.9	1,270	0.2
11-20	24	1.9	881	0.1
21-50	95	7.7	10,306	1.5
51-100	241	19.5	59,351	8.7
101-200	487	39.3	262,479	38.5
201-300	205	16.6	166,764	24.5
301-500	120	9.7	129,245	19.0
501 +	42	3.4	51,539	7.6
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,238**	**100.0**	**681,835**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:				**168.7**

The grouping of villages on the basis of density of population (per square kilometer) is displayed in Table -4. The population density (rural) based on the area figure of inhabited villages only of the district is 169 and maximum population i.e. 38.5 per cent of population live in the density range of 101-200. Taking the number of villages also, the highest percentage i.e. 39.3 of villages are covered under the density

range of 101-200 followed by 19.5 per cent villages under the density range 51-100 and 16.6 per cent of villages under the density range 201-300. A negligible percentage of villages i.e. 1.9 per cent each are under the density range 0-10 and 11-20.

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	1,018	1,021	971
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,029	1,028	1,033
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,033	1,035	1,008
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,044	1,049	946
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,035	1,037	1,005
1951	1,022	1,029	881	982	993	836
1961	1,001	1,015	807	977	1,010	781
1971	988	1,002	845	959	996	833
1981	981	999	859	958	986	879
1991	971	988	866	956	981	887
2001	972	987	895	969	987	923

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

Table – 5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of the district is 969 in 2001 and slightly lower compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio of the district was found to be consistently lower than the sex ratio of the state from the year 1901 to 2001. The sex ratio has declined in the State and the district by 65 and 49 respectively during the said period. As regards, the rural areas of the State and the district, the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 34 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas of the district there is a gloring fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the censuses.

Table- 6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In the district, there are 969 females per 1000 males. However, there is a great variation between the rural and the urban sex ratios in the district, which is 987 in rural areas and 923 in urban areas. In the rural areas, Mahulpalli police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1013 and Dhanupali police station has the lowest sex ratio of 938. Among the towns, Sadar has got the highest sex ratio of 957 whereas Rairakhol has the lowest sex ratio of 898 in the district.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Govindpur	1,006	1,006	
2	Mahulpalli	1,013	1,013	
3	Kochinda	991	1,000	950
4	Jamankira	986	986	
5	Kisinda	1,010	1,010	
6	Naktideul	993	993	
7	Rairakhol	971	1,000	898
8	Charamal	967	967	
9	Jujomura	979	979	
10	Dhama	968	968	
11	Burla	929	955	907
12	Hirakud	932	987	919
13	Ainthapali	966	966	
14	Dhanupali	936	938	923
15	Sadar	971	972	957
16	Sasan	976	976	
17	Katarbaga	988	988	
18	Sambalpur (M)	928		928
	District Total:	**969**	**987**	**923**

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Bamra	1,013
2	Kochinda	1,001
3	Jamankira	992
4	Rengali	990
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	962
6	Maneswar	971
7	Jujomura	976
8	Rairakhol	983
9	Naktideul	999
10	Kolabira (P)	970
	District (Rural) Total:	**987**

Table - 7 depicting the C.D. Blockwise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to the police station level sex ratio. Bamra C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1013 followed by Kochinda C.D. Block with 1001 sex ratio, indicating that the females out number the males in these two CD Blocks. Three C.D. Blocks have higher sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 987, whereas the remaining five C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than that.

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	20	1.6	832	0.1
700-749	15	1.2	2,201	0.3
750-799	18	1.5	2,354	0.3
800-849	39	3.2	9,076	1.3
850-899	98	7.9	44,846	6.6
900-949	187	15.1	116,110	17.0
950-999	268	21.6	235,492	34.5
1000-1099	402	32.5	225,775	33.1
1100+	191	15.4	45,149	6.6
District Total:	**1,238**	**100.0**	**681,835**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**987**	

Table - 8 gives the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. It shows that the largest number i.e. 402 (32.5%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 1000-1099, 268 (21.6%) villages in the district fall in the sex ratio range of 950-999. In the range of 1100 + sex ratio, there are 191 (15.4%) villages. It is, therefore, seen that sex ratio in rural areas for 39.7 per cent population residing in 47.9 percent villages is in favour of females whereas for rest of bulk 60.3 per cent population resding in 52.1 per cent villages. It is favourably tilted towards males.

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	Sambalpur UA	UA	923
	(a) Sambalpur	M+OG	929
	(i) Sambalpur(M)	M	928
	(ii)Dhankauda & Mathapali Area(OG)	OG	948
	(b)Burla	NAC+OG	907
	(i)Burla (NAC)	NAC	905
	(ii)Amsadhakatapali Area(OG)	OG	929
	(c)Hirakud(NAC)	NAC	919
2	Kochinda (NAC)	NAC	950
3	Redhakhol (NAC)	NAC	898
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**923**

As per table - 9, the sex ratio in urban (923) area is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (987). The lowest sex ratio (898) is seen in Redhakhol (NAC) and the highest sex ratio (950) is seen in Kochinda(NAC).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	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	Govindpur	Total	7,893	4,037	3,856	955
		Rural	7,893	4,037	3,856	955
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Mahulpalli	Total	9,861	5,006	4,855	970
		Rural	9,861	5,006	4,855	970
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Kochinda	Total	9,910	5,056	4,854	960
		Rural	8,210	4,177	4,033	966
		Urban	1,700	879	821	934
4	Jamankira	Total	7,586	3,817	3,769	987
		Rural	7,586	3,817	3,769	987
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Kisinda	Total	2,948	1,459	1,489	1,021
		Rural	2,948	1,459	1,489	1,021
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Naktideul	Total	4,158	2,082	2,076	997
		Rural	4,158	2,082	2,076	997
		Urban	0	0	0	

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	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
7	Rairakhol	Total	8,107	4,139	3,968	959
		Rural	6,104	3,086	3,018	978
		Urban	2,003	1,053	950	902
8	Charamal	Total	4,137	2,146	1,991	928
		Rural	4,137	2,146	1,991	928
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Jujomura	Total	7,321	3,833	3,488	910
		Rural	7,321	3,833	3,488	910
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Dhama	Total	5,188	2,630	2,558	973
		Rural	5,188	2,630	2,558	973
		Urban	0	0	0	
11	Burla	Total	9,986	5,126	4,860	948
		Rural	4,975	2,558	2,417	945
		Urban	5,011	2,568	2,443	951
12	Hirakud	Total	4,231	2,132	2,099	985
		Rural	913	448	465	1,038
		Urban	3,318	1,684	1,634	970
13	Ainthapali	Total	1,317	685	632	923
		Rural	1,317	685	632	923
		Urban	0	0	0	
14	Dhanupali	Total	782	388	394	1,015
		Rural	704	345	359	1,041
		Urban	78	43	35	814
15	Sadar	Total	5,570	2,803	2,767	987
		Rural	5,272	2,648	2,624	991
		Urban	298	155	143	923
16	Sasan	Total	7,458	3,728	3,730	1,001
		Rural	7,458	3,728	3,730	1,001
		Urban	0	0	0	
17	Katarbaga	Total	10,436	5,341	5,095	954
		Rural	10,436	5,341	5,095	954
		Urban	0	0	0	
18	Sambalpur (M)	Total	18,544	9,619	8,925	928
		Rural	0	0	0	
		Urban	18,544	9,619	8,925	928
District Total:		**Total**	**125,433**	**64,027**	**61,406**	**959**
		Rural	**94,481**	**48,026**	**46,455**	**967**
		Urban	**30,952**	**16,001**	**14,951**	**934**

Table - 10, displays the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is found to vary between 910 -1021 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1021 is found in Kisinda police station followed by Dhanupali (1015) and Sasan(1001). The sex ratio in rural area is higher than sex ratio in urban areas of the district with exception in Burla police station, where rural sex ratio is less than that of urban areas.

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

Serial number	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	Bamra	12,841	6,545	6,296	962
2	Kochinda	8,692	4,447	4,245	955
3	Jamankira	12,017	6,045	5,972	988
4	Rengali	10,645	5,419	5,226	964
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	10,799	5,475	5,324	972
6	Maneswar	11,045	5,591	5,454	975
7	Jujomura	10,385	5,372	5,013	933
8	Rairakhol	8,221	4,204	4,017	956
9	Naktideul	9,126	4,569	4,557	997
10	Kolabira (P)	710	359	351	978
District (Rural) Total:		**94,481**	**48,026**	**46,455**	**967**

As per Table - 11, amongst 10 CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio (997) for 0-6 children is found in Naktideul CD Block and the lowest sex ratio (933) in Jujomura CD Block. Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (967) is recorded in Naktideul(997), Jamankira(988), Kolabira (P) (978), Maneswar(975) and Sambalpur (Dhankauda) (972) CD Blocks. The remaining five C.D.Blocks have shown lower sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the 0-6 age group.

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	193	15.6	6,100	6.5
700-749	43	3.5	2,642	2.8
750-799	70	5.7	5,442	5.8
800-849	89	7.2	7,963	8.4
850-899	96	7.8	9,438	10.0
900-949	89	7.2	10,253	10.9
950-999	77	6.2	10,684	11.3
1000-1099	207	16.7	21,712	23.0
1100+	374	30.2	20,247	21.4
District (Rural) Total	**1,238**	**100.0**	**94,481**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:	**967**			

Table - 12 gives the distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages i.e.374 (30.2%) villages with population of 21.4 per cent are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that, 47 percent villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6, which comprises 44.4 percent of population. There are 395 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 236 villages, where it is less than 750, which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

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

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sambalpur UA	UA	27,249	14,069	13,180	937
	(a) Sambalpur	M+OG	18,920	9,817	9,103	927
	(i) Sambalpur(M)	M	18,544	9,619	8,925	928
	(ii)Dhankauda & Mathapali Area(OG)	OG	376	198	178	899
	(b)Burla	NAC+OG	5,011	2,568	2,443	951
	(i)Burla (NAC)	NAC	4,538	2,323	2,215	954
	(ii)Amsadhakatapali Area(OG)	OG	473	245	228	931
	(c)Hirakud(NAC)	NAC	3,318	1,684	1,634	970
2	Kochinda (NAC)	NAC	1,700	879	821	934
3	Redhakhol (NAC)	NAC	2,003	1,053	950	902
District (Urban) Total			**30,952**	**16,001**	**14,951**	**934**

Table - 13 reveals that, in the towns of the district, the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is much adverse to the position of sex ratio in the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 934 as compared to the district rural sex ratio 967.The lowest sex ratio (902) among the towns is reported in Redhakhol (NAC) and the highest sex ratio (970) is reported in Hirakud (NAC).

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

Sl.No.	Name of Police Stations	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	Govindpur	Total	54,086	5,688	33,935	10.5	62.7
		Rural	54,086	5,688	33,935	10.5	62.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Mahulpalli	Total	71,223	8,783	42,357	12.3	59.5
		Rural	71,223	8,783	42,357	12.3	59.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Kochinda	Total	75,942	11,108	36,108	14.6	47.5
		Rural	62,356	9,598	31,710	15.4	50.9
		Urban	13,586	1,510	4,398	11.1	32.4
4	Jamankira	Total	54,108	5,311	30,572	9.8	56.5
		Rural	54,108	5,311	30,572	9.8	56.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Kisinda	Total	18,019	2,242	6,795	12.4	37.7
		Rural	18,019	2,242	6,795	12.4	37.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Naktideul	Total	26,271	4,777	4,858	18.2	18.5
		Rural	26,271	4,777	4,858	18.2	18.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Rairakhol	Total	50,151	6,770	9,356	13.5	18.7
		Rural	36,428	4,419	7,141	12.1	19.6
		Urban	13,723	2,351	2,215	17.1	16.1
8	Charamal	Total	27,221	3,972	8,623	14.6	31.7
		Rural	27,221	3,972	8,623	14.6	31.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9	Jujomura	Total	51,860	6,242	27,643	12.0	53.3
		Rural	51,860	6,242	27,643	12.0	53.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
10	Dhama	Total	41,703	14,340	12,179	34.4	29.2
		Rural	41,703	14,340	12,179	34.4	29.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
11	Burla	Total	80,326	22,361	12,408	27.8	15.4
		Rural	37,504	12,201	7,778	32.5	20.7
		Urban	42,822	10,160	4,630	23.7	10.8
12	Hirakud	Total	32,881	7,052	7,293	21.4	22.2
		Rural	6,487	1,421	3,579	21.9	55.2
		Urban	26,394	5,631	3,714	21.3	14.1
13	Ainthapali	Total	9,869	1,090	5,675	11.0	57.5
		Rural	9,869	1,090	5,675	11.0	57.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Sl.No.	Name of Police Stations	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
14	Dhanupali	Total	6,856	2,788	1,032	40.7	15.1
		Rural	5,956	2,139	1,032	35.9	17.3
		Urban	900	649	0	72.1	0.0
15	Sadar	Total	46,162	10,401	15,557	22.5	33.7
		Rural	43,452	10,136	14,933	23.3	34.4
		Urban	2,710	265	624	9.8	23.0
16	Sasan	Total	58,858	12,887	22,316	21.9	37.9
		Rural	58,858	12,887	22,316	21.9	37.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
17	Katarbaga	Total	76,434	14,723	32,408	19.3	42.4
		Rural	76,434	14,723	32,408	19.3	42.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
18	Sambalpur (M)	Total	153,643	18,918	13,655	12.3	8.9
		Rural	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	153,643	18,918	13,655	12.3	8.9
	District Total:	**Total**	**935,613**	**159,453**	**322,770**	**17.0**	**34.5**
		Rural	**681,835**	**119,969**	**293,534**	**17.6**	**43.1**
		Urban	**253,778**	**39,484**	**29,236**	**15.6**	**11.5**

Table- 14 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes population in the district constitute 17 per cent and 34.5 per cent as against 16.5 per cent and 22.1 per cent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the district shows that 17.6 per cent and 15.6 per cent of total population respectively are scheduled castes and 43.1per cent and 11.5 per cent are scheduled tribes. The table further reveals that , there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (40.7%) in Dhanupali Police Station and lowest concentration (9.8%) in Jamankira police station. In so far as the scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Govindpur police station (62.7 %) and lowest percentage in Sambalpur (M) Police station (8.9 %) in the district.

Table -15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Maneswar C.D. Block (29.6%) followed by Sambalpur(Dhankauda) C.D. Block (26.1%). In contrast, Bamra C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 10.5 percent of scheduled caste population. As regards, the percentage of scheduled tribes population, Bamra C.D.Block tops the list with 63.1 percent followed by Jamankira with 56.7 percent of tribal population. The lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population is recorded in Rairakhol C.D. Block (24.3%).

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	Bamra	88,459	9,324	55,847	10.5	63.1
2	Kochinda	67,126	10,645	33,818	15.9	50.4
3	Jamankira	86,188	9,411	48,909	10.9	56.7
4	Rengali	78,114	14,638	33,068	18.7	42.3
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	82,218	21,438	28,167	26.1	34.3
6	Maneswar	89,388	26,422	26,261	29.6	29.4
7	Jujomura	77,266	11,483	37,372	14.9	48.4
8	Rairakhol	51,026	6,908	12,416	13.5	24.3
9	Naktideul	56,913	8,502	15,001	14.9	26.4
10	Kolabira (P)	5,137	1,198	2,675	23.3	52.1
	District (Rural) Total:	**681,835**	**119,969**	**293,534**	**17.6**	**43.1**

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	326	26.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	147	11.9	1,842	1.5
5-10	183	14.8	9,052	7.5
11-20	273	22.1	37,144	31.0
21-30	146	11.8	28,071	23.4
31-40	89	7.2	25,944	21.6
41-50	35	2.8	7,693	6.4
51-75	29	2.3	9,222	7.7
76 and above	10	0.8	1,001	0.8
District Total	**1,238**	**100.0**	**119,969**	**100.0**

Table -16 shows proportion of scheduled castes population to total population of the villages. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of villages is divided into nine ranges starting from Nil to 76 and above. The table reveals that out of 1,238 inhabited villages of the district, 326 (26.3%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 10 (0.8%) villages have more than 75 percent of scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 273 (22.1%) villages have scheduled caste population ranging between 11-20 percent of the total population and they constitute 31 percent of the 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	91	7.4	0	0.0
Less than 5	33	2.7	491	0.2
5-10	58	4.7	2,456	0.8
11-20	99	8.0	11,415	3.9
21-30	105	8.5	24,625	8.4
31-40	108	8.7	30,536	10.4
41-50	136	11.0	41,960	14.3
51-75	295	23.8	112,244	38.2
76 and above	313	25.3	69,807	23.8
District Total	**1,238**	**100.0**	**293,534**	**100.0**

Table –17, like the previous table, distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of Scheduled Tribes population. Out of the total 1,238 inhabited villages of the district, 91 (7.4%) villages have no Scheduled Tribes population at all. In contrast, 23.8 per cent of the scheduled tribe population of the district live in 313 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribe population in these villages is highest (above 75 percent of the total population). However, the maximum numbers of villages in the district i.e. 295 (23.8%) villages have 51 to 75 per cent of scheduled tribes population and they constitute 38.2 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population of 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	Sambalpur UA	226,469	35,623	22,623	15.7	10.0
	(a) Sambalpur	157,253	19,832	14,279	12.6	9.1
	(i) Sambalpur(M)	153,643	18,918	13,655	12.3	8.9
	(ii)Dhankauda & Mathapali Area(OG)	3,610	914	624	25.3	17.3
	(b)Burla	42,822	10,160	4,630	23.7	10.8
	(i)Burla (NAC)	39,204	9,595	3,406	24.5	8.7
	(ii)Amsadhakatapali Area(OG)	3,618	565	1,224	15.6	33.8
	(c)Hirakud(NAC)	26,394	5,631	3,714	21.3	14.1
2	Kochinda (NAC)	13,586	1,510	4,398	11.1	32.4
3	Redhakhol (NAC)	13,723	2,351	2,215	17.1	16.1
District (Urban) Total		**253,778**	**39,484**	**29,236**	**15.6**	**11.5**

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the urban areas of the district constitute 15.6 per cent and 11.5 per cent respectively. Burla (NAC+OG) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (23.7%) in the district and Kochinda (NAC) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (11.1%). Likewise, Kochinda (N.A.C) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (32.4%) and Sambalpur (M+OG) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (9.1%) in the district. Sambalpur (UA) as a whole has 15.7 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 10 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population 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	Bamra	1,009	1,024
2	Kochinda	1,013	1,001
3	Jamankira	975	1,001
4	Rengali	978	993
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	972	990
6	Maneswar	957	1,003

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
7	Jujomura	971	985
8	Rairakhol	1,002	945
9	Naktideul	1,021	1,008
10	Kolabira (P)	1,017	930
	District (Rural) Total	**982**	**999**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in different C.D Blocks of the 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 982 and 999 respectively. In case of Scheduled Castes population, Naktideul C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1021 followed by Kolabira (P)(1017), Kochinda(1013), Bamra(1009) and Rairakhol(1002). The remaining five C.D Blocks namely Rengali (978), Jamankira (975), Sambalpur(Dhankauda)(972), Jujomura(971) and Maneswar(957) have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes population of the district.. As regards, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes population, five C.D. Blocks namely Bamra (1024), Naktideul(1008), Maneswar (1003), Jamankira & Kochinda (1001) each have recorded higher sex ratio than the Scheduled Tribes sex ratio of the district and the other five C.D Blocks in the district have recorded lower sex ratio. It is interesting to note that in case of Bamra, Kochinda and Naktideul the female population of both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities outnumber their male counterparts.

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	Kochinda (NAC)	1,008	966
2	Redhakhol (NAC)	1,004	934
3	Sambalpur UA	953	963
	(a) Sambalpur	940	979
	(i) Sambalpur(M)	939	983
	(ii) Dhankauda & Mathapali Area(OG)	966	908
	(b) Burla	970	908
	(i) Burla (NAC)	977	897
	(ii) Amsadhakatapali Area(OG)	852	937
	(c) Hirakud(NAC)	968	974
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**958**	**962**

Like the previous table, Table-20 indicates sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 958 and 962 among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively. The highest scheduled castes sex ratio (1008) is found in Kochinda (NAC) and lowest sex ratio (940) is in Sambalpur (M + OG). The highest scheduled tribe sex ratio (979) is found in Sambalpur (M+OG) and lowest sex ratio (908) is in Burla (NAC+OG). Sambalpur (UA) as a whole has sex ratio 953 and 963 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population in the district respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	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	Govindpur	Total	26,970	16,145	10,825	27,116	10,811	16,305	58.4	70.4	46.5	23.9
		Rural	26,970	16,145	10,825	27,116	10,811	16,305	58.4	70.4	46.5	23.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Mahulpalli	Total	34,697	20,889	13,808	36,526	14,493	22,033	56.5	68.8	44.6	24.2
		Rural	34,697	20,889	13,808	36,526	14,493	22,033	56.5	68.8	44.6	24.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Kochinda	Total	42,815	25,484	17,331	33,127	12,658	20,469	64.8	77.0	52.6	24.4
		Rural	33,795	20,387	13,408	28,561	10,789	17,772	62.4	75.5	49.4	26.1
		Urban	9,020	5,097	3,923	4,566	1,869	2,697	75.9	83.7	67.7	16.1
4	Jamankira	Total	27,321	16,855	10,466	26,787	10,392	16,395	58.7	71.9	45.3	26.6
		Rural	27,321	16,855	10,466	26,787	10,392	16,395	58.7	71.9	45.3	26.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Kisinda	Total	9,144	5,662	3,482	8,875	3,302	5,573	60.7	75.4	46.0	29.4
		Rural	9,144	5,662	3,482	8,875	3,302	5,573	60.7	75.4	46.0	29.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Naktideul	Total	14,196	8,778	5,418	12,075	4,405	7,670	64.2	79.1	49.2	29.9
		Rural	14,196	8,778	5,418	12,075	4,405	7,670	64.2	79.1	49.2	29.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Rairakhol	Total	28,562	17,432	11,130	21,589	8,013	13,576	67.9	81.8	53.7	28.2
		Rural	19,655	12,039	7,616	16,773	6,177	10,596	64.8	79.6	50.1	29.5
		Urban	8,907	5,393	3,514	4,816	1,836	2,980	76.0	87.3	63.4	23.9
8	Charamal	Total	15,471	9,527	5,944	11,750	4,312	7,438	67.0	81.5	52.2	29.3
		Rural	15,471	9,527	5,944	11,750	4,312	7,438	67.0	81.5	52.2	29.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Jujomura	Total	28,546	17,422	11,124	23,314	8,781	14,533	64.1	77.9	50.2	27.7
		Rural	28,546	17,422	11,124	23,314	8,781	14,533	64.1	77.9	50.2	27.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Dhama	Total	23,978	14,637	9,341	17,725	6,557	11,168	65.7	78.9	52.0	26.8
		Rural	23,978	14,637	9,341	17,725	6,557	11,168	65.7	78.9	52.0	26.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Burla	Total	52,495	31,007	21,488	27,831	10,630	17,201	74.6	84.9	63.5	21.4
		Rural	21,803	13,243	8,560	15,701	5,941	9,760	67.0	79.7	53.8	25.8
		Urban	30,692	17,764	12,928	12,130	4,689	7,441	81.2	89.3	72.1	17.2
12	Hirakud	Total	21,195	12,605	8,590	11,686	4,415	7,271	74.0	84.7	62.4	22.3
		Rural	2,936	1,906	1,030	3,551	1,358	2,193	52.7	67.7	37.4	30.3
		Urban	18,259	10,699	7,560	8,135	3,057	5,078	79.1	88.6	68.7	19.9

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	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
13	Ainthapali	Total	5,493	3,345	2,148	4,376	1,676	2,700	64.2	77.1	51.0	26.2
		Rural	5,493	3,345	2,148	4,376	1,676	2,700	64.2	77.1	51.0	26.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Dhanupali	Total	4,291	2,626	1,665	2,565	916	1,649	70.7	83.3	57.0	26.2
		Rural	3,699	2,272	1,427	2,257	802	1,455	70.4	83.3	56.6	26.7
		Urban	592	354	238	308	114	194	72.0	83.3	60.0	23.3
15	Sadar	Total	27,400	16,277	11,123	18,762	7,147	11,615	67.5	78.9	55.7	23.2
		Rural	25,579	15,236	10,343	17,873	6,803	11,070	67.0	78.6	55.1	23.5
		Urban	1,821	1,041	780	889	344	545	75.5	84.6	66.0	18.6
16	Sasan	Total	33,135	20,064	13,071	25,723	9,729	15,994	64.5	77.0	51.6	25.4
		Rural	33,135	20,064	13,071	25,723	9,729	15,994	64.5	77.0	51.6	25.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Katarbaga	Total	42,306	25,588	16,718	34,128	12,859	21,269	64.1	77.3	50.8	26.5
		Rural	42,306	25,588	16,718	34,128	12,859	21,269	64.1	77.3	50.8	26.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Sambalpur (M)	Total	106,846	60,368	46,478	46,797	19,315	27,482	79.1	86.2	71.5	14.7
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	106,846	60,368	46,478	46,797	19,315	27,482	79.1	86.2	71.5	14.7
	District Total:	**Total**	**544,861**	**324,711**	**220,150**	**390,752**	**150,411**	**240,341**	**67.3**	**79.0**	**55.2**	**23.8**
		Rural	**368,724**	**223,995**	**144,729**	**313,111**	**119,187**	**193,924**	**62.8**	**75.9**	**49.5**	**26.4**
		Urban	**176,137**	**100,716**	**75,421**	**77,641**	**31,224**	**46,417**	**79.1**	**86.9**	**70.6**	**16.3**

Table-21 presents police station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 67.3 per cent for the total population and it is 79 per cent and 55.2 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 62.8 per cent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 79.1 per cent. In all the police stations and at the district level, the literacy rate in case of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Sambalpur(M) police station records the highest literacy of 79.1 per cent followed by Burla (74.6%), Hirakud (74%), Dhanupali(70.7%), Rairakhol(67.9%) and Sadar(67.5%). The other twelve police stations in the district have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy 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	Bamra	43,082	25,808	17,274	45,377	18,140	27,237	57.0	69.0	45.2	23.8
2	Kochinda	35,270	21,164	14,106	31,856	12,376	19,480	60.4	72.7	48.1	24.7
3	Jamankira	44,431	27,304	17,127	41,757	15,969	25,788	59.9	73.3	46.4	27.0
4	Rengali	43,167	26,121	17,046	34,947	13,124	21,823	64.0	77.2	50.7	26.6
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	45,776	28,023	17,753	36,442	13,876	22,566	64.1	76.9	50.7	26.2
6	Maneswar	52,010	31,322	20,688	37,378	14,040	23,338	66.4	78.8	53.6	25.1
7	Jujomura	43,841	26,578	17,263	33,425	12,527	20,898	65.6	78.8	52.1	26.7
8	Rairakhol	28,036	17,297	10,739	22,990	8,433	14,557	65.5	80.4	50.5	29.9
9	Naktideul	30,430	18,709	11,721	26,483	9,763	16,720	63.7	78.3	49.1	29.2
10	Kolabira (P)	2,681	1,669	1,012	2,456	939	1,517	60.6	74.2	46.5	27.7
	District (Rural) Total:	**368,724**	**223,995**	**144,729**	**313,111**	**119,187**	**193,924**	**62.8**	**75.9**	**49.5**	**26.4**

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the district. The percentage of literates in the district (Rural) is 62.8 per cent. In so far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Maneswar C.D. Block tops the list with 66.4 per cent followed by Jujomura (65.6%), Rairakhol (65.5)%), Sambalpur (Dhankauda)(64.1%), Rengali (64%), Naktideul (63.7%), Kolabira (P)(60.6%), Kochinda (6o.4%), Jamankira(59.9%) and Bamra(57%). The male literacy is highest in Rairakhol C.D. Block (80.4%) and lowest in Bamra C.D. Block (69%). Like wise, the female literacy is highest in Maneswar C.D. Block (53.6%) and lowest in Bamra C.D. Block (45.2%).

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	4	0.3	97	0.0
1-10	2	0.2	71	0.0
11-20	15	1.2	947	0.1
21-30	37	3.0	5,621	0.8
31-40	55	4.4	14,693	2.2
41-50	173	14.0	58,085	8.5
51-60	305	24.6	161,095	23.6
61-70	384	31.0	294,911	43.3
71-80	226	18.3	135,350	19.9
81-90	30	2.4	10,746	1.6
91-99	3	0.2	205	0.0
100	4	0.3	14	0.0
District Total:	**1,238**	**100.0**	**681,835**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:			**67.3**	

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates of the villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district, i.e., 384 (31%) villages constituting 43.3 per cent of the total population have literacy rates in between 61-70 per cent. It further reveals that 1,088 numbers of villages out of 1,238 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 95.3 per cent of the total rural population have the literacy rates in between 41 - 80 per cent. There are four villages in the district, which have achieved 100 per cent literacy, seven villages have achieved more than 90 per cent literacy and 37 villages have achieved more than 80 per cent literacy. It is found that 109 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rate in the range of 1-40 per cent.

