CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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HANUMAN BATIKA

The making of the temple complex 'Hanuman Batika' which spreads over 9.18 acres of land is an outcome of the efforts made by the 'Hanuman Batika Trust Board', Raurkela, district Sundargarh. The 75 ft. life-size lofty idol of HANUMANJEE, which is an artistic creation of the renowned architect Shri Laxman Swami, was unveiled by Late Biju Pattanaik, the then Chief Minister of Orissa on 23.02.1994. Apart from this 75 ft. lofty idol of Hanumanjee, the Temple complex has embodied as many as twelve temples of different deities. The exquisite beauty of the place, its splendid and spectacular view and the bough and buds of the flowering trees attracts the tourists to visit the site. The spiritual atmosphere enchants the pilgrims and devotees to render heartful devotion to Hanumanjee. The holy kitchen, providing PRASAD to the devotees and the Kalyan Mandap in the Temple Complex caters to the needs of the people.

'Hanuman Batika' is situated at a distance of about 4 km. from Raurkela railway station to the west and walkable distance from Uditnagar Bus stop. Besides, Raurkela Air strip is only 4 km. to the north and Raurkela House is 10 km. to the north-east of the site. The circuit house, Panposh is only 2 km. to the west.

The Temple Complex has now become a source of pleasure and enjoyment to get rid of the city life monotony and worries.

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CONTENTS

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

Analytical Note

1.	History and scope of the District Census Handbook	3
2.	Brief history of the district	4
3.	Administrative set-up	5
4.	Physical features : Location, size, physiography, relief, drainage, climate, agriculture, industry and cropping pattern	5
5.	Brief description of Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the towns of the district	17
6.	Census concepts	18

7. Non-census concepts 25
8. 2001 census findings – Population, its distribution 29
9. Brief analysis of PCA data based on inset tables 1 to 36 30
10. Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data based on inset tables 37 to 47 76
11. Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations,Census of India 2001 based on inset tables 48 to 52 84
12. Scope of Village Directory 105
13. Scope of Town Directory 106

PART A – VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION – I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

a) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the Village Directory 111
b) List of Villages merged in Towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census 114

CD Block-wise presentation for Village Directory data

1. Hemgir C.D. Block
Map 115
Alphabetical list of Villages 118
Amenities and land use 122
2. Lephripara C.D. Block
Map 153
Alphabetical list of Villages 156
Amenities and land use 158
3. Tangarapali C.D. Block
Map 181
Alphabetical list of Villages 184
Amenities and land use 186
4. Balisankara C.D. Block
Map 203
Alphabetical list of Villages 206
Amenities and land use 208
5. Subdega C.D. Block
Map 229
Alphabetical list of Villages 232
Amenities and land use 234
6. Sundargarh C.D. Block
Map 249
Alphabetical list of Villages 252
Amenities and land use 254
7. Baragaon C.D. Block
Map 273
Alphabetical list of Villages 276
Amenities and land use 278

8. Kutra C.D. Block
Map 293
Alphabetical list of Villages 296
Amenities and land use88 298

9. Kuanrmunda C.D. Block
Map 311
Alphabetical list of Villages 314
Amenities and land use 316

10. Nuagaon C.D. Block
Map 339
Alphabetical list of Villages 342
Amenities and land use 346

11. Bisra C.D. Block
Map 371
Alphabetical list of Villages 374
Amenities and land use 376

12. Lathikata C.D. Block
Map 391
Alphabetical list of Villages 394
Amenities and land use 396

13. Rajagangapur C.D. Block
Map 413
Alphabetical list of Villages 416
Amenities and land use 418

14. Gurundia C.D. Block
Map 435
Alphabetical list of Villages 438
Amenities and land use 442

15. Baneigarh C.D. Block
Map 473
Alphabetical list of Villages 476
Amenities and land use 480

16. Lahunipara C.D. Block
Map 503
Alphabetical list of Villages 506
Amenities and land use 510

17. Koida C.D. Block
Map 555
Alphabetical list of Villages 558
Amenities and land use 560

Appendices to Village Directory : I to VIII 583

SECTION – II – TOWN DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory 634

Town Directory Statements (I to VII) :

STATEMENT I - Status and Growth History, 1999 637

STATEMENT II - Physical aspects and location of towns, 1999 639
STATEMENT III - Municipal finance, 1998-99 641
STATEMENT IV - Civic and other amenities, 1999 642
STATEMENT V - Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999 644
STATEMENT VI - Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999 647
STATEMENT VII- Civic and other amenities in slums, 1999 648

PART B – PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract 652
District Primary Census Abstract (General) 656
Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract i.e.Urban block wise figures of Total, SC and ST Population 676
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes 706
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes 726
C.D. Blockwise Village Primary Census Abstract
Primary Census Abstract - Hemgir C.D. Block 740
Primary Census Abstract - Lephripara C.D. Block 760
Primary Census Abstract - Tangarapali C.D. Block 774
Primary Census Abstract - Balisankara C.D. Block 788
Primary Census Abstract - Subdega C.D. Block 802
Primary Census Abstract - Sundargarh C.D. Block 816
Primary Census Abstract - Baragaon C.D. Block 830
Primary Census Abstract - Kutra C.D. Block 844
Primary Census Abstract - Kuanrmunda C.D. Block 852
Primary Census Abstract - Nuagaon C.D. Block 866
Primary Census Abstract - Bisra C.D. Block 886
Primary Census Abstract - Lathikata C.D. Block 900
Primary Census Abstract - Rajagangapur C.D. Block 920
Primary Census Abstract - Gurundia C.D. Block 934
Primary Census Abstract - Baneigarh C.D. Block 954
Primary Census Abstract - Lahunipara C.D. Block 974
Primary Census Abstract - Koida C.D. Block 1000

Urban Primary Census Abstract 1014

Annexures

Annexure I - Number of Villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Blockwise) 1040

Annexure II - Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census 1046

Annexure III - Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census 1046

Annexure IV - Percentage Distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 2001 Census 1048

Annexure V - Brief account of main religions in the district/tahsil as per 2001 Census 1049

Annexure VI - Marital status of population as per 2001 Census 1050

Annexure VII - Age, Sex and Education in the district, 2001 Census 1051

Annexure VIII - Distribution of different mother tongues returned in 2001 Census 1054

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Delhi

Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri

Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Sundargarh is the 2nd biggest district in terms of size and 6th biggest in terms of population.
2. Sundargarh is the 3rd urbanized district in the state having about 34.37 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state population live in urban areas.
3. In terms of population per sq. km. Sundargarh is 18th densely populated district in the state.
4. Sundargarh has 24th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
5. There are only 41 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 6 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
6. Kuanrmunda in Biramitrapur is the most populated village (6,417) in the district.
7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 59 are engaged in agricultural sector.
8. Lahunipada police station is having the highest number of villages (160) in the district and Raghunathpali police station is having the lowest number of villages (1) in the district.

Important statistics in the district

			ORISSA		SUNDARGARH	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51,349		1,764
		Inhabited		47,529		1,723
		Uninhabited		3,820		41
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107		6
		Census Towns		31		5
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065		394,060
		Institutional		17,915		1,235
		Houseless		13,044		707
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660		1,830,673
		Males		18,660,570		935,601
		Females		18,144,090		895,072
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422		1,201,479
		Males		15,748,970		602,578
		Females		15,538,452		598,901
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238		629,194
		Males		2,911,600		333,023
		Females		2,605,638		296,171
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION				14.99		34.37
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	257,056	16.34
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	122,894	15.12
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	134,162	17.63
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		9,712
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				236		188
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		957
		Rural		987		994
		Urban		895		889
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	1,015,485	64.86
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	603,510	75.34
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	411,975	53.88
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	157,745	8.62
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	79,681	8.52
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	78,064	8.72
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	8,145,081	22.13	918,903	50.19
		Males	4,066,783	21.79	458,815	49.04
		Females	4,078,298	22.48	460,088	51.40

Important statistics in the district

		ORISSA		SUNDARGARH	
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	738,803	40.36
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	480,285	51.33
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	258,518	28.88
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	480,134	26.23
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	388,929	41.57
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	91,205	10.19
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	258,669	14.13
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	91,356	9.76
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	167,313	18.69
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	1,091,870	59.64
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	455,316	48.67
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	636,554	71.12
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	218,869	29.62
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	150,501	31.34
	Females	899,970	20.11	68,368	26.45
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	219,860	29.76
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	85,375	17.78
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	134,485	52.02
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	16,946	2.29
	Males	320,011	3.26	10,322	2.15
	Females	381,552	8.53	6,624	2.56
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	283,128	38.32
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	234,087	48.74
	Females	781,052	17.46	49,041	18.97

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

Serial Number	In terms of	Hemgir 01		Lephripara 02		Bhasma 03		Sundargarh Town 04	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	75694	4	64399	11	72708	5	40943	16
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	924.6	1	443.5	7	403.3	9	39	27
3	Density of population per sq. km	82	23	145	16	180	12	1050	1
4	Sex Ratio	970	16	982	12	992	8	944	18
5	Proportion Urban	0	10	0	10	0	10	93.84	2
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	14.21	3	12.84	4	16.16	1	9.26	8
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	46.92	25	54.6	20	48.04	23	27.11	27
8	Proportion Literates	63.09	8	61.67	10	64.04	6	82.79	1
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	54.84	1	52.9	4	54.64	2	29.45	24
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	79.73	16	75.47	20	95.83	3	100	1
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	14.19	20	16.04	17	23.96	6	0	26
12	Percentage of villages having well	97.3	4	97.17	5	100	1	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	15.54	18	24.53	9	26.04	7	0	26
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	27.03	14	25.47	15	30.21	11	100	1
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	54.05	5	11.32	21	34.38	13	100	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	39.86	16	57.55	7	71.88	3	50	10
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	91.22	11	88.68	13	95.83	4	100	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	18.92	22	42.45	17	70.83	7	100	1

Ranking of police stations in the district

Serial Number	In terms of	Sundargarh 05		Kinjirkela 06		Talasara 07		Baragaon 08	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Total Population	65558	10	51095	15	71643	6	69987	7
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	527.1	5	321.4	17	607.9	4	496.7	6
3	Density of population per sq. km	124	19	159	15	118	20	141	17
4	Sex Ratio	1001	6	1013	2	1030	1	995	7
5	Proportion Urban	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	11.86	5	9.31	7	8.14	12	7.67	15
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	60.94	16	71.41	8	67.67	10	64.02	12
8	Proportion Literates	58.35	14	56.68	17	57.43	16	60.62	11
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	51.19	7	51.85	6	49.46	10	46.67	12
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	87.36	11	77.97	18	83.75	14	98.63	2
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	21.84	11	20.34	13	21.25	12	24.66	5
12	Percentage of villages having well	95.4	7	100	1	100	1	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	27.59	4	38.98	1	35	2	27.4	6
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	32.18	10	32.2	9	35	7	38.36	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	44.83	8	37.29	12	67.5	3	42.47	9
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	60.92	5	37.29	19	45	12	58.9	6
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	85.06	16	77.97	20	95	7	87.67	14
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	56.32	12	55.93	13	68.75	9	95.89	2

Ranking of police stations in the district

Serial Number	In terms of	Kutra 09		Rajagangapur 10		Raiboga 11		Biramitrapur 12	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Total Population	54990	12	147333	1	36474	17	80315	3
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	244.8	21	635.79	3	279.5	20	325.82	16
3	Density of population per sq. km	225	8	232	7	130	18	247	5
4	Sex Ratio	1002	5	979	14	995	7	981	13
5	Proportion Urban	0	10	38.02	5	0	10	36.66	6
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	7.94	13	6.46	18	5.64	20	10.34	6
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	76.18	7	62.56	14	80.27	4	61.89	15
8	Proportion Literates	58.18	15	63.49	7	52.38	20	58.69	13
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	42.51	18	32.16	23	43.73	16	40.18	19
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	100	1	91.67	7	93.18	5	90.32	9
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	37.5	3	25	4	22.73	9	16.13	16
12	Percentage of villages having well	97.5	3	96.43	6	100	1	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	27.5	5	21.43	11	20.45	12	16.13	17
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	55	2	29.76	12	29.55	13	22.58	21
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	85	2	61.9	4	0	24	1.61	23
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	2.5	27	15.48	22	40.91	15	53.23	8
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	87.5	15	83.33	19	97.73	2	95.16	6
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	95	3	61.9	10	0	26	4.84	24

Ranking of police stations in the district

Serial Number	In terms of	Hatibari 13		Bisra 14		Bondamunda 15		Brahmani Tarang 16		Raghunathapali 17	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Total Population	53452	14	85463	2	29182	21	66647	9	22420	22
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	201.5	22	385.3	11	42.56	26	336.73	15	120.2	23
3	Density of population per sq. km	265	4	222	9	686	2	198	10	187	11
4	Sex Ratio	1004	4	984	11	944	18	943	19	929	21
5	Proportion Urban	0	10	0	10	58.12	3	26.41	8	94.82	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	7.86	14	4.95	23	6.69	17	4.51	25	8.5	10
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	64.01	13	60.62	17	46.96	24	65.79	11	52.69	21
8	Proportion Literates	49.77	22	50.47	21	75.18	2	58.75	12	74.09	3
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	36.58	21	44.55	14	27.84	25	43.69	17	26	26
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	90.48	8	94.59	4	92.31	6	87.5	10	100	1
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	19.05	15	19.82	14	23.08	7	22.92	8	100	1
12	Percentage of villages having well	98.41	2	97.3	4	84.62	12	66.67	15	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	17.46	15	17.12	16	15.38	19	31.25	3	0	26
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	23.81	18	20.72	22	15.38	24	35.42	6	0	26
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	26.98	15	19.82	19	100	1	100	1	100	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	52.38	9	15.32	23	7.69	25	18.75	21	100	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	73.02	23	95.5	5	84.62	17	91.67	9	100	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	50.79	15	39.64	19	76.92	5	58.33	11	100	1

Ranking of police stations in the district

Serial Number	In terms of	Tangarapali 18		Lathikata 19		Banki 20		Kamarposh Balang 21		Koida 22	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Total Population	11689	27	22000	23	18585	25	35508	18	33211	19
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	49.17	25	63.6	24	341.9	13	383.3	12	338	14
3	Density of population per sq. km	238	6	346	3	54	25	93	22	98	21
4	Sex Ratio	933	20	970	16	1002	5	972	15	951	17
5	Proportion Urban	57.04	4	31.35	7	0	10	0	10	0	10
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	8.84	9	5	21	4.97	22	3.68	26	8.15	11
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	48.15	22	58.45	19	82.6	3	76.47	6	69.37	9
8	Proportion Literates	72.34	4	62.08	9	45.53	24	39.7	26	44.16	25
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	25.77	27	37.87	20	45.5	13	49.7	9	36.27	22
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	75	21	75	21	85	13	85.96	12	81.13	15
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	50	2	10.71	23	7.5	25	15.79	18	22.64	10
12	Percentage of villages having well	75	14	100	1	87.5	11	87.72	10	81.13	13
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	25	8	10.71	23	22.5	10	17.54	14	9.43	24
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	50	3	17.86	23	35	7	24.56	16	22.64	20
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	50	6	25	17	40	10	24.56	18	26.42	16
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	75	2	14.29	24	22.5	20	43.86	13	37.74	18
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	75	21	100	1	92.5	8	96.49	3	100	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	75	6	92.86	4	7.5	23	21.05	21	35.85	20

Ranking of police stations in the district

Serial Number	In terms of	Lahunipara 23		Gurundia 24		Tikaetpali 25		Banei 26		Mahulpada 27	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Total Population	66890	8	30960	20	21055	24	54529	13	16263	26
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	416.15	8	863.7	2	401.5	10	316.5	18	295.3	19
3	Density of population per sq. km	161	14	36	27	52	26	172	13	55	24
4	Sex Ratio	995	7	1009	3	1004	4	990	9	987	10
5	Proportion Urban	6.33	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	7.02	16	3.4	27	6.05	19	14.98	2	4.57	24
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	59.01	18	85.32	1	84.43	2	46.68	26	78.77	5
8	Proportion Literates	53.4	18	47.23	23	52.55	19	65.11	5	31.49	27
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	43.95	15	52.08	5	53.33	3	47.6	11	50.06	8
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	68.15	24	77.03	19	78.26	17	69.64	22	68.57	23
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	9.55	24	12.16	21	15.22	19	10.71	23	11.43	22
12	Percentage of villages having well	91.72	8	100	1	100	1	88.39	9	65.71	16
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	7.64	25	12.16	22	19.57	13	15.18	20	14.29	21
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	24.2	17	22.97	19	34.78	8	38.39	4	2.86	25
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	29.3	14	17.57	20	45.65	7	39.29	11	5.71	22
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	63.06	4	39.19	17	41.3	14	49.11	11	5.71	26
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	91.08	12	68.92	24	91.3	10	83.93	18	74.29	22
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	42.04	18	55.41	14	69.57	8	45.54	16	2.86	25

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahasil	Name of District / Tahsail headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Urban	0
	TAHASILS			
1	Hemgir	Hemgir	Rural	62
2	Lephripara	Lephripara	Rural	27
3	Balisankara	Balisankara	Rural	46
4	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Urban	0
5	Rajagangapur	Rajagangapur	Urban	69
6	Biramitrapur	Biramitrapur	Urban	123
7	Panposh	Panposh(Kuanrmunda)	Rural	121
8	Raurkela	Raurkela	Urban	107
9	Banei	Baneigarh	Rural	170

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
1	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Urban	0
	CD BLOCKS			
1	Hemgir	Hemgir	Rural	62
2	Lephripara	Lephipara	Rural	27
3	Tangarapali	Tangarapalli	Rural	13
4	Balisankara	Balisankara	Rural	46
5	Subdega	Subdega	Rural	29
6	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Urban	0
7	Baragaon	Baragaon	Rural	29
8	Kutra	Kutra	Rural	53
9	Kuanrmunda	Kuanrmunda	Rural	121
10	Nuagaon	Nuagaon	Rural	156
11	Bisra	Bisra	Rural	125
12	Lathikata	Lathikata	Rural	119
13	Rajagangapur	Rajagangapur	Urban	69
14	Gurundia	Gurundia	Rural	208
15	Baneigarh	Baneigarh	Rural	170
16	Lahunipara	Lahunipara	Rural	171
17	Koida	Koida	Rural	232

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
SUNDARGARH	Total	1901	277,173	141,493	135,680	-	-
		1911	362,138	182,149	179,989	84,965	30.65
		1921	377,449	188,344	189,105	15,311	4.23
		1931	436,860	216,985	219,875	59,411	15.74
		1941	490,708	243,296	247,412	53,848	12.33
		1951	552,203	274,401	277,802	61,495	12.53
		1961	758,617	396,214	362,403	206,414	37.38
		1971	1,030,758	530,836	499,922	272,141	35.87
		1981	1,337,871	692,749	645,122	307,113	29.79
		1991	1,573,617	812,707	760,910	235,746	17.62
		2001	1,830,673	935,601	895,072	257,056	16.34
	Rural	1901	277,173	141,493	135,680	-	-
		1911	362,138	182,149	179,989	84,965	30.65
		1921	377,449	188,344	189,105	15,311	4.23
		1931	436,860	216,985	219,875	59,411	15.74
		1941	490,708	243,296	247,412	53,848	12.33
		1951	536,836	266,324	270,512	46,128	9.40
		1961	622,857	312,927	309,930	86,021	16.02
		1971	791,073	396,929	394,144	168,216	27.01
		1981	928,538	467,081	461,457	137,465	17.38
		1991	1,048,612	527,647	520,965	120,074	12.93
		2001	1,201,479	602,578	598,901	152,867	14.58
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	15,367	8,077	7,290	-	-
		1961	135,760	83,287	52,473	120,393	783.45
		1971	239,685	133,907	105,778	103,925	76.55
		1981	409,333	225,668	183,665	169,648	70.78
		1991	525,005	285,060	239,945	115,672	28.26
		2001	629,194	333,023	296,171	104,189	19.85

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P. S.	District / Police Stations / 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
	Sundargarh	**Total**	**9712.00**	**188**	**1723**	**41**	**6**	**5**	**394,060**	**1,830,673**	**935,601**	**895,072**
		Rural	**9467.24**	**127**	**1723**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**262,626**	**1,201,479**	**602,578**	**598,901**
		Urban	**244.76**	**2571**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**5**	**131,434**	**629,194**	**333,023**	**296,171**
0001	Hemgir	Total	924.60	82	148	5	0	0	18,382	75,694	38,420	37,274
		Rural	924.60	82	148	5	0	0	18,382	75,694	38,420	37,274
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Lephripara	Total	443.50	145	106	0	0	0	15,709	64,399	32,485	31,914
		Rural	443.50	145	106	0	0	0	15,709	64,399	32,485	31,914
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Bhasma	Total	403.30	180	96	1	0	0	17,024	72,708	36,501	36,207
		Rural	403.30	180	96	1	0	0	17,024	72,708	36,501	36,207
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Sundargarh Town	Total	39.00	1050	2	0	1	0	8,196	40,943	21,058	19,885
		Rural	15.17	166	2	0	0	0	557	2,522	1,355	1,167
		Urban	23.83	1612	0	0	1	0	7,639	38,421	19,703	18,718
	Sundargarh (M)	Urban	23.83	1612	0	0	1	0	7,639	38,421	19,703	18,718
0005	Sundargarh	Total	527.10	124	87	0	0	0	15,911	65,558	32,767	32,791
		Rural	527.10	124	87	0	0	0	15,911	65,558	32,767	32,791
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Kinjirkela	Total	321.40	159	59	0	0	0	11,680	51,095	25,386	25,709
		Rural	321.40	159	59	0	0	0	11,680	51,095	25,386	25,709
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Talasara	Total	607.90	118	80	6	0	0	16,412	71,643	35,297	36,346
		Rural	607.90	118	80	6	0	0	16,412	71,643	35,297	36,346
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Baragaon	Total	496.70	141	73	0	0	0	15,447	69,987	35,086	34,901
		Rural	496.70	141	73	0	0	0	15,447	69,987	35,086	34,901
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0009	Kutra	Total	244.80	225	40	0	0	0	11,246	54,990	27,473	27,517
		Rural	244.80	225	40	0	0	0	11,246	54,990	27,473	27,517
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0010	Rajagangapur	Total	635.79	232	84	2	2	1	29,214	147,333	74,444	72,889
		Rural	604.20	151	84	2	0	0	17,948	91,310	45,610	45,700
		Urban	31.59	1773	0	0	2	1	11,266	56,023	28,834	27,189
	Rajagangapur (M)	Urban	26.16		0	0	1	0	8,497	43,594	22,464	21,130
	O.C.L Industrial Township (IT)	Urban	Included in the area of Rajaganga pur (M)		0	0	1	0	554	2,196	1,179	1,017

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P. S.	District / Police Stations / 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
	Panposh (CT)	Urban	5.43	1885	0	0	0	1	2,215	10,233	5,191	5,042
0011	Raiboga	Total	279.50	130	44	2	0	0	7,408	36,474	18,279	18,195
		Rural	279.50	130	44	2	0	0	7,408	36,474	18,279	18,195
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0012	Biramitrapur	Total	325.82	247	62	0	1	0	16,222	80,315	40,538	39,777
		Rural	303.98	167	62	0	0	0	10,298	50,868	25,601	25,267
		Urban	21.84	1348	0	0	1	0	5,924	29,447	14,937	14,510
	Biramitrapur (M)	Urban	21.84	1348	0	0	1	0	5,924	29,447	14,937	14,510
0013	Hatibari	Total	201.50	265	63	1	0	0	10,954	53,452	26,673	26,779
		Rural	201.50	265	63	1	0	0	10,954	53,452	26,673	26,779
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0014	Bisra	Total	385.30	222	111	1	0	0	16,913	85,463	43,066	42,397
		Rural	385.30	222	111	1	0	0	16,913	85,463	43,066	42,397
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0015	Bondamunda	Total	42.56	686	13	0	0	0	5,738	29,182	15,009	14,173
		Rural	36.60	334	13	0	0	0	2,375	12,220	6,157	6,063
		Urban	5.96	2846	0	0	0	0	3,363	16,962	8,852	8,110
	Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area (OG) (Part)	Urban	5.96	2846	0	0	0	0	3,363	16,962	8,852	8,110
0016	Brahmani Tarang	Total	336.73	198	48	0	0	0	13,638	66,647	34,307	32,340
		Rural	318.60	154	48	0	0	0	9,778	49,043	24,667	24,376
		Urban	18.13	971	0	0	0	0	3,860	17,604	9,640	7,964
	Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area (OG)(Part)	Urban	18.13	971	0	0	0	0	3,860	17,604	9,640	7,964
0017	Raghunathapali	Total	120.20	187	1	0	0	2	4,615	22,420	11,625	10,795
		Rural	110.86	10	1	0	0	0	247	1,162	596	566
		Urban	9.34	2276	0	0	0	2	4,368	21,258	11,029	10,229
	Hatibandha (CT)	Urban	3.16	2942	0	0	0	1	1,915	9,297	4,895	4,402
	Jalda (CT)	Urban	6.18	1935	0	0	0	1	2,453	11,961	6,134	5,827
0018	Tangarapali	Total	49.17	238	4	0	0	0	2,286	11,689	6,047	5,642
		Rural	44.00	114	4	0	0	0	961	5,022	2,576	2,446
		Urban	5.17	1290	0	0	0	0	1,325	6,667	3,471	3,196
	I.D.L.Factory & Other Colony Area(OG)	Urban	5.17	1290	0	0	0	0	1,325	6,667	3,471	3,196

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

Code No. of P. S.	District / Police Stations / 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
0019	Lathikata	Total	63.60	346	28	1	0	1	4,616	22,000	11,170	10,830
		Rural	58.28	259	28	1	0	0	3,019	15,104	7,514	7,590
		Urban	5.32	1296	0	0	0	1	1,597	6,896	3,656	3,240
	Lathikata (CT)	Urban	5.32	1296	0	0	0	1	1,597	6,896	3,656	3,240
0020	Banki	Total	341.90	54	40	2	0	0	3,685	18,585	9,285	9,300
		Rural	341.90	54	40	2	0	0	3,685	18,585	9,285	9,300
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0021	Kamarposh Balang	Total	383.30	93	57	1	0	0	7,476	35,508	18,007	17,501
		Rural	383.30	93	57	1	0	0	7,476	35,508	18,007	17,501
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0022	Koida	Total	338.00	98	53	3	0	0	7,539	33,211	17,022	16,189
		Rural	338.00	98	53	3	0	0	7,539	33,211	17,022	16,189
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0023	Lahunipara	Total	416.15	161	157	3	0	1	15,286	66,890	33,522	33,368
		Rural	414.60	151	157	3	0	0	14,263	62,654	31,255	31,399
		Urban	1.85	2290	0	0	0	1	1,023	4,236	2,267	1,969
	Tensa (CT)	Urban	1.85	2290	0	0	0	1	1,023	4,236	2,267	1,969
0024	Gurundia	Total	863.74	36	74	1	0	0	6,504	30,960	15,413	15,547
		Rural	863.74	36	74	1	0	0	6,504	30,960	15,413	15,547
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0025	Tikaetpali	Total	401.50	52	46	0	0	0	4,492	21,055	10,505	10,550
		Rural	401.50	52	46	0	0	0	4,492	21,055	10,505	10,550
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0026	Banei	Total	316.46	172	112	12	0	0	12,776	54,529	27,398	27,131
		Rural	316.46	172	112	12	0	0	12,776	54,529	27,398	27,131
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0027	Mahulpada	Total	295.30	55	35	0	0	0	3,622	16,263	8,184	8,079
		Rural	295.30	55	35	0	0	0	3,622	16,263	8,184	8,079
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0028	Raurkela (M)	Total	Included in area of Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)		0	0	1	0	46,385	224,987	121,240	103,747
		Rural			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban			0	0	1	0	46,385	224,987	121,240	103,747
	Raurkela (M)	Urban			0	0	1	0	46,385	224,987	121,240	103,747
0029	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Total	126.90		0	0	1	0	44,684	206,693	109,394	97,299
		Rural			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban			0	0	1	0	44,684	206,693	109,394	97,299
	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Urban	126.90		0	0	1	0	44,684	206,693	109,394	97,299

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	Hemgir	153	148	75,694	38,420	37,274
2	Lephripara	108	108	71,605	36,032	35,573
3	Tangarapali	80	80	58,284	29,281	29,003
4	Balisankara	100	95	76,759	37,857	38,902
5	Subdega	63	62	57,420	28,555	28,865
6	Sundargarh	86	85	63,857	32,066	31,791
7	Baragaon	69	69	64,676	32,436	32,240
8	Kutra	54	54	71,152	35,587	35,565
9	Kuanrmunda	108	106	87,342	43,880	43,462
10	Nuagaon	120	119	91,478	45,749	45,729
11	Bisra	69	68	59,657	30,147	29,510
12	Lathikata	82	81	70,331	35,353	34,978
13	Rajagangapur	76	74	80,459	40,146	40,313
14	Gurundia	146	142	57,801	28,869	28,932
15	Baneigarh	118	107	62,476	31,389	31,087
16	Lahunipara	220	217	85,019	42,445	42,574
17	Koida	112	108	67,469	34,366	33,103
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,764**	**1,723**	**1,201,479**	**602,578**	**598,901**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of Police Station where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Raurkela U.A.	UA		484,874	258,731	226,143
	(a)Raurkela(M+OG)	M+OG		259,553	139,732	119,821
	(i) Raurkela Town (M)	M	Raurkela Town (M)	224,987	121,240	103,747
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area(OG)	OG	Brahmanitarang & Bondamunda	34,566	18,492	16,074
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	ITS+OG		213,360	112,865	100,495
	(i)Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	ITS	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	206,693	109,394	97,299
	(ii) I.D.L.Factory & other Colony Area (OG)	OG	Tangarapali	6,667	3,471	3,196
	(c)Jalda Town (CT)	CT	Raghunathapali	11,961	6,134	5,827
2	Sundargarh (M)	M	Sundargarh Town	38,421	19,703	18,718
3	Rajagangapur (M)	M	Rajagangapur	43,594	22,464	21,130
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	IT	Rajagangapur	2,196	1,179	1,017
5	Biramitrapur (M)	M	Biramitrapur	29,447	14,937	14,510
6	Panposh (CT)	CT	Rajagangapur	10,233	5,191	5,042
7	Hatibandha (CT)	CT	Raghunathapali	9,297	4,895	4,402
8	Lathikata (CT)	CT	Lathikata	6,896	3,656	3,240
9	Tensa (CT)	CT	Lahunipara	4,236	2,267	1,969
	District (Urban) Total:			**629,194**	**333,023**	**296,171**

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl No	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Popula-tion	Whether it is Tahasil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Commu nication	Banking	
							Senior Secon-dary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Comm-ercial Bank	Co-opera-tive Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Subdega	Subdega	00433400	5,355	No	Yes	1	1	0	1	Yes	No	1	1
2	Rajagangapur	Laing	00448500	5,406	No	No	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	0	0
3	Rajagangapur	Kutunia	00450100	5,064	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	Yes	0	0
4	Kuanrmunda	Kuanrmunda	00463600	6,417	No	Yes	0	0	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	0
5	Koida	Koida	00505400	5,002	No	Yes	1	0	0	1	No	No	1	0
6	Baneigarh	Bonaigarh	00538500	6,131	No	Yes	1	1	0	0	Yes	No	1	1

STATEMENT-8

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Popula-tion	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu-nication	Bank-ing
						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
1	O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS)	40503000	2,196	No	No	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	1

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations / Towns	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
	Sundargarh	**Total**	**707**	**2,454**	**1,363**	**1,091**	**1,235**	**29,831**	**18,557**	**11,274**
		Rural	**538**	**1,905**	**1,041**	**864**	**756**	**19,114**	**11,435**	**7,679**
		Urban	**169**	**549**	**322**	**227**	**479**	**10,717**	**7,122**	**3,595**
0001	Hemgir	Total	123	203	163	40	57	1,275	732	543
		Rural	123	203	163	40	57	1,275	732	543
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations / Towns	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
0002	Lephripara	Total	23	87	54	33	48	1,837	1,039	798
		Rural	23	87	54	33	48	1,837	1,039	798
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Bhasma	Total	41	137	77	60	39	723	456	267
		Rural	41	137	77	60	39	723	456	267
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Sundargarh Town	Total	14	62	31	31	95	2,287	1,057	1,230
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	166	166	-
		Urban	14	62	31	31	91	2,121	891	1,230
	Sundargarh (M)	Urban	14	62	31	31	91	2,121	891	1,230
0005	Sundargarh	Total	52	185	96	89	33	1,024	416	608
		Rural	52	185	96	89	33	1,024	416	608
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Kinjirkela	Total	7	24	10	14	35	1,058	625	433
		Rural	7	24	10	14	35	1,058	625	433
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Talasara	Total	13	43	21	22	49	1,320	648	672
		Rural	13	43	21	22	49	1,320	648	672
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Baragaon	Total	19	61	29	32	50	1,027	733	294
		Rural	19	61	29	32	50	1,027	733	294
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Kutra	Total	12	56	33	23	41	1,040	439	601
		Rural	12	56	33	23	41	1,040	439	601
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Rajagangapur	Total	73	462	233	229	102	2,182	913	1,269
		Rural	58	402	207	195	65	1,264	681	583
		Urban	15	60	26	34	37	918	232	686
	Rajagangapur (M)	Urban	14	56	25	31	33	854	181	673
	O.C.L Industrial Township (IT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	47	47	-
	Panposh (CT)	Urban	1	4	1	3	2	17	4	13
0011	Raiboga	Total	2	12	7	5	19	556	433	123
		Rural	2	12	7	5	19	556	433	123
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0012	Biramitrapur	Total	43	155	82	73	49	836	407	429
		Rural	36	126	67	59	30	611	302	309
		Urban	7	29	15	14	19	225	105	120
	Biramitrapur (M)	Urban	7	29	15	14	19	225	105	120

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations / Towns	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
0013	Hatibari	Total	13	43	20	23	29	667	364	303
		Rural	13	43	20	23	29	667	364	303
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0014	Bisra	Total	11	34	14	20	48	1,374	1,023	351
		Rural	11	34	14	20	48	1,374	1,023	351
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0015	Bondamunda	Total	-	-	-	-	14	244	179	65
		Rural	-	-	-	-	5	136	80	56
		Urban	-	-	-	-	9	108	99	9
	Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area (OG)	Urban	-	-	-	-	9	108	99	9
0016	Brahmani Tarang	Total	39	129	66	63	66	1,229	766	463
		Rural	22	88	40	48	34	885	441	444
		Urban	17	41	26	15	32	344	325	19
	Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area (OG)	Urban	17	41	26	15	32	344	325	19
0017	Raghunathapali	Total	1	3	2	1	8	120	64	56
		Rural	-	-	-	-	2	49	25	24
		Urban	1	3	2	1	6	71	39	32
	Jalda (CT)	Urban	1	3	2	1	5	65	35	30
	Hatibandha (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	2
0018	Tangarapali	Total	1	6	2	4	1	67	67	-
		Rural	1	6	2	4	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	1	67	67	-
	I.D.L.Factory & Other Colony Area (OG)	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	67	67	-
0019	Lathikata	Total	10	33	14	19	16	203	100	103
		Rural	6	29	13	16	12	157	75	82
		Urban	4	4	1	3	4	46	25	21
	Lathikata (CT)	Urban	4	4	1	3	4	46	25	21
0020	Banki	Total	5	17	9	8	5	168	149	19
		Rural	5	17	9	8	5	168	149	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0021	Kamarposh Balang	Total	26	121	68	53	21	612	483	129
		Rural	26	121	68	53	21	612	483	129
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0022	Koida	Total	28	107	52	55	20	308	250	58
		Rural	28	107	52	55	20	308	250	58
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations / Towns	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
0023	Lahunipara	Total	27	96	41	55	28	692	373	319
		Rural	25	92	38	54	28	692	373	319
		Urban	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
	Tensa (CT)	Urban	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
0024	Gurundia	Total	3	7	4	3	35	890	524	366
		Rural	3	7	4	3	35	890	524	366
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0025	Tikaetpali	Total	3	16	10	6	13	235	166	69
		Rural	3	16	10	6	13	235	166	69
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0026	Banei	Total	8	8	6	2	24	711	511	200
		Rural	8	8	6	2	24	711	511	200
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0027	Mahulpada	Total	1	1	1	-	10	329	301	28
		Rural	1	1	1	-	10	329	301	28
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0028	Raurkela (M)	Total	77	253	168	85	221	5,241	4,295	946
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	77	253	168	85	221	5,241	4,295	946
	Raurkela (M)	Urban	77	253	168	85	221	5,241	4,295	946
0029	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Total	32	93	50	43	59	1,576	1,044	532
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	32	93	50	43	59	1,576	1,044	532
	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Urban	32	93	50	43	59	1,576	1,044	532

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

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

As per the 1951 publication programme, the DCH was published in one volume and did not contain information given in the Village and Town Directory. Apart from this the brief introduction of the district, general features, density map, prescribed tables for general population, economic tables, social and cultural tables and village statistics were provided 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 single volume just like 1951 publication. However, it contained some modifications i.e. this volume was divided into three parts – i) the first part contained the introduction of the district, ii) second part contained the census tables and iii) the official statistics were given in the 3rd part. The village wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) under the heading of "Village Directory" was included in the second part. Additional information on village wise list of industries and tables on fairs and festivals were presented in 1961 DCH.

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

The District Census Handbook for 1981 Census was published in two parts i.e. Part A – included Village and Town Directory and Part B - presented the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Primary Census Abstract up to police station/town levels. By and large, the contents of the Village and Town Directory of 1981 Census were almost similar to those adopted during 1971 Census, barring a few changes necessitated by the requirements of the planners and data users.

The District Census Handbook of 1991 Census was of the same pattern of 1981 Census. Part-A of the DCH contained statistics of Village and Town Directory and Part-B included data on Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract including Scheduled Castes/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 various villages were shown separately for 1981 and 1991 Censuses in alphabetical order for the convenience of the data users.

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

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

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

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

The Census of India 2001 follows the same pattern of 1991 Census in publishing the District Census Handbook volumes for each district. The DCHB publications are of 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 (PLC) for each and every village, which has run continuously for the entire state starting from the 1st village of the 1st police station of the 1st district of the state to the last village of last police station of the last district. The last two digits of the 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 two princely states of Gangapur and Bonai, which constitute the region of Sundargarh, had no alternative but to be wedded together to be a district. The territory, what is now called Sundargarh district, formed a part of Dakshinapatha in ancient times. Kosala was an important Mahajanapada in northern India of which Dakshina Kosala was a part of it. Divergent views are available regarding the origin of ruling family. Both these ex-states were once under the suzerainty of Sambalpur, which formed part of the dominions of the Maratha Rajas of Nagpur. The

Maratha Chief Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur under the treaty of Deogaon ceded them to the British Government in 1803. But they were restored to him by a special agreement in 1806. They reverted to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhuji Bhonsla (Appa Sahib) in 1818 and were finally ceded in 1826. In 1821, the British Government cancelled the feudal supremacy of Sambalpur over these states and a fresh *sanad* was granted to the Chiefs. Both these states, for some times, formed a part of the southwestern frontier agency on its creation in 1833. Again they were transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur in 1854. In 1905 they were also transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur to that of Orissa and a political agent was appointed. The ex-states remained under the control of Political Agent till their merger with Orissa on 1st January 1948. Since then it has been subjected to no territorial changes.

The district was named after its headquarters town "Sundargarh". The town was formerly known by the name Suadihi until sometime in the first decade of the present century. The reasons are obscure, perhaps during his reign Maharaja Raghunath Sekhar Deo had passed an unwritten order to rename it as "Sundargarh" which literally means, "Beautiful Fort".

(iii) Administrative set up :

There were some changes in the administrative set up of Sundargarh district during 1991-2001census. The district is divided into three sub-divisions viz., Sundargarh, Panposh and Bonai. Of these, two sub-divisions such as Sundargarh and Panposh originally belonged to the ex-state of Gangapur while the whole of Bonai ex-state of Gangapur became the third sub-subdivision. Bonai derives its name from its forests (Bona in Oriya means forest) covering, nearly one nineteenth of its area.

The geographical area of Sundargarh district remains unchanged during the decade 1991-2001. However, two tahsils namely, Balisankara and Raurkela are newly created raising their number from seven to nine during the decade. Balisankara tahasil is formed taking 87 villages from Sundargarh tahasil, i.e., consisting of 32 villages of Kinjirkela (portion) police station and 55 villages of Talasara (portion) police station. Similarly, Raurkela tahasil is formed taking 101 villages from Panposh tahasil, i.e., comprising of one village of Raghunathapali P.S., 56 villages of Bisra PS, 4 villages of Tangarapali PS, 11 villages of Bondamunda PS and 29 villages of Lathikata PS.

During 1991 Census, 26 police stations were in the district, which increased to 29 in 2001 census. The newly created 3 police stations are Kinjirkela (portion) PS, Talasaara (portion) PS and Bondamunda (portion) PS.

Regarding urbanization, the district was having four Municipalities, one NAC and four census towns during 1991 census. Number of municipalities has not changed. OCL Industrial Town is newly created. As regards to census town, Lathikata census town has come up due to urbanized characteristics.

With a view to promote development of democratic institutions and to accrue greater measure of participation by the people in development plans and in local as well as governmental affairs by decentralization of powers and functions, community development blocks (Panchayat Samities) and Gram Panchayats have been established. There were 17 CD Blocks in the district in 1991 census and the number remains the same in 2001. Steps have been taken in 2001 to introduce the number of Gram Panchayats CD Block-wise throughout the district. There are 29 police stations in the district. The total number of inhabited and uninhabited villages of the district was 1,744 in 1,991 whereas 20 villages have been increased during the decade.

(iv) Physical features :

Location and size :

Sundargarh district occupies the northwestern portion of the state and is between $21^0 35$ and $22^0 32$ North latitudes and $83^0 32$ and $85^0 22$ East longitudes.

The district is bounded on the north by the Ranchi district of Jharkhand, on the west and north-west by Raigarh district of Chhatisgarh, on the south and south-east by Jharsuguda and Debagarh districts and on the east by the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Kendujhar district. The district does not form a compact geographical unit and is extremely irregular

in shape. According to the Surveyor General of India, the area of the district is 9712 sq. kms. The geographical area of the district ranks second position in the state and also ranks 77th position among the districts of India. As regards the population, the district occupies sixth position in the state. The density of population of the district ranks 18th and 444th position among the districts of the state and the country respectively.

Geographically, the district is not a compact unit and consists of widely dissimilar tracts of extensive and fairly open country marked with tree-clad isolated peaks, vast inaccessible forests, extensive river valleys and mountainous terrain. On the whole, it is an undulating table land of different elevations broken up by rugged hill ranges and cut-up by torrential hill streams and rivers Ib and Brahmani. The general slope of the country is from north to south.

The district is a part of northern Orissa highlands which has been sub-divided into five sub-micro regions based on its geology, soils, climate, topography and natural vegetations. These are the following :

a) Sundargarh-Baragaon forested hills :

Physiographically this region is uneven one, mostly covered by low hills from the north and north-west directions interspersed by narrow valleys in between. The region is gradually slopping down from the north-east direction towards the Ib valley, which divides the region longitudinally into two halves. The highest point in the region is 623 metres. The river Ib plays an important part in the drainage of the region supported by Sapai river on the left and Basundhar River on the right bank. One single dense mixed jungle is available in the southwestern part.

b) Sankh – Koel Basin :

This basin is formed by the Sankh river from the west and the Koel river from the east meeting the former just at the north-west corner of Raurkela steel township and then it flows down southward as Brahmani river, dividing the region into three parts. The average height of the basin is above 600 metres. Hills are covered with open forests.

c) Banei Plateau :

The region may be broadly divided into two parts. The northern half is covered by very low hills and hillocks. The average height of this part is around 350 meters. While the southern half is covered with comparatively higher hills. In fact this part presents typical plateau topography. Almost all the points are above 600 meters and the highest one measures 815 meters. There are two big reserved forests located in this region.

d) Brahmani Basin :

This region represents typical basin topography. The river Brahmani has taken its course southwards through the region with broad meander. A cross section of the region from any direction would represent its basin topography. The highest triangulated point in the region is 483 metres and the lowest one is 154 metres. The Brahmani is the principal drainage of the region.

e) Koida forested Hills :

This region is covered by low hills and the intruding spurs of the Chhota Nagpur plateau of Bihar can be marked in the northern part of this region. The average height of the region is above 500 metres. The highest point is Kumritar (1,065 metres). Many reserved forests are found scattered in the region. The river Lobo and the Karapani form the principal drainage of the region.

Hill System :

The hills are mainly extensions of the Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateau. There are mainly three hill ranges apart from a few isolated outcrops. The Hemgir plateau is flanked by a system of mountains. The principal peaks are Mankaranacha (1,117 meters), Badamgarh (1,074 meters). The important peaks are Kumritar (1,065 meters), Bichakhari (903 meters), Khandadhar (914 meters), Chelliatoka(1,015 meters) and Balia (1,010 meters).

Soil :

Along the valley of Ib, particularly to the south, an open and well cultivated plain is found. Very rich and fertile soil formed out of the silts deposited through the ages is seen in the areas along the riverbank;

black cotton soil is also found at places. The soil generally varies from pure sand or gravel in the upland through various classes of loam on the slopes, to stiff clay loam with a sub-soil or pure clay at the bottom. Again the lowest point on the Brahmani valley, the land is completely denuded of its fertility and is unsuitable for cultivation. The predominant portion of the area is undulating where large tracts of ravines and rocky grounds are found which are covered with the forests predominated with sal trees. In elevation on the left bank of Brahmani, the cultivated area consists of loamy, sandy, laterite and black cotton soil.

River system and water resources :

The Brahmani is formed by the confluence of the south Koel and the Sankh at Panposh, this confluence is a spot of remarkable beauty and sanctity named Veda Vyasa. The total length of the river in the district is 83 kms and after that it flows into Sambalpur district. The Brahmani has no feeder stream of any importance. The hill streams all along its course force their water in and the most important of these streams is Kurhadi.

The Sankh rises on the Banspahar in the west of Ranchi and enters the district on the northwest of Panposh sub-division. It flows a considerable distance in Sundargarh sub-division and meets south-Koel at Panposh. The total length of the river in the district is about 64 kms. The Dhhina and Lurgi Nalas are the main feeders of the river.

The south Koel enters the district from Singhbhum in Bihar and flows almost due west for about 45km till it gains the Sankh. The Deo, its main tributary rises in Ranchi district and drains the northeast corner of Panposh sub-division. The Katapur Jharia Nala and Bursuonjhor are the main tributaries.

The Ib rises on the Khundia plateau in Madhya Pradesh and enters the district almost from the north and finally it leaves the district to meet Mahanadi in Sambalpur. Its length in the district is about 96km. Diamonds had occasionally been found in its bed and gold washing is being done. Sundargarh town is located on its bank. The main tributaries of the Ib are Tumga, Ichha and Sapai.

Among the smaller rivers mention may be made of Bheden, Basundhar, Sapai, Suka and Hingir. The other rivers, which have the origin in the district, leave it to meet the big rivers like Mahanadi and Ib. All these rivers of the district are practically dry in winter season till the rains. There is no systematic navigation as their beds abound with great boulders and massive rocks. The country is intercepted with numerous small streams. In the rainy season these hill streams sweep down in torrents rendering communication with the interior at this period of the year almost impossible. The Khandadhar in the Bonai sub-division that drops over the southern face of the Chelliatoka range from a height of 244 meters presents fine scenery from distant places. In the hill ranges are found several perennial springs rising from underground water resources. Among them worthy of mention is the one at the foot of Vedavyas hill near Panposh.

Tanks are found almost in every village, which serve as the baths, sources of drinking water and agriculture. Most of the villages have also wells to meet the purpose of drinking water. With the erection of steel plant at Raurkela, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., authorities have constructed a dam across the river Sankh at Mandira, 19 km above its confluence with the south Koel to ensure a regular water supply both to the plant site and to the township throughout the year.

Flora :

The district falls under peninsular sal type and dry deciduous mixed forest as per Champion's classification of flora of India. The sal is the principal timber tree throughout the area. The surface of the plateau land between the valleys, where level, is often bare and rocky, but where undulating is usually clothed with many climbers. Sal (Shorea robusta) is gregarious and among other noteworthy trees are Asan (Terminalia), Kurum (Adina), Bija or Piasal (Pterocarpus), Gambhari (Gmelina), Kusum (Schleichera), Aonla (Phyllonthus), Mahua (Bassia), Sunari (Casia), Kendu (Diospyros), Khair (Acacia), Sisoo(Dalbergia), Bandhan (Ougeinia). Mango is commonly found in all forests. A large number of edible and indigenous drug trees are also found.

The conspicuous shrubs are Dhatuki(Woodfordia), Telai (Wendlandia), Harssinghar (Nyctonthes), Kurdu (Gardenia). The principal grass sabai or Panasi is used for paper pulp, rope-making and also used as fodder in young stage.

Fauna :

The district is the abode of numerous big game and rich varieties of animal lives in keeping with the extensive and splendid forests. Wild life is more abundant in Bonai division.

The elephant is fairly numerous and are mostly seen in Bonai. They usually move in herds. The wild buffaloes are found in Sundargarh and Panposh sub-divisions. The bison (Gayal), a very retiring animal is generally seen in the denser forest.

Among the principal Carnivore, may be mentioned, are the Tiger, Panther, Hyena, Wild-dog, Jackal and Fox. In the past, Bonai forests had an unenviable reputation for man-eating tigers. The Panther (Kalara-Pathria) is found in great numbers in almost all the forests. It is mostly seen in small hills adjoining to cultivated area. Black panthers are more dangerous than man-eating tigers and they are available in Hemgir area. The jungle cats, common gray mongoose, jackal, common fox are chiefly found in most of the area.