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	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sambalpur UA	158,210	90,226	67,984	68,259	27,519	40,740	79.4	87.0	71.2	15.9
	(a) Sambalpur	109,259	61,763	47,496	47,994	19,773	28,221	79.0	86.1	71.3	14.8
	(i) Sambalpur(M)	106,846	60,368	46,478	46,797	19,315	27,482	79.1	86.2	71.5	14.7
	(ii)Dhankauda & Mathapali Area(OG)	2,413	1,395	1,018	1,197	458	739	74.6	84.3	75.8	8.5
	(b) Burla	30,692	17,764	12,928	12,130	4,689	7,441	81.2	89.3	72.1	17.2
	(i)Burla (NAC)	28,602	16,488	12,114	10,602	4,089	6,513	82.5	90.3	73.8	16.5
	(ii) Amsadhakatapali Area(OG)	2,090	1,276	814	1,528	600	928	66.5	78.2	53.8	24.5
	(c) Hirakud(NAC)	18,259	10,699	7,560	8,135	3,057	5,078	79.1	88.6	68.7	19.9
2	Kochinda (NAC)	9,020	5,097	3,923	4,566	1,869	2,697	75.9	83.7	67.6	16.1
3	Redhakhol (NAC)	8,907	5,393	3,514	4,816	1,836	2,980	76.0	87.3	63.4	23.9
District(Urban) Total		**176,137**	**100,716**	**75,421**	**77,641**	**31,224**	**46,417**	**79.0**	**86.9**	**70.6**	**16.3**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. The percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 79 per cent, out of which male literacy is 86.9 per cent and female literacy is 70.6 per cent. Amongst all the towns in the district, Burla (NAC+OG) has recorded the highest literacy of 81.2 per cent, out of which male literacy is 89.3 per cent and female literacy is 72.1 per cent. Kochinda(N.A.C.) is at the bottom with 75.9 per cent of literates where in males and females constitute 83.7 per cent and 67.6 per cent respectively. Sambalpur (UA) as a whole has 79.4 per cent literacy with male and female literacy as 87 per cent and 71.2 per cent respectively.

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	Bamra	4,569	2,784	1,785	4,755	1,856	2,899	56.8	70.1	43.9	26.2
2	Kochinda	5,779	3,517	2,262	4,866	1,771	3,095	62.2	76.7	48.1	28.6
3	Jamankira	5,031	3,131	1,900	4,380	1,635	2,745	61.8	76.3	47.0	29.4
4	Rengali	7,847	4,869	2,978	6,791	2,532	4,259	62.1	76.5	47.5	29.1
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	11,090	6,968	4,122	10,348	3,902	6,446	60.2	74.7	45.3	29.4
6	Maneswar	14,077	8,826	5,251	12,345	4,677	7,668	61.2	75.3	46.6	28.7
7	Jujomura	6,311	3,951	2,360	5,172	1,874	3,298	63.1	77.7	48.0	29.8
8	Rairakhol	3,328	2,134	1,194	3,580	1,317	2,263	58.3	75.7	41.4	34.3
9	Naktideul	3,788	2,506	1,282	4,714	1,700	3,014	54.1	71.9	36.5	35.4
10	Kolabira (P)	732	442	290	466	152	314	70.7	85.7	55.9	29.8
District (Rural) Total:		**62,552**	**39,128**	**23,424**	**57,417**	**21,416**	**36,001**	**60.6**	**75.3**	**45.7**	**29.6**

Table -25 displays the literacy figures of the scheduled castes, sex wise, in different CD Blocks of the district. Taking the percentage of literates, there is a little variation among the blocks, varying between 54.1 percent to 63.1 percent. Jujomura CD Block has the highest percentage of literates (63.1%) and Naktideul has the lowest percentage of literates (54.1%). However, there is a great variation in the percentage of literates among the males and females, males having 75.3 percent and females having 45.7 percent of literates at the district level. The maximum gap of male-female literacy is recorded in Naktideul C.D. 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	15	1.6	108	0.1
1-10	3	0.3	77	0.1
11-20	9	1.0	232	0.2
21-30	38	4.2	2,029	1.7
31-40	66	7.2	3,285	2.7
41-50	125	13.7	10,479	8.7
51-60	213	23.4	41,428	34.5
61-70	237	26.0	42,448	35.4
71-80	145	15.9	18,299	15.3
81-90	31	3.4	1,360	1.1
91-99	6	0.7	150	0.1
100	24	2.6	74	0.1
District Total:	**912**	**100.0**	**119,969**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural): 60.6

Table-26 shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for the scheduled castes population in the district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that, out of 912 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 237 (26 %) have the literacy within the range 61-70 percent. It further reveals that, 720 numbers of inhabited villages, constituting 93.9 percent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 41-80 percent. It is interesting to note that, 15 villages have no literate persons and 24 villages have 100 percent literacy.

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	Kochinda (NAC)	1,010	570	440	500	182	318	75.8	86.0	65.8	20.2
2	Redhakhol (NAC)	1,208	745	463	1,143	428	715	62.2	78.3	46.8	31.4
3	Burla (NAC+OG)	5,934	3,578	2,356	4,226	1,580	2,646	68.3	81.2	55.0	26.3
4	Hirakud (NAC)	3,477	2,101	1,376	2,154	761	1,393	71.5	84.9	57.6	27.3
5	Sambalpur (M+OG)	10,088	6,250	3,838	9,744	3,971	5,773	59.6	71.6	46.8	24.8
Sambalpur (Urban)		**21,717**	**13,244**	**8,473**	**17,767**	**6,922**	**10,845**	**64.3**	**76.9**	**51.2**	**25.6**

Table 27 depicts number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population in the towns of the district. It is found that literacy rate of the Sheduled Caste population in the district (urban) is 64.3 per cent. Kochinda (NAC) has the highest rate of literacy (75.8%) and Sambalpur (M+OG) has the lowest rate of literacy (59.6%). There is a wide gap (25.6 %) between male literacy (76.9%) and female literacy (51.2%) in the district.

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	Bamra	23,664	14,547	9,117	32,183	13,047	19,136	50.1	62.7	38.0	24.7
2	Kochinda	14,692	9,215	5,477	19,126	7,687	11,439	50.5	63.6	37.5	26.1
3	Jamankira	21,686	13,947	7,739	27,223	10,491	16,732	52.1	67.0	37.2	29.8
4	Rengali	14,697	9,573	5,124	18,371	7,017	11,354	52.1	67.7	36.4	31.3
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	12,554	8,065	4,489	15,613	6,091	9,522	52.1	66.5	37.5	29.0
6	Maneswar	12,319	7,800	4,519	13,942	5,308	8,634	54.4	68.8	39.9	28.8
7	Jujomura	18,017	11,412	6,605	19,355	7,414	11,941	56.8	72.0	41.7	30.3
8	Rairakhol	5,105	3,449	1,656	7,311	2,933	4,378	49.7	65.8	32.9	33.0
9	Naktideul	6,396	4,126	2,270	8,605	3,344	5,261	51.8	66.9	36.8	30.2
10	Kolabira (P)	1,150	768	382	1,525	618	907	50.4	65.5	34.4	31.1
District (Rural) Total		**130,280**	**82,902**	**47,378**	**163,254**	**63,950**	**99,304**	**52.2**	**66.6**	**37.9**	**28.6**

Table - 28 shows the number of literates and illiterates along with the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population in the rural areas of the district. It is revealed from the table that, literacy rate for the Scheduled Tribes population in the district is 52.2 per cent and the variation in the literacy rate among the CD Blocks (49.7 % to 56.8 %) is quite negligible. However, there is a wide gap between the male and female literacy among the tribes, which is 28.6 % for the district .The Rairakhol CD Block, has the highest difference of 33 per cent and Bamra CD Block has the lowest difference of 24.7 per cent.

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	6	0.5	106	0.0
1-10	7	0.6	312	0.1
11-20	32	2.8	1,782	0.6
21-30	57	5.0	7,962	2.7
31-40	124	10.8	27,133	9.2
41-50	287	25.0	88,598	30.2
51-60	331	28.9	107,988	36.8
61-70	207	18.0	46,561	15.9
71-80	75	6.5	11,270	3.8
81-90	14	1.2	1,622	0.6
91-99	1	0.1	158	0.1
100	6	0.5	42	0.0
District Total	**1,147**	**100.0**	**293,534**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural)		**52.2**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table-29. There are 1,147 number of inhabited villages in the district having Scheduled Tribe population. The majority of villages, numbering 331 (28.9%) and constituting 36.8 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 51-60 per cent. Next to it, there are 287 (25 %) villages having 30.2 per cent of the scheduled tribe population have the literacy within the range of 41-50 per cent. The table further shows that, there are six villages, where no one is literate. Another six villages in the district though achieved 100 per cent literacy have only forty-two population.

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	Burla (NAC+OG)	2,493	1,579	914	2,137	848	1,289	62.4	74.6	48.7	25.9
2	Hirakud (NAC)	1,759	1,135	624	1,955	746	1,209	55.7	70.5	40.3	30.2
3	Kochinda (NAC)	1,971	1,244	727	2,427	993	1,434	53.3	66.1	40.0	26.0
4	Redhakhol (NAC)	953	642	311	1,262	503	759	53.3	70.2	35.7	34.5
5	Sambalpur (M +OG)	7,013	4,341	2,672	7,266	2,873	4,393	57.5	70.4	44.3	26.1
Sambalpur District (Urban)		**14,189**	**8,941**	**5,248**	**15,047**	**5,963**	**9,084**	**57.1**	**70.5**	**43.2**	**27.3**

Table 30 presents literacy rate of scheduled tribes population by sex in the towns of the district as recorded in 2001 Census. It is found that literacy rate of scheduled tribes population of the district (urban) is 57.1 per cent. Among the towns, Burla (NAC+OG) has the highest rate of literacy (62.4%) and Kochinda (NAC) and Redhakhol (NAC) have the lowest rate of literacy (53.3%). The gap in male literacy and female literacy is 27.3 per cent in the district.

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	Govindpur	Persons	54,086	12,861	23.8	12,840	23.7	25,701	47.5	28,385	52.5
		Males	26,956	10,169	37.7	4,597	17.1	14,766	54.8	12,190	45.2
		Females	27,130	2,692	9.9	8,243	30.4	10,935	40.3	16,195	59.7
2	Mahulpalli	Persons	71,223	21,668	30.4	18,893	26.5	40,561	56.9	30,662	43.1
		Males	35,382	14,983	42.3	6,097	17.2	21,080	59.6	14,302	40.4
		Females	35,841	6,685	18.7	12,796	35.7	19,481	54.4	16,360	45.6
3	Kochinda	Persons	75,942	21,811	28.7	17,438	23.0	39,249	51.7	36,693	48.3
		Males	38,142	15,712	41.2	6,110	16.0	21,822	57.2	16,320	42.8
		Females	37,800	6,099	16.1	11,328	30.0	17,427	46.1	20,373	53.9

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
4	Jamankira	Persons	54,108	13,994	25.9	14,162	26.2	28,156	52.0	25,952	48.0
		Males	27,247	10,026	36.8	5,206	19.1	15,232	55.9	12,015	44.1
		Females	26,861	3,968	14.8	8,956	33.3	12,924	48.1	13,937	51.9
5	Kisinda	Persons	18,019	5,617	31.2	3,216	17.8	8,833	49.0	9,186	51.0
		Males	8,964	3,847	42.9	1,017	11.3	4,864	54.3	4,100	45.7
		Females	9,055	1,770	19.5	2,199	24.3	3,969	43.8	5,086	56.2
6	Naktideul	Persons	26,271	7,449	28.4	4,898	18.6	12,347	47.0	13,924	53.0
		Males	13,183	5,632	42.7	1,332	10.1	6,964	52.8	6,219	47.2
		Females	13,088	1,817	13.9	3,566	27.2	5,383	41.1	7,705	58.9
7	Rairakhol	Persons	50,151	14,742	29.4	8,001	16.0	22,743	45.3	27,408	54.7
		Males	25,445	11,461	45.0	2,189	8.6	13,650	53.6	11,795	46.4
		Females	24,706	3,281	13.3	5,812	23.5	9,093	36.8	15,613	63.2
8	Charamal	Persons	27,221	8,154	30.0	4,694	17.2	12,848	47.2	14,373	52.8
		Males	13,839	6,324	45.7	1,157	8.4	7,481	54.1	6,358	45.9
		Females	13,382	1,830	13.7	3,537	26.4	5,367	40.1	8,015	59.9
9	Jujomura	Persons	51,860	18,054	34.8	8,071	15.6	26,125	50.4	25,735	49.6
		Males	26,203	12,172	46.5	2,597	9.9	14,769	56.4	11,434	43.6
		Females	25,657	5,882	22.9	5,474	21.3	11,356	44.3	14,301	55.7
10	Dhama	Persons	41,703	13,470	32.3	7,037	16.9	20,507	49.2	21,196	50.8
		Males	21,194	9,913	46.8	2,557	12.1	12,470	58.8	8,724	41.2
		Females	20,509	3,557	17.3	4,480	21.8	8,037	39.2	12,472	60.8
11	Burla	Persons	80,326	21,423	26.7	6,894	8.6	28,317	35.3	52,009	64.7
		Males	41,637	17,875	42.9	2,914	7.0	20,789	49.9	20,848	50.1
		Females	38,689	3,548	9.2	3,980	10.3	7,528	19.5	31,161	80.5
12	Hirakud	Persons	32,881	9,678	29.4	1,533	4.7	11,211	34.1	21,670	65.9
		Males	17,020	7,857	46.2	724	4.3	8,581	50.4	8,439	49.6
		Females	15,861	1,821	11.5	809	5.1	2,630	16.6	13,231	83.4
13	Ainthapali	Persons	9,869	3,511	35.6	1,145	11.6	4,656	47.2	5,213	52.8
		Males	5,021	2,382	47.4	315	6.3	2,697	53.7	2,324	46.3
		Females	4,848	1,129	23.3	830	17.1	1,959	40.4	2,889	59.6
14	Dhanupali	Persons	6,856	1,761	25.7	813	11.9	2,574	37.5	4,282	62.5
		Males	3,542	1,498	42.3	384	10.8	1,882	53.1	1,660	46.9
		Females	3,314	263	7.9	429	12.9	692	20.9	2,622	79.1

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
15	Sadar	Persons	46,162	16,154	35.0	5,123	11.1	21,277	46.1	24,885	53.9
		Males	23,424	11,129	47.5	2,061	8.8	13,190	56.3	10,234	43.7
		Females	22,738	5,025	22.1	3,062	13.5	8,087	35.6	14,651	64.4
16	Sasan	Persons	58,858	21,314	36.2	9,055	15.4	30,369	51.6	28,489	48.4
		Males	29,793	14,511	48.7	2,360	7.9	16,871	56.6	12,922	43.4
		Females	29,065	6,803	23.4	6,695	23.0	13,498	46.4	15,567	53.6
17	Katarbaga	Persons	76,434	26,083	34.1	11,457	15.0	37,540	49.1	38,894	50.9
		Males	38,447	16,470	42.8	4,555	11.8	21,025	54.7	17,422	45.3
		Females	37,987	9,613	25.3	6,902	18.2	16,515	43.5	21,472	56.5
18	Sambalpur (M)	Persons	153,643	44,430	28.9	3,902	2.5	48,332	31.5	105,311	68.5
		Males	79,683	36,876	46.3	2,191	2.7	39,067	49.0	40,616	51.0
		Females	73,960	7,554	10.2	1,711	2.3	9,265	12.5	64,695	87.5
	District Total	**Persons**	**935,613**	**282,174**	**30.2**	**139,172**	**14.9**	**421,346**	**45.0**	**514,267**	**55.0**
		Males	**475,122**	**208,837**	**44.0**	**48,363**	**10.2**	**257,200**	**54.1**	**217,922**	**45.9**
		Females	**460,491**	**73,337**	**15.9**	**90,809**	**19.7**	**164,146**	**35.6**	**296,345**	**64.4**

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 whole, main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers constitute 30.2 per cent, 14.9 per cent and 55 per cent respectively. In case of males of the district, main workers are 44 per cent; marginal workers are 10.2 per cent and non-workers are 45.9 per cent and that of females it is 15.9 per cent, 19.7 per cent and 64.4 per cent respectively. 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 almost all the police stations during 2001-Census. Total workers, i.e., combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 45 per cent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the State. Mahulpalli Police Station tops the list of per centage of total workers with (56.9 %) followed by Jamankira (52 %), Kochinda (51.7 %), Sasan (51.6 %) whereas Sambalpur(M) Police station lies at the bottom with 31.5 per cent.

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	Bamra	Persons	88,459	22,957	26.0	21,526	24.3	44,483	50.3	43,976	49.7
		Males	43,948	17,397	39.6	7,209	16.4	24,606	56.0	19,342	44.0
		Females	44,511	5,560	12.5	14,317	32.2	19,877	44.7	24,634	55.3
2	Kochinda	Persons	67,126	22,855	34.0	16,891	25.2	39,746	59.2	27,380	40.8
		Males	33,540	15,210	45.3	5,218	15.6	20,428	60.9	13,112	39.1
		Females	33,586	7,645	22.8	11,673	34.8	19,318	57.5	14,268	42.5
3	Jamankira	Persons	86,188	21,665	25.1	23,455	27.2	45,120	52.4	41,068	47.6
		Males	43,273	15,737	36.4	8,758	20.2	24,495	56.6	18,778	43.4
		Females	42,915	5,928	13.8	14,697	34.2	20,625	48.1	22,290	51.9
4	Rengali	Persons	78,114	27,172	34.8	11,361	14.5	38,533	49.3	39,581	50.7
		Males	39,245	17,144	43.7	4,398	11.2	21,542	54.9	17,703	45.1
		Females	38,869	10,028	25.8	6,963	17.9	16,991	43.7	21,878	56.3
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	Persons	82,218	26,611	32.4	11,362	13.8	37,973	46.2	44,245	53.8
		Males	41,899	19,326	46.1	3,837	9.2	23,163	55.3	18,736	44.7
		Females	40,319	7,285	18.1	7,525	18.7	14,810	36.7	25,509	63.3
6	Maneswar	Persons	89,388	29,734	33.3	13,547	15.2	43,281	48.4	46,107	51.6
		Males	45,362	21,541	47.5	4,668	10.3	26,209	57.8	19,153	42.2
		Females	44,026	8,193	18.6	8,879	20.2	17,072	38.8	26,954	61.2
7	Jujomura	Persons	77,266	26,871	34.8	11,300	14.6	38,171	49.4	39,095	50.6
		Males	39,105	18,158	46.4	3,820	9.8	21,978	56.2	17,127	43.8
		Females	38,161	8,713	22.8	7,480	19.6	16,193	42.4	21,968	57.6

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
8	Rairakhol	Persons	51,026	15,684	30.7	9,237	18.1	24,921	48.8	26,105	51.2
		Males	25,730	12,010	46.7	2,145	8.3	14,155	55.0	11,575	45.0
		Females	25,296	3,674	14.5	7,092	28.0	10,766	42.6	14,530	57.4
9	Naktideul	Persons	56,913	16,779	29.5	10,155	17.8	26,934	47.3	29,979	52.7
		Males	28,472	12,208	42.9	2,973	10.4	15,181	53.3	13,291	46.7
		Females	28,441	4,571	16.1	7,182	25.3	11,753	41.3	16,688	58.7
10	Kolabira (P)	Persons	5,137	1,690	32.9	1,004	19.5	2,694	52.4	2,443	47.6
		Males	2,608	1,074	41.2	383	14.7	1,457	55.9	1,151	44.1
		Females	2,529	616	24.4	621	24.6	1,237	48.9	1,292	51.1
District (Rural) Total		**Persons**	**681,835**	**212,018**	**31.1**	**129,838**	**19.0**	**341,856**	**50.1**	**339,979**	**49.9**
		Males	**343,182**	**149,805**	**43.7**	**43,409**	**12.6**	**193,214**	**56.3**	**149,968**	**43.7**
		Females	**338,653**	**62,213**	**18.4**	**86,429**	**25.5**	**148,642**	**43.9**	**190,011**	**56.1**

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. Total workers in the rural areas of the district, constitute 50.1 per cent of its total population, out of which 31.1 per cent are main workers and 19 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up of the data reveals that, out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 56.3 per cent and females constitute 43.9 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that, Kochinda C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (59.2%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 34 per cent and 25.2 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Sambalpur (Dhankauda) C.D. Block lies at the bottom with 46.2 per cent of total workers, of which main workers and marginal workers are 32.4 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in all the C.D. Blocks of the district.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sambalpur UA	Persons	226,469	63,800	28.2	6,456	2.9	70,256	31.0	156,213	69.0
		Males	117,745	53,440	45.4	3,552	3.0	56,992	48.4	60,753	51.6
		Females	108,724	10,360	9.5	2,904	2.7	13,264	12.2	95,460	87.8

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(a) Sambalpur	Persons	157,253	45,330	28.8	4,301	2.7	49,631	31.6	107,622	68.4
	(M+OG)	Males	81,536	37,625	46.1	2,366	2.9	39,991	49.0	41,545	51.0
		Females	75,717	7,705	10.2	1,935	2.6	9,640	12.7	66,077	87.3
	(i) Sambalpur	Persons	153,643	44,430	28.9	3,902	2.5	48,332	31.5	105,311	68.5
	(M)	Males	79,683	36,876	46.3	2,191	2.7	39,067	49.0	40,616	51.0
		Females	73,960	7,554	10.2	1,711	2.3	9,265	12.5	64,695	87.5
	(ii) Dhankauda &	Persons	3,610	900	24.9	399	11.1	1,299	36.0	2,311	64.0
	Mathapali	Males	1,853	749	40.4	175	9.4	924	49.9	929	50.1
	Area(OG)	Females	1,757	151	8.6	224	12.7	375	21.3	1,382	78.7
	(b) Burla	Persons	42,822	11,315	26.4	1,272	3.0	12,587	29.4	30,235	70.6
	(NAC+OG)	Males	22,453	9,524	42.4	744	3.3	10,268	45.7	12,185	54.3
		Females	20,369	1,791	8.8	528	2.6	2,319	11.4	18,050	88.6
	(i) Burla (NAC)	Persons	39,204	10,472	26.7	667	1.7	11,139	28.4	28,065	71.6
		Males	20,577	8,776	42.6	402	2.0	9,178	44.6	11,399	55.4
		Females	18,627	1,696	9.1	265	1.4	1,961	10.5	16,666	89.5
	(ii) Amsadhaka-	Persons	3,618	843	23.3	605	16.7	1,448	40.0	2,170	60.0
	tapali Area	Males	1,876	748	39.9	342	18.2	1,090	58.1	786	41.9
	(OG)	Females	1,742	95	5.5	263	15.1	358	20.6	1,384	79.4
	(c) Hirakud	Persons	26,394	7,155	27.1	883	3.3	8,038	30.5	18,356	69.5
	(NAC)	Males	13,756	6,291	45.7	442	3.2	6,733	48.9	7,023	51.1
		Females	12,638	864	6.8	441	3.5	1,305	10.3	11,333	89.7
2	Kochinda (NAC)	Persons	13,586	2,857	21.0	1,461	10.8	4,318	31.8	9,268	68.2
		Males	6,966	2,546	36.5	825	11.8	3,371	48.4	3,595	51.6
		Females	6,620	311	4.7	636	9.6	947	14.3	5,673	85.7
3	Redhakhol (NAC)	Persons	13,723	3,499	25.5	1,417	10.3	4,916	35.8	8,807	64.2
		Males	7,229	3,046	42.1	577	8.0	3,623	50.1	3,606	49.9
		Females	6,494	453	7.0	840	12.9	1,293	19.9	5,201	80.1
District (Urban) Total		**Persons**	**253,778**	**70,156**	**27.6**	**9,334**	**3.7**	**79,490**	**31.3**	**174,288**	**68.7**
		Males	**131,940**	**59,032**	**44.7**	**4,954**	**3.8**	**63,986**	**48.5**	**67,954**	**51.5**
		Females	**121,838**	**11,124**	**9.1**	**4,380**	**3.6**	**15,504**	**12.7**	**106,334**	**87.3**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute 31.3 per cent, out of which 27.6 per cent are main workers and 3.7 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up of the data reveals that, 48.5 per cent and 12.7 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 percentage 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 3.7 per cent of the total urban population, out of which males and females contribute 3.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. In so far as the work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Redhakhol (NAC) stands at the top with 35.8 per cent of total workers and Burla (NAC+OG) is at the bottom with 29.4 per cent of total workers. Sambalpur (UA) as a whole have 31 per cent of total workers,

out of which 28.2 per cent are main workers and 2.9 per cent are marginal workers. Sex wise, males constitute 48.4 per cent and females constitute12.2 per cent of total workers.

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	Govindpur	Persons	54,086	25,701	7,354	13,149	834	4,364
				(47.5)	(28.6)	(51.2)	(3.2)	(17.0)
		Males	26,956	14,766	5,221	5,523	437	3,585
				(54.8)	(35.4)	(37.4)	(3.0)	(24.3)
		Females	27,130	10,935	2,133	7,626	397	779
				(40.3)	(19.5)	(69.7)	(3.6)	(7.1)
2	Mahulpalli	Persons	71,223	40,561	14,054	22,095	1,063	3,349
				(56.9)	(34.6)	(54.5)	(2.6)	(8.3)
		Males	35,382	21,080	8,720	9,433	578	2,349
				(59.6)	(41.4)	(44.7)	(2.7)	(11.1)
		Females	35,841	19,481	5,334	12,662	485	1,000
				(54.4)	(27.4)	(65.0)	(2.5)	(5.1)
3	Kochinda	Persons	75,942	39,249	10,025	20,194	1,876	7,154
				(51.7)	(25.5)	(51.5)	(4.8)	(18.2)
		Males	38,142	21,822	6,673	9,180	465	5,504
				(57.2)	(30.6)	(42.1)	(2.1)	(25.2)
		Females	37,800	17,427	3,352	11,014	1,411	1,650
				(46.1)	(19.2)	(63.2)	(8.1)	(9.5)
4	Jamankira	Persons	54,108	28,156	6,121	12,956	4,300	4,779
				(52.0)	(21.7)	(46.0)	(15.3)	(17.0)
		Males	27,247	15,232	4,632	6,878	571	3,151
				(55.9)	(30.4)	(45.2)	(3.7)	(20.7)
		Females	26,861	12,924	1,489	6,078	3,729	1,628
				(48.1)	(11.5)	(47.0)	(28.9)	(12.6)
5	Kisinda	Persons	18,019	8,833	3,005	3,286	1,492	1,050
				(49.0)	(34.0)	(37.2)	(16.9)	(11.9)
		Males	8,964	4,864	1,973	1,699	366	826
				(54.3)	(40.6)	(34.9)	(7.5)	(17.0)
		Females	9,055	3,969	1,032	1,587	1,126	224
				(43.8)	(26.0)	(40.0)	(28.4)	(5.6)
6	Naktideul	Persons	26,271	12,347	4,538	3,845	1,869	2,095
				(47.0)	(36.8)	(31.1)	(15.1)	(17.0)
		Males	13,183	6,964	3,032	1,783	609	1,540
				(52.8)	(43.5)	(25.6)	(8.7)	(22.1)
		Females	13,088	5,383	1,506	2,062	1,260	555
				(41.1)	(28.0)	(38.3)	(23.4)	(10.3)
7	Rairakhol	Persons	50,151	22,743	7,751	6,993	1,421	6,578
				(45.3)	(34.1)	(30.7)	(6.2)	(28.9)
		Males	25,445	13,650	5,364	3,103	493	4,690
				(53.6)	(39.3)	(22.7)	(3.6)	(34.4)
		Females	24,706	9,093	2,387	3,890	928	1,888
				(36.8)	(26.3)	(42.8)	(10.2)	(20.8)

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
8	Charamal	Persons	27,221	12,848	5,077	5,607	516	1,648
				(47.2)	(39.5)	(43.6)	(4.0)	(12.8)
		Males	13,839	7,481	3,739	2,412	181	1,149
				(54.1)	(50.0)	(32.2)	(2.4)	(15.4)
		Females	13,382	5,367	1,338	3,195	335	499
				(40.1)	(24.9)	(59.5)	(6.2)	(9.3)
9	Jujomura	Persons	51,860	26,125	7,255	6,814	6,560	5,496
				(50.4)	(27.8)	(26.1)	(25.1)	(21.0)
		Males	26,203	14,769	6,320	3,811	682	3,956
				(56.4)	(42.8)	(25.8)	(4.6)	(26.8)
		Females	25,657	11,356	935	3,003	5,878	1,540
				(44.3)	(8.2)	(26.4)	(51.8)	(13.6)
10	Dhama	Persons	41,703	20,507	4,410	7,739	2,636	5,722
				(49.2)	(21.5)	(37.7)	(12.9)	(27.9)
		Males	21,194	12,470	3,564	4,249	724	3,933
				(58.8)	(28.6)	(34.1)	(5.8)	(31.5)
		Females	20,509	8,037	846	3,490	1,912	1,789
				(39.2)	(10.5)	(43.4)	(23.8)	(22.3)
11	Burla	Persons	80,326	28,317	3,216	7,093	1,770	16,238
				(35.3)	(11.4)	(25.0)	(6.3)	(57.3)
		Males	41,637	20,789	2,873	3,877	748	13,291
				(49.9)	(13.8)	(18.6)	(3.6)	(63.9)
		Females	38,689	7,528	343	3,216	1,022	2,947
				(19.5)	(4.6)	(42.7)	(13.6)	(39.1)
12	Hirakud	Persons	32,881	11,211	761	717	1,381	8,352
				(34.1)	(6.8)	(6.4)	(12.3)	(74.5)
		Males	17,020	8,581	707	573	186	7,115
				(50.4)	(8.2)	(6.7)	(2.2)	(82.9)
		Females	15,861	2,630	54	144	1,195	1,237
				(16.6)	(2.1)	(5.5)	(45.4)	(47.0)
13	Ainthapali	Persons	9,869	4,656	586	536	1,725	1,809
				(47.2)	(12.6)	(11.5)	(37.0)	(38.9)
		Males	5,021	2,697	535	469	259	1,434
				(53.7)	(19.8)	(17.4)	(9.6)	(53.2)
		Females	4,848	1,959	51	67	1,466	375
				(40.4)	(2.6)	(3.4)	(74.8)	(19.1)
14	Dhanupali	Persons	6,856	2,574	320	592	335	1,327
				(37.5)	(12.4)	(23.0)	(13.0)	(51.6)
		Males	3,542	1,882	284	353	164	1,081
				(53.1)	(15.1)	(18.8)	(8.7)	(57.4)
		Females	3,314	692	36	239	171	246
				(20.9)	(5.2)	(34.5)	(24.7)	(35.5)

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
15	Sadar	Persons	46,162	21,277	3,548	6,063	4,938	6,728
				(46.1)	(16.7)	(28.5)	(23.2)	(31.6)
		Males	23,424	13,190	3,265	4,144	533	5,248
				(56.3)	(24.8)	(31.4)	(4.0)	(39.8)
		Females	22,738	8,087	283	1,919	4,405	1,480
				(35.6)	(3.5)	(23.7)	(54.5)	(18.3)
16	Sasan	Persons	58,858	30,369	6,125	7,669	10,834	5,741
				(51.6)	(20.2)	(25.3)	(35.7)	(18.9)
		Males	29,793	16,871	5,775	5,900	1,035	4,161
				(56.6)	(34.2)	(35.0)	(6.1)	(24.7)
		Females	29,065	13,498	350	1,769	9,799	1,580
				(46.4)	(2.6)	(13.1)	(72.6)	(11.7)
17	Katarbaga	Persons	76,434	37,540	6,426	8,080	11,842	11,192
				(49.1)	(17.1)	(21.5)	(31.5)	(29.8)
		Males	38,447	21,025	5,826	5,785	1,738	7,676
				(54.7)	(27.7)	(27.5)	(8.3)	(36.5)
		Females	37,987	16,515	600	2,295	10,104	3,516
				(43.5)	(3.6)	(13.9)	(61.2)	(21.3)
18	Sambalpur (M)	Persons	153,643	48,332	647	731	3,025	43,929
				(31.5)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(6.3)	(90.9)
		Males	79,683	39,067	450	518	1,362	36,737
				(49.0)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(3.5)	(94.0)
		Females	73,960	9,265	197	213	1,663	7,192
				(12.5)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(17.9)	(77.6)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**935,613**	**421,346**	**91,219**	**134,159**	**58,417**	**137,551**
				(45.0)	**(21.6)**	**(31.8)**	**(13.9)**	**(32.6)**
		Males	**475,122**	**257,200**	**68,953**	**69,690**	**11,131**	**107,426**
				(54.1)	**(26.8)**	**(27.1)**	**(4.3)**	**(41.8)**
		Females	**460,491**	**164,146**	**22,266**	**64,469**	**47,286**	**30,125**
				(35.6)	**(13.6)**	**(39.3)**	**(28.8)**	**(18.4)**

Note: *Per cent age of workers to total workers are given in brackets*

Table-34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district, by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that, out of the total workers in the district, 21.6 per cent are cultivators, 31.8 per cent are agricultural labourers, 13.9 per cent are household industry workers and 32.6 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, in majority of police stations, maximum number of workers are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. However, in Burla, Hirakud, Dhanupali and Sambalpur(M) maximum number of workers 57.3 per cent, 74.5 per cent, 51.6 per cent and 90.9 per cent respectively are engaged as other workers.

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	Bamra	Persons	88,459	44,483	13,011	23,840	1,450	6,182
				(50.3)	(29.2)	(53.6)	(3.3)	(13.9)
		Males	43,948	24,606	8,869	10,165	756	4,816
				(56.0)	(36.0)	(41.3)	(3.1)	(19.6)
		Females	44,511	19,877	4,142	13,675	694	1,366
				(44.7)	(20.8)	(68.8)	(3.5)	(6.9)
2	Kochinda	Persons	67,126	39,746	14,145	21,425	818	3,358
				(59.2)	(35.6)	(53.9)	(2.1)	(8.4)
		Males	33,540	20,428	8,519	8,992	381	2,536
				(60.9)	(41.7)	(44.0)	(1.9)	(12.4)
		Females	33,586	19,318	5,626	12,433	437	822
				(57.5)	(29.1)	(64.4)	(2.3)	(4.3)
3	Jamankira	Persons	86,188	45,120	9,931	22,214	5,703	7,272
				(52.4)	(22.0)	(49.2)	(12.6)	(16.1)
		Males	43,273	24,495	7,478	11,326	852	4,839
				(56.6)	(30.5)	(46.2)	(3.5)	(19.8)
		Females	42,915	20,625	2,453	10,888	4,851	2,433
				(48.1)	(11.9)	(52.8)	(23.5)	(11.8)
4	Rengali	Persons	78,114	38,533	6,797	7,941	12,872	10,923
				(49.3)	(17.6)	(20.6)	(33.4)	(28.3)
		Males	39,245	21,542	6,229	5,931	1,768	7,614
				(54.9)	(28.9)	(27.5)	(8.2)	(35.3)
		Females	38,869	16,991	568	2,010	11,104	3,309
				(43.7)	(3.3)	(11.8)	(65.4)	(19.5)
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	Persons	82,218	37,973	6,760	10,684	8,552	11,977
				(46.2)	(17.8)	(28.1)	(22.5)	(31.5)
		Males	41,899	23,163	6,179	6,717	1,505	8,762
				(55.3)	(26.7)	(29.0)	(6.5)	(37.8)
		Females	40,319	14,810	581	3,967	7,047	3,215
				(36.7)	(3.9)	(26.8)	(47.6)	(21.7)
6	Maneswar	Persons	89,388	43,281	8,437	14,550	8,709	11,585
				(48.4)	(19.5)	(33.6)	(20.1)	(26.8)
		Males	45,362	26,209	7,253	9,068	1,365	8,523
				(57.8)	(27.7)	(34.6)	(5.2)	(32.5)
		Females	44,026	17,072	1,184	5,482	7,344	3,062
				(38.8)	(6.9)	(32.1)	(43.0)	(17.9)

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
7	Jujomura	Persons	77,266	38,171	9,718	10,003	10,075	8,375
				(49.4)	(25.5)	(26.2)	(26.4)	(21.9)
		Males	39,105	21,978	8,666	6,074	951	6,287
				(56.2)	(39.4)	(27.6)	(4.3)	(28.6)
		Females	38,161	16,193	1,052	3,929	9,124	2,088
				(42.4)	(6.5)	(24.3)	(56.3)	(12.9)
8	Rairakhol	Persons	51,026	24,921	10,255	9,843	1,124	3,699
				(48.8)	(41.2)	(39.5)	(4.5)	(14.8)
		Males	25,730	14,155	7,225	4,139	402	2,389
				(55.0)	(51.0)	(29.2)	(2.8)	(16.9)
		Females	25,296	10,766	3,030	5,704	722	1,310
				(42.6)	(28.1)	(53.0)	(6.7)	(12.2)
9	Naktideul	Persons	56,913	26,934	9,650	9,129	4,043	4,112
				(47.3)	(35.8)	(33.9)	(15.0)	(15.3)
		Males	28,472	15,181	6,463	4,514	1,160	3,044
				(53.3)	(42.6)	(29.7)	(7.6)	(20.1)
		Females	28,441	11,753	3,187	4,615	2,883	1,068
				(41.3)	(27.1)	(39.3)	(24.5)	(9.1)
10	Kolabira (P)	Persons	5,137	2,694	370	1,080	559	685
				(52.4)	(13.7)	(40.1)	(20.7)	(25.4)
		Males	2,608	1,457	308	658	73	418
				(55.9)	(21.1)	(45.2)	(5.0)	(28.7)
		Females	2,529	1,237	62	422	486	267
				(48.9)	(5.0)	(34.1)	(39.3)	(21.6)
District Total (Rural)		**Persons**	**681,835**	**341,856**	**89,074**	**130,709**	**53,905**	**68,168**
				(50.1)	**(26.1)**	**(38.2)**	**(15.8)**	**(19.9)**
		Males	**343,182**	**193,214**	**67,189**	**67,584**	**9,213**	**49,228**
				(56.3)	**(34.8)**	**(35.0)**	**(4.8)**	**(25.5)**
		Females	**338,653**	**148,642**	**21,885**	**63,125**	**44,692**	**18,940**
				(43.9)	**(14.7)**	**(42.5)**	**(30.1)**	**(12.7)**

Note: *Per cent age of workers to total workers are given in brackets*

Like the previous table, table-35 distributes workers in different C.D. Blocks and the district by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 50.1 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, 26.1 per cent, 38.2 per cent, 15.8 per cent and 19.9 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex wise break-up of the district (rural) level data show that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (42.5%) and household industry workers (30.1%) is comparatively higher than that of males in

respective categories. It is found from the table that, majority of workers in Bamra, Kochinda, Jamankira and Maneswar are engaged as agricultural labourers, in Rairakhol and Naktideul majority are cultivators, in Rengali and Jujomura more workers are in household industry and in Sambalpur majority are other workers.

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	Sambalpur UA	Persons	226,469	70,256	1212	1776	4279	62989
				(31.0)	(1.7)	(2.5)	(6.1)	(89.7)
		Males	117,745	56992	964	1231	1769	53028
				(48.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(93.0)
		Females	108,724	13264	248	545	2510	9961
				(12.2)	(1.9)	(4.1)	(18.9)	(75.1)
	(a) Sambalpur (M+OG)	Persons	157,253	49,631	661	828	3,399	44,743
				(31.6)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(6.8)	(90.2)
		Males	81,536	39,991	461	574	1,516	37,440
				(49.0)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(3.8)	(93.6)
		Females	75,717	9,640	200	254	1,883	7,303
				(12.7)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(19.5)	(75.8)
	(i) Sambalpur (M)	Persons	153,643	48,332	647	731	3,025	43,929
				(31.5)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(6.3)	(90.9)
		Males	79,683	39,067	450	518	1,362	36,737
				(49.0)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(3.5)	(94.0)
		Females	73,960	9,265	197	213	1,663	7,192
				(12.5)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(17.9)	(77.6)
	(ii) Dhankauda & Mathapali Area (OG)	Persons	3,610	1,299	14	97	374	814
				(36.0)	(1.1)	(7.5)	(28.8)	(62.7)
		Males	1,853	924	11	56	154	703
				(49.9)	(1.2)	(6.1)	(16.7)	(76.1)
		Females	1,757	375	3	41	220	111
				(21.3)	(0.8)	(10.9)	(58.7)	(29.6)
	(b)Burla (NAC+OG)	Persons	42,822	12,587	418	671	327	11,171
				(29.4)	(3.3)	(5.3)	(2.6)	(88.8)
		Males	22,453	10,268	376	447	138	9,307
				(45.7)	(3.7)	(4.4)	(1.3)	(90.6)
		Females	20,369	2,319	42	224	189	1,864
				(11.4)	(1.8)	(9.7)	(8.2)	(80.4)

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
	(i) Burla (NAC)	Persons	39,204	11,139	180	115	195	10,649
				(28.4)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(95.6)
		Males	20,577	9,178	147	71	111	8,849
				(44.6)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(96.4)
		Females	18,627	1,961	33	44	84	1,800
				(10.5)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(4.3)	(91.8)
	(ii)Amsadhakatapali	Persons	3,618	1,448	238	556	132	522
	Area (OG)			(40.0)	(16.4)	(38.4)	(9.1)	(36.0)
		Males	1,876	1,090	229	376	27	458
				(58.1)	(21.0)	(34.5)	(2.5)	(42.0)
		Females	1,742	358	9	180	105	64
				(20.60	(2.5)	(50.3)	(29.3)	(17.9)
	(c) Hirakud (NAC)	Persons	26,394	8,038	133	277	553	7,075
				(30.5)	(1.7)	(3.4)	(6.9)	(88.0)
		Males	13,756	6,733	127	210	115	6,281
				(48.9)	(1.9)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(93.3)
		Females	12,638	1,305	6	67	438	794
				(10.3)	(0.5)	(5.1)	(33.6)	(60.8)
2	Kochinda (NAC)	Persons	13,586	4,318	467	915	102	2,834
				(31.8)	(10.8)	(21.2)	(2.4)	(65.6)
		Males	6,966	3,371	380	531	62	2,398
				(48.4)	(11.3)	(15.8)	(1.8)	(71.1)
		Females	6,620	947	87	384	40	436
				(14.3)	(9.2)	(40.5)	(4.2)	(46.0)
3	Redhakhol (NAC)	Persons	13,723	4,916	466	759	131	3,560
				(35.8)	(9.5)	(15.4)	(2.7)	(72.4)
		Males	7,229	3,623	420	344	87	2,772
				(50.1)	(11.6)	(9.5)	(2.4)	(76.5)
		Females	6,494	1,293	46	415	44	788
				(19.9)	(3.6)	(32.1)	(3.4)	(60.9)
	District (Urban) Total	**Persons**	**253,778**	**79,490**	**2,145**	**3,450**	**4,512**	**69,383**
				(31.3)	**(2.7)**	**(4.3)**	**(5.7)**	**(87.3)**
		Males	**131,940**	**63,986**	**1,764**	**2,106**	**1,918**	**58,198**
				(48.5)	**(2.8)**	**(3.3)**	**(3.0)**	**(91.0)**
		Females	**121,838**	**15,504**	**381**	**1,344**	**2,594**	**11,185**
				(12.7)	**(2.5)**	**(8.7)**	**(16.7)**	**(72.1)**

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, 31.3 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main + marginal) and out of the total workers, majority (87.3%) are other workers while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (2.7%), agricultural labourers (4.3%) and household industry workers (5.7%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male- female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns.

(ix) Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data, Census 2001

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 communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bamra	136	102	28	134	41	45	48	4	5	37	126
		(100)	(75.0)	(20.6)	(98.5)	(30.1)	(33.1)	(35.3)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(27.2)	(92.6)
2	Kochinda	130	86	20	125	33	55	33	3	7	35	110
		(100)	(66.2)	(15.4)	(96.2)	(25.4)	(42.3)	(25.4)	(2.3)	(5.4)	(26.9)	(84.6)
3	Jamankira	234	133	24	225	34	64	47	6	6	33	135
		(100)	(56.8)	(10.3)	(96.2)	(14.5)	(27.4)	(20.1)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(14.1)	(57.7)
4	Rengali	67	65	16	67	16	32	29	5	5	40	63
		(100)	(97.0)	(23.9)	(100.0)	(23.9)	(47.8)	(43.3)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(59.7)	(94.0)
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	80	65	15	79	18	38	27	2	3	27	79
		(100)	(81.3)	(18.8)	(98.8)	(22.5)	(47.5)	(33.8)	(2.5)	(3.8)	(33.8)	(98.8)
6	Maneswar	101	81	24	100	29	50	53	5	7	67	93
		(100)	(80.2)	(23.8)	(99.0)	(28.7)	(49.5)	(52.5)	(5.0)	(6.9)	(66.3)	(92.1)
7	Jujomura	124	86	17	121	19	36	55	4	3	50	80
		(100)	(69.4)	(13.7)	(97.6)	(15.3)	(29.0)	(44.4)	(3.2)	(2.4)	(40.3)	(64.5)
8	Rairakhol	188	100	10	183	11	40	26	4	7	39	178
		(100)	(53.2)	(5.3)	(97.3)	(5.9)	(21.3)	(13.8)	(2.1)	(3.7)	(20.7)	(94.7)
9	Naktideul	173	103	11	151	13	41	36	4	5	33	168
		(100)	(59.5)	(6.4)	(87.3)	(7.5)	(23.7)	(20.8)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(19.1)	(97.1)
10	Kolabira(P)	5	5	1	5	1	4	2	0	-	1	5
		(100)	(100.0)	(20.0)	(100.0)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(100.0)
District Total		1,238	826	166	1,190	215	405	356	37	48	362	1037
		(100)	(66.7)	(13.4)	(96.1)	(17.4)	(32.7)	(28.8)	(3.0)	(3.9)	(29.2)	(83.8)

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 situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific

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 the district. Out of the total 1,238 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 826 (67.7%) villages, medical facility in 166 (13.4%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,190(96.1%) villages, post office in 215 (17.4%) villages, telephone in 405 (32.7%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 356 (28.8%) villages, banks in 37 (3%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 48 (3.9%) villages. As many as 362 (29.2%) villages are approached by pucca road and 1,037 (83.8%) 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 five CD Blocks namely Bamra., Kochinda,Rengali, Sambalpur and Maneswar have been provided with adequate educational facility, comparatively better medical aid, postal, telephone, transport and banks facility whereas, other five C.D. Blocks namely Jujomura, Jamankira, Naktideul, Rairakhol and Kolabira(P) lag behind and need special attention .

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communic-ations $	Banks	Agricultu ral Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bamra	88,459	79,542	33,944	88,192	49,002	52,464	48,822	8,635	13,789	40,401	86,336
		(100)	(89.9)	(38.4)	(99.7)	(55.4)	(59.3)	(55.2)	(9.8)	(15.6)	(45.7)	(97.6)
2	Kochinda	67,126	60,504	19,771	66,999	33,831	43,493	27,429	5,037	8,781	28,434	65,456
		(100)	(90.1)	(29.5)	(99.8)	(50.4)	(64.8)	(40.9)	(7.5)	(13.1)	(42.4)	(97.5)
3	Jamankira	86,188	70,100	21,972	84,671	31,780	44,644	30,541	8,766	9,454	22,086	65,940
		(100)	(81.3)	(25.5)	(98.2)	(36.9)	(51.8)	(35.4)	(10.2)	(11.0)	(25.6)	(76.5)
4	Rengali	78,114	77,565	37,658	78,114	40,983	53,307	43,762	22,003	19,020	56,100	76,819
		(100)	(99.3)	(48.2)	(100.0)	(52.5)	(68.2)	(56.0)	(28.2)	(24.3)	(71.8)	(98.3)
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	82,218	77,980	30,086	82,212	39,141	60,059	39,490	3,483	4,030	36,324	82,212
		(100)	(94.8)	(36.6)	(100.0)	(47.6)	(73.0)	(48.0)	(4.2)	(4.9)	(44.2)	(100.0)
6	Maneswar	89,388	84,030	39,759	89,055	42,738	62,382	57,634	10,366	13,360	65,876	87,439
		(100)	(94.0)	(44.5)	(99.6)	(47.8)	(69.8)	(64.5)	(11.6)	(14.9)	(73.7)	(97.8)
7	Jujomura	77,266	71,337	22,213	77,062	27,768	41,447	48,688	6,400	6,229	48,371	68,708
		(100)	(92.3)	(28.7)	(99.7)	(35.9)	(53.6)	(63.0)	(8.3)	(8.1)	(62.6)	(88.9)
8	Rairakhol	51,026	39,854	8,137	50,955	9,096	18,995	11,174	5,106	7,073	14,740	50,306
		(100)	(78.1)	(15.9)	(99.9)	(17.8)	(37.2)	(21.9)	(10.0)	(13.9)	(28.9)	(98.6)
9	Naktideul	56,913	48,750	11,651	54,681	13,756	27,894	21,935	6,175	5,270	19,059	56,378
		(100)	(85.7)	(20.5)	(96.1)	(24.2)	(49.0)	(38.5)	(10.8)	(9.3)	(33.5)	(99.1)

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 communic-ations $	Banks	Agricultu ral Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Kolabira(P)	5,137	5,137	3,221	5,137	3,221	4,593	4,046	-	-	3,221	5,137
		(100)	(100.0)	(62.7)	(100.0)	(62.7)	(89.4)	(78.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.7)	(100.0)
District Total:		681,835	614,799	228,412	677,078	291,316	409,278	333,521	75,971	87,006	334,612	644,731
		(100)	(90.2)	(33.5)	(99.3)	(42.7)	(60.0)	(48.9)	(11.1)	(12.8)	(49.1)	(94.6)

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 situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. 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 percent of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. It may be seen from the table that, out of the total 681,835 rural inhabitants of the district, 90.2 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 33.5 per cent by Medical facility, 99.3 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 42.7 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 60 per cent by telephone facility, 48.9 per cent by transport and communication facility, 11.1 per cent by Banks facility, 12.8 per cent by agricultural co-operative societies, 49.1 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 94.6 per cent provided by power supply facility. Now coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is seen that in case of five CD Blocks namely Bamra, Kochinda, Rengali, Sambalpur and Maneswar, educational facility, 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 : 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	345	63	5	413
(b) Middle School	619	295	30	944
(c) Degree College	117	341	760	1,218
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	15	35	1,187	1,237
(b) PHC	129	364	713	1,206
3. Post Office	555	388	80	1,023
4. Telephone	408	280	145	833
5. Bus Service	343	356	191	890
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	232	447	522	1,201
(b) Cooperative Bank	61	205	968	1,234
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	338	462	390	1,190

Table-39 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places, where such facilities are available. It is seen from the table that, out of 1,238 inhabited villages of the district, 413 villages do not have Primary School, 944 villages have no Middle School and 1,218 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 1237 villages of the district while Primary Health Center is not available in 1,206 villages. Like wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-Operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1023, 833, 890,1201, 1234, 1190 number of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that, maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Primary Health Center, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 Kilometers. However, maximum numbers of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometers or even more than 10 kilometers in order to avail the facilities of Hospital, Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communicat-ions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	13	10	2	4	7	6	0	1	10
	(100.0)	(76.9)	(15.4)	(30.8)	(53.8)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(76.9)
5 -15	258	180	47	55	112	93	7	16	88
	(100.0)	(69.8)	(18.2)	(21.3)	(43.4)	(36.0)	(2.7)	(6.2)	(34.1)
16 - 50	912	601	113	151	265	241	28	29	248
	(100.0)	(65.9)	(12.4)	(16.6)	(29.1)	(26.4)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(27.2)
51+	55	35	4	5	21	16	2	2	16
	(100.0)	(63.6)	(7.3)	(9.1)	(38.2)	(29.1)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(29.1)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**1238**	**826**	**166**	**215**	**405**	**356**	**37**	**48**	**362**
	(100.0)	**(66.7)**	**(13.4)**	**(17.4)**	**(32.7)**	**(28.8)**	**(3.0)**	**(3.9)**	**(29.2)**

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

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

Table-40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that, majority of villages in the district numbering 912 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometers from the nearest statutory town while 13 villages are at less than 5 kilometers from the towns, 258 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometers and 55 villages are at above 51 kilometers from the towns. It is clear from the table that the villages that are far away from the statutory towns have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that, 794 villages come under less than 500 population, 260 villages come under the range 500-999 population, 141 villages come under 1000-1999 population, 39 villages come under 2000-4999 population, 4 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 population and no village has the population of above 10,000. It is evident from the table that the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

TABLE 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 communic-ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	794	398	26	746	27	124	139	1	1	148	602
	(100.0)	(50.1)	(3.3)	(94.0)	(3.4)	(15.6)	(17.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(18.6)	(75.8)
500-999	260	244	48	260	69	128	98	4	9	94	253
	(100.0)	(93.8)	(18.5)	(100.0)	(26.5)	(49.2)	(37.7)	(1.5)	(3.5)	(36.2)	(97.3)
1000-1999	141	141	62	141	81	111	84	20	24	87	139
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(44.0)	(100.0)	(57.4)	(78.7)	(59.6)	(14.2)	(17.0)	(61.7)	(98.6)
2000-4,999	39	39	26	39	34	38	31	9	12	29	39
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)	(87.2)	(97.4)	(79.5)	(23.1)	(30.8)	(74.4)	(100.0)
5000-9999	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(75.0)	(50.0)	(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:	**1238**	**826**	**166**	**1190**	**215**	**405**	**356**	**37**	**48**	**362**	**1037**
	(100.0)	**(66.7)**	**(13.4)**	**(96.1)**	**(17.4)**	**(32.7)**	**(28.8)**	**(3.0)**	**(3.9)**	**(29.2)**	**(83.8)**

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 situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

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

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	Bamra	136	51,093	40.0	2.6
2	Kochinda	130	39,306	52.1	7.8
3	Jamankira	234	54,944	37.4	11.7
4	Rengali	67	38,678	46.5	2.2
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	80	25,131	61.7	56.8
6	Maneswar	101	31,155	73.9	51.3
7	Jujomura	124	51,729	47.0	16.4
8	Rairakhol	188	57,072	27.9	5.7
9	Naktideul	173	51,715	29.0	7.5
10	Kolabira (P)	5	3,258	48.2	1.7
	District Total:	**1,238**	**404,081**	**43.2**	**18.1**

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 43.2 per cent and the rest 56.8 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that, the

percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivable area of the district is 18.1 per cent. Taking the percentage of cultivable area to the total area under different CD Blocks into account, Maneswar CD Block is at the top with 73.9 per cent and Naktideul CD Block is at the bottom with 29 per cent of cultivable area. Leaving Sambalpur (56.8%) and Maneswar (51.3%) other CD Blocks have negligible irrigated area varying between 11.7 per cent (Jamankira) to 1.7 percent (Kolabira(P).

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 Burla (N.A.C.)	209	148	61	192	41	12	25	6	34
2	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	511	311	201	553	71	144	204	8	88
3	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	369	77	293	342	82	80	121	0	52
4	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	I Sambalpur (M)	333	181	152	347	57	101	78	0	102
District Total		**334**	**184**	**151**	**344**	**57**	**89**	**86**	**2**	**86**

Table 43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district. In Burla (NAC) and Kochinda(NAC) the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure and in case of Hirakud (NAC) and Sambalpur (M) the per capita expenditure exceeds the per capita receipts. The share of revenue from taxes is higher than the receipt from all other sources in case of Burla (NAC), Hirakud(NAC) and Sambalpur (M) and the share of revenue from all other sources is higher in case of Kochinda(NAC). The higher percentage of expenditure goes to public Health and conveniences and Public Works and others in case of all the towns in the district.

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	Burla (N.A.C.)	2.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
2	Hirakud (N.A.C.)	4.9	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.4
3	Kochinda (N.A.C.)	8.8	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.7
4	Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	10.2	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.7
5	Sambalpur (M)	3.9	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.3
District Total		**11.3**	**5.4**	**3.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in the towns of the district. The table reveals that, for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are eleven Primary Schools, about five Middle Schools, about three Secondary Schools, and about one each of Senior Secondary/Junior College and Degree College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Redhakhol (NAC) is in a better position in the district, in so far as the availability of educational institutions 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	Burla(N.A.C.)	180
2	Hirakud(N.A.C.)	9
3	Kochinda(N.A.C.)	25
4	Redhakhol(N.A.C.)	22
5	Sambalpur(M)	8
	Distrct Total	**39**

Number of beds in the Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in the district is presented in the table. It shows that, 39 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (180) per 10,000 population is recorded in Burla (NAC) and the lowest number of beds (8) is in Sambalpur (M).

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	Hirakud (N.A.C.	26,394	13,742	52.1
2	Sambalpur (M)	153,643	42,000	27.3
	District Total	**180,037**	**55,742**	**31.0**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in the towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that, there are two towns in the district i.e. Hirakud (NAC) and Sambalpur (M) wherein slums exist. The slum population of these towns together constitute 31 per cent of their total population.

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 Aluminium cables, Aluminium ingots, Iron and steel rods, Bidi, Til oil, Wooden furniture and Wheat products. The items exported mainly include Alumina and Aluminium product, Mohua flower, Sal seed and Kendu leaf.

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	Burla (N.A.C.)	Hydroelectric power	Fish
		Wheat products	Wheat products
		Edibleil	Electricity
2	Hirakud (N.A.C.)	Alluminium Cables	Allumina
		Alluminium ingots	Alluminium cables
		Iron & Steel Rods, Angles	Iron rods & angles
3	Kochinda (N.A.C.)	Bidi	Sal Seed
		Wooden Furniture	Chilly
		Til oil	Mohua Flower
4	Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	Bread	Mohua Flower
		Icecream	Sal Seed
		Bidi	Kendu Leaf
5	Sambalpur (M)	Rice	Paddy & Rice
		Wood Products	Kendu Leaf
		Bamboo Mats	Tobacco

(x) Brief Analysis based on Houselist Data, Census 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 on 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 the quality of living of households.

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

The basic objective of this elementary exercise was to prepare a frame indispensable for smooth and systematic conduct of the population enumeration during March 2001. The housing census, thus in some way was a prelude to the actual population count of the census. In addition, information collected through houselisting provide comprehensive database 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 of different projects on housing sector.

Table 48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status, namely, owned, rented and others among total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of this district. The total number of households in the district is 201,425 of which 34,958 are Scheduled Caste households and 76,164 are Scheduled Tribe households. As shown in the table, 82.71 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 94.43 per cent in rural areas and 49.99 per cent in the urban areas from among the total rural households and urban households respectively.

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 54.83 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 66.44 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households live in their own houses as against 17.09 per cent households among Scheduled Castes and 15.89 per cent among Scheduled Tribe households live in rented houses in the district.

A striking feature of distribution of households among Scheduled Castes as far as their tenure status of households is concerned, is seen among the Scheduled Caste households in urban areas of the district. Here 28.08 per cent of Scheduled Caste households live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses. These households live either in houses constructed on encroached land in unregularised slums or the land or the structure 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, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bed room, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration availability of number of dwelling room to households has been calculated and is shown in col. 2 of the table.