The giant squirrel, common stripped squirrel (Gunduchi), giant flying squirrel, porcupine(Jhinka), the hare, pangolin(Bajrakapta) are mostly found in the district. The hyenas is very common whereas the wild dog is very rare. The common Indian bear is found all over the forests generally in caves in the hot and wet weathers and in heavy grass and bushes during the cold. It feeds chiefly on the mahua flowers, barriers and white ants. They are a menace to sugarcane and maize. The honey badger is entirely nocturnal in habits and is seldom seen. It lives chiefly in rocky caves in the hills and feeds on lizards, insects and honey. The Sambar is found in all the fairly forests and is nocturnal in habits. The barking deer, Nilgai, Hanuman and Bandar are mostly found.

The fair numbers of game birds are met within the district. Mayura, the National Bird of India, is numerous. The whistling teals and the little cotton teals are common. The common or painted sandgrouse is also met with. The district is quite rich in other common birds, both terrestrial and aquatic.

Both the snub-nosed crocodile and the long-nosed Gharial are found in the rivers. The monitor lizard is commonly seen. Various species of snakes occur in the district. Among the principal poisonous snakes Tampa, Naga or Gokhara, Chandra Boda and the common Krait are usually seen in the district. In the large deep pools of the rivers, water reservoirs and tanks the species of fish like Rohi, Mirikali, Bhakur, Sala, Balia, Ilishi are available.

Climate :

The climate of this district is characterized by hot dry summer and well distributed rainfall in south-west monsoon season. The cold season commences in November and lasts till the end of February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till about the end of June. The south-west monsoon starts from mid-June and continues to the end of September. October and November constitute the post monsoon season.

Rainfall :

The average normal rainfall of the district is 274.5mm and maximum normal rainfall is 480.2mm in the month of July. The annual rainfall for the year 1999 is 1493.9 mm. The maximum annual rainfall in 1999 for Lephripara rain gauge station is 2485.0 whereas the minimum annual rainfall is 640.9 for Rajagangapur station. Maximum rainfall is seen in the month of August during 1999.

Temperature :

In this district the hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperature begins to rise. May is the hottest month with daily maximum temperature of 45^0C and the mean daily minimum temperature is 19.3^0C in the month of December. The heat in May and the early part of June prior to the onset of the south-west monsoon is tiring. The onset of the monsoon by about mid-June brings some relief. In September due to break in the monsoon, the day temperature increases slightly and night becomes comparatively cooler. From about the middle of November, the day temperature also begins to decrease rapidly. In the wake of western disturbances passing across northern India in the cold season, the district is sometimes affected by cold waves when the minimum temperature may go down to 4^0C to 5^0C.

The relative humidity is high in the southwest monsoon season. Later the humidity decreases and in the winter the air is fairly dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidity is low in the afternoons. Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in late summer and southwest monsoon season. In the post monsoon and winter months, winds change the direction between northeast. In March winds are variable.

Thunderstorms occur during all the months of the year, their frequency being least in December and highest during the monsoon season. Widespread rain and strong winds are found in monsoon season. Occasional dust storms and dust raising winds occur in the summer months.

The climate of the district is extreme. The working atmosphere is not suitable and healthy. Due to heavy rainfall, hot and cold, people in general get exhausted and tired after doing some physical work.

Mines and minerals :

This district possesses a sizeable portion of the mineral wealth of the state. The most important minerals of economic value in the district are iron ore, manganese ore, limestone and dolomite, which are at present being exploited on a large scale. Several valuable minerals like base metals and fire clay occur in the district.

The rock formations found in the Sundargarh district belong mainly to the Gangpur and iron-ore series of Pre-cambrian age. The important rock types of Gangapur series, the oldest of all, are represented by mica-schists, quartzites, phyllites, calcitic and dolomitic marbles, lime stone, carbon phyllites, which are over-lain by the rocks of iron-ore series. The rocks of the iron ore series are well exposed in the whole of Bonai and Gangapur area.

The Singhbhum-Keonjhar-Bonai iron ore belt constitutes the most important store house of India's iron-ore wealth. It has a striking length of nearly 48 km, out of which about 23 km fall in the Bonai area of Sundargarh. The important iron-ore deposits in the district with their proved reserves and grade are Baliapahar, Mitihurda group, Badamgarh pahar, Basada, Diringburu, Taldihi, Kulta, Dandrapahar.

Lime stone and dolomite are the most important economic mineral deposits in the Gangapur southern and northern area. The limestone and dolomite occur in the northern part comprising the deposits at Raiboga, Birmitrapur, Hatibari, Gatitangar and in southern part comprising of Jaraikela and Lephripara. Biramitrapur deposit is the largest and forms the major source of flux grade limestone and furnance grade dolomite for the iron-steel plants in Eastern India. The belt of dolomite occurring at the southern and southeastern portion of Gangpur is fairly extensive. The dolomite is medium grained, gray to white saccharoidal variety.

Extensive deposits of manganese ore occur in the district in two regions namely Bonai and Gangapur. The manganese deposits of the well-known Singhbhum, Keonjhar-Bonai belt occur in highly folded shales of the Iron ore series, in gently folded stand stone and shales of Kolhar series.

Other mineral deposits such as Asbestos of tremolite variety occurs in the Bonai sub-division. Bauxite derived from iron-ore series has been noticed in Mitihurda area and Koira valley. A small irregular deposit of kaolin occurs near Menjapara, north of Dharuadihi railway station. Fire clay and China clay are available in the district. A big stretch of Gondwana rocks known as Hemgir coalfield extends from Amatpani to Ratakhand and also connects link between the Ib river coalfields in the east and the Raigarh coalfields in the west.

A statement showing name of the ore, number of working mines, area covered, number of workers employed, output, value of output and quantity export abroad of Sundargarh district during 1998-99 is given below:

Sl. No	Name of the ore	No.of working mines	Area covered (in Hects)	No. of workers employed	Output (in 000' mt)	Value of output (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity export abroad (in 000' mt)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bauxite	2	149	540	11	25	14
2	Fire clay	3	515	28	1	1	2
3	Iron ore	9	3,169	756	2,951	6,343	2,972
4	Lead ore	1	500	463	94	811	94
5	Lime stone & Dolomite	22	4,504	5,500	2,035	4,472	1,991
6	Manganese & Iron ore	12	3,142	1,405	143	853	143
7	Quartzite	5	617	122	15	12	17
8	Silica sand			21	16	20	16
9	Soap stone	1	262	23	1	2	0
10	Coal	1	141	132	682	2,644	685
11	Iron, Manganese & Bauxite	29	5,081	3,461			
	TOTAL	**85**	**18,080**	**12,451**	**5,949**	**15,183**	**5,934**

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 1998-99

Sundargarh occupies a prominent position in the mineral map of the country. The important minerals occurring in the district are iron ore, limestone, manganese, dolomite and fire clay. Besides a few other minerals mica, bauxite, quartz, lead, copper, zinc, etc. are found. These minerals are exploited both by the Government and private agencies.

Commercial exploitation of limestone and dolomite was started first by E.G. Barton in 1898, then it was transferred to Josef Zobel and then in the next year to M/s Bisra Stone Lime Company and to the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Manganese-ore deposits first came to light in 1907 and lease was granted to Madhulal Deogar and a second lease was granted to New Gangpur Mining Syndicate. Many agencies took lease of manganese mines in the district at different periods. The exploitation of iron-ore in 1955 and first lease was granted to a private party. During 1960 leases were granted to M/s Hindustan Steel Ltd. Production started from Barsuan mines mechanically and ore dispatched to Raurkela Steel Plant by a special broad-gauge railway line. At present several mines are working with full capacity. M/s Orissa Cement Ltd., was granted a lease for fire clay at Khuntia Jharia, Dabugan and Kiripsira areas.

Industry :

The following important mineral based large-scale industries are established in this district.

i. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Raurkela which produces steel plates, strips, steel sheets, tin plates etc.

ii. Hindustan Steel Limited, Raurkela Fertiliser plant.

iii. Orissa Cement Limited, Rajgangapur that produces cement, cement products and refractories.

iv. Utkal machinery Limited, Kansbahal which manufactures machinery and equipment for sugar mills, paper mills, steel plants, etc.

v. Orissa Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Kalunga, which produces phosphatic fertilizer.

vi. Indian Detonators Limited, Raurkela producing high explosives.

vii. Orissa Industries Ltd., Lathikata-producing refractory.

All these industries draw on the mineral resources of the district. The extensive lime-stone and dolomite reserves of the district cater to the needs of all the steel plants in the eastern region of the country besides meeting the growing requirements of other industries in the state and outside.

Orissa Cement Ltd. was established in Rajagangapur in 1948 in pursuance of an agreement between M/s Balmia Jain Agencies Ltd., and Government of Orissa. It catered to the entire requirements of the construction of Hirakud Dam Project. Lime stone is the principal raw material for manufacturing cement. The refractory plant was put up in technical collaboration with a West German Firm and it was planned to meet the needs of steel factories and also some chemical, textile, cement, copper and other non-ferrous industries. Utkal Machinery (P) Limited established in 1960 about 20 km from Raurkela manufactures equipments for steel plants, pulp and paper plants, chemical plants, crushing and screening machinery and hydraulic equipments.

The Orissa Fertiliser and Chemical Ltd., has been established near Kalunga and started production since May 1973. The raw materials consist of imported rock phosphate, basic slag and sulphuric acid.

Indian Detonator Limited established in 1969 at Raurkela produces high explosives. The basic raw materials required by the plant are ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, aluminium powder and gums.

The Orissa Industries Ltd., was set up at Lathikata in 1963. The important raw materials required are fire clay and bauxite.

The establishment of the Steel plant at Raurkela and Cement factory at Rajgangapur was responsible for many small-scale industries to grow in the district. These industries are largely concentrated in the areas around Rourkela and Rajgangapur.

The basic metal industries manufacture engineering articles like gears, slotted shafts, couplings, bushes, etc. to be supplied to the large-scale industries. Some of these industries also manufacture steel furniture, stainless steel utensils, aluminium grills, agricultural equipments, wire ropes, chains, bolts and nuts. The sheet metal industries mainly manufacture tin containers, trunks and automobile spares, etc.

The large factory population has naturally led to the establishment of a number of concerns engaged in food processing industries like rice and oil mills, flour mills, ice and ice-cream units, toffee and confectionery, bread and bakery units. The forest-based industries are well grown due to the rich forests of Sundargarh. The chemical industries, mostly concentrated in Raurkela and Rajgangapur manufacture insecticides; acids, fine chemicals, phenyl, candles, soaps, etc. Some important chemical industries producing sodium silicate, aluminium shots, knotched bars, bentonite powder, etc. are ancillary to the Raurkela Steel Plant and other large-scale industries. The electrical appliances industries are ancillary to the Rourkela steel plant and they produce storage batteries, carbon brushes, and electric coils. A shoe factory established in 1970 at Raurkela Industrial Estate is ancillary to the Bata Shoe Company.

The important cottage industries are handloom weaving, carpentry, black-smithy, pottery, shoe-making, oil processing, basket making, stone carving and limestone processing, etc. These activities are mostly hereditary in nature. Hand spinning and weaving of cotton is one of the oldest industries of the district. The cloth woven is very coarse, but durable. To preserve the traditional skill of these artisans, some cooperative societies have been organized and they get financial and technical help from the Government.

There is an industrial estate in the district at Raurkela to provide modern type factory accommodation. A training school has been established at Raurkela to train students in different technical trades.

Raurkela Steel Plant :

During the second five-year plan (April 1956 to March 1961) three new integrated steel plants at Raurkela (Orissa), Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh) and Durgapur (West Bengal) were established. Steel plant at Raurkela started in October, 1956 in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany and is being managed by Hindustan Steel Limited, a Government of India undertaking.

Raurkela was chosen as the site for a steel plant owing to its naturally advantageous situation. Situated

in the mine valley rich state of Orissa, Raurkela has the advantage of being hardly 80 km away from rich iron-ore deposits. Manganese ore and limestone deposits are even closer. Water is obtained from the river Brahmani that is hardly 2 km away from the plant. The requirements of raw materials are met mainly from its own captive mines. The completely mechanized iron ore mines at Barsuan have a capacity to handle 800 tonnes of iron ore per hour. A beneficiation plant has also been set up to improve the quality of the ore. Washed coal for Raurkela comes from Hindustan steels. Limestone is obtained from the plant's quarries at Purnapani and Satna. Manganese Ore is brought from nearby mines in Orissa while dolomite is obtained from Biramitrapur and Bardwan. The plant consumes electricity both from the Hirakud System and the Talcher Thermal Power Station.

The plant produces a large variety of products meeting the demands of some of the most important industries like ship building, wagon building, automobile and barrel manufacturing, tube making, manufacturing of domestic appliances, canning, packing etc. Some of the industries have to depend entirely on Raurkela.

The main units of the plant are Coke ovens, By-products plant, Blast Furnances, Steel meting shop and Rolling mills.

To keep a steel plant of the size, Rourkela operating smoothly a number of service departments and auxiliary units to perform vital functions. The important among them are foundries, research and control laboratory and training.

The fertilizer plant is a public sector undertaking and is based on the utilization of surplus gas from a steel plant. The fertilizer is marketed under the trade name 'SONA'.

Agriculture :

The primary economy of the district is essentially agriculture. The configuration of the land is undulating. As there is an inadequate facility of irrigation, around 80 per cent of cultivable area depends mainly on rainfall. Erratic behaviour of the monsoon causes damages to crops periodically. Fluctuations in rainfall and uneven distribution brings into focus the importance of dry land farming as a strategy for increasing agricultural production. The old primitive type of implements and weak and unhealthy cattle maintained in an uneconomic manner and soil erosion further contribute to backwardness in agriculture.

43.5 per cent of area is available for cultivation in the district. The best cultivable area is located along the valleys of the two main rivers, the Brahmani and Ib and their tributaries, i.e., Sankh, the Koel, the Safai, and the Ichha.

The cultivable lands of the district are classified as bahal, berna, mal, goda and baribagait.

Irrigation :

The net irrigated area compared to net area is only 20.83 per cent. The present level of ground water exploitation in the district is around 6 per cent. During 1999 the utilization of irrigation potentials achieved for Rabi and Kharif are 29,849 hec. and 70,642 hec. respectively. The potentials available for Kharif 2000 are given below.

Sources	Number
1. Medium Irrigation Project	4
2. Minor Irrigation Project	93
3. LIP (Government)	235
4. LIP (Community)	166
5. LIP (Private)	303
6. Dugwells	17,555
7. WHS	441

Source: District Statistical Handbook

Owing to the constraints in extending the cropped areas in future, agricultural production has to be met by increasing the productivity, which needs efficient irrigation system. In this context minor irrigation draws special attention because of its small investment, low level of technical know-how and potential for large-scale rural employment.

The principal crops of the district are paddy, maize, wheat, groundnut, mustard, potato, ragi, green gram, balckgram, horsegram, til, jute and sugarcane. Paddy is the most important crop and occupies 85 per cent

of the total cultivated area. There are three regular paddy crops viz., high land paddy, autumn paddy and winter paddy. Wheat is the next important cereal crop and high yielding varieties have been introduced in the district. Among other cereals grown in the district mention may be made of maize, jowar, bazra and ragi and maize is the most important among these crops. Pusles are cultivated such as greengram (Mung), blackgram (Biri), horsegram (Kulthi), arhar and gram. Groundnut, mustard, sesamum and castor are cultivated as oilseeds and groundnut is the most important among them. Sugarcane is grown luxuriantly in some of the river valleys and in homestead land. Cotton, potato, chillies and tobacco are also cultivated in the district.

Country vegetables such as pumpkin, brinjal, arum, sweet potato, ridge gourd, plantain, onion etc. are grown in rainy season and winter vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, french bean become very popular, pointed gourd (Potal) is a major vegetable crop.

Horticulture and floriculture etc :

The basic factors determining the feasibility of plantation and horticulture are agro-climatic features of the area viz., soil elevation, rainfall etc. Floriculture has been taken up in a limited scale in Rajgangapur and Panposh area. Rose, Tuberose, Dalia, Marigold, Aster, Jasmine etc. are major crops.

Tasar rearing which is done in wild condition is popular among tribals. Mushroom cultivation is being encouraged in the district.

Considering the fact that the investment in this sector is yet to get the required momentum the base PLP projections for 2001-02 has been suitably revised.

Animal husbandry and poultry :

The Chief District Veterinary Officer is stationed at Sundargarh. The following infrastructure facilities are available in the district.

1.	No. of Veterinary Hospitals	-	2
2.	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries	-	28
3.	No. of Livestock Aid centers	-	92
4.	No. of LACs doing A.I.	-	27
5.	No. of cattle breeding centers	-	2
6.	No. of milk union	-	1
7.	No. of MPCSs	-	51
8.	No. of functional MPCSs	-	13
9.	No. of chilling plants	-	1

Source: District Statistical Handbook

During the year 1998-99, the total animals treated 533,983, inoculation done 316,609, animals castrated 64,642, artificial insemination made 9,903, male progeny born 2,214 and female progeny born 1,963 in the district. From the data of livestock census, 1995 it is found that the number of cross breed cows is 16,006 whereas number of indigenous cows is 268,933. Similarly number of cross breed cattle is 20,756 compared to number of indigenous variety 655,365. The number of buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs are found 60,929, 60,863 and 653,475 and 86,463 respectively. As available the number of indigenous foul is 830,787 whereas the number of cross breed species is 46,432.

The local breeds of cattle are generally stunted in growth and are not cared for. Milk yield of the local cows is very meagre and they remain dry for most part of the year. It is seen that number of cross-breed cows and she-buffaloes are much more less than indigenous variety. Cross breed cows and buffaloes are prized for their better quantity of milk. During 1998-99, the milk production in the district is 29.9 MT. The per capita availability of milk per day is only 20 gm. Average milk price Rs.10/- per litre paid to the farmers is considered to be remunerative. There is good demand for milk in urban areas especially in Raurkela. The district has also been considered as a priority district for dairy development by the state. Arrangements have been made for procuring milch animals from outside the state. There is one milk chilling plant of 2000 LPD capacity at Sundargarh for chilling and storage of milk and one more is being established at Rajamunda. A third chilling plant of 30,000 LPD capacity of OMFED is also functioning at Raurkela. The District Milk Producers' Co-operative union is functioning at Sundargarh with 51 milk producers' cooperative societies.

As per 1998-99 livestock census, there were 30.42 million numbers of eggs produced in the district.

There are huge gaps in the demand and supply of poultry meat and eggs. As the district is not self-sufficient in poultry production, around 80 per cent of the annual requirement is supplied from outside. So the farmers require broiler and layer chicks from outside.

Farmers mainly for meat rear sheep and goats. The animals available are of local breed. Tribals on a very small scale normally undertake pig rearing. Commercialisation of small animal development is yet to take place. Farmers take up this activity as a source of supplementary income. Financing piggery schemes with local pigs have been discontinued due to spread of Japanese Encephalitis (brain fever) to man by these pigs.

Fishery :

There are two major rivers, viz., the Brahmani passing through the blocks of Nuagoan, Lathikata, Bonai and Lahunipara and the Ib passing through the blocks of Balisankara, Subdega, Sundargarh and Tangarpalli of the district.

The number of Gram Panchayat ponds and tanks, private and revenue and other ponds are 1,178, 1,661 and 181 respectively in the district. There are 61 MIP and 5 reservoirs available. In case of departmental farms 13 units are located in Sadar fish farm and 11 units in Bisra Fish Farm.

There are around 6,665 fishermen in the district. There are 15 fisheries co-operative societies having total membership of 609 fishermen. The annual fish production in the district is approximately 4,000 mt. The fisheries department has one fish hatchery at Sundargarh for meeting the demand of spawn in the district. Spawns are also procured from the Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation's farm located at Chipilima and private producers and traders. The requirement of fish fries and spawn in the district during 2001 and 2002 is around 143 lakhs and 175 lakhs respectively.

The fishing nets are available with private traders operating in the district. Country boats are manufactured locally as per requirements. The hatchery facility in the district is inadequate. There is also no cold storage for keeping fish.

Trade, commerce and banking :

The first institutional banking organization in the district came into existence in 1st June 1955. Prior to this existence, cooperative societies of this district were affiliated to Sambalpur District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Prior to it, the old pattern of credit system maintained by the village money lenders mostly Gaontias and traders. The inhabitants of the district are Adivasis and backward classes whose economic condition is not sound.

Now the banking facilities available in the district are good. State Bank of India is the lead bank of the district. Sundargarh District Central Cooperative Bank was having profit and 47 large sized Adivasis multi-purpose societies in the district are affiliated to the DCCB.

Some parts of the district are well connected by rail with major markets like Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The district has vast network of roads with 117 km of National Highways, 296 km of major district roads and 86 km of other district roads during 1998-99. Among other roads, 680 km of forest roads, 8621 km of Gram Panchayat roads, 279 km of classified village roads, 801 km of PS roads and 1,141 km of village roads are available in the district. The total railway routes in the district is 252 km out of which 154 km of single line and 98 km of double line. The number of railway stations is 30 in the district which is the maximum in the state.

The steel township of Raurkela is the center of trade and commerce in the district. Most of the wholesellers and retail traders are concentrated in the Raurkela city. Rajgangpur, Sundargarh, Bonai and Biramitrapur are other important trade centers which serve as marketing centers for the surrounding areas. Trade relations of Raurkela city are mostly with Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Kolkata, Raipur and Mumbai. The district has trade links with Madhya Pradesh and Bihar being a border district of these two states.

Weekly markets are important channels of local trade. Agricultural and forest products are mostly marketed. Main hats (Markets) are Sarjipali, Bileimunda, Subdega in Sundargarh sub-division. There is no regulated market in the district. Barter

system still prevails to a large extent among the local Adivasis.

The principal items of import of the district are ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, coal, chemicals, medicines, engineering goods, food-stuff, fertilizers, textile goods, petrol, edible oils, stationery, etc. The main items of export are minerals like iron ore, dolomite, limestone, manganese, forest products like bamboo, timber, kendu leaves, mahua flowers, siali fibre, lac, sabaigrass, myrobalan, wax, cotton, sesamum, honey, catechu, etc. Large quantities of wild tasar silk cocoons are also exported. Besides, engineering goods, fabrication works, machinery, steel products, brooms, cement and refractory are being exported.

The major crops grown in the district are paddy, small millets, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables and also find markets for sale inside and outside the district. Forest and mineral products are marketed locally and at places like Kolkata, Mumbai, Nagpur, Ranchi, Jamshedpur etc. The Gramodaya Marketing Cooperative Societies and the Artisan multipurpose cooperative societies have been established for marketing the products of rural artisans.

There is one Merchant Association at Raurkela called 'Raurkela Chamber of Commerce'. The object of the Association is to promote matters of business. It collects and provides information relating to trade, commerce and industry to the members of the business community.

Power :

In 1950, a thermal power station of 3,000 kw was installed at Rajgangpur for the exclusive use of the newly installed cement factory. In 1955, the Rajgangpur town was electrified and power was supplied from the above station. After the completion of the Hirakud project the thermal power station was closed. Since 1957 Sundargarh is getting electricity from Hirakud Hydro-electricity project situated in the district of Sambalpur and the Talcher Thermal station in Dhenkanal district. More than 90 per cent of the consumption of electricity in the district is meant for large-scale industries.

In Sundargarh 86 per cent of villages are electrified during 1998-99. The total consumption of electricity during 1998-99 is 675.829 million units out of which 307.714 million units is meant for heavy industries.

Panchayati Raj System :

The three tier Panchayati Raj System was introduced in the state with the enforcement of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, w.e.f. 26th January 1961 which was further strengthened with the implementation of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 w.e.f. 1st November 1993. The major objective of the Panchayati Raj System is to entrust the people with the management of local affairs and develop their capacity for self-governance. In the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the intermediary 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. Chairmen of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairmen of the Municipalities/ NACs and Co-operative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Co-operative 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. Sarpanchs of all Gram Panchayats within the C.D. Block become non-official members of the Panchayat Samiti. The elected members of the Panchayat Samiti elect one amongst them as the chairman and another as Vice Chairman, of whom one must be a woman. Panchayat Samities are not only responsible for the planning, execution and supervision of all types of governmental development programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments etc. and all other developmental matters in their respective localities.

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

This primary unit of democratic de-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural 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 Panchayats under the Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	Hemgir	11	139
2	Lephripara	10	104
3	Tangarapali	7	73
4	Balisankara	11	84
5	Subdega	9	61
6	Sundargarh	9	86
7	Baragaon	9	69
8	Kutra	9	54
9	Kuanrmunda	11	108
10	Nuagaon	15	120
11	Bisra	10	71
12	Lathikata	15	92
13	Rajagangapur	9	86
14	Gurundia	10	160
15	Baneigarh	8	118
16	Lahunipada	10	210
17	Koida	7	103

Government sponsored programmes :

The Government for rural families has launched several poverty alleviation programmes. New programmes are called Swarnajayanti Gramya Swarojagar Yojana (SGSY), Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Financial Corporation and Prime Minister's Rojagar Yojana (PMRY) and micro projects.

SGSY :

The objectives of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of government subsidy and bank credit. During first year of its implementation 2,299 swarojagaris have been assisted.

PMRY :

The Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana was launched on 2nd October 1993 to provide sustained self-employment to educated youths. The beneficiaries under the scheme can establish micro enterprises in manufacturing activities, business, services and allied agricultural activities through bank finance. The maximum project cost has been increased from rupees one lakh to two lakhs per person. During 1999-2000, 126 beneficiaries are covered under the programme in the district.

ITDP :

The Integrated Tribal Development Programme aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of

tribes. The programme is implemented through the Integrated Tribal Development Agency in mid seventies. The ITDA acts as a coordinating agency and musters cooperation of several agencies, which help in implementation of variety of activities suitable to local conditions. Community Development Blocks with more than 50 per cent ST population come under ITDA. The aim of ITDA is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the STs and to strengthen infrastructure in tribal areas. The main objectives of the ITDA are implementation of income generating programmes:- construction of school building, installation of drinking water, construction of drainage systems, roads, electrification, legal protection of tribals from exploitation. This scheme is implemented in all the 17 blocks of the district. The agency has its offices at Sundargarh, Panposh and Bonai. Extension Officers have been posted at block level to monitor various activities under the programme.

Mada :

Areas having minimum 10,000 populations with 50 per cent inhabitants of STs and lying outside the jurisdiction of ITDA are identified as MADA (Modified Area Development Approach). There are 46 MADA pockets in the state schemes. Individual benefits and community development are implemented in these areas through special central assistance. In Sundargarh district Pandi Bhuyan Development Agency is a micro project established in 1978-79 at Khuntagon in consisting of part of blocks of Bonai and Lahunipada for the development of primitive tribe named Pandi Bhuyan.

(v) Brief description of places of religious, historical or archaeological importance of villages and places of tourist interest in the towns of the district.

Raurkela :

Raurkela has a good natural setting. Girdled verdant hills and encircled by three rivers, the modern steel township at Raurkela exudes an air of friendliness and tranquility. The hill range separates the township from the plant providing a natural screen to cut off the smoke and dim of the plant.

Raurkela is situated on the Howrah-Bombay section of the south-eastern railway. It has direct connection with New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Tatanagar, Bokaro, Puri and a number of important places in the country. It is well connected with all important towns in the state by all weather good motorable roads. There are regular intra-state and inter-state bus services to and from Raurkela. It is 107 km from Sundargarh, 470 km from Bhubaneswar and 192 km from Sambalpur.

Raurkela has come into prominence with the establishment of the first of three (Raurkela, Durgapur and Bhilai) steel plants in public sector. The area of the steel township is 45.20 sq km and area of the plant site is 33.38 sq km. It is one of the most modern steel plants deploying the latest technology in smelting steel. It has its own fertilizer plant producing Calcium ammonium nitrate.

The beautifully hand scarped Indira Gandhi Park, which has a lovely lake, provides relaxation. The observation tower in the park; animals at its zoo and the children's train around the lake are sources of enjoyment.

Vedavyas :

Situated at the confluence of the rivers Sankh and Koel and the united stream flows south under the name of Brahmani, Vedavyas is one of the beauty spots of the district. Vedavyas is the name of a small hill on which there are three temples two dedicated to Siva and one to Rama. In the temple of Rama, there are images of Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra – besides the usual trio Rama, Lakshman and Sita. The place is about 5km from Panposh and about 13 km from Raurkela, communicable by road.

The place with its natural charm and relative calmness is an ideal picnic spot. The place stands as an alteration for tourists, pilgrims, poets and sightseers. Vedavyas is a tirtha (a place of religious sanctity) and a dip in the holy water at the confluence of the two rivers is believed to wash away sins.

A Vedic Ashram established under the aegis of the Arya Samaj since 1957, is maintaining here one Ayurvedic Dispensary and a school on the lines of Gurukula Ashram.

Khandadhar :

A perennial rivulet called Korapani nala creates a remarkable waterfall known as Khandadhar within a few kilometers of its origin. It is a pleasant spot amidst thick jungles and mountains ideal for lovers of nature. On reaching here, the weary visitor would soon forget the strain of the arduous journey. It is a hidden treasure of nature and the scene created by the glittering waters that trickle down the magnificent waterfall can be enjoyed from the mountaintop. The 244 metres high waterfall is said to be the highest in Orissa. Goddess Kanta is a known deity of the tribes of the locality.

It is 19 km to the south-east of Bonaigarh and can be reached by a fair-weather road; the last 1.6 km is to be covered by foot.

Ghogar :

Ghogar, a gorge on river Ib, is about 43 km to the north of Sundargarh town. After rainy season when the water level of Ib comes down, the river passes through a narrow stone bed extending over 5 kms. The beautiful gorge with its sylvan background is a popular picnic spot and attracts many visitors.

Kansbahal :

The Utkal machinery Ltd., is located at Kansabahal, which is also a railway station. It is an Indo-German enterprise and manufactures machine parts. It is on the Sundargarh-Raurkela road and is 14 km east of Rajagangapur and 24 km west of Raurkela.

Deodhar :

It is a beautiful spot on the river Brhamani ideal for picnic; 2 kms away approachable on foot. It is 56 kms from Raurkela on National Highway-23.

Junagarh :

It is 4 kms from Hemgir and and 15 km from Kanika. It is a fort of historical and archaeological importance with some ancient caves and having marks of Tantra worship.

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

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

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a 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 of households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

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

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

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

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

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

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

Language and Mother tongue :

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference

period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non-worker'.

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex-ratio :

Number of females per 1,000 males in a population.

(vii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population) :

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

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

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

Slum area :

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance)

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

Mega city :

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

(viii) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in Rural-Urban areas in the District shows that majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 1,830,673 with 1,201,479 rural and 629,194 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 34.37 per cent compared to the state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 1,764 villages, out of which 41 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 65.63 per cent of total population in the district.

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

There are six statutory towns and five census towns located in the district. The population of these towns are : Raurkela Industrial Township(ITS) 213,360, Raurkela (M) 224,987, Sundargarh(M) 38,421, O.C.L.Industrial Township(ITS) 2,196, Biramitrapur(M) 29,447, Rajgangapur(M)43,594, Jalda (CT)11,961, Panposh(CT)10,233, Hatibandha(CT)9,297, Lathikata (CT) 6,896 and Tensa (CT) 4,236. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Raurkela (M) and Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS) are categorised under class I towns which is in the range of 100,000 and above population and Rajgangapur (M), Sundargarh(M) and Biramitrapur(M) belong to class III category which are in the range of 20,000-49,999 population, Panposh(CT) and Jalda (CT) come under class IV category, in the range of 10,000 to 19,999, population Hatibandha(CT), Lathikata (CT) belong to class V category which are in range of 5,000 to 9,999 population whereas Tensa(CT) and O.C.L.Industrial Township(ITS) belong to class VI category which are in the range of less than 5,000 population.

The density of population in the towns of the district is 2571 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 889 whereas the rural sex ratio is 994 and district total sex ratio is 957

The District literacy rate is 64.86 per cent for total, 75.34 per cent for males and 53.88 percent for females. 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, O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS) has the highest literacy rate of 96.39 per cent and Jalda(CT) has the lowest literacy rate of of 71.93 per cent.

The work participation rate in the district is 40.36 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Hemgir police station has the highest work participation rate 54.8 per cent and Tangarapali police station has the lowest work participation rate 25.8 per cent. In the rural areas, the work participation rate is 46.6 per cent and in the urban areas, the work participation rate is 28.4 per cent.

(ix) 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 users 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 Station	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	Hemgir	66,291	66,291	0	75,694	75,694	0	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Lephripara	57,371	57,371	0	64,399	64,399	0	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Bhasma	65,246	65,246	0	72,708	72,708	0	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Sundargarh Town	32,174	1,822	30,352	40,943	2,522	38,421	27.3	38.4	26.6	94.3	93.8
5	Sundargarh	58,480	58,480	0	65,558	65,558	0	12.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Kinjirkela	47,781	47,781	0	51,095	51,095	0	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Talasara	65,364	65,364	0	71,643	71,643	0	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Baragaon	60,985	60,985	0	69,987	69,987	0	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Kutra	48,843	48,843	0	54,990	54,990	0	12.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Rajagangapur	125,037	75,924	49,113	147,333	91,310	56,023	17.8	20.3	14.1	39.3	38.0
11	Raiboga	31,694	31,694	0	36,474	36,474	0	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Biramitrapur	73,337	39,781	33,556	80,315	50,868	29,447	9.5	27.9	-12.2	45.8	36.7
13	Hatibari	48,721	48,721	0	53,452	53,452	0	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Bisra	68,200	68,200	0	85,463	85,463	0	25.3	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Bondamunda	16,256	9,718	6,538	29,182	12,220	16,962	79.5	25.7	159.4	40.2	58.1
16	Brahmani Tarang	52,344	40,062	12,282	66,647	49,043	17,604	27.3	22.4	43.3	23.5	26.4
17	Raghunathapali	22,652	1,015	21,637	22,420	1,162	21,258	-1.0	14.5	-1.8	95.5	94.8
18	Tangarapali	15,544	4,533	11,011	11,689	5,022	6,667	-24.8	10.8	-39.5	70.8	57.0
19	Lathikata	18,192	18,192	0	22,000	15,104	6,896	20.9	-17.0	100.0	0.0	31.3
20	Banki	16,766	16,766	0	18,585	18,585	0	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Kamarposh Balang	29,394	29,394	0	35,508	35,508	0	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Koida	28,290	28,290	0	33,211	33,211	0	17.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Lahunipara	60,490	55,891	4,599	66,890	62,654	4,236	10.6	12.1	-7.9	7.6	6.3
24	Gurundia	27,397	27,397	0	30,960	30,960	0	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Tikaetpali	18,164	18,164	0	21,055	21,055	0	15.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Banei	48,940	48,940	0	54,529	54,529	0	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Mahulpada	13,747	13,747	0	16,263	16,263	0	18.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Raurkela (M)	140,408	0	140,408	224,987	0	224,987	60.2	0.0	60.2	100.0	100.0
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	215,509	0	215,509	206,693	0	206,693	-4.1	0.0	-4.1	100.0	100.0
	District Total:	**1,573,617**	**1,048,612**	**525,005**	**1,830,673**	**1,201,479**	**629,194**	**16.3**	**14.6**	**19.8**	**33.4**	**34.4**

Table–1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence, 1991-2001.The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 1,830,673 as against 1,573,617 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 257,056 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 16.34 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district the highest growth rate (60.2%) is seen in Raurkela Town (M) police station. The growth rate of Tangarapali police station is lowest (-24.8 %) among all police stations. This may be partly due to inmigration of people for employment and other social causes. The majority of populations in the district live in rural areas with only 34.37 per cent in urban areas, which is slightly higher than 33.36 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate in urban population is highest (159.4 per cent) in Bondamunda police station. In rural areas it is noticed that the growth rate is lower than the total decadal growth of the district. In urban areas the highest population 224,987 is represented in Raurkela Town (M) police station followed by 206,693 in Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.S.) 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 number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hemgir	148	75,694	38,420	37,274	45 (30.4)	2,498	2,354
2	Lephripara	108	71,605	36,032	35,573	27 (25.0)	1,315	1,343
3	Tangarapali	81	58,284	29,281	29,003	14 (17.3)	583	572
4	Balisankara	94	76,759	37,857	38,902	21 (22.3)	974	983
5	Subdega	62	57,420	28,555	28,865	3 (4.8)	192	181
6	Sundargarh	85	63,857	32,066	31,791	3 (3.5)	192	188
7	Baragaon	69	64,676	32,436	32,240	2 (2.9)	172	199
8	Kutra	54	71,152	35,587	35,565	2 (3.7)	142	124
9	Kuanrmunda	106	87,342	43,880	43,462	11 (10.4)	636	651
10	Nuagaon	119	91,478	45,749	45,729	6 (5.0)	258	302
11	Bisra	68	59,657	30,147	29,510	4 (5.9)	256	266
12	Lathikata	81	70,331	35,353	34,978	8 (9.9)	425	420
13	Rajagangapur	74	80,459	40,146	40,313	10 (13.5)	701	765
14	Gurundia	142	57,801	28,869	28,932	47 (33.1)	2,315	2,227
15	Baneigarh	107	62,476	31,389	31,087	26 (24.3)	1,047	1,106
16	Lahunipara	217	85,019	42,445	42,574	72 (33.2)	3,780	3,804
17	Koida	108	67,469	34,366	33,103	15 (13.9)	991	952
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**1,723**	**1,201,479**	**602,578**	**598,901**	**316 (18.3)**	**16,477**	**16,437**

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

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Hemgir	55 (37.2)	8,924	8,637	29 (19.6)	10,380	10,268	13 (8.8)	7,743	7,800
2	Lephripara	38 (35.2)	6,577	6,584	21 (19.4)	7,628	7,640	16 (14.8)	11,501	11,390
3	Tangarapali	14 (17.3)	2,478	2,373	33 (40.7)	11,615	11,614	18 (22.2)	11,922	11,833
4	Balisankara	20 (21.3)	3,614	3,823	31 (33.0)	11,566	11,737	14 (14.9)	9,581	10,009
5	Subdega	21 (33.9)	3,319	3,320	18 (29.0)	6,330	6,666	15 (24.2)	10,509	10,593
6	Sundargarh	28 (32.9)	4,474	4,521	35 (41.2)	12,713	12,487	15 (17.6)	10,085	10,117
7	Baragaon	18 (26.1)	3,489	3,447	30 (43.5)	10,837	10,698	11 (15.9)	7,876	7,923
8	Kutra	7 (13.0)	1,420	1,414	16 (29.6)	6,434	6,521	22 (40.7)	15,971	15,861
9	Kuanrmunda	31 (29.2)	4,956	5,256	35 (33.0)	12,634	12,612	22 (20.8)	13,656	13,333
10	Nuagaon	39 (32.8)	7,146	7,095	46 (38.7)	16,011	16,259	24 (20.2)	16,207	15,916
11	Bisra	19 (27.9)	3,387	3,379	20 (29.4)	7,094	6,954	23 (33.8)	16,159	15,879
12	Lathikata	23 (28.4)	3,798	3,758	25 (30.9)	9,684	9,491	20 (24.7)	14,126	14,070
13	Rajagangapur	16 (21.6)	2,739	2,697	17 (23.0)	5,750	5,776	19 (25.7)	13,074	13,253
14	Gurundia	51 (35.9)	8,105	8,345	35 (24.6)	11,748	11,658	8 (5.6)	5,498	5,474
15	Baneigarh	37 (34.6)	5,597	5,667	25 (23.4)	8,789	8,920	16 (15.0)	10,588	10,336
16	Lahunipara	80 (36.9)	13,207	13,358	56 (25.8)	18,209	18,425	8 (3.7)	5,800	5,638
17	Koida	43 (39.8)	7,772	7,541	34 (31.5)	11,910	11,922	13 (12.0)	8,512	8,151
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**540 (31.3)**	**91,002**	**91,215**	**506 (29.4)**	**179,332**	**179,648**	**277 (16.1)**	**188,808**	**187,576**

	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Hemgir	6 (4.1)	8,875	8,215	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Lephripara	6 (5.6)	9,011	8,616	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Tangarapali	2 (2.5)	2,683	2,611	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Balisankara	8 (8.5)	12,122	12,350	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Subdega	4 (6.5)	5,451	5,504	1 (1.6)	2,754	2,601	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Sundargarh	4 (4.7)	4,602	4,478	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Baragaon	8 (11.6)	10,062	9,973	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Kutra	7 (13.0)	11,620	11,645	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Kuanrmunda	6 (5.7)	8,703	8,488	1 (0.9)	3,295	3,122	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Nuagaon	4 (3.4)	6,127	6,157	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
11	Bisra	2 (2.9)	3,251	3,032	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
12	Lathikata	5 (6.2)	7,320	7,239	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
13	Rajagangapur	10 (13.5)	12,631	12,603	2 (2.7)	5,251	5,219	0 (0.0)	0	0
14	Gurundia	1 (0.7)	1,203	1,228	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
15	Baneigarh	2 (1.9)	2,147	2,148	1 (0.9)	3,221	2,910	0 (0.0)	0	0
16	Lahunipara	1 (0.5)	1,449	1,349	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
17	Koida	2 (1.9)	2,553	2,163	1 (0.9)	2,628	2,374	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**78 (4.5)**	**109,810**	**107,799**	**6 (0.3)**	**17,149**	**16,226**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table–2 gives distribution of population by number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2001. The maximum number of villages, i.e., 540 (31.3%) is covered under the population size of 200-499 followed by population size 500-999 numbering 506 (29.4%) villages. Both these population size villages constitute more than 60 per cent out of the total 1,723 inhabited villages in the district. The Lahunipara C.D. Block has 217 villages which is highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 85,019 and Kutra C.D.Block has 54 villages which is the lowest having population 71,152. So far as the villages having 5,000 population or more are concerned there are 6 villages in the district. There is no village having more than 10,000 population in the entire district.

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

Name of Town	
1	
(a) New	
(i) Statutory town	
1	O.C.L. Industrial Town (ITS)
(ii) Census town	
1	Lathikata(CT)
(b) Denotified	Nil
(c) Declassified	Nil
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

In 1991 there were five statutory towns and four census towns in the district. In 2001 Census one more statutory town, i.e., OCL Industrial Town (ITS) and one more census town i.e. Lathikata (CT) are added enhancing its number to eleven towns in total in the district. Earlier in the 1991 Census the percentage of urban population was 33.4 per cent, which increased marginally to 34.4 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	62	3.6	8,662	0.7
11-20	22	1.3	1,692	0.1
21-50	83	4.8	13,253	1.1
51-100	271	15.7	104,261	8.7
101-200	668	38.8	443,513	36.9
201-300	360	20.9	345,928	28.8
301-500	195	11.3	203,274	16.9
501 +	62	3.6	80,896	6.7
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,723**	**100.0**	**1,201,479**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the District:		**127.0**		

The density of population according to different density ranges (per square kilometer) is explained in Table–4. The population density (rural) of the district is 127 although maximum population i.e. 36.9 per cent populations live in the density range of 101-200. So far number of villages are concerned the highest percentage i.e. 38.8 per cent of villages are covered under density range of 101-200.

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	959	959	
1911	1,056	1,058	947	988	988	
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,004	1,004	
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,013	1,013	
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,017	1,017	
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,012	1,016	903
1961	1,001	1,015	807	915	990	630
1971	988	1,002	845	942	993	790
1981	981	999	859	931	988	814
1991	971	988	866	936	987	842
2001	972	987	895	957	994	889

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

Table–5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the Censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of Sundargarh District is 957 in 2001 as compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio for the district was found to be consistently lower than the state from 1901 to 2001. The decline of sex ratio of the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 2 respectively. As regards rural area the sex ratio has declined by 52 in case of state but in case of district it was up by 35. In case of urban area of the state and district there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the censuses. The over all sex ratio for both state and district level have shown a fluctuating trend since 1901 Census.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	'2	3	4	5
1	Hemgir	970	970	
2	Lephripara	982	982	
3	Bhasma	992	992	
4	Sundargarh Town	944	861	950
5	Sundargarh	1,001	1,001	
6	Kinjirkela	1,013	1,013	
7	Talasara	1,030	1,030	
8	Baragaon	995	995	
9	Kutra	1,002	1,002	
10	Rajagangapur	979	1,002	943
11	Raiboga	995	995	

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	'2	3	4	5
12	Biramitrapur	981	987	971
13	Hatibari	1,004	1,004	
14	Bisra	984	984	
15	Bondamunda	944	985	916
16	Brahmani Tarang	943	988	826
17	Raghunathapali	929	950	927
18	Tangarapali	933	950	921
19	Lathikata	970	1,010	886
20	Banki	1,002	1,002	
21	Kamarposh Balang	972	972	
22	Koida	951	951	
23	Lahunipara	995	1,005	869
24	Gurundia	1,009	1,009	
25	Tikaetpali	1,004	1,004	
26	Banei	990	990	
27	Mahulpada	987	987	
28	Raurkela (M)	856		856
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	889		889
	District Total:	**957**	**994**	**889**

Table–6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In Sundargarh district there are 957 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of the district is slightly lower than the State average of 972. There is great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district which is 994 in rural areas and 889 in urban areas. In rural areas, Talasara police station has recorded highest sex ratio of 1,030 and Sundargarh Town police station has the lowest sex ratio of 861.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
1	Hemgir	970
2	Lephripara	987
3	Tangarapali	991
4	Balisankara	1,028
5	Subdega	1,011
6	Sundargarh	991
7	Baragaon	994
8	Kutra	999
9	Kuanrmunda	990
10	Nuagaon	1,000
11	Bisra	979

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
12	Lathikata	989
13	Rajagangapur	1,004
14	Gurundia	1,002
15	Baneigarh	990
16	Lahunipara	1,003
17	Koida	963
	District (Rural) Total:	**994**

Table–7 which shows the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Balisankara C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1,028 followed by Subdega C.D. Block with 1,011 sex ratio. The females outnumber the males in 6 CD.Blocks. 9 C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level(rural) sex ratio of 994 whereas 8 blocks have equal to or more 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	25	1.5	8,177	0.7
700-749	9	0.5	954	0.1
750-799	27	1.6	5,280	0.4
800-849	44	2.6	22,123	1.8
850-899	105	6.1	51,294	4.3
900-949	241	14.0	185,831	15.5
950-999	413	24.0	362,446	30.2
1000-1099	617	35.8	471,557	39.2
1100+	242	14.0	93,817	7.8
District Total:	**1,723**	**100.0**	**1,201,479**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**994**		

Table–8, deals with the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges which shows that 413 (24.0 %) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999. The largest number of villages 617 (35.8%) fall in the sex ratio range of 1000-1099. Even in the range of 1100 + sex ratio there are 242 (14.0%) villages. It is found that sex ratio is in favour of females in 49.8 per cent villages and in favour of males in case of 51.2 per cent villages in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
1	Raurkela U.A.	874
	(a)Raurkela(M+OG)	858
	(i) Raurkela Town (M)	856
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area(OG)	869

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	890
	(i) Raurkela Industrial Township (IT)	889
	(ii) I.D.L.Factory & other Colony Area (OG)	921
	(c)Jalda Town (CT)	950
2	Sundargarh (M)	950
3	Rajagangapur (M)	941
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (IT)	863
5	Biramitrapur (M)	971
6	Panposh (CT)	971
7	Hatibandha (CT)	899
8	Lathikata (CT)	886
9	Tensa (CT)	869
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**889**

As per Table–9, the sex ratio of urban area (889), i.e., in towns/UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (994). The highest sex ratio of 971 is found in Biramitrapur (M) and Panposh (CT) whereas the lowest sex ratio of 856 is found in Raurkela (M).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hemgir	Total	10,589	5,258	5,331	1,014
		Rural	10,589	5,258	5,331	1,014
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Lephripara	Total	8,307	4,238	4,069	960
		Rural	8,307	4,238	4,069	960
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Bhasma	Total	9,252	4,689	4,563	973
		Rural	9,252	4,689	4,563	973
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Sundargarh Town	Total	4,782	2,467	2,315	938
		Rural	356	177	179	1,011
		Urban	4,426	2,290	2,136	933
5	Sundargarh	Total	8,913	4,505	4,408	978
		Rural	8,913	4,505	4,408	978
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Kinjirkela	Total	7,569	3,818	3,751	982
		Rural	7,569	3,818	3,751	982
		Urban	0	0	0	

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Talasara	Total	10,645	5,419	5,226	964
		Rural	10,645	5,419	5,226	964
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Baragaon	Total	10,561	5,381	5,180	963
		Rural	10,561	5,381	5,180	963
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Kutra	Total	8,791	4,473	4,318	965
		Rural	8,791	4,473	4,318	965
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Rajagangapur	Total	22,928	11,669	11,259	965
		Rural	15,320	7,758	7,562	975
		Urban	7,608	3,911	3,697	945
11	Raiboga	Total	5,935	2,963	2,972	1,003
		Rural	5,935	2,963	2,972	1,003
		Urban	0	0	0	
12	Biramitrapur	Total	12,237	6,187	6,050	978
		Rural	8,231	4,136	4,095	990
		Urban	4,006	2,051	1,955	953
13	Hatibari	Total	8,635	4,324	4,311	997
		Rural	8,635	4,324	4,311	997
		Urban	0	0	0	
14	Bisra	Total	14,972	7,566	7,406	979
		Rural	14,972	7,566	7,406	979
		Urban	0	0	0	
15	Bondamunda	Total	3,773	1,851	1,922	1,038
		Rural	1,904	919	985	1,072
		Urban	1,869	932	937	1,005
16	Brahmani Tarang	Total	10,669	5,367	5,302	988
		Rural	8,133	4,064	4,069	1,001
		Urban	2,536	1,303	1,233	946
17	Raghunathapali	Total	2,839	1,501	1,338	891
		Rural	178	89	89	1,000
		Urban	2,661	1,412	1,249	885
18	Tangarapali	Total	1,473	748	725	969
		Rural	715	361	354	981
		Urban	758	387	371	959
19	Lathikata	Total	3,397	1,713	1,684	983
		Rural	2,461	1,217	1,244	1,022
		Urban	936	496	440	887

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Banki	Total	3,185	1,573	1,612	1,025
		Rural	3,185	1,573	1,612	1,025
		Urban	0	0	0	
21	Kamarposh Balang	Total	6,715	3,473	3,242	933
		Rural	6,715	3,473	3,242	933
		Urban	0	0	0	
22	Koida	Total	6,116	3,165	2,951	932
		Rural	6,116	3,165	2,951	932
		Urban	0	0	0	
23	Lahunipara	Total	10,917	5,450	5,467	1,003
		Rural	10,384	5,159	5,225	1,013
		Urban	533	291	242	832
24	Gurundia	Total	5,381	2,680	2,701	1,008
		Rural	5,381	2,680	2,701	1,008
		Urban	0	0	0	
25	Tikaetpali	Total	3,332	1,680	1,652	983
		Rural	3,332	1,680	1,652	983
		Urban	0	0	0	
26	Banei	Total	7,602	3,811	3,791	995
		Rural	7,602	3,811	3,791	995
		Urban	0	0	0	
27	Mahulpada	Total	2,962	1,520	1,442	949
		Rural	2,962	1,520	1,442	949
		Urban	0	0	0	
28	Raurkela (M)	Total	27,892	14,431	13,461	933
		Rural	0	0	0	
		Urban	27,892	14,431	13,461	933
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Total	24,619	12,617	12,002	951
		Rural	0	0	0	
		Urban	24,619	12,617	12,002	951
	District Total:	**Total**	**264,988**	**134,537**	**130,451**	**970**
		Rural	**187,144**	**94,416**	**92,728**	**982**
		Urban	**77,844**	**40,121**	**37,723**	**940**

Table–10, showing the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district is exhibiting a fluctuating trend. The sex ratio among 0-6 age group vary between 891 to 1,038 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1,038 is found in Bondamunda police station followed by Banki police station (1,025) and Hemgir police station (1,014). The sex ratio in rural areas (982) is higher than in urban areas(940) of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is higher in total, rural and urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same age group.