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

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 - Sambalpur - 03										
Owned	Total	166,594	140,027	26,567	29,707	24,852	4,855	70,890	65,320	5,570
	No exclusive room	2,122	1,633	489	416	332	84	1,007	791	216
	One room	44,489	37,990	6,499	11,207	9,261	1,946	19,651	17,994	1,657
	Two rooms	64,319	55,663	8,656	12,008	10,228	1,780	29,843	27,614	2,229

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
	Three rooms	27,772	23,127	4,645	3,530	2,961	569	11,785	10,903	882
	3+ rooms	27,892	21,614	6,278	2,546	2,070	476	8,604	8,018	586
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	19,260	4,650	14,610	2,077	564	1,513	2,459	1,127	1,332
	No exclusive room	208	45	163	27	3	24	48	12	36
	One room	6,802	1,952	4,850	1,001	266	735	1,091	533	558
	Two rooms	7,403	1,816	5,587	730	187	543	902	430	472
	Three rooms	3,113	610	2,503	248	94	154	281	109	172
	3+ rooms	1,734	227	1,507	71	14	57	137	43	94
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Others	Total	15,571	3,607	11,964	3,174	688	2,486	2,815	1,333	1,482
	No exclusive room	291	133	158	65	32	33	92	50	42
	One room	5,167	1,747	3,420	1,538	403	1,135	1,257	691	566
	Two rooms	5,299	1,072	4,227	1,059	179	880	898	384	514
	Three rooms	2,985	410	2,575	330	47	283	391	147	244
	3+ rooms	1,829	245	1,584	182	27	155	177	61	116
	Median number of rooms	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
District Total	Total	201,425	148,284	53,141	34,958	26,104	8,854	76,164	67,780	8,384
	No exclusive room	2,621	1,811	810	508	367	141	1,147	853	294
	One room	56,458	41,689	14,769	13,746	9,930	3,816	21,999	19,218	2,781
	Two rooms	77,021	58,551	18,470	13,797	10,594	3,203	31,643	28,428	3,215
	Three rooms	33,870	24,147	9,723	4,108	3,102	1,006	12,457	11,159	1,298
	3+ rooms	31,455	22,086	9,369	2,799	2,111	688	8,918	8,122	796
	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."

A specific category of dwelling room, namely, 'no exclusive room' as shown in col. 2 of the 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 2,621 among total households, 508 among the scheduled caste households and 1,147 among scheduled tribe households in total areas of the district.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanen	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Sambalpur		66412	89241	45762	34294	74277	39710	32118	14964	6052
		(32.97)	(44.3)	(22.72)	(23.13)	(50.09)	(26.78)	(60.44)	(28.16)	(11.39)
01	Govindpur	2714	8395	702	2714	8395	702	0	0	0
		(22.97)	(71.07)	(5.94)	(22.97)	(71.07)	(5.94)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Mahulpalli	3303	11835	1151	3303	11835	1151	0	0	0
		(20.28)	(72.66)	(7.07)	(20.28)	(72.66)	(7.07)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kochinda	3800	12533	1288	2424	11047	1257	1376	1486	31
		(21.57)	(71.13)	(7.31)	(16.46)	(75.01)	(8.53)	(47.56)	(51.37)	(1.07)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanen	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
04	Jamankira	2304	6993	2814	2304	6993	2814	0	0	0
		(19.02)	(57.74)	(23.24)	(19.02)	(57.74)	(23.24)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Kisinda	1108	972	1718	1108	972	1718	0	0	0
		(29.17)	(25.59)	(45.23)	(29.17)	(25.59)	(45.23)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Naktideul	2394	778	2393	2394	778	2393	0	0	0
		(43.02)	(13.98)	(43.00)	(43.02)	(13.98)	(43.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Rairakhol	3024	1603	5868	1781	1008	4728	1243	595	1140
		(28.81)	(15.27)	(55.91)	(23.69)	(13.41)	(62.90)	(41.74)	(19.98)	(38.28)
08	Charamal	1398	1137	3182	1398	1137	3182	0	0	0
		(24.45)	(19.89)	(55.66)	(24.45)	(19.89)	(55.66)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Jujomura	2699	3887	4192	2699	3887	4192	0	0	0
		(25.04)	(36.06)	(38.89)	(25.04)	(36.06)	(38.89)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Dhama	2126	2713	4555	2126	2713	4555	0	0	0
		(22.63)	(28.88)	(48.49)	(22.63)	(28.88)	(48.49)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Burla	7293	5270	3935	2394	2814	2699	4899	2456	1236
		(44.20)	(31.94)	(23.85)	(30.28)	(35.59)	(34.13)	(57.02)	(28.58)	(14.39)
12	Hirakud	3925	2265	766	484	397	416	3441	1868	350
		(56.43)	(32.56)	(11.01)	(37.32)	(30.61)	(32.07)	(60.81)	(33.01)	(6.18)
13	Ainthapali	936	748	351	936	748	351	0	0	0
		(46.00)	(36.76)	(17.25)	(46.00)	(36.76)	(17.25)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Dhanupali	581	465	199	581	465	199	0	0	0
		(46.67)	(37.35)	(15.98)	(46.67)	(37.35)	(15.98)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Sadar	2333	3552	3303	2333	3552	3303	0	0	0
		(25.39)	(38.66)	(35.95)	(25.39)	(38.66)	(35.95)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
16	Sasan	2458	6656	3405	2458	6656	3405	0	0	0
		(19.63)	(53.17)	(27.20)	(19.63)	(53.17)	(27.20)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Katarbaga	2857	10880	2645	2857	10880	2645	0	0	0
		(17.44)	(66.41)	(16.15)	(17.44)	(66.41)	(16.15)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
18	Sambalpur	20721	8250	3263	0	0	0	20721	8250	3263
		(64.27)	(25.59)	(10.12)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(64.27)	(25.59)	(10.12)

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

Permanent:- Permanent house refers to those houses whose walls & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete is used for wall and tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concrete are used for roof.

Semi permanent: - Semi-permanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials.

Temporary:- Temporary houses refers to those houses having walls and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, 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 station level in Sambalpur district. The definition of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses is given at the bottom of the table for appreciation of the data users.

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 32.97 per cent as against 44.30 per cent households in semi-permanent houses and 22.72 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But the distribution of households in the urban areas of the district depicts a different picture. Here, more than 50 per cent of households live in permanent houses and only 11.39 per cent live in temporary houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police stations level manifests a different trend. There are 18 police stations in Sambalpur district. Out of these 18 police stations, more than 50 per cent of households live in semi-permanent houses in six police stations in the total areas and in the rest of the police stations, it varies between 13.98 per cent to 38.66 per cent. The same pattern of percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses is also seen in the rural areas among police stations. However, in case of the urban areas it shows a different picture. There are five police stations having urban components and out of these five police stations, more than 50 per cent households live in permanent houses in three police stations.

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 - Sambalpur	Total	201,425	186,752	73,408	30,341	37,404	59,722
				(92.72)	(36.44)	(15.06)	(18.57)	(29.65)
		Rural	148,284	135,132	32,186	5,648	8,794	29,173
				(91.13)	(21.71)	(3.81)	(5.93)	(19.67)
		Urban	53,141	51,620	41,222	24,693	28,610	30,549
				(97.14)	(77.57)	(46.47)	(53.84)	(57.49)
01	Govindpur	Total	11,813	11,516	2,611	705	995	1,129
				(97.49)	(22.10)	(5.97)	(8.42)	(9.56)
		Rural	11,813	11,516	2,611	705	995	1,129
				(97.49)	(22.10)	(5.97)	(8.42)	(9.56)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Mahulpalli	Total	16,289	15,678	2,508	317	657	5,096
				(96.25)	(15.40)	(1.95)	(4.03)	(31.28)
		Rural	16,289	15,678	2,508	317	657	5,096
				(96.25)	(15.40)	(1.95)	(4.03)	(31.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kochinda	Total	17,621	17,197	4,412	1,257	1,844	5,583
				(97.59)	(25.04)	(7.13)	(10.46)	(31.68)
		Rural	14,728	14,345	2,708	335	680	4,074
				(97.40)	(18.39)	(2.27)	(4.62)	(27.66)
		Urban	2,893	2,852	1,704	922	1,164	1,509
				(98.58)	(58.90)	(31.87)	(40.24)	(52.16)

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
04	Jamankira	Total	12,111	11,357	2,010	274	542	3,100
				(93.77)	(16.60)	(2.26)	(4.48)	(25.60)
		Rural	12,111	11,357	2,010	274	542	3,100
				(93.77)	(16.60)	(2.26)	(4.48)	(25.60)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Kisinda	Total	3,798	3,328	283	55	223	123
				(87.63)	(7.45)	(1.45)	(5.87)	(3.24)
		Rural	3,798	3,328	283	55	223	123
				(87.63)	(7.45)	(1.45)	(5.87)	(3.24)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Naktideul	Total	5,565	5,335	661	156	228	275
				(95.87)	(11.88)	(2.80)	(4.10)	(4.94)
		Rural	5,565	5,335	661	156	228	275
				(95.87)	(11.88)	(2.80)	(4.10)	(4.94)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Rairakhol	Total	10,495	10,051	2,005	720	935	1,113
				(95.77)	(19.10)	(6.86)	(8.91)	(10.61)
		Rural	7,517	7,133	519	132	132	690
				(94.89)	(6.90)	(1.76)	(1.76)	(9.18)
		Urban	2,978	2,918	1,486	588	803	423
				(97.99)	(49.90)	(19.74)	(26.96)	(14.20)
08	Charamal	Total	5,717	5,577	613	140	216	262
				(97.55)	(10.72)	(2.45)	(3.78)	(4.58)
		Rural	5,717	5,577	613	140	216	262
				(97.55)	(10.72)	(2.45)	(3.78)	(4.58)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Jujomura	Total	10,779	9,627	1,623	286	296	1,484
				(89.31)	(15.06)	(2.65)	(2.75)	(13.77)
		Rural	10,779	9,627	1,623	286	296	1,484
				(89.31)	(15.06)	(2.65)	(2.75)	(13.77)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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
10	Dhama	Total	9,394	7,936	2,796	466	674	1,831
				(84.48)	(29.76)	(4.96)	(7.17)	(19.49)
		Rural	9,394	7,936	2,796	466	674	1,831
				(84.48)	(29.76)	(4.96)	(7.17)	(19.49)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Burla	Total	16,499	14,658	9,460	4,996	5,382	6,271
				(88.84)	(57.34)	(30.28)	(32.62)	(38.01)
		Rural	7,907	6,549	2,971	916	1,020	1,741
				(82.83)	(37.57)	(11.58)	(12.90)	(22.02)
		Urban	8,592	8,109	6,489	4,080	4,362	4,530
				(94.38)	(75.52)	(47.49)	(50.77)	(52.72)
12	Hirakud	Total	6,956	6,637	4,435	2,639	2,799	3,541
				(95.41)	(63.76)	(37.94)	(40.24)	(50.91)
		Rural	1,297	1,100	340	30	38	377
				(84.81)	(26.21)	(2.31)	(2.93)	(29.07)
		Urban	5,659	5,537	4,095	2,609	2,761	3,164
				(97.84)	(72.36)	(46.10)	(48.79)	(55.91)
13	Ainthapali	Total	2,035	1,921	929	229	247	354
				(94.40)	(45.65)	(11.25)	(12.14)	(17.40)
		Rural	2,035	1,921	929	229	247	354
				(94.40)	(45.65)	(11.25)	(12.14)	(17.40)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Dhanupali	Total	1,245	1,180	683	161	185	321
				(94.78)	(54.86)	(12.93)	(14.86)	(25.78)
		Rural	1,245	1,180	683	161	185	321
				(94.78)	(54.86)	(12.93)	(14.86)	(25.78)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Sadar	Total	9,188	7,070	3,099	414	922	2,111
				(76.95)	(33.73)	(4.51)	(10.03)	(22.98)
		Rural	9,188	7,070	3,099	414	922	2,111
				(76.95)	(33.73)	(4.51)	(10.03)	(22.98)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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
16	Sasan	Total	12,519	10,372	3,758	385	722	2,889
				(82.85)	(30.02)	(3.08)	(5.77)	(23.08)
		Rural	12,519	10,372	3,758	385	722	2,889
				(82.85)	(30.02)	(3.08)	(5.77)	(23.08)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Katarbaga	Total	16,382	15,108	4,074	647	1,017	3,316
				(92.22)	(24.87)	(3.95)	(6.21)	(20.24)
		Rural	16,382	15,108	4,074	647	1,017	3,316
				(92.22)	(24.87)	(3.95)	(6.21)	(20.24)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
18	Sambalpur	Total	32,240	31,539	26,928	16,348	19,280	20,792
				(97.83)	(83.52)	(50.71)	(59.80)	(64.49)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	32,240	31,539	26,928	16,348	19,280	20,792
				(97.83)	(83.52)	(50.71)	(59.80)	(64.49)

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'. 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

Table 50 presents the number and percentage distribution of households enjoying improved drinking water, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facilities in total, rural and urban areas of Sambalpur 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 total 201,425 households in the district, 186,752 constituting 92.72 percent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 91.13 per cent in rural areas and 97.14 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 Sambalpur police station (97.83%) followed by Kochinda (97.59%), Charmal (97.55 %) and Govindpur (97.49 %) in total areas. In the rest of the police stations, the percent

of households enjoying improved drinking water facility varies between 76.95 per cent to 95.87 per cent. More than 94 per cent of households living in the five towns namely Kochinda, Redhakhol, Hirakud, Sambalpur and Burla of Sambalpur district enjoy improved drinking water facility.

As regards the availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that 36.44 per cent of households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district as against 21.71 per cent households in rural areas. However, the percentage of households having electricity facility constitutes 77.57 per cent in the urban areas of the district.

At the police station level, the proportion of households having electricity facility is still more discouraging both in total and rural areas of Kisinda, Charmal, Naktideul and Mahulpalli police stations and it varies between 7.45 to 15.40 per cent. Maximum proportion of households having electricity facility is recorded both in total and rural areas of Dhanupali police station followed by Ainthapali police station, Sadar police station and Sasan police station and it varies between 30.02 to 54.86 per cent and the highest proportion of 54.86 households having electricity is recorded in Dhanupali police station and the lowest proportion of 7.45 in Kisinda police station. Among the towns 83.52 percent of households have electricity facility in Sambalpur (M) followed by Burla (NAC) 75.52 percent, Hirakud (NAC) 72.36 per cent, Kochinda (NAC) 58.90 per cent and Rairakhol (NAC) 49.90 per cent.

As regards bath room facility available to the households, it is seen that a very negligible proportion of households constituting 15.06 per cent enjoy bathroom facility in total areas of the district as against 3.81 per cent in rural. But in the urban areas, 46.47 per cent of households enjoy bathroom facility in the district.

As regards the availability of toilet facility, 37,404 households constituting 18.57 have toilet facility in the total areas of the district as against 5.93 per cent in rural and 53.84 per cent in urban areas.

As regards the availability of drainage facility to households living in Census houses, it is seen that drainage facility is quite encouraging both in total, rural and urban areas of the district in comparison to bathroom, toilet etc. Households having this facility constitute 29.65 per cent in the total areas of the district as against 19.67 per cent in rural areas and 57.49 per cent in the urban areas.

Out of 18 police stations in the district, the proportion of households having drainage provision in their houses ranges between 3.24 to 31.28 per cent in total and rural areas in case of all the police stations. In the urban areas, the highest proportion of 64.49 per cent households with drainage provision in their houses is recorded in Sambalpur (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 households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District - Sambalpur	**03**	**Total**	**201,425**	**152,057**	**4,638**	**4,495**	**5,203**	**2,225**	**17,773**	**1,576**	**12,356**	**484**	**618**
				(75.49)	**(2.30)**	**(2.23)**	**(2.58)**	**(1.10)**	**(8.82)**	**(0.78)**	**(6.13)**	**(0.24)**	**(0.31)**
		Rural	**148,284**	**133,437**	**3,154**	**3,810**	**2,164**	**513**	**1,956**	**1,410**	**1,263**	**254**	**323**
				(89.99)	**(2.13)**	**(2.57)**	**(1.46)**	**(0.35)**	**(1.32)**	**(0.95)**	**(0.85)**	**(0.17)**	**(0.22)**
		Urban	**53,141**	**18,620**	**1,484**	**685**	**3,039**	**1,712**	**15,817**	**166**	**11,093**	**230**	**295**
				(35.04)	**(2.79)**	**(1.29)**	**(5.72)**	**(3.22)**	**(29.76)**	**(0.31)**	**(20.87)**	**(0.43)**	**(0.56)**
01	Govindpur	Total	11,813	10,896	128	42	34	33	348	128	189	2	13
				(92.24)	(1.08)	(0.36)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(2.95)	(1.08)	(1.60)	(0.02)	(0.11)
		Rural	11,813	10,896	128	42	34	33	348	128	189	2	13
				(92.24)	(1.08)	(0.36)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(2.95)	(1.08)	(1.60)	(0.02)	(0.11)
		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)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
02	Mahulpalli	Total	16,289	15,511	260	12	18	0	33	360	76	2	17
				(95.22)	(1.60)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.20)	(2.21)	(0.47)	(0.01)	(0.10)
		Rural	16,289	15,511	260	12	18	0	33	360	76	2	17
				(95.22)	(1.60)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.20)	(2.21)	(0.47)	(0.01)	(0.10)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kochinda	Total	17,621	15,777	214	154	32	0	577	438	314	83	32
				(89.54)	(1.21)	(0.87)	(0.18)	(0.00)	(3.27)	(2.49)	(1.78)	(0.47)	(0.18)
		Rural	14,728	13,757	153	153	28	0	67	408	65	81	16
				(93.41)	(1.04)	(1.04)	(0.19)	(0.00)	(0.45)	(2.77)	(0.44)	(0.55)	(0.11)
		Urban	2,893	2,020	61	1	4	0	510	30	249	2	16
				(69.82)	(2.11)	(0.03)	(0.14)	(0.00)	(17.63)	(1.04)	(8.61)	(0.07)	(0.55)
04	Jamankira	Total	12,111	11,625	178	6	36	3	62	104	48	1	48
				(95.99)	(1.47)	(0.05)	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.51)	(0.86)	(0.40)	(0.01)	(0.40)
		Rural	12,111	11,625	178	6	36	3	62	104	48	1	48
				(95.99)	(1.47)	(0.05)	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.51)	(0.86)	(0.40)	(0.01)	(0.40)
		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	Kisinda	Total	3,798	3,749	39	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	4
				(98.71)	(1.03)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.11)
		Rural	3,798	3,749	39	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	4
				(98.71)	(1.03)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.11)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Naktideul	Total	5,565	5,434	68	2	6	0	12	10	13	0	20
				(97.65)	(1.22)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.00)	(0.36)
		Rural	5,565	5,434	68	2	6	0	12	10	13	0	20
				(97.65)	(1.22)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.23)	(0.00)	(0.36)
		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	Rairakhol	Total	10,495	9,924	145	16	15	7	205	24	117	1	41
				(94.56)	(1.38)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(1.95)	(0.23)	(1.11)	(0.01)	(0.39)
		Rural	7,517	7,349	119	14	3	0	2	18	2	0	10
				(97.77)	(1.58)	(0.19)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.13)
		Urban	2,978	2,575	26	2	12	7	203	6	115	1	31
				(86.47)	(0.87)	(0.07)	(0.40)	(0.24)	(6.82)	(0.20)	(3.86)	(0.03)	(1.04)
08	Charamal	Total	5,717	5,615	52	0	0	0	25	9	8	0	8
				(98.22)	(0.91)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.44)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Rural	5,717	5,615	52	0	0	0	25	9	8	0	8
				(98.22)	(0.91)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.44)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
09	Jujomura	Total	10,779	10,493	137	16	80	1	20	9	8	0	15
				(97.35)	(1.27)	(0.15)	(0.74)	(0.01)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Rural	10,779	10,493	137	16	80	1	20	9	8	0	15
				(97.35)	(1.27)	(0.15)	(0.74)	(0.01)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Dhama	Total	9,394	8,243	223	285	276	6	179	55	92	13	22
				(87.75)	(2.37)	(3.03)	(2.94)	(0.06)	(1.91)	(0.59)	(0.98)	(0.14)	(0.23)
		Rural	9,394	8,243	223	285	276	6	179	55	92	13	22
				(87.75)	(2.37)	(3.03)	(2.94)	(0.06)	(1.91)	(0.59)	(0.98)	(0.14)	(0.23)
		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)
11	Burla	Total	16,499	8,890	626	605	1,560	118	2,941	74	1,350	238	97
				(53.88)	(3.79)	(3.67)	(9.46)	(0.72)	(17.83)	(0.45)	(8.18)	(1.44)	(0.59)
		Rural	7,907	5,981	351	536	568	13	168	58	134	61	37
				(75.64)	(4.44)	(6.78)	(7.18)	(0.16)	(2.12)	(0.73)	(1.69)	(0.77)	(0.47)
		Urban	8,592	2,909	275	69	992	105	2,773	16	1,216	177	60
				(33.86)	(3.20)	(0.80)	(11.55)	(1.22)	(32.27)	(0.19)	(14.15)	(2.06)	(0.70)
12	Hirakud	Total	6,956	2,725	110	346	1,639	352	867	20	847	1	49
				(39.17)	(1.58)	(4.97)	(23.56)	(5.06)	(12.46)	(0.29)	(12.18)	(0.01)	(0.70)
		Rural	1,297	847	53	273	89	2	11	4	15	0	3
				(65.3)	(4.09)	(21.05)	(6.86)	(0.15)	(0.85)	(0.31)	(1.16)	(0.00)	(0.23)
		Urban	5,659	1,878	57	73	1,550	350	856	16	832	1	46
				(33.19)	(1.01)	(1.29)	(27.39)	(6.18)	(15.13)	(0.28)	(14.7)	(0.02)	(0.81)
13	Ainthapali	Total	2,035	1,196	55	293	149	75	122	11	124	3	7
				(58.77)	(2.70)	(14.40)	(7.32)	(3.69)	(6.00)	(0.54)	(6.09)	(0.15)	(0.34)
		Rural	2,035	1,196	55	293	149	75	122	11	124	3	7
				(58.77)	(2.7)	(14.4)	(7.32)	(3.69)	(6)	(0.54)	(6.09)	(0.15)	(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)
14	Dhanupali	Total	1,245	761	87	83	206	1	43	3	58	0	3
				(61.12)	(6.99)	(6.67)	(16.55)	(0.08)	(3.45)	(0.24)	(4.66)	(0.00)	(0.24)
		Rural	1,245	761	87	83	206	1	43	3	58	0	3
				(61.12)	(6.99)	(6.67)	(16.55)	(0.08)	(3.45)	(0.24)	(4.66)	(0.00)	(0.24)
		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)
15	Sadar	Total	9,188	7,148	284	924	210	8	355	70	148	22	19
				(77.80)	(3.09)	(10.06)	(2.29)	(0.09)	(3.86)	(0.76)	(1.61)	(0.24)	(0.21)
		Rural	9,188	7,148	284	924	210	8	355	70	148	22	19
				(77.8)	(3.09)	(10.06)	(2.29)	(0.09)	(3.86)	(0.76)	(1.61)	(0.24)	(0.21)
		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)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Sasan	Total	12,519	9,745	680	1,119	401	88	190	111	99	68	18
				(77.84)	(5.43)	(8.94)	(3.20)	(0.70)	(1.52)	(0.89)	(0.79)	(0.54)	(0.14)
		Rural	12,519	9,745	680	1,119	401	88	190	111	99	68	18
				(77.84)	(5.43)	(8.94)	(3.20)	(0.70)	(1.52)	(0.89)	(0.79)	(0.54)	(0.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Katarbaga	Total	16,382	15,087	287	52	59	283	319	51	180	1	63
				(92.09)	(1.75)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(1.73)	(1.95)	(0.31)	(1.10)	(0.01)	(0.38)
		Rural	16,382	15,087	287	52	59	283	319	51	180	1	63
				(92.09)	(1.75)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(1.73)	(1.95)	(0.31)	(1.10)	(0.01)	(0.38)
		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)
18	Sambalpur	Total	32,240	8,892	995	537	445	1,248	11,407	98	8,434	49	135
				(27.58)	(3.09)	(1.67)	(1.38)	(3.87)	(35.38)	(0.30)	(26.16)	(0.15)	(0.42)
		Rural	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)
		Urban	32,240	8,892	995	537	445	1,248	11,407	98	8,434	49	135
				(27.58)	(3.09)	(1.67)	(1.38)	(3.87)	(35.38)	(0.30)	(26.16)	(0.15)	(0.42)

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

Table 51 classifies the number and percentage of households by type of fuel used for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations. The various types of fuels used for cooking purpose 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 tables, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 201,425 households in the district. Out of these fuels, firewood is used in 75.49 per cent of households in total areas of the district as against 89.99 per cent in rural areas and 35.04 per cent in urban areas. Similarly cooking Gas (LPG) is used in 8.82 per cent of households in total areas as against 1.32 percent in rural areas of the district. But in urban areas of the district 15,817 households constituting 29.76 per cent use cooking gas (LPG) followed by 20.87 per cent use kerosene and 5.72 per cent households use electricity for cooking purpose. This clearly shows the better economic condition of urban households, which have considerable access to modern fuels besides the traditional ones.

Out of 18 police stations in the district more than 90 per cent households use firewood for cooking in case of nine police stations and 89.54 per cent in Kochinda police station and 87.75 in Dhama Police Station use firewood for cooking. The proportion of households using firewood for cooking ranges between 27.58 and 77.84 per cent in rest of the police stations (Sambalpur, Hirakud, Burla, Ainthapali, Dhanupali, Sadar and Sasan).

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District - Sambalpur	**03**	**Total**	**201425**	**57618**	**48520**	**49969**	**13955**	**135409**	**23759**	**3093**	**55891**
				(28.61)	**(24.09)**	**(24.81)**	**(6.93)**	**(67.23)**	**(11.8)**	**(1.54)**	**(27.75)**
		Rural	**148284**	**29633**	**28994**	**18534**	**3238**	**97806**	**9015**	**1046**	**45603**
				(19.98)	**(19.55)**	**(12.5)**	**(2.18)**	**(65.96)**	**(6.08)**	**(0.71)**	**(30.75)**
		Urban	**53141**	**27985**	**19526**	**31435**	**10717**	**37603**	**14744**	**2047**	**10288**
				(52.66)	**(36.74)**	**(59.15)**	**(20.17)**	**(70.76)**	**(27.75)**	**(3.85)**	**(19.36)**
01	Govindpur	Total	11813	2161	2271	1436	240	7601	693	103	3812
				(18.29)	(19.22)	(12.16)	(2.03)	(64.34)	(5.87)	(0.87)	(32.27)
		Rural	11813	2161	2271	1436	240	7601	693	103	3812
				(18.29)	(19.22)	(12.16)	(2.03)	(64.34)	(5.87)	(0.87)	(32.27)
		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	Mahulpalli	Total	16289	3923	3454	1309	242	11537	998	93	4343
				(24.08)	(21.2)	(8.04)	(1.49)	(70.83)	(6.13)	(0.57)	(26.66)
		Rural	16289	3923	3454	1309	242	11537	998	93	4343
				(24.08)	(21.2)	(8.04)	(1.49)	(70.83)	(6.13)	(0.57)	(26.66)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kochinda	Total	17621	3986	3864	2829	685	12595	1544	133	4462
				(22.62)	(21.93)	(16.05)	(3.89)	(71.48)	(8.76)	(0.75)	(25.32)
		Rural	14728	2550	2814	1545	284	10442	925	58	3930
				(17.31)	(19.11)	(10.49)	(1.93)	(70.9)	(6.28)	(0.39)	(26.68)
		Urban	2893	1436	1050	1284	401	2153	619	75	532
				(49.64)	(36.29)	(44.38)	(13.86)	(74.42)	(21.4)	(2.59)	(18.39)
04	Jamankira	Total	12111	2405	2281	1144	184	7537	636	87	4123
				(19.86)	(18.83)	(9.45)	(1.52)	(62.23)	(5.25)	(0.72)	(34.04)
		Rural	12111	2405	2281	1144	184	7537	636	87	4123
				(19.86)	(18.83)	(9.45)	(1.52)	(62.23)	(5.25)	(0.72)	(34.04)
		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	Kisinda	Total	3798	880	755	116	28	2121	130	14	1572
				(23.17)	(19.88)	(3.05)	(0.74)	(55.85)	(3.42)	(0.37)	(41.39)
		Rural	3798	880	755	116	28	2121	130	14	1572
				(23.17)	(19.88)	(3.05)	(0.74)	(55.85)	(3.42)	(0.37)	(41.39)
		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)

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
06	Naktideul	Total	5565	1100	1269	206	61	3002	241	13	2363
				(19.77)	(22.80)	(3.70)	(1.10)	(53.94)	(4.33)	(0.23)	(42.46)
		Rural	5565	1100	1269	206	61	3002	241	13	2363
				(19.77)	(22.80)	(3.70)	(1.10)	(53.94)	(4.33)	(0.23)	(42.46)
		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	Rairakhol	Total	10495	2549	2459	1183	311	6997	667	69	3113
				(24.29)	(23.43)	(11.27)	(2.96)	(66.67)	(6.36)	(0.66)	(29.66)
		Rural	7517	1136	1645	222	62	5161	257	20	2170
				(15.11)	(21.88)	(2.95)	(0.82)	(68.66)	(3.42)	(0.27)	(28.87)
		Urban	2978	1413	814	961	249	1836	410	49	943
				(47.45)	(27.33)	(32.27)	(8.36)	(61.65)	(13.77)	(1.65)	(31.67)
08	Charamal	Total	5717	1175	1391	255	17	4150	213	25	1420
				(20.55)	(24.33)	(4.46)	(0.30)	(72.59)	(3.73)	(0.44)	(24.84)
		Rural	5717	1175	1391	255	17	4150	213	25	1420
				(20.55)	(24.33)	(4.46)	(0.30)	(72.59)	(3.73)	(0.44)	(24.84)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Jujomura	Total	10779	1827	2380	795	113	7449	447	54	3066
				(16.95)	(22.08)	(7.38)	(1.05)	(69.11)	(4.15)	(0.50)	(28.44)
		Rural	10779	1827	2380	795	113	7449	447	54	3066
				(16.95)	(22.08)	(7.38)	(1.05)	(69.11)	(4.15)	(0.50)	(28.44)
		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)
10	Dhama	Total	9394	2369	1916	1688	280	5091	569	72	3911
				(25.22)	(20.40)	(17.97)	(2.98)	(54.19)	(6.06)	(0.77)	(41.63)
		Rural	9394	2369	1916	1688	280	5091	569	72	3911
				(25.22)	(20.40)	(17.97)	(2.98)	(54.19)	(6.06)	(0.77)	(41.63)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Burla	Total	16499	5889	4525	7199	1991	10899	3258	527	4423
				(35.69)	(27.43)	(43.63)	(12.07)	(66.06)	(19.75)	(3.19)	(26.81)
		Rural	7907	1522	1226	2019	371	4746	725	106	2791
				(19.25)	(15.51)	(25.53)	(4.69)	(60.02)	(9.17)	(1.34)	(35.3)
		Urban	8592	4367	3299	5180	1620	6153	2533	421	1632
				(50.83)	(38.40)	(60.29)	(18.85)	(71.61)	(29.48)	(4.90)	(18.99)

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Hirakud	Total	6956	2880	2232	3454	845	5093	1424	140	1355
				(41.40)	(32.09)	(49.65)	(12.15)	(73.22)	(20.47)	(2.01)	(19.48)
		Rural	1297	136	165	235	21	943	109	16	327
				(10.49)	(12.72)	(18.12)	(1.62)	(72.71)	(8.40)	(1.23)	(25.21)
		Urban	5659	2744	2067	3219	824	4150	1315	124	1028
				(48.49)	(36.53)	(56.88)	(14.56)	(73.33)	(23.24)	(2.19)	(18.17)
13	Ainthapali	Total	2035	382	443	576	107	1386	251	41	567
				(18.77)	(21.77)	(28.30)	(5.26)	(68.11)	(12.33)	(2.01)	(27.86)
		Rural	2035	382	443	576	107	1386	251	41	567
				(18.77)	(21.77)	(28.30)	(5.26)	(68.11)	(12.33)	(2.01)	(27.86)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Dhanupali	Total	1245	273	261	390	63	885	160	14	309
				(21.93)	(20.96)	(31.33)	(5.06)	(71.08)	(12.85)	(1.12)	(24.82)
		Rural	1245	273	261	390	63	885	160	14	309
				(21.93)	(20.96)	(31.33)	(5.06)	(71.08)	(12.85)	(1.12)	(24.82)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Sadar	Total	9188	2177	1601	1990	334	5815	846	108	3032
				(23.69)	(17.42)	(21.66)	(3.64)	(63.29)	(9.21)	(1.18)	(33.00)
		Rural	9188	2177	1601	1990	334	5815	846	108	3032
				(23.69)	(17.42)	(21.66)	(3.64)	(63.29)	(9.21)	(1.18)	(33.00)
		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)
16	Sasan	Total	12519	1750	2186	2118	293	8342	812	116	3663
				(13.98)	(17.46)	(16.92)	(2.34)	(66.63)	(6.49)	(0.93)	(29.26)
		Rural	12519	1750	2186	2118	293	8342	812	116	3663
				(13.98)	(17.46)	(16.92)	(2.34)	(66.63)	(6.49)	(0.93)	(29.26)
		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)
17	Katarbaga	Total	16382	3867	2936	2490	538	11598	1003	106	4204
				(23.61)	(17.92)	(15.20)	(3.28)	(70.80)	(6.12)	(0.65)	(25.66)
		Rural	16382	3867	2936	2490	538	11598	1003	106	4204
				(23.61)	(17.92)	(15.20)	(3.28)	(70.80)	(6.12)	(0.65)	(25.66)
		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)
18	Sambalpur	Total	32240	17820	12024	20462	7589	22720	9788	1355	6000
				(55.27)	(37.30)	(63.47)	(23.54)	(70.47)	(30.36)	(4.20)	(18.61)
		Rural	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)
		Urban	32240	17820	12024	20462	7589	22720	9788	1355	6000
				(55.27)	(37.30)	(63.47)	(23.54)	(70.47)	(30.36)	(4.20)	(18.61)

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

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

As regards banking services it may be mentioned here that banks here refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks, and service availed means the head of the household or any other member in the household is availing banking service provided by the bank or post office bank as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, only 57,618 or 28.61 per cent households out of total 201,425 households in Sambalpur district avail banking services as against 19.98 per cent in rural areas and 52.66 per cent in urban areas.

As regards different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets, since 67.23 per cent households in total, 65.96 per cent in rural and 70.76 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset. Television claims the second position closely followed by radio/ transistor in the total and urban areas of the district. Costly household assets like telephone, scooter, car, and jeep claim very negligible proportion both in total and rural areas of the district. But in the urban areas 27.75 per cent household have scooter and 20.17 percent have telephone connection and only 3.85 per cent own car, jeep, van etc.

As regards to banking services availed by households at police station levels, it is seen that 55.27 per cent of households in total areas of Sambalpur police station followed by Hirakud police station with 41.40 per cent, Burla police station with 35.69 per cent and Dhama Police station with 25.22 per cent are availing banking services in total areas. In remaining Police Stations, the proportion varies between 13.98 to 24.29 per cent. However, in urban areas the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably more.

Coming to household assets at the police station level, it is seen that maximum proportion of households ranging between 53.94 to 72.59 in total and rural areas and 61.65 to 74.42 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset followed by radio/transistor and television in some police stations and television and radio/transistor in some other police stations. Valuable assets like scooter, motorcycle, moped, car, jeep, van, telephone etc. are possessed by a negligible proportion of households both in total and rural areas.

Apart from this, households not having any household assets as mentioned in col.6-11 of the table claim considerable proportion 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 stations 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 and 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 and 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 newspaper/ magazine is received by the villagers, income and 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 and 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 outgrowths 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 Officers 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 years beginning from 1990, 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 whereas 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 population 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 of 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/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 centers, working women's hostels with number of seats, stadium, cinema, auditorium/drama/community halls, public libraries including reading rooms etc. available in the town are furnished under different columns.

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

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

PART A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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Section -I Village Directory

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 shown in col. 19 to 23

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

Columns 1 : Serial Number

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

Columns 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 and X 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	S
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit 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 Source	SS

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc., the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility 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 is available in the village, the same is recorded in this columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

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

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/ private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable 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, C.D.Blockwise, of the district.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix -VIIA & 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 Grampanchayat (CD.Blockwise)

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

The district Sambalpur was having four towns, namely, Sambalpur (M), Burla (NAC), Hirakud (NAC) and Kochinda (NAC) in 1991 Census. One more town named Redhakhol (NAC) has been created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there are 18 villages merged to create a new town Redhakhol (NAC). Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 census has been cropped up.

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

Sl.No.	Name of Villages	Location Code No. in 1991	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
1	Jharapada	19/01/35/0018	Redhakhol (NAC (Newly created in 2001 Census)
2	Dimirikuda	19/01/35/0037	
3	Kalindar	19/01/35/0038	
4	Bijepur	19/01/35/0039	
5	Birachandrapur	19/01/35/0040	
6	Baraskiakhol	19/01/35/0041	
7	Podabalanda	19/01/35/0044	
8	Kuchi	19/01/35/0045	
9	Biswanathpur	19/01/35/0046	
10	Rairakholrampur, Rampur	19/01/35/0047	
11	Dalkhaman	19/01/35/0049	
12	Patulipali	19/01/35/0073	
13	Kelakata	19/01/35/0077	
14	Kendukata	19/01/35/0078	
15	Sundhimunda	19/01/35/0079	
16	Purunagarh	19/01/35/0080	
17	Bhaluchuan	19/01/36/0056	
18	Chatuni	19/01/36/0057	

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF BAMARA

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BAMARA C.D. BLOCK– 0001

BLANK

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF KOCHINDA

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KOCHINDA C.D. BLOCK– 0002

BLANK

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF JAMANKIRA

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
JAMANKIRA C.D. BLOCK– 0003

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF RENGALI

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
RENGALI C.D. BLOCK– 0004

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF SAMBALPUR (DHANKAUDA)

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
SAMBALPUR C.D. BLOCK– 0005

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF MANESWAR

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
MANESWAR C.D. BLOCK– 0006

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF JOJONAURA

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
JUJOMURA C.D. BLOCK– 0007

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF RAIRAKHOL

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
RAIRAKHOL C.D. BLOCK– 0008

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C.D. BLOCK MAP OF NAKTIDEUL

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
NAKTIDEUL C.D. BLOCK– 0009

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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:SAMBALPUR

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	Bamra	136	88459	102	113	37	40	20	24	3	3
2	Kochinda	130	67126	86	90	34	34	20	20	2	2
3	Jamankira	234	86188	132	139	46	48	17	18	6	6
4	Rengali	67	78114	65	111	29	33	16	18	3	3
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda	80	82218	65	80	25	29	13	14	4	4
6	Maneswar	101	89388	81	103	32	33	24	26	8	9
7	Jujomura	124	77266	86	99	25	26	14	14	1	1
8	Rairakhol	188	51026	100	100	25	25	14	14	0	0
9	Naktideul	173	56913	103	106	39	39	18	18	3	3
10	Kolabira (P)	5	5137	5	12	2	2	2	2	0	0
District(Rural):		**1238**	**681835**	**825**	**953**	**294**	**309**	**158**	**168**	**30**	**31**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

Educational institutions (contd.)							Medical institutions			
College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	2	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	5	5
2	2	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	3	3
4	4	0	0	1	1	101	0	0	3	3
3	3	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3	3
2	2	0	0	1	1	15	0	0	3	3
6	6	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	2	2
1	1	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	2	2
1	1	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
21	**21**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**412**	**1**	**1**	**24**	**24**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

Medical institutions (contd.)

Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home /		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
7	7	22	22	2	2	2	2	0	0	6	7	108
5	5	17	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	110
6	6	22	22	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	210
3	3	12	12	2	2	1	1	0	0	4	11	51
2	2	13	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	65
5	5	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	14	17	77
4	4	12	12	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	107
1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	178
3	3	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	162
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
36	**36**	**131**	**131**	**11**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**44**	**1,072**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

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	Tele-graph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
0	135	135	0	29	0	1	135	135	0	34	0	7	34	0	7	45
0	126	124	0	29	55	15	130	130	0	28	0	5	28	0	5	55
1	217	213	0	31	0	11	230	230	0	31	0	3	30	0	3	64
2	67	67	0	16	1	1	67	67	0	12	0	4	12	0	4	32
12	78	64	0	19	0	33	80	80	0	13	0	5	13	0	5	38
0	83	88	0	23	21	35	100	101	0	24	0	5	24	0	5	50
0	112	108	0	2	0	2	123	115	0	13	0	6	13	0	6	36
0	180	104	0	21	4	0	185	183	0	10	0	1	10	0	1	40
2	119	40	0	3	12	4	160	124	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	41
0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
17	**1122**	**948**	**0**	**178**	**93**	**102**	**1,213**	**1,170**	**0**	**179**	**0**	**36**	**178**	**0**	**36**	**405**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

Transport communications			Banks		Power supply		Credit societies					
Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
48	4	0	4	5	126	10	5	5	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	3	3	110	20	7	7	1	1	0	0
47	0	0	6	7	135	99	6	6	1	1	0	0
27	2	3	5	5	63	4	5	5	1	1	1	1
22	3	4	2	2	79	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
53	2	4	5	6	93	8	7	7	4	4	1	1
55	2	0	4	4	80	44	3	3	2	2	0	0
26	1	0	4	4	178	10	7	7	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	4	6	168	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348	**14**	**12**	**37**	**42**	**1,037**	**201**	**48**	**48**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**2**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
67	68	69	70	71	72
1	1	0	57	23	23
0	1	0	70	61	61
1	0	0	23	8	8
2	0	0	30	24	24
0	0	0	26	24	24
0	0	0	46	32	32
0	0	0	36	18	18
0	0	0	7	2	1
0	14	1	30	26	26
0	0	0	1	1	1
4	**16**	**1**	**326**	**219**	**218**

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

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	Bamra	136	34	95	5	1	1
2	Kochinda	130	44	82	4	0	0
3	Jamankira	234	102	127	4	0	1
4	Rengali	67	2	44	10	6	5
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	80	15	61	1	0	3
6	Maneswar	101	20	71	5	1	4
7	Jujomura	124	38	75	9	2	0
8	Rairakhol	188	88	100	0	0	0
9	Naktideul	173	70	100	3	0	0
10	Kolabira (P)	5	0	3	1	0	1
	District Total:	**1,238**	**413**	**758**	**42**	**10**	**15**

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

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	Bamra	136	34	65	37	20
2	Kochinda	130	44	52	34	20
3	Jamankira	234	101	86	46	17
4	Rengali	67	2	36	29	16
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	80	15	40	25	13
6	Maneswar	101	20	49	32	24
7	Jujomura	124	38	61	25	14
8	Rairakhol	188	88	75	25	14
9	Naktideul	173	70	64	39	18
10	Kolabira (P)	5	0	3	2	2
	Total:	**1,238**	**412**	**531**	**294**	**158**

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

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	Bamra	0	1	0	0	134
2	Kochinda	0	0	0	0	124
3	Jamankira	0	1	0	3	213
4	Rengali	0	0	0	0	67
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	0	0	0	0	78
6	Maneswar	0	0	0	0	82
7	Jujomura	0	0	0	9	111
8	Rairakhol	0	1	0	3	179
9	Naktideul	0	5	0	44	106
10	Kolabira (P)	0	0	0	0	5
	District Total:	**0**	**8**	**0**	**59**	**1,099**

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

Name of the District:SAMBALPUR

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	Govindpur	00161300	Bamra	5643	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
2	Rengali	00286900	Rengali	8682	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
3	Katar-Baga	00287200	Rengali	5146	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	Kalamati	00266200	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	8893	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.

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

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

--- NIL ---

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:SAMBALPUR

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Bamra		
1	00162400	Kuladera
2	00162800	Dumermunda(San)
3	00163100	Ghughar
4	00163400	Dangakhunti
5	00163500	Bichhukhalia
6	00164400	Salpakudar
7	00167400	Bileigarh
Name of CD Block: Kochinda		
8	00170400	Sankarpali
9	00171600	Khaliamunda
10	00171800	Phatatangar (B)
11	00173900	Dolesara
12	00174200	Hinjerkela
13	00174300	Pukudajungle
14	00174600	Baghiajungle
15	00175200	Kureichuan
16	00176000	Ekagudi
17	00178000	Tileimal (B)
18	00184600	Barpanka
19	00184700	Hagrudihi
20	00185500	Niktimal(D)
21	00186100	Jalibahal
22	00186200	Bihabali
23	00186500	Dobhaya
24	00190900	Kuilaridhuda
25	00191000	Anandpur
26	00191100	Balipata
27	00191200	Amil-Chuan
Name of CD Block: Jamankira		
28	00178800	Ankadihi
29	00179600	Phulachangudi
30	00179900	Damgaon
31	00180500	Barihadihi
32	00181200	Daitaribahal
33	00183000	Mahijuria
34	00189100	Badunichuan
35	00189600	Godbhanga
36	00189700	Lepeikani
37	00190500	Thianal
38	00191300	Bijadihi
39	00191400	Badkudar
40	00191500	Kankadakhol
41	00191800	Hatibandhana
42	00191900	Karlaghati
43	00192100	Kankadakhol
44	00192700	Sialdarha
45	00192800	Dhaurakhaman
46	00193300	Sinkalmunda
47	00193400	Tulsidihi
48	00194100	Baghiachuan
49	00194400	Junani
50	00194500	Kalapat
51	00194700	Jalikhol
52	00194800	Gailmunda
53	00194900	Bhaluchuan(San)
54	00195100	Mayur-Nachen
55	00195800	Bandhamal

56	00196300	Bainjaribahal
57	00196500	Balichuan
58	00197100	Jharmunda
59	00197300	Titobahal
60	00197600	Kurlukhaman
61	00197700	Gaibata
62	00198700	Kanakpur
63	00199200	Rengalbeda
64	00199400	Dhaleni
65	00200400	Patbandha
66	00201100	Tileimal
67	00201200	Laijhar
68	00201700	Baghalat
69	00201800	Dhuliapali
70	00202100	Khuntiamb
71	00203000	Chirgunikhol
72	00203300	Gantab
73	00203400	Tambabahal
74	00205200	Gudguda
75	00206100	Kudankhol
76	00206300	Badibahal(San)
77	00206500	Gadpati
78	00206900	Balaram
79	00207000	Sunamudi
80	00207100	Salohi
81	00207200	Durgadihi

Name of CD Block: Rengali

Nil

Name of CD Block: Sambalpur (Dhankauda)

82	00279200	Bhagatpali

Name of CD Block: Maneswar

83	00264300	Bhanjpali
84	00264400	Tal
85	00265100	Larasara (Japti)

Name of CD Block: Jujomura

86	00250000	Saragipali(Laida R.F.)
87	00250200	Ladladi
88	00251300	Ghipna
89	00251400	Ramtal(Kusamura R.F.
90	00252800	Musakani
91	00253500	Alighati
92	00253600	Sahajkhulia
93	00253700	Elbo
94	00253900	Panchaphut
95	00254600	Beheranibasa
96	00255200	Samadihi
97	00255800	Singhapali
98	00256100	Khamarbadamal
99	00256600	Baghiajharan
100	00256700	Salejharan
101	00256900	Sansudungpal
102	00257100	Jarasingha
103	00257200	Ashokbandhali(Bardidinga)
104	00257500	Pandari
105	00257900	Ghodadihi
106	00258300	Jarasinghaa
107	00274800	Jhankarpali

Name of CD Block: Rairakhol

108	00229200	Bankabahal
109	00230000	Nabaghanapur
110	00230200	Jhintikakhol
111	00230900	Pandaripathar
112	00231000	Kendumunda
113	00233200	Narayanpur

Name of CD Block: Naktideul

114	00208900	Newkanchanpur
115	00209100	Newmanduam

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	Bamra	136	0	136	18
2	Kochinda	133	3	130	30
3	Jamankira	249	15	234	94
4	Rengali	67	0	67	7
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	86	6	80	9
6	Maneswar	104	3	101	5
7	Jujomura	126	2	124	22
8	Rairakhol	215	27	188	68
9	Naktideul	201	28	173	72
10	Kolabira (P)	5	0	5	1
	District Total:	**1,322**	**84**	**1,238**	**326**

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	Bamra	136	0	136	1
2	Kochinda	133	3	130	1
3	Jamankira	249	15	234	6
4	Rengali	67	0	67	1
5	Sambalpur (Dhankauda)	86	6	80	6
6	Maneswar	104	3	101	2
7	Jujomura	126	2	124	2
8	Rairakhol	215	27	188	41
9	Naktideul	201	28	173	31
10	Kolabira (P)	5	0	5	0
	District Total:	**1,322**	**84**	**1,238**	**91**

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:SAMBALPUR

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Bamra		
Less than 5		
	00164900	Mundakata
	00159800	Bihabali
	00164400	Salpakudar
	00161900	Rengapada
	00162600	Gailjhumpa
	00163800	Dumky
	00169200	Damamunda
	00159700	Junani
	00168200	Jatiapali(Bad)
	00157300	Kolhabahal
	00159600	Paramanpur
	00156900	Dalkibahal
	00165600	Brahmanimunda
	00165000	Betjharan
	00160500	Kadalijharan
	00167200	Balimal
	00164000	Sargidihi
	00157200	Kianbaga
	00158500	Ghumudumal
	00157000	Jautukbahal
	00164800	Dangajore
	00163900	Kinabaga
	00161700	Badapada
	00160700	Gardega
	00163000	Nuadihi
	00168500	Langposh
	00159100	Baragad
	00162000	Kahapani
	00159900	Nuapali
	00160300	Kichinda
	00157100	Dangajore
5-10		
	00167500	Tangarpali
	00167100	Babuniktimal
	00166600	Kurumloi
	00160000	Rabga
	00155800	Pindapathar
	00162700	Kholbilung
	00158900	Gurla
	00162400	Kuladera
	00162800	Dumermunda(San)
	00159300	Uchkapat
	00160900	Rajabasa
	00169100	Mandiapura
	00165900	Kesaibahal
	00165800	Baladmal
	00157600	Ghansara
	00162500	Lariapali
	00159200	Bhagapada
	00162900	Kuntarabahal
	00164200	Karliadihi
	00161800	Sadhapada
	00158400	Burbuda
	00157700	Gadposh
	00166500	Baliturei
	00161300	Govindpur
	00170800	Rajbandha
	00163200	Rengalbeda
	00163600	Jarabaga
	00166100	Jhagadataria
	00164500	Uttargaon
	00158200	Kutarimal
	00165100	Barakhandia
11-20		
	00156400	Phatatangar
	00166000	Bhikapali
	00168600	Dukhijharmunda
	00167600	Kabaribahal
	00160200	Jurapali
	00164600	Parimunda
	00167700	Bandhakani
	00157800	Mahulchhapal
	00168400	Mahulpali
	00162200	Ghunghuti

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00155900	Phiringibahal(Bad)
	00166300	Mahapatrabalanda
	00161500	Dumermunda
	00160600	Dahamunda
	00169000	Turei
	00163400	Dangakhunti
	00165700	Solbaga
	00160100	Simlibahal
	00156300	Sagar
	00166400	Kandhabalanda
	00158000	Lalobira
	00166200	Belmunda
	00162300	Sagarpali
	00164100	Kandhakulei
	00158800	Bamphei
	00164700	Salohi
	00163700	Bilung
	00158600	Tataranga
	00165300	Jurabahal
	00166900	Sukhapadmi
	00156200	Bundkamal
	00169900	Chhatabar
	00160800	Charichuan
	00163300	Niktimal(Parimunda)
	00158100	Barab
	00161100	Kechhupani
	00167300	Chatiposi
	00157400	Manapali
	00165500	Talsara
21-30		
	00159500	Sankobahal
	00157500	Dehuripada
	00168700	Langbahal
	00168100	Panposh
	00164300	Lapada
	00156100	San Dumer Munda
	00156600	Luhuraberni
	00158300	Raghunathpali
	00162100	Rangiatikira
	00159400	Belapada
	00159000	Baunslaga
	00156700	Mundalasha
31-40		
	00168800	Kanabira
41-50		
	00158700	Marhapada
51-75		
	00168300	Kuchilapali
	00161600	Luniamunda
76 and above		
	00167400	Bileigarh
Name of CD Block: Kochinda		
Less than 5		
	00184800	Ladammal
	00184400	Bheluanpal
	00185500	Niktimal(D)
	00186000	Arjundihi
	00173000	Jharmal
	00183700	Charbhati
	00173300	Kardakhaman
	00170100	Nagadihi
	00185200	Ramjhali
	00172200	Brahmanidei
	00186400	Barghat
	00175600	Burudihi
	00185600	Dansanadihi
5-10		
	00177600	Panpali
	00171500	Tamangoda
	00185300	Kalhapada
	00174700	Janda
	00175000	Renakela
	00175900	Rengali
	00174000	Sudaloi
	00184100	Baxma
	00171400	Gopalpali
	00172700	Kaputikira
	00177100	Ramtileimal
	00172300	Bandabahal
	00182400	Lasa

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00184900	Kaputikira
	00176200	Sanmundaloi
	00169400	Tureiniktimal
	00185900	Laidaguna
	00175400	Kunkum (Kukam)
	00178400	Kirasasan
	00176400	Badmundalo
	00172800	Bamloikela
	00171100	Ulunda
	00169500	Bankei
11-20		
	00185700	Dhanudihi
	00177700	Kindira
	00177800	Sinkalposhi
	00173500	Tainsar
	00170700	Jayapurgarh
	00177500	Hadipalikudopali
	00174900	Lundrudihi
	00175100	Kendukhunti
	00178100	Budulapali
	00168000	Rautbahal
	00173800	Tanmura
	00182500	Kelda
	00172000	Bagadiha
	00167900	Ganmunda
	00172500	Kusumi
	00176100	Jaldihi
	00167800	Kurmimunda
	00174800	Gosainpada
	00177200	Paruabhadi
	00174400	Kurmloikela
	00170900	Kalheipali
	00184500	Thakurniktimal
	00183800	Lad
	00172100	Kuntara
	00172400	Anlaposhi
	00176500	Badmal
	00177000	Pandarikata
	00183900	Saradhapali
	00172900	Rangiatikira
	00178000	Tileimal (B)
	00170300	Bauriguda(Rupadharbad)
	00178300	Kuturachuan
	00170200	Bhalubahal
	00170600	Ardabahal
21-30		
	00169700	Laigura
	00178200	Purunapani
	00176800	Sahajbahal
	00185000	Mantrimunda
	00172600	Pandaripathar
	00182200	Tihadipali
	00171700	Dumermal
	00170500	Bauriguda(Arjunbad)
	00183600	Tainsar
	00175300	Jamankira
	00174100	Salebhadi
	00178500	Kuleigarh
	00177300	Patrapali
	00171000	Guchhura
31-40		
	00176600	Junani
	00191100	Balipata
	00176300	Salekhaman
	00177900	Satkama
	00169600	Katupali
	00182300	Chandanimal
	00169800	Andharipali
	00176700	Khandokata
	00184200	Jamankira
	00173600	Pandiadhipa
	00176900	Jatiapali (San)
41-50		
	00177400	Lakhopada
	00185100	Teli-Tileimal
	00171200	Jenapada
51-75		
	00173700	Chitraposhi
76 and above		
	00184300	Kelipadar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Jamankira		
Less than 5		
	00205400	Banmal
	00194000	Banjari
	00197400	Odsing
	00199300	Ghosaraguda
	00186600	Babejori
	00204400	Bhejikudar
	00192000	Teranda
	00202000	Kharmunda
	00179600	Phulachangudi
	00206000	Nuabaghara
	00198000	Tikiba
	00180500	Barihadihi
	00183400	Subarnapali
	00200500	Khairdihi
	00188200	Kadogarh
	00180100	Naktipali
	00204900	Sahajbahal
	00187400	Sihiria
	00200900	Badkhalia
	00203900	Turukchuan
	00205900	Budhikutuni
	00194600	Katangpani
	00190400	Bijadihi
	00189800	Bamandagarh
	00196800	Rengalpali
	00195700	Kirmaloi
	00190300	Sirid
	00190200	Gadadharpur
	00204300	Pathamunda
5-10	00193700	Badmal
	00187100	Khadiapali
	00197300	Titobahal
	00192900	Jatiakholdihi
	00201600	Kanibandhali
	00190100	Shuipadar
	00202600	Sarda
	00190000	Karangamal
	00205000	Kumkapali
	00179500	Sarbe
	00182900	Gandajamumal
	00196400	Chakulabahal
	00179800	Kenadhipa
	00201300	Sardhabahal
	00183500	Lachhimal
	00180600	Ladampali
	00203500	Badrama
	00181900	Ambakata
	00203700	Patrapali
	00187300	Thakurjharmunda
	00190500	Thianal
	00200400	Patbandha
	00189300	Godrapada
	00181700	Katarkella
	00199200	Rengalbeda
	00197100	Jharmunda
	00181000	Lingapalli
	00201400	Saplat
	00200600	Chinimahul
	00195500	Kasada
	00202400	Chhemunda
11-20		
	00178700	Fatamunda
	00181300	Khamarbahal
	00190600	Jharpur
	00199600	Jemamal
	00189500	Bhajnabeda
	00197200	Falsabahal
	00182700	Cherangamal
	00200100	Tiklipada
	00178800	Ankadihi
	00205800	Bandhabahal
	00198900	Tulub
	00179200	Binjipali
	00203800	Kadalipal
	00194900	Bhaluchuan(San)
	00193200	Sudabalanda
	00191700	Mendhabahal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00192200	Fashimal
	00198500	Kuagola
	00187200	Nuagaon
	00182100	Lodhaposi
	00197900	Rankibahal
	00179100	Kardakhaman
	00204500	Kharsanmal
	00203300	Gantab
	00183100	Balimal(Bad)
	00198600	Jamankira
	00192600	Guljipali
	00183200	Ghodabandhini
	00206700	Gariabahal
	00205700	Kulundi
	00193000	Jamumal
	00192400	Dehurunimal
	00192500	Gariabahal
	00197800	Badibahal(Bad)
	00180400	Bhoipali
	00181600	Jharaniktimal
	00180000	Bheluamal
	00196000	Pukuda
	00188800	Khuntlabahal
	00182600	Nagrabahal
	00193800	Tangrani
	00187600	Matamahul
	00197000	Nuaburda
	00193500	Nuadihi
	00180800	Manapali
	00181400	Budelkani
	00196600	Kulunda
21-30		
	00182800	Gunduruchuan
	00179000	Gangadihi
	00180300	Balimal(San)
	00187000	Tabalakata
	00199500	Barhamunda
	00180700	Dhudipali
	00193600	Ganghosa
	00198300	Langabahal(Bad)
	00201500	Mundhenpali
	00178900	Mahada
	00198200	Kendeimal
	00196900	Sankundhesara
	00181800	Bandhapali
	00191600	Kutarimal
	00198700	Kanakpur
	00204700	Kusuli
	00188900	Shauntimal
	00181500	Kumbharuniposi
	00205600	Goudpali
	00188400	Khendibandh
31-40		
	00205300	Bad-Kundesara
	00187700	Bhojpur
	00188500	Bhatpura
	00191500	Kankadakhol
	00178600	Baghiaberna
	00181200	Daitaribahal
	00193300	Sinkalmunda
41-50		
	00198100	Kendeikhol
	00206900	Balaram
	00191900	Karlaghati
	00179900	Damgaon
76 and above		
	00189400	Chheprabeda
	00205200	Gudguda
Name of CD Block: Rengali		
Less than 5		
	00284600	Thapapali
	00284900	Ludhapali
	00284200	Kinaloi
	00276800	Pandaripali
5-10		
	00285100	Bhursipali
	00283900	Khuntlamal
	00285400	Bamaloi
	00276900	Baradunguri
	00285000	Bhoipali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00284800	Basupali
11-20		
	00287600	Gumloi
	00287700	Kusumdihi
	00282000	Derba
	00286400	Babuchakuli
	00283700	Langbahal
	00286900	Rengali
	00284000	Marapatra
	00284500	Runimahul
	00287200	Katar-Baga
	00277300	Sangram-Mal
	00287500	Jhankarpali
	00281300	Talabira
	00286600	Nishanbhanga
	00286800	Jangala
	00285300	Tilaimal
	00285200	Dharopali
	00287100	Brahmanipali
	00277000	Tampar-Kela
	00283300	Nuapali
	00281800	Lapanga
	00281900	Kharhiapali
21-30		
	00286200	Pitapali
	00281600	Thelkoloi
	00282100	Gumakarama
	00285800	Baunsen
	00286700	Pandloi
	00283800	Ghantmal
	00283500	Rengloi
	00282200	Ghichamura
	00281500	Bansimal
	00287000	Nuarampela
	00282500	Laida
	00287400	Thurupali
	00285500	Gurupali
31-40		
	00286300	Salad
	00286500	Jharmunda
	00281700	Dhubenchhaper
	00283200	Bhagipali
	00283600	Manikamunda
	00281400	Khinda
	00276700	Tabada-Bahal
41-50		
	00286100	Kurla
	00285600	Pudapada
	00283100	Baijapali
	00286000	Jugipali
51-75		
	00283000	Dalpatpali
	00285900	Sapne
	00282900	Dehuripali
	00284700	Laumal
	00281200	Dantamura
Name of CD Block: Sambalpur (Dhankauda)		
Less than 5		
	00269700	Singhapali
	00267500	Govindapali
	00267000	Talpadar
	00270100	Malipali
	00279000	Bhualpali
5-10		
	00275700	Sangulpali
	00269900	Baidarnuapali
	00275600	Bhalubahal
	00278700	Pandripali
	00278900	Jogipali
	00269100	Larbanga
11-20		
	00275000	Jharaghati
	00269600	Dengsargi
	00269800	Kainsir
	00269200	Jamadarpali
	00276600	Pandiapali
	00266700	Basantpur
	00278800	Madhupur
	00270000	Pardhiapali
	00268300	Amalipali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00275400	Badtitheipali
	00276500	Munda-Bel
	00275100	Kumbharkata
	00276200	Pabpali
	00265900	Sansinghari
	00275200	Salhetikira
21-30		
	00266000	Baijamunda
	00276100	Kankhinda
	00268600	Tabada
	00276300	Rani-Khinda
	00277900	Pithampur
	00265300	Sikirdi
	00268000	Bandhpali
	00268100	Marangola
	00275500	Nuakhurigaon
	00277800	Bisalkhinda
	00268400	Gunderpur
	00267200	Bakbira
	00275800	Gourpali
31-40		
	00267700	Chipilima
	00268900	Gadmunda
	00274900	Kilasama
	00278600	Talab
	00265500	Mundoghat
	00266500	Brahmapura
	00279300	Chhatar-Gada
	00265800	Raghunathpali
	00266200	Kalamati
	00267300	Rengalipali
	00266900	Garmunda
	00267600	Kardola
	00278100	Katapali
	00270200	Sankarma
	00275900	Tihura
	00266600	Senhapali
	00278400	Bisipali
	00276000	Balbas-Pur
	00265400	Potapali
	00278300	Debaipali
	00279500	Sandasingha
	00278200	Ajit-Pur-Sason
41-50		
	00268200	Tulandi
	00267400	Satijor
	00266800	Satupali
51-75		
	00279400	Majhipali
	00266300	Badsinghari
	00267100	Tihikipali
	00266400	Jharapali
	00265600	Barhakuni
	00265700	Chaurpur
	00267900	Mahada
Name of CD Block: Maneswar		
Less than 5		
	00261400	Bulubunga
	00277500	Bija-Dihi
5-10		
	00261500	Jaduloisingh
	00265000	Hotapal
	00261100	Bhardol
	00262600	Grindolapali
11-20		
	00264200	Subanpur
	00270900	Gambharkata
	00272500	Chandamunda
	00262400	Pudapara
	00259800	Keshapali
	00280700	Khulia
	00270500	Khairpali
	00258700	Bhejradihi
	00277200	Nuamura
	00264000	Badmal
	00279600	Tabala
	00277700	Parmanpur
	00277600	Kurla-Bahal
	00280800	Gude-Singha
	00277100	Kudalpali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00260200	Labdera
	00271000	Themera
	00263500	Ainlapali
	00273800	Bhoipali
21-30		
	00265200	Tabloi
	00272700	Talpali
	00280000	Bhikhampur
	00258800	Beherapali
	00272000	Kudopali
	00274300	Halipali
	00263600	Khinda
	00274100	Kanteipali
	00270700	Kultanuapali
	00259900	Antapali
	00262000	Panchphut
	00261300	Salesingh
	00270800	Kolpali
	00274400	Sudunga
	00274000	Maneswar
	00263700	Kanbar
	00263800	Amkuni
	00264500	Gainpura
	00260300	Bausenmura
	00261000	Bargaon
	00263100	Goudpali
	00263300	Charpali
	00263900	Dakara
	00260100	Mahulpali
31-40		
	00263000	Karanjola
	00270600	Naksapali
	00273900	Rasanpur
	00260400	Sahaspur
	00262700	Huma
	00263200	Nuagaon
	00264900	Larasara
	00270300	Putibandh
	00279900	Salepali
	00259400	Khunti