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

Serial	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	Hemgir	10,589	5,258	5,331	1,014
2	Lephripara	9,570	4,866	4,704	967
3	Tangarapali	7,597	3,819	3,778	989
4	Balisankara	11,237	5,693	5,544	974
5	Subdega	8,250	4,191	4,059	969
6	Sundargarh	8,388	4,277	4,111	961
7	Baragaon	9,793	4,986	4,807	964
8	Kutra	11,264	5,719	5,545	970
9	Kuanrmunda	14,166	7,099	7,067	995
10	Nuagaon	15,245	7,728	7,517	973
11	Bisra	10,266	5,081	5,185	1,020
12	Lathikata	11,487	5,731	5,756	1,004
13	Rajagangapur	13,615	6,907	6,708	971
14	Gurundia	9,861	4,921	4,940	1,004
15	Baneigarh	8,730	4,378	4,352	994
16	Lahunipara	14,398	7,230	7,168	991
17	Koida	12,688	6,532	6,156	942
	District (Rural) Total:	**187,144**	**94,416**	**92,728**	**982**

As per Table–11, amongst 17 CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Bisra Block (1,020) and the lowest in Koida (942). Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (982) is recorded in Bisra (1,020), Hemgir (1,014), Lathikata and Gurundia (1,004), Kuanrmunda (995), Baneigarh (994), Lohunipada (991) and Tangarapali (989), The remaining C.D.Blocks have shown lower sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	208	12.1	8,366	4.5
700-749	56	3.3	3,677	2.0
750-799	89	5.2	8,144	4.4
800-849	124	7.2	14,699	7.9
850-899	127	7.4	17,829	9.5
900-949	167	9.7	26,849	14.3
950-999	132	7.7	24,858	13.3
1000-1099	296	17.2	37,038	19.8
1100+	524	30.4	45,684	24.4
District (Rural) Total :	**1,723**	**100.0**	**187,144**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District : 982

Table–12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number, 524(30.4%) villages with 24.4 per cent of population are covered under the ranges 1,100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 44.9 per cent villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 42.6 per cent of population. There are 477 villages where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 264 villages where it is less than 750 which visualizes the shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Raurkela U.A.	59,215	30,475	28,740	943
	(a) Raurkela(M+OG)	32,297	16,666	15,631	938
	(i) Raurkela Town (M)	27,892	14,431	13,461	933
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area(OG)	4,405	2,235	2,170	971
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	25,377	13,004	12,373	951
	(i) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	24,619	12,617	12,002	951
	(ii) I.D.L.Factory & other Colony Area (OG)	758	387	371	959
	(c) Jalda Town (CT)	1,541	805	736	914
2	Sundargarh (M)	4,426	2,290	2,136	933
3	Rajagangapur (M)	6,079	3,129	2,950	943
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	176	85	91	1,071
5	Biramitrapur (M)	4,006	2,051	1,955	953
6	Panposh (CT)	1,353	697	656	941
7	Hatibandha (CT)	1,120	607	513	845
8	Lathikata (CT)	936	496	440	887
9	Tensa (CT)	533	291	242	832
	District(Urban) Total :	**77,844**	**40,121**	**37,723**	**940**

Table–13 reveals that in the towns of the district the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is much adverse than the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 940 as compared to state urban sex ratio 933. The lowest sex ratio (832) among the towns is reported in Tensa (CT) and the highest (1,071) is reported in OCL Industrial township (ITS). Raurkela (M+OG) having the highest 0-6 population among towns have reported 938 sex ratio among the towns.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hemgir	Total	75,694	10,754	35,513	14.2	46.9
		Rural	75,694	10,754	35,513	14.2	46.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Lephripara	Total	64,399	8,270	35,161	12.8	54.6
		Rural	64,399	8,270	35,161	12.8	54.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Bhasma	Total	72,708	11,751	34,927	16.2	48.0
		Rural	72,708	11,751	34,927	16.2	48.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Sundargarh Town	Total	40,943	3,793	11,098	9.3	27.1
		Rural	2,522	269	1,427	10.7	56.6
		Urban	38,421	3,524	9,671	9.2	25.2
5	Sundargarh	Total	65,558	7,772	39,950	11.9	60.9
		Rural	65,558	7,772	39,950	11.9	60.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Kinjirkela	Total	51,095	4,756	36,487	9.3	71.4
		Rural	51,095	4,756	36,487	9.3	71.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Talasara	Total	71,643	5,835	48,484	8.1	67.7
		Rural	71,643	5,835	48,484	8.1	67.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Baragaon	Total	69,987	5,370	44,808	7.7	64.0
		Rural	69,987	5,370	44,808	7.7	64.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9	Kutra	Total	54,990	4,364	41,893	7.9	76.2
		Rural	54,990	4,364	41,893	7.9	76.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
10	Rajagangapur	Total	147,333	9,515	92,165	6.5	62.6
		Rural	91,310	4,857	76,802	5.3	84.1
		Urban	56,023	4,658	15,363	8.3	27.4
11	Raiboga	Total	36,474	2,058	29,277	5.6	80.3
		Rural	36,474	2,058	29,277	5.6	80.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
12	Biramitrapur	Total	80,315	8,302	49,703	10.3	61.9
		Rural	50,868	3,289	38,841	6.5	76.4
		Urban	29,447	5,013	10,862	17.0	36.9
13	Hatibari	Total	53,452	4,199	34,216	7.9	64.0
		Rural	53,452	4,199	34,216	7.9	64.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Bisra	Total	85,463	4,228	51,808	4.9	60.6
		Rural	85,463	4,228	51,808	4.9	60.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
15	Bondamunda	Total	29,182	1,953	13,703	6.7	47.0
		Rural	12,220	1,347	8,202	11.0	67.1
		Urban	16,962	606	5,501	3.6	32.4
16	Brahmani Tarang	Total	66,647	3,003	43,846	4.5	65.8
		Rural	49,043	2,542	38,931	5.2	79.4
		Urban	17,604	461	4,915	2.6	27.9
17	Raghunathapali	Total	22,420	1,906	11,814	8.5	52.7
		Rural	1,162	70	370	6.0	31.8
		Urban	21,258	1,836	11,444	8.6	53.8
18	Tangarapali	Total	11,689	1,033	5,628	8.8	48.1
		Rural	5,022	222	3,710	4.4	73.9
		Urban	6,667	811	1,918	12.2	28.8
19	Lathikata	Total	22,000	1,101	12,860	5.0	58.5
		Rural	15,104	668	11,040	4.4	73.1
		Urban	6,896	433	1,820	6.3	26.4
20	Banki	Total	18,585	923	15,352	5.0	82.6
		Rural	18,585	923	15,352	5.0	82.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
21	Kamarposh Balang	Total	35,508	1,307	27,152	3.7	76.5
		Rural	35,508	1,307	27,152	3.7	76.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
22	Koida	Total	33,211	2,708	23,038	8.2	69.4
		Rural	33,211	2,708	23,038	8.2	69.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
23	Lahunipara	Total	66,890	4,699	39,473	7.0	59.0
		Rural	62,654	4,027	38,011	6.4	60.7
		Urban	4,236	672	1,462	15.9	34.5
24	Gurundia	Total	30,960	1,053	26,414	3.4	85.3
		Rural	30,960	1,053	26,414	3.4	85.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
25	Tikaetpali	Total	21,055	1,273	17,777	6.0	84.4
		Rural	21,055	1,273	17,777	6.0	84.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Banei	Total	54,529	8,168	25,454	15.0	46.7
		Rural	54,529	8,168	25,454	15.0	46.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
27	Mahulpada	Total	16,263	743	12,811	4.6	78.8
		Rural	16,263	743	12,811	4.6	78.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
28	Raurkela (M)	Total	224,987	11,479	23,368	5.1	10.4
		Rural	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	224,987	11,479	23,368	5.1	10.4
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Total	206,693	25,429	34,723	12.3	16.8
		Rural	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	206,693	25,429	34,723	12.3	16.8
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,830,673**	**157,745**	**918,903**	**8.6**	**50.2**
		Rural	**1,201,479**	**102,823**	**797,856**	**8.6**	**66.4**
		Urban	**629,194**	**54,922**	**121,047**	**8.7**	**19.2**

Table–14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of Sundargarh District as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the district constitute 8.6 per cent and 50.2 per cent respectively 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 8.7 percent and 19.2 percent of the total population of the towns are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (16.2%) in Bhasma police station and lowest concentration (3.4%) in Gurundia police station. In so far as the scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Gurundia police station (85.3%) and Raurkela (M) police station is at the bottom (10.4 %) in the district.

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	Hemgir	75,694	10,754	35,513	14.2	46.9
2	Lephripara	71,605	8,991	41,263	12.6	57.6
3	Tangarapali	58,284	8,626	30,231	14.8	51.9
4	Balisankara	76,759	6,890	52,016	9.0	67.8
5	Subdega	57,420	4,883	39,827	8.5	69.4

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
6	Sundargarh	63,857	9,263	33,099	14.5	51.8
7	Baragaon	64,676	5,043	40,718	7.8	63.0
8	Kutra	71,152	5,189	54,543	7.3	76.7
9	Kuanrmunda	87,342	5,347	68,118	6.1	78.0
10	Nuagaon	91,478	6,272	59,469	6.9	65.0
11	Bisra	59,657	3,502	34,757	5.9	58.3
12	Lathikata	70,331	3,502	54,051	5.0	76.9
13	Rajagangapur	80,459	4,359	68,242	5.4	84.8
14	Gurundia	57,801	3,196	46,457	5.5	80.4
15	Baneigarh	62,476	7,843	33,801	12.6	54.1
16	Lahunipara	85,019	5,404	55,621	6.4	65.4
17	Koida	67,469	3,759	50,130	5.6	74.3
	District (Rural) Total	**1,201,479**	**102,823**	**797,856**	**8.6**	**66.4**

Table–15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different CD Blocks of Sundargarh District as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Tangarapali (14.8%) CD Block followed by Sundargarh (14.5%) CD Block. In contrast, Lathikata CD Block lies at the bottom with only 5.0 per cent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Rajgangpur CD Block tops the list with 84.8 per cent followed by Gurundia (80.4%) while the lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is recorded in Hemgir (46.9%) CD. Block.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	513	29.8	0	0.0
Less than 5	432	25.1	9,016	8.8
5-10	372	21.6	29,634	28.8
11-20	244	14.2	37,046	36.0
21-30	93	5.4	15,139	14.7
31-40	37	2.1	6,987	6.8
41-50	18	1.0	3,280	3.2
51-75	9	0.5	1,305	1.3
76 and above	5	0.3	416	0.4
District Total	**1,723**	**100.0**	**102,823**	**100.0**

Table–16 shows proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in the villages. The percentage of scheduled castes population to total population of villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 1,723 inhabited villages of the district, 513(29.8%) villages have no scheduled castes population and 5 (0.3%) villages have more than 75 per cent scheduled castes population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 432 (25.1%) have scheduled caste population less than 5 per cent of their total population and they constitute 8.8 per cent of scheduled castes 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	16	0.9	0	0.0
Less than 5	11	0.6	86	0.0
5-10	20	1.2	684	0.1
11-20	27	1.6	3,405	0.4
21-30	90	5.2	17,965	2.3
31-40	95	5.5	27,088	3.4
41-50	150	8.7	63,709	8.0
51-75	456	26.5	246,147	30.9
76 and above	858	49.8	438,772	55.0
District Total	**1,723**	**100.0**	**797,856**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this Table-17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out of 1,723 inhabited villages of the district, 16 (0.9%) villages have no scheduled tribes population. In contrast, the highest 858 (49.8%) villages have more than 75 per cent scheduled tribes population constituting 55.0 per cent of total scheduled tribes population of the district followed by 456 (26.5%) villages having 51-75 per cent of scheduled tribes population constituting 30.9 per cent of total scheduled tribes population.

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	Raurkela U.A.	484,874	40,120	77,786	8.3	16.0
	(a)Raurkela(M+OG)	259,553	12,546	33,784	4.8	13.0
	(i) Raurkela Town (M)	224,987	11,479	23,368	5.1	10.4
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area(OG)	34,566	1,067	10,416	3.1	30.1
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	213,360	26,240	36,641	12.3	17.2
	(i) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	206,693	25,429	34,723	12.3	16.8
	(ii) I.D.L.Factory & other Colony Area (OG)	6,667	811	1,918	12.2	28.8
	(c) Jalda Town (CT)	11,961	1,334	7,361	11.2	61.5

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
2	Sundargarh (M)	38,421	3,524	9,671	9.2	25.2
3	Rajagangapur (M)	43,594	3,803	9,836	8.7	22.6
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	2,196	2	20	0.1	0.9
5	Biramitrapur (M)	29,447	5,013	10,862	17.0	36.9
6	Panposh (CT)	10,233	853	5,507	8.3	53.8
7	Hatibandha (CT)	9,297	502	4,083	5.4	43.9
8	Lathikata (CT)	6,896	433	1,820	6.3	26.4
9	Tensa (CT)	4,236	672	1,462	15.9	34.5
	District(Urban) Total :	**629,194**	**54,922**	**121,047**	**8.7**	**19.2**

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 to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 8.7 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively. Biramitrapur (M) has the highest percentage of scheduled castes population (17.0%) followed by Tensa (CT) (15.9%) and in case of scheduled tribes population Jalda (CT) has the highest (61.5%) scheduled tribes population followed by Panposh (CT) (53.8%).

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	Hemgir	996	981
2	Lephripara	984	1,002
3	Tangarapali	995	983
4	Balisankara	1,002	1,038
5	Subdega	1,021	1,030
6	Sundargarh	964	1,010
7	Baragaon	989	1,010
8	Kutra	984	1,009
9	Kuanrmunda	1,012	997
10	Nuagaon	1,004	1,015
11	Bisra	959	998
12	Lathikata	1,010	1,006
13	Rajagangapur	1,017	1,014
14	Gurundia	1,036	1,002
15	Baneigarh	1,048	998
16	Lahunipara	1,022	1,008
17	Koida	966	981
	District (Rural) Total	**999**	**1,006**

Table–19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different CD 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 999 and 1,006 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Baneigarh CD Block exhibits highest sex ratio of 1,048 followed by Gurundia (1,036), Lohunipada(1,022), Subdega (1,021), Rajgangapur (1,017), Kuanrmunda (1,012), Lathikata (1,010), Nuagaon (1,004) and Balisankara (1,002). The remaining 8 CD Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of scheduled castes population recorded for the district. As regards sex ratio of scheduled tribes population, eight CD Blocks namely, Balisankara (1,038), Subdega (1,030), Nuagaon (1,015), Rajgangapur (1,014), Sundargarh and Baragaon (1,010), Kutra (1,009), Lohunipada (1,008) and Lathikata (1,006) have recorded equal to and higher sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district and the other eight CD Blocks in the district are in the lower side.

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	Raurkela U.A.	933	955
	(a) Raurkela(M+OG)	944	948
	(i) Raurkela Town (M)	944	948
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area(OG)	944	950
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	926	959
	(i) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	926	959
	(ii) I.D.L.Factory & other Colony Area (OG)	940	967
	(c) Jalda Town (CT)	976	961
2	Sundargarh (M)	990	1,061
3	Rajagangapur (M)	942	1,123
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	1,000	429
5	Biramitrapur (M)	1,004	1,042
6	Panposh (CT)	961	972
7	Hatibandha (CT)	852	953
8	Lathikata (CT)	924	955
9	Tensa (CT)	994	924
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the District:	**944**	**983**

Like previous table, Table–20 indicates sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 944 and 983 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively. The scheduled castes sex ratio is highest (1,004) in Biramitrapur (M) and scheduled tribes sex ratio is highest (1,123) in Rajagangapur (M).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	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	Hemgir	Total	41,073	24,919	16,154	34,621	13,501	21,120	63.1	75.1	50.6	24.6
		Rural	41,073	24,919	16,154	34,621	13,501	21,120	63.1	75.1	50.6	24.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	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
2	Lephripara	Total	34,591	20,649	13,942	29,808	11,836	17,972	61.7	73.1	50.1	23.0
		Rural	34,591	20,649	13,942	29,808	11,836	17,972	61.7	73.1	50.1	23.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bhasma	Total	40,638	24,323	16,315	32,070	12,178	19,892	64.0	76.5	51.6	24.9
		Rural	40,638	24,323	16,315	32,070	12,178	19,892	64.0	76.5	51.6	24.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Sundargarh Town	Total	29,938	16,468	13,470	11,005	4,590	6,415	82.8	88.6	76.7	11.9
		Rural	1,416	906	510	1,106	449	657	65.4	76.9	51.6	25.3
		Urban	28,522	15,562	12,960	9,899	4,141	5,758	83.9	89.4	78.2	11.2
5	Sundargarh	Total	33,052	19,985	13,067	32,506	12,782	19,724	58.4	70.7	46.0	24.7
		Rural	33,052	19,985	13,067	32,506	12,782	19,724	58.4	70.7	46.0	24.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kinjirkela	Total	24,670	14,761	9,909	26,425	10,625	15,800	56.7	68.4	45.1	23.3
		Rural	24,670	14,761	9,909	26,425	10,625	15,800	56.7	68.4	45.1	23.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Talasara	Total	35,029	20,623	14,406	36,614	14,674	21,940	57.4	69.0	46.3	22.7
		Rural	35,029	20,623	14,406	36,614	14,674	21,940	57.4	69.0	46.3	22.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Baragaon	Total	36,024	21,527	14,497	33,963	13,559	20,404	60.6	72.5	48.8	23.7
		Rural	36,024	21,527	14,497	33,963	13,559	20,404	60.6	72.5	48.8	23.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kutra	Total	26,877	15,943	10,934	28,113	11,530	16,583	58.2	69.3	47.1	22.2
		Rural	26,877	15,943	10,934	28,113	11,530	16,583	58.2	69.3	47.1	22.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Rajagangapur	Total	78,984	45,898	33,086	68,349	28,546	39,803	63.5	73.1	53.7	19.4
		Rural	40,679	24,478	16,201	50,631	21,132	29,499	53.5	64.7	42.5	22.2
		Urban	38,305	21,420	16,885	17,718	7,414	10,304	79.1	85.9	71.9	14.1
11	Raiboga	Total	15,995	9,553	6,442	20,479	8,726	11,753	52.4	62.4	42.3	20.1
		Rural	15,995	9,553	6,442	20,479	8,726	11,753	52.4	62.4	42.3	20.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Biramitrapur	Total	39,957	23,798	16,159	40,358	16,740	23,618	58.7	69.3	47.9	21.4
		Rural	21,629	13,282	8,347	29,239	12,319	16,920	50.7	61.9	39.4	22.5
		Urban	18,328	10,516	7,812	11,119	4,421	6,698	72.0	81.6	62.2	19.4
13	Hatibari	Total	22,305	13,629	8,676	31,147	13,044	18,103	49.8	61.0	38.6	22.4
		Rural	22,305	13,629	8,676	31,147	13,044	18,103	49.8	61.0	38.6	22.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Bisra	Total	35,577	22,443	13,134	49,886	20,623	29,263	50.5	63.2	37.5	25.7
		Rural	35,577	22,443	13,134	49,886	20,623	29,263	50.5	63.2	37.5	25.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	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
15	Bondamunda	Total	19,102	11,089	8,013	10,080	3,920	6,160	75.2	84.3	65.4	18.9
		Rural	6,366	3,913	2,453	5,854	2,244	3,610	61.7	74.7	48.3	26.4
		Urban	12,736	7,176	5,560	4,226	1,676	2,550	84.4	90.6	77.5	13.1
16	Brahmani Tarang	Total	32,887	20,425	12,462	33,760	13,882	19,878	58.8	70.6	46.1	24.5
		Rural	21,577	13,399	8,178	27,466	11,268	16,198	52.7	65.0	40.3	24.8
		Urban	11,310	7,026	4,284	6,294	2,614	3,680	75.1	84.3	63.7	20.6
17	Raghunathapali	Total	14,508	8,552	5,956	7,912	3,073	4,839	74.1	84.5	63.0	21.5
		Rural	519	312	207	643	284	359	52.7	61.5	43.4	18.1
		Urban	13,989	8,240	5,749	7,269	2,789	4,480	75.2	85.7	64.0	21.7
18	Tangarapali	Total	7,390	4,437	2,953	4,299	1,610	2,689	72.3	83.7	60.1	23.7
		Rural	2,645	1,671	974	2,377	905	1,472	61.4	75.4	46.6	28.9
		Urban	4,745	2,766	1,979	1,922	705	1,217	80.3	89.7	70.1	19.6
19	Lathikata	Total	11,549	7,009	4,540	10,451	4,161	6,290	62.1	74.1	49.6	24.5
		Rural	6,594	4,137	2,457	8,510	3,377	5,133	52.2	65.7	38.7	27.0
		Urban	4,955	2,872	2,083	1,941	784	1,157	83.1	90.9	74.4	16.5
20	Banki	Total	7,012	4,601	2,411	11,573	4,684	6,889	45.5	59.7	31.4	28.3
		Rural	7,012	4,601	2,411	11,573	4,684	6,889	45.5	59.7	31.4	28.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Kamarposh Balang	Total	11,430	7,710	3,720	24,078	10,297	13,781	39.7	53.1	26.1	27.0
		Rural	11,430	7,710	3,720	24,078	10,297	13,781	39.7	53.1	26.1	27.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Koida	Total	11,966	8,152	3,814	21,245	8,870	12,375	44.2	58.8	28.8	30.0
		Rural	11,966	8,152	3,814	21,245	8,870	12,375	44.2	58.8	28.8	30.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Lahunipara	Total	29,889	18,530	11,359	37,001	14,992	22,009	53.4	66.0	40.7	25.3
		Rural	27,009	16,833	10,176	35,645	14,422	21,223	51.7	64.5	38.9	25.6
		Urban	2,880	1,697	1,183	1,356	570	786	77.8	85.9	68.5	17.4
24	Gurundia	Total	12,080	7,685	4,395	18,880	7,728	11,152	47.2	60.4	34.2	26.1
		Rural	12,080	7,685	4,395	18,880	7,728	11,152	47.2	60.4	34.2	26.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tikaetpali	Total	9,314	5,997	3,317	11,741	4,508	7,233	52.6	68.0	37.3	30.7
		Rural	9,314	5,997	3,317	11,741	4,508	7,233	52.6	68.0	37.3	30.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Banei	Total	30,555	18,404	12,151	23,974	8,994	14,980	65.1	78.0	52.1	26.0
		Rural	30,555	18,404	12,151	23,974	8,994	14,980	65.1	78.0	52.1	26.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Mahulpada	Total	4,189	2,880	1,309	12,074	5,304	6,770	31.5	43.2	19.7	23.5
		Rural	4,189	2,880	1,309	12,074	5,304	6,770	31.5	43.2	19.7	23.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	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
28	Raurkela (M)	Total	166,759	96,596	70,163	58,228	24,644	33,584	84.6	90.4	77.7	12.7
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	166,759	96,596	70,163	58,228	24,644	33,584	84.6	90.4	77.7	12.7
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Total	152,145	86,924	65,221	54,548	22,470	32,078	83.6	89.8	76.5	13.4
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	152,145	86,924	65,221	54,548	22,470	32,078	83.6	89.8	76.5	13.4
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,015,485**	**603,510**	**411,975**	**815,188**	**332,091**	**483,097**	**64.9**	**75.3**	**53.9**	**21.5**
		Rural	**560,811**	**342,715**	**218,096**	**640,668**	**259,863**	**380,805**	**55.3**	**67.4**	**43.1**	**24.4**
		Urban	**454,674**	**260,795**	**193,879**	**174,520**	**72,228**	**102,292**	**82.5**	**89.0**	**75.0**	**14.0**

Table–21 presents Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 64.9 per cent for the total population and it is 75.3 per cent and 53.9 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 55.3 per cent and for total urban population of the district it is at higher level of 82.5 per cent. In almost all police stations and at district level, the literacy rates in case of males are higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Raurkela (M) Police Station records the highest literacy of 84.6 percent followed by Raurkela (ITS) (83.6%), Sundargarh Town police station (82.8%). Column 13 of the table showing gap in male-female literacy rates reveals that the gaps in case of different police stations vary between 11.9 to 30.7 as against the gap of 21.5 for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rates is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district

TABLE 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	Hemgir	41,073	24,919	16,154	34,621	13,501	21,120	63.1	75.1	50.6	24.6
2	Lephripara	37,777	22,460	15,317	33,828	13,572	20,256	60.9	72.1	49.6	22.4
3	Tangarapali	30,541	18,445	12,096	27,743	10,836	16,907	60.3	72.4	48.0	24.5
4	Balisankara	38,172	22,721	15,451	38,587	15,136	23,451	58.3	70.6	46.3	24.3
5	Subdega	27,671	16,464	11,207	29,749	12,091	17,658	56.3	67.6	45.2	22.4
6	Sundargarh	35,235	21,157	14,078	28,622	10,909	17,713	63.5	76.1	50.9	25.3
7	Baragaon	33,151	19,816	13,335	31,525	12,620	18,905	60.4	72.2	48.6	23.6
8	Kutra	35,395	20,992	14,403	35,757	14,595	21,162	59.1	70.3	48.0	22.3
9	Kuanrmunda	37,624	22,835	14,789	49,718	21,045	28,673	51.4	62.1	40.6	21.4
10	Nuagaon	36,547	22,698	13,849	54,931	23,051	31,880	47.9	59.7	36.2	23.5
11	Bisra	27,701	17,287	10,414	31,956	12,860	19,096	56.1	69.0	42.8	26.2
12	Lathikata	31,335	19,519	11,816	38,996	15,834	23,162	53.3	65.9	40.4	25.5
13	Rajagangapur	35,034	21,140	13,894	45,425	19,006	26,419	52.4	63.6	41.3	22.3
14	Gurundia	23,134	14,776	8,358	34,667	14,093	20,574	48.3	61.7	34.8	26.9

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
15	Baneigarh	34,430	20,930	13,500	28,046	10,459	17,587	64.1	77.5	50.5	27.0
16	Lahunipara	33,188	21,038	12,150	51,831	21,407	30,424	47.0	59.7	34.3	25.4
17	Koida	22,803	15,518	7,285	44,666	18,848	25,818	41.6	55.8	27.0	28.7
	District (Rural) Total:	**560,811**	**342,715**	**218,096**	**640,668**	**259,863**	**380,805**	**55.3**	**67.4**	**43.1**	**24.4**

Table–22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e., CD Blocks. In so far as the percentage of literates for total rural population is concerned, Baneigarh CD Block tops the list with 64.1 per cent followed by Sundargarh (63.5%), Hemgir (63.1%) and Koida CD Block is at the lowest (41.6%). The male literacy is also highest in Baneigarh (77.5%) CD Block and lowest in Koida (55.8%) CD Block. Like-wise, the female literacy is highest in Sundargarh (50.9%) CD Block and lowest in Koida (27.0%) CD Block.

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	8	0.5	279	0.0
1-10	28	1.6	5,185	0.4
11-20	35	2.0	10,031	0.8
21-30	128	7.4	47,679	4.0
31-40	212	12.3	105,913	8.8
41-50	365	21.2	236,574	19.7
51-60	428	24.8	343,718	28.6
61-70	347	20.1	317,233	26.4
71-80	137	8.0	110,001	9.2
81-90	32	1.9	22,571	1.9
91-99	2	0.1	2,255	0.2
100	1	0.1	40	0.0
District Total:	**1,723**	**100.0**	**1,201,479**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**64.9**		

Table–23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates for villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district, i.e., 428 (24.8%) constituting 28.6 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 51-60 per cent. It further reveals that 1,140 (66.1%) villages out of 1,723 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 74.7 per cent of the total rural population have the literacy rates in between 41 per cent and 70 per cent. There is only one village in the district, which has achieved 100 per cent literacy, 3 villages have more than 90 per cent of literacy and 32 villages have achieved the literacy rates in the range of 81-90 per cent. Like-wise 403 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates of 40 per cent or less. 8 villages in the district have 0 literacy.

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	Raurkela U.A.	355,190	204,941	150,249	129,684	53,790	75,894	83.4	89.8	76.1	13.7
	(a)Raurkela(M+OG)	190,805	110,798	80,007	68,748	28,934	39,814	84.0	90.0	76.8	13.2
	(i) Raurkela Town (M)	166,759	96,596	70,163	58,228	24,644	33,584	84.6	90.4	77.7	12.7
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate& Other Colony Area(OG)	24,046	14,202	9,844	10,520	4,290	6,230	79.7	87.4	70.8	16.6
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	156,890	89,690	67,200	56,470	23,175	33,295	83.5	89.8	76.3	13.6
	(i) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	152,145	86,924	65,221	54,548	22,470	32,078	83.6	89.8	76.5	13.4
	(ii) I.D.L.Factory & other Colony Area (OG)	4,745	2,766	1,979	1,922	705	1,217	80.3	89.7	70.1	19.6
	(c)Jalda Town (CT)	7,495	4,453	3,042	4,466	1,681	2,785	71.9	83.6	59.8	23.8
2	Sundargarh (M)	28,522	15,562	12,960	9,899	4,141	5,758	83.9	89.4	78.2	11.2
3	Rajagangapur (M)	29,533	16,560	12,973	14,061	5,904	8,157	78.7	85.6	71.4	14.3
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	1,947	1,066	881	249	113	136	96.4	97.4	95.1	2.3
5	Biramitrapur (M)	18,328	10,516	7,812	11,119	4,421	6,698	72.0	81.6	62.2	19.4
6	Panposh (CT)	6,825	3,794	3,031	3,408	1,397	2,011	76.9	84.4	69.1	15.3
7	Hatibandha (CT)	6,494	3,787	2,707	2,803	1,108	1,695	79.4	88.3	69.6	18.7
8	Lathikata (CT)	4,955	2,872	2,083	1,941	784	1,157	83.1	90.9	74.4	16.5
9	Tensa (CT)	2,880	1,697	1,183	1,356	570	786	77.8	85.9	68.5	17.4
	District(Urban) Total :	**454,674**	**260,795**	**193,879**	**174,520**	**72,228**	**102,292**	**82.5**	**89.0**	**75.0**	**14.0**

Table–24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 82.5 per cent, out of which male literacy is 89.0 per cent and female literacy is 75.0 per cent. Amongst 11 towns in the district, OCL Industrial Township (ITS) has recorded highest literacy of 96.4 per cent out of which male literacy is 97.4 per cent and female literacy is 95.1 percent. Jalda (C.T) is at the bottom with 71.9 per cent of literates wherein males and females constitute 83.6 per cent and 59.8 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	Hemgir	5,142	3,187	1,955	5,612	2,202	3,410	56.0	69.2	42.7	26.5
2	Lephripara	4,645	2,801	1,844	4,346	1,731	2,615	59.4	71.4	47.2	24.2
3	Tangarapali	4,809	2,906	1,903	3,817	1,417	2,400	64.1	77.4	50.7	26.8
4	Balisankara	3,286	2,024	1,262	3,604	1,417	2,187	55.7	69.5	42.2	27.3
5	Subdega	2,219	1,351	868	2,664	1,065	1,599	53.0	65.0	41.1	24.0

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
6	Sundargarh	5,087	3,108	1,979	4,176	1,608	2,568	63.4	76.7	49.9	26.8
7	Baragaon	2,514	1,528	986	2,529	1,007	1,522	59.1	71.6	46.6	25.1
8	Kutra	2,383	1,469	914	2,806	1,146	1,660	54.5	67.3	41.7	25.6
9	Kuanrmunda	2,060	1,299	761	3,287	1,358	1,929	45.9	58.0	33.9	24.1
10	Nuagaon	2,313	1,470	843	3,959	1,660	2,299	43.7	55.9	31.6	24.3
11	Bisra	1,632	1,035	597	1,870	753	1,117	55.5	69.5	41.2	28.3
12	Lathikata	1,542	946	596	1,960	796	1,164	52.0	64.6	39.7	24.9
13	Rajagangapur	1,840	1,099	741	2,519	1,062	1,457	49.8	60.7	39.3	21.3
14	Gurundia	1,467	931	536	1,729	639	1,090	54.4	70.5	39.0	31.6
15	Baneigarh	4,496	2,736	1,760	3,347	1,094	2,253	66.4	82.6	50.8	31.8
16	Lahunipara	2,700	1,655	1,045	2,704	1,017	1,687	58.1	72.4	44.3	28.1
17	Koida	1,667	1,091	576	2,092	821	1,271	54.2	70.3	37.9	32.4
District (Rural) Total:		**49,802**	**30,636**	**19,166**	**53,021**	**20,793**	**32,228**	**56.7**	**70.0**	**43.5**	**26.6**

Table–25 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 56.7 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 55.3 per cent and the variation in the literacy rate among the CD Blocks is found to be between 43.7 per cent and 66.4 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Baneigarh CD Block tops the list with 82.6 per cent and Nuagaon CD Block is at the bottom with 55.9 percent. Among the females Baneigarh CD Block has the highest literacy rate (50.8 %) and Nuagaon has the lowest literacy (31.6%). The gap between male and female literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (32.4) in Koida and the lowest (21.3) in Rajagangapur CD Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	48	4.0	329	0.3
1-10	17	1.4	565	0.5
11-20	49	4.0	1,627	1.6
21-30	79	6.5	4,234	4.1
31-40	120	9.9	7,555	7.3
41-50	221	18.3	19,098	18.6
51-60	211	17.4	23,507	22.9
61-70	243	20.1	28,273	27.5
71-80	131	10.8	14,649	14.2
81-90	49	4.0	2,380	2.3
91-99	6	0.5	436	0.4
100	36	3.0	170	0.2
District Total:	**1,210**	**100.0**	**102,823**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**56.7**		

Table–26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in the district of Sundargarh as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 1,210 numbers of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 243 (20.1%) have the literacy within the range 61-70 per cent. The table further reveals that 795 (65.7%) villages constituting 76.3 per cent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-70 per cent. It is interesting to note that 48 villages have no literate persons and in another 36 villages there is 100 per cent 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	Sundargarh (M)	2,154	1,219	935	1,370	552	818	70.4	79.4	61.3	18.1
2	Rajagangapur (M)	1,926	1,184	742	1,877	774	1,103	60.8	72.2	48.5	23.7
3	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	2	1	1	0	0	0	100	100	100	0.0
4	Panposh (CT)	487	287	200	366	148	218	66.2	76.7	55.2	21.5
5	Biramitrapur (M)	2,861	1,694	1,167	2,152	807	1,345	65.3	77.7	53	24.7
6	Jalda (CT)	770	471	299	564	204	360	67.2	81.6	52.5	29.1
7	Hatibandha (CT)	353	210	143	149	61	88	81.3	89.4	71.9	17.5
8	Lathikata (CT)	255	148	107	178	77	101	70.2	80.9	59.4	21.4
9	Tensa (CT)	376	223	153	296	114	182	64.6	76.9	52.4	24.5
10	Raurkela (M +OG)	7,752	4,614	3,138	4,794	1,840	2,954	72.0	82.5	60.6	21.9
11	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS + OG)	16,433	9,869	6,564	9,807	3,755	6,052	72.4	83.3	60.5	22.8
	District Total (Urban)	**33,369**	**19,920**	**13,449**	**21,553**	**8,332**	**13,221**	**70.5**	**81.5**	**58.7**	**22.7**

Table–27 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different Towns of the district. The literacy rate among the urban Scheduled Castes in the district is 70.5 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 82.5 per cent. Among the males, OCL (ITS) tops the list with cent per cent literacy and Rajagangapur (M) is at the bottom with 72.2 per cent literacy. Among the females OCL (ITS) has the highest literacy rate (cent percent) and Rajagangapur(M) has the lowest literacy rate (48.5 percent). The gap between male and female literacy among the Towns is highest (29.1) in Jalda (CT) and the lowest (Nil) in OCL (ITS) Town.

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	Hemgir	17,161	10,696	6,465	18,352	7,232	11,120	56.5	69.6	43.1	26.5
2	Lephripara	19,135	11,664	7,471	22,128	8,951	13,177	54.3	66.3	42.4	24.0
3	Tangarapali	12,510	8,066	4,444	17,721	7,177	10,544	48.5	61.9	34.8	27.1

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
4	Balisankara	24,974	14,829	10,145	27,042	10,696	16,346	56.4	68.6	44.8	23.8
5	Subdega	18,019	10,704	7,315	21,808	8,915	12,893	53.1	64.3	42.4	21.9
6	Sundargarh	15,587	9,673	5,914	17,512	6,796	10,716	54.9	68.5	41.4	27.1
7	Baragaon	18,535	11,243	7,292	22,183	9,012	13,171	54.3	66.4	42.3	24.1
8	Kutra	26,238	15,515	10,723	28,305	11,638	16,667	57.4	68.3	46.6	21.8
9	Kuanrmunda	28,834	17,440	11,394	39,284	16,666	22,618	50.6	61.2	40.1	21.1
10	Nuagaon	23,080	14,112	8,968	36,389	15,408	20,981	46.8	57.8	36.0	21.8
11	Bisra	14,360	9,094	5,266	20,397	8,305	12,092	50.2	63.3	37.0	26.3
12	Lathikata	23,328	14,528	8,800	30,723	12,415	18,308	51.7	64.5	39.0	25.5
13	Rajagangapur	28,794	17,383	11,411	39,448	16,499	22,949	51.0	62.2	40.0	22.2
14	Gurundia	17,470	11,259	6,211	28,987	11,941	17,046	45.6	58.9	32.4	26.5
15	Baneigarh	14,923	9,696	5,227	18,878	7,225	11,653	52.3	67.8	36.7	31.1
16	Lahunipara	16,294	10,975	5,319	39,327	16,720	22,607	35.9	48.6	23.3	25.3
17	Koida	14,559	10,170	4,389	35,571	15,140	20,431	36.0	50.0	21.9	28.1
	District (Rural) Total:	**333,801**	**207,047**	**126,754**	**464,055**	**190,736**	**273,319**	**50.0**	**62.3**	**37.9**	**24.5**

Table–28 reveals the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes population in different CD Blocks of the district is 50.0 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 55.3 per cent and the variation among CD Blocks is found to be between 35.9 per cent to 57.4 per cent. Among the males, Hemgir CD Block tops the list with 69.6 per cent and Lahunipara CD Block is at the bottom with 48.6 per cent literates. Among the females Kutra CD Block has the highest literacy rate (46.6 %) and Koida CD Block has the lowest literacy rate (21.9 %). The gap between male and female literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (31.1 per cent) in Baneigarh and the lowest (21.11 per cent) in Kuanrmunda CD Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	12	0.7	340	0.0
1-10	35	2.1	6,254	0.8
11-20	55	3.2	12,370	1.6
21-30	158	9.3	49,559	6.2
31-40	250	14.6	102,684	12.9
41-50	417	24.4	213,478	26.8
51-60	450	26.4	255,918	32.1
61-70	236	13.8	127,046	15.9
71-80	75	4.4	26,448	3.3

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
81-90	14	0.8	3,373	0.4
91-99	2	0.1	340	0.0
100	3	0.2	46	0.0
District Total:	**1,707**	**100.0**	**797,856**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**50**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in Table-29. There are 1,707 number of inhabited villages in the district having scheduled tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 450 (26.4%) and constituting 32.1 percent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 51-60 per cent. Next to it, there are 417 (24.4%) villages having 26.8 per cent of scheduled tribes population of the district, who have achieved literacy within the range of 41-50 per cent. The table shows that there are 12 villages wherein no literate person is available. Three villages in the district has achieved 100 per cent literacy wherein 46 scheduled tribes persons reside.

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	Sundargarh (M)	6,098	3,127	2,971	3,573	1,566	2,007	72.6	77.8	67.8	9.9
2	Rajagangapur (M)	5,841	2,970	2,871	3,995	1,664	2,331	69.4	76.1	63.6	12.5
3	O.C.L Industrial Township (ITS)	19	13	6	1	1	0	95.0	92.9	100	-7.1
4	Panposh (CT)	3,128	1,814	1,314	2,379	978	1,401	66.9	76.7	56.9	19.7
5	Biramitrapur (M)	6,316	3,507	2,809	4,546	1,813	2,733	67.4	76.7	58.6	18.0
6	Jalda (CT)	4,569	2,689	1,880	2,792	1,065	1,727	71.1	82.2	59.5	22.7
7	Hatibandha (CT)	2,486	1,463	1,023	1,597	628	969	70.3	81.3	58.9	22.4
8	Lathikata (CT)	1,105	637	468	715	294	421	71.4	81.3	61.3	20.0
9	Tensa (CT)	785	476	309	677	284	393	63.0	73.5	51.7	21.8
10	Raurkela (M+OG)	20,463	12,034	8,429	13,321	5,306	8,015	70.6	80.4	60.2	20.2
11	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	22,024	12,785	9,239	14,617	5,918	8,699	70.4	80.0	60.3	19.7
	District Total (Urban)	**72,834**	**41,515**	**31,319**	**48,213**	**19,517**	**28,696**	**70.1**	**79.3**	**60.7**	**18.6**

Table–30 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different towns of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the towns of the district is 70.1 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 82.5 per cent. Among the males, O.C.L. (IT) tops the list with 92.9 per cent and Tensa (CT) is at the bottom with 73.5 per cent. Among the females again OCL (IT) has the highest literacy rate (100 %) and Tensa (CT) has the lowest literacy (51.7%). The gap between male and female literacy among the towns is highest (22.7 percentage points) in Jalda (CT) and the lowest (-7.1percentage points) in OCL (IT).

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Hemgir	Persons	75,694	23,236	30.7	18,274	24.1	41,510	54.8	34,184	45.2
		Males	38,420	18,204	47.4	5,311	13.8	23,515	61.2	14,905	38.8
		Females	37,274	5,032	13.5	12,963	34.8	17,995	48.3	19,279	51.7
2	Lephripara	Persons	64,399	18,418	28.6	15,650	24.3	34,068	52.9	30,331	47.1
		Males	32,485	13,982	43.0	4,554	14.0	18,536	57.1	13,949	42.9
		Females	31,914	4,436	13.9	11,096	34.8	15,532	48.7	16,382	51.3
3	Bhasma	Persons	72,708	23,246	32.0	16,480	22.7	39,726	54.6	32,982	45.4
		Males	36,501	16,359	44.8	5,445	14.9	21,804	59.7	14,697	40.3
		Females	36,207	6,887	19.0	11,035	30.5	17,922	49.5	18,285	50.5
4	Sundargarh Town	Persons	40,943	10,584	25.9	1,475	3.6	12,059	29.5	28,884	70.5
		Males	21,058	8,966	42.6	742	3.5	9,708	46.1	11,350	53.9
		Females	19,885	1,618	8.1	733	3.7	2,351	11.8	17,534	88.2
5	Sundargarh	Persons	65,558	19,204	29.3	14,356	21.9	33,560	51.2	31,998	48.8
		Males	32,767	14,179	43.3	4,256	13.0	18,435	56.3	14,332	43.7
		Females	32,791	5,025	15.3	10,100	30.8	15,125	46.1	17,666	53.9
6	Kinjirkela	Persons	51,095	13,436	26.3	13,058	25.6	26,494	51.9	24,601	48.1
		Males	25,386	10,632	41.9	3,380	13.3	14,012	55.2	11,374	44.8
		Females	25,709	2,804	10.9	9,678	37.6	12,482	48.6	13,227	51.4
7	Talasara	Persons	71,643	19,347	27.0	16,087	22.5	35,434	49.5	36,209	50.5
		Males	35,297	13,598	38.5	5,154	14.6	18,752	53.1	16,545	46.9
		Females	36,346	5,749	15.8	10,933	30.1	16,682	45.9	19,664	54.1
8	Baragaon	Persons	69,987	18,937	27.1	13,729	19.6	32,666	46.7	37,321	53.3
		Males	35,086	15,484	44.1	3,390	9.7	18,874	53.8	16,212	46.2
		Females	34,901	3,453	9.9	10,339	29.6	13,792	39.5	21,109	60.5
9	Kutra	Persons	54,990	13,449	24.5	9,928	18.1	23,377	42.5	31,613	57.5
		Males	27,473	10,642	38.7	3,319	12.1	13,961	50.8	13,512	49.2
		Females	27,517	2,807	10.2	6,609	24.0	9,416	34.2	18,101	65.8
10	Rajagangapur	Persons	147,333	34,416	23.4	12,966	8.8	47,382	32.2	99,951	67.8
		Males	74,444	29,347	39.4	5,934	8.0	35,281	47.4	39,163	52.6
		Females	72,889	5,069	7.0	7,032	9.6	12,101	16.6	60,788	83.4
11	Raiboga	Persons	36,474	8,834	24.2	7,115	19.5	15,949	43.7	20,525	56.3
		Males	18,279	7,288	39.9	2,124	11.6	9,412	51.5	8,867	48.5
		Females	18,195	1,546	8.5	4,991	27.4	6,537	35.9	11,658	64.1
12	Biramitrapur	Persons	80,315	18,545	23.1	13,724	17.1	32,269	40.2	48,046	59.8
		Males	40,538	15,135	37.3	5,762	14.2	20,897	51.5	19,641	48.5
		Females	39,777	3,410	8.6	7,962	20.0	11,372	28.6	28,405	71.4
13	Hatibari	Persons	53,452	12,068	22.6	7,487	14.0	19,555	36.6	33,897	63.4
		Males	26,673	9,625	36.1	3,545	13.3	13,170	49.4	13,503	50.6
		Females	26,779	2,443	9.1	3,942	14.7	6,385	23.8	20,394	76.2

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Bisra	Persons	85,463	23,358	27.3	14,713	17.2	38,071	44.5	47,392	55.5
		Males	43,066	17,128	39.8	5,106	11.9	22,234	51.6	20,832	48.4
		Females	42,397	6,230	14.7	9,607	22.7	15,837	37.4	26,560	62.6
15	Bondamunda	Persons	29,182	6,225	21.3	1,898	6.5	8,123	27.8	21,059	72.2
		Males	15,009	5,435	36.2	1,256	8.4	6,691	44.6	8,318	55.4
		Females	14,173	790	5.6	642	4.5	1,432	10.1	12,741	89.9
16	Brahmani Tarang	Persons	66,647	20,381	30.6	8,735	13.1	29,116	43.7	37,531	56.3
		Males	34,307	15,530	45.3	3,053	8.9	18,583	54.2	15,724	45.8
		Females	32,340	4,851	15.0	5,682	17.6	10,533	32.6	21,807	67.4
17	Raghunathapali	Persons	22,420	4,136	18.4	1,693	7.6	5,829	26.0	16,591	74.0
		Males	11,625	3,663	31.5	1,255	10.8	4,918	42.3	6,707	57.7
		Females	10,795	473	4.4	438	4.1	911	8.4	9,884	91.6
18	Tangarapali	Persons	11,689	2,493	21.3	519	4.4	3,012	25.8	8,677	74.2
		Males	6,047	2,147	35.5	333	5.5	2,480	41.0	3,567	59.0
		Females	5,642	346	6.1	186	3.3	532	9.4	5,110	90.6
19	Lathikata	Persons	22,000	5,141	23.4	3,191	14.5	8,332	37.9	13,668	62.1
		Males	11,170	4,458	39.9	1,223	10.9	5,681	50.9	5,489	49.1
		Females	10,830	683	6.3	1,968	18.2	2,651	24.5	8,179	75.5
20	Banki	Persons	18,585	4,246	22.8	4,211	22.7	8,457	45.5	10,128	54.5
		Males	9,285	3,385	36.5	1,519	16.4	4,904	52.8	4,381	47.2
		Females	9,300	861	9.3	2,692	28.9	3,553	38.2	5,747	61.8
21	Kamarposh Balang	Persons	35,508	9,708	27.3	7,940	22.4	17,648	49.7	17,860	50.3
		Males	18,007	7,925	44.0	1,968	10.9	9,893	54.9	8,114	45.1
		Females	17,501	1,783	10.2	5,972	34.1	7,755	44.3	9,746	55.7
22	Koida	Persons	33,211	9,968	30.0	2,079	6.3	12,047	36.3	21,164	63.7
		Males	17,022	7,617	44.7	956	5.6	8,573	50.4	8,449	49.6
		Females	16,189	2,351	14.5	1,123	6.9	3,474	21.5	12,715	78.5
23	Lahunipara	Persons	66,890	16,682	24.9	12,713	19.0	29,395	43.9	37,495	56.1
		Males	33,522	12,606	37.6	5,040	15.0	17,646	52.6	15,876	47.4
		Females	33,368	4,076	12.2	7,673	23.0	11,749	35.2	21,619	64.8
24	Gurundia	Persons	30,960	7,124	23.0	8,999	29.1	16,123	52.1	14,837	47.9
		Males	15,413	5,577	36.2	2,856	18.5	8,433	54.7	6,980	45.3
		Females	15,547	1,547	10.0	6,143	39.5	7,690	49.5	7,857	50.5
25	Tikaetpali	Persons	21,055	4,586	21.8	6,643	31.6	11,229	53.3	9,826	46.7
		Males	10,505	3,752	35.7	2,118	20.2	5,870	55.9	4,635	44.1
		Females	10,550	834	7.9	4,525	42.9	5,359	50.8	5,191	49.2
26	Banei	Persons	54,529	13,721	25.2	12,235	22.4	25,956	47.6	28,573	52.4
		Males	27,398	10,761	39.3	4,386	16.0	15,147	55.3	12,251	44.7
		Females	27,131	2,960	10.9	7,849	28.9	10,809	39.8	16,322	60.2

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Mahulpada	Persons	16,263	3,722	22.9	4,419	27.2	8,141	50.1	8,122	49.9
		Males	8,184	2,986	36.5	1,351	16.5	4,337	53.0	3,847	47.0
		Females	8,079	736	9.1	3,068	38.0	3,804	47.1	4,275	52.9
28	Raurkela (M)	Persons	224,987	60,198	26.8	4,538	2.0	64,736	28.8	160,251	71.2
		Males	121,240	54,100	44.6	3,291	2.7	57,391	47.3	63,849	52.7
		Females	103,747	6,098	5.9	1,247	1.2	7,345	7.1	96,402	92.9
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Persons	206,693	54,725	26.5	3,814	1.8	58,539	28.3	148,154	71.7
		Males	109,394	48,418	44.3	2,729	2.5	51,147	46.8	58,247	53.2
		Females	97,299	6,307	6.5	1,085	1.1	7,392	7.6	89,907	92.4
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,830,673**	**480,134**	**26.2**	**258,669**	**14.1**	**738,803**	**40.4**	**1,091,870**	**59.6**
		Males	**935,601**	**388,929**	**41.6**	**91,356**	**9.8**	**480,285**	**51.3**	**455,316**	**48.7**
		Females	**895,072**	**91,205**	**10.2**	**167,313**	**18.7**	**258,518**	**28.9**	**636,554**	**71.1**

Table–31 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. For the district as a whole, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers constitute 26.2 per cent, 14.1 per cent and 59.6 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of males for the district, main workers are 41.6 per cent; marginal workers are 9.8 per cent and non-workers are 48.7 per cent and for females it is 10.2 per cent, 18.7 per cent and 71.1 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 all the police stations during 2001 Census. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 40.4 percent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Hemgir Police Station tops the list of percentage of total workers with 54.8 per cent followed by Bhasma (54.6%) and Tangarpali Police Station lies at the bottom with 25.8 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	Hemgir	Persons	75,694	23,236	30.7	18,274	24.1	41,510	54.8	34,184	45.2
		Males	38,420	18,204	47.4	5,311	13.8	23,515	61.2	14,905	38.8
		Females	37,274	5,032	13.5	12,963	34.8	17,995	48.3	19,279	51.7
2	Lephripara	Persons	71,605	20,733	29.0	17,128	23.9	37,861	52.9	33,744	47.1
		Males	36,032	15,530	43.1	5,075	14.1	20,605	57.2	15,427	42.8
		Females	35,573	5,203	14.6	12,053	33.9	17,256	48.5	18,317	51.5
3	Tangarapali	Persons	58,284	17,396	29.8	12,024	20.6	29,420	50.5	28,864	49.5
		Males	29,281	12,572	42.9	3,925	13.4	16,497	56.3	12,784	43.7
		Females	29,003	4,824	16.6	8,099	27.9	12,923	44.6	16,080	55.4

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
4	Balisankara	Persons	76,759	20,480	26.7	18,136	23.6	38,616	50.3	38,143	49.7
		Males	37,857	15,376	40.6	4,902	12.9	20,278	53.6	17,579	46.4
		Females	38,902	5,104	13.1	13,234	34.0	18,338	47.1	20,564	52.9
5	Subdega	Persons	57,420	14,349	25.0	13,260	23.1	27,609	48.1	29,811	51.9
		Males	28,555	10,783	37.8	4,453	15.6	15,236	53.4	13,319	46.6
		Females	28,865	3,566	12.4	8,807	30.5	12,373	42.9	16,492	57.1
6	Sundargarh	Persons	63,857	21,452	33.6	15,346	24.0	36,798	57.6	27,059	42.4
		Males	32,066	15,076	47.0	4,505	14.0	19,581	61.1	12,485	38.9
		Females	31,791	6,376	20.1	10,841	34.1	17,217	54.2	14,574	45.8
7	Baragaon	Persons	64,676	17,286	26.7	12,936	20.0	30,222	46.7	34,454	53.3
		Males	32,436	14,364	44.3	3,232	10.0	17,596	54.2	14,840	45.8
		Females	32,240	2,922	9.1	9,704	30.1	12,626	39.2	19,614	60.8
8	Kutra	Persons	71,152	18,477	26.0	12,511	17.6	30,988	43.6	40,164	56.4
		Males	35,587	14,189	39.9	4,024	11.3	18,213	51.2	17,374	48.8
		Females	35,565	4,288	12.1	8,487	23.9	12,775	35.9	22,790	64.1
9	Kuanrmunda	Persons	87,342	20,246	23.2	19,269	22.1	39,515	45.2	47,827	54.8
		Males	43,880	16,593	37.8	6,943	15.8	23,536	53.6	20,344	46.4
		Females	43,462	3,653	8.4	12,326	28.4	15,979	36.8	27,483	63.2
10	Nuagaon	Persons	91,478	23,516	25.7	14,867	16.3	38,383	42.0	53,095	58.0
		Males	45,749	17,049	37.3	6,114	13.4	23,163	50.6	22,586	49.4
		Females	45,729	6,467	14.1	8,753	19.1	15,220	33.3	30,509	66.7
11	Bisra	Persons	59,657	14,357	24.1	8,721	14.6	23,078	38.7	36,579	61.3
		Males	30,147	11,805	39.2	3,404	11.3	15,209	50.4	14,938	49.6
		Females	29,510	2,552	8.6	5,317	18.0	7,869	26.7	21,641	73.3
12	Lathikata	Persons	70,331	19,628	27.9	11,782	16.8	31,410	44.7	38,921	55.3
		Males	35,353	14,716	41.6	4,146	11.7	18,862	53.4	16,491	46.6
		Females	34,978	4,912	14.0	7,636	21.8	12,548	35.9	22,430	64.1
13	Rajagangapur	Persons	80,459	17,324	21.5	9,409	11.7	26,733	33.2	53,726	66.8
		Males	40,146	14,708	36.6	4,271	10.6	18,979	47.3	21,167	52.7
		Females	40,313	2,616	6.5	5,138	12.7	7,754	19.2	32,559	80.8
14	Gurundia	Persons	57,801	13,111	22.7	16,245	28.1	29,356	50.8	28,445	49.2
		Males	28,869	10,411	36.1	5,339	18.5	15,750	54.6	13,119	45.4
		Females	28,932	2,700	9.3	10,906	37.7	13,606	47.0	15,326	53.0
15	Baneigarh	Persons	62,476	15,631	25.0	14,788	23.7	30,419	48.7	32,057	51.3
		Males	31,389	12,492	39.8	4,837	15.4	17,329	55.2	14,060	44.8
		Females	31,087	3,139	10.1	9,951	32.0	13,090	42.1	17,997	57.9
16	Lahunipara	Persons	85,019	20,198	23.8	18,775	22.1	38,973	45.8	46,046	54.2
		Males	42,445	15,240	35.9	7,247	17.1	22,487	53.0	19,958	47.0
		Females	42,574	4,958	11.6	11,528	27.1	16,486	38.7	26,088	61.3

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
17	Koida	Persons	67,469	19,556	29.0	9,403	13.9	28,959	42.9	38,510	57.1
		Males	34,366	15,343	44.6	2,755	8.0	18,098	52.7	16,268	47.3
		Females	33,103	4,213	12.7	6,648	20.1	10,861	32.8	22,242	67.2
District (Rural) Total		**Persons**	**1,201,479**	**316,976**	**26.4**	**242,874**	**20.2**	**559,850**	**46.6**	**641,629**	**53.4**
		Males	**602,578**	**244,451**	**40.6**	**80,483**	**13.4**	**324,934**	**53.9**	**277,644**	**46.1**
		Females	**598,901**	**72,525**	**12.1**	**162,391**	**27.1**	**234,916**	**39.2**	**363,985**	**60.8**

Table–32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. CD Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 46.6 per cent of its total population out of which 26.4 per cent are main workers and 20.2 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that among the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 53.9 per cent and females constitute 39.2 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different CD Blocks reveals that Sundargarh CD Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (57.6%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 33.6 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Rajagangapur CD Block is at the bottom with 33.2 per cent of total workers, of which 21.5 per cent and 11.7 per cent respectively are main workers and marginal workers. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in all the C.D. Blocks of the district.

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

Sl. No	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Raurkela UA	Persons	484,874	127,785	26.4	10,381	2.1	138,166	28.5	346,708	71.5
		Males	258,731	113,788	44.0	7,528	2.9	121,316	46.9	137,415	53.1
		Females	226,143	13,997	6.2	2,853	1.3	16,850	7.5	209,293	92.5
	(a) Raurkela (M+OG)	Persons	259,553	69,374	26.7	5,439	2.1	74,813	28.8	184,740	71.2
		Males	139,732	62,148	44.5	3,925	2.8	66,073	47.3	73,659	52.7
		Females	119,821	7,226	6.0	1,514	1.3	8,740	7.3	111,081	92.7
	(i) Raurkela Town(M)	Persons	224,987	60,198	26.8	4,538	2.0	64,736	28.8	160,251	71.2
		Males	121,240	54,100	44.6	3,291	2.7	57,391	47.3	63,849	52.7
		Females	103,747	6,098	5.9	1,247	1.2	7,345	7.1	96,402	92.9
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial	Persons	34,566	9,176	26.5	901	2.6	10,077	29.2	24,489	70.8
	Estate & Other	Males	18,492	8,048	43.5	634	3.4	8,682	47.0	9,810	53.0
	Colony Area(OG)	Females	16,074	1,128	7.0	267	1.7	1,395	8.7	14,679	91.3
	(b) Raurkela Industrial	Persons	213,360	56,216	26.3	4,148	1.9	60,364	28.3	152,996	71.7
	Township(ITS+OG)	Males	112,865	49,720	44.1	2,972	2.6	52,692	46.7	60,173	53.3
		Females	100,495	6,496	6.5	1,176	1.2	7,672	7.6	92,823	92.4

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
	(i) Raurkela Industrial	Persons	206,693	54,725	26.5	3,814	1.8	58,539	28.3	148,154	71.7
	Township(ITS)	Males	109,394	48,418	44.3	2,729	2.5	51,147	46.8	58,247	53.2
		Females	97,299	6,307	6.5	1,085	1.1	7,392	7.6	89,907	92.4
	(ii) I.D.L. factory	Persons	6,667	1,491	22.4	334	5.0	1,825	27.4	4,842	72.6
	& other Colony	Males	3,471	1,302	37.5	243	7.0	1,545	44.5	1,926	55.5
	Area(OG)	Females	3,196	189	5.9	91	2.8	280	8.8	2,916	91.2
	(c)Jalda Town (CT)	Persons	11,961	2,195	18.4	794	6.6	2,989	25.0	8,972	75.0
		Males	6,134	1,920	31.3	631	10.3	2,551	41.6	3,583	58.4
		Females	5,827	275	4.7	163	2.8	438	7.5	5,389	92.5
2	Sundargarh (M)	Persons	38,421	9,825	25.6	1,212	3.2	11,037	28.7	27,384	71.3
		Males	19,703	8,379	42.5	671	3.4	9,050	45.9	10,653	54.1
		Females	18,718	1,446	7.7	541	2.9	1,987	10.6	16,731	89.4
3	Rajagangapur (M)	Persons	43,594	10,589	24.3	1,236	2.8	11,825	27.1	31,769	72.9
		Males	22,464	9,473	42.2	809	3.6	10,282	45.8	12,182	54.2
		Females	21,130	1,116	5.3	427	2.0	1,543	7.3	19,587	92.7
4	O.C.L Industrial	Persons	2,196	722	32.9	5	0.2	727	33.1	1,469	66.9
	Township (ITS)	Males	1,179	647	54.9	4	0.3	651	55.2	528	44.8
		Females	1,017	75	7.4	1	0.1	76	7.5	941	92.5
5	Biramitrapur (M)	Persons	29,447	7,133	24.2	1,570	5.3	8,703	29.6	20,744	70.4
		Males	14,937	5,830	39.0	943	6.3	6,773	45.3	8,164	54.7
		Females	14,510	1,303	9.0	627	4.3	1,930	13.3	12,580	86.7
6	Panposh (CT)	Persons	10,233	2,404	23.5	526	5.1	2,930	28.6	7,303	71.4
		Males	5,191	2,092	40.3	303	5.8	2,395	46.1	2,796	53.9
		Females	5,042	312	6.2	223	4.4	535	10.6	4,507	89.4
7	Hatibandha (CT)	Persons	9,297	1,809	19.5	523	5.6	2,332	25.1	6,965	74.9
		Males	4,895	1,630	33.3	414	8.5	2,044	41.8	2,851	58.2
		Females	4,402	179	4.1	109	2.5	288	6.5	4,114	93.5
8	Lathikata (CT)	Persons	6,896	1,630	23.6	314	4.6	1,944	28.2	4,952	71.8
		Males	3,656	1,516	41.5	185	5.1	1,701	46.5	1,955	53.5
		Females	3,240	114	3.5	129	4.0	243	7.5	2,997	92.5
9	Tensa (CT)	Persons	4,236	1,261	29.8	28	0.7	1,289	30.4	2,947	69.6
		Males	2,267	1,123	49.5	16	0.7	1,139	50.2	1,128	49.8
		Females	1,969	138	7.0	12	0.6	150	7.6	1,819	92.4
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**629,194**	**163,158**	**25.9**	**15,795**	**2.5**	**178,953**	**28.4**	**450,241**	**71.6**
		Males	**333,023**	**144,478**	**43.4**	**10,873**	**3.3**	**155,351**	**46.6**	**177,672**	**53.4**
		Females	**296,171**	**18,680**	**6.3**	**4,922**	**1.7**	**23,602**	**8.0**	**272,569**	**92.0**

Table–33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the urban areas in the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute only 28.4 per cent out of which 25.9 per cent are main workers and 2.5 per

cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that 46.6 per cent and 8.0 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. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, OCL (ITS) stands at the top with 33.1 per cent of total workers and Jalda (C.T) is at the bottom with 25.0 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 Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hemgir	Persons	75,694	41,510	12,935	19,934	1,292	7,349
				(54.8)	(31.2)	(48.0)	(3.1)	(17.7)
		Males	38,420	23,515	9,206	8,349	670	5,290
				(61.2)	(39.1)	(35.5)	(2.8)	(22.5)
		Females	37,274	17,995	3,729	11,585	622	2,059
				(48.3)	(20.7)	(64.4)	(3.5)	(11.4)
2	Lephripara	Persons	64,399	34,068	10,749	16,406	1,109	5,804
				(52.9)	(31.6)	(48.2)	(3.3)	(17.0)
		Males	32,485	18,536	6,953	7,051	526	4,006
				(57.1)	(37.5)	(38.0)	(2.8)	(21.6)
		Females	31,914	15,532	3,796	9,355	583	1,798
				(48.7)	(24.4)	(60.2)	(3.8)	(11.6)
3	Bhasma	Persons	72,708	39,726	14,354	20,525	772	4,075
				(54.6)	(36.1)	(51.7)	(1.9)	(10.3)
		Males	36,501	21,804	8,682	9,518	374	3,230
				(59.7)	(39.8)	(43.7)	(1.7)	(14.8)
		Females	36,207	17,922	5,672	11,007	398	845
				(49.5)	(31.6)	(61.4)	(2.2)	(4.7)
4	Sundargarh Town	Persons	40,943	12,059	565	1,252	315	9,927
				(29.5)	(4.7)	(10.4)	(2.6)	(82.3)
		Males	21,058	9,708	390	665	196	8,457
				(46.1)	(4.0)	(6.9)	(2.0)	(87.1)
		Females	19,885	2,351	175	587	119	1,470
				(11.8)	(7.4)	(25.0)	(5.1)	(62.5)
5	Sundargarh	Persons	65,558	33,560	10,456	16,659	937	5,508
				(51.2)	(31.2)	(49.6)	(2.8)	(16.4)
		Males	32,767	18,435	6,687	7,053	448	4,247
				(56.3)	(36.3)	(38.3)	(2.4)	(23.0)
		Females	32,791	15,125	3,769	9,606	489	1,261
				(46.1)	(24.9)	(63.5)	(3.2)	(8.3)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Kinjirkela	Persons	51,095	26,494	10,230	12,482	696	3,086
				(51.9)	(38.6)	(47.1)	(2.6)	(11.6)
		Males	25,386	14,012	7,193	4,150	456	2,213
				(55.2)	(51.3)	(29.6)	(3.3)	(15.8)
		Females	25,709	12,482	3,037	8,332	240	873
				(48.6)	(24.3)	(66.8)	(1.9)	(7.0)
7	Talasara	Persons	71,643	35,434	15,260	15,351	876	3,947
				(49.5)	(43.1)	(43.3)	(2.5)	(11.1)
		Males	35,297	18,752	9,533	5,824	517	2,878
				(53.1)	(50.8)	(31.1)	(2.8)	(15.3)
		Females	36,346	16,682	5,727	9,527	359	1,069
				(45.9)	(34.3)	(57.1)	(2.2)	(6.4)
8	Baragaon	Persons	69,987	32,666	13,341	14,519	901	3,905
				(46.7)	(40.8)	(44.4)	(2.8)	(12.0)
		Males	35,086	18,874	9,590	5,700	531	3,053
				(53.8)	(50.8)	(30.2)	(2.8)	(16.2)
		Females	34,901	13,792	3,751	8,819	370	852
				(39.5)	(27.2)	(63.9)	(2.7)	(6.2)
9	Kutra	Persons	54,990	23,377	10,099	8,316	446	4,516
				(42.5)	(43.2)	(35.6)	(1.9)	(19.3)
		Males	27,473	13,961	8,022	2,306	255	3,378
				(50.8)	(57.5)	(16.5)	(1.8)	(24.2)
		Females	27,517	9,416	2,077	6,010	191	1,138
				(34.2)	(22.1)	(63.8)	(2.0)	(12.1)
10	Rajagangapur	Persons	147,333	47,382	13,568	9,182	1,287	23,345
				(32.2)	(28.6)	(19.4)	(2.7)	(49.3)
		Males	74,444	35,281	11,430	3,245	880	19,726
				(47.4)	(32.4)	(9.2)	(2.5)	(55.9)
		Females	72,889	12,101	2,138	5,937	407	3,619
				(16.6)	(17.7)	(49.1)	(3.4)	(29.9)
11	Raiboga	Persons	36,474	15,949	9,060	4,699	345	1,845
				(43.7)	(56.8)	(29.5)	(2.2)	(11.6)
		Males	18,279	9,412	6,281	1,510	213	1,408
				(51.5)	(66.7)	(16.0)	(2.3)	(15.0)
		Females	18,195	6,537	2,779	3,189	132	437
				(35.9)	(42.5)	(48.8)	(2.0)	(6.7)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Biramitrapur	Persons	80,315	32,269	9,424	5,557	758	16,530
				(40.2)	(29.2)	(17.2)	(2.3)	(51.2)
		Males	40,538	20,897	5,808	1,825	452	12,812
				(51.5)	(27.8)	(8.7)	(2.2)	(61.3)
		Females	39,777	11,372	3,616	3,732	306	3,718
				(28.6)	(31.8)	(32.8)	(2.7)	(32.7)
13	Hatibari	Persons	53,452	19,555	9,901	4,933	348	4,373
				(36.6)	(50.6)	(25.2)	(1.8)	(22.4)
		Males	26,673	13,170	7,416	2,143	221	3,390
				(49.4)	(56.3)	(16.3)	(1.7)	(25.7)
		Females	26,779	6,385	2,485	2,790	127	983
				(23.8)	(38.9)	(43.7)	(2.0)	(15.4)
14	Bisra	Persons	85,463	38,071	19,868	10,277	629	7,297
				(44.5)	(52.2)	(27.0)	(1.7)	(19.2)
		Males	43,066	22,234	12,530	3,581	376	5,747
				(51.6)	(56.4)	(16.1)	(1.7)	(25.8)
		Females	42,397	15,837	7,338	6,696	253	1,550
				(37.4)	(46.3)	(42.3)	(1.6)	(9.8)
15	Bondamunda	Persons	29,182	8,123	795	543	214	6,571
				(27.8)	(9.8)	(6.7)	(2.6)	(80.9)
		Males	15,009	6,691	689	287	138	5,577
				(44.6)	(10.3)	(4.3)	(2.1)	(83.4)
		Females	14,173	1,432	106	256	76	994
				(10.1)	(7.4)	(17.9)	(5.3)	(69.4)
16	Brahmani Tarang	Persons	66,647	29,116	9,914	6,718	562	11,922
				(43.7)	(34.1)	(23.1)	(1.9)	(40.9)
		Males	34,307	18,583	6,612	2,097	409	9,465
				(54.2)	(35.6)	(11.3)	(2.2)	(50.9)
		Females	32,340	10,533	3,302	4,621	153	2,457
				(32.6)	(31.3)	(43.9)	(1.5)	(23.3)
17	Raghunathapali	Persons	22,420	5,829	402	246	81	5,100
				(26.0)	(6.9)	(4.2)	(1.4)	(87.5)
		Males	11,625	4,918	334	136	57	4,391
				(42.3)	(6.8)	(2.8)	(1.2)	(89.3)
		Females	10,795	911	68	110	24	709
				(8.4)	(7.5)	(12.1)	(2.6)	(77.8)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Tangarapali	Persons	11,689	3,012	197	106	110	2,599
				(25.8)	(6.5)	(3.5)	(3.7)	(86.3)
		Males	6,047	2,480	156	64	67	2,193
				(41.0)	(6.3)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(88.4)
		Females	5,642	532	41	42	43	406
				(9.4)	(7.7)	(7.9)	(8.1)	(76.3)
19	Lathikata	Persons	22,000	8,332	2,834	1,682	188	3,628
				(37.9)	(34.0)	(20.2)	(2.3)	(43.5)
		Males	11,170	5,681	1,812	743	105	3,021
				(50.9)	(31.9)	(13.1)	(1.8)	(53.2)
		Females	10,830	2,651	1,022	939	83	607
				(24.5)	(38.6)	(35.4)	(3.1)	(22.9)
20	Banki	Persons	18,585	8,457	3,391	2,962	300	1,804
				(45.5)	(40.1)	(35.0)	(3.5)	(21.3)
		Males	9,285	4,904	2,414	1,087	167	1,236
				(52.8)	(49.2)	(22.2)	(3.4)	(25.2)
		Females	9,300	3,553	977	1,875	133	568
				(38.2)	(27.5)	(52.8)	(3.7)	(16.0)
21	Kamarposh Balang	Persons	35,508	17,648	9,009	4,683	357	3,599
				(49.7)	(51.0)	(26.5)	(2.0)	(20.4)
		Males	18,007	9,893	5,403	1,600	247	2,643
				(54.9)	(54.6)	(16.2)	(2.5)	(26.7)
		Females	17,501	7,755	3,606	3,083	110	956
				(44.3)	(46.5)	(39.8)	(1.4)	(12.3)
22	Koida	Persons	33,211	12,047	1,416	701	161	9,769
				(36.3)	(11.8)	(5.8)	(1.3)	(81.1)
		Males	17,022	8,573	953	270	112	7,238
				(50.4)	(11.1)	(3.1)	(1.3)	(84.4)
		Females	16,189	3,474	463	431	49	2,531
				(21.5)	(13.3)	(12.4)	(1.4)	(72.9)
23	Lahunipara	Persons	66,890	29,395	9,544	11,313	627	7,911
				(43.9)	(32.5)	(38.5)	(2.1)	(26.9)
		Males	33,522	17,646	6,787	4,400	276	6,183
				(52.6)	(38.5)	(24.9)	(1.6)	(35.0)
		Females	33,368	11,749	2,757	6,913	351	1,728
				(35.2)	(23.5)	(58.8)	(3.0)	(14.7)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Gurundia	Persons	30,960	16,123	6,053	8,106	443	1,521
				(52.1)	(37.5)	(50.3)	(2.7)	(9.4)
		Males	15,413	8,433	4,204	2,914	274	1,041
				(54.7)	(49.9)	(34.6)	(3.2)	(12.3)
		Females	15,547	7,690	1,849	5,192	169	480
				(49.5)	(24.0)	(67.5)	(2.2)	(6.2)
25	Tikaetpali	Persons	21,055	11,229	4,450	5,796	215	768
				(53.3)	(39.6)	(51.6)	(1.9)	(6.8)
		Males	10,505	5,870	3,137	2,069	147	517
				(55.9)	(53.4)	(35.2)	(2.5)	(8.8)
		Females	10,550	5,359	1,313	3,727	68	251
				(50.8)	(24.5)	(69.5)	(1.3)	(4.7)
26	Banei	Persons	54,529	25,956	7,940	11,555	610	5,851
				(47.6)	(30.6)	(44.5)	(2.4)	(22.5)
		Males	27,398	15,147	5,756	4,556	381	4,454
				(55.3)	(38.0)	(30.1)	(2.5)	(29.4)
		Females	27,131	10,809	2,184	6,999	229	1,397
				(39.8)	(20.2)	(64.8)	(2.1)	(12.9)
27	Mahulpada	Persons	16,263	8,141	2,783	4,636	77	645
				(50.1)	(34.2)	(56.9)	(0.9)	(7.9)
		Males	8,184	4,337	2,293	1,689	53	302
				(53.0)	(52.9)	(38.9)	(1.2)	(7.0)
		Females	8,079	3,804	490	2,947	24	343
				(47.1)	(12.9)	(77.5)	(0.6)	(9.0)
28	Raurkela (M)	Persons	224,987	64,736	137	198	1,726	62,675
				(28.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(96.8)
		Males	121,240	57,391	85	150	1,352	55,804
				(47.3)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(97.2)
		Females	103,747	7,345	52	48	374	6,871
				(7.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(93.5)
29	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	Persons	206,693	58,539	194	523	564	57,258
				(28.3)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(97.8)
		Males	109,394	51,147	145	393	422	50,187
				(46.8)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(98.1)
		Females	97,299	7,392	49	130	142	7,071
				(7.6)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(95.7)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,830,673**	**738,803**	**218,869**	**219,860**	**16,946**	**283,128**
				(40.4)	**(29.6)**	**(29.8)**	**(2.3)**	**(38.3)**
		Males	**935,601**	**480,285**	**150,501**	**85,375**	**10,322**	**234,087**
				(51.3)	**(31.3)**	**(17.8)**	**(2.1)**	**(48.7)**
		Females	**895,072**	**258,518**	**68,368**	**134,485**	**6,624**	**49,041**
				(28.9)	**(26.4)**	**(52.0)**	**(2.6)**	**(19.0)**

Note: Percentage of workers to total workers are given in brackets

Table–34 distributes total workers of different police stations of the district by sex and into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district 29.6 per cent are cultivators, 29.8 per cent are agricultural labourers, 2.3 per cent are household industry workers and 38.3 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic activities. The Police Station wise distribution of total workers indicates that maximum number of workers are either engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourers in 18 police stations. The rest 11 police stations being industry located areas, greater percentage of workers are in the category of 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	Hemgir	Persons	75,694	41,510	12,935	19,934	1,292	7,349
				(54.8)	(31.2)	(48.0)	(3.1)	(17.7)
		Males	38,420	23,515	9,206	8,349	670	5,290
				(61.2)	(39.1)	(35.5)	(2.8)	(22.5)
		Females	37,274	17,995	3,729	11,585	622	2,059
				(48.3)	(20.7)	(64.4)	(3.5)	(11.4)
2	Lephripara	Persons	71,605	37,861	13,157	17,472	1,086	6,146
				(52.9)	(34.8)	(46.1)	(2.9)	(16.2)
		Males	36,032	20,605	8,424	7,509	552	4,120
				(57.2)	(40.9)	(36.4)	(2.7)	(20.0)
		Females	35,573	17,256	4,733	9,963	534	2,026
				(48.5)	(27.4)	(57.7)	(3.1)	(11.7)

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
3	Tangarapali	Persons	58,284	29,420	8,890	15,548	960	4,022
				(50.5)	(30.2)	(52.8)	(3.3)	(13.7)
		Males	29,281	16,497	5,536	7,383	460	3,118
				(56.3)	(33.6)	(44.8)	(2.8)	(18.9)
		Females	29,003	12,923	3,354	8,165	500	904
				(44.6)	(26.0)	(63.2)	(3.9)	(7.0)
4	Balisankara	Persons	76,759	38,616	15,770	18,059	970	3,817
				(50.3)	(40.8)	(46.8)	(2.5)	(9.9)
		Males	37,857	20,278	10,501	6,205	614	2,958
				(53.6)	(51.8)	(30.6)	(3.0)	(14.6)
		Females	38,902	18,338	5,269	11,854	356	859
				(47.1)	(28.7)	(64.6)	(1.9)	(4.7)
5	Subdega	Persons	57,420	27,609	10,353	11,698	830	4,728
				(48.1)	(37.5)	(42.4)	(3.0)	(17.1)
		Males	28,555	15,236	6,992	4,407	429	3,408
				(53.4)	(45.9)	(28.9)	(2.8)	(22.4)
		Females	28,865	12,373	3,361	7,291	401	1,320
				(42.9)	(27.2)	(58.9)	(3.2)	(10.7)
6	Sundargarh	Persons	63,857	36,798	13,020	19,108	584	4,086
				(57.6)	(35.4)	(51.9)	(1.6)	(11.1)
		Males	32,066	19,581	7,678	8,347	268	3,288
				(61.1)	(39.2)	(42.6)	(1.4)	(16.8)
		Females	31,791	17,217	5,342	10,761	316	798
				(54.2)	(31.0)	(62.5)	(1.8)	(4.6)
7	Baragaon	Persons	64,676	30,222	11,872	13,863	790	3,697
				(46.7)	(39.3)	(45.9)	(2.6)	(12.2)
		Males	32,436	17,596	8,627	5,606	453	2,910
				(54.2)	(49.0)	(31.9)	(2.6)	(16.5)
		Females	32,240	12,626	3,245	8,257	337	787
				(39.2)	(25.7)	(65.4)	(2.7)	(6.2)
8	Kutra	Persons	71,152	30,988	13,277	11,090	615	6,006
				(43.6)	(42.8)	(35.8)	(2.0)	(19.4)
		Males	35,587	18,213	10,434	2,876	382	4,521
				(51.2)	(57.3)	(15.8)	(2.1)	(24.8)
		Females	35,565	12,775	2,843	8,214	233	1,485
				(35.9)	(22.3)	(64.3)	(1.8)	(11.6)

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
9	Kuanrmunda	Persons	87,342	39,515	18,240	10,011	919	10,345
				(45.2)	(46.2)	(25.3)	(2.3)	(26.2)
		Males	43,880	23,536	11,902	3,265	538	7,831
				(53.6)	(50.6)	(13.9)	(2.3)	(33.3)
		Females	43,462	15,979	6,338	6,746	381	2,514
				(36.8)	(39.7)	(42.2)	(2.4)	(15.7)
10	Nuagaon	Persons	91,478	38,383	21,724	10,135	589	5,935
				(42.0)	(56.6)	(26.4)	(1.5)	(15.5)
		Males	45,749	23,163	14,420	3,930	337	4,476
				(50.6)	(62.3)	(17.0)	(1.5)	(19.3)
		Females	45,729	15,220	7,304	6,205	252	1,459
				(33.3)	(48.0)	(40.8)	(1.7)	(9.6)
11	Bisra	Persons	59,657	23,078	8,838	5,601	498	8,141
				(38.7)	(38.3)	(24.3)	(2.2)	(35.3)
		Males	30,147	15,209	6,214	2,065	318	6,612
				(50.4)	(40.9)	(13.6)	(2.1)	(43.5)
		Females	29,510	7,869	2,624	3,536	180	1,529
				(26.7)	(33.3)	(44.9)	(2.3)	(19.4)
12	Lathikata	Persons	70,331	31,410	12,821	8,196	637	9,756
				(44.7)	(40.8)	(26.1)	(2.0)	(31.1)
		Males	35,353	18,862	8,449	2,679	413	7,321
				(53.4)	(44.8)	(14.2)	(2.2)	(38.8)
		Females	34,978	12,548	4,372	5,517	224	2,435
				(35.9)	(34.8)	(44.0)	(1.8)	(19.4)
13	Rajagangapur	Persons	80,459	26,733	10,967	6,571	1,058	8,137
				(33.2)	(41.0)	(24.6)	(4.0)	(30.4)
		Males	40,146	18,979	9,242	2,492	702	6,543
				(47.3)	(48.7)	(13.1)	(3.7)	(34.5)
		Females	40,313	7,754	1,725	4,079	356	1,594
				(19.2)	(22.2)	(52.6)	(4.6)	(20.6)
14	Gurundia	Persons	57,801	29,356	11,257	14,034	764	3,301
				(50.8)	(38.3)	(47.8)	(2.6)	(11.2)
		Males	28,869	15,750	7,871	5,057	461	2,361
				(54.6)	(50.0)	(32.1)	(2.9)	(15.0)
		Females	28,932	13,606	3,386	8,977	303	940
				(47.0)	(24.9)	(66.0)	(2.2)	(6.9)

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
15	Baneigarh	Persons	62,476	30,419	9,515	14,184	677	6,043
				(48.7)	(31.3)	(46.6)	(2.2)	(19.9)
		Males	31,389	17,329	6,942	5,364	453	4,570
				(55.2)	(40.1)	(31.0)	(2.6)	(26.4)
		Females	31,087	13,090	2,573	8,820	224	1,473
				(42.1)	(19.7)	(67.4)	(1.7)	(11.3)
16	Lahunipara	Persons	85,019	38,973	13,840	16,476	818	7,839
				(45.8)	(35.5)	(42.3)	(2.1)	(20.1)
		Males	42,445	22,487	10,038	6,412	375	5,662
				(53.0)	(44.6)	(28.5)	(1.7)	(25.2)
		Females	42,574	16,486	3,802	10,064	443	2,177
				(38.7)	(23.1)	(61.0)	(2.7)	(13.2)
17	Koida	Persons	67,469	28,959	9,974	5,057	524	13,404
				(42.9)	(34.4)	(17.5)	(1.8)	(46.3)
		Males	34,366	18,098	6,096	1,751	361	9,890
				(52.7)	(33.7)	(9.7)	(2.0)	(54.6)
		Females	33,103	10,861	3,878	3,306	163	3,514
				(32.8)	(35.7)	(30.4)	(1.5)	(32.4)
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**1,201,479**	**559,850**	**216,450**	**217,037**	**13,611**	**112,752**
				(46.6)	**(38.7)**	**(38.8)**	**(2.4)**	**(20.1)**
		Males	**602,578**	**324,934**	**148,572**	**83,697**	**7,786**	**84,879**
				(53.9)	**(45.7)**	**(25.8)**	**(2.4)**	**(26.1)**
		Females	**598,901**	**234,916**	**67,878**	**133,340**	**5,825**	**27,873**
				(39.2)	**(28.9)**	**(56.8)**	**(2.5)**	**(11.9)**

Note: Percentage of workers to total workers are given in brackets

Like previous table, Table–35 distributes workers in different C.D. Blocks and the district (rural areas only) by sex and into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 46.6 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, 38.7 per cent, 38.8 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 20.1 per cent of the total workers respectively are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The sex-wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (56.8%) is comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature in the rural areas of the district as revealed by the table is that in 11 C.D. Blocks the majority of workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and in 5 C.D Blocks majority of workers are engaged as cultivators. In one Block, i.e., Koida C.D Block, percentage of other workers is highest.

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	Raurkela UA	Persons	300,134	138,166	695	1,047	2,643	133,781
				(46.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(96.8)
		Males	185,072	121,316	555	776	2,046	117,939
				(65.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(97.2)
		Females	115,062	16,850	140	271	597	15,842
				(14.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(3.5)	(94.0)
	(a)Raurkela (M+OG)	Persons	259,553	74,813	324	427	1,971	72,091
				(28.8)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(2.6)	(96.4)
		Males	139,732	66,073	251	308	1,558	63,956
				(47.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(2.4)	(96.8)
		Females	119,821	8,740	73	119	413	8,135
				(7.3)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(4.7)	(93.1)
	(i) Raurkela Town(M)	Persons	224,987	64,736	137	198	1,726	62,675
				(28.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(96.8)
		Males	121,240	57,391	85	150	1,352	55,804
				(47.3)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(97.2)
		Females	103,747	7,345	52	48	374	6,871
				(7.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(93.5)
	(ii) Kulunga Industrial Estate & Other Colony Area(OG)	Persons	34,566	10,077	187	229	245	9,416
				(29.2)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(93.4)
		Males	18,492	8,682	166	158	206	8,152
				(47.0)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(93.9)
		Females	16,074	1,395	21	71	39	1,264
				(8.7)	(1.5)	(5.1)	(2.8)	(90.6)
	(b) Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG)	Persons	213,360	60,364	207	571	639	58,947
				(28.3)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(97.7)
		Males	112,865	52,692	154	427	461	51,650
				(46.7)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(98.0)
		Females	100,495	7,672	53	144	178	7,297
				(7.6)	(0.7)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(95.1)
	(i) Raurkela Industrial Township(IT)	Persons	206,693	58,539	194	523	564	57,258
				(28.3)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(97.8)
		Males	109,394	51,147	145	393	422	50,187
				(46.8)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(98.1)
		Females	97,299	7,392	49	130	142	7,071
				(7.6)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(95.7)

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
	(ii) I.D.L. factory & other	Persons	6,667	1,825	13	48	75	1,689
	Colony Area(OG)			(27.4)	(0.7)	(2.6)	(4.1)	(92.5)
		Males	3,471	1,545	9	34	39	1,463
				(44.5)	(0.6)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(94.7)
		Females	3,196	280	4	14	36	226
				(8.8)	(1.4)	(5.0)	(12.9)	(80.7)
	(c)Jalda Town (CT)	Persons	11,961	2,989	164	49	33	2,743
				(25.0)	(5.5)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(91.8)
		Males	6,134	2,551	150	41	27	2,333
				(41.6)	(5.9)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(91.5)
		Females	5,827	438	14	8	6	410
				(7.5)	(3.2)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(93.6)
2	Sundargarh (M)	Persons	38,421	11,037	424	790	275	9,548
				(28.7)	(3.8)	(7.2)	(2.5)	(86.5)
		Males	19,703	9,050	307	410	194	8,139
				(45.9)	(3.4)	(4.5)	(2.1)	(89.9)
		Females	18,718	1,987	117	380	81	1,409
				(10.6)	(5.9)	(19.1)	(4.1)	(70.9)
3	Rajagangapur (M)	Persons	43,594	11,825	458	134	147	11,086
				(27.1)	(3.9)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(93.8)
		Males	22,464	10,282	372	60	116	9,734
				(45.8)	(3.6)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(94.7)
		Females	21,130	1,543	86	74	31	1,352
				(7.3)	(5.6)	(4.8)	(2.0)	(87.6)
4	O.C.L Industrial Township (IT)	Persons	2,196	727	0	0	0	727
				(33.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
		Males	1,179	651	0	0	0	651
				(55.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
		Females	1,017	76	0	0	0	76
				(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
5	Biramitrapur (M)	Persons	29,447	8,703	244	245	184	8,030
				(29.6)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.1)	(92.3)
		Males	14,937	6,773	187	70	127	6,389
				(45.3)	(2.8)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(94.3)
		Females	14,510	1,930	57	175	57	1,641
				(13.3)	(3.0)	(9.1)	(3.0)	(85.0)

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
6	Panposh (CT)	Persons	10,233	2,930	434	359	24	2,113
				(28.6)	(14.8)	(12.3)	(0.8)	(72.1)
		Males	5,191	2,395	367	217	13	1,798
				(46.1)	(15.3)	(9.1)	(0.5)	(75.1)
		Females	5,042	535	67	142	11	315
				(10.6)	(12.5)	(26.5)	(2.1)	(58.9)
7	Hatibandha (CT)	Persons	9,297	2,332	86	6	43	2,197
				(25.1)	(3.7)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(94.2)
		Males	4,895	2,044	78	5	27	1,934
				(41.8)	(3.8)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(94.6)
		Females	4,402	288	8	1	16	263
				(6.5)	(2.8)	(0.3)	(5.6)	(91.3)
8	Lathikata (CT)	Persons	6,896	1,944	78	241	12	1,613
				(28.2)	(4.0)	(12.4)	(0.6)	(83.0)
		Males	3,656	1,701	63	139	6	1,493
				(46.5)	(3.7)	(8.2)	(0.4)	(87.8)
		Females	3,240	243	15	102	6	120
				(7.5)	(6.2)	(42.0)	(2.5)	(49.4)
9	Tensa (CT)	Persons	4,236	1,289	0	1	7	1,281
				(30.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(99.4)
		Males	2,267	1,139	0	1	7	1,131
				(50.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(99.3)
		Females	1,969	150	0	0	0	150
				(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**629,194**	**178,953**	**2,419**	**2,823**	**3,335**	**170,376**
				(28.4)	**(1.4)**	**(1.6)**	**(1.9)**	**(95.2)**
		Males	**333,023**	**155,351**	**1,929**	**1,678**	**2,536**	**149,208**
				(46.6)	**(1.2)**	**(1.1)**	**(1.6)**	**(96.0)**
		Females	**296,171**	**23,602**	**490**	**1,145**	**799**	**21,168**
				(8.0)	**(2.1)**	**(4.9)**	**(3.4)**	**(89.7)**

Table–36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 28.4 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers 95.2 per cent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (1.4%), agricultural labourers (1.6%) and household industry workers (1.9%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male- female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns and their sex-wise break-ups.

(x) Brief analysis of Village Directory and Town Directory data

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Hemgir	148	118	23	134	23	47	40	5	5	80	112
		(100)	(79.7)	(15.5)	(90.5)	(15.5)	(31.8)	(27.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(54.1)	(75.7)
2	Lephripara	108	81	20	99	27	28	29	4	0	12	69
		(100)	(75.0)	(18.5)	(91.7)	(25.0)	(25.9)	(26.9)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(63.9)
3	Tangarapali	81	70	18	74	19	47	27	2	1	19	68
		(100)	(86.4)	(22.2)	(91.4)	(23.5)	(58.0)	(33.3)	(2.5)	(1.2)	(23.5)	(84.0)
4	Balisankara	94	74	22	74	36	28	32	4	4	64	49
		(100)	(78.7)	(23.4)	(78.7)	(38.3)	(29.8)	(34.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(68.1)	(52.1)
5	Subdega	62	57	18	58	20	25	20	3	1	27	46
		(100)	(91.9)	(29.0)	(93.5)	(32.3)	(40.3)	(32.3)	(4.8)	(1.6)	(43.5)	(74.2)
6	Sundargarh	85	81	20	81	24	35	25	4	0	40	82
		(100)	(95.3)	(23.5)	(95.3)	(28.2)	(41.2)	(29.4)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(47.1)	(96.5)
7	Baragaon	69	68	21	69	19	25	25	3	4	30	64
		(100)	(98.6)	(30.4)	(100.0)	(27.5)	(36.2)	(36.2)	(4.3)	(5.8)	(43.5)	(92.8)
8	Kutra	54	53	22	54	16	27	35	4	5	43	51
		(100)	(98.1)	(40.7)	(100.0)	(29.6)	(50.0)	(64.8)	(7.4)	(9.3)	(79.6)	(94.4)
9	Kuanrmunda	106	97	20	105	19	22	27	4	2	1	69
		(100)	(91.5)	(18.9)	(99.1)	(17.9)	(20.8)	(25.5)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(65.1)
10	Nuagaon	119	113	27	114	18	22	18	4	2	32	101
		(100)	(95.0)	(22.7)	(95.8)	(15.1)	(18.5)	(15.1)	(3.4)	(1.7)	(26.9)	(84.9)
11	Bisra	68	61	15	67	14	17	24	3	1	20	68
		(100)	(89.7)	(22.1)	(98.5)	(20.6)	(25.0)	(35.3)	(4.4)	(1.5)	(29.4)	(100.0)
12	Lathikata	81	68	18	81	19	28	25	1	0	58	71
		(100)	(84.0)	(22.2)	(100.0)	(23.5)	(34.6)	(30.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(71.6)	(87.7)
13	Rajagangapur	74	68	19	68	14	19	17	3	1	44	45
		(100)	(91.9)	(25.7)	(91.9)	(18.9)	(25.7)	(23.0)	(4.1)	(1.4)	(59.5)	(60.8)
14	Gurundia	142	109	13	137	19	20	38	4	1	38	68
		(100)	(76.8)	(9.2)	(96.5)	(13.4)	(14.1)	(26.8)	(2.8)	(0.7)	(26.8)	(47.9)
15	Baneigarh	107	82	24	99	26	26	48	4	1	50	65
		(100)	(76.6)	(22.4)	(92.5)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(44.9)	(3.7)	(0.9)	(46.7)	(60.7)
16	Lahunipara	217	148	23	212	16	17	46	5	1	54	125
		(100)	(68.2)	(10.6)	(97.7)	(7.4)	(7.8)	(21.2)	(2.3)	(0.5)	(24.9)	(57.6)
17	Koida	108	89	22	107	15	25	26	2	4	27	67
		(100)	(82.4)	(20.4)	(99.1)	(13.9)	(23.1)	(24.1)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(25.0)	(62.0)
District Total:		**1723**	**1437**	**345**	**1633**	**344**	**458**	**502**	**59**	**33**	**639**	**1220**
		(100)	**(83.4)**	**(20.0)**	**(94.8)**	**(20.0)**	**(26.6)**	**(29.1)**	**(3.4)**	**(1.9)**	**(37.1)**	**(70.8)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table–37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of the District. Out of 1,723 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 1,437 (83.4%) villages, medical facility in 345(20.0%) villages improved drinking water facility in 1,633 (94.8%) villages, post office in 344 (20%) villages, telephone in 458 (26.6%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 502 (29.1%) villages, banks in 59 (3.4%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 33 (1.9%) villages. As many as 639 (37.1%) villages are approached by pucca road and 1,220 (70.8%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development. Now coming to the individual C.D. Block level data, it is seen that all the villages in the C.D. Blocks Kutra, Bargaon and Lathikata have been served with improved drinking water facility. In so far as the power supply is concerned, one C.D. Block namely, Bisra enjoyed the distinction of having electricity in all the villages.