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00259100	Chhatabar
	00272200	Tumbesingha
	00261700	Birghat
	00272300	Sindurpank
	00259200	Golabandh
	00274200	Gulundipali
	00258400	Gunderpur
	00262500	Dashpur
	00261900	Tangarpali
	00280100	Nuatihura
	00259700	Batemura
	00262800	Bhairopali
	00264100	Sitenpali
41-50		
	00259500	Chakuli
	00272600	Gurupali
	00260800	Haldi
	00260000	Baduapali
	00261200	Chhanchanpali
	00258500	Gulunda
	00262900	Balpur
	00263400	Dhama
	00258600	Balalanga
	00259000	Kirtipur
	00262200	Gaidharpali
	00262300	Tentelkurla
51-75		
	00260900	Baunsara
	00264800	Deogaon
	00259600	Putiapali
	00258900	Surda
	00272100	Takaba
	00260600	Arda
	00272400	Dandeipali
	00260700	Radhiapali
	00270400	Khandual
	00260500	Sankhala
	00264600	Patapali
76 and above		
	00259300	Jayaghant

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Jujomura		
Less than 5		
	00257400	Maramjuria
	00255300	Jarang
	00252100	Bhimkhoj
	00252800	Musakani
	00256000	Dhamakata
	00249200	Pabpali
	00250300	Hero
	00251700	Kusamura
	00256100	Khamarbadamal
	00252400	Nuamahulpali
	00251500	Meghapal
	00249900	Laida
	00250600	Dhadlomunda
	00251600	Tamparsingha
5-10		
	00250700	Babupali
	00255900	Palsakhulia
	00273600	Bairagipali
	00257200	Ashokbandhali(Bardidinga
	00257800	Langbahal
	00281100	Dumal-Padar
	00254500	Bhadimura
	00254600	Beheranibasa
	00258300	Jarasinghaa
	00255500	Chandnimal
	00254300	Jamjori
	00249400	Bhandarimal
	00271200	Kutrajori
	00249600	Litimunda
	00251100	Khairmal
	00271100	Dedarnuapali
	00252700	Jamloi
	00273500	Sanatanpali
	00251800	Nua-Adhapada
	00271800	Haphriabahal
	00251000	Hatibari
	00255400	Amlipani
	00252900	Kansar
11-20		
	00273700	Jhargulunda
	00271400	Badturang
	00252200	Barloi
	00254100	Rugudipali
	00249800	Beheramal
	00251900	Chhamunda
	00257700	Andhari
	00250500	Nuabarangamal
	00255700	Lipinda
	00250100	Tampargarh
	00249500	Dangarpada
	00251200	Gobardhanbadmal
	00258000	Kayakud
	00253000	Dhadumunda
	00252000	Budhiakuta
	00272800	Jayantpur
	00256300	Gidhmal
	00274600	Ghenupali
	00249300	Badsahir
	00252300	Basiapada
	00249700	Gudapal
	00254800	Jujomura
	00257100	Jarasingha
	00253400	Gorloisingh
	00256800	Ainlajharan
	00271700	Kabrapali
	00274500	Sansahir
	00253700	Elbo
	00254700	Dangapal
	00256200	Padiabaadmal
	00249000	Jhankarpali
	00281000	Kusanpuri
	00256400	Padapani
	00257500	Pandari
21-30		
	00273100	Padhanpali
	00273300	Kadalimunda
	00256700	Salejharan
	00254000	Gahirpali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00258200	Rambadmal
	00271900	Kendghati
	00274700	Khajuripali
	00280200	Barsapali
	00253800	Kesapali
	00279700	Gambhari-Pank
	00273000	Baribandh
	00257000	Badsudungpal
	00250800	Bhabanipali
	00271500	Khaliapali
31-40		
	00254900	Gailgudi
	00252500	Birsinghagad
	00280600	Sikharapali
	00256500	Kolgan
	00257600	Bhoipali
	00271300	Baham
	00250900	Mundher
41-50		
	00273400	Padiabahal
	00254400	Bagdafa
	00280500	Pipili-Pali
	00280400	Dumerpali
	00280900	Kukuda-Pali
51-75		
	00273200	Khasupali
	00256600	Baghiajharan
	00274800	Jhankarpali
	00255600	Narangipali
76 and above		
	00280300	Baghiapali
Name of CD Block: Rairakhol		
Less than 5		
	00224300	Bantoloi
	00242600	Tudabahal
	00235500	Khaliamal
	00232800	Ladubahal
	00243200	Kulihabahal
	00225900	Badmal
	00248500	Bhaluchuan
	00245500	Karadapal
	00238700	Gopalpur
	00227900	Badmal (Badmal Ratna)
	00228100	Pitanali
	00235600	Chhandpur
	00248100	Bhatara
	00233700	Budhipani
	00234800	Mahulmunda
	00235200	Tantagarh
	00234100	Kukudabahali
	00235700	Rahan
	00229500	Kusumkhol
	00241600	Khairtap
	00244100	Kusarimunda
	00232200	Khandam
	00244900	Mahaling
	00238800	Chhelikhai
	00242100	Bhaliakata
	00229300	Sadhumunda
	00233900	Khajurijharan
5-10		
	00239600	Barihasahi
	00233300	Badakuda
	00241000	Ambdar
	00246400	Hariharjore-R.F.
	00242500	Kaudiapali
	00230700	Damgarh
	00231000	Kendumunda
	00239200	Brahmanipali
	00234500	Jubarajpur
	00244700	Kuilipadar
	00229100	Kutasinga
	00244200	Barbank
	00245800	Patarapali
	00233100	Laindamal
	00241700	Lakthakpali
	00232700	Baniabandh
	00247300	Bandhantaila
	00246600	Hariharjore-R.F.(Dimbirbahal)

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00246700	Sangrampur
	00234200	Nuapada(San)
	00248000	Jhamakarai
	00240700	Mesuapali
	00231200	Telsingh
	00229000	Baishnabjholi
	00240500	Khubel
	00235800	Kasibahal(San)
	00245400	Dangapathar
	00246900	Chakamunda
	00231100	Tal
	00237000	Sudmunda
	00234300	Kasibahal(Bad)
	00239300	Satyanandapali Alias Goyalchara
11-20		
	00233500	Sisuparna
	00242400	Sagjori
	00245700	Lambtidadar
	00247600	Kandhal
	00240900	Rasibeda
	00239400	Mochibahal
	00242000	Kusurda
	00246100	Kasanda
	00229600	Kharsali
	00230600	Badbahal
	00235100	Madhupur
	00235000	Pandkimal
	00229700	Mahalinga(San)
	00242900	Telighana
	00233000	Khandahata
	00238500	Badpati
	00247800	Badakhol
	00244400	Helei
	00236800	Kandhra
	00243300	Mugapal
	00231500	Arkhakud
	00237200	Ambajhari
	00234700	Kankanpada
	00246500	Hariharjore-R.F.(Kantibahal)
	00248700	Chudapudug
	00236400	Bagharpali
21-30		
	00228900	Betgarh
	00236700	Ghunginali
	00232100	Tribanpur
	00235300	Rengali(San)
	00232900	Jharamunda
	00244600	Bhadidara
	00240300	Nuapada
	00233600	Hemamura
	00240400	Charmal
	00239000	Satasama
	00241900	Budhikhamar
	00228500	Luhapank
	00242700	Badmal
	00248800	Sarapal
	00236600	Samsingha
	00248400	Bharatapur
	00243500	Bansajal
	00236500	Kadaligarh
	00234400	Kardapal
	00241300	Saiberni
	00225600	Burda
	00241400	Palsamal
	00243100	Gargadbahal
31-40		
	00231300	Kusapali
	00245600	Guhiradadar
	00238900	Kaunsipani
	00245900	Rengali
	00243400	Keutibahal
	00237600	Jharanpada (Nutan)
41-50		
	00231800	Gobindpur
51-75		
	00244500	Musakata

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00247500	Badaberna
	00231400	Ainlapali
76 and above		
	00231600	Kanchanpal
	00236100	Khaliamal(San)
Name of CD Block: Naktideul		
Less than 5		
	00227500	Brahmani
	00209100	Newmanduam
	00213800	Jaresingha
	00226000	Terbeda
	00221300	Levarapal
	00219000	Jharbeda
	00219500	Bhetiaberni
	00215700	Panimara
	00209800	Ballam New
	00225500	Laija
	00207400	Machhadihi
	00226100	Muturumunda
	00227100	Kamalanali
	00212400	Ranja
	00215000	Sahajbahalaliasdang-Teka
	00214600	Phulkusum
	00224900	Pathuria
	00208700	Panigrahipali
	00213100	Girishchandrapur
	00224500	Saradhapur
5-10		
	00226900	Rael
	00212100	Balasinga
	00216000	Betajharan
	00224000	Kudanali
	00212200	Ballam
	00214800	Luhabir
	00223900	Talanali
	00225100	Paikmal
	00217700	Charadapasi
	00225000	Tandabira
	00214300	Talab
	00207800	Kisinda
	00217500	Tikiripara
11-20		
	00223100	Bagbar
	00210600	Hikapali
	00225300	Hiterai
	00211700	Podakhol
	00219800	Bhalugadia(Brahmin)
	00211900	Mahakud
	00222800	Hitasara
	00223300	Chadchadi
	00222000	Sadhubahal
	00238400	Gogua
	00218000	Penthabahal
	00220400	Budhakata
	00224700	Similipal
	00226500	Ghosaramal
	00211800	Uparmunda
	00218400	Jaganathprasad
	00212600	Banjagola
	00216500	Jurapali
	00215900	Sado
	00220000	Palsaburai
	00219100	Rengalipanchu
	00208300	Khandiamunda
	00213600	Dhalpur
	00212500	Ganjabahal
	00222600	Batgaon
	00216400	Sarapali
	00210700	Mahulpali
	00223200	Angabira
	00221400	Basaloi
	00211200	Panduakhol
21-30		
	00218300	Naktideul
	00212300	Kelo
	00220700	Salebhata

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00226800	Landimal
	00218800	Sahebi
	00208800	Kanchanpur
	00220100	Teleiposhi
	00220800	Keutiberni
	00207600	Hiraloi
	00207500	Khamarbahal
	00218500	Musakani
	00215100	Balikiari
	00222200	Jamjori
	00220500	Ambajhari
	00217900	Tilaimalnutan
	00213300	Gaudpali
	00223000	Bindpur
	00225200	Daincha
	00224800	Lusura
	00208900	Newkanchanpur
	00213400	Loisingha
	00213000	Burbuda
	00214500	Podamal
	00224200	Baghbar(A)
	00215800	Ghodadian
	00219300	Hinjamura
31-40		
	00222400	Gadadharpur
	00222500	Kunjamura
	00208400	Bhuluki
	00225400	Chhatrapur
	00219200	Kutasinga
	00217000	Bijagarh
	00216900	Gaudpara
	00222700	Keloberni
41-50		
	00220200	Chemerda
	00215500	Kholgarh
76 and above		
	00212900	Brahamanipali
	00219700	Bhalugadia (Jharan)
Name of CD Block: Kolabira (P)		
Less than 5		
	00282700	Ganjermal
21-30		
	00282300	Sodamal
31-40		
	00282600	Guchhapali
41-50		
	00282400	Amnapali

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:SAMBALPUR

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Bamra		
5-10		
	00167400	Bileigarh
11-20		
	00168300	Kuchilapali
	00159100	Baragad
	00168100	Panposh
21-30		
	00161500	Dumermunda
	00169900	Chhatabar
	00158600	Tataranga
	00168400	Mahulpali
31-40		
	00161300	Govindpur
	00157500	Dehuripada
	00168200	Jatiapali(Bad)
	00161600	Luniamunda
	00156200	Bundkamal
	00161100	Kechhupani
41-50		
	00170800	Rajbandha
	00158500	Ghumudumal
	00163900	Kinabaga
	00163700	Bilung
	00159000	Baunslaga
	00158200	Kutarimal
	00166200	Belmunda
	00156700	Mundalasha
	00158100	Barab
	00165600	Brahmanimunda
	00164100	Kandhakulei
51-75		
	00167500	Tangarpali
	00161200	Mitupada
	00159400	Belapada
	00165900	Kesaibahal
	00158700	Marhapada
	00157400	Manapali
	00158300	Raghunathpali
	00165800	Baladmal
	00166900	Sukhapadmi
	00167600	Kabaribahal
	00167700	Bandhakani
	00165500	Talsara
	00158800	Bamphei
	00164700	Salohi
	00164400	Salpakudar
	00169000	Turei
	00157600	Ghansara
	00167100	Babuniktimal
	00156300	Sagar
	00159500	Sankobahal
	00165300	Jurabahal
	00166000	Bhikapali
	00162700	Kholbilung
	00157800	Mahulchhapal
	00164300	Lapada
	00166100	Jhagadataria
	00166300	Mahapatrabalanda
	00162500	Lariapali
	00166700	Ainladhipa
	00168500	Langposh
	00164500	Uttargaon
	00156600	Luhuraberni
	00167300	Chatiposi
	00158000	Lalobira
	00162100	Rangiatikira
	00167200	Balimal
	00163300	Niktimal(Parimunda)
	00156100	San Dumer Munda
	00163600	Jarabaga
	00155900	Phiringibahal(Bad)
	00159300	Uchkapat
	00165700	Solbaga
	00158400	Burbuda
	00162900	Kuntarabahal

	00163000	Nuadihi
	00160700	Gardega
	00157100	Dangajore
	00155800	Pindapathar
	00160800	Charichuan
	00162200	Ghunghuti
76 and above		
	00159600	Paramanpur
	00164900	Mundakata
	00168900	Daitaripali
	00164000	Sargidihi
	00157700	Gadposh
	00166600	Kurumloi
	00161800	Sadhapada
	00169100	Mandiapura
	00165100	Barakhandia
	00158900	Gurla
	00168700	Langbahal
	00166400	Kandhabalanda
	00165000	Betjharan
	00160600	Dahamunda
	00156900	Dalkibahal
	00160900	Rajabasa
	00160300	Kichinda
	00160100	Simlibahal
	00164600	Parimunda
	00162300	Sagarpali
	00166800	Talbahal
	00155700	Sanphiringibahal
	00166500	Baliturei
	00157000	Jautukbahal
	00160000	Rabga
	00162000	Kahapani
	00165200	Charbhaya
	00163200	Rengalbeda
	00164800	Dangajore
	00163400	Dangakhunti
	00159200	Bhagapada
	00164200	Karliadihi
	00160200	Jurapali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00157200	Kianbaga
	00168600	Dukhijharmunda
	00159900	Nuapali
	00156400	Phatatangar
	00157300	Kolhabahal
	00162800	Dumermunda(San)
	00167000	Badijor
	00161700	Badapada
	00163800	Dumky
	00160400	Sunamunda
	00161400	Haripada
	00162400	Kuladera
	00160500	Kadalijharan
	00169200	Damamunda
	00159700	Junani
	00157900	Titripasi
	00162600	Gailjhumpa
	00165400	Rengalkhandi
	00161900	Rengapada
	00156000	Mahulmunda
	00159800	Bihabali
	00161000	Bileighati
	00155600	Jogimunda
	00156500	Jurajam
	00156800	Khambagada
	00163100	Ghughar
	00163500	Bichhukhalia
Name of CD Block: Kochinda		
Less than 5		
	00184300	Kelipadar
5-10		
	00169300	Khairabahal
	00176900	Jatiapali (San)
11-20		
	00177400	Lakhopada
	00169800	Andharipali
	00176700	Khandokata
	00184900	Kaputikira
	00177000	Pandarikata
	00177900	Satkama

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30		
	00173600	Pandiadhipa
	00182300	Chandanimal
	00177300	Patrapali
	00178500	Kuleigarh
	00173700	Chitraposhi
	00183600	Tainsar
	00175300	Jamankira
	00170500	Bauriguda(Arjunbad)
31-40		
	00185100	Teli-Tileimal
	00177700	Kindira
	00184100	Baxma
	00178200	Purunapani
	00182200	Tihadipali
	00170700	Jayapurgarh
	00185200	Ramjhali
	00176600	Junani
	00171400	Gopalpali
	00183800	Lad
41-50		
	00177800	Sinkalposhi
	00170300	Bauriguda(Rupadharbad)
	00171200	Jenapada
	00171000	Guchhura
	00172700	Kaputikira
	00185900	Laidaguna
	00176800	Sahajbahal
	00176500	Badmal
	00172500	Kusumi
	00170000	Lasratangar
	00185000	Mantrimunda
	00171100	Ulunda
	00184200	Jamankira
	00170600	Ardabahal
	00174800	Gosainpada
	00168000	Rautbahal
	00172600	Pandaripathar
	00169600	Katupali
	00176200	Sanmundaloi
	00175900	Rengali
	00171700	Dumermal
51-75		
	00172400	Anlaposhi
	00177200	Paruabhadi
	00173800	Tanmura
	00172300	Bandabahal
	00172100	Kuntara
	00174900	Lundrudihi
	00172900	Rangiatikira
	00172800	Bamloikela
	00170200	Bhalubahal
	00177500	Hadipalikudopali
	00177600	Panpali
	00178300	Kuturachuan
	00169500	Bankei
	00171500	Tamangoda
	00174400	Kurmloikela
	00169700	Laigura
	00183700	Charbhati
	00174100	Salebhadi
	00173000	Jharmal
	00178100	Budulapali
	00173500	Tainsar
	00184800	Ladammal
	00173100	Babumalti
	00186500	Dobhaya
	00171300	Guruan
	00178400	Kirasasan
	00183900	Saradhapali
	00191100	Balipata
	00177100	Ramtileimal
	00167900	Ganmunda
	00170100	Nagadihi
	00175400	Kunkum (Kukam)
	00175100	Kendukhunti
	00184500	Thakurniktimal
	00170900	Kalheipali
	00167800	Kurmimunda
	00176300	Salekhaman

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00174200	Hinjerkela
	00185300	Kalhapada
	00185600	Dansanadihi
	00176400	Badmundalo
	00182500	Kelda
	00169400	Tureiniktimal
	00172000	Bagadiha
	00185700	Dhanudihi
	00171800	Phatatangar (B)
76 and above		
	00184000	Sakanda
	00176100	Jaldihi
	00175800	Pudhiakhaman
	00182400	Lasa
	00175000	Renakela
	00173400	Thiaberna
	00175600	Burudihi
	00174700	Janda
	00178000	Tileimal (B)
	00184700	Hagrudihi
	00185800	Madanmohanpur
	00175500	Fatatangar
	00174000	Sudaloi
	00173300	Kardakhaman
	00186000	Arjundihi
	00186400	Barghat
	00172200	Brahmanidei
	00184600	Barpanka
	00174600	Baghiajungle
	00185500	Niktimal(D)
	00171900	Kalijharan
	00184400	Bheluanpal
	00170400	Sankarpali
	00171600	Khaliamunda
	00173200	Kulangjore
	00173900	Dolesara
	00174300	Pukudajungle
	00174500	Baghiadihi
	00175200	Kureichuan
	00176000	Ekagudi
	00186100	Jalibahal
	00186200	Bihabali
	00186300	Katunagar
	00190900	Kuilaridhuda
	00191000	Anandpur
Name of CD Block: Jamankira		
5-10		
	00180300	Balimal(San)
	00188500	Bhatpura
	00206700	Gariabahal
	00200800	Ardapal
11-20		
	00207000	Sunamudi
	00205600	Goudpali
	00179900	Damgaon
	00204100	Bhograpali
	00204500	Kharsanmal
	00204200	Kantiali
	00189400	Chheprabeda
21-30		
	00187800	Dumbermunda (Dimbirimunda)
	00204700	Kusuli
	00198600	Jamankira
	00193000	Jamumal
	00205700	Kulundi
	00205300	Bad-Kundesara
	00205100	Haldibahal
	00206900	Balaram
	00192600	Guljipali
31-40		
	00206800	Sareipali
	00195800	Bandhamal
	00204600	Tangarpali
	00178800	Ankadihi
	00187600	Matamahul
	00195700	Kirmaloi
	00190800	Gopalpali
	00187000	Tabalakata
	00193200	Sudabalanda
	00187700	Bhojpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00195000	Sarei
	00180000	Bheluamal
	00196800	Rengalpali
	00196000	Pukuda
	00198700	Kanakpur
	00203600	Biswalpali
41-50		
	00199200	Rengalbeda
	00192200	Fashimal
	00196900	Sankundhesara
	00183300	Salebhadi
	00205800	Bandhababal
	00197200	Falsabahal
	00181800	Bandhapali
	00191500	Kankadakhol
	00188400	Khendibandh
	00181700	Katarkella
	00192500	Gariabahal
	00201500	Mundhenpali
	00197000	Nuaburda
	00204900	Sahajbahal
	00188700	Talbeda
	00202000	Kharmunda
	00193500	Nuadihi
	00182600	Nagrabahal
	00187200	Nuagaon
	00179200	Binjipali
	00189800	Bamandagarh
	00196200	Gailmundi
	00182800	Gunduruchuan
	00187100	Khadiapali
	00206400	Kutab
	00200200	Salebhadi (Saledungri)
	00179000	Gangadihi
	00181500	Kumbharuniposi
	00182700	Cherangamal
	00180700	Dhudipali
	00183100	Balimal(Bad)
	00206300	Badibahal(San)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
51-75		
	00181400	Budelkani
	00181300	Khamarbahal
	00197600	Kurlukhaman
	00196400	Chakulabahal
	00190400	Bijadihi
	00181200	Daitaribahal
	00200100	Tiklipada
	00180400	Bhoipali
	00186700	Thakurpali
	00193600	Ganghosa
	00181600	Jharaniktimal
	00183200	Ghodabandhini
	00198200	Kendeimal
	00192400	Dehurunimal
	00178900	Mahada
	00188900	Shauntimal
	00191900	Karlaghati
	00179100	Kardakhaman
	00193800	Tangrani
	00198100	Kendeikhol
	00201300	Sardhabahal
	00180100	Naktipali
	00195600	Mahalingkudar
	00180800	Manapali
	00198900	Tulub
	00198500	Kuagola
	00199500	Barhamunda
	00203500	Badrama
	00202400	Chhemunda
	00179800	Kenadhipa
	00181900	Ambakata
	00182900	Gandajamumal
	00203700	Patrapali
	00194900	Bhaluchuan(San)
	00179500	Sarbe
	00193700	Badmal
	00191600	Kutarimal
	00178600	Baghiaberna

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00178700	Fatamunda
	00200300	Arjunpali
	00200900	Badkhalia
	00205400	Banmal
	00188200	Kadogarh
	00198300	Langabahal(Bad)
	00203800	Kadalipal
	00201600	Kanibandhali
	00200700	Brahmanipali
	00180600	Ladampali
	00187500	Gambhiramunda
	00182100	Lodhaposi
	00199600	Jemamal
	00195500	Kasada
	00197900	Rankibahal
	00205000	Kumkapali
	00198000	Tikiba
	00183400	Subarnapali
	00194600	Katangpani
	00193100	Kolhapal
	00181000	Lingapalli
	00190000	Karangamal
	00196600	Kulunda
	00189300	Godrapada
	00197300	Titobahal
	00206200	Rengomunda
	00187300	Thakurjharmunda
	00203900	Turukchuan
	00188000	Balibuda
	00202800	Pathuria
	00195900	Khairdihi
	00204300	Pathamunda
	00188800	Khuntlabahal
	00192300	Tileimal
	00180900	Rajamunda
76 and above		
	00200600	Chinimahul
	00192900	Jatiakholdihi
	00196300	Bainjaribahal
	00186600	Babejori
	00189700	Lepeikani
	00191700	Mendhabahal
	00180500	Barihadihi
	00205900	Budhikutuni
	00190300	Sirid
	00203300	Gantab
	00206600	Lunbhet
	00200500	Khairdihi
	00206000	Nuabaghara
	00193400	Tulsidihi
	00190100	Shuipadar
	00189500	Bhajnabeda
	00187900	Belbuda
	00190600	Jharpur
	00200400	Patbandha
	00197800	Badibahal(Bad)
	00204400	Bhejikudar
	00200000	Badibahal(M)
	00197500	Pandibahal
	00179600	Phulachangudi
	00199000	Langabahal(San)
	00183500	Lachhimal
	00202200	Amblang
	00199100	Chhatabar
	00203200	Chepatamba
	00202600	Sarda
	00199300	Ghosaraguda
	00190500	Thianal
	00194200	Bhaluchuan(Bad)
	00196500	Balichuan
	00197100	Jharmunda
	00195300	Kumbhiachuan
	00202700	Pudadihi
	00203000	Chirgunikhol
	00202300	Bandhabhuin
	00202900	Tansara
	00187400	Sihiria
	00197700	Gaibata
	00190200	Gadadharpur
	00192100	Kankadakhol