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

Sl. No	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricul-tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Hemgir	75,694	72,839	28,798	74,810	31,744	43,497	40,293	12,001	6,149	41,126	68,583
		(100)	(96.2)	(38.0)	(98.8)	(41.9)	(57.5)	(53.2)	(15.9)	(8.1)	(54.3)	(90.6)
2	Lephripara	71,605	67,658	33,067	68,062	40,180	40,509	34,858	9,253	0	10,503	60,715
		(100)	(94.5)	(46.2)	(95.1)	(56.1)	(56.6)	(48.7)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(84.8)
3	Tangarapali	58,284	56,587	21,884	57,545	23,585	45,683	25,434	4,663	1,992	15,178	56,027
		(100)	(97.1)	(37.5)	(98.7)	(40.5)	(78.4)	(43.6)	(8.0)	(3.4)	(26.0)	(96.1)
4	Balisankara	76,759	73,472	35,248	72,830	54,660	45,174	46,147	10,745	10,267	65,406	60,161
		(100)	(95.7)	(45.9)	(94.9)	(71.2)	(58.9)	(60.1)	(14.0)	(13.4)	(85.2)	(78.4)
5	Subdega	57,420	56,148	30,635	54,583	33,654	38,732	23,264	11,911	3,087	27,557	50,154
		(100)	(97.8)	(53.4)	(95.1)	(58.6)	(67.5)	(40.5)	(20.7)	(5.4)	(48.0)	(87.3)
6	Sundargarh	63,857	62,578	24,032	62,227	28,170	36,655	26,501	7,416	0	39,383	62,808
		(100)	(98.0)	(37.6)	(97.4)	(44.1)	(57.4)	(41.5)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(61.7)	(98.4)
7	Baragaon	64,676	64,440	29,108	64,676	28,159	34,327	36,477	7,062	7,327	42,317	62,343
		(100)	(99.6)	(45.0)	(100.0)	(43.5)	(53.1)	(56.4)	(10.9)	(11.3)	(65.4)	(96.4)
8	Kutra	71,152	71,078	42,695	71,152	33,706	49,879	49,130	10,684	9,251	60,046	69,396
		(100)	(99.9)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(47.4)	(70.1)	(69.0)	(15.0)	(13.0)	(84.4)	(97.5)
9	Kuanrmunda	87,342	85,160	35,418	86,644	36,549	38,340	39,800	12,449	9,831	296	69,515
		(100)	(97.5)	(40.6)	(99.2)	(41.8)	(43.9)	(45.6)	(14.3)	(11.3)	(0.3)	(79.6)
10	Nuagaon	91,478	88,453	35,546	88,818	29,723	32,727	25,774	11,065	3,967	34,652	82,536
		(100)	(96.7)	(38.9)	(97.1)	(32.5)	(35.8)	(28.2)	(12.1)	(4.3)	(37.9)	(90.2)

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

Sl. No	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricul-tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Bisra	59,657	57,317	18,607	57,752	20,659	22,596	30,512	4,680	1,992	22,231	59,657
		(100)	(96.1)	(31.2)	(96.8)	(34.6)	(37.9)	(51.1)	(7.8)	(3.3)	(37.3)	(100.0)
12	Lathikata	70,331	66,699	29,721	70,331	32,292	40,214	30,170	3,278	0	59,140	66,467
		(100)	(94.8)	(42.3)	(100.0)	(45.9)	(57.2)	(42.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(84.1)	(94.5)
13	Rajagangapur	80,459	79,280	39,674	79,415	32,583	42,331	37,877	4,034	3,316	50,276	67,941
		(100)	(98.5)	(49.3)	(98.7)	(40.5)	(52.6)	(47.1)	(5.0)	(4.1)	(62.5)	(84.4)
14	Gurundia	57,801	53,745	10,448	57,243	18,778	19,246	23,064	5,251	840	18,445	34,536
		(100)	(93.0)	(18.1)	(99.0)	(32.5)	(33.3)	(39.9)	(9.1)	(1.5)	(31.9)	(59.7)
15	Baneigarh	62,476	59,374	29,948	61,795	35,077	35,077	39,347	10,176	6,131	39,604	50,413
		(100)	(95.0)	(47.9)	(98.9)	(56.1)	(56.1)	(63.0)	(16.3)	(9.8)	(63.4)	(80.7)
16	Lahunipara	85,019	73,656	18,086	84,677	15,476	16,040	26,087	6,245	1,326	25,742	59,361
		(100)	(86.6)	(21.3)	(99.6)	(18.2)	(18.9)	(30.7)	(7.3)	(1.6)	(30.3)	(69.8)
17	Koida	67,469	63,481	25,856	67,392	20,465	29,630	26,866	5,432	7,585	27,052	48,707
		(100)	(94.1)	(38.3)	(99.9)	(30.3)	(43.9)	(39.8)	(8.1)	(11.2)	(40.1)	(72.2)
District Total:		**1,201,479**	**1,151,965**	**488,771**	**1,179,952**	**515,460**	**610,657**	**561,601**	**136,345**	**73,061**	**578,954**	**1,029,320**
		(100)	**(95.9)**	**(40.7)**	**(98.2)**	**(42.9)**	**(50.8)**	**(46.7)**	**(11.3)**	**(6.1)**	**(48.2)**	**(85.7)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table–38 presents data on number and per cent of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the District. It may be seen from the table that out of 1,201,479 rural inhabitants of Sundargarh District, 95.9 per cent are served with educational facility, 40.7 per cent by medical facility, 98.4 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 42.9 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 50.8 per cent by telephone facility, 46.7 per cent by transport and communication facility, 11.3 per cent by Banks facility, 6.1 per cent by agricultural co-operative societies, 48.2 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 85.7 per cent enjoy power supply facility. As such, the position is much better in terms of population rather than in terms of villages. Now coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is seen that in case of all 17 C.D. Blocks educational facility and improved drinking water facility are available to almost cent percent population. Power supply is available to 100% population in Bisra C.D Block and lowest (59.7%) in Gurundia C.D Block. Medical facilities are highest (60.0%) in Kutra C.D Block and lowest (18.2%) in Lahunipara C.D Block. Postal facility is highest (71.2%) in Balisankara C.D. Block and lowest (18.1%) in Gugundia C.D Block. Balisankara C.D Block has highest (85.2%) villages approached by pucca road and Kuanrmunda C.D Block has lowest number of villages approached by pucca road.

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	199	60	33	292
(b) Middle School	666	362	174	1,202
(c) Degree College	189	432	1,079	1,700
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	199	392	1,128	1,719
(b) PHC	412	604	646	1,662
3. Post Office	716	534	129	1,379
4. Telephone	419	533	313	1,265
5. Bus Service	463	481	285	1,229
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	317	592	755	1,664
(b) Cooperative Bank	125	369	1,221	1,715
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	193	399	1,098	1,690

Table–39 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities and arranged by distance ranges from the places where such facilities are available. It is seen from the table that out of 1,723 inhabited villages of the district 292 villages do not have Primary School, 1,202 villages have no Middle School and 1,700 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 1,719 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,662 villages. Like-wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1379,1265,1229,1664,1715 and 1690 numbers of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Primary Health Center, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5kms. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover the distance of 5-10 kms or even more than 10 kms. in order to avail the facilities of Hospital, Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

TABLE 40 : 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 communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	11	10	1	1	1	6	0	0	9
	(100.0)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.8)
5 -15	231	209	64	63	100	82	13	4	112
	(100.0)	(90.5)	(27.7)	(27.3)	(43.3)	(35.5)	(5.6)	(1.7)	(48.5)
16 - 50	942	827	205	205	268	264	32	21	361
	(100.0)	(87.8)	(21.8)	(21.8)	(28.5)	(28.0)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(38.3)

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 communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
51+	539	391	75	75	89	150	14	8	157	
	(100.0)	(72.5)	(13.9)	(13.9)	(16.5)	(27.8)	(2.6)	(1.5)	(29.1)	
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
District total :	**1,723**	**1,437**	**345**	**344**	**458**	**502**	**59**	**33**	**639**	
	(100.0)	**(83.4)**	**(20.0)**	**(20.0)**	**(26.6)**	**(29.1)**	**(3.4)**	**(1.9)**	**(37.1)**	

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 942 come under the distance range of 16-50 kms from the nearest statutory town while 11 villages are at less than 5 kms from the towns, 231 villages under the distance range of 5-15 and 539 villages are at above 51 kms from the towns. It is almost clear from the table that the villages, which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available										
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1-499	856	583	35	776	24	60	141	2	3	250	475	
	(100.0)	(68.1)	(4.1)	(90.7)	(2.8)	(7.0)	(16.5)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(29.2)	(55.5)	
500-999	506	494	117	500	105	149	154	5	3	181	403	
	(100.0)	(97.6)	(23.1)	(98.8)	(20.8)	(29.4)	(30.4)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(35.8)	(79.6)	
1000-1999	277	276	124	274	144	171	136	22	13	149	261	
	(100.0)	(99.6)	(44.8)	(98.9)	(52.0)	(61.7)	(49.1)	(7.9)	(4.7)	(53.8)	(94.2)	
2000-4,999	78	78	63	77	65	72	65	26	11	56	75	
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.8)	(98.7)	(83.3)	(92.3)	(83.3)	(33.3)	(14.1)	(71.8)	(96.2)	
5000-9999	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	3	6	
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(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	**1,723**	**1,437**	**345**	**1,633**	**344**	**458**	**502**	**59**	**33**	**639**	**1,220**	
	(100.0)	**(83.4)**	**(20.0)**	**(94.8)**	**(20.0)**	**(26.6)**	**(29.1)**	**(3.4)**	**(1.9)**	**(37.1)**	**(70.8)**	

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

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

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

Table–41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 856 villages come under less than 500 population, 506 villages come under the range 500-999, 277 villages come under 1000-1999, 78 villages come under 2000-4999, 6 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 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 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	Hemgir	148	54,484	48.6	2.2
2	Lephripara	108	40,936	44.7	15.7
3	Tangarapali	80	25,482	58.7	14.9
4	Balisankara	95	44,215	50.9	16.8
5	Subdega	62	35,099	52.8	13.6
6	Sundargarh	85	35,917	57.5	59.7
7	Baragaon	69	35,416	51.6	7.9
8	Kutra	54	31,615	72.9	3.8
9	Kuanrmunda	106	50,284	47.5	0.2
10	Nuagaon	119	39,179	76.6	1.5
11	Bisra	68	17,512	62.3	5.1
12	Lathikata	81	29,815	59.6	10.9
13	Rajagangapur	74	37,197	51.7	13.1
14	Gurundia	142	56,539	28.4	2.6
15	Baneigarh	107	33,127	36.7	8.0
16	Lahunipara	217	69,963	35.9	13.1
17	Koida	108	63,936	36.7	3.3
	District Total:	**1,723**	**700,716**	**48.7**	**11.0**

Note : Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table–42 shows land use pattern of different C.D. Blocks in the district. It indicates that the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 48.7 per cent and the rest 51.3 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the area not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 11.0 per cent. Percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D. Blocks varies in between 28.4 per cent and 76.6 per cent. There is also glaring variation in percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Sundargarh C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 59.7 per cent irrigated area to its total cultivable area while Kuanrmunda C.D. Block is at the bottom with 0.2 per cent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Biramitrapur (M)	273	71	202	236	20	60	99	1	50
2	O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
3	Rajagangapur (M)	75	9	66	73	4	6	7	2	53
4	Raurkela (M)	282	164	118	276	24	42	51	51	102
5	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	133	59	74	138	16	9	0	99	11
6	Sundargarh (M)	223	71	153	223	54	55	64	4	13
	District Total :	**204**	**100**	**104**	**201**	**21**	**28**	**32**	**59**	**54**

Table–43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. In all these towns except Raurkela Industrial Township and Sundargarh (M) the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. In Raurkela Industrial Township the per capita expenditure is more than the receipt but in case of Sungargarh (M) the per capita receipt and expenditure are same.

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	Biramitrapur (M)	7.1	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
2	O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS)	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
3	Rajagangapur (M)	4.1	2.3	2.1	0.2	0.2
4	Raurkela (M)	4.0	2.7	2.1	0.4	0.6
5	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
6	Sundargarh (M)	8.3	3.4	2.6	0.5	0.8
	District Total :	**3.4**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.4**

Table–44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in towns of Sundargarh District. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are 3.4 Primary Schools, 1.9 Middle Schools, 1.4 Secondary Schools, and 0.2 Senior Secondary/Junior College and 0.4 Degree College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Sundargrh (M) is in quite better off position in the district in so far as the availability of educational institutions are concerned.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Biramitrapur(M)	14
2	Hatibandha(C.T.)	0
3	Jalda(C.T.)	0
4	Lathikata(C.T.)	0
5	O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS)	0
6	Panposh(C.T.)	0
7	Rajagangapur(M)	10
8	Raurkela(M)	7
9	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	35
10	Sundargarh(M)	54
11	Tensa(C.T.)	0
	Distrct Total :	**22**

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in Sundargarh District is presented in Table–45. It shows that 22 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (54) per 10,000 population is recorded in Sundargarh(M). On the other hand, 6 towns register no bed in medical institutions.

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	Biramitrapur (M)	29,447	4,890	16.6
2	Raurkela (M)	259,553	71,050	27.4
3	Raurkela Industrial Township (IT)	213,360	70,500	33.0
4	Sundargarh (M)	38,421	6,081	15.8
	District Total	**540,781**	**152,521**	28.2

Table–46 presents data on proportion of slum population in towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that there are four towns in the district wherein slums are available. The slum population of these towns constitute 28.2 per cent of their total population. Raurkela Industrial Township has the highest (33.0 %) slum population of its population and the lowest percentage (15.8%) is found in Sundargarh(M).

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	Biramitrapur (M)	Iron Material	Limestone
		Wooden Furniture	Dolomite Stone
		Bricks	Boulder
2	Hatibandha (C.T.)		Paddy
3	Jalda (C.T.)		Paddy
4	Lathikata (C.T.)	Refractories	Paddy
		Fire Bricks	Refractories
			Fire Bricks
5	O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS)	Cement	Cement
		Refractories	Refractories
		Sponge Iron	Sponge Iron
6	Panposh (C.T.)		
7	Rajagangapur (M)	G.I.Pipes	Silica
		Cement	Cement Chips
		Bricks	Cement
8	Raurkela (M)	Steel Pipe	Steel Pipe
		Steel Plate	Steel Plate
		Steel Coil	Steelcoil
9	Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	Steel Pipe	Steel Pipe
		Steel Plate	Steel Plate
		Steel Coil	Steelcoil
10	Sundargarh (M)	Bricks	Rice
		Coke	Mahua Flower
		Tiles	Forest Products
11	Tensa (C.T.)		Paddy

Table–47 depicts the most important commodities manufactured in different towns and exported from the towns. The main items of manufacture to be mentioned in the district are steel pipe, steel plate, steel coil, cement, refractory, sponge iron and iron materials, etc. The important items exported from the district include Steel pipe, Steel plate, Steel coil, paddy, refractory, lime stone and fire bricks.

(xi) 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 quality of living of households.

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

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

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

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Sundargarh 05										
Owned	Total	287,094	244,292	42,802	28,859	24,384	4,475	177,526	164,386	13,140
	No exclusive room	4,019	3,666	353	522	447	75	2,652	2,585	67
	One room	90,300	80,954	9,346	10,897	9,415	1,482	57,859	54,445	3,414
	Two rooms	115,041	101,107	13,934	11,696	10,192	1,504	74,664	69,655	5,009
	Three rooms	44,770	35,241	9,529	3,539	2,784	755	26,265	23,636	2,629
	3+ rooms	32,964	23,324	9,640	2,205	1,546	659	16,086	14,065	2,021
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	64,669	11,081	53,588	6,424	1,077	5,347	12,128	4,310	7,818
	No exclusive room	584	239	345	69	21	48	174	110	64
	One room	19,202	4,975	14,227	2,794	563	2,231	5,060	2,242	2,818
	Two rooms	30,635	4,200	26,435	2,506	370	2,136	5,372	1,474	3,898
	Three rooms	10,518	1,212	9,306	818	87	731	1,147	350	797
	3+ rooms	3,730	455	3,275	237	36	201	375	134	241
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Others	Total	41,586	8,410	33,176	6,101	833	5,268	13,088	4,920	8,168
	No exclusive room	733	273	460	151	49	102	220	153	67
	One room	18,176	3,768	14,408	3,248	410	2,838	6,100	2,410	3,690
	Two rooms	15,532	3,105	12,427	1,912	288	1,624	4,827	1,770	3,057
	Three rooms	4,760	903	3,857	526	60	466	1,343	421	922
	3+ rooms	2,385	361	2,024	264	26	238	598	166	432
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
District Total	Total	393,349	263,783	129,566	41,384	26,294	15,090	202,742	173,616	29,126
	No exclusive room	5,336	4,178	1,158	742	517	225	3,046	2,848	198
	One room	127,678	89,697	37,981	16,939	10,388	6,551	69,019	59,097	9,922
	Two rooms	161,208	108,412	52,796	16,114	10,850	5,264	84,863	72,899	11,964
	Three rooms	60,048	37,356	22,692	4,883	2,931	1,952	28,755	24,407	4,348
	3+ rooms	39,079	24,140	14,939	2,706	1,608	1,098	17,059	14,365	2,694
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

Table - 48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status, namely owned, rented and others among total, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households 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 393,349 of which 41,384 are scheduled caste households and 202,742 are scheduled tribe households. As shown in the table 72.99 percent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 92.61 per cent in rural areas and 33.04 percent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitutes 16.44 per cent in total areas of the district as against 4.20 percent in rural areas and 41.36 per cent in urban areas.

Tenure status among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in total, rural and urban areas in the district manifests the same pattern as seen among the total households.

A striking feature of distribution of households among scheduled castes as far as tenure status is concerned, is seen among the scheduled caste households in urban areas of the district. Here 34.91 per cent of urban 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 categorized as "Others".

The table also gives the detail on the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households. A room used for dwelling purpose should have walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in. Thus 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, servants room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration availability of number of dwelling rooms to households have been calculated and is shown in Col.2 of the table.

A specific category of dwelling rooms namely "no exclusive room" as shown in Col. 2 of the house list Table 48 means a 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 shop or office but the household also stays in it. Thus, households having "no exclusive room" number 5,336 among total households, 742 among the scheduled caste households and 3046 among scheduled tribe households in total areas of the district.

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sundargarh 05		**153,815**	**214,920**	**24,560**	**62,071**	**184,699**	**16,973**	**91,744**	**30,221**	**7,587**
		(39.10)	**(54.64)**	**(6.24)**	**(23.53)**	**(70.02)**	**(6.43)**	**(70.81)**	**(23.32)**	**(5.86)**
01	Hemgir	2,551	13,697	1,699	2,551	13,697	1,699	0	0	0
		(14.21)	(76.32)	(9.47)	(14.21)	(76.32)	(9.47)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Lephripara	4,803	10,808	304	4,803	10,808	304	0	0	0
		(30.18)	(67.91)	(1.91)	(30.18)	(67.91)	(1.91)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Bhasma	4,269	12,033	992	4,269	12,033	992	0	0	0
		(24.68)	(69.58)	(5.74)	(24.68)	(69.58)	(5.74)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Sundargarh Town	5,422	2,038	236	128	344	3	5,294	1,694	233
		(70.43)	(26.47)	(3.07)	(26.95)	(72.42)	(0 .63)	(73.29)	(23.45)	(3.23)
05	Sundargarh	5,502	10,441	252	5,502	10,441	252	0	0	0
		(33.97)	(64.47)	(1.56)	(33.97)	(64.47)	(1.56)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Kinjirkela	3,223	8,890	11	3,223	8,890	11	0	0	0
		(26.58)	(73.33)	(0 .09)	(26.58)	(73.33)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Talasara	2,886	13,528	222	2,886	13,528	222	0	0	0
		(17.35)	(81.32)	(1.33)	(17.35)	(81.32)	(1.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Baragaon	4,242	10,100	1,359	4,242	10,100	1,359	0	0	0
		(27.01)	(64.31)	(8.65)	(27.01)	(64.31)	(8.65)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Kutra	2,354	8,044	908	2,354	8,044	908	0	0	0
		(20.82)	(71.15)	(8.03)	(20.82)	(71.15)	(8.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Rajagangapur	15,916	12,820	446	7,747	9,801	375	8,169	3,019	71
		(54.54)	(43.93)	(1.53)	(43.22)	(54.68)	(2.09)	(72.56)	(26.81)	(0 .63)
11	Raiboga	859	5,623	845	859	5,623	845	0	0	0
		(11.72)	(76.74)	(11.53)	(11.72)	(76.74)	(11.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Biramitrapur	5,636	9,757	843	1,870	7,742	611	3,766	2,015	232
		(34.71)	(60.09)	(5.19)	(18.29)	(75.72)	(5.98)	(62.63)	(33.51)	(3.86)
13	Hatibari	1,618	8,900	616	1,618	8,900	616	0	0	0
		(14.53)	(79.93)	(5.53)	(14.53)	(79.93)	(5.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Bisra	2,430	11,905	2,313	2,430	11,905	2,313	0	0	0
		(14.60)	(71.51)	(13.89)	(14.60)	(71.51)	(13.89)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Bondamunda	754	1,344	76	754	1,344	76	0	0	0
		(34.68)	(61.82)	(3.50)	(34.68)	(61.82)	(3.50)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
16	Brahmani Tarang	2,196	4,931	2,542	2,196	4,931	2,542	0	0	0
		(22.71)	(51.00)	(26.29)	(22.71)	(51.00)	(26.29)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Raghunathapali	2,548	2,102	42	86	163	0	2,462	1,939	42
		(54.31)	(44.80)	(0 .9)	(34.54)	(65.46)	(0.00)	(55.41)	(43.64)	(0 .95)
18	Tangarapali	189	664	146	189	664	146	0	0	0
		(18.92)	(66.47)	(14.61)	(18.92)	(66.47)	(14.61)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
19	Lathikata	1,563	3,095	35	582	2,364	25	981	731	10
		(33.30)	(65.95)	(0.75)	(19.59)	(79.57)	(0.84)	(56.97)	(42.45)	(0 .58)
20	Banki	273	3,380	14	273	3,380	14	0	0	0
		(7.44)	(92.17)	(0.38)	(7.44)	(92.17)	(0.38)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
21	Kamarposh Balang	811	6,243	490	811	6,243	490	0	0	0
		(10.75)	(82.75)	(6.50)	(10.75)	(82.75)	(6.50)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
22	Koida	1,805	5,514	412	1,805	5,514	412	0	0	0
		(23.29)	(71.15)	(5.32)	(23.29)	(71.15)	(5.32)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
23	Lahunipara	4,239	10,273	981	3,429	10,103	879	810	170	102
		(27.36)	(66.30)	(6.33)	(23.79)	(70.10)	(6.10)	(74.86)	(15.71)	(9.43)
24	Gurundia	932	5,409	133	932	5,409	133	0	0	0
		(14.38)	(83.49)	(2.05)	(14.38)	(83.49)	(2.05)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
25	Tikaetpali	1,153	2,829	492	1,153	2,829	492	0	0	0
		(25.77)	(63.23)	(11.00)	(25.77)	(63.23)	(11.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
26	Banei	4,659	7,772	473	4,659	7,772	473	0	0	0
		(36.10)	(60.22)	(3.67)	(36.10)	(60.22)	(3.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
27	Mahulpada	720	2,127	781	720	2,127	781	0	0	0
		(19.80)	(58.48)	(21.47)	(19.80)	(58.48)	(21.47)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
28	Raurkela PS	32,353	9,522	2,685	0	0	0	32,353	9,522	2,685
		(72.60)	(21.37)	(6.02)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(72.60)	(21.37)	(6.02)
29	Raurkela IT PS	32,684	8,931	3,335	0	0	0	32,684	8,931	3,335
		(72.70)	(19.87)	(7.42)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(72.70)	(19.87)	(7.42)

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

Note:

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

Table-49 provides percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at the district and police station levels in Sundargarh 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 distribution, households living in permanent houses constitute 39.10 per cent as against 54.64 per cent households in semi-permanent houses and 6.24 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But the distribution of households in urban areas of the district depicts a different picture. Here, more than 50 per cent of households live in permanent houses and only 5.86 per cent in temporary houses.

There are 29 police stations in Sundargarh district. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total and rural areas is found at the police station level in most of the cases. However in case of the urban areas of all the eight police stations in the district, more than half of the households live in permanent houses.

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	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 - Sundargarh 05	Total	393,349	371,781	151,152	81,820	92,514	125,207
				(94.52)	(38.43)	(20.80)	(23.52)	(31.83)
		Rural	263,783	243,368	44,738	10,289	15,315	39,236
				(92.26)	(16.96)	(3.90)	(5.81)	(14.87)
		Urban	129,566	128,413	106,414	71,531	77,199	85,971
				(99.11)	(82.13)	(55.21)	(59.58)	(66.35)
01	Hemgir	Total	17,947	16,473	3,949	844	1,180	4,912
				(91.79)	(22.00)	(4.70)	(6.57)	(27.37)
		Rural	17,947	16,473	3,949	844	1,180	4,912
				(91.79)	(22.00)	(4.70)	(6.57)	(27.37)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Lephripara	Total	15,915	14,543	4,010	788	1,177	4,160
				(91.38)	(25.20)	(4.95)	(7.40)	(26.14)
		Rural	15,915	14,543	4,010	788	1,177	4,160
				(91.38)	(25.20)	(4.95)	(7.40)	(26.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Bhasma	Total	17,294	16,971	4,347	530	1,024	5,348
				(98.13)	(25.14)	(3.06)	(5.92)	(30.92)
		Rural	17,294	16,971	4,347	530	1,024	5,348
				(98.13)	(25.14)	(3.06)	(5.92)	(30.92)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Sundargarh Town	Total	7,698	7,607	6,020	3,872	4,555	4,296
				(98.82)	(78.20)	(50.30)	(59.17)	(55.81)
		Rural	475	429	57	11	3	2
				(90.32)	(12.00)	(2.32)	(0.63)	(0.42)
		Urban	7,223	7,178	5,963	3,861	4,552	4,294
				(99.38)	(82.56)	(53.45)	(63.02)	(59.45)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	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
05	Sundargarh	Total	16,195	15,001	3,629	534	957	3,275
				(92.63)	(22.41)	(3.30)	(5.91)	(20.22)
		Rural	16,195	15,001	3,629	534	957	3,275
				(92.63)	(22.41)	(3.30)	(5.91)	(20.22)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Kinjirkela	Total	12,124	11,140	1,141	121	288	1,614
				(91.88)	(9.41)	(1.00)	(2.38)	(13.31)
		Rural	12,124	11,140	1,141	121	288	1,614
				(91.88)	(9.41)	(1.00)	(2.38)	(13.31)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Talasara	Total	16,636	15,677	2,333	436	731	2,530
				(94.24)	(14.02)	(2.62)	(4.39)	(15.21)
		Rural	16,636	15,677	2,333	436	731	2,530
				(94.24)	(14.02)	(2.62)	(4.39)	(15.21)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Baragaon	Total	15,704	15,378	2,210	394	684	2,425
				(97.92)	(14.07)	(2.51)	(4.36)	(15.44)
		Rural	15,704	15,378	2,210	394	684	2,425
				(97.92)	(14.07)	(2.51)	(4.36)	(15.44)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Kutra	Total	11,306	11,177	1,552	486	750	1,619
				(98.86)	(13.73)	(4.30)	(6.63)	(14.32)
		Rural	11,306	11,177	1,552	486	750	1,619
				(98.86)	(13.73)	(4.30)	(6.63)	(14.32)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Rajagangapur	Total	29,182	28,332	11,274	5,791	7,111	7,151
				(97.09)	(38.63)	(19.84)	(24.37)	(24.5)
		Rural	17,923	17,191	2,939	729	1,022	1,678
				(95.92)	(16.40)	(4.07)	(5.70)	(9.36)
		Urban	11,259	11,141	8,335	5,062	6,089	5,473
				(98.95)	(74.03)	(44.96)	(54.08)	(48.61)
11	Raiboga	Total	7,327	6,985	667	121	260	202
				(95.33)	(9.10)	(1.65)	(3.55)	(2.76)
		Rural	7,327	6,985	667	121	260	202
				(95.33)	(9.10)	(1.65)	(3.55)	(2.76)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	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
12	Biramitrapur	Total	16,237	15,330	5,135	1,954	2,720	3,445
				(94.41)	(31.63)	(12.03)	(16.75)	(21.22)
		Rural	10,224	9,337	1,354	451	698	755
				(91.32)	(13.24)	(4.41)	(6.83)	(7.38)
		Urban	6,013	5,993	3,781	1,503	2,022	2,690
				(99.67)	(62.88)	(25.00)	(33.63)	(44.74)
13	Hatibari	Total	11,135	10,680	1,767	808	983	946
				(95.91)	(15.87)	(7.26)	(8.83)	(8.50)
		Rural	11,135	10,680	1,767	808	983	946
				(95.91)	(15.87)	(7.26)	(8.83)	(8.50)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Bisra	Total	16,648	15,863	3,150	706	1,089	1,249
				(95.28)	(18.92)	(4.24)	(6.54)	(7.50)
		Rural	16,648	15,863	3,150	706	1,089	1,249
				(95.28)	(18.92)	(4.24)	(6.54)	(7.50)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Bondamunda	Total	2,174	2,167	970	155	130	189
				(99.68)	(44.62)	(7.13)	(5.98)	(8.69)
		Rural	2,174	2,167	970	155	130	189
				(99.68)	(44.62)	(7.13)	(5.98)	(8.69)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
16	Brahmani Tarang	Total	9,669	9,225	1,757	331	526	1,200
				(95.41)	(18.17)	(3.42)	(5.44)	(12.41)
		Rural	9,669	9,225	1,757	331	526	1,200
				(95.41)	(18.17)	(3.42)	(5.44)	(12.41)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Raghunathapali	Total	4,692	4,671	3,114	784	1,205	1,294
				(99.55)	(66.37)	(16.71)	(25.68)	(27.58)
		Rural	249	228	107	8	1	62
				(91.57)	(42.97)	(3.21)	(0.40)	(24.9)
		Urban	4,443	4,443	3,007	776	1,204	1,232
				(100)	(67.68)	(17.47)	(27.10)	(27.73)
18	Tangarapali	Total	999	931	387	34	38	213
				(93.19)	(38.74)	(3.40)	(3.80)	(21.32)
		Rural	999	931	387	34	38	213
				(93.19)	(38.74)	(3.40)	(3.80)	(21.32)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	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
19	Lathikata	Total	4,693	4,510	1,967	628	745	916
				(96.10)	(41.91)	(13.38)	(15.87)	(19.52)
		Rural	2,971	2,790	587	49	48	363
				(93.91)	(19.76)	(1.65)	(1.62)	(12.22)
		Urban	1,722	1,720	1,380	579	697	553
				(99.88)	(80.14)	(33.62)	(40.48)	(32.11)
20	Banki	Total	3,667	3,342	265	72	76	160
				(91.14)	(7.23)	(1.96)	(2.07)	(4.36)
		Rural	3,667	3,342	265	72	76	160
				(91.14)	(7.23)	(1.96)	(2.07)	(4.36)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
21	Kamarposh Balang	Total	7,544	6,431	531	168	232	1,154
				(85.25)	(7.04)	(2.23)	(3.08)	(15.30)
		Rural	7,544	6,431	531	168	232	1,154
				(85.25)	(7.04)	(2.23)	(3.08)	(15.30)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
22	Koida	Total	7,750	3,892	1,758	671	767	831
				(50.22)	(22.68)	(8.66)	(9.90)	(10.72)
		Rural	7,750	3,892	1,758	671	767	831
				(50.22)	(22.68)	(8.66)	(9.90)	(10.72)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
23	Lahunipara	Total	15,494	13,587	3,011	1,801	2,049	2,378
				(87.69)	(19.43)	(11.62)	(13.22)	(15.35)
		Rural	14,412	12,506	2,239	1,007	1,211	1,571
				(86.77)	(15.54)	(6.99)	(8.40)	(10.90)
		Urban	1,082	1,081	772	794	838	807
				(99.91)	(71.35)	(73.38)	(77.45)	(74.58)
24	Gurundia	Total	6,479	5,832	224	61	100	521
				(90.01)	(3.46)	(0.94)	(1.54)	(8.04)
		Rural	6,479	5,832	224	61	100	521
				(90.01)	(3.46)	(0.94)	(1.54)	(8.04)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
25	Tikaetpali	Total	4,474	4,325	162	75	82	503
				(96.67)	(3.62)	(1.68)	(1.83)	(11.24)
		Rural	4,474	4,325	162	75	82	503
				(96.67)	(3.62)	(1.68)	(1.83)	(11.24)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	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
26	Banei	Total	12,905	12,258	2,533	680	1,195	1,261
				(94.99)	(19.63)	(5.27)	(9.26)	(9.77)
		Rural	12,905	12,258	2,533	680	1,195	1,261
				(94.99)	(19.63)	(5.27)	(9.26)	(9.77)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
27	Mahulpada	Total	3,637	2,596	113	19	63	493
				(71.38)	(3.11)	(0.52)	(1.73)	(13.56)
		Rural	3,637	2,596	113	19	63	493
				(71.38)	(3.11)	(0.52)	(1.73)	(13.56)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
28	Raurkela	Total	44,566	44,287	39,928	27,257	29,105	35,434
				(99.37)	(89.59)	(61.16)	(65.31)	(79.51)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	44,566	44,287	39,928	27,257	29,105	35,434
				(99.37)	(89.59)	(61.16)	(65.31)	(79.51)
29	Raurkela ITS	Total	44,955	44,296	36,827	28,089	28,804	32,514
				(98.53)	(81.92)	(62.48)	(64.07)	(72.33)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	44,955	44,296	36,827	28,089	28,804	32,514
				(98.53)	(81.92)	(62.48)	(64.07)	(72.33)

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

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

Note: Percentage has been given in brackets after the number of households .

Bathroom means bathroom within the house

Toilet means toilet within the house

Drainage means closed and open drainage

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

The sources of drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, hand pump, tube well and well. Out of the total 393,349 households in the district, 371,781 constituting 94.52 per cent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 92.26 per cent in rural areas and 99.11 per cent in urban areas.

At the police station level, it is seen that the highest proportion of households enjoying improved drinking

water facility is recorded in Bondamunda police station (99.68 percent) both in total and rural areas. In the rest of the police stations, the per cent of households enjoying improved drinking water facility varies between 50.22 per cent to 98.86 per cent. The police stations having urban component enjoy better drinking water facility like Raghunathpali (100.00 per cent) Lahunipara (99.91%), Lathikata (99.88%) Biramitrapur (99.67 per cent) Sundargarh town PS (99.38 per cent) Raurkela (99.37 per cent), Rajagangapur (98.95 percent) and Raurkela IT (98.53 per cent.)

As regards the availability of electricity in households, it is recorded that 38.43 per cent of households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district against 16.96 per cent in rural areas. However, in the urban areas households having electricity facility constitutes 82.13 per cent in the district.

At the police station levels, in rural areas the proportion of households having electricity facility is quite discouraging in Mahulpada, Gurundia and Tikaetpali Police stations and it varies between 3.11 percent to 3.62 percent. The provision of electricity is a little better in Bondamunda police station (44.62%) followed by Tangarapali police station (38.74%). In the urban areas of police stations, Rourkela has the highest percentage of households (89.59%) having electricity followed by Sundargarh Town (82.56%), Raurkala (IT) (81.92%) and Lathikata (80.14%)

As regards the availability of bathroom facility it is seen that only 81,820 households constituting 20.80 percent have bathroom facility in the total areas of the district as against 3.90 in rural and 52.21 per cent in urban areas.

As regards the availability of toilet facility 92,514 households constituting 23.52 percent have toilet facility in total areas of the district as against 5.81 per cent in rural and 59.58 per cent in urban areas.

As regards the drainage facility, it is seen that the provision of drainage facility is better both in total, rural and urban areas of the district in comparison to the provisions of bathroom and toilet facilities. Households having this facility in their houses constitute 31.83 per cent in total areas of the district as against 14.87 per cent in rural and 66.35 per cent in urban areas.

Out of the 29 police stations in the district, the proportion of households having drainage provision in their houses range between 2.76 to 30.92 per cent in case of all police stations having only rural areas. In the urban areas, the highest proportion of households (79.51%) having drainage provision in their houses is recorded in Raurkala followed by Lahunipara (74.58%) and Raurkela IT police station (72.33%).

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	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
	Sundargarh 05	Total	393,349	276,574	7,289	3,226	13,932	25,021	45,827	534	18,563	901	1,482
				(70.31)	(1.85)	(0.82)	(3.54)	(6.36)	(11.65)	(0.14)	(4.72)	(0.23)	(0.38)
		Rural	263,783	246,470	5,221	911	3,276	1,534	2,903	373	1,919	494	682
				(93.44)	(1.98)	(0.35)	(1.24)	(0.58)	(1.1)	(0.14)	(0.73)	(0.19)	(0.26)
		Urban	129,566	30,104	2,068	2,315	10,656	23,487	42,924	161	16,644	407	800
				(23.23)	(1.60)	(1.79)	(8.22)	(18.13)	(33.13)	(0.12)	(12.85)	(0.31)	(0.62)
01	Hemgir	Total	17,947	16,794	214	14	101	143	265	98	60	11	247
				(93.58)	(1.19)	(0.08)	(0.56)	(0.80)	(1.48)	(0.55)	(0.33)	(0.06)	(1.38)
		Rural	17,947	16,794	214	14	101	143	265	98	60	11	247
				(93.58)	(1.19)	(0.08)	(0.56)	(0.80)	(1.48)	(0.55)	(0.33)	(0.06)	(1.38)
		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)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	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	Lephripara	Total	15,915	14,815	159	7	297	2	517	17	71	2	28
				(93.09)	(1.00)	(0.04)	(1.87)	(0.01)	(3.25)	(0.11)	(0.45)	(0.01)	(0.18)
		Rural	15,915	14,815	159	7	297	2	517	17	71	2	28
				(93.09)	(1.00)	(0.04)	(1.87)	(0.01)	(3.25)	(0.11)	(0.45)	(0.01)	(0.18)
		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	Bhasma	Total	17,294	15,777	295	262	549	31	156	47	78	78	21
				(91.23)	(1.71)	(1.51)	(3.17)	(0.18)	(0.90)	(0.27)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.12)
		Rural	17,294	15,777	295	262	549	31	156	47	78	78	21
				(91.23)	(1.71)	(1.51)	(3.17)	(0.18)	(0.90)	(0.27)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.12)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Sundargarh Town	Total	7,698	3,883	151	12	310	19	2,451	12	822	9	29
				(50.44)	(1.96)	(0.16)	(4.03)	(0.25)	(31.84)	(0.16)	(10.68)	(0.12)	(0.38)
		Rural	475	465	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	0
				(97.89)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.26)	(0.00)	(0.63)	(0.00)	(0.21)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	7,223	3,418	151	12	304	19	2,448	12	821	9	29
				(47.32)	(2.09)	(0.17)	(4.21)	(0.26)	(33.89)	(0.17)	(11.37)	(0.12)	(0.40)
05	Sundargarh	Total	16,195	15,316	273	100	166	1	202	64	52	2	19
				(94.57)	(1.69)	(0.62)	(1.03)	(0.01)	(1.25)	(0.40)	(0.32)	(0.01)	(0.12)
		Rural	16,195	15,316	273	100	166	1	202	64	52	2	19
				(94.57)	(1.69)	(0.62)	(1.03)	(0.01)	(1.25)	(0.40)	(0.32)	(0.01)	(0.12)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Kinjirkela	Total	12,124	11,869	196	0	15	1	20	4	11	0	8
				(97.90)	(1.62)	(0.00)	(0.12)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.07)
		Rural	12,124	11,869	196	0	15	1	20	4	11	0	8
				(97.90)	(1.62)	(0.00)	(0.12)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.07)
		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	Talasara	Total	16,636	16,010	204	4	139	19	81	23	109	0	47
				(96.24)	(1.23)	(0.02)	(0.84)	(0.11)	(0.49)	(0.14)	(0.66)	(0.00)	(0.28)
		Rural	16,636	16,010	204	4	139	19	81	23	109	0	47
				(96.24)	(1.23)	(0.02)	(0.84)	(0.11)	(0.49)	(0.14)	(0.66)	(0.00)	(0.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Baragaon	Total	15,704	15,052	278	8	99	4	155	15	68	0	25
				(95.85)	(1.77)	(0.05)	(0.63)	(0.03)	(0.99)	(0.10)	(0.43)	(0.00)	(0.16)
		Rural	15,704	15,052	278	8	99	4	155	15	68	0	25
				(95.85)	(1.77)	(0.05)	(0.63)	(0.03)	(0.99)	(0.10)	(0.43)	(0.00)	(0.16)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	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	Kutra	Total	11,306	10,347	559	4	183	7	84	1	106	2	13
				(91.52)	(4.94)	(0.04)	(1.62)	(0.06)	(0.74)	(0.01)	(0.94)	(0.02)	(0.11)
		Rural	11,306	10,347	559	4	183	7	84	1	106	2	13
				(91.52)	(4.94)	(0.04)	(1.62)	(0.06)	(0.74)	(0.01)	(0.94)	(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)
10	Rajagangapur	Total	29,182	21,397	531	151	142	866	4,214	16	1,618	77	170
				(73.32)	(1.82)	(0.52)	(0.49)	(2.97)	(14.44)	(0.05)	(5.54)	(0.26)	(0.58)
		Rural	17,923	16,611	336	33	70	71	348	7	328	69	50
				(92.68)	(1.87)	(0.18)	(0.39)	(0.40)	(1.94)	(0.04)	(1.83)	(0.38)	(0.28)
		Urban	11,259	4,786	195	118	72	795	3,866	9	1,290	8	120
				(42.51)	(1.73)	(1.05)	(0.64)	(7.06)	(34.34)	(0.08)	(11.46)	(0.07)	(1.07)
11	Raiboga	Total	7,327	7,173	56	6	37	0	30	2	8	1	14
				(97.90)	(0.76)	(0.08)	(0.50)	(0.00)	(0.41)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.01)	(0.19)
		Rural	7,327	7,173	56	6	37	0	30	2	8	1	14
				(97.9)	(0.76)	(0.08)	(0.50)	(0.00)	(0.41)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.01)	(0.19)
		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)
12	Biramitrapur	Total	16,237	13,908	230	50	342	161	965	13	505	4	59
				(85.66)	(1.42)	(0.31)	(2.11)	(0.99)	(5.94)	(0.08)	(3.11)	(0.02)	(0.36)
		Rural	10,224	9,621	121	16	38	35	179	5	202	0	7
				(94.10)	(1.18)	(0.16)	(0.37)	(0.34)	(1.75)	(0.05)	(1.98)	(0.00)	(0.07)
		Urban	6,013	4,287	109	34	304	126	786	8	303	4	52
				(71.30)	(1.81)	(0.57)	(5.06)	(2.10)	(13.07)	(0.13)	(5.04)	(0.07)	(0.86)
13	Hatibari	Total	11,135	9,536	701	137	287	32	133	5	80	190	34
				(85.64)	(6.30)	(1.23)	(2.58)	(0.29)	(1.19)	(0.04)	(0.72)	(1.71)	(0.31)
		Rural	11,135	9,536	701	137	287	32	133	5	80	190	34
				(85.64)	(6.30)	(1.23)	(2.58)	(0.29)	(1.19)	(0.04)	(0.72)	(1.71)	(0.31)
		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	Bisra	Total	16,648	15,623	173	19	132	138	204	4	207	136	12
				(93.84)	(1.04)	(0.11)	(0.79)	(0.83)	(1.23)	(0.02)	(1.24)	(0.82)	(0.07)
		Rural	16,648	15,623	173	19	132	138	204	4	207	136	12
				(93.84)	(1.04)	(0.11)	(0.79)	(0.83)	(1.23)	(0.02)	(1.24)	(0.82)	(0.07)
		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	Bondamunda	Total	2,174	1,472	13	188	27	415	35	0	18	0	6
				(67.71)	(0.60)	(8.65)	(1.24)	(19.09)	(1.61)	(0.00)	(0.83)	(0.00)	(0.28)
		Rural	2,174	1,472	13	188	27	415	35	0	18	0	6
				(67.71)	(0.60)	(8.65)	(1.24)	(19.09)	(1.61)	(0.00)	(0.83)	(0.00)	(0.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	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	Brahmani Tarang	Total	9,669	8,795	242	39	154	317	41	0	66	2	13
				(90.96)	(2.50)	(0.40)	(1.59)	(3.28)	(0.42)	(0.00)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(0.13)
		Rural	9,669	8,795	242	39	154	317	41	0	66	2	13
				(90.96)	(2.50)	(0.40)	(1.59)	(3.28)	(0.42)	(0.00)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(0.13)
		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	Raghunathapali	Total	4,692	790	38	7	46	3,219	382	7	152	3	48
				(16.84)	(0.81)	(0.15)	(0.98)	(68.61)	(8.14)	(0.15)	(3.24)	(0.06)	(1.02)
		Rural	249	227	4	1	0	13	0	2	0	0	2
				(91.16)	(1.61)	(0.40)	(0.00)	(5.22)	(0.00)	(0.8)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.80)
		Urban	4,443	563	34	6	46	3,206	382	5	152	3	46
				(12.67)	(0.77)	(0.14)	(1.04)	(72.16)	(8.60)	(0.11)	(3.42)	(0.07)	(1.04)
18	Tangarapali	Total	999	746	9	18	4	176	13	0	15	0	18
				(74.67)	(0.90)	(1.80)	(0.40)	(17.62)	(1.30)	(0.00)	(1.50)	(0.00)	(1.80)
		Rural	999	746	9	18	4	176	13	0	15	0	18
				(74.67)	(0.90)	(1.80)	(0.40)	(17.62)	(1.30)	(0.00)	(1.50)	(0.00)	(1.80)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
19	Lathikata	Total	4,693	3,958	51	8	126	101	304	0	134	0	11
				(84.34)	(1.09)	(0.17)	(2.68)	(2.15)	(6.48)	(0.00)	(2.86)	(0.00)	(0.23)
		Rural	2,971	2,894	10	1	10	38	9	0	3	0	6
				(97.41)	(0.34)	(0.03)	(0.34)	(1.28)	(0.30)	(0.00)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.20)
		Urban	1,722	1,064	41	7	116	63	295	0	131	0	5
				(61.79)	(2.38)	(0.41)	(6.74)	(3.66)	(17.13)	(0.00)	(7.61)	(0.00)	(0.29)
20	Banki	Total	3,667	3,566	59	0	30	1	8	0	1	0	2
				(97.25)	(1.61)	(0.00)	(0.82)	(0.03)	(0.22)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.05)
		Rural	3,667	3,566	59	0	30	1	8	0	1	0	2
				(97.25)	(1.61)	(0.00)	(0.82)	(0.03)	(0.22)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.05)
		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)
21	Kamarposh Balang	Total	7,544	7,233	245	12	1	0	17	1	31	0	4
				(95.88)	(3.25)	(0.16)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.41)	(0.00)	(0.05)
		Rural	7,544	7,233	245	12	1	0	17	1	31	0	4
				(95.88)	(3.25)	(0.16)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.41)	(0.00)	(0.05)
		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)
22	Koida	Total	7,750	7,039	108	1	330	33	117	0	80	0	42
				(90.83)	(1.39)	(0.01)	(4.26)	(0.43)	(1.51)	(0.00)	(1.03)	(0.00)	(0.54)
		Rural	7,750	7,039	108	1	330	33	117	0	80	0	42
				(90.83)	(1.39)	(0.01)	(4.26)	(0.43)	(1.51)	(0.00)	(1.03)	(0.00)	(0.54)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	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
23	Lahunipara	Total	15,494	13,383	544	8	1,237	55	119	53	64	0	31
				(86.38)	(3.51)	(0.05)	(7.98)	(0.35)	(0.77)	(0.34)	(0.41)	(0.00)	(0.20)
		Rural	14,412	13,076	510	8	501	55	115	53	64	0	30
				(90.73)	(3.54)	(0.06)	(3.48)	(0.38)	(0.80)	(0.37)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.21)
		Urban	1,082	307	34	0	736	0	4	0	0	0	1
				(28.37)	(3.14)	(0.00)	(68.02)	(0.00)	(0.37)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.09)
24	Gurundia	Total	6,479	6,447	6	3	4	0	2	1	8	0	8
				(99.51)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.00)	(0.12)
		Rural	6,479	6,447	6	3	4	0	2	1	8	0	8
				(99.51)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.00)	(0.12)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
25	Tikaetpali	Total	4,474	4,376	63	2	4	0	5	7	10	0	7
				(97.81)	(1.41)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.00)	(0.16)
		Rural	4,474	4,376	63	2	4	0	5	7	10	0	7
				(97.81)	(1.41)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.00)	(0.16)
		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)
26	Banei	Total	12,905	12,080	270	26	88	2	164	17	241	1	16
				(93.61)	(2.09)	(0.20)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(1.27)	(0.13)	(1.87)	(0.01)	(0.12)
		Rural	12,905	12,080	270	26	88	2	164	17	241	1	16
				(93.61)	(2.09)	(0.20)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(1.27)	(0.13)	(1.87)	(0.01)	(0.12)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
27	Mahulpada	Total	3,637	3,510	117	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	3
				(96.51)	(3.22)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.08)
		Rural	3,637	3,510	117	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	3
				(96.51)	(3.22)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.08)
		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)
28	Raurkela	Total	44,566	6,967	710	813	3,975	7,703	16,087	101	7,858	47	305
				(15.63)	(1.59)	(1.82)	(8.92)	(17.28)	(36.10)	(0.23)	(17.63)	(0.11)	(0.68)
		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	44,566	6,967	710	813	3,975	7,703	16,087	101	7,858	47	305
				(15.63)	(1.59)	(1.82)	(8.92)	(17.28)	(36.10)	(0.23)	(17.63)	(0.11)	(0.68)
29	Raurkela ITS	Total	44,955	5,800	716	1,273	4,485	9,627	17,134	24	5,356	335	205
				(12.90)	(1.59)	(2.83)	(9.98)	(21.41)	(38.11)	(0.05)	(11.91)	(0.75)	(0.46)
		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	44,955	5,800	716	1,273	4,485	9,627	17,134	24	5,356	335	205
				(12.90)	(1.59)	(2.83)	(9.98)	(21.41)	(38.11)	(0.05)	(11.91)	(0.75)	(0.46)

Percentage in brackets

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

Table-51 provides the number and percentage of households using different types of fuel for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations. The various types of fuel used by the households for cooking purpose are shown in Col 5-13 of the table.

As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 393,349 households in the district. Of these fuels, firewood is used in maximum percentage(70.31%) of households in total areas of the district as against 93.44 per cent in rural and 23.23 per cent in urban areas. Liquid petroleum gas (L.P.G) comes next and is used in 11.65 per cent of households in total areas of the district.

But in urban areas of the district, liquid petroleum gas is used by highest percentage of households constituting 33.13 per cent followed by firewood 23.23 per cent, coal/lignite (charcoal) 18.13 per cent, kerosene 12.85 per cent and electricity 8.22 per cent for cooking purpose. This evidently shows the better economic condition of urban households, which have considerable access to modern fuels besides the traditional ones.

There are 29 police stations in the district of which 8 police stations have urban areas and households there use both traditional and modern fuels. Out of the remaining 21 police stations, in 18 police stations more the 90 per cent of households use firewood for cooking purpose. In three police stations Bondamunda, Tangarpali and Hatibari, the proportion of households using firewood for cooking purpose ranges between 67.71 to 85.64 per cent.

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
	Sundargarh 05	Total	393,349	131,804	77,304	106,976	28,913	262,555	63,015	7,207	107,687
				(33.51)	(19.65)	(27.20)	(7.35)	(66.75)	(16.02)	(1.83)	(27.38)
		Rural	263,783	53,603	40,338	24,133	4,164	162,383	14,627	1,553	91,416
				(20.32)	(15.29)	(9.15)	(1.58)	(61.56)	(5.55)	(0.59)	(34.66)
		Urban	129,566	78,201	36,966	82,843	24,749	100,172	48,388	5,654	16,271
				(60.36)	(28.53)	(63.94)	(19.10)	(77.31)	(37.35)	(4.36)	(12.56)
01	Hemgir	Total	17,947	2,834	3,491	1,759	263	11,080	1,059	139	6,045
				(15.79)	(19.45)	(9.80)	(1.47)	(61.74)	(5.90)	(0.77)	(33.68)
		Rural	17,947	2,834	3,491	1,759	263	11,080	1,059	139	6,045
				(15.79)	(19.45)	(9.80)	(1.47)	(61.74)	(5.90)	(0.77)	(33.68)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Lephripara	Total	15,915	3,829	2,549	2,209	344	9,916	1,431	68	5,359
				(24.06)	(16.02)	(13.88)	(2.16)	(62.31)	(8.99)	(0.43)	(33.67)
		Rural	15,915	3,829	2,549	2,209	344	9,916	1,431	68	5,359
				(24.06)	(16.02)	(13.88)	(2.16)	(62.31)	(8.99)	(0.43)	(33.67)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
03	Bhasma	Total	17,294	3,688	2,470	2,401	251	12,760	1,448	87	4,108
				(21.33)	(14.28)	(13.88)	(1.45)	(73.78)	(8.37)	(0.50)	(23.75)
		Rural	17,294	3,688	2,470	2,401	251	12,760	1,448	87	4,108
				(21.33)	(14.28)	(13.88)	(1.45)	(73.78)	(8.37)	(0.50)	(23.75)
		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)
04	Sundargarh Town	Total	7,698	4,681	2,832	4,778	1,270	5,794	2,359	237	1,247
				(60.81)	(36.79)	(62.07)	(16.50)	(75.27)	(30.64)	(3.08)	(16.20)
		Rural	475	71	47	36	41	361	13	1	110
				(14.95)	(9.89)	(7.58)	(8.63)	(76.00)	(2.74)	(0.21)	(23.16)
		Urban	7,223	4,610	2,785	4,742	1,229	5,433	2,346	236	1,137
				(63.82)	(38.56)	(65.65)	(17.02)	(75.22)	(32.48)	(3.27)	(15.74)
05	Sundargarh	Total	16,195	2,443	1,866	2,142	367	9,991	1,181	72	5,682
				(15.08)	(11.52)	(13.23)	(2.27)	(61.69)	(7.29)	(0.44)	(35.08)
		Rural	16,195	2,443	1,866	2,142	367	9,991	1,181	72	5,682
				(15.08)	(11.52)	(13.23)	(2.27)	(61.69)	(7.29)	(0.44)	(35.08)
		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)
06	Kinjirkela	Total	12,124	1,668	1,998	578	45	7,540	386	80	4,255
				(13.76)	(16.48)	(4.77)	(0.37)	(62.19)	(3.18)	(0.66)	(35.10)
		Rural	12,124	1,668	1,998	578	45	7,540	386	80	4,255
				(13.76)	(16.48)	(4.77)	(0.37)	(62.19)	(3.18)	(0.66)	(35.10)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Talasara	Total	16,636	2,774	3,309	1,216	222	10,857	763	74	5,184
				(16.67)	(19.89)	(7.31)	(1.33)	(65.26)	(4.59)	(0.44)	(31.16)
		Rural	16,636	2,774	3,309	1,216	222	10,857	763	74	5,184
				(16.67)	(19.89)	(7.31)	(1.33)	(65.26)	(4.59)	(0.44)	(31.16)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
08	Baragaon	Total	15,704	2,487	2,563	1,171	117	9,800	760	81	5,377
				(15.84)	(16.32)	(7.46)	(0.75)	(62.40)	(4.84)	(0.52)	(34.24)
		Rural	15,704	2,487	2,563	1,171	117	9,800	760	81	5,377
				(15.84)	(16.32)	(7.46)	(0.75)	(62.40)	(4.84)	(0.52)	(34.24)
		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	Kutra	Total	11,306	3,498	1,486	900	196	7,377	659	93	3,548
				(30.94)	(13.14)	(7.96)	(1.73)	(65.25)	(5.83)	(0.82)	(31.38)
		Rural	11,306	3,498	1,486	900	196	7,377	659	93	3,548
				(30.94)	(13.14)	(7.96)	(1.73)	(65.25)	(5.83)	(0.82)	(31.38)
		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	Rajagangapur	Total	29,182	11,087	4,747	7,600	2,046	21,230	3,337	371	6,419
				(37.99)	(16.27)	(26.04)	(7.01)	(72.75)	(11.44)	(1.27)	(22.00)
		Rural	17,923	4,492	2,445	1,690	271	12,915	928	79	4,533
				(25.06)	(13.64)	(9.43)	(1.51)	(72.06)	(5.18)	(0.44)	(25.29)
		Urban	11,259	6,595	2,302	5,910	1,775	8,315	2,409	292	1,886
				(58.58)	(20.45)	(52.49)	(15.77)	(73.85)	(21.40)	(2.59)	(16.75)
11	Raiboga	Total	7,327	1,041	795	305	43	4,281	223	18	2,780
				(14.21)	(10.85)	(4.16)	(0.59)	(58.43)	(3.04)	(0.25)	(37.94)
		Rural	7,327	1,041	795	305	43	4,281	223	18	2,780
				(14.21)	(10.85)	(4.16)	(0.59)	(58.43)	(3.04)	(0.25)	(37.94)
		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)
12	Biramitrapur	Total	16,237	5,207	2,929	3,234	563	10,385	1,283	166	4,805
				(32.07)	(18.04)	(19.92)	(3.47)	(63.96)	(7.90)	(1.02)	(29.59)
		Rural	10,224	2,110	1,579	888	240	6,633	558	65	3,142
				(20.64)	(15.44)	(8.69)	(2.35)	(64.88)	(5.46)	(0.64)	(30.73)
		Urban	6,013	3,097	1,350	2,346	323	3,752	725	101	1,663
				(51.51)	(22.45)	(39.02)	(5.37)	(62.40)	(12.06)	(1.68)	(27.66)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Hatibari	Total	11,135	3,134	1,534	963	166	7,799	616	76	3,012
				(28.15)	(13.78)	(8.65)	(1.49)	(70.04)	(5.53)	(0.68)	(27.05)
		Rural	11,135	3,134	1,534	963	166	7,799	616	76	3,012
				(28.15)	(13.78)	(8.65)	(1.49)	(70.04)	(5.53)	(0.68)	(27.05)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Bisra	Total	16,648	3,464	2,355	1,470	269	12,553	817	95	3,590
				(20.81)	(14.15)	(8.83)	(1.62)	(75.40)	(4.91)	(0.57)	(21.56)
		Rural	16,648	3,464	2,355	1,470	269	12,553	817	95	3,590
				(20.81)	(14.15)	(8.83)	(1.62)	(75.40)	(4.91)	(0.57)	(21.56)
		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	Bondamunda	Total	2,174	867	504	559	23	1,676	330	9	459
				(39.88)	(23.18)	(25.71)	(1.06)	(77.09)	(15.18)	(0.41)	(21.11)
		Rural	2,174	867	504	559	23	1,676	330	9	459
				(39.88)	(23.18)	(25.71)	(1.06)	(77.09)	(15.18)	(0.41)	(21.11)
		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	Brahmani Tarang	Total	9,669	3,532	1,104	1,020	87	5,660	529	64	3,614
				(36.53)	(11.42)	(10.55)	(0.90)	(58.54)	(5.47)	(0.66)	(37.38)
		Rural	9,669	3,532	1,104	1,020	87	5,660	529	64	3,614
				(36.53)	(11.42)	(10.55)	(0.90)	(58.54)	(5.47)	(0.66)	(37.38)
		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	Raghunathapali	Total	4,692	2,222	893	1,986	128	3,629	1,111	73	867
				(47.36)	(19.03)	(42.33)	(2.73)	(77.34)	(23.68)	(1.56)	(18.48)
		Rural	249	21	28	23	0	119	14	0	122
				(8.43)	(11.24)	(9.24)	(0.00)	(47.79)	(5.62)	(0.00)	(49.00)
		Urban	4,443	2,201	865	1,963	128	3,510	1,097	73	745
				(49.54)	(19.47)	(44.18)	(2.88)	(79.00)	(24.69)	(1.64)	(16.77)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
18	Tangarapali	Total	999	495	179	227	37	805	132	34	138
				(49.55)	(17.92)	(22.72)	(3.70)	(80.58)	(13.21)	(3.40)	(13.81)
		Rural	999	495	179	227	37	805	132	34	138
				(49.55)	(17.92)	(22.72)	(3.70)	(80.58)	(13.21)	(3.40)	(13.81)
		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)
19	Lathikata	Total	4,693	1,743	740	1,394	187	2,981	448	29	1,406
				(37.14)	(15.77)	(29.70)	(3.98)	(63.52)	(9.55)	(0.62)	(29.96)
		Rural	2,971	522	276	359	12	1,933	133	12	978
				(17.57)	(9.29)	(12.08)	(0.40)	(65.06)	(4.48)	(0.40)	(32.92)
		Urban	1,722	1,221	464	1,035	175	1,048	315	17	428
				(70.91)	(26.95)	(60.10)	(10.16)	(60.86)	(18.29)	(0.99)	(24.85)
20	Banki	Total	3,667	367	501	138	16	1,766	104	14	1,758
				(10.01)	(13.66)	(3.76)	(0.44)	(48.16)	(2.84)	(0.38)	(47.94)
		Rural	3,667	367	501	138	16	1,766	104	14	1,758
				(10.01)	(13.66)	(3.76)	(0.44)	(48.16)	(2.84)	(0.38)	(47.94)
		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)
21	Kamarposh Balang	Total	7,544	775	1,263	313	91	3,486	214	37	3,739
				(10.27)	(16.74)	(4.15)	(1.21)	(46.21)	(2.84)	(0.49)	(49.56)
		Rural	7,544	775	1,263	313	91	3,486	214	37	3,739
				(10.27)	(16.74)	(4.15)	(1.21)	(46.21)	(2.84)	(0.49)	(49.56)
		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)
22	Koida	Total	7,750	1,194	1,673	772	149	2,766	377	66	4,129
				(15.41)	(21.59)	(9.96)	(1.92)	(35.69)	(4.86)	(0.85)	(53.28)
		Rural	7,750	1,194	1,673	772	149	2,766	377	66	4,129
				(15.41)	(21.59)	(9.96)	(1.92)	(35.69)	(4.86)	(0.85)	(53.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
23	Lahunipara	Total	15,494	4,268	2,714	1,891	591	7,269	1,223	206	6,683
				(27.55)	(17.52)	(12.20)	(3.81)	(46.91)	(7.89)	(1.33)	(43.13)
		Rural	14,412	3,497	2,312	1,275	421	7,161	799	169	6,343
				(24.26)	(16.04)	(8.85)	(2.92)	(49.69)	(5.54)	(1.17)	(44.01)
		Urban	1,082	771	402	616	170	108	424	37	340
				(71.26)	(37.15)	(56.93)	(15.71)	(9.98)	(39.19)	(3.42)	(31.42)
24	Gurundia	Total	6,479	852	1,033	96	10	2,885	107	13	3,318
				(13.15)	(15.94)	(1.48)	(0.15)	(44.53)	(1.65)	(0.20)	(51.21)
		Rural	6,479	852	1,033	96	10	2,885	107	13	3,318
				(13.15)	(15.94)	(1.48)	(0.15)	(44.53)	(1.65)	(0.20)	(51.21)
		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)
25	Tikaetpali	Total	4,474	748	471	75	53	1,986	71	41	2,357
				(16.72)	(10.53)	(1.68)	(1.18)	(44.39)	(1.59)	(0.92)	(52.68)
		Rural	4,474	748	471	75	53	1,986	71	41	2,357
				(16.72)	(10.53)	(1.68)	(1.18)	(44.39)	(1.59)	(0.92)	(52.68)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
26	Banei	Total	12,905	2,781	2,111	1,469	411	7,080	879	55	5,408
				(21.55)	(16.36)	(11.38)	(3.18)	(54.86)	(6.81)	(0.43)	(41.91)
		Rural	12,905	2,781	2,111	1,469	411	7,080	879	55	5,408
				(21.55)	(16.36)	(11.38)	(3.18)	(54.86)	(6.81)	(0.43)	(41.91)
		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)
27	Mahulpada	Total	3,637	419	396	79	19	1,197	96	11	2,328
				(11.52)	(10.89)	(2.17)	(0.52)	(32.91)	(2.64)	(0.30)	(64.01)
		Rural	3,637	419	396	79	19	1,197	96	11	2,328
				(11.52)	(10.89)	(2.17)	(0.52)	(32.91)	(2.64)	(0.30)	(64.01)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
28	Raurkela	Total	44,566	25,933	12,820	30,459	9,968	33,148	16,294	2,150	5,353
				(58.19)	(28.77)	(68.35)	(22.37)	(74.38)	(36.56)	(4.82)	(12.01)
		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	44,566	25,933	12,820	30,459	9,968	33,148	16,294	2,150	5,353
				(58.19)	(28.77)	(68.35)	(22.37)	(74.38)	(36.56)	(4.82)	(12.01)
29	Raurkela ITS	Total	44,955	29,272	14,109	31,125	9,895	38,073	22,171	2,574	3,797
				(65.11)	(31.38)	(69.24)	(22.01)	(84.69)	(49.32)	(5.73)	(8.45)
		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	44,955	29,272	14,109	31,125	9,895	38,073	22,171	2,574	3,797
				(65.11)	(31.38)	(69.24)	(22.01)	(84.69)	(49.32)	(5.73)	(8.45)

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 Sundargarh district. The table also provides information on availability of household assets like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motorcycle, moped, jeep, car, etc., in the households in total, rural and urban areas in the district and police stations.

As regards banking services, it is to mention here that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks, and the service availed means the head of the household or any member in the household is availing banking service provided by the bank or post office banks as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, 131,804 or 33.51 percent of households out of the total 393,349 households in Sundargarh district avail banking services as against 60.36 per cent in the urban and 20.32 per cent in rural areas.

As regards different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets since 66.75 per cent households in total, 61.56 per cent in rural and 77.31 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset. Television claims the second position closely followed by radio/ transistor as household asset in total areas of the district. Among costly assets scooter, motorcycle and moped claims 16.02 per cent in total areas of the district. Other valuable assets like telephone, car, jeep, van, etc., claim a very small proportion both in total and rural areas of the district. However, in urban areas 37.35 per cent households possess scooter, motorcycle and moped, 19.10 per cent households have telephone connection and 4.36 per cent households possess car, jeep and van etc.

As regards banking services availed by the households at police station level, it is found that 60.81 per cent of households in total areas of Sundargarh Town police station followed by 49.55 per cent in Tangarapali Police station, 47.36 per cent in

Raghunathpali police station, 39.88 per cent in Bondamunda police station avail banking services in total areas. This proportion varies between 10.01 to 49.55 per cent in rural areas of the police stations. However in the urban areas, the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably higher.

As regards household assets at the police station level it is seen that maximum proportion of households ranging between 32.91 to 80.58 in total and rural areas and 60.86 to 84.69 in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset distantly followed by radio/ transistor and television sets. Valuable assets like scooter, motorcycle, moped, car jeep, van, telephone, etc,. are possessed by negligible proportion of households both in total and rural areas.

Apart from this, households not having assets as mentioned in Co. 6-11 of the table claim considerable proportion in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations.

(xi) Scope of Village Directory :

The publication of District Census Handbook (DCH) is an excellent venture of the Census network. Information pertaining to quality of life and facilities available in village and urban areas after being collected through perfect articulated schedules, are presented in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory respectively for each district from which a planner envisages to transform the backward society to a modern one. Village Directory contains data on each and every village, may be a revenue village or unsurveyed village or notified forest village or forest cluster in the rural areas C.D. Block wise/P.S. wise. The names of village have been arranged in ascending order of the permanent location code of the villages under different Police 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 in so far as the boundary, spellings and locations are concerned. In case of the units adjacent to the coast land of the state, such maps have been cleared by the Survey of India through the Office of the Registrar General of India.

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

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

been provided in the directory.

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

The Ministry of Agriculture has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under five categories. These are as follows:

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

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

The information on village wise amenities and land-use pattern for the village directory have been collected from the Tahasildars who in turn had utilized the services of village level workers like Revenue Inspectors 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 Officer for Census Towns. The details of information on town directory presented in seven statements are briefly explained below.

Statement- I: This statement presents the status and growth history of towns. In col.1 of the statement serial number of the town and in col.2 name of the town in alphabetical order along with the class and administrative status have been furnished. In col.3

location code of the town and in col.4, the name of the tahasil and police station in which the town is situated are given. col.5 gives the names of C.D.Blocks of census towns. Area of the town(in square kilometer), number of households including houseless households, population and growth rate of population, density and sex ratio etc. are presented in subsequent columns.

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

Statement- III: It depicts the picture of the municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99. The receipts from different sources are indicated under col.4 to col.10 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/vocanational training institutions, higher secondary/intermediate/senior secondary /PUC (pre-university college)/junior college level, secondary/matriculation, junior secondary and middle schools, primary schools, adult literacy centers, working women's hostels with number of seats, stadium,cinema,auditorium/drama/community halls, public libraries including reading rooms etc. available in the town are furnished under different columns.

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

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

PART A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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Section I - Village Directory

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

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

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

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

.The Village Directory format has 23 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 number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares is 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 High 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 Sorce	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10: Commercial and Co-operative Banks

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

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

Column 11: Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit 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 exist is given :

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/ private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable 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/Magazines 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 Block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A : Indicates number of villages CD Block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B : Indicates number of villages CD Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix-VII A, VII B : The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

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

Appendix-IX : Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

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

The district Sundargarh was having five statutory towns, namely, Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS), Raurkela(M), Sundargarh (M),Rajagangapur(M) and Biramitrapur(M) and four Census towns, namely, Jalda (CT), Panposh(CT), Hatibandha(CT) and Tensa(CT) in 1991 Census. However, during 1991-2001 Census, O.C.L.Industrial Township (ITS) created newly by taking the ward No.10 of Rajagangapur Town(M) and Lathikata (CT) created newly by merging the village Lathikata. But, 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.	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
1	Lathikata	20	Lathikata (CT)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KODIA C. D. BLOCK - 0017

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MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : LEPHRAPARA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : TANGARAPALI

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : bALISANKARA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : SUBDEGA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : SUNDARGARH

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BARGAON

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KUTRA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KUANRMUNDA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : NUAGAON

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BISRA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : LATHIKATA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : RAJAGANGAPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : GURUNDIA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BENEIGARH

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : LAHUNIPARA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KODIA

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:Sundargarh

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions			
				Primary school		Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hemgir	148	75,694	118	128	36	36
2	Lephripara	108	71,605	81	116	38	41
3	Tangarapali	80	58,241	70	75	32	33
4	Balisankara	95	76,802	74	129	43	47
5	Subdega	62	57,420	57	90	29	32
6	Sundargarh	85	63,857	81	100	38	40
7	Baragaon	69	64,676	68	101	25	29
8	Kutra	54	71,152	53	78	29	33
9	Kuanrmunda	106	87,342	97	107	29	34
10	Nuagaon	119	91,478	113	120	27	31
11	Bisra	68	59,657	61	68	27	28
12	Lathikata	81	70,331	67	86	26	28
13	Rajagangapur	74	80,459	68	103	25	30
14	Gurundia	142	57,801	109	124	29	32
15	Baneigarh	107	62,476	82	88	38	40
16	Lahunipara	217	85,019	148	151	34	34
17	Koida	108	67,469	89	97	18	19
	District(Rural):	**1,723**	**1,201,479**	**1,436**	**1,761**	**523**	**567**

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Educational institutions (contd.)							
		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	'2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Hemgir	15	15	3	3	2	2	0	0
2	Lephripara	18	20	3	3	3	3	0	0
3	Tangarapali	13	14	3	3	2	2	0	0
4	Balisankara	16	17	2	2	2	2	0	0
5	Subdega	11	12	1	1	1	1	0	0
6	Sundargarh	14	15	4	4	0	0	0	0
7	Baragaon	11	12	3	3	1	1	0	0
8	Kutra	14	15	2	2	2	2	0	0
9	Kuanrmunda	13	14	2	2	0	0	0	0
10	Nuagaon	11	13	6	6	1	1	0	0
11	Bisra	12	13	2	2	2	2	0	0
12	Lathikata	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Rajagangapur	10	11	3	3	1	1	0	0
14	Gurundia	15	16	1	1	1	1	0	0
15	Baneigarh	12	13	4	4	3	3	0	0
16	Lahunipara	19	19	2	2	2	2	0	0
17	Koida	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural):	**228**	**243**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**0**	**0**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Educational institutions (contd.)								
		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre	
		Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	'2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Hemgir	1	1	30	1	1	5	5	5	5
2	Lephripara	0	0	27	0	0	4	4	6	6
3	Tangarapali	0	0	11	0	0	3	3	5	5
4	Balisankara	0	0	20	0	0	6	6	5	5
5	Subdega	0	0	5	0	0	2	2	3	3
6	Sundargarh	2	2	4	0	0	3	3	4	4
7	Baragaon	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	5
8	Kutra	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	4
9	Kuanrmunda	1	1	9	0	0	2	3	4	4
10	Nuagaon	0	0	6	1	1	4	4	4	4
11	Bisra	2	2	7	0	0	1	1	3	3
12	Lathikata	2	2	13	0	0	0	0	3	3
13	Rajagangapur	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	3	3
14	Gurundia	0	0	33	1	1	2	2	4	4
15	Baneigarh	0	0	25	1	1	4	4	3	3
16	Lahunipara	3	3	69	0	0	4	4	4	4
17	Koida	0	0	19	0	0	2	2	4	4
	District(Rural):	**12**	**12**	**286**	**4**	**4**	**48**	**49**	**69**	**69**

Sl No	Name of C.D.block	Medical institutions (contd.)										
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	'2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Hemgir	21	21	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	125
2	Lephripara	19	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	88
3	Tangarapali	17	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	63
4	Balisankara	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	72
5	Subdega	16	16	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	44
6	Sundargarh	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	65
7	Baragaon	18	18	4	4	2	2	0	0	3	3	48
8	Kutra	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	32
9	Kuanrmunda	20	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	86
10	Nuagaon	24	24	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	92
11	Bisra	13	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	53
12	Lathikata	17	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	63
13	Rajagangapur	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	55
14	Gurundia	13	13	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	129
15	Baneigarh	18	18	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	3	83
16	Lahunipara	20	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	194
17	Koida	20	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	86
	District(Rural):	**308**	**308**	**26**	**30**	**22**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**20**	**1,378**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	'2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Hemgir	11	144	116	0	22	18	6	134	145	0
2	Lephripara	0	105	18	0	5	0	4	102	103	0
3	Tangarapali	0	76	14	0	3	0	6	74	77	0
4	Balisankara	3	95	80	0	9	20	7	84	92	0
5	Subdega	1	62	44	0	7	0	3	58	62	0
6	Sundargarh	2	85	85	0	10	2	0	81	85	0
7	Baragaon	3	69	0	0	0	0	0	69	69	0
8	Kutra	3	54	39	0	14	0	0	54	54	0
9	Kuanrmunda	2	106	63	0	7	0	0	105	106	0
10	Nuagaon	4	115	38	0	11	0	4	114	116	0
11	Bisra	0	66	17	0	1	0	4	67	66	0
12	Lathikata	2	64	18	0	15	0	6	81	76	0
13	Rajagangapur	1	70	65	0	22	0	15	69	72	0
14	Gurundia	0	142	69	0	20	31	0	139	142	0
15	Baneigarh	2	105	29	0	15	0	2	99	105	0
16	Lahunipara	5	176	128	0	26	23	20	213	193	0
17	Koida	2	91	90	0	18	0	5	107	106	0
	District(Rural):	**41**	**1,625**	**913**	**0**	**205**	**94**	**82**	**1,650**	**1,669**	**0**

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications		
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
1	'2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Hemgir	20	0	3	20	0	3	47	40	4	0
2	Lephripara	24	0	3	23	0	3	28	29	0	0
3	Tangarapali	17	0	2	17	0	2	47	27	0	0
4	Balisankara	34	0	2	26	0	2	28	32	0	0
5	Subdega	17	0	3	17	0	3	25	20	0	0
6	Sundargarh	22	0	2	22	0	2	35	25	1	0
7	Baragaon	18	0	1	18	0	1	25	25	0	0
8	Kutra	13	0	3	12	0	3	27	35	0	0
9	Kuanrmunda	18	0	1	17	0	1	22	27	1	0
10	Nuagaon	15	0	3	15	0	3	22	18	1	0
11	Bisra	12	0	2	12	0	2	17	22	5	1
12	Lathikata	18	0	1	18	0	1	28	24	0	2
13	Rajagangapur	13	0	1	13	0	0	19	15	1	1
14	Gurundia	18	0	1	18	0	1	20	38	2	0
15	Baneigarh	23	0	3	23	0	3	26	48	0	0
16	Lahunipara	13	0	3	13	0	3	17	45	2	0
17	Koida	13	0	2	12	0	2	25	24	5	0
	District(Rural):	**308**	**0**	**36**	**296**	**0**	**35**	**458**	**494**	**22**	**4**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies					
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	'2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Hemgir	5	6	112	36	5	5	4	4	0	0
2	Lephripara	4	5	69	39	0	0	3	3	0	0
3	Tangarapali	2	2	68	12	1	1	3	3	0	0
4	Balisankara	4	4	49	46	4	4	3	3	2	2
5	Subdega	3	4	46	16	1	1	4	4	0	0
6	Sundargarh	4	4	82	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
7	Baragaon	3	4	64	5	4	4	2	2	0	0
8	Kutra	4	4	51	3	5	5	3	3	0	0
9	Kuanrmunda	4	4	69	37	2	2	2	2	0	0
10	Nuagaon	4	5	101	18	2	2	3	3	0	0
11	Bisra	3	3	68	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
12	Lathikata	1	1	71	10	0	0	1	1	0	0
13	Rajagangapur	3	3	45	29	1	1	0	0	0	0
14	Gurundia	4	5	68	74	1	1	4	4	0	0
15	Baneigarh	4	5	65	42	1	1	3	3	0	0
16	Lahunipara	5	6	125	92	1	1	2	2	0	0
17	Koida	2	2	67	41	4	4	4	4	0	0
	District(Rural):	**59**	**67**	**1,220**	**503**	**33**	**33**	**45**	**45**	**2**	**2**

Sl No	Name of C.D.block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	'2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Hemgir	1	0	0	31	24	24
2	Lephripara	0	0	0	18	12	12
3	Tangarapali	0	0	0	9	5	5
4	Balisankara	0	0	0	68	17	17
5	Subdega	0	0	0	7	4	4
6	Sundargarh	0	0	0	47	37	37
7	Baragaon	0	0	0	31	31	31
8	Kutra	1	3	3	42	37	37
9	Kuanrmunda	0	0	0	60	59	59
10	Nuagaon	0	0	0	13	9	9
11	Bisra	0	0	0	18	18	18
12	Lathikata	0	0	0	61	52	52
13	Rajagangapur	0	0	0	26	26	26
14	Gurundia	0	0	0	16	6	6
15	Baneigarh	1	0	0	62	20	20
16	Lahunipara	0	0	1	54	24	24
17	Koida	0	1	4	49	47	47
	District(Rural):	**3**	**4**	**8**	**612**	**428**	**428**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Name of the District:Sundargarh

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	Hemgir	148	30	112	3	2	1
2	Lephripara	108	27	60	12	6	3
3	Tangarapali	80	10	65	5	0	0
4	Balisankara	95	21	46	16	3	9
5	Subdega	62	5	43	6	2	6
6	Sundargarh	85	4	67	10	3	1
7	Baragaon	69	1	46	15	4	3
8	Kutra	54	1	37	9	5	2
9	Kuanrmunda	106	9	91	5	0	1
10	Nuagaon	119	6	107	5	1	0
11	Bisra	68	7	55	5	1	0
12	Lathikata	81	14	56	9	1	1
13	Rajagangapur	74	6	49	10	5	4
14	Gurundia	142	33	96	11	2	0
15	Baneigarh	107	25	80	1	0	1
16	Lahunipara	217	69	145	3	0	0
17	Koida	108	19	83	5	0	1
	District Total:	**1,723**	**287**	**1,238**	**130**	**35**	**33**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:Sundargarh

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	Hemgir	148	30	82	36	15
2	Lephripara	108	27	43	38	18
3	Tangarapali	80	10	38	32	13
4	Balisankara	95	21	31	43	16
5	Subdega	62	5	28	29	11
6	Sundargarh	85	4	43	38	14
7	Baragaon	69	1	43	25	11
8	Kutra	54	1	24	29	14
9	Kuanrmunda	106	9	68	29	13
10	Nuagaon	119	6	86	27	11
11	Bisra	68	7	34	27	12
12	Lathikata	81	14	41	26	15
13	Rajagangapur	74	6	43	25	10
14	Gurundia	142	33	80	29	15
15	Baneigarh	107	25	44	38	12
16	Lahunipara	217	69	114	34	19
17	Koida	108	19	71	18	9
	Total:	**1,723**	**287**	**913**	**523**	**228**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District : Sundargarh

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	Hemgir	0	0	0	2	131
2	Lephripara	0	2	0	3	96
3	Tangarapali	0	3	0	1	70
4	Balisankara	0	2	0	0	74
5	Subdega	0	0	0	0	58
6	Sundargarh	0	0	0	0	81
7	Baragaon	0	0	0	0	69
8	Kutra	0	0	0	0	54
9	Kuanrmunda	0	0	0	0	105
10	Nuagaon	0	2	0	1	110
11	Bisra	0	0	0	1	66
12	Lathikata	0	0	0	5	65
13	Rajagangapur	0	0	0	2	64
14	Gurundia	0	0	0	0	137
15	Baneigarh	0	0	0	1	98
16	Lahunipara	0	0	0	22	174
17	Koida	0	0	0	2	90
	District Total:	**0**	**9**	**0**	**40**	**1,542**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:Sundargarh

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	Subdega	00433400	Subdega	5,355	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Kuarmunda	00463600	Kuanrmunda	6,417	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available
3	Laing	00448500	Rajagangapur	5,406	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.
4	Kutunia	00450100	Rajagangapur	5,064	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Bonaigarh	00538500	Baneigarh	6,131	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
6	Koida	00505400	Koida	5,002	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

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
1	Hatibandha	40509000	Lathikata	9,297	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.
2	Jalda	40508000	Lathikata	11,961	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
3	Lathikata	40510000	Lathikata	6,896	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available
4	Panposh	40507000	Rajagangapur	10,233	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available
5	Tensa	40511000	Koida	4,236	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available

APPENDIX - III - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : Sundargarh

Serial number	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Panposh (CT) (Rajagangapur C.D.Block)	543.09	17.81	-	445.15	44.11	36.02
2	Jalda (CT) (Lathikata C.D. Block)	617.98	-	-	286.53	138.41	193.04
3	Hatibandha (CT) (Lathikata C.D. Block)	316.06	16.59	19.02	134.76	141.24	4.45
4	Lathikata (CT) (Lathikata C.D. Block)	531.76	126.00	-	208.00	120.00	77.76
5	Tensa (CT) (Koida C.D.Block)	185.35	75.27	-	0.41	-	109.67

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:Sundargarh

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Hemgir		
1	00375500	Jamkani (R.F.)
2	00375700	Haladijharia (R.F.V.)
3	00375900	Makadikhol (Rfv.)
4	00376100	Tumbikhal (Rfv.)
5	00376300	Lebedajore (Rfv.)
6	00376500	Lalbiluan (Rfv)
7	00376600	Banjikachhar
8	00377000	Latapani
9	00380400	R.F.Nearkund (Rfv.)
10	00381400	Khadu
11	00384400	Rakashabudha
12	00384900	Khuntipani
13	00385000	R.F. Near Khuntipani
14	00386600	Kuturajore
15	00386900	Satyasagargupha
16	00389200	Chitikikhadu R.F.
17	00390500	Dhenkanapani (R.F.)
Name of CD Block: Lephripara		
18	00390700	Hatituku

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:Sundargarh

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
19	00391000	Litiapani
20	00391200	Rakaskhol
21	00391300	Mandopani
22	00391800	Lakraghara
23	00392800	Danardanpur
24	00393000	Laxmanpaun
25	00393100	Sanjharia
26	00393300	Timikinala
27	00393400	Taragarh
28	00393500	Juniani
29	00394000	Haldikhol
30	00394200	Gunjakhol
31	00394600	Deuldihi
32	00395300	Singarguda
33	00396500	Kahachua
34	00396700	Bamjakachhar
35	00396800	Kuaghara
36	00396900	Kadalijharia
37	00401100	Sagjore
38	00424900	Kukuda(Rf)Part-I
Name of CD Block: Tangarapali		
39	00411400	Kutenpani R.F
40	00411500	Jharpani R.F
41	00411600	Gotbandha R.F.
42	00411700	Badsarua
43	00415900	Gaijore
44	00416500	Parbatberna
45	00419500	Bhalubahal
46	00419600	Dhabakhol
47	00419700	Patuagarh
48	00427600	Bendojharia
Name of CD Block: Balisankara		
49	00424400	Budajharan Part-I
50	00424500	Jorajam(Rf)Part-I
51	00424600	Kukuda(Rf)Part-Ii
52	00424700	Gidpahari R.F.
53	00424800	Kumbhakani (R.F.)
54	00425000	Dhabadoli(Rf)Part-Ii
55	00425100	Tihilibandhal(R.F)
56	00425200	Jorajam(Rf)Part-Ii
57	00425300	Budajharan Part-Ii
58	00425400	Dhabadoli-I
59	00425500	Jorajam(R.F.) -Iii
60	00425600	Khapuri Lata
61	00426900	Kendapani
62	00427300	Diapathar
63	00427400	Haldijharan
64	00428200	Lamti
65	00428500	Baglata
66	00431500	Bhalutungri
67	00431600	Kaloberna
68	00432100	Sankumudaphal
Name of CD Block: Subdega		
69	00430200	Tentulijharia
70	00430800	Patiaori(R.F)
71	00431000	Kiralaga(I) R.F.
72	00431100	Kiralagia(Ii) R.F.
Name of CD Block: Sundargarh		
73	00402200	Sanasalepali
74	00407600	Jamtalia (J.B.)
Name of CD Block: Baragaon		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Kutra		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Kuanrmunda		
75	00454600	Chundatoli
76	00454900	Mugtoli
77	00455300	Bileigarh
78	00459400	Jhitikiara
79	00460900	S;Ukhabandha
Name of CD Block: Nuagaon		
80	00467200	Suajore
Name of CD Block: Bisra		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Lathikata		
81	00490300	Betjharan
82	00490400	Matkamjharan
83	00490500	Sanambajharan
84	00491900	Sanmanko

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:Sundargarh

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Rajagangapur		
85	00452500	Kunjam
86	00453800	Lodhabasabeat
87	00453900	Chandiposhbeat
88	00454000	Sonakhanbeat
89	00454100	Buchukupadabeat
Name of CD Block: Gurundia		
90	00492100	Sanbhulta
91	00495100	Baghiakucha
92	00524400	Sanjoda
93	00525100	Sanjadaloi
94	00525500	Jagannathprasad
95	00527300	Badkudar
96	00527500	San-Kantapali
97	00528300	Sangurundia
98	00528400	Sanbargaon
99	00529100	Sanramchhinda
100	00529800	Kainsibahal
101	00529900	Brahmanidei
102	00530400	Sanburda
103	00530600	Sanbalia
104	00530700	Balia
105	00535800	Khandamuni
106	00536000	Brahmaninadi(Ka)
107	00536100	Raniamarabatipur
108	00536800	Salgramposh
109	00537100	Kadambapur
110	00539600	Baneshwarpur
111	00539700	Sandahichore
112	00539900	Dantaguthani
113	00540100	Sankantabahal
114	00540400	Sanmusaposh (Pali)
115	00540800	Sansibnathpur
116	00543200	Sankaturidhua
Name of CD Block: Baneigarh		
117	00532600	Sanniktimal
118	00533100	Sansarsara
119	00533600	Janukhole
120	00534100	Sannuagaon
121	00535600	Badjharan
122	00535700	Kathaphal
123	00538300	Brahmaninadi(Kha)
124	00539100	Rautani
125	00541200	Gudhiali
126	00543500	Jharmunda
127	00546100	Syamsundarpur
128	00547400	Saleibahal
129	00547600	Purunapani
Name of CD Block: Lahunipara		
130	00495600	Gahami
131	00495800	Angarapada
132	00495900	Dhenkiam
133	00508500	Sanbabehudi
134	00508700	Mahantatangarpali
135	00509300	San-Bhaliadihi
136	00509600	San-Rengalbeda
137	00509900	Rangalbeda
138	00510000	Kardahudi
139	00513900	Jamumal (Jammal)
140	00515700	Sanbasubahal
141	00515800	Sanghatital
142	00516700	Haldikunchi
143	00516800	Sankundeikela
144	00517400	Hatibahal
145	00517500	Sanhatibahal
146	00517600	Jaldihi
147	00518600	Khadiakudar
148	00518900	Sanbhaliadihi
149	00519600	Babehudi
150	00522100	Tantabahal
151	00522300	Deogharia
152	00523500	Sareikela
153	00523600	Tilkuda
154	00545100	Mukulapani
155	00545600	Kantakudar
156	00545700	Khajurinali
157	00545800	Dhanijam
158	00548500	Sanjala

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:Sundargarh

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
159	00549100	Jodibahal
160	00549200	Senabasa
161	00550200	Hatisoul
162	00550300	Trijanga
163	00550400	Kiri
164	00550500	Keta
165	00550600	Kundula
166	00550700	Kunu
167	00551300	Jinakela
168	00551600	Tasada
Name of CD Block: Koida		
169	00497600	Sianbahal
170	00498700	Thelakudar
171	00498800	Santhelakudar
172	00503900	Gidei
173	00504100	Deoghar
174	00504200	Kenaveta
175	00504300	Patbeda
176	00504500	Dalita
177	00504700	Basada
178	00521200	Anteitola

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	Hemgir	153	5	148	27
2	Lephripara	108	0	108	30
3	Tangarapali	80	0	80	11
4	Balisankara	100	5	95	26
5	Subdega	63	1	62	11
6	Sundargarh	86	1	85	8
7	Baragaon	69	0	69	4
8	Kutra	54	0	54	7
9	Kuanrmunda	108	2	106	32
10	Nuagaon	120	1	119	41
11	Bisra	69	1	68	16
12	Lathikata	82	1	81	26
13	Rajagangapur	76	2	74	27
14	Gurundia	146	4	142	69
15	Baneigarh	118	11	107	28
16	Lahunipara	220	3	217	109
17	Koida	112	4	108	41
	District Total:	**1,764**	**41**	**1,723**	**513**

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	Hemgir	153	5	148	6
2	Lephripara	108	0	108	0
3	Tangarapali	80	0	80	2
4	Balisankara	100	5	95	0
5	Subdega	63	1	62	0
6	Sundargarh	86	1	85	0
7	Baragaon	69	0	69	0
8	Kutra	54	0	54	0
9	Kuanrmunda	108	2	106	0
10	Nuagaon	120	1	119	0
11	Bisra	69	1	68	1
12	Lathikata	82	1	81	0
13	Rajagangapur	76	2	74	0
14	Gurundia	146	4	142	1
15	Baneigarh	118	11	107	2
16	Lahunipara	220	3	217	4
17	Koida	112	4	108	0
	District Total:	**1,764**	**41**	**1,723**	**16**

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Hemgir		
Less than 5		
	00385300	Kamalaga
	00389600	Lambeibahal
	00383500	Manoharpur
	00389500	Budelkani
	00386800	Brahmani
	00385900	Khuntijharia
	00378700	Siarmal
	00386100	Bihajor
	00377800	Chakra
	00381600	Dhanrasi
	00384600	Surulata
	00385000	R.F. Near Khuntipani
	00388100	Tangardihi
	00383100	Kalamegha
	00379700	Duduka
	00384200	Badibahal
	00377600	Kandadhuda
	00375600	Girisima
	00385600	Kathphali
	00377400	Gaikanpali
	00382900	Nangalkata
	00380100	Kulda
5-10		
	00376200	Sumura
	00377900	Bileimunda
	00378900	Kusara
	00377100	Bhograkachhar
	00381300	Chatakpur
	00379900	Karlikachhar
	00376000	Tihuria
	00381400	Khadu

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00388400	Kaudarh
	00376700	Kaletpani
	00381800	Tumbajore
	00382200	Kutabaga
	00386700	Bendrichuan
	00383200	Sarbahal
	00382000	Gaddwar
	00384300	Jareikela
	00389400	Nakadera
	00389700	Kusumel
	00379600	Bandhpali
	00378500	Gopalpur
	00380000	Bankibahal
	00378000	Mundelkhet
	00383300	Ghumuda(San)
	00379200	Balichuan(Bad)
	00380700	Luabahal
	00389300	Lipaspali
	00380600	Kuarkela
	00381900	Kendudihi
	00383800	Katarbaga
	00377300	Jharpalam
	00388500	Telia
	00383000	Chuabahal
11-20		
	00381500	Kuchedega
	00376300	Lebedajore (Rfv.)
	00390200	Ruhuni
	00381000	Toparia
	00375400	Jamkani
	00387800	Dalak
	00386200	Kanaktora
	00382300	Bangurkela
	00377200	Bijahan
	00382100	Sahaspur
	00382800	Laikera
	00379400	Sareikela
	00377500	Samarpinda
	00380500	Garjanjore
	00380800	Pandiapali
	00389800	Barabahali
	00380200	Tumlia
	00380900	Pithampur
	00388200	Lakadijharan
	00385400	Arjundarh
	00379500	Kalo Bahal
	00388900	Tumbapali
	00376800	Sardega
	00390300	Kesarjhima
	00385800	Majhapada
	00383400	Dulinga
	00386000	Khapurikachhar
	00378200	Chhatabar
	00378800	Tikilipara
	00382500	Kiripsira
	00387700	Kanika
	00389900	Ankelbira
	00379000	Barpali
	00385200	Hemgir
	00382400	Garjanbahal
21-30		
	00384500	Kodbahal
	00375700	Haladijharia (R.F.V.)
	00378600	Jhupurunga
	00383900	Budajharia
	00375300	Mendra
	00387500	Khajuribahal
	00384100	Jhulenbar
	00389200	Chitikikhadu R.F.
	00377700	Beldhipa
	00387000	Beheramunda
	00383700	Durubaga
	00388700	Daghora
	00381700	Dunguridihi
	00381200	Jamujharia
	00379800	Balinga
	00380300	Kund
	00387900	Burta
	00388000	Bheluatikira
31-40		
	00389000	Julumbahal
	00387200	Purna
	00378400	Ratansara
	00381100	Chandarpur
	00378300	Balbaspur
	00384000	Ostali
41-50		
	00386600	Kuturajore
	00387400	Khursi
	00390100	Raichuan
	00387100	Badrampia
	00376500	Lalbiluan (Rfv)
51-75		
	00388600	Singaribahal
	00384900	Khuntipani
76 and above		
	00384800	Ramlata
Name of CD Block: Lephripara		
Less than 5		
	00396300	Beheramal

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00394100	Baladbandha
	00392200	Badhunjharia
	00393900	Bilaibahal
	00422600	Sagjore (U.S.)
	00391100	Kasaijharan
	00393700	Rajbahal
	00422200	Dhangergudi
	00391500	Budapahada
	00392800	Danardanpur
	00396200	Telendihi
	00391400	Masabira
	00395400	Dalkijharan
	00400400	Bijadihi
5-10		
	00397000	Bindujharia
	00399900	Badbanga
	00392600	Karanjkhol
	00393800	Bandega
	00422300	Sarda
	00394900	Saletikra
	00396400	Mahulpali
	00409900	Nuadihi
	00392700	Bhedibahal
	00397300	Kurumkela
	00399000	Kuturuma
	00401000	Chhotbanga
	00398500	Chhatenpali
	00390700	Hatituku
	00400100	Mahikani
	00399700	Sargipali
11-20		
	00398700	Badkhalia
	00397200	Lephripara
	00394700	Bardihi
	00400000	Lokdega
	00400300	Sribhubanpur
	00394400	Dumabahal
	00394600	Deuldihi
	00392500	Kaniaghati
	00395200	Karadega
	00399300	Diamunda
	00422500	Alapaka
	00392400	Saraphgada
	00400200	Budelkani
	00396100	Giringkela
	00395100	Chakradharpur
	00395900	Suarijore
	00396000	Kadomal
	00399800	Bharatpur
	00422400	Gundiadihi
	00394300	Sipukachhar
	00410300	Darlipali
	00391900	Laikera
	00395000	Bairagibahal
	00397500	Badgaonmal
	00399400	Dhelsara
	00398800	Kulabira
	00400700	Podmundi
	00410400	Sahajbahal
	00399200	Jhurimal
	00390900	Bailama
	00392100	Bhursidand (U.S.)
	00390600	Manoharpur
	00399500	Chakuli
21-30		
	00400600	Raidihi
	00400900	Jhargaon
	00400500	Aunlabahal
	00410200	Raibaga
	00390800	Kunjanala
	00401100	Sagjore
	00391700	Bandalikani
	00424900	Kukuda(Rf)Part-I
	00410000	Jharakani
	00398900	Deuli
31-40		
	00397400	Suruguda
	00394800	Bichhuabahal
	00392300	Ladkijharan
51-75		
	00398600	Chauramahul
	00400800	Dharuadihi
Name of CD Block: Tangarapali		
Less than 5		
	00417400	Kepse
	00416000	Tinkuda
	00419700	Patuagarh
	00414800	Lemlema
	00409800	Jogimal
	00411200	Thelkobud
	00395700	Panduripani
5-10		
	00411800	Sanpatrapali
	00411100	Patakijore
	00414900	Tangarmunda
	00416100	Budabahal
	00398200	Bartankela
	00411900	Khuntagaon
	00410100	Mundagaon

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00399600	Khuntamunda
	00415300	Balijore
	00415800	Turungagarh
	00411300	Sunajore
	00415500	Tasaladihi
	00397900	Bansibat
	00416600	Chakramal
11-20		
	00417700	Bandhapali
	00412000	Aleikera
	00397800	Belsara
	00415700	Meghdega
	00398000	Ujalpur
	00415600	Kanakajora
	00416300	Belkidihi
	00408000	Ergapita
	00416900	Mahulpali
	00397600	Pithabhuin
	00415200	Kiakachhar
	00416200	Katra
	00415000	Telendihi
	00417100	Tangarpali
	00417000	Rangiamunda
	00417300	Rupabahal
	00417500	Kuraga
	00410700	Dhauraadha
	00398100	Tumbapali
	00397700	Gambharidihi
	00417200	Kuarbaga
	00398300	Jhariapali
	00415100	Ratanapur
	00409600	Kadalimunda
	00408400	Mangaspur
	00408100	Remenda
	00409400	Nialipali
	00416500	Parbatberna
21-30		
	00417600	Kenapali
	00409200	Suruda
	00409700	Saradhapali
	00408300	Nadisuguda
	00416700	Kalobahal
	00410500	Kurla
	00415400	Sianbahal
	00409100	Kiripsira
	00408600	Dambahal
	00398400	Fuldhudi
	00408700	Bilaigarh
	00409000	Khamarbahal
	00408200	Abankela
31-40		
	00408500	Gultha
	00410600	Daldali
	00416800	Pradhanpat
	00416400	Indrapur
	00410800	Renda
41-50		
	00409300	Jhimermahul
76 and above		
	00408800	Jamunadhipa
Name of CD Block: Balisankara		
Less than 5		
	00428600	Jamudarha
	00427700	Kumudaphal
	00428400	Sandhapani
	00423600	Gidipahad
	00424500	Jorajam(Rf)Part-I
	00427000	Kulenthopa
	00429200	Rampur
	00420000	Brahmanmara
	00420200	Peruaada
	00422700	Dhamakpur
	00423400	Dhubendand
	00423200	Burkaldihi (Ratanpali)
	00423700	Beheradihi
	00429700	Titheitangar
	00425500	Jorajam(R.F.) -Iii
	00419900	Sikajor
	00424400	Budajharan Part-I
	00421700	Halma
	00432000	Budabahal
	00426100	Sagjori
	00420100	Thutipipal
	00423300	Tatijore
	00428700	Kurei
	00432200	Sahanamara
5-10		
	00420700	Karuabahal
	00421600	Belmunda
	00422800	Rapatjore
	00431900	Sapdagar
	00420500	Bijagarh
	00428900	Khampur
	00432300	Balisankara
	00419800	Banajor
	00425800	Bandega
	00427900	Tikilipara
	00431400	Fataimunda
	00427800	Barhadema