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00204000	Khairmal
	00190700	Dhudikhol
	00192000	Teranda
	00194000	Banjari
	00189200	Kuilarijore
	00201000	Ledimahul
	00201800	Dhuliapali
	00197400	Odsing
	00189100	Badunichuan
	00204800	Kanduberni
	00179300	Akhadadanda
	00179400	Dalki
	00183000	Mahijuria
	00186900	Balichakra
	00188100	Kenduberni
	00189600	Godbhanga
	00191300	Bijadihi
	00191400	Badkudar
	00191800	Hatibandhana
	00192700	Sialdarha
	00192800	Dhaurakhaman
	00193900	Chandiposi
	00194100	Baghiachuan
	00194300	Junadihi
	00194400	Junani
	00194500	Kalapat
	00194700	Jalikhol
	00194800	Gailmunda
	00195100	Mayur-Nachen
	00195200	Badkachhar
	00195400	Bandhabahal
	00199400	Dhaleni
	00201100	Tileimal
	00201200	Laijhar
	00201700	Baghalat
	00202100	Khuntiamb
	00202500	Tileimal
	00203100	Dimbirimunda (Dumbermunda)
	00203400	Tambabahal
	00206100	Kudankhol
	00206500	Gadpati
	00207100	Salohi
	00207200	Durgadihi
Name of CD Block: Rengali		
Less than 5		
	00281500	Bansimal
	00284700	Laumal
5-10		
	00286500	Jharmunda
11-20		
	00283000	Dalpatpali
	00285200	Dharopali
	00283600	Manikamunda
	00285600	Pudapada
21-30		
	00281200	Dantamura
	00282900	Dehuripali
	00286600	Nishanbhanga
	00282500	Laida
	00287400	Thurupali
	00286300	Salad
	00281300	Talabira
	00281400	Khinda
	00276800	Pandaripali
	00283200	Bhagipali
	00287200	Katar-Baga
	00281800	Lapanga
31-40		
	00286000	Jugipali
	00287000	Nuarampela
	00281900	Kharhiapali
	00277000	Tampar-Kela
	00282100	Gumakarama
	00283100	Baijapali
	00286900	Rengali
	00285900	Sapne
	00286100	Kurla
	00281700	Dhubenchhaper

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
41-50		**Name of CD Block: Sambalpur (Dhankauda)**
	00283300	Nuapali
	00285500	Gurupali
	00276700	Tabada-Bahal
	00281600	Thelkoloi
	00286700	Pandloi
	00287500	Jhankarpali
	00282200	Ghichamura
	00284800	Basupali
51-75		
	00284000	Marapatra
	00287100	Brahmanipali
	00283400	Pahalpali
	00286800	Jangala
	00283500	Rengloi
	00285300	Tilaimal
	00286200	Pitapali
	00277300	Sangram-Mal
	00284400	Kirabandh
	00283800	Ghantmal
	00287600	Gumloi
	00282000	Derba
	00286400	Babuchakuli
	00285800	Baunsen
	00284200	Kinaloi
	00284100	Gandakona
	00284600	Thapapali
	00284300	Lohakhandi
	00285400	Bamaloi
	00276900	Baradunguri
	00285100	Bhursipali
	00283900	Khuntlamal
	00287700	Kusumdihi
76 and above		
	00283700	Langbahal
	00284500	Runimahul
	00284900	Ludhapali
	00285700	Thunthikatarbaga
	00285000	Bhoipali
	00277400	Jhar-Bahal
5-10		
	00266300	Badsinghari
	00267700	Chipilima
	00267600	Kardola
	00265800	Raghunathpali
	00278200	Ajit-Pur-Sason
11-20		
	00278100	Katapali
	00266200	Kalamati
	00265600	Barhakuni
	00278300	Debaipali
	00276100	Kankhinda
	00266400	Jharapali
	00266800	Satupali
	00276000	Balbas-Pur
	00276200	Pabpali
	00267200	Bakbira
	00267900	Mahada
	00266900	Garmunda
	00266000	Baijamunda
21-30		
	00276300	Rani-Khinda
	00265700	Chaurpur
	00265400	Potapali
	00270200	Sankarma
	00277800	Bisalkhinda
	00266700	Basantpur
	00268000	Bandhpali
	00268200	Tulandi
	00268500	Jampali
31-40		
	00265500	Mundoghat
	00279400	Majhipali
	00278600	Talab
	00267100	Tihikipali
	00266600	Senhapali
	00278900	Jogipali
	00278000	Gurupali
	00268100	Marangola

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00275900	Tihura
	00274900	Kilasama
	00279500	Sandasingha
41-50		
	00265900	Sansinghari
	00270000	Pardhiapali
	00267300	Rengalipali
	00275300	Gourdihi
	00275400	Badtitheipali
	00266500	Brahmapura
	00275500	Nuakhurigaon
	00277900	Pithampur
	00269800	Kainsir
	00268900	Gadmunda
	00268400	Gunderpur
	00279300	Chhatar-Gada
	00276600	Pandiapali
51-75		
	00275100	Kumbharkata
	00269900	Baidarnuapali
	00276400	San-Titheipali
	00275200	Salhetikira
	00275800	Gourpali
	00267000	Talpadar
	00265300	Sikirdi
	00275000	Jharaghati
	00268300	Amalipali
	00269100	Larbanga
	00269200	Jamadarpali
	00269600	Dengsargi
76 and above		
	00275600	Bhalubahal
	00276500	Munda-Bel
	00278800	Madhupur
	00269500	Ranibandh
	00275700	Sangulpali
	00270100	Malipali
	00269700	Singhapali
	00278700	Pandripali
	00279000	Bhualpali
	00278500	Bar-Munda
	00279100	Bhalu-Kunda
Name of CD Block: Maneswar		
Less than 5		
	00259600	Putiapali
	00259300	Jayaghant
	00260700	Radhiapali
	00270400	Khandual
	00262700	Huma
	00261700	Birghat
	00272600	Gurupali
	00274100	Kanteipali
5-10		
	00260500	Sankhala
	00264600	Patapali
	00279900	Salepali
	00263200	Nuagaon
	00259200	Golabandh
	00263400	Dhama
	00280100	Nuatihura
11-20		
	00272400	Dandeipali
	00272100	Takaba
	00272300	Sindurpank
	00258400	Gunderpur
	00270600	Naksapali
	00259900	Antapali
	00277500	Bija-Dihi
	00261000	Bargaon
	00259500	Chakuli
	00261200	Chhanchanpali
	00258500	Gulunda
	00263800	Amkuni
	00258900	Surda
	00262000	Panchphut
	00270300	Putibandh
	00274000	Maneswar
	00263000	Karanjola
	00260800	Haldi

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30		
	00260400	Sahaspur
	00263600	Khinda
	00261900	Tangarpali
	00259700	Batemura
	00272200	Tumbesingha
	00259100	Chhatabar
	00270700	Kultanuapali
	00277600	Kurla-Bahal
	00260900	Baunsara
	00277200	Nuamura
	00264800	Deogaon
	00262500	Dashpur
	00277700	Parmanpur
	00270800	Kolpali
	00262300	Tentelkurla
	00262900	Balpur
31-40		
	00274200	Gulundipali
	00263700	Kanbar
	00260000	Baduapali
	00259000	Kirtipur
	00263900	Dakara
	00280000	Bhikhampur
	00270900	Gambharkata
	00272500	Chandamunda
	00258800	Beherapali
	00273900	Rasanpur
	00271000	Themera
	00264900	Larasara
	00262200	Gaidharpali
	00272700	Talpali
	00259400	Khunti
41-50		
	00274300	Halipali
	00279600	Tabala
	00264100	Sitenpali
	00270500	Khairpali
	00260300	Bausenmura
	00264200	Subanpur
	00258600	Balalanga
	00262400	Pudapara
	00263500	Ainlapali
51-75		
	00280800	Gude-Singha
	00260100	Mahulpali
	00262800	Bhairopali
	00280700	Khulia
	00274400	Sudunga
	00272000	Kudopali
	00260200	Labdera
	00261300	Salesingh
	00261500	Jaduloisingh
	00264500	Gainpura
	00264000	Badmal
	00277100	Kudalpali
	00273800	Bhoipali
	00259800	Keshapali
	00263100	Goudpali
	00262600	Grindolapali
	00265200	Tabloi
	00261100	Bhardol
	00258700	Bhejradihi
76 and above		
	00261600	Barghat
	00265000	Hotapal
	00264400	Tal
	00261400	Bulubunga
	00261800	Pipilikani
	00264300	Bhanjpali
	00265100	Larasara (Japti)
Name of CD Block: Jujomura		
Less than 5		
	00280500	Pipili-Pali
	00271400	Badturang
	00273100	Padhanpali
5-10		
	00271500	Khaliapali
	00280400	Dumerpali
11-20	00252400	Nuamahulpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00274700	Khajuripali
	00279700	Gambhari-Pank
	00250800	Bhabanipali
	00271300	Baham
	00280600	Sikharapali
21-30		
	00254500	Bhadimura
	00256500	Kolgan
	00256800	Ainlajharan
	00255800	Singhapali
	00253800	Kesapali
	00274600	Ghenupali
	00280900	Kukuda-Pali
	00273000	Baribandh
	00255600	Narangipali
	00254700	Dangapal
	00257700	Andhari
	00249700	Gudapal
31-40		
	00273400	Padiabahal
	00256400	Padapani
	00254000	Gahirpali
	00254800	Jujomura
	00256600	Baghiajharan
	00281100	Dumal-Padar
	00251000	Hatibari
	00255700	Lipinda
	00250100	Tampargarh
	00252500	Birsinghagad
	00249400	Bhandarimal
41-50		
	00273700	Jhargulunda
	00251100	Khairmal
	00249600	Litimunda
	00250900	Mundher
	00273200	Khasupali
	00271900	Kendghati
	00274500	Sansahir
	00249800	Beheramal
	00249000	Jhankarpali
	00250600	Dhadlomunda
	00280200	Barsapali
	00252300	Basiapada
	00257000	Badsudungpal
	00271700	Kabrapali
	00249300	Badsahir
	00250500	Nuabarangamal
	00252700	Jamloi
	00256700	Salejharan
51-75		
	00251200	Gobardhanbadmal
	00281000	Kusanpuri
	00271100	Dedarnuapali
	00250700	Babupali
	00254400	Bagdafa
	00273300	Kadalimunda
	00273600	Bairagipali
	00249500	Dangarpada
	00258000	Kayakud
	00250300	Hero
	00249100	Dudkakud
	00271800	Haphriabahal
	00252200	Barloi
	00257600	Bhoipali
	00272800	Jayantpur
	00254100	Rugudipali
	00255500	Chandnimal
	00256300	Gidhmal
	00251900	Chhamunda
	00257100	Jarasingha
	00254900	Gailgudi
	00258200	Rambadmal
	00256200	Padiabaadmal
	00249900	Laida
	00251800	Nua-Adhapada
	00273500	Sanatanpali
	00251700	Kusamura
	00253400	Gorloisingh
	00256000	Dhamakata
	00251500	Meghapal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00252600	Gadgadbahal
	00254600	Beheranibasa
76 and above		
	00256100	Khamarbadamal
	00258300	Jarasinghaa
	00257800	Langbahal
	00251600	Tamparsingha
	00255900	Palsakhulia
	00255200	Samadihi
	00257500	Pandari
	00249200	Pabpali
	00254200	Mahakurpali
	00252000	Budhiakuta
	00253700	Elbo
	00252100	Bhimkhoj
	00271200	Kutrajori
	00255400	Amlipani
	00251300	Ghipna
	00253000	Dhadumunda
	00252900	Kansar
	00256900	Sansudungpal
	00257200	Ashokbandhali(Bardidinga)
	00254300	Jamjori
	00253200	Badpal
	00271600	Nildunguri
	00250200	Ladladi
	00253300	Bandijharan
	00253100	Dantari
	00255300	Jarang
	00252800	Musakani
	00257400	Maramjuria
	00250000	Saragipali(Laida R.F.)
	00250400	Beldungri
	00251400	Ramtal(Kusamura R.F.
	00253500	Alighati
	00253600	Sahajkhulia
	00253900	Panchaphut
	00255000	Taljharan
	00257300	Junapani
	00257900	Ghodadihi
	00272900	Pudapada
Name of CD Block: Rairakhol		
Less than 5		
	00231100	Tal
	00232800	Ladubahal
	00225600	Burda
	00236500	Kadaligarh
	00229800	Maulabhanja
	00229100	Kutasinga
	00228500	Luhapank
	00235100	Madhupur
	00248400	Bharatapur
	00244500	Musakata
	00234000	Jhinkidadar
	00232100	Tribanpur
	00228100	Pitanali
	00243500	Bansajal
5-10		
	00227900	Badmal (Badmal Ratna)
	00238800	Chhelikhai
	00247300	Bandhantaila
	00234900	Dimirimunda
	00245700	Lambtidadar
	00235700	Rahan
	00241900	Budhikhamar
	00240700	Mesuapali
	00245900	Rengali
	00235000	Pandkimal
	00234100	Kukudabahali
	00233500	Sisuparna
	00244700	Kuilipadar
11-20		
	00247500	Badaberna
	00240400	Charmal
	00235200	Tantagarh
	00233600	Hemamura
	00228900	Betgarh
	00231800	Gobindpur
	00241300	Saiberni
	00235500	Khaliamal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00234800	Mahulmunda
	00245400	Dangapathar
	00242100	Bhaliakata
	00243700	Sanhindol
	00229300	Sadhumunda
	00240900	Rasibeda
	00234500	Jubarajpur
	00238900	Kaunsipani
	00237600	Jharanpada (Nutan)
	00245500	Karadapal
	00248800	Sarapal
	00243100	Gargadbahal
	00237500	Dhaurakhaman
	00242700	Badmal
21-30		
	00247600	Kandhal
	00244200	Barbank
	00236800	Kandhra
	00236200	Tumbamal
	00244000	Gunjighara
	00239900	Khasua
	00244400	Helei
	00240300	Nuapada
	00232900	Jharamunda
	00224300	Bantoloi
	00234400	Kardapal
	00235800	Kasibahal(San)
	00225900	Badmal
	00245600	Guhiradadar
	00233100	Laindamal
	00229700	Mahalinga(San)
31-40		
	00231200	Telsingh
	00225700	Ambjhuri
	00239400	Mochibahal
	00247800	Badakhol
	00242500	Kaudiapali
	00241100	Lamkheta
	00248600	Rangamatia
	00237200	Ambajhari

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00233700	Budhipani
	00246700	Sangrampur
	00232700	Baniabandh
	00247100	Patupal
	00230300	Charbati
	00230200	Jhintikakhol
	00239000	Satasama
41-50		
	00244600	Bhadidara
	00246200	Sunamudi
	00240100	Jhankarpada
	00246100	Kasanda
	00243300	Mugapal
	00246600	Hariharjore-R.F.(Dimbirbahal)
	00232200	Khandam
	00244900	Mahaling
	00235600	Chhandpur
	00229400	Jaripani
	00232000	Gobardhanpur
	00243400	Keutibahal
	00238500	Badpati
	00229500	Kusumkhol
	00248000	Jhamakarai
	00247000	Bhaluchua
	00240000	Brahmapura
	00246400	Hariharjore-R.F.
	00248700	Chudapudug
	00242400	Sagjori
	00242900	Telighana
51-75		
	00235300	Rengali(San)
	00238600	Jhankarpali
	00239200	Brahmanipali
	00246800	Kadalipali
	00229000	Baishnabjholi
	00231900	Chubukadadar
	00233400	Kolhamalia
	00239100	Bhatapuraalias badmugpal
	00229600	Kharsali
	00244300	Hemantkhol

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00239300	Satyanandapali Alias Goyalchara
	00248300	Tentelakhol
	00241400	Palsamal
	00225800	Kandtaila
	00242600	Tudabahal
	00240500	Khubel
	00243200	Kulihabahal
	00244100	Kusarimunda
	00228400	Kendukhupuli
	00233900	Khajurijharan
	00246900	Chakamunda
76 and above		
	00247200	Kuakhol
	00239600	Barihasahi
	00228800	Dalki
	00241000	Ambdar
	00243800	Badhindol
	00237100	Mahatpur
	00239800	Brahmani
	00246000	Pipilikani
	00235400	Haripur
	00228300	Nahianpali (Nayapali)
	00230000	Nabaghanapur
	00242200	Pratappur
	00238700	Gopalpur
	00248500	Bhaluchuan
	00229200	Bankabahal
	00232500	Gudvelinali
	00235900	Khajurijharan(San)
	00236300	Jharmunda
	00239500	Bagdoli
	00239700	Kutunia
	00241200	Ladlada
	00241800	Debahali
	00242300	Balbaspur
	00245200	Dimirimunda
	00247400	Sialipani

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Naktideul		
Less than 5		
	00222600	Batgaon
	00223900	Talanali
	00211900	Mahakud
	00224700	Similipal
	00222500	Kunjamura
	00216900	Gaudpara
	00218800	Sahebi
	00224900	Pathuria
	00218300	Naktideul
	00226200	Rukunipur
5-10		
	00225000	Tandabira
	00217600	Kaunsipal
	00215700	Panimara
	00223200	Angabira
	00222800	Hitasara
	00225200	Daincha
	00220100	Teleiposhi
	00222700	Keloberni
	00226500	Ghosaramal
	00220800	Keutiberni
	00211200	Panduakhol
	00227500	Brahmani
	00213000	Burbuda
	00211800	Uparmunda
11-20		
	00212300	Kelo
	00214300	Talab
	00216400	Sarapali
	00215100	Balikiari
	00218500	Musakani
	00220400	Budhakata
	00218400	Jaganathprasad
	00223100	Bagbar
	00219800	Bhalugadia(Brahmin)
	00217500	Tikiripara

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00225400	Chhatrapur
	00212400	Ranja
	00220000	Palsaburai
	00207600	Hiraloi
	00223000	Bindpur
21-30		
	00215500	Kholgarh
	00226000	Terbeda
	00220500	Ambajhari
	00224000	Kudanali
	00215300	Bhikampur
	00216500	Jurapali
	00210700	Mahulpali
	00226900	Rael
	00215900	Sado
	00212200	Ballam
	00222200	Jamjori
	00210600	Hikapali
	00213300	Gaudpali
	00223700	Luburi
	00220200	Chemerda
	00213400	Loisingha
	00221400	Basaloi
	00216100	Balikutha
	00225100	Paikmal
	00218000	Penthabahal
	00227000	Badbil
	00227100	Kamalanali
31-40		
	00226800	Landimal
	00225300	Hiterai
	00208300	Khandiamunda
	00207400	Machhadihi
	00215600	Mangalpur
	00207500	Khamarbahal
	00224600	Sihilia
	00216800	Chandrapur
	00222000	Sadhubahal
	00224800	Lusura
41-50	00213200	Gelabeda
	00212100	Balasinga
	00208700	Panigrahipali
	00208800	Kanchanpur
51-75		
	00224500	Saradhapur
	00207800	Kisinda
	00220700	Salebhata
	00209300	Rengalbahal
	00224200	Baghbar(A)
	00208900	Newkanchanpur
	00221300	Levarapal
	00219900	Pratappur
	00217400	Dharuapal
	00209800	Ballam New
	00227200	Dhatukimal
	00211000	Gadkhol
	00208400	Bhuluki
	00213600	Dhalpur
	00215200	Balat
	00221700	Dhauragoth
	00219000	Jharbeda
	00209100	Newmanduam
	00214500	Podamal
	00217900	Tilaimalnutan
76 and above		
	00213800	Jaresingha
	00224400	Kamalpur
	00227300	Khetrapur
	00214400	Badbahal
	00226300	Gopalpur
	00210800	Jemajori
	00207700	Kankdarh
	00226100	Muturumunda
	00214800	Luhabir
	00227400	Badmalrusi
	00208200	Gailmundi
	00213700	Kalo
	00212800	Newganjabahal
	00221100	Dhadarkhol
	00214200	Dimirikuda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00213100	Girishchandrapur
	00224100	Sankhpur
	00214600	Phulkusum
	00220900	Sagnal
	00215000	Sahajbahalaliasdang-Teka
	00214900	Sankhabhaguni
	00226600	Haripur
	00207900	Uparaparasukhakani
	00208000	Uparpada
	00208100	Barkachha
	00209000	Manduamb
	00210000	Baliamb
	00210100	Kaingkhol
	00210200	Dengijharan
	00210300	Hitamnew
	00210400	Dingiriduma
	00210500	Derapathar
	00211300	Katangkhol
	00211400	New Panduakhol
	00214100	Gariakhaman
	00214700	Teleimal
	00215400	Belbahali
	00216300	Malipadar
	00217800	Majhipal
	00218600	Mankunda
	00221000	Hatakud
	00221600	Kandhal
	00221800	Rohinigadia
	00222100	Kundeijori
	00222300	Mahidharpur
	00226400	Pandrisila
	00226700	Bahaljharan
Name of CD Block: Kolabira (P)		
21-30		
	00282400	Amnapali
31-40		
	00282600	Guchhapali
51-75		
	00282300	Sodamal
76 and above		
	00282800	Magarapali
	00282700	Ganjermal

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

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of C.D. Block wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bamra	0001	Govindpur	4	28.14	2,062	9,511	838	3,202
		Baunslaga	7	27.06	1,201	5,667	780	3,739
		Kutarimal	10	23.05	1,198	5,165	666	3,051
		Uchakapat	4	21.64	1,099	5,141	656	3,111
		Pindapathar	5	20.82	856	3,849	272	2,798
		Garposh	6	24.27	1,222	5,914	797	3,472
		Sagara	6	22.82	884	4,085	632	2,549
		Kinabaga	8	34.11	1,354	6,290	307	5,076
		Rabga	8	19.42	817	4,258	342	3,612
		Rangiatikira	9	30.55	1,023	4,819	474	3,781
		Lariapali	8	38.97	913	4,426	291	3,353
		Jaraboga	13	59.70	1,468	6,745	617	4,561
		Keseibahal	9	54.07	1,547	6,879	680	4,562
		Kabir - bahal	4	25.35	871	3,982	475	2,065
		Mahulpali	13	30.69	1,115	4,580	774	2,015
		Babuniktimal	22	50.27	1,629	7,148	723	4,900
		CDBlock Total	**136**	**510.93**	**19,259**	**88,459**	**9,324**	**55,847**
Kochinda	0002	Bauriguda	6	21.09	978	4,381	777	2,223
		Ardabahal	5	19.09	754	3,367	441	1,542
		Gochhara	8	27.49	1,279	5,079	902	2,572
		Bankey	8	23.47	743	3,039	361	1,650
		Kuntara	8	30.47	1,213	5,323	681	3,136
		Kusumi	8	19.67	1,019	4,331	729	2,124
		Tainsar	6	21.43	752	3,244	284	2,238
		Telitileimal	19	46.63	1,082	4,743	507	2,874
		Paruabhadi	7	20.67	1,107	4,742	922	1,925
		Hadipali	8	29.59	1,442	5,678	1,125	1,983
		Kuturachuan	5	18.94	934	3,755	837	1,487
		Kuleigarh	3	18.16	777	2,966	631	1,013
		Chandinimal	4	14.71	665	2,871	546	1,519
		Boxama	15	31.55	1,312	5,555	924	2,646
		K. Jamankira	11	30.19	1,139	4,792	601	2,755
		Salebhadi	12	22.46	825	3,260	377	2,131
		CDBlock Total	**133**	**395.61**	**16,021**	**67,126**	**10,645**	**33,818**

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jamankira	0003	Kenadhipa	16	30.20	1,200	4,759	580	2,581
		Dhudipali	13	40.36	1,273	5,205	812	3,112
		Subarnapali	6	24.10	897	3,923	388	2,247
		Dimirimunda	23	28.27	1,001	4,523	369	2,529
		Bhojpur	21	42.40	1,603	7,514	1,033	4,900
		Badamala	10	24.79	766	3,174	371	1,735
		Gunduruchuan	12	36.10	1,487	6,156	918	2,968
		Fasimal	12	34.83	1,063	4,353	491	2,084
		Chakuliabahal	14	27.65	782	3,254	340	2,359
		Mundhenpali	8	23.14	1,084	4,893	786	2,287
		Khara San Mal	14	28.97	1,051	4,840	332	2,412
		Kulundi	19	43.08	1,708	7,720	1,091	3,477
		Badarama	18	42.07	1,158	5,458	196	4,069
		Tikiba	12	19.76	453	2,028	95	1,230
		Kasada	6	17.52	512	2,224	264	1,267
		Katangapani	15	24.89	689	3,126	92	2,369
		Jamankira	9	27.51	1,559	6,776	840	2,848
		Sarada	4	6.92	243	1,110	27	981
		Tikilipada	17	37.10	1,164	5,152	386	3,454
		CDBlock Total	**249**	**559.66**	**19,693**	**86,188**	**9,411**	**48,909**
Rengali	0004	Khinda	5	35.54	1,538	6,771	1,818	2,130
		Lapanga	5	31.84	1,009	4,980	1,125	1,424
		Ghichamura	3	32.57	1,179	5,544	1,028	2,798
		Laida	6	24.18	1,472	6,133	2,007	1,507
		Kinaloi	11	42.14	1,377	5,870	694	3,630
		Bamaloi	5	42.11	1,725	8,340	1,108	4,774
		Kurla	10	36.90	1,565	7,153	1,849	2,665
		Rengali	3	23.36	2,338	11,426	1,659	3,781
		Katarabaga	7	45.02	1,974	9,025	1,510	3,538
		Jhankarapali	6	39.03	1,320	6,055	727	3,486
		Tabadabahal	3	18.00	769	3,677	627	2,001
		Tamparkela	3	16.09	708	3,140	486	1,334
		CDBlock Total	**67**	**386.78**	**16,974**	**78,114**	**14,638**	**33,068**
Sambalpur	0005	Talab	13	55.10	1,535	7,073	1,435	3,661
		Kilasama	8	27.23	1,329	6,331	1,546	2,778
		Bisalkhinda	6	20.04	1,167	5,338	1,165	1,965

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sason	12	26.89	2,217	10,527	2,692	3,359
		Sankarama	4	10.27	910	4,347	657	2,179
		A. Katapali	1	3.88	219	1,025	261	636
		Chaurpur	11	44.45	1,769	8,246	3,799	2,076
		Baijamunda	3	10.75	942	4,459	921	1,126
		Kalamati	2	18.43	1,921	8,893	2,908	1,182
		Basantpur	7	31.13	1,564	7,635	2,050	2,606
		Godmunda	7	19.84	1,901	9,088	1,168	5,131
		Kardola	5	16.63	1,648	7,346	2,365	849
		Kud-Gunderpur	7	67.45	395	1,910	471	619
		CDBlock Total	**86**	**352.09**	**17,517**	**82,218**	**21,438**	**28,167**
Maneswar	0006	Nua-Tihura	3	27.14	1,253	5,661	1,340	1,584
		Parmanpur	6	27.27	1,436	6,753	1,251	1,851
		Tabala	5	28.74	1,861	8,670	1,486	3,571
		Themera	2	13.13	1,004	4,876	929	1,657
		Sindurpank	5	9.93	1,296	6,243	2,532	1,106
		Maneswar	9	19.46	2,009	9,298	2,321	3,211
		Mathapalli	4	14.37	1,255	5,956	2,139	1,032
		Gunderpur	5	15.20	1,427	6,219	2,418	971
		Batemura	9	21.05	1,148	4,981	1,756	1,881
		Sahaspur	10	29.90	2,120	9,319	3,492	2,549
		Bargaon	10	21.55	1,240	5,605	2,103	1,547
		Huma	10	14.42	915	3,911	1,134	1,156
		Dakara	11	30.84	1,058	4,467	871	1,987
		Dhama	5	8.89	854	3,968	1,415	618
		Deogaon	10	43.61	806	3,461	1,235	1,540
		CDBlock Total	**104**	**325.50**	**19,682**	**89,388**	**26,422**	**26,261**
Jujomura	0007	Jayantpur	9	28.20	1,863	8,426	1,092	4,462
		Kukudapali	10	26.70	1,372	6,445	1,616	2,438
		Baham	8	22.53	1,365	6,460	1,861	1,266
		Dangarapada	7	36.10	1,245	5,866	502	2,872
		Ghenupali	7	25.72	1,324	6,190	908	2,720
		Jhankarpali	6	21.93	1,295	5,818	1,092	2,388
		Nua-Barangamal	4	28.58	955	4,439	478	2,120
		Tampargarh	6	42.21	1,149	5,256	487	2,669
		Chhamunda	4	49.14	1,011	5,042	313	3,609

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Jujomura	2	25.86	644	3,096	471	1,084
		Kansara	8	43.08	777	3,828	282	2,870
		Birsinghgarh	4	27.86	830	3,955	572	1,682
		Godloising	11	46.11	637	2,969	363	2,058
		Kesapalli	14	27.26	633	2,800	562	1,220
		Lipinda	13	33.47	657	3,086	490	1,752
		Kayakud	13	33.01	810	3,590	394	2,162
		CDBlock Total	**126**	**517.76**	**16,567**	**77,266**	**11,483**	**37,372**
Rairakhol	0008	Badmal	23	85.14	1,160	5,465	903	1,863
		Mochibahal	10	37.60	556	2,883	302	1,342
		Charmal	14	52.81	820	3,822	601	1,092
		Burda	8	26.45	368	1,853	204	381
		Luhapank	29	52.54	1,043	4,698	495	1,232
		Bansajal	18	53.87	1,135	5,351	838	1,156
		Gadgad Bahal	14	61.40	762	3,639	495	1,017
		Rengali	13	47.39	656	3,156	349	1,249
		Bharatpur	11	28.24	558	2,567	397	780
		Tribanpur	22	53.99	1,121	5,079	871	998
		Kadaligarh	21	39.80	1,080	4,876	790	542
		Badabahal	22	42.49	818	4,012	379	323
		Kukuda Bahali	10	28.54	682	3,625	284	441
		CDBlock Total	**215**	**610.26**	**10,759**	**51,026**	**6,908**	**12,416**
Naktideul	0009	Kisinda	14	37.99	834	3,836	581	1,674
		Girish Chandrapur	15	38.75	769	3,652	543	1,831
		Panimura	21	42.10	687	3,157	267	1,710
		Daincha	17	50.55	1,289	6,129	961	1,020
		Similipal	7	30.17	697	3,443	434	1,102
		Balam	23	43.38	1,221	5,859	608	1,100
		Sarapali	27	38.51	1,222	5,574	973	1,019
		Naktideul	11	28.42	1,163	5,480	876	892
		Ghusura Mala	16	58.07	839	4,389	303	1,657
		Batagaon	15	49.82	1,248	5,875	1,421	230
		Salebhata	23	92.09	1,078	5,160	785	1,897
		Jamajori	12	47.53	908	4,359	750	869
		CDBlock Total	**201**	**557.38**	**11,955**	**56,913**	**8,502**	**15,001**