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00426200	Kanhaighara
	00428800	Dhudinuagaon
	00421400	Deobhubanpur
	00432400	Telijore
	00423100	Putudihi
	00421500	Tileikani
	00431700	Rengali
	00432900	Tumulia
	00424000	Raidihi
11-20		
	00429600	Rauldega
	00424600	Kukuda(Rf)Part-Ii
	00426300	Sagbahal
	00429300	Gaikanpali
	00425700	Lulkidihi
	00426400	Murkia
	00420900	Kushumara
	00421100	Kinjirikella
	00426500	Kantabahal
	00429500	Kelokhandi
	00426600	Tilia
	00423500	Kupatangar
	00420600	Bandhbahal
	00431800	Talsara
	00420300	Kinikibandh
	00426000	Sankarabahal
	00432800	Sankara
	00429100	Mahulgaon-Oraf- Jhilimal
21-30		
	00421200	Gaidega
	00427200	Hatichhapal
	00432500	Ghoghar
	00421300	Tildega
41-50		
	00420800	Kaintara
	00420400	Bankidihi
Name of CD Block: Subdega		
Less than 5		
	00413500	Didiga
	00434200	Deogaon
	00434000	Malidehi
	00424300	Karlaghati
	00413700	Goppur
	00434100	Peruabhadi
	00430500	Deobahal
	00414700	Jagatgarh
	00433700	Kaisar
	00412900	Panchamahula
	00412500	Kanika
	00433900	Rampur
	00412400	Baurimundagaon
	00414500	Podajalanga
	00414600	Subalaya
	00430600	Sagojor
	00413600	Telijore
5-10		
	00413000	Hamirpur
	00414100	Rasarajpur
	00429900	Hutopani
	00433100	Jaisar
	00413400	Chhatasargi
	00430200	Tentulijharia
	00414300	Daijmahul
	00431300	Simdega
	00433400	Subdega
	00412800	Bhagapali
	00423800	Bankibahal
	00430400	Tangargaon
	00431200	Kiralaga
	00433800	Damkuda
	00413100	Jagannathposh
11-20		
	00433000	Jamuna
	00433300	Rasipatra
	00432700	Mayabahal
	00413300	Dumarbahal
	00412300	Tedegamuhan
	00433500	Latdega
	00414400	Karamdihi
	00412200	Rajapur
	00412600	Dainidihi
	00413200	Sudarsanpur
	00424200	Gangpurgarh
	00424100	Kukuridihi
	00433200	Gailo
	00413900	Birtola
	00423900	Kulba
	00433600	Kurumkel
	00412100	Dehurimunda
	00414000	Badmal
21-30		
	00410900	Bhajapur
Name of CD Block: Sundargarh		
Less than 5		
	00404100	Kheriakani
	00405900	Ghantbud
	00419100	Dhaulakhaman
	00404800	Siamal
	00403100	Lamti

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00406100	Gaijore
	00403500	Kuanrmal
	00401300	Bhalubud
	00401200	Baghenipani
	00403600	Madhupur
	00405400	Kendamal
	00402000	Dudaki
	00418800	Bijuli Khaman
5-10		
	00401400	Ghantbud
	00401700	Salangabudi
	00403900	Sikipani
	00411000	Bhawanipur
	00407100	Rengalbud
	00407500	Kainsara
	00402900	Ghumunda
	00401900	Kumutimunda
	00405600	Amasdegi
	00402500	Biribira
	00407300	Pandermal
	00404200	Aulajore
	00402300	Jarmal
	00418900	Gurabasa
	00405800	Khapurikhanda
	00403400	Kulta
	00419300	Bargarh
11-20		
	00404700	Dharuadehi
	00405300	Gadiajore
	00404600	Suamal
	00406300	Lakrakani
	00407400	Kabanga
	00402600	Talsara
	00407000	Deuli
	00405200	Amasaranga
	00419000	Baladmal
	00418500	Kerai
	00418100	Lankahuda
	00405000	Tileimalti
	00406500	Badabahal
	00405700	Kinjirma
	00418700	Bhedabahal
	00404300	Fillingbahal
	00407700	Jamtalia
	00418400	Japanga
	00404400	Majhapara
	00403000	Bijadehi
	00404500	Budelkani
	00403300	Kaputikra
	00406700	Kudabaga
	00406400	Masanikani
	00417800	Samina
21-30		
	00406800	Kundukala
	00404900	Ledhimong
	00407900	Kaintara
	00402400	Salepali(Bad)
	00419200	Timadehi
	00419400	Mahuljore
	00418600	Kandhabahal
	00401600	Lahandabud
	00407800	Bhasma
	00402100	Badakachhar
	00418300	Telengapali
	00403800	Karla
	00407600	Jamtalia (J.B.)
	00405100	Bandubahal
31-40		
	00418000	Rupidihi
	00406600	Podabahal
	00402800	Kutumora
	00407200	Bhalugad
41-50		
	00406200	Titheitangar
	00404000	Rabanadihi
	00401500	Thelkobud
	00417900	Kopsingha
Name of CD Block: Baragaon		
Less than 5		
	00439200	Jamurla
	00435400	Singarmunda
	00436300	Jhantalbud
	00436800	Talimunda
	00434300	Lakraghara
	00437000	Manchamara
	00436900	Manoharpur
	00441400	Fulbari
	00435300	Badkhaman
	00438000	Birsu
	00439700	Kulgaon
	00438900	Latagaon
	00438600	Charpali
	00434500	Bamdera
	00438700	Kantiamura
	00439600	Kumbahal
	00434900	Padampur
	00440500	Salbira
	00437300	Tudalaga
	00437200	Baibai

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00434700	Timna
	00438300	Bausen
	00439800	Jharmunda
	00437400	Gargadbahal
	00441500	Salepali
	00441300	Chamunda
5-10		
	00439900	Gobindpur (Tileimal)
	00439500	Mundagaon
	00438800	Bargaon
	00440900	Raidihi
	00441200	Bhoipali
	00437700	Mahupada
	00441000	Kharikamunda
	00439100	Tikilipada
	00435700	Pamra
	00436200	Jajpur
	00434600	Geleibahal
	00436600	Bheluabahal
	00440400	Nakti
	00439400	Patuabeda
	00438100	Budna
	00435500	Rengalmal
	00435800	Udarama
	00437100	Kinjirkela
	00435100	Petfod
	00437800	Chabiri
	00440700	Itma
	00436700	Barangakachar
	00435000	Aludega
	00438400	Jangli
	00436500	Sankraposh
	00440800	Panderpali
	00440100	Beheramal
	00434800	Ekma
11-20		
	00436100	Dandjamira
	00439000	Gariamal
	00435200	Rungaon
	00440200	Baliposh
	00441100	Kuraibaga
	00438200	Turiposh
	00440300	Kustuna
	00435600	Siamal
	00436400	Sahajbahal
21-30		
	00434400	Bansikar
31-40		
	00440000	Jharangloi
Name of CD Block: Kutra		
Less than 5		
	00445600	Sadhumunda
	00437900	Kadopada
	00447700	Falsakani
	00443000	Kulenbahal
	00446000	Samlaimunda
	00446200	Laxmiposh
	00443800	Rajabasa
	00445300	Tunmura
	00444300	Karmabahal
	00442700	Kahapani
	00447500	Gyanpali
	00445900	Tarkera
	00435900	Kusumdega
	00444900	Kutra
	00441700	Gariabahal
	00442900	Khatkhur Bahal
	00443400	Bhogra
	00441900	Nuagaon
5-10		
	00442300	Panchara
	00445000	Litibeda
	00444100	Birtola
	00442600	Ghantchapal
	00442200	Katangjharia
	00444400	Bailama
	00446300	Bheluadihi
	00444200	Latalaga
	00445700	Udurma
	00442800	Amgobha
	00436000	Gangajal
	00443100	Jauramunda
	00447900	Lanjiberna
	00441800	Elga
	00444700	Telighana
	00437500	Khurapali
	00443900	Purkapali
	00437600	Khuntmunda
	00443200	Dahijira
11-20		
	00446100	Sonbarcha
	00445200	Jharbeda
	00443700	Budakata
	00443500	Koronga
	00444500	Sialjore
	00444000	Panchupada
	00445100	Katang
	00442400	Jhirpani
21-30		
	00443600	Biringatoli

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
41-50		
	00443300	Kiringsia
Name of CD Block: Kuanrmunda		
Less than 5		
	00455300	Bileigarh
	00456800	Bartoli
	00456100	Majhapara
	00459100	Dhanginacha
	00462600	Lodasara
	00459000	Ghaghari
	00463500	Teliposh
	00462500	Khukundibahal
	00462300	Gobira
	00464000	Dumerjor
	00458200	Jharbeda
	00459500	Kudabeda
	00459300	Patuabahal
	00462700	Chadrihariharpur
	00457300	Salangabahal
	00461400	Rampur
	00457100	Rangabira
	00456600	Badmal
	00456400	Sahajbahal
	00464700	Sarndamal
	00462400	Ratakhandi
	00455900	Dulavpur
	00454700	Simko
	00460600	Bijabahal
	00454400	Ruthatoli
	00454200	Jaikudar
	00463700	Lanjiberna
	00455700	Raiboga
	00455800	Jhamankera
	00459900	Therlibahal
	00461500	Karmabahal
	00462800	Dumukisihiria
	00456700	Goppur
	00460400	Sankarla
	00463000	Kacharu
	00456500	Andali
5-10		
	00460500	Raichhapal
	00462200	Kalosihiria
	00457700	Kadammunda
	00456300	Kunmendra
	00455000	Bhalulata
	00456900	Kadobahal
	00455200	Ghantchhapal
	00461800	Tangarani
	00463600	Kuarmunda
	00456000	Kendumunda
	00462100	San-Kalosihiria
	00464900	Jamunanaki
	00457000	Jhunumur
	00462000	Luchabahal
	00457200	Dongabandh
	00455500	Pograposh
	00457500	Kendudihi
	00458800	Banki
11-20		
	00460300	Bhadarpur
	00454300	Dandpani
	00461000	Puturikhaman
	00459200	Jolongbira
	00455600	Ghoghar
	00459800	Besarapada
	00463400	Chainpur
	00464300	Usra
	00463200	Pasara
	00461900	Sialijore
	00463800	Baniguni
	00460200	Kuinergadha
	00455100	Indrapur
	00463100	Riun
21-30		
	00460700	Baghiajor
	00461100	Bartaghutu
31-40		
	00460100	Lase
	00457400	Dalki
41-50		
	00457800	Sankuchulu
51-75		
	00459600	Sagabeda
Name of CD Block: Nuagaon		
Less than 5		
	00474500	Patrapali
	00475700	Lankoe
	00466000	Kadopani
	00469500	Goppur
	00477000	Teterkela
	00469900	Limida
	00465900	Gutitangar
	00468300	Kardega
	00471200	Ankurpali
	00468700	Boneilata
	00474400	Khairkera
	00473500	Bisirule
	00476300	Lahanda

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00467100	Satjoria
	00477100	Bankutola
	00472300	Chata
	00470000	Kundra
	00477300	Khanditatoli
	00475900	Koilsuta
	00476600	Karkatta
	00473600	Bad-Kulaguja
	00475400	Bagdega
	00470600	Ranakata
	00468600	Lalaikhaman
	00467300	Jharbeda
	00468500	Tunapahad
	00467000	Nuagaon
	00465000	Bankuba
	00473100	Suruda
	00465600	Anthugada
	00471000	Rengalbeda
	00469700	Chuanbahal
	00467900	Kusumtoli
	00465700	Jamdarah
	00476400	Semirta
	00465200	Tersa
5-10		
	00466900	Joketa
	00471300	Balimunda
	00473400	Urmei
	00468800	Bemta
	00470900	Baliaposh
	00466600	Tainda
	00470700	Ghoghia
	00466800	Goldaru
	00470800	Rokedega
	00465500	Kantajhar
	00468100	Kokerama
	00472200	Sanjojada
	00467400	Jaharitoli
	00473200	Barilepta
	00472100	Badjojada
	00475800	Khuntgaon
11-20		
	00467700	Baidyanathpur
	00471900	Luaram
	00472500	Chitapedi
	00472900	Katepur
	00471700	Pital
	00473800	Sankulaguja
	00469400	Pandua
	00472800	Gainjore
	00466200	Lukumbeda
	00476900	Mandap
	00468000	Olhani
	00467600	Karkatnasa
	00466500	Kharijore
	00467500	Purunapani
	00469000	Hatibari
	00475500	Bisipur
	00465300	Karanjia
21-30		
	00473900	Khatangtoli
	00469300	Bhojpur
	00469200	Kandarkela
	00471400	Paniasal
	00471100	Baraigada
	00475300	Khairtola
	00474600	Chikitia
31-40		
	00467800	Mangratoli
	00471600	Gadabudu
Name of CD Block: Bisra		
Less than 5		
	00483300	Barahabas
	00474000	Ajeikela
	00479500	Dhodhari
	00478200	Budhikuni
	00480700	Tulasikani
	00477400	Masurikudar
	00481600	Dudurta
	00481800	Budeljore
	00479600	Bangurkela
	00479900	Ratakhandi
	00482100	Birkera
	00479200	Jatatoli
	00481400	Manko
	00479700	Bijadihi
	00479800	Santoshpur
	00483700	Dumerta
	00480800	Jharbeda
	00482900	Panposh
	00478800	Mahipani
	00483200	Pograbahal
	00478600	Jammal
	00480100	Doreikela
	00474200	Sukuda
	00480900	Talbahal
	00477700	Arla
	00477600	Badabamua
	00481100	Barsuan
	00474300	Sanbambua

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00480000	Bisra
	00480500	Bhalulata
	00480400	Kopranda
5-10		
	00482000	Kapatmunda
	00481500	Purunabisra
	00479100	Udusu
	00481000	Kokerama
	00481900	Gudgudjore
	00478500	Kopsinga
	00483400	Kukuda
	00480300	Jodabandha
	00480600	Kaliaposh
	00479300	Sarubahal
	00483000	Bartoli
	00482800	Jabaghat
11-20		
	00478300	Dhatkidihi
	00479000	Chengjharan
	00474100	Theteiposh
	00483100	Bondamunda
21-30		
	00482600	Dadposh
	00483800	Uparbahal (Bad)
	00478100	Jaraikela
41-50		
	00482700	Jamsara
	00480200	Bhumijtola
Name of CD Block: Lathikata		
Less than 5		
	00487100	Goilo
	00490700	Ramjodi
	00484600	Lungei
	00486000	Buchahanda
	00485400	Gutidarha
	00489600	Kanarsuan
	00489100	Nuatoli
	00489200	Suidihi
	00490800	Manko
	00491800	Ergeda
	00487600	Sanmareni
	00489500	Lohadar
	00489300	Ataghat
	00487200	Musapali
	00485600	Tumran
	00488800	Asurchhapal
	00488000	Birida
	00484500	Kalokudar
	00484800	Dandiapali
	00486600	Birikera
	00487300	Baddalaki
	00485800	Birual
	00484100	Sarla
	00487800	Tainsar
	00489800	Mundajore
	00485900	Khairbani
	00487400	Patua
	00484900	Jiabahal
5-10		
	00489700	Dalakudar
	00488200	Rangamati
	00484300	Mahaliapalli
	00491000	Karlakhaman
	00484700	Gopapali
	00485700	Garjan
	00488100	Badmaroni
	00488700	Kansar
	00485300	Balanda
	00489400	Badbudhikudar
	00486500	Ranto
	00483900	Bhalupatra
	00485000	Killinga
	00491400	Timjore
	00485100	Sannuagaon
11-20		
	00488600	Baghlata
	00486100	Gopadihi
	00484000	Chikatmati
	00491500	Balani
	00484400	Beldihi
	00486200	Arbajharabahal
	00491700	Kulamunda
	00488300	Karuabahal
	00488400	Gamardihi
	00488500	Singer
	00488900	Sansunaparbat
21-30		
	00490000	Patobeda
Name of CD Block: Rajagangapur		
Less than 5		
	00449400	Garvana
	00451700	Bijakhaman
	00447300	Kukuda
	00454100	Buchukupadabeat
	00450600	Kadambahal
	00448600	Laing R.S.Colony
	00453000	Bandhkhaman
	00452200	Chhatam
	00449200	Jhagarpur

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00450300	Tunguripali
	00451300	Sukhanala
	00449500	Padajampali
	00448300	Kesramal
	00453200	Haldipani
	00451400	Buchukupada
	00452800	Bahiamb
	00448700	Dheluan
	00449900	Badgudiali
	00448100	Dudukabahal
	00449600	Lamloi
	00451100	Ranipia
	00453600	Dhengurpani
	00446500	Kukudamunda
	00447200	Alanda
	00450200	Jaurumal
5-10		
	00450100	Kutunia
	00451200	Malidih
	00445500	Raikakachhar
	00448800	Chungimati
	00453400	Kichinda
	00448000	Ramabahal
	00448900	Mandiakudar
	00448400	Raiberna
	00452700	Jareikela
	00448500	Laing
	00449000	Sagjore
	00449700	Jampali
	00451900	Sunakhandi
	00451600	Talkudar
	00448200	Tilaimal
	00447400	Bihabandh
11-20		
	00450500	Badnuagaon
	00447800	Dhauraadha
	00450400	Bhagattola
21-30		
	00449100	Ghoghar
	00449800	Kunumuru
	00447100	Datarampur
Name of CD Block: Gurundia		
Less than 5		
	00526700	Soleguda
	00527900	Kantamunda
	00525600	Jamudarh
	00531100	Lachhadakindar
	00530700	Balia
	00525800	Saplata
	00494800	Pitagaon
	00493400	Karda
	00525000	Jadaloi
	00524000	Kudabira
	00526000	Tukuda
	00540200	Katuridhua
	00530100	Badibahal
	00492400	Jodabandh
	00492900	Ergeda
	00524700	Ranke
	00529400	Ramchhinda
	00526500	Nuapali
	00493200	Sargigarh
	00529500	Jalei
	00536100	Raniamarabatipur
	00530900	Kunjaria
	00523700	Mahuldihi
	00536200	Bartengada
	00524500	Jada
	00494400	Kumakela
	00529900	Brahmanidei
	00524600	Pankadihi
	00494100	Barghat
	00537200	Sishudihi
	00530300	Burda
	00495500	Jhirpani
	00528700	Sanrajabasa
	00530800	Kansar
	00526600	Sole
5-10		
	00524100	Sirigida
	00540500	Mushaposh
	00531000	Kundheidiha
	00495300	Tamada
	00493300	Silpunji
	00536700	Khandapat
	00537900	Narendra
	00528500	Badgaon
	00525300	Boneikela
	00530000	Jarda
	00494600	Chandrapur
	00526900	Nuniapali
	00539300	Tikraposh
	00536900	Badbhaludunguri
	00527400	Kantapali
	00529300	Ghantiali
	00527200	Chandiposh
	00528800	Gurundia
	00529700	Majurdima

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
11-20		
	00540900	Kurdapali
	00492600	Kucheita
	00540700	Jharbeda
	00492800	Hatioda
	00526200	Brahmanibasa
	00530200	Budelbahal
	00492500	Raniberna
	00536500	Khamarsatkuta
	00492300	Banki
	00537500	Bijadihi
21-30		
	00526400	Thakurpali
	00536600	Rayatsatkuta
31-40		
	00541000	Beldihi
	00537700	Bada-Turamara
	00537600	Jibika
41-50		
	00536400	Naiksatkuta
51-75		
	00537800	Sana-Turamara
	00536800	Salgramposh
76 and above		
	00537400	Sanjibika (Jangal)
Name of CD Block: Baneigarh		
Less than 5		
	00532000	Sibnathpur
	00532100	Khajuridihi
	00531500	Bhadimara
	00534900	Kareiput
	00532700	Sindurkela
	00531200	Barghat
	00544500	Kelo
	00531800	Sanbhalupani
	00533400	Chandrapur
	00532900	Dalki
	00532200	Gujapal
	00535200	Balitakudar
	00544700	Banjikusum
	00539200	Bandodihi
	00534300	Tuniapali
	00531600	Bandhabhuin
	00535000	Tileimal
	00532500	Pithachore
	00541200	Gudhiali
5-10	00535500	Kasada
	00541600	Pandrisila
	00535300	Khajuribahal
	00543600	Gopinathpur
	00533900	Mar-Dihi
	00531900	Sarsarabalang
	00532300	Kulkuta
	00542200	Talita
	00542600	Dharanidharpali
	00543100	Patrapali
	00542500	Nuapali
	00547700	Tendra
	00548200	Mahuldiha
	00542900	Govindpur
	00538100	Uparpada
	00543900	Indrapur
	00541700	Barhamusa
	00534400	Tikayatpali
11-20		
	00543300	Sangopinathpur
	00546500	Badgogua
	00544400	Kenaveta
	00538500	Bonaigarh
	00546600	Kantasara
	00542000	Baghapali
	00534700	Nagadihi
	00544600	Sangagua
	00533300	Sarsara
	00547900	Sabra
	00542100	Jakeikela
	00538400	Deogaon
	00546200	Ruguda
	00539000	Baidpali
	00533800	Jhirdapali
	00546300	Jangla
	00549700	Sihidiha
	00546900	Gilly
	00534500	Jhadbhuin
21-30		
	00534000	Nuagaon
	00542700	Dareikala
	00542400	Brahmannali
	00541100	Badbaurkela
	00546700	Phalsaghat
	00535100	Kandhiposh
	00542800	Pandua
	00544200	Narasinghpur
	00546800	Jambhiriposh
	00544300	Laxminarayanpur
	00538300	Brahmaninadi(Kha)
31-40		
	00534100	Sannuagaon
	00538000	Babunuagaon

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00534200	Kantapali
	00538600	Upurda
	00547100	Badgaon
	00538900	Kendrikala
	00541400	Alekhpur
	00541900	Jamkei
41-50		
	00541500	Uparbahal
	00547300	Deoposh
51-75		
	00547200	Boneikela
76 and above		
	00541800	Sanbhaludunguri
Name of CD Block: Lahunipara		
Less than 5		
	00548500	Sanjala
	00513100	Luthurba
	00549800	Daleisara
	00515000	Nuapada
	00521000	Tinko
	00519000	Fuljhar
	00516100	Ganighasa
	00501300	Ambarudi
	00549400	Uparginia
	00520100	Suarpali
	00551100	Lunga
	00508200	Kachhupada
	00521500	Saskela
	00519900	Bandhberna
	00549300	Nagaria
	00511500	Nuagaon
	00511900	Talbahali
	00518000	Madhupur
	00518700	Raikelaposh
	00513600	Deoposh
	00523000	Lasi
	00518800	Bhuguda
	00517800	Bhaliadihi
	00510200	Takra
	00509200	Bhaliadihi
	00522800	Randa
	00500700	Kudapada
	00517600	Jaldihi
	00516900	Nischintipur
	00508800	Sankhaposh
	00521900	Badnuagaon
	00515400	Jogibandh
	00521800	Damalu
	00518400	Belkudar
	00515100	Kumbhardihi
	00519400	Landamunda
	00509000	Ghusuriposh
	00516500	Bileipada
	00519800	Gardruan
	00548700	Fuljhar
	00515500	Basubahal
	00512400	Gudhiali
	00519700	Mahulata
	00514000	Saradhapur
	00501000	Nandapada
	00517700	Baldihi
	00515300	Ulsurei
5-10		
	00513900	Jamumal (Jammal)
	00514200	Lateimundi
	00520200	Bichhanapati
	00510400	Saleidihi
	00515200	Thakurpali
	00511700	Budhikutuni
	00510700	Badsahajbahal
	00522600	Ranta
	00522100	Tantabahal
	00522400	Badhabhuin
	00500500	Kariadihi
	00551400	Rengali
	00494000	Madhupur
	00510100	Kendudihi
	00523300	Raisuan
	00511800	Badapurunapani
	00516600	Kudeikela
	00508000	Thiaberna
	00509100	Lauposh
	00551200	Banki
	00508900	Tetengagilla
	00538200	Arkeikela
	00517500	Sanhatibahal
	00496100	Birtola
11-20		
	00512300	Gombadihi
	00514900	Kaleiposh
	00512200	Lahunipada
	00516400	Guhaldihi
	00507700	Darging
	00522900	Bhutuda
	00513300	Gamlei
	00514100	Rajamunda
	00551500	Kumudi
	00520500	Kuliposh
	00520000	Poigoan

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00521600	Barsuan
	00511400	Kapanda
	00514400	Thenteiposh
	00509900	Rangalbeda
	00508100	Goutamdihi
	00518200	Brahmangaon
	00496000	Ludhuni
	00545500	Kudhei Nuadihi
	00495900	Dhenkiam
	00508300	Sagadiaposh
	00517900	Kurda
21-30		
	00495800	Angarapada
	00513400	Bad-Tumkela
	00546000	Sadhubahal
	00514500	Kenapali
	00518500	Singardei
	00495700	Koilijhar
	00544900	Dhudi
	00520300	Khuantgaon
	00512000	Samardari
	00550900	Mahulapada
31-40		
	00508700	Mahantatangarpali
	00500900	Lamsi
	00513200	Urumkela
51-75		
	00518300	Amatpali
76 and above		
	00513700	San-Tumkela
Name of CD Block: Koida		
Less than 5		
	00496900	Topadihi
	00493600	Jharbeda
	00498600	Chhidakudar
	00521100	Phatatangar
	00496400	Langalkata
	00497800	Sanraksi
	00498100	Jamudihi
	00498200	Karuadarha
	00493500	Mahupada
	00497100	Soyamba
	00501600	Choredhara
	00502700	Kusumdihi
	00505300	Teherei
	00497700	Bakhartola
	00501900	Taldihi
	00497000	Renjeda
	00506800	Khajuridihi
	00499200	Manchabeda
	00505900	Tantra
	00499700	Sanfakirmunda
	00497400	Badgaon
	00503400	Sanindipur
	00496800	Badbalijore
	00496500	Relhatu
	00500800	Ulkundei
	00497500	Khariabahal
	00503600	Adaghat
	00502900	Kula
	00502100	Tada
	00503300	Badindipur
	00498000	Mutuhanuman
	00521200	Anteitola
	00502500	Rengalbeda
	00498900	Kamarposh
5-10		
	00506000	Raikela
	00498500	Bajinia
	00499000	Gouduniposh
	00496700	Silikuta
	00499900	Bandupada
	00505800	Bandal
	00506900	Podadihi
	00502400	Nadikasira
	00499800	Fakirmunda
	00502800	Kamanda
	00500000	Sanpurunapani
	00498300	K.Balang
	00503100	Bhanjapali
	00502300	Kalta
11-20		
	00499600	Bimlagarh
	00501200	Gopna
	00506100	Dengula
	00505400	Koida
	00507000	Patmunda
	00503700	Kalmanga
	00502600	Kasira
	00507200	Badpatuli
	00504900	Sanputuli
	00504400	Ganua
	00504000	Malda
	00505100	Sargigarh
	00500100	Sarasposh
	00505200	Sanua
21-30	00503000	Harischandrapur
	00501100	Hatikucha
	00505500	Kadodiha
31-40	00500200	Sankareichuan
41-50	00506700	Baldihi

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Hemgir		
Less than 5		
	00388700	Daghora
	00381100	Chandarpur
	00387100	Badrampia
	00389300	Lipaspali
	00384800	Ramlata
5-10		
	00386800	Brahmani
	00377700	Beldhipa
	00388900	Tumbapali
	00389700	Kusumel
	00376900	Ghogharpali
11-20		
	00380700	Luabahal
	00385800	Majhapada
	00390100	Raichuan
	00376400	Sarangijharia
	00390300	Kesarjhima
21-30		
	00383900	Budajharia
	00377400	Gaikanpali
	00383400	Dulinga
	00378100	Podajhalanga
	00381000	Toparia
	00377000	Latapani
	00375600	Girisima
	00383800	Katarbaga
	00379800	Balinga
	00386400	Khajuridihi
	00387000	Beheramunda
	00390200	Ruhuni
	00387700	Kanika
31-40		
	00385400	Arjundarh
	00389600	Lambeibahal
	00378800	Tikilipara
	00377600	Kandadhuda
	00381400	Khadu
	00389000	Julumbahal
	00381500	Kuchedega
	00389400	Nakadera
	00378200	Chhatabar
	00383700	Durubaga
	00376000	Tihuria
	00380800	Pandiapali
	00384500	Kodbahal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00389500	Budelkani
	00381300	Chatakpur
	00381700	Dunguridihi
	00377200	Bijahan
41-50		
	00377300	Jharpalam
	00390400	Dhenknapani
	00386000	Khapurikachhar
	00385200	Hemgir
	00380600	Kuarkela
	00378000	Mundelkhet
	00377800	Chakra
	00380500	Garjanjore
	00382400	Garjanbahal
	00387900	Burta
	00375300	Mendra
	00384000	Ostali
	00379700	Duduka
	00377100	Bhograkachhar
	00380200	Tumlia
	00378600	Jhupurunga
	00389900	Ankelbira
	00381600	Dhanrasi
	00378300	Balbaspur
	00384600	Surulata
	00377500	Samarpinda
	00389800	Barabahali
51-75		
	00384400	Rakashabudha
	00386200	Kanaktora
	00378500	Gopalpur
	00382100	Sahaspur
	00376500	Lalbiluan (Rfv)
	00380000	Bankibahal
	00387500	Khajuribahal
	00381900	Kendudihi
	00384200	Badibahal
	00379000	Barpali
	00380100	Kulda
	00381800	Tumbajore
	00380300	Kund
	00376200	Sumura
	00387600	Badghumuda
	00386600	Kuturajore
	00381200	Jamujharia
	00386500	Anlajharan
	00376800	Sardega
	00382000	Gaddwar
	00382500	Kiripsira
	00377900	Bileimunda
	00388200	Lakadijharan
	00378900	Kusara

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00385600	Kathphali
	00375700	Haladijharia (R.F.V.)
	00382200	Kutabaga
	00388500	Telia
	00388400	Kaudarh
	00382300	Bangurkela
	00383300	Ghumuda(San)
	00378400	Ratansara
	00379400	Sareikela
	00382800	Laikera
	00375900	Makadikhol (Rfv.)
	00384100	Jhulenbar
	00388000	Bheluatikira
	00375400	Jamkani
	00379200	Balichuan(Bad)
	00387800	Dalak
	00379600	Bandhpali
	00385000	R.F. Near Khuntipani
	00379500	Kalo Bahal
	00383000	Chuabahal
	00379900	Karlikachhar
	00379100	Kundra
	00388100	Tangardihi
	00376700	Kaletpani
	00385700	Beldihi
	00385300	Kamalaga
76 and above		
	00383500	Manoharpur
	00384300	Jareikela
	00380900	Pithampur
	00378700	Siarmal
	00383100	Kalamegha
	00382700	Tithaitanger
	00385900	Khuntijharia
	00383200	Sarbahal
	00386300	Ratakhandi
	00376300	Lebedajore (Rfv.)
	00382900	Nangalkata
	00386700	Bendrichuan
	00383600	Paramanandpur
	00376600	Banjikachhar
	00386100	Bihajor
	00384700	Daldali
	00375800	Sanrampia
	00375500	Jamkani (R.F.)
	00376100	Tumbikhal (Rfv.)
	00380400	R.F.Nearkund (Rfv.)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00382600	Balijori
	00385500	Biswanathpur
	00386900	Satyasagargupha
	00388300	Bandhbahal
	00390000	Similibahal
Name of CD Block: Lephripara		
Less than 5		
	00398600	Chauramahul
21-30		
	00398900	Deuli
	00399200	Jhurimal
	00394800	Bichhuabahal
	00399400	Dhelsara
	00395100	Chakradharpur
	00400800	Dharuadihi
	00410200	Raibaga
	00397400	Suruguda
31-40		
	00400100	Mahikani
	00394700	Bardihi
	00399700	Sargipali
	00394000	Haldikhol
	00400500	Aunlabahal
	00410400	Sahajbahal
	00400000	Lokdega
	00400900	Jhargaon
41-50		
	00401000	Chhotbanga
	00393800	Bandega
	00398500	Chhatenpali
	00397200	Lephripara
	00391100	Kasaijharan
	00400300	Sribhubanpur
	00400700	Podmundi
	00410300	Darlipali
	00396100	Giringkela
	00400600	Raidihi
	00397300	Kurumkela
51-75		
	00398800	Kulabira
	00399900	Badbanga
	00410000	Jharakani
	00392300	Ladkijharan
	00390900	Bailama
	00392400	Saraphgada
	00398700	Badkhalia
	00390600	Manoharpur
	00395200	Karadega
	00399300	Diamunda
	00399000	Kuturuma
	00394400	Dumabahal
	00391700	Bandalikani

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00391000	Litiapani
	00394100	Baladbandha
	00396400	Mahulpali
	00399500	Chakuli
	00409900	Nuadihi
	00400400	Bijadihi
	00400200	Budelkani
	00401100	Sagjore
	00395000	Bairagibahal
	00394600	Deuldihi
	00422500	Alapaka
	00392700	Bhedibahal
	00390800	Kunjanala
	00392500	Kaniaghati
	00424900	Kukuda(Rf)Part-I
	00392100	Bhursidand (U.S.)
	00422400	Gundiadihi
	00394300	Sipukachhar
	00399800	Bharatpur
	00396300	Beheramal
	00397500	Badgaonmal
	00391400	Masabira
	00391900	Laikera
76 and above		
	00393900	Bilaibahal
	00396000	Kadomal
	00395900	Suarijore
	00391500	Budapahada
	00397100	Satjoria
	00394900	Saletikra
	00422300	Sarda
	00395800	Didigajharan
	00421900	Dandpani
	00397000	Bindujharia
	00422000	Hurmey
	00391300	Mandopani
	00393700	Rajbahal
	00392800	Danardanpur
	00396600	Thithaitangar
	00422200	Dhangergudi
	00396200	Telendihi
	00422600	Sagjore (U.S.)
	00392200	Badhunjharia
	00390700	Hatituku
	00395400	Dalkijharan
	00392600	Karanjkhol
	00394500	Luthurkend

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00399100	Jhulendihi
	00392000	Sahebdera
	00421800	Magarkunda
	00392900	Amatpani
	00422100	Suanjore
	00391200	Rakaskhol
	00391600	Surulata
	00391800	Lakraghara
	00393000	Laxmanpaun
	00393100	Sanjharia
	00393200	Butrakachhar
	00393300	Timikinala
	00393400	Taragarh
	00393500	Juniani
	00393600	Telenpali
	00394200	Gunjakhol
	00395300	Singarguda
	00396500	Kahachua
	00396700	Bamjakachhar
	00396800	Kuaghara
	00396900	Kadalijharia
Name of CD Block: Tangarapali		
11-20		
	00409100	Kiripsira
	00410800	Renda
	00408700	Bilaigarh
21-30		
	00397900	Bansibat
	00408200	Abankela
	00417300	Rupabahal
	00409800	Jogimal
	00410600	Daldali
	00408100	Remenda
	00398300	Jhariapali
	00409700	Saradhapali
	00416200	Katra
31-40		
	00409200	Suruda
	00416700	Kalobahal
	00398400	Fuldhudi
	00415200	Kiakachhar
	00417400	Kepse
	00410500	Kurla
	00410700	Dhauraadha
	00409500	Telipali
	00417500	Kuraga
	00416800	Pradhanpat
41-50		
	00408500	Gultha
	00398200	Bartankela
	00410100	Mundagaon
	00398000	Ujalpur

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00408300	Nadisuguda
	00417000	Rangiamunda
	00417600	Kenapali
	00409300	Jhimermahul
	00398100	Tumbapali
	00408400	Mangaspur
	00399600	Khuntamunda
	00415700	Meghdega
	00416900	Mahulpali
	00409400	Nialipali
	00397800	Belsara
	00397700	Gambharidihi
51-75		
	00408600	Dambahal
	00409600	Kadalimunda
	00411200	Thelkobud
	00417100	Tangarpali
	00415300	Balijore
	00416100	Budabahal
	00411800	Sanpatrapali
	00417200	Kuarbaga
	00417700	Bandhapali
	00409000	Khamarbahal
	00415100	Ratanapur
	00397600	Pithabhuin
	00416000	Tinkuda
	00415400	Sianbahal
	00408000	Ergapita
	00412000	Aleikera
	00416600	Chakramal
	00416500	Parbatberna
	00415500	Tasaladihi
	00415600	Kanakajora
	00416300	Belkidihi
76 and above		
	00411300	Sunajore
	00415800	Turungagarh
	00411100	Patakijore
	00414800	Lemlema
	00415000	Telendihi
	00411900	Khuntagaon
	00395700	Panduripani
	00414900	Tangarmunda
	00419700	Patuagarh
	00395500	Sanbeura
	00395600	Badbeura
	00408900	Dumerkud
	00411400	Kutenpani R.F
	00411500	Jharpani R.F
	00411600	Gotbandha R.F.
	00411700	Badsarua
	00415900	Gaijore
	00419500	Bhalubahal
	00419600	Dhabakhol
Name of CD Block: Balisankara		
11-20		
	00420800	Kaintara
21-30		
	00429300	Gaikanpali
31-40		
	00420400	Bankidihi
41-50		
	00421300	Tildega
	00425800	Bandega
	00421200	Gaidega
	00429200	Rampur
	00427000	Kulenthopa
51-75		
	00432400	Telijore
	00432900	Tumulia
	00421100	Kinjirikella
	00420100	Thutipipal
	00432800	Sankara
	00423500	Kupatangar
	00420300	Kinikibandh
	00429600	Rauldega
	00420000	Brahmanmara
	00431900	Sapdagar
	00423300	Tatijore
	00420600	Bandhbahal
	00428900	Khampur
	00423100	Putudihi
	00423400	Dhubendand
	00431800	Talsara
	00429100	Mahulgaon-Oraf- Jhilimal
	00432300	Balisankara
	00427200	Hatichhapal
	00420900	Kushumara
	00431400	Fataimunda
	00426300	Sagbahal
	00426600	Tilia
	00431700	Rengali
	00421400	Deobhubanpur
	00425100	Tihilibandhal(R.F)
	00432500	Ghoghar
	00426000	Sankarabahal
	00426400	Murkia
	00427900	Tikilipara
	00419900	Sikajor

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00423700	Beheradihi
	00426500	Kantabahal
	00424000	Raidihi
	00426100	Sagjori
	00421600	Belmunda
76 and above		
	00428800	Dhudinuagaon
	00428700	Kurei
	00420200	Peruaada
	00432200	Sahanamara
	00428600	Jamudarha
	00429700	Titheitangar
	00429500	Kelokhandi
	00427800	Barhadema
	00426200	Kanhaighara
	00432000	Budabahal
	00423200	Burkaldihi (Ratanpali)
	00425700	Lulkidihi
	00424600	Kukuda(Rf)Part-Ii
	00420700	Karuabahal
	00423600	Gidipahad
	00428200	Lamti
	00419800	Banajor
	00431500	Bhalutungri
	00420500	Bijagarh
	00421000	Dhenkigada
	00421700	Halma
	00421500	Tileikani
	00427500	Magarkunda
	00429000	Gandamara
	00422800	Rapatjore
	00425900	Phalsa
	00425500	Jorajam(R.F.) -Iii
	00422700	Dhamakpur
	00424500	Jorajam(Rf)Part-I
	00425600	Khapuri Lata
	00424400	Budajharan Part-I
	00425000	Dhabadoli(Rf)Part-Ii
	00424700	Gidpahari R.F.
	00423000	Khamarimunda
	00429400	Tangarbahal
	00425200	Jorajam(Rf)Part-Ii
	00428400	Sandhapani
	00425300	Budajharan Part-Ii
	00427700	Kumudaphal
	00422900	Sahebdera
	00424800	Kumbhakani (R.F.)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00425400	Dhabadoli-I
	00426900	Kendapani
	00427100	Amatpani
	00427300	Diapathar
	00427400	Haldijharan
	00427600	Bendojharia
	00428300	Sapkundal
	00428500	Baglata
	00431600	Kaloberna
	00432100	Sankumudaphal
Name of CD Block: Subdega		
5-10		
	00413900	Birtola
11-20		
	00413100	Jagannathposh
21-30		
	00410900	Bhajapur
	00433200	Gailo
	00433100	Jaisar
31-40		
	00433300	Rasipatra
	00414000	Badmal
41-50		
	00414200	Gilkudar
	00430300	Runipani
	00414700	Jagatgarh
	00413000	Hamirpur
	00429900	Hutopani
51-75		
	00430400	Tangargaon
	00414400	Karamdihi
	00412900	Panchamahula
	00433000	Jamuna
	00414600	Subalaya
	00434000	Malidehi
	00423900	Kulba
	00433400	Subdega
	00413400	Chhatasargi
	00433800	Damkuda
	00413300	Dumarbahal
	00412200	Rajapur
	00414300	Daijmahul
	00412600	Dainidihi
	00432700	Mayabahal
	00424100	Kukuridihi
	00423800	Bankibahal
	00413200	Sudarsanpur
	00424200	Gangpurgarh
	00412800	Bhagapali
	00412100	Dehurimunda
76 and above		
	00430500	Deobahal

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00433600	Kurumkel
	00431200	Kiralaga
	00433500	Latdega
	00414100	Rasarajpur
	00433700	Kaisar
	00431300	Simdega
	00430200	Tentulijharia
	00412300	Tedegamuhan
	00433900	Rampur
	00413700	Goppur
	00424300	Karlaghati
	00430800	Patiaori(R.F)
	00432600	Barpali
	00412500	Kanika
	00414500	Podajalanga
	00412400	Baurimundagaon
	00413600	Telijore
	00434200	Deogaon
	00413800	Lahuraniberna
	00431100	Kiralagia(Ii) R.F.
	00434100	Peruabhadi
	00430600	Sagojor
	00430100	Chikatjore
	00430900	Tedikaha
	00413500	Didiga
	00430700	Pindhapathar
	00412700	Rebdamal
	00431000	Kiralaga(I) R.F.
Name of CD Block: Sundargarh		
Less than 5		
	00406600	Podabahal
	00418200	Brahmanipali
5-10		
	00407900	Kaintara
11-20		
	00404600	Suamal
	00406400	Masanikani
21-30		
	00406200	Titheitangar
	00402400	Salepali(Bad)
	00407700	Jamtalia
	00406500	Badabahal
	00418400	Japanga
	00404900	Ledhimong
	00407400	Kabanga
31-40		
	00403300	Kaputikra
	00417900	Kopsingha
	00418000	Rupidihi
	00418600	Kandhabahal
	00418500	Kerai
	00407800	Bhasma
	00407300	Pandermal
	00407500	Kainsara
	00405100	Bandubahal
	00407200	Bhalugad
	00406800	Kundukala
	00402800	Kutumora
41-50		
	00419200	Timadehi
	00403000	Bijadehi
	00403400	Kulta
	00402900	Ghumunda
	00403900	Sikipani
	00418300	Telengapali
	00404800	Siamal
	00405000	Tileimalti
	00406700	Kudabaga
	00418100	Lankahuda
	00405700	Kinjirma
	00403100	Lamti
	00405200	Amasaranga
	00401600	Lahandabud
	00402100	Badakachhar
51-75		
	00417800	Samina
	00418700	Bhedabahal
	00404500	Budelkani
	00404000	Rabanadihi
	00418900	Gurabasa
	00406300	Lakrakani
	00405600	Amasdegi
	00402600	Talsara
	00402500	Biribira
	00407000	Deuli
	00407600	Jamtalia (J.B.)
	00406100	Gaijore
	00404400	Majhapara
	00401500	Thelkobud
	00402300	Jarmal
	00403800	Karla
	00404300	Fillingbahal
	00404700	Dharuadehi
	00419400	Mahuljore
	00407100	Rengalbud
	00411000	Bhawanipur
	00418800	Bijuli Khaman
	00402700	Khuntdarha
	00405300	Gadiajore

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00403500	Kuanrmal
	00419000	Baladmal
	00404100	Kheriakani
	00401700	Salangabudi
76 and above		
	00401900	Kumutimunda
	00405500	Birjaberna
	00419300	Bargarh
	00403600	Madhupur
	00401400	Ghantbud
	00402200	Sanasalepali
	00405800	Khapurikhanda
	00404200	Aulajore
	00405900	Ghantbud
	00401200	Baghenipani
	00405400	Kendamal
	00401800	Anangapani
	00401300	Bhalubud
	00402000	Dudaki
	00403700	Gailjhumpa
	00419100	Dhaulakhaman
	00403200	Bauridehi
	00406000	Bamandiadihi
Name of CD Block: Baragaon		
21-30		
	00440200	Baliposh
	00438800	Bargaon
	00439900	Gobindpur (Tileimal)
31-40		
	00435500	Rengalmal
	00435300	Badkhaman
	00438200	Turiposh
	00441500	Salepali
41-50		
	00435100	Petfod
	00440000	Jharangloi
	00436100	Dandjamira
	00440300	Kustuna
	00440700	Itma
	00441100	Kuraibaga
	00436600	Bheluabahal
	00438100	Budna
	00438400	Jangli
	00436400	Sahajbahal
51-75		
	00435400	Singarmunda
	00439000	Gariamal
	00435200	Rungaon
	00440400	Nakti
	00439200	Jamurla
	00435600	Siamal
	00435700	Pamra
	00437000	Manchamara
	00441200	Bhoipali
	00438900	Latagaon
	00436500	Sankraposh
	00440500	Salbira
	00435800	Udarama
	00437800	Chabiri
	00439400	Patuabeda
	00437300	Tudalaga
	00438700	Kantiamura
	00437100	Kinjirkela
	00439700	Kulgaon
	00436700	Barangakachar
	00434800	Ekma
	00438500	Barpali
	00434900	Padampur
	00434400	Bansikar
	00437200	Baibai
	00439600	Kumbahal
76 and above		
	00440800	Panderpali
	00441000	Kharikamunda
	00436900	Manoharpur
	00441300	Chamunda
	00439300	Bankibahal
	00436200	Jajpur
	00439500	Mundagaon
	00437400	Gargadbahal
	00440900	Raidihi
	00436800	Talimunda
	00439800	Jharmunda
	00439100	Tikilipada
	00440100	Beheramal
	00441400	Fulbari
	00438300	Bausen
	00442100	Badulpani
	00440600	Bhikampur
	00438000	Birsu
	00434500	Bamdera
	00434600	Geleibahal
	00434700	Timna
	00438600	Charpali
	00435000	Aludega
	00434300	Lakraghara
	00436300	Jhantalbud
	00437700	Mahupada

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kutra		
21-30		
	00442900	Khatkhur Bahal
31-40		
	00443300	Kiringsia
41-50		
	00445800	Pangniabahal
	00443600	Biringatoli
	00442200	Katangjharia
51-75		
	00441900	Nuagaon
	00442400	Jhirpani
	00443700	Budakata
	00445700	Udurma
	00447900	Lanjiberna
	00436000	Gangajal
	00446300	Bheluadihi
	00444000	Panchupada
	00445200	Jharbeda
	00444200	Latalaga
	00444500	Sialjore
	00446100	Sonbarcha
	00443900	Purkapali
76 and above		
	00437600	Khuntmunda
	00437900	Kadopada
	00442300	Panchara
	00445900	Tarkera
	00444900	Kutra
	00444800	Kandeimunda
	00445100	Katang
	00441800	Elga
	00444300	Karmabahal
	00435900	Kusumdega
	00443500	Koronga
	00445300	Tunmura
	00444700	Telighana
	00437500	Khurapali
	00442600	Ghantchapal
	00444400	Bailama
	00443400	Bhogra
	00442800	Amgobha
	00447600	Chhatantoli
	00443200	Dahijira
	00445600	Sadhumunda
	00444100	Birtola
	00441700	Gariabahal
	00443100	Jauramunda
	00442700	Kahapani
	00444600	Naktisan
	00445000	Litibeda
	00447500	Gyanpali
	00446200	Laxmiposh
	00443800	Rajabasa
	00446000	Samlaimunda
	00447700	Falsakani
	00443000	Kulenbahal
	00441600	Chhurichukha
	00442000	Rangamati
	00442500	Kalijapathar
Name of CD Block: Kuanrmunda		
21-30		
	00455500	Pograposh
31-40		
	00463600	Kuarmunda
41-50		
	00457800	Sankuchulu
	00459600	Sagabeda
	00457300	Salangabahal
51-75		
	00460100	Lase
	00463100	Riun
	00457400	Dalki
	00463200	Pasara
	00455700	Raiboga
	00460700	Baghiajor
	00461100	Bartaghutu
	00463000	Kacharu
	00461500	Karmabahal
	00459900	Therlibahal
	00458800	Banki
	00464900	Jamunanaki
	00459800	Besarapada
	00462500	Khukundibahal
	00460200	Kuinergadha
	00454300	Dandpani
	00464300	Usra
76 and above		
	00456000	Kendumunda
	00459100	Dhanginacha
	00458900	Andhari
	00457100	Rangabira
	00461900	Sialijore
	00456900	Kadobahal
	00456400	Sahajbahal
	00462400	Ratakhandi
	00463700	Lanjiberna
	00462700	Chadrihariharpur
	00464800	Padampur