SECTION II

TOWN DIRECTORY

BLANK

Section II – Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

(I)	Municipal Corporation.	M.Corp.
(II)	Municipal Committee	MC
(III)	Municipal Council	MCl
(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

Other columns need no explanations.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999 :

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town are 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 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 lakh 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 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 recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column 1 to 5 : Self explanatory

Column 6 : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column 7 : System of Sewerage

Generally, 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 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilolitres (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

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 Schools 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

Srl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households 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	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	40301000	Kochinda	Kochinda	16.8	2,955	-	-	-
2	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	40302000	Rairakhol	Rairakhol	37.4	3,002	-	-	-
3	III Burla (N.A.C.)	40305000	Burla	Dhankauda	17.6	7,949	-	-	-
4	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	40304000	Hirakud	Dhankauda	11.1	5,601	-	-	-
5	I Sambalpur (M)	40303000	Sambalpur (M)	Dhankauda	46.5	31,502	12,870	12,981 (+0.9)	13,594 (+4.7)

Status and Growth History

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
-	-	-	-	6,838	9,370 (+37.0)	12,161 (+29.8)	13,586 (+11.7)	807	866	915	950
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,723	367	-	-	898
-	-	-	10,230	15,587 (+52.4)	27,882 (+78.9)	34,640 (+24.2)	39,204 (+13.2)	1,496	829	850	905
-	-	-	8,593	15,040 (+75.0)	21,701 (+44.3)	23,833 (+9.8)	26,394 (+10.7)	2,371	885	884	919
15,017 (+10.5)	17,079 (+13.7)	23,525 (+37.7)	38,915 (+65.4)	74,458 (+91.3)	112,631 (+51.3)	134,824 (+19.7)	153,643 (+13.96)	3,306	892	894	928

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	1546.51	35.76	16.34	Bhubaneswar (402)	Sambalpur (85)
2	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	1546.51	35.76	16.34	Bhubaneswar (250)	Sambalpur (67)
3	III Burla (N.A.C.)	1546.51	35.76	16.34	Bhubaneswar (334)	Sambalpur (17)
4	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	1546.51	35.76	16.34	Bhubaneswar (328)	Sambalpur (16)
5	I Sambalpur (M)	1546.51	35.76	16.34	Bhubaneswar (317)	Sambalpur (0)

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

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
Kochinda (0)	Sambalpur (85)	Cuttack (373)	Bamara (49)	Yes (0)	-
Redhakhol (0)	Sambalpur (67)	Cuttack (221)	Redhakhol (0)	Yes (0)	-
Sambalpur (17)	Sambalpur (17)	Cuttack (305)	Hirakud (5)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)
Sambalpur (16)	Sambalpur (16)	Cuttack (299)	Sambalpur (16)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)
Sambalpur (0)	Sambalpur (0)	Cuttack (288)	Sambalpur (0)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (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	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	1,041	785	1,492	490
2	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	-	-	-	-
3	III Burla (N.A.C.)	5,801	224	835	490
4	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	8,201	921	1,304	350
5	I Sambalpur (M)	27,761	1,958	9,146	1,400

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	1,212	5,020	1,111	111	1,081	1,638	-	701	4,642
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	845	8,194	1,593	2,877	482	983	249	1,325	7,509
2,333	387	13,496	1,871	1,015	3,790	5,376	206	2,328	14,585
3,094	7,805	51,163	8,684	1,622	15,473	11,943	-	15,602	53,325

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	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	13,586	1,510	4,398	KR(112) PR(21)	OSD	5,052	4,023
2	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	13,723	2,351	2,215	KR(54) PR(23)	OSD	777	671
3	III Burla (N.A.C.)	42,822	10,160	4,630	KR(23) PR(59)	OSD	3,906	1,337
4	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	26,394	5,631	3,714	KR(5) PR(71)	OSD	2,677	2,077
5	I Sambalpur (M)	153,643	18,918	13,655	KR(305) PR(280)	OSD	14,200	8,200

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

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 (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	1,029	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	451		16	487	-
-	106	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	1,300	6	300	320	-
-	2,569	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (1660)	Yes	4,513	22	547	1,550	4
-	600	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (3636)	Sambalpur (16)	2,745	26	225	972	9
-	6,000	ST, Pt	T,TW	OTH,SR (1364)	Yes	8,354	654	3,122	2,900	354

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities	
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics, etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	13,586	H HC FWC TB	34	ASC	Burla(90)
2	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	13,723	HC FWC	30	AS	Burla(85)
3	III Burla (N.A.C.)	42,822	H FWC TB	772	ASC U	01
4	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	26,394	H D(2) FWC TB	24	AC	Burla(16)
5	I Sambalpur (M)	153,643	H HC(2) FWC TB	129	AC ASC(3) L U	01

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities							
Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	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)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burla(90)	Hirakud(94)	SHType	2	2	4	12	-
Burla(85)	Hirakud(87)	SHType	2	2	5	14	-
1	Hirakud(14)	SHType(3) O(4)	1	3	6	11	-
Burla(16)	1	SHType O(2)	1	4	7	13	-
Burla(16)	Hirakud(16)	SHType(2) O(5)	5	18	31	60	-

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Working women's hostels with number of seats	Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ Community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
16	17	18	19	20
Sambalpur(85)	1	1	1	PL
Sambalpur(67)	1	-	-	PL
Sambalpur(17)	-	1	4	PL RR
Sambalpur(16)	1	-	1	PL RR
1 (30)	1	3	15	PL(5) RR(5)

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	IV Kochinda (N.A.C.)	Sal Seed	Chilly	Mohua Flower
2	IV Redhakhol (N.A.C.)	Mohua Flower	Sal Seed	Kendu Leaf
3	III Burla (N.A.C.)	Fish	Wheat Products	Electricity
4	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	Allumina	Alluminium Cables	Iron Rods & Angles
5	I Sambalpur (M)	Paddy& Rice	Kendu Leaf	Tobacco

STATEMENT -VI

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	III Hirakud (N.A.C.)	Bhangamunda,Brundabatipada,Canalpada, Chakrabortypada, Christianpada,	No	3,317	13,742	9	0
		Falsakanta,Firstgape,Gandhinagar, Goudapada,Gujatal,Gurudwarpada,Harijanpada,	No				
		Kadampada,Khadiapada,Kalupada,Kapupada,	No				
		Keutapada,Kultapada,Lariapada,Larpan,	No				
		Machhapada,Machhapadaoldmarket,Masterpada, Malipada,Neempali,Naradihi,Jamada,					
		Nuagujatal,Nuabazar,Rajapada,Rickshawpada, Ramnagar,Sahajbahal,Saplahara,	No				
		Silipathar,Tankipada,Tarasinghpada,Thanapada, Vejrapali.	No				

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidi	Wooden Furniture	Til oil	3	2	-
Bread	Ice cream	Bidi	3	1	-
Hydroelectric Power	Wheat Products	Edible oil	4	-	-
Alluminium Cables	Alluminium Ingots	Iron& Steel Rods, Angles	2	-	-
Rice	Wood Products	Bamboo mats	29	6	10

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting	Others
water borne	service	others					(points)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
181		203	2	ST, Pt	71	1,163	381	
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

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
2	I Sambalpur (M)	Chamarpada,NandiniColony,Durgapali, Laxmidunguri,Remedharijanpada,Nuapada,	No	10,000	42,000	112	OSD, O
		Durgapalitalipara,Kamblibazar,Tailapara, Tiwarigali,Panikpara,Nuabandhapara,	No				
		Nandoramtank,Manikmunda,Nuabandhapara, Mahabirgali,Ghungutipara,Daldalipara,	No				
		Remed Village, Khadiapara, Kanijhuri,Gopalmal,Panchgochia, Danipali,Millpara,	No				
		Tangarpali,Birsamunda Ainthapali, Mojhpara Ainthapali,	No				
		Khajuripara Ainthapali, Sunapali, Gopalpali Tikrapara,Gopalpalli,	No				
		Motijharan,Bhutapara,Charbhati, Chandan Nagar,Talbhatapara,Sunari Dhabagara,	No				
		Gingirapara,Madhabandh, Badabazar,Khstapara,Bohidarbandh,	No				
		L.I.C Colony (Modipur),Ghusuri Judabandh, Kadam Mal,Nagen Chowti,Amaripara,	No				
		Dehuripali,Thakurpara,Stationpara, Thelcopara, Ekkodpara, Dhutrapara,	No				
		Ramgarh Tellipara,Mayabagicha, Pensionpara,Banglapara,Kalibadi Daleipara,	No				
		Samaleswari Colony,Betrapara, Bhatra,Dhanupali,Pardeshipara, Sahoo Colony,	No				
		Saralakani,Gandhi Colony, Samaleipadar,Sarala,Saliabagicha,	No				
		Shakhipara,Ranibagicha,Bareipali, Mandilia Mohan Jhumpudipara,Keuntapara,	No				
		Dhukupara,Ramgarh Telipara, Danibandh,Ambedkarnagar, Rastrapati Colony,	No				
		Behera Munda.	No				

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
water borne	service	others						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
775		3,560	8	Pt, ST	981	1,062	1,500	
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchayati 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 facilities, education, drinking water facilities, minor irrigation and supply of power, etc, to the villages. The overall progress of the villages coming under the Gram Panchayat lies with the participation of people in these activities. Keeping this in view, the data on Gram Panchayat and the number of villages coming under each with their population have been presented in the table below.

The analysis of the data of Sambalpur district shows that among 9 C.D. Blocks in the district, Jamankira C.D. Block has the highest number (19 nos.) of Gram Panchayats. Rengali and Naktideul C.D.Blocks, both are at the least with 12 nos. of Gram Panchayats each.

Table -I

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bamra	0001	Govindpur	4	28.14	2,062	9,511	838	3,202
		Baunslaga	7	27.06	1,201	5,667	780	3,739
		Kutarimal	10	23.05	1,198	5,165	666	3,051
		Uchakapat	4	21.64	1,099	5,141	656	3,111
		Pindapathar	5	20.82	856	3,849	272	2,798
		Garposh	6	24.27	1,222	5,914	797	3,472
		Sagara	6	22.82	884	4,085	632	2,549
		Kinabaga	8	34.11	1,354	6,290	307	5,076
		Rabga	8	19.42	817	4,258	342	3,612
		Rangiatikira	9	30.55	1,023	4,819	474	3,781
		Lariapali	8	38.97	913	4,426	291	3,353
		Jaraboga	13	59.70	1,468	6,745	617	4,561
		Keseibahal	9	54.07	1,547	6,879	680	4,562
		Kabir - bahal	4	25.35	871	3,982	475	2,065
		Mahulpali	13	30.69	1,115	4,580	774	2,015
		Babuniktimal	22	50.27	1,629	7,148	723	4,900
		CDBlock Total	**136**	**510.93**	**19,259**	**88,459**	**9,324**	**55,847**
Kochinda	0002	Bauriguda	6	21.09	978	4,381	777	2,223
		Ardabahal	5	19.09	754	3,367	441	1,542
		Gochhara	8	27.49	1,279	5,079	902	2,572
		Bankey	8	23.47	743	3,039	361	1,650
		Kuntara	8	30.47	1,213	5,323	681	3,136
		Kusumi	8	19.67	1,019	4,331	729	2,124
		Tainsar	6	21.43	752	3,244	284	2,238
		Telitileimal	19	46.63	1,082	4,743	507	2,874
		Paruabhadi	7	20.67	1,107	4,742	922	1,925

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Hadipali	8	29.59	1,442	5,678	1,125	1,983
		Kuturachuan	5	18.94	934	3,755	837	1,487
		Kuleigarh	3	18.16	777	2,966	631	1,013
		Chandinimal	4	14.71	665	2,871	546	1,519
		Boxama	15	31.55	1,312	5,555	924	2,646
		K. Jamankira	11	30.19	1,139	4,792	601	2,755
		Salebhadi	12	22.46	825	3,260	377	2,131
		CDBlock Total	**133**	**395.61**	**16,021**	**67,126**	**10,645**	**33,818**
Jamankira	0003	Kenadhipa	16	30.20	1,200	4,759	580	2,581
		Dhudipali	13	40.36	1,273	5,205	812	3,112
		Subarnapali	6	24.10	897	3,923	388	2,247
		Dimirimunda	23	28.27	1,001	4,523	369	2,529
		Bhojpur	21	42.40	1,603	7,514	1,033	4,900
		Badamala	10	24.79	766	3,174	371	1,735
		Gunduruchuan	12	36.10	1,487	6,156	918	2,968
		Fasimal	12	34.83	1,063	4,353	491	2,084
		Chakuliabahal	14	27.65	782	3,254	340	2,359
		Mundhenpali	8	23.14	1,084	4,893	786	2,287
		Khara San Mal	14	28.97	1,051	4,840	332	2,412
		Kulundi	19	43.08	1,708	7,720	1,091	3,477
		Badarama	18	42.07	1,158	5,458	196	4,069
		Tikiba	12	19.76	453	2,028	95	1,230
		Kasada	6	17.52	512	2,224	264	1,267
		Katangapani	15	24.89	689	3,126	92	2,369
		Jamankira	9	27.51	1,559	6,776	840	2,848
		Sarada	4	6.92	243	1,110	27	981
		Tikilipada	17	37.10	1,164	5,152	386	3,454
		CDBlock Total	**249**	**559.66**	**19,693**	**86,188**	**9,411**	**48,909**
Rengali	0004	Khinda	5	35.54	1,538	6,771	1,818	2,130
		Lapanga	5	31.84	1,009	4,980	1,125	1,424
		Ghichamura	3	32.57	1,179	5,544	1,028	2,798
		Laida	6	24.18	1,472	6,133	2,007	1,507
		Kinaloi	11	42.14	1,377	5,870	694	3,630
		Bamaloi	5	42.11	1,725	8,340	1,108	4,774
		Kurla	10	36.90	1,565	7,153	1,849	2,665
		Rengali	3	23.36	2,338	11,426	1,659	3,781
		Katarabaga	7	45.02	1,974	9,025	1,510	3,538
		Jhankarapali	6	39.03	1,320	6,055	727	3,486
		Tabadabahal	3	18.00	769	3,677	627	2,001
		Tamparkela	3	16.09	708	3,140	486	1,334
		CDBlock Total	**67**	**386.78**	**16,974**	**78,114**	**14,638**	**33,068**

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sambalpur	0005	Talab	13	55.10	1,535	7,073	1,435	3,661
		Kilasama	8	27.23	1,329	6,331	1,546	2,778
		Bisalkhinda	6	20.04	1,167	5,338	1,165	1,965
		Sason	12	26.89	2,217	10,527	2,692	3,359
		Sankarama	4	10.27	910	4,347	657	2,179
		A. Katapali	1	3.88	219	1,025	261	636
		Chaurpur	11	44.45	1,769	8,246	3,799	2,076
		Baijamunda	3	10.75	942	4,459	921	1,126
		Kalamati	2	18.43	1,921	8,893	2,908	1,182
		Basantpur	7	31.13	1,564	7,635	2,050	2,606
		Godmunda	7	19.84	1,901	9,088	1,168	5,131
		Kardola	5	16.63	1,648	7,346	2,365	849
		Kud-Gunderpur	7	67.45	395	1,910	471	619
		CDBlock Total	**86**	**352.09**	**17,517**	**82,218**	**21,438**	**28,167**
Maneswar	0006	Nua-Tihura	3	27.14	1,253	5,661	1,340	1,584
		Parmanpur	6	27.27	1,436	6,753	1,251	1,851
		Tabala	5	28.74	1,861	8,670	1,486	3,571
		Themera	2	13.13	1,004	4,876	929	1,657
		Sindurpank	5	9.93	1,296	6,243	2,532	1,106
		Maneswar	9	19.46	2,009	9,298	2,321	3,211
		Mathapalli	4	14.37	1,255	5,956	2,139	1,032
		Gunderpur	5	15.20	1,427	6,219	2,418	971
		Batemura	9	21.05	1,148	4,981	1,756	1,881
		Sahaspur	10	29.90	2,120	9,319	3,492	2,549
		Bargaon	10	21.55	1,240	5,605	2,103	1,547
		Huma	10	14.42	915	3,911	1,134	1,156
		Dakara	11	30.84	1,058	4,467	871	1,987
		Dhama	5	8.89	854	3,968	1,415	618
		Deogaon	10	43.61	806	3,461	1,235	1,540
		CDBlock Total	**104**	**325.50**	**19,682**	**89,388**	**26,422**	**26,261**
Jujomura	0007	Jayantpur	9	28.20	1,863	8,426	1,092	4,462
		Kukudapali	10	26.70	1,372	6,445	1,616	2,438
		Baham	8	22.53	1,365	6,460	1,861	1,266
		Dangarapada	7	36.10	1,245	5,866	502	2,872
		Ghenupali	7	25.72	1,324	6,190	908	2,720
		Jhankarpali	6	21.93	1,295	5,818	1,092	2,388
		Nua-Barangamal	4	28.58	955	4,439	478	2,120
		Tampargarh	6	42.21	1,149	5,256	487	2,669
		Chhamunda	4	49.14	1,011	5,042	313	3,609
		Jujomura	2	25.86	644	3,096	471	1,084
		Kansara	8	43.08	777	3,828	282	2,870

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Birsinghgarh	4	27.86	830	3,955	572	1,682
		Godloising	11	46.11	637	2,969	363	2,058
		Kesapalli	14	27.26	633	2,800	562	1,220
		Lipinda	13	33.47	657	3,086	490	1,752
		Kayakud	13	33.01	810	3,590	394	2,162
		CDBlock Total	**126**	**517.76**	**16,567**	**77,266**	**11,483**	**37,372**
Rairakhol	0008	Badmal	23	85.14	1,160	5,465	903	1,863
		Mochibahal	10	37.60	556	2,883	302	1,342
		Charmal	14	52.81	820	3,822	601	1,092
		Burda	8	26.45	368	1,853	204	381
		Luhapank	29	52.54	1,043	4,698	495	1,232
		Bansajal	18	53.87	1,135	5,351	838	1,156
		Gadgad Bahal	14	61.40	762	3,639	495	1,017
		Rengali	13	47.39	656	3,156	349	1,249
		Bharatpur	11	28.24	558	2,567	397	780
		Tribanpur	22	53.99	1,121	5,079	871	998
		Kadaligarh	21	39.80	1,080	4,876	790	542
		Badabahal	22	42.49	818	4,012	379	323
		Kukuda Bahali	10	28.54	682	3,625	284	441
		CDBlock Total	**215**	**610.26**	**10,759**	**51,026**	**6,908**	**12,416**
Naktideul	0009	Kisinda	14	37.99	834	3,836	581	1,674
		Girish Chandrapur	15	38.75	769	3,652	543	1,831
		Panimura	21	42.10	687	3,157	267	1,710
		Daincha	17	50.55	1,289	6,129	961	1,020
		Similipal	7	30.17	697	3,443	434	1,102
		Balam	23	43.38	1,221	5,859	608	1,100
		Sarapali	27	38.51	1,222	5,574	973	1,019
		Naktideul	11	28.42	1,163	5,480	876	892
		Ghusura Mala	16	58.07	839	4,389	303	1,657
		Batagaon	15	49.82	1,248	5,875	1,421	230
		Salebhata	23	92.09	1,078	5,160	785	1,897
		Jamajori	12	47.53	908	4,359	750	869
		CDBlock Total	**201**	**557.38**	**11,955**	**56,913**	**8,502**	**15,001**

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, two, three and 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 the in district. A notable feature that emerges out of the study of the annexure is that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than the male child 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 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 measures 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. Phulabani	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 woman in 45-49 age group, 1991

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married woman in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and 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 women 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 Tribes 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 definations have been provided under the chapter "Non-Census Concepts".

Table IV
Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/ District	Total			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	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)
Sambalpur	139,744	55,247	84,497	115,212	43,293	71,919	23,988	11,636	12,352	544	318	226
				(82.45)	(78.36)	(85.11)	(17.17)	(21.06)	(14.62)	(0.39)	(0.58)	(0.27)

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of in-migrants classified by place of birth. Among the in-migrants in the district 78.36 per cent are males and 85.11 per cent are females. And these in-migrants are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states of the country constitute 21.06 percent males and 14.62 per cent females. In-migrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage.

Table - V
Inmigrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years, 2001Census

State/ District	Total migrants			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs of India			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Sambalpur	46,870	19,935	26,935	39,885	16,508	23,377	6,896	3,377	3,519	89	50	39
				(85.10)	(82.81)	(86.79)	(14.71)	(16.94)	(13.06)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.14)

As shown in the Table-V there are 46,870 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years in the district of which 19,935 are males and 26,935 are females. Among these in migrants 85.10 per cent constitute inter district migrant and 14.71 per cent are from other states in India. And the migrants beyond India claim a very negligible proportion.

A look at the sex wise distribution of migrants in the district, shows that 82.81 percent males and 86.79 percent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of India claim 14.71 percent of which 16.94 percent are males and 13.06 percent are females. International migration to Sambalpur district forms a very negligible proportion (0.19) percent.Details of inmigrants classified by place of last residence for the state and district are shown in the table.

It may be mentioned here that after 1991 Census, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagrah and Sambalpur districts were created from the old Sambalpur district in which the number of inmigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 109,325 with 46,073 males and 63,252 females in 1991 Census.

ANNEXURE-V

Brief account of main religions in the State/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, religions of the State and Sambalpur District along with their population are shown in table- VI.

As noticed in the table followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 percent in the state and Sambalpur district. In the district of Sambalpur followers of Hindu religion constitute 93.39 per cent. The prportion of Christian religion is 4.15 per cent. The followers of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.01 per cent to 2.08 per cent.

A look at the rural urban percentage distribution of followers of these religions reveals that 86 percent of followers of Hindu and 85 percent Christian religions are reported from rural areas of the state as against 74 percent Hindu and 87 percent christian in the district. But the concentration of followers of Sikh, Muslim and Buddhist religions is conspicuous in urban areas of the district.

It is pertinent to mention here that after the 1991 Census, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur districts were created from the erstwhile Sambalpur district. In the 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 Hindu religion (96.84 %) followed by Christian(2.03 %), Muslim (0.88 %), Sikh (0.15 %),Buddhist (0.02 %) and Jain (0.01%) religions.

Table - VI

Religions arranged in decending order for the State and District, 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Percentage	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
	Sikhs	17,492	0.05	11.96	88.04
	Buddhists	9,863	0.03	85.93	14.07
	Jains	9,154	0.02	34.04	65.96
Sambalpur	All Religions	935,613	100.00	72.88	27.12
	Hindus	873,795	93.39	73.52	26.48
	Christians	38,786	4.15	87.03	12.97
	Muslims	19,438	2.08	22.30	77.70
	Sikhs	2,062	0.22	10.96	89.04
	Religion not stated	861	0.09	73.87	26.13
	Others	386	0.04	88.86	11.14
	Buddhists	208	0.02	38.46	61.54
	Jains	77	0.01	58.44	41.56

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 the table below, the never married category claims 49.65 per cent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 45.32 per cent. The widowed category forms 4.58 per cent and divorced/separated category constitutes 0.46 per cent.



Coming to the sex-wise distribution of population in marital status, it is seen that 53.15 per cent males belong to never married category as against 46.03 per cent among females. Similarly 44.45 per cent of males and 46.21 per cent of females belong to married category. 2.14 per cent of males and 7.10 per cent of females belong to widowed category and divorced / separated marital status claims a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

In the undivided district of Sambalpur, the percentage of married persons was 46.02, whereas the percentage of never married persons was 48.58. The percentage of widowed and divorced/separated persons constituted 4.77 and 0.39 respectively in the 1991Census.

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.

Table - VIII
Distribution of Literate and educated persons in different educational levels in the State, 2001

Name of State/ District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total Population	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
	Literate	19,837,055	11,992,333	7,844,722
	i) Literate without any formal schooling	428,001	279,304	148,697
	including educational level unclassified	(2.16)	(2.33)	(1.90)
	ii) Below Primary	5,755,797	3,328,385	2,427,412
		(29.02)	(27.75)	(30.94)
	iii) Primary	5,798,954	3,280,957	2,517,997
		(29.23)	(27.36)	(32.10)
	iv) Middle	2,875,760	1,783,236	1,092,524
		(14.50)	(14.87)	(13.93)
	v) Matric/Secondary	2,616,294	1,665,245	951,049
		(13.19)	(13.89)	(12.12)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate	1,021,802	664,408	357,394
	Pre-University/Senior secondary	(5.15)	(5.54)	(4.56)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or	8,944	7,495	1,449
	certificate not equal to degree	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)
	viii Technical diploma or certificate	145,863	116,593	29,270
	not equal to degree	(0.74)	(0.97)	(0.37)
	ix) Graduate & above	1,185,640	866,710	318,930
		(5.98)	(7.23)	(4.07)

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since 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 low. It is only 0.74 per cent.

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

Table - IX

Distribution of Literate and educated persons in different educational levels, 2001

Name of District		Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Sambalpur		Total Population	935,613	475,122	460,491
		Literate	544,861	324,711	220,150
	i)	Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	12,503 (2.29)	7,511 (2.31)	4992 (2.27)
	ii)	Below Primary	163395 (29.99)	91837 (28.28)	71558 (32.50)
	iii)	Primary	157269 (28.86)	89114 (27.44)	68155 (30.96)
	iv)	Middle	69036 (12.67)	42893 (13.21)	26143 (11.88)
	v)	Matric/Secondary	70218 (12.89)	44056 (13.57)	26162 (11.88)
	vi)	Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	31417 (5.77)	19824 (6.11)	11593 (5.27)
	vii)	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	221 (0.04)	183 (0.06)	38 (0.02)
	viii)	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	3511 (0.64)	2749 (0.85)	762 (0.35)
	ix)	Graduate & above	37291 (6.84)	26544 (8.17)	10747 (4.88)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Sambalpur district was 935,613 of which 125,433 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Sambalpur district comes to 810,180 of which 411,095 are males and 399,085 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 544,861 with 324,711 males and 220,150 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 67.25 per cent which is distributed as per the educational qualification in tabular form.

The attainment of education among persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary educational level claims about one third of the total literate population both among persons, males and females in the district. Graduate and above educational level has claimed comparatively higher per cent among males than higher secondary/intermediate educational level in the district.The percentage share of other education levels like Below Primary, Primary, Middle, Matric/ Secondary and Literate without any schooling including unclassified educational level are 29.99, 28.86, 12.67, 12.89 and 2.29 respectively.

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 educational 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 percent to total literate persons of the district.



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

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



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 proportion of children in this age group who are attending school.

As per the table there are 293,548 number of children in the 0-14 age group in the district of which 152,986 children constituting 52.12 per cent are attending school in the district. In the rural and urban areas of the district number of children attending school form 51.32 per cent and 54.48 per cent respectively.

A look at the sex-wise male and female children in the district shows that 53.28 per cent male and 49.31 per cent female children in the rural areas are attending school as against 55.42 per cent male 53.49 per cent female children in the urban areas. Almost the same patten of distribution of male and female children in rural and urban areas who are attending school holds good for the state.

ANNEXURE- VIII

Mother tongue, 2001 Census

Language is an important attribute of population and has great relevance and significance in a multi-ethnic social structure like Orissa. The definition of 'Mother tongue' has been offered under "Census Concept".

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 per cent) followed by Kui (2.48 per cent), Telugu (1.94 per cent),Santali(1.82 per cent) 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 per cent), Urdu (1.66 per cent), Bengali (1.33 per cent) and Hindi (1.02 per cent).





As shown in the Table -XIII below, there are ten major mother tongues in the district arranged in descending order of the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these 10 mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 69.97 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the annexure. The next numerically major mother tongue is Sambalpuri and the speakers of this mother tongue claim 12.79 per cent and the third major mother tongue in the district is Hindi which claims only 2.99 per cent.

The district is inhabited mostly by Scheduled Tribe population and mother tongues of certain Scheduled



Tribes of the district namely Kisan, Munda, Sadan/ Sadri, Kharia and Mundari claim fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and nineth position respectively among 10 major mother tongues of the district. Speakers of Kisan mother tongue constitute 2.95 per cent followed by Munda with 2.40 per cent. The proportion of these schedule tribes monther tongues together claim 9.17 per cent of the total speakers of the district.

Distribution of speakers of mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that maximum propertion of 96.38 per cent of Kishan mother tongue is recorded in the rural areas of the district followed by Mundari (92.18) per cent, Kharia(91.98) per cent, Munda (89.54) per cent and Sadan /Sadri(80.70) per cent. Speakers of Oriya mother tongue claim seventh position the rural areas of the district. Similarly more than 90 per cent of speakers of Urdu, Bengali,and 78.09 per cent HIndi are seen urban areas of the district.

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 were in the second position with 5.25 per cent.