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00460600	Bijabahal
	00463400	Chainpur
	00455800	Jhamankera
	00461000	Puturikhaman
	00456700	Goppur
	00456300	Kunmendra
	00455100	Indrapur
	00459300	Patuabahal
	00459200	Jolongbira
	00455200	Ghantchhapal
	00456500	Andali
	00455000	Bhalulata
	00454700	Simko
	00463800	Baniguni
	00456100	Majhapara
	00456600	Badmal
	00457200	Dongabandh
	00460300	Bhadarpur
	00464000	Dumerjor
	00462000	Luchabahal
	00455600	Ghoghar
	00460500	Raichhapal
	00461400	Rampur
	00454400	Ruthatoli
	00457500	Kendudihi
	00457000	Jhunumur
	00459000	Ghaghari
	00461600	Karichapal
	00457600	Pandurisila
	00455900	Dulavpur
	00458200	Jharbeda
	00461800	Tangarani
	00462200	Kalosihiria
	00457700	Kadammunda
	00462100	San-Kalosihiria
	00464100	Kheraposh
	00462300	Gobira
	00454200	Jaikudar
	00455400	Pratappur
	00463500	Teliposh
	00460400	Sankarla
	00459500	Kudabeda
	00462800	Dumukisihiria
	00459700	Dumangadiri
	00463300	Bijubandh
	00462600	Lodasara
	00455300	Bileigarh
	00461200	Harpali
	00464700	Sarndamal
	00460900	S;Ukhabandha
	00458000	Jaidega
	00458300	Dublabeda
	00460000	Kumjharia
	00456800	Bartoli
	00456200	Besalbhadi
	00454500	Dholkana
	00454600	Chundatoli
	00454800	Sakambahal
	00454900	Mugtoli
	00457900	Budhikudar
	00458100	Jharbeda J.B
	00458500	Hetposh
	00458700	Bankibahal
	00459400	Jhitikiara
	00460800	Lalbiringa
	00461300	Kandagadha
	00461700	Jharbeda
	00462900	Sandalaki
	00463900	Karlabudi
	00464200	Mandaria
	00464400	Jagadispur
	00464500	Chandiposh
	00464600	Sarandaposh
Name of CD Block: Nuagaon		
Less than 5		
	00466700	Kayomunda
21-30		
	00472900	Katepur
	00477000	Teterkela
	00465300	Karanjia
	00473900	Khatangtoli
	00467600	Karkatnasa
31-40		
	00471100	Baraigada
	00468200	Dunia
	00474600	Chikitia
	00477200	Jamberna
	00469300	Bhojpur
41-50		
	00470900	Baliaposh
	00466800	Goldaru
	00472400	Chitikidiri
	00467700	Baidyanathpur
	00468500	Tunapahad
	00475000	Garda
	00472700	Baunskona
	00467300	Jharbeda
	00476800	Phuljhar
	00469200	Kandarkela

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00472200	Sanjojada
	00475800	Khuntgaon
	00471200	Ankurpali
	00473300	Baribeda
	00475300	Khairtola
	00469900	Limida
	00472100	Badjojada
	00467000	Nuagaon
	00469000	Hatibari
51-75		
	00466400	Tabada
	00475500	Bisipur
	00472500	Chitapedi
	00467400	Jaharitoli
	00473800	Sankulaguja
	00469100	Baunsjore
	00475100	Tangarpali
	00466600	Tainda
	00477100	Bankutola
	00467900	Kusumtoli
	00475400	Bagdega
	00469400	Pandua
	00471600	Gadabudu
	00470000	Kundra
	00468000	Olhani
	00473000	Jhariatoli (Kha)
	00474400	Khairkera
	00476100	Kadalibahal
	00476900	Mandap
	00467800	Mangratoli
	00467500	Purunapani
	00467100	Satjoria
	00469500	Goppur
	00466900	Joketa
	00473400	Urmei
	00470700	Ghoghia
	00471700	Pital
	00471400	Paniasal
	00465500	Kantajhar
	00470800	Rokedega
	00469800	Ghodabandh
	00466000	Kadopani
	00471900	Luaram
	00473200	Barilepta
	00466500	Kharijore
	00468800	Bemta
	00476600	Karkatta
	00474500	Patrapali
	00471000	Rengalbeda
76 and above		
	00473100	Suruda
	00468100	Kokerama
	00477300	Khanditatoli
	00468700	Boneilata
	00472800	Gainjore
	00471300	Balimunda
	00470300	Bartoli
	00476400	Semirta
	00466200	Lukumbeda
	00465800	Patab
	00469700	Chuanbahal
	00467200	Suajore
	00470500	Menmena
	00476300	Lahanda
	00476700	Lendra
	00470600	Ranakata
	00476500	Mitikundri
	00472000	Kadalika
	00470200	Bonrai
	00466300	Kundrughutu
	00473600	Bad-Kulaguja
	00465900	Gutitangar
	00472300	Chata
	00473700	Lindidiri
	00465700	Jamdarah
	00476000	Kemang
	00470100	Raibahal
	00475700	Lankoe
	00465000	Bankuba
	00474900	Relaposh
	00465200	Tersa
	00465600	Anthugada
	00473500	Bisirule
	00468300	Kardega
	00471500	Kudahudang
	00475900	Koilsuta
	00475600	Madhupur
	00469600	Karimati
	00474800	Gudguda
	00468600	Lalaikhaman
	00468400	Sailata
	00470400	Satra
	00475200	Dolangsara
	00465100	Mahulchhapal
	00465400	Kathkaranjia
	00466100	Pahadtoli
	00471800	Gosaguda
	00472600	Banki
	00474700	Jhariatoli(Ka)

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00476200	Chutia
Name of CD Block: Bisra		
Less than 5		
	00474300	Sanbambua
5-10		
	00480000	Bisra
11-20		
	00481500	Purunabisra
	00481900	Gudgudjore
21-30		
	00478300	Dhatkidihi
	00478600	Jammal
	00480200	Bhumijtola
31-40		
	00478100	Jaraikela
	00479400	Khatangkudar
	00477600	Badabamua
	00483500	Kudarbahal
41-50		
	00478500	Kopsinga
	00482300	Badramloi
	00481100	Barsuan
	00480300	Jodabandha
	00474000	Ajeikela
	00480900	Talbahal
	00481800	Budeljore
	00478800	Mahipani
	00481400	Manko
51-75		
	00478200	Budhikuni
	00482700	Jamsara
	00477900	Kundaposh
	00480100	Doreikela
	00483800	Uparbahal (Bad)
	00483100	Bondamunda
	00479100	Udusu
	00478700	Bhurtabahal
	00482600	Dadposh
	00480700	Tulasikani
	00479200	Jatatoli
	00483600	Dumermunda
	00482400	Sanramloi
	00477700	Arla
	00482500	Chirebeda
	00483000	Bartoli
	00479000	Chengjharan
	00480600	Kaliaposh
	00477800	Sanbiringajhar
	00482800	Jabaghat
	00478900	Biringajhar
	00482200	Hariharpur
	00480400	Kopranda
	00480500	Bhalulata
	00481600	Dudurta
	00482900	Panposh
	00474200	Sukuda
	00483700	Dumerta
	00479800	Santoshpur
76 and above		
	00479900	Ratakhandi
	00483300	Barahabas
	00474100	Theteiposh
	00482100	Birkera
	00483400	Kukuda
	00479500	Dhodhari
	00480800	Jharbeda
	00481000	Kokerama
	00482000	Kapatmunda
	00477500	Kulenbahal
	00479300	Sarubahal
	00479700	Bijadihi
	00477400	Masurikudar
	00479600	Bangurkela
	00483200	Pograbahal
	00481200	Sanuparbahal
	00481300	Bairabahal
	00481700	Sanpokhari
Name of CD Block: Lathikata		
21-30		
	00484900	Jiabahal
31-40		
	00488700	Kansar
	00490300	Betjharan
	00485800	Birual
	00490200	Baliamba
	00484300	Mahaliapalli
41-50		
	00490000	Patobeda
	00489200	Suidihi
	00491300	Badnuagaon
51-75		
	00484400	Beldihi
	00489700	Dalakudar
	00489800	Mundajore
	00488300	Karuabahal
	00488000	Birida
	00491800	Ergeda
	00488200	Rangamati
	00491600	Turiberna

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00488900	Sansunaparbat
	00489900	Sanbudhikudar
	00485600	Tumran
	00489000	Sunaparbat
	00487200	Musapali
	00485900	Khairbani
	00489100	Nuatoli
	00490400	Matkamjharan
	00488400	Gamardihi
	00491400	Timjore
	00487700	Turitoli
	00488100	Badmaroni
	00491000	Karlakhaman
	00486100	Gopadihi
	00491500	Balani
76 and above		
	00491700	Kulamunda
	00484700	Gopapali
	00487900	Samarjhula
	00489300	Ataghat
	00486400	Nakkhandia
	00484600	Lungei
	00485200	Gadheibalanda
	00488800	Asurchhapal
	00485700	Garjan
	00484000	Chikatmati
	00485300	Balanda
	00485400	Gutidarha
	00487800	Tainsar
	00485100	Sannuagaon
	00486200	Arbajharabahal
	00486500	Ranto
	00488500	Singer
	00487300	Baddalaki
	00488600	Baghlata
	00487600	Sanmareni
	00486600	Birikera
	00484500	Kalokudar
	00487100	Goilo
	00490700	Ramjodi
	00489400	Badbudhikudar
	00483900	Bhalupatra
	00484200	Malikpali
	00485000	Killinga
	00487400	Patua
	00484800	Dandiapali
	00486300	Jadakudar
	00489600	Kanarsuan
	00484100	Sarla
	00490800	Manko
	00489500	Lohadar
	00491900	Sanmanko
	00486900	Rutukupidi
	00485500	Dalakudar
	00486800	Fikodchundi
	00487500	Kenduberini
	00486000	Buchahanda
	00491100	Tepatoli
	00486700	Sanbirikera
	00487000	Baunsjhad
	00490100	Getijharan
	00490500	Sanambajharan
	00490600	Ambajharan
	00490900	Sankarlakhaman
	00492000	Jangidiri
Name of CD Block: Rajagangapur		
21-30		
	00448700	Dheluan
51-75		
	00448900	Mandiakudar
	00451600	Talkudar
	00447100	Datarampur
	00448500	Laing
	00449100	Ghoghar
	00449600	Lamloi
76 and above		
	00449800	Kunumuru
	00447400	Bihabandh
	00449500	Padajampali
	00446500	Kukudamunda
	00448800	Chungimati
	00450400	Bhagattola
	00450500	Badnuagaon
	00446400	Hatimunda
	00447800	Dhauraadha
	00451100	Ranipia
	00450200	Jaurumal
	00451900	Sunakhandi
	00453300	Rengalbeda
	00449000	Sagjore
	00450100	Kutunia
	00448400	Raiberna
	00449700	Jampali
	00449400	Garvana
	00452800	Bahiamb
	00448200	Tilaimal
	00452700	Jareikela
	00449200	Jhagarpur
	00445500	Raikakachhar

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00451200	Malidih
	00448000	Ramabahal
	00448300	Kesramal
	00447200	Alanda
	00453100	Budhaamb
	00448100	Dudukabahal
	00453400	Kichinda
	00451500	Silikudar
	00449900	Badgudiali
	00450600	Kadambahal
	00451400	Buchukupada
	00445400	Gariamunda
	00448600	Laing R.S.Colony
	00451800	Chinimahul
	00452200	Chhatam
	00450300	Tunguripali
	00447300	Kukuda
	00453600	Dhengurpani
	00453800	Lodhabasabeat
	00451000	Dungajore
	00453200	Haldipani
	00452500	Kunjam
	00453000	Bandhkhaman
	00451300	Sukhanala
	00452300	Kahachuan
	00451700	Bijakhaman
	00452000	Dubuku
	00454100	Buchukupadabeat
	00452600	Chandiposh
	00446600	Badkuchulu
	00446800	Sarumohan
	00446900	Khairdihi
	00449300	Baipur
	00450000	Sangudiali
	00450700	Pitamahul
	00450800	Kalodih
	00450900	Ramlata
	00452100	Hatidharsacolony
	00452400	Kuleipith
	00452900	Bargada
	00453500	Guthenberna
	00453700	Kichimiri
	00453900	Chandiposhbeat
	00454000	Sonakhanbeat
Name of CD Block: Gurundia		
Less than 5		
	00537400	Sanjibika (Jangal)
	00536500	Khamarsatkuta
5-10		
	00537700	Bada-Turamara
21-30		
	00537800	Sana-Turamara
	00537600	Jibika
	00536600	Rayatsatkuta
	00537900	Narendra
31-40		
	00536400	Naiksatkuta
	00541000	Beldihi
41-50		
	00530200	Budelbahal
	00526800	Dharanidharpur
	00535800	Khandamuni
	00537500	Bijadihi
51-75		
	00527700	Tumbei
	00492300	Banki
	00495300	Tamada
	00540700	Jharbeda
	00525600	Jamudarh
	00527200	Chandiposh
	00493400	Karda
	00526400	Thakurpali
	00525700	Bhurung
	00524500	Jada
	00540900	Kurdapali
	00526100	Sianpali
	00530000	Jarda
	00539600	Baneshwarpur
	00539800	Dahichor
	00528800	Gurundia
	00526600	Sole
	00492600	Kucheita
	00536900	Badbhaludunguri
	00540300	Podagotha
76 and above		
	00539300	Tikraposh
	00525200	Soledega
	00493100	Kendughati
	00540800	Sansibnathpur
	00494400	Kumakela
	00536200	Bartengada
	00530100	Badibahal
	00527400	Kantapali
	00530300	Burda
	00525300	Boneikela
	00529300	Ghantiali
	00492500	Raniberna
	00494600	Chandrapur
	00494300	Chandiposh

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00524600	Pankadihi
	00492800	Hatioda
	00529000	Madhupur
	00492400	Jodabandh
	00526200	Brahmanibasa
	00530800	Kansar
	00529400	Ramchhinda
	00529700	Majurdima
	00526500	Nuapali
	00526700	Soleguda
	00523700	Mahuldihi
	00536700	Khandapat
	00540200	Katuridhua
	00525400	Dumarmunda
	00524100	Sirigida
	00526000	Tukuda
	00529600	Kelo
	00540600	Sibnathpur
	00527600	Silikuta
	00528700	Sanrajabasa
	00531000	Kundheidiha
	00537200	Sishudihi
	00494700	Rumkuberna
	00528500	Badgaon
	00494100	Barghat
	00529900	Brahmanidei
	00526900	Nuniapali
	00540500	Mushaposh
	00524700	Ranke
	00530900	Kunjaria
	00530700	Balia
	00529500	Jalei
	00539400	Badpada
	00493200	Sargigarh
	00523800	Ulandajharan
	00536100	Raniamarabatipur
	00494800	Pitagaon
	00493300	Silpunji
	00492100	Sanbhulta
	00493700	Padmapur
	00525000	Jadaloi
	00525800	Saplata
	00492900	Ergeda
	00494200	Musabira
	00530600	Sanbalia
	00495500	Jhirpani
	00527300	Badkudar
	00535900	Nalaghati
	00524000	Kudabira
	00536300	Mankadchuan
	00528100	Tamparkela
	00528000	Kunjar
	00528900	Raikelaposh
	00493000	Kusumtola
	00528200	Madalia
	00524900	Balabhadraprasad
	00526300	Kusumdihi
	00527900	Kantamunda
	00531100	Lachhadakindar
	00495200	Benuam
	00494500	Chhidi
	00523900	Jhaliadihi
	00525900	Asurkhole
	00492200	Badbhulta
	00494900	Jhirpani
	00495100	Baghiakucha
	00495400	Kusumdihi
	00524200	Badkudar
	00524300	Baghabindha
	00524400	Sanjoda
	00524800	Sansaplata
	00525100	Sanjadaloi
	00525500	Jagannathprasad
	00527000	Sannuniapali
	00527100	Kuleibaga
	00527500	San-Kantapali
	00527800	Binjhikhol
	00528300	Sangurundia
	00528400	Sanbargaon
	00529100	Sanramchhinda
	00529200	Janda
	00529800	Kainsibahal
	00530400	Sanburda
	00530500	Niktimal
	00536000	Brahmaninadi(Ka)
	00537000	Rajabasa
	00537100	Kadambapur
	00537300	Dhatikiposh
	00539700	Sandahichore
	00539900	Dantaguthani
	00540000	Kantabahal
	00540100	Sankantabahal
	00540400	Sanmusaposh (Pali)
	00543200	Sankaturidhua
Name of CD Block: Baneigarh		
5-10		
	00538900	Kendrikala
11-20		
	00534200	Kantapali

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00541900	Jamkei
	00539100	Rautani
	00547200	Boneikela
	00546200	Ruguda
	00542700	Dareikala
	00546500	Badgogua
21-30		
	00547100	Badgaon
	00547700	Tendra
	00544400	Kenaveta
	00546300	Jangla
	00544600	Sangagua
	00546700	Phalsaghat
	00538500	Bonaigarh
	00541100	Badbaurkela
	00541200	Gudhiali
	00538400	Deogaon
31-40		
	00534100	Sannuagaon
	00542800	Pandua
	00542100	Jakeikela
	00543600	Gopinathpur
	00538000	Babunuagaon
	00549700	Sihidiha
41-50		
	00548200	Mahuldiha
	00542900	Govindpur
	00538600	Upurda
	00543800	Sendhpur
	00547300	Deoposh
	00538300	Brahmaninadi(Kha)
	00543900	Indrapur
	00539000	Baidpali
	00541400	Alekhpur
	00538100	Uparpada
51-75		
	00546600	Kantasara
	00544200	Narasinghpur
	00542200	Talita
	00534000	Nuagaon
	00544300	Laxminarayanpur
	00534400	Tikayatpali
	00543100	Patrapali
	00546800	Jambhiriposh
	00547400	Saleibahal
	00541600	Pandrisila
	00533300	Sarsara
	00544500	Kelo
	00541700	Barhamusa
	00535100	Kandhiposh
	00535400	Ghanshyampur
	00542400	Brahmannali
	00534700	Nagadihi
	00534500	Jhadbhuin
	00533100	Sansarsara
	00535500	Kasada
76 and above		
	00542600	Dharanidharpali
	00533800	Jhirdapali
	00546900	Gilly
	00533500	Sanbandhabhuin
	00546100	Syamsundarpur
	00539200	Bandodihi
	00543300	Sangopinathpur
	00548100	Sialikudar
	00534900	Kareiput
	00535300	Khajuribahal
	00547900	Sabra
	00534600	Adadihi
	00532800	Lamsi
	00542500	Nuapali
	00542000	Baghapali
	00532200	Gujapal
	00531600	Bandhabhuin
	00532300	Kulkuta
	00532100	Khajuridihi
	00531700	Jamujore
	00533400	Chandrapur
	00534300	Tuniapali
	00531900	Sarsarabalang
	00531500	Bhadimara
	00535000	Tileimal
	00531300	Ulasara
	00532500	Pithachore
	00532000	Sibnathpur
	00547500	Brahmanidarh
	00535200	Balitakudar
	00533900	Mar-Dihi
	00547800	Amphali
	00532900	Dalki
	00544700	Banjikusum
	00531200	Barghat
	00548000	Machurinali
	00532700	Sindurkela
	00531800	Sanbhalupani
	00544800	Badposh
	00533700	Basudihi
	00532400	Niktimal
	00531400	Bhalupani

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00532600	Sanniktimal
	00533000	Sandalki
	00533200	Sanjharan
	00533600	Janukhole
	00534800	Nuadihi
	00535600	Badjharan
	00535700	Kathaphal
	00543500	Jharmunda
	00547600	Purunapani
Name of CD Block: Lahunipara		
Less than 5		
	00500700	Kudapada
	00508200	Kachhupada
	00512300	Gombadihi
5-10		
	00513800	Gargadia
	00510300	Sukhabanda
	00508700	Mahantatangarpali
	00513400	Bad-Tumkela
11-20		
	00512200	Lahunipada
	00518100	Lalei
	00514200	Lateimundi
	00516600	Kudeikela
	00514300	Sukhpali
21-30		
	00518000	Madhupur
	00510500	Saleidihi
	00515500	Basubahal
	00518200	Brahmangaon
	00518300	Amatpali
	00514000	Saradhapur
	00513600	Deoposh
	00508900	Tetengagilla
	00512000	Samardari
	00517100	Kododihi
	00500900	Lamsi
	00514100	Rajamunda
	00509300	San-Bhaliadihi
	00521000	Tinko
	00513200	Urumkela
31-40		
	00516500	Bileipada
	00510400	Saleidihi
	00508100	Goutamdihi
	00545300	Haldikudar
	00513300	Gamlei
	00521600	Barsuan
	00517700	Baldihi
	00512400	Gudhiali
	00511800	Badapurunapani
41-50		
	00517600	Jaldihi
	00521500	Saskela
	00545500	Kudhei Nuadihi
	00516400	Guhaldihi
	00523400	Chada
	00519400	Landamunda
	00538200	Arkeikela
	00515300	Ulsurei
	00508300	Sagadiaposh
	00517900	Kurda
	00500400	Mahisichhapal
	00520300	Khuantgaon
	00545600	Kantakudar
	00512100	Tibupada
51-75		
	00519200	Talakudar
	00519300	Khatiabhangoni
	00517800	Bhaliadihi
	00551400	Rengali
	00511400	Kapanda
	00501000	Nandapada
	00521300	Raikela
	00507900	Gaudiniposh
	00550900	Mahulapada
	00509900	Rangalbeda
	00518800	Bhuguda
	00520500	Kuliposh
	00551300	Jinakela
	00545800	Dhanijam
	00508000	Thiaberna
	00495900	Dhenkiam
	00519000	Fuljhar
	00549300	Nagaria
	00509100	Lauposh
	00519700	Mahulata
	00516100	Ganighasa
	00551500	Kumudi
	00517200	Khendraposh
	00508800	Sankhaposh
	00500500	Kariadihi
	00514500	Kenapali
	00516900	Nischintipur
	00522900	Bhutuda
	00521800	Damalu
	00544900	Dhudi
	00495700	Koilijhar
	00496000	Ludhuni

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00518500	Singardei
	00514900	Kaleiposh
	00519100	Gundichanali
	00546000	Sadhubahal
	00518700	Raikelaposh
	00520000	Poigoan
	00510800	Juniani
	00522600	Ranta
	00516200	Dalamkucha
	00515800	Sanghatital
76 and above		
	00510700	Badsahajbahal
	00511900	Talbahali
	00513100	Luthurba
	00545400	Gadapali
	00495800	Angarapada
	00522100	Tantabahal
	00517300	Ramaruda
	00522700	Siliguda
	00548700	Fuljhar
	00509200	Bhaliadihi
	00518400	Belkudar
	00551200	Banki
	00519900	Bandhberna
	00507700	Darging
	00515400	Jogibandh
	00550800	Jagati
	00516700	Haldikunchi
	00509000	Ghusuriposh
	00522200	Talbahali
	00523300	Raisuan
	00510100	Kendudihi
	00494000	Madhupur
	00509500	Arjunchuan
	00510200	Takra
	00515700	Sanbasubahal
	00550100	Derula
	00511500	Nuagaon
	00548900	Sasa
	00511300	Sialikudar
	00519800	Gardruan
	00522800	Randa
	00507800	Saleipali
	00523000	Lasi
	00508500	Sanbabehudi
	00496100	Birtola
	00520200	Bichhanapati

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00500600	Balisuda
	00517500	Sanhatibahal
	00517000	Tankajoda
	00517400	Hatibahal
	00520100	Suarpali
	00515200	Thakurpali
	00548300	Sulavdiha
	00495600	Gahami
	00513900	Jamumal (Jammal)
	00551100	Lunga
	00548500	Sanjala
	00522400	Badhabhuin
	00521900	Badnuagaon
	00515100	Kumbhardihi
	00511700	Budhikutuni
	00520600	Barghat
	00501300	Ambarudi
	00522500	Ladapani
	00512800	Bandhananali
	00510600	Sansahajbahal
	00548600	Badjala
	00549400	Uparginia
	00548800	Uskuda
	00549800	Daleisara
	00523100	Kensara (Kensila)
	00520700	Kardakudar
	00520800	San-Nuagaon
	00523500	Sareikela
	00515000	Nuapada
	00512700	Surupatla
	00520400	Jodibahal
	00515900	Deodebapur
	00551000	Badachuan
	00551600	Tasada
	00549600	Angul
	00511000	Tikayatpali
	00545100	Mukulapani
	00549900	Dhokamunda
	00493800	Mohura
	00493900	Jambhirdihi
	00496200	Sanbirtola
	00508400	Kisan-Tangarpali
	00508600	Babehudi
	00509400	Pratappur
	00509600	San-Rengalbeda
	00509700	Dhamanadarha
	00510000	Kardahudi
	00511100	Santikayatpali
	00511200	Fatajharan
	00511600	Jibikaposh
	00512600	Saleibahal
	00512900	Baldihi

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00513000	Gadapali
	00514600	Katupada
	00514700	Paragposh
	00514800	Solberana
	00515600	Sankhajurinali
	00516300	Ghatital
	00516800	Sankundeikela
	00518600	Khadiakudar
	00518900	Sanbhaliadihi
	00519500	Rangamatia
	00519600	Babehudi
	00520900	Kusumdihi
	00521400	Baurkela
	00522000	Kilinda
	00522300	Deogharia
	00523200	Batagaon
	00523600	Tilkuda
	00545000	Arjunjhari
	00545200	Baraguda
	00545700	Khajurinali
	00545900	Barghat
	00548400	Ranja
	00549000	Patamunda
	00549100	Jodibahal
	00549200	Senabasa
	00549500	Talaginia
	00550000	Budhakhaman
	00550200	Hatisoul
	00550300	Trijanga
	00550400	Kiri
	00550500	Keta
	00550600	Kundula
	00550700	Kunu
Name of CD Block: Koida		
21-30		
	00496800	Badbalijore
	00505000	Ranisal
	00505200	Sanua
	00501100	Hatikucha
31-40		
	00500100	Sarasposh
	00507000	Patmunda
	00497900	Purunapani
41-50		
	00505100	Sargigarh
	00505400	Koida
51-75		
	00505500	Kadodiha
	00499200	Manchabeda
	00496400	Langalkata
	00502900	Kula
	00496700	Silikuta
	00506700	Baldihi
	00504400	Ganua
	00502300	Kalta
	00503700	Kalmanga
	00497000	Renjeda
	00500200	Sankareichuan
	00501200	Gopna
	00499800	Fakirmunda
	00499900	Bandupada
	00503000	Harischandrapur
	00498300	K.Balang
	00505900	Tantra
	00503100	Bhanjapali
	00506800	Khajuridihi
	00504000	Malda
	00497100	Soyamba
	00503400	Sanindipur
	00506300	Sidimba
	00503300	Badindipur
	00497200	Badraksi
	00497800	Sanraksi
	00502400	Nadikasira
	00499600	Bimlagarh
76 and above		
	00506100	Dengula
	00502700	Kusumdihi
	00507300	Kadamdihi
	00502800	Kamanda
	00505300	Teherei
	00502600	Kasira
	00504100	Deoghar
	00496900	Topadihi
	00504600	Mandajoda
	00502500	Rengalbeda
	00496500	Relhatu
	00504900	Sanputuli
	00506900	Podadihi
	00493500	Mahupada
	00502100	Tada
	00501500	Gaganaposh
	00521200	Anteitola
	00507200	Badpatuli
	00503600	Adaghat
	00507500	Kadalia
	00498100	Jamudihi
	00499000	Gouduniposh

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:Sundargarh

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00499700	Sanfakirmunda
	00501600	Choredhara
	00500000	Sanpurunapani
	00498900	Kamarposh
	00500800	Ulkundei
	00506000	Raikela
	00498200	Karuadarha
	00505800	Bandal
	00499500	Kunchpani
	00497500	Khariabahal
	00506400	Taldihi
	00498500	Bajinia
	00497400	Badgaon
	00506500	Tantigram
	00501900	Taldihi
	00499300	Kudamusa
	00496600	Banko
	00498000	Mutuhanuman
	00507400	Mithirda
	00503200	Segasahi
	00507600	Kiriakudar
	00497700	Bakhartola
	00497600	Sianbahal
	00498600	Chhidakudar
	00496300	Sanbalijore
	00501800	Bendrilada
	00503500	Ghodabudani
	00493600	Jharbeda
	00501700	Nuatantra
	00521100	Phatatangar
	00497300	Ruguda
	00498400	Badrama
	00498700	Thelakudar
	00498800	Santhelakudar
	00499100	Dalimdihi
	00499400	Kunduruburu
	00500300	Kareichuan
	00501400	Paramdihi
	00502200	Jhirpani
	00503900	Gidei
	00504200	Kenaveta
	00504300	Patbeda
	00504500	Dalita
	00504700	Basada
	00505600	Nuagaon
	00505700	Rengua
	00506200	Tentulidihi
	00506600	Kalmanga
	00521700	Bahamda

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

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD 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	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hemgir	0001	Topria	20	65.28	2,184	8,984	1,188	3,225
		Garjanjore	15	53.16	2,738	11,643	1,223	4,906
		Gopalpur	19	70.19	3,228	12,392	1,928	6,085
		Tumlia	7	23.90	1,199	5,120	802	2,638
		Balinga	11	46.05	1,691	6,795	958	3,496
		Laikera	7	30.72	744	3,016	319	2,107
		Kanaktura	8	36.87	912	3,803	298	2,491
		Sanghumuda	8	31.36	744	3,134	330	1,933
		Hemgir	18	70.52	2,100	8,430	1,574	3,818
		Kanika	18	63.94	1,702	7,574	1,181	3,594
		Julumbahal	22	56.37	1,140	4,803	953	1,220
		CDBlock Total	**153**	**548.36**	**18,382**	**75,694**	**10,754**	**35,513**

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD 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	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lephripara	0002	Dumabahal	27	54.75	1,417	5,788	340	4,336
		Sarafgarh	16	35.36	1,381	5,519	608	3,562
		Gundiadihi	11	36.16	1,316	5,683	625	4,545
		Alpaka	7	60.51	1,456	6,644	370	5,279
		Giringkela	10	29.77	1,695	7,352	639	4,721
		Lephripada	7	48.64	2,367	9,613	1,148	5,416
		Chhatenpalli	7	25.76	1,374	5,708	1,079	2,419
		Sargipalli	14	36.59	2,335	9,700	1,382	3,753
		Raidihi	5	47.39	2,023	8,367	1,676	3,585
		Darlipali	4	34.43	1,682	7,231	1,124	3,647
		CDBlock Total	**108**	**409.36**	**17,046**	**71,605**	**8,991**	**41,263**
Tangarapali	03	Sanpatrapalli	10	25.55	1,395	6,106	446	4,348
		Ratanpur	7	19.34	1,180	5,032	478	3,610
		Mahulpali	13	45.23	2,773	10,721	1,603	6,088
		Tangarpali	14	42.52	2,196	8,749	980	4,541
		Ujalpur	12	41.63	2,801	11,050	1,422	5,466
		Nialipali	15	39.79	1,981	8,003	1,731	3,003
		Mangaspur	9	40.76	2,074	8,580	1,966	3,132
		CDBlock Total	**80**	**254.82**	**14,400**	**58,241**	**8,626**	**30,188**
Balisankara	0004	Bandega	5	42.90	1,729	7,976	748	5,311
		Sagbahal	13	39.89	1,213	5,419	516	3,889
		Rampur	14	31.40	1,593	6,435	343	4,222
		Talsara	9	47.79	1,589	6,719	635	4,640
		Tumlia	8	36.62	1,677	7,127	663	4,185
		Balisankara	7	36.84	1,689	6,998	673	4,727
		Bandhabahal	9	39.16	1,779	7,265	1,115	4,057
		Kusumura	5	44.40	1,578	6,497	823	4,384
		Kinjirkela	6	40.76	1,694	7,410	589	4,784
		Tileikani	7	55.35	1,835	8,317	561	6,176
		Birkaldihi	17	28.28	1,387	6,639	224	5,684
		CDBlock Total	**100**	**443.39**	**17,763**	**76,802**	**6,890**	**52,059**
Subdega	05	Jamuna	6	30.43	1,678	6,813	693	3,300
		Subdega	5	36.15	1,879	8,413	632	5,815
		Kurumkel	7	42.36	1,222	5,734	444	4,354
		Tangargaon	5	35.83	750	3,590	154	2,604
		Kiralaga	6	44.39	1,315	6,106	328	5,242
		Hamirpur	13	38.74	1,547	6,514	468	4,332
		Kukuridihi	5	31.80	1,348	5,607	839	3,935
		Rajpur	7	36.79	1,163	4,939	452	4,117
		Karamdihi	9	54.67	2,383	9,704	873	6,128
		CDBlock Total	**63**	**351.16**	**13,285**	**57,420**	**4,883**	**39,827**

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD 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	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sundargarh	0006	Lankahuda	7	21.54	1,412	5,711	1,393	2,176
		Bhedabahal	9	50.00	1,941	8,505	1,041	4,305
		Lahanadabud	11	55.33	1,353	6,133	658	4,509
		Birbira	6	29.10	1,590	6,564	891	3,285
		Kulta	14	49.40	1,948	8,486	1,039	4,706
		Majhapara	10	46.14	2,232	9,793	1,409	4,800
		Kinjirma	13	53.77	1,770	7,890	875	5,125
		Kundukela	9	31.70	1,407	6,155	1,155	2,623
		Bhasma	7	22.34	1,146	4,620	802	1,570
		CDBlock Total	**86**	**359.32**	**14,799**	**63,857**	**9,263**	**33,099**
Baragaon	0007	Rungaon	9	35.92	1,246	6,009	509	3,510
		Ekma	7	59.59	2,111	10,112	712	7,248
		Sahajbahal	6	46.55	1,598	7,059	746	4,281
		Barangakachhar	8	37.02	1,289	5,867	264	4,134
		Jarangloi	6	33.46	1,470	6,058	1,055	2,999
		Itma	7	47.46	1,776	7,639	540	4,904
		Bargaon	7	37.82	1,971	9,249	476	5,119
		Tudalaga	9	33.59	1,620	7,300	405	4,811
		Fulbari	10	22.75	1,204	5,383	336	3,712
		CDBlock Total	**69**	**354.16**	**14,285**	**64,676**	**5,043**	**40,718**
Kutra	0008	Nuagaon	4	33.09	921	4,345	174	3,516
		Tarkera	4	18.81	886	3,611	115	2,587
		Khatkurbahal	8	36.91	1,783	9,439	397	6,184
		Amgobha	6	37.76	1,222	6,604	404	5,969
		Panchara	7	49.04	1,872	9,052	992	6,419
		Biringatoli	8	37.96	1,993	8,870	1,023	6,490
		Purkapali	8	29.72	1,606	7,356	435	6,013
		Kutra	5	44.38	2,372	11,636	573	9,548
		Katang	4	28.48	2,055	10,239	1,076	7,817
		CDBlock Total	**54**	**316.15**	**14,710**	**71,152**	**5,189**	**54,543**
Kuanrmunda	0009	Dalki	8	37.52	1,373	6,666	678	4,575
		Andali	8	57.60	1,808	8,586	334	7,335
		Raiboga	11	35.72	1,722	8,235	351	5,958
		Jhunmur	13	74.97	1,474	7,923	432	7,170
		Kadobahal	8	46.38	1,758	8,567	392	6,868
		Jalangbira	1	13.38	692	3,390	377	2,751
		Kumjharia	13	36.19	1,245	6,029	463	5,043
		Kalosihiria	13	48.93	1,381	6,556	658	5,592
		Dumerjore	13	71.37	1,936	10,746	485	9,054
		Kuarmunda	8	35.56	2,471	11,552	506	6,765

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD 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	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Kacharu	12	50.10	1,846	9,092	671	7,007
		CDBlock Total	**108**	**507.72**	**17,706**	**87,342**	**5,347**	**68,118**
Nuagaon	0010	Kokerama	11	32.80	1,562	7,807	376	6,012
		Karkatnasa	6	13.58	783	3,966	225	2,771
		Lukumbeda	10	21.10	939	4,514	171	2,967
		Badjojoda	6	26.03	971	4,952	243	2,952
		Chitapedi	11	36.70	1,212	6,142	727	3,876
		Sorda	7	27.84	1,279	6,175	260	4,500
		Barilepta	7	24.81	943	4,991	259	3,588
		Nuagaon	5	26.92	1,450	7,188	259	4,356
		Purnapani	4	18.83	1,785	8,668	1,444	4,786
		Hatibari	7	19.80	1,398	6,253	760	3,592
		Kandarkela	10	32.75	1,616	7,823	610	5,232
		Ankurpali	11	27.90	1,117	5,452	253	3,878
		Limida	7	24.93	914	4,778	193	3,281
		Khutgaon	9	28.71	1,268	6,257	277	3,685
		Bagdega	9	29.71	1,239	6,512	215	3,993
		CDBlock Total	**120**	**392.41**	**18,476**	**91,478**	**6,272**	**59,469**
Bisra	0011	Jhirpani	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
		Jamsara	6	16.76	1,194	6,266	817	4,337
		Bandomunda	3	7.78	809	4,140	447	2,667
		Santospur	9	25.44	1,846	9,377	332	6,263
		Bisra	8	13.10	2,046	10,587	632	3,347
		Udusu	7	27.22	1,401	6,881	441	4,938
		Badbambua	10	32.16	1,318	6,758	172	4,094
		Jaraikela	9	12.23	859	3,926	310	1,390
		Bhalulata	3	14.15	963	5,097	200	3,362
		Manko	14	27.00	1,330	6,625	151	4,359
		CDBlock Total	**69**	**175.84**	**11,766**	**59,657**	**3,502**	**34,757**
Lathikata	0012	Chikatmati	7	12.92	1,030	5,299	401	4,514
		Jhartarang	2	3.32	538	2,421	125	1,380
		Kulunga	3	5.79	1,014	4,542	256	3,171
		Balanda	6	31.02	1,691	8,278	376	6,823
		Jalda	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
		Hatibandha	2	7.98	434	2,041	87	1,043
		Suidihi	9	18.47	1,365	6,980	287	5,209
		Mundajore	5	14.85	558	2,701	152	1,622
		Ramjodi	10	27.74	701	3,734	18	3,353
		Lathikata	8	17.07	1,169	5,832	416	3,893
		Jedakudar	4	23.44	865	4,832	320	4,274

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD 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	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Birkera	7	29.94	1,629	8,197	297	6,356
		Baddalki	8	48.34	1,227	6,315	130	5,553
		Birda	7	29.70	942	4,854	337	3,371
		Tainsara	4	28.39	842	4,305	300	3,489
		CDBlock Total	**82**	**298.97**	**14,005**	**70,331**	**3,502**	**54,051**
Rajagangapur	0013	Kukuda	6	36.07	2,151	11,173	806	9,897
		Alanda	11	48.14	1,488	8,064	464	7,205
		Kesramal	7	27.75	2,087	10,841	371	9,718
		Laing	5	34.12	2,350	12,057	1,008	7,940
		Chungimati	2	9.13	799	3,885	248	2,525
		Panposh	6	32.48	785	3,756	161	3,432
		Malidihi	10	69.34	1,809	9,404	587	8,246
		Kutunia	10	60.21	2,480	12,709	538	11,135
		Jareikala	19	58.18	1,697	8,570	176	8,144
		CDBlock Total	**76**	**375.42**	**15,646**	**80,459**	**4,359**	**68,242**
Gurundia	0014	Sole	14	74.13	1,189	5,752	171	5,016
		Pankadihi	9	68.82	986	5,073	136	4,256
		Banki	12	41.62	1,223	6,377	434	5,252
		Chandiposh	13	60.27	1,169	5,863	110	5,009
		Banaikela	16	72.26	1,331	6,432	173	4,917
		Jarda	11	40.67	978	4,379	194	3,643
		Kundheidiha	11	37.71	1,320	5,772	192	5,281
		Gurundia	17	60.89	1,228	6,200	308	5,180
		Bhaludunguri	23	82.07	1,314	5,896	524	4,462
		Narendra	20	49.77	1,434	6,057	954	3,441
		CDBlock Total	**146**	**588.21**	**12,172**	**57,801**	**3,196**	**46,457**
Baneigarh	0015	Kendrikela	18	22.87	1,521	6,075	1,423	2,148
		Banaigarh	3	11.90	2,008	8,920	1,098	2,618
		Jakeikela	15	27.88	1,855	8,001	1,130	3,497
		Kenaveta	17	38.08	1,824	7,832	885	3,563
		Jhirdapali	14	65.53	1,433	6,977	524	5,832
		Sarasara Bilanga	19	81.56	2,165	9,983	537	8,638
		Kasada	16	40.75	1,353	5,939	421	3,998
		Ruguda	16	50.01	2,055	8,749	1,825	3,507
		CDBlock Total	**118**	**338.58**	**14,214**	**62,476**	**7,843**	**33,801**
Lahunipara	0016	Darjing	31	85.20	2,618	12,097	662	8,812
		Sankhaposh	19	42.24	1,395	6,321	569	4,050
		Lahunipara	31	30.01	2,700	11,670	962	3,216
		Kaleiposh	20	37.85	1,966	8,983	598	6,698
		Kurda	31	63.97	1,866	7,925	527	4,440

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD 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	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Sashakela	16	103.08	2,033	8,567	503	4,529
		Kuliposh	21	71.68	1,954	8,846	305	7,180
		Khutagaon	12	26.67	1,436	5,993	892	4,083
		Fuljhar	21	146.80	1,764	7,943	86	7,125
		Mahulpada	18	93.88	1,479	6,674	300	5,488
		CDBlock Total	**220**	**701.38**	**19,211**	**85,019**	**5,404**	**55,621**
Koida	0017	Gopna	15	49.49	1,860	8,593	678	6,179
		K.Balang	13	82.02	1,611	7,885	205	7,121
		Soyamba	10	59.22	1,335	6,640	100	4,457
		Jamdihi	19	114.41	3,120	14,353	147	12,159
		Dengula	12	92.08	1,081	5,193	220	4,227
		Koida	13	62.63	3,156	13,763	1,383	8,383
		Patmunda	30	187.42	2,597	11,042	1,026	7,604
		CDBlock Total	**112**	**647.27**	**14,760**	**67,469**	**3,759**	**50,130**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other columns need no comments.

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

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

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

Column 9& 10 :

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

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

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

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

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

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column 1 to 5 : Self explanatory.

Column 6 : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

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

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

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

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

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

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13:

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

Column 14:

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

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

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

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

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

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

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one 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
(viii)	University	U
(ix)	Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

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

The following codes are used :

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

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

Column 11 to 14

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

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

If 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 : Names 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 incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town atthe Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Sundargarh (M)	40501000	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	23.8	7,639			
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	40502000	Bondamunda	Rajagangapur	26.2	8,497			
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	40503000	Bondamunda	Rajagangapur	Area included in Rajagangapur (M)	554			
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	40507000	Bondamunda	Rajagangapur	5.4	2,215			
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	40504000	Raghunathapali	Kuanrmunda	21.8	5,924			
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	40509000	Tikaetpali	Lathikata	3.2	1,915			
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	40508000	Tikaetpali	Lathikata	6.2	2,453			
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	40510000	Mahulpada	Lathikata	5.3	1,597			
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	40511000	Mahulpada	Koida	1.9	1,023			
10	I Raurkela (M)	40505000	Rourkela PS	Kuanrmunda	Area included in Raurkela (ITS)	46,385			
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	40506000	Rourkela IT PS	Kuanrmunda	121.7	44,684			

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Srl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
											1981	1991	2001
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	III Sundargarh (M)			5,959	11,329 (+90.1)	17,244 (+52.2)	23,699 (+37.4)	30,352 (+28.1)	38,421 (+26.6)	1612	928	911	950
2	III Rajagangapur (M)				13,843	21,876 (+58.0)	31,925 (+45.9)	39,549 (+23.9)	43,594 (+10.2)	1750	849	884	941
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)								2,196	1750			863
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)							9,564	10,233 (+7.0)	1885		940	971
5	III Biramitrapur (M)			9,408	20,301 (+115.8)	28,063 (+38.2)	31,099 (+10.8)	33,556 (+7.9)	29,447 (-12.2)	1348	953	931	971
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)								9,297	2942			899
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)						12,089	13,116 (+8.5)	11,961 (-8.8)	1935	938	907	950
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)								6,896	1296			886
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)							4,599	4,236 (-7.9)	2290		840	869
10	I Raurkela (M)					47,076	96,000 (+103.9)	152,690 (+59.1)	224,987 (+47.35)	3546	748	802	856
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)				90,287	125,426 (+38.9)	214,521 (+71.0)	215,509 (+0.5)	206,693 (- 4.1)	3546	802	832	889

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	III Sundargarh (M)	1451.06	34.45	11.73	Bhubaneswar (407)	Sundargarh (0)
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	1547	48.9	15	Bhubaneswar (474)	Sundargarh (69)
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	1547	48.9	15	Bhubaneswar (475)	Sundargarh (70)
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	1739.4	41.5	15	Bhubaneswar (475)	Sundargarh (71)
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	1547	48.9	15	Bhubaneswar (530)	Sundargarh (123)
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)				Bhubaneswar (521)	Sundargarh (114)
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	1547	48.9	15	Bhubaneswar (513)	Sundargarh (106)
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)				Bhubaneswar (525)	Sundargarh (119)
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	1739.4	41.5	15	Bhubaneswar (372)	Sundargarh (188)
10	I Raurkela (M)	1547	48.9	15	Bhubaneswar (476)	Sundargarh (107)
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	1547	48.9	15	Bhubaneswar (476)	Sundargarh (107)

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
		Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	III Sundargarh (M)	Sundargarh (0)	Raurkela (107)	Cuttack (378)	Jharsuguda (35)	Yes (0)	Koel (R) (8)
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	Rajagangapur (0)	Raurkela (43)	Cuttack (445)	Rajagangapur (0)	Yes (0)	-
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	Rajagangapur (0)	Raurkela (37)	Cuttack (446)	Rajagangapur (0)	Yes (0)	-
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	Rajagangapur (7)	Raurkela (36)	Cuttack (446)	Kansbahal (0)	Yes (0)	Sankh (R) (2)
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	Biramitrapur (0)	Raurkela (35)	Cuttack (501)	Biramitrapur (2)	Yes (0)	-
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	Raurkela (10)	Raurkela (10)	Cuttack (492)	Raurkela (10)	Yes (0)	-
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	Raurkela (2)	Raurkela (2)	Cuttack (484)	Raurkela (2)	Yes (0)	-
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	Raurkela (15)	Raurkela (15)	Cuttack (496)	Lathikata (0)	Yes (0)	-
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	Banei (18)	Raurkela (68)	Cuttack (343)	Barsuan (6)	Yes (0)	-
10	I Raurkela (M)	Raurkela (0)	Raurkela (0)	Cuttack (447)	Raurkela (0)	Yes (0)	Brahmani (R) (2)
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.	Raurkela (0)	Raurkela (0)	Cuttack (447)	Raurkela (0)	Yes (0)	Brahmani (R) (2)

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	III Sundargarh (M)	2,713	227	4,547	910	139	43	8,579
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	393	98	536	14	131	2,085	3,257
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)							
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)							
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	2,079	208	5,636	-	-	105	8,029
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)							
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)							
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)							
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)							
10	I Raurkela (M)	36,826	2,241	22,776	700	-	796	63,340
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	12,247	460	8,785	-	-	6,026	27,518

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	III Sundargarh (M)	2,092	1,211	2,111	2,468	159	513	8,554
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	186	46	241	287	106	2,319	3,185
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)							
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)							
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	585	221	1,757	2,901	16	1,463	6,942
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)							
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)							
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)							
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)							
10	I Raurkela (M)	5,306	1,381	9,351	11,548	11,585	22,906	62,075
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	3,293	480	1,905	-	20,416	2,371	28,464

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Sundargarh (M)	38,421	3,524	9,671	KR(133) PR(19)	OSD	2,320	1,320	-	1,000
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	43,594	3,803	9,836	KR(131) PR(46)	OSD	732	301	-	431
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	2,196	2	20	KR(2) PR(11)	OSD	1,100	1,100	-	-
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	10,233	853	5,507	-	OSD	-	-	-	-
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	29,447	5,013	10,862	KR(88) PR(110)	OSD	1,648	1,148	-	500
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	9,297	502	4,083	-	O	-	-	-	-
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	11,961	1,334	7,361	KR(40) PR(12)	OSD	-	-	-	-
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	6,896	433	1,820	-	O	-	-	-	-
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	4,236	672	1,462	-	O	-	-	-	-
10	I Raurkela (M)	224,987	11,479	23,368	KR(58) PR(219)	OSD, S	45,653	45,653	-	-
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	206,693	25,429	34,723	KR(65) PR(364)	OSD, S	28,813	28,813	-	-

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)	Fire service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
						Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	III Sundargarh (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	SR,BWP (502)	Yes	3,992	46	882	1,203	31
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT,SR (70)	Raurkela (43)	3,700	25	300	1,250	-
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (11067)	Yes	1,005			160	-
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)		W,TW	()	Raurkela (36)					-
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	SR (90)	Raurkela (35)	1,400	51	300	467	5
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)		W,TW	()	Raurkela (10)					-
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)		T,TW	()	Raurkela (2)					-
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)		T,TW	()	Raurkela (15)					-
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)		W,TW	()	Raurkela (68)					-
10	I Raurkela (M)	ST, O	T,TW	OHT,RIG (10350)	Yes	38,653	500	7,404	4,579	225
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	ST, O	T,TW	OHT,RIG (34650)	Yes	25,613		1,842	7,363	-

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	III Sundargarh (M)	38,421	H(3) D FWC TB	206	AS ASC
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	43,594	H FWC TB	42	ASC
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	2,196	D(2)	0	Rajgangpur(0)
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	10,233	HC H-Rajgangpur(7) HC-Rajgangpur(7)	0	Rajgangpur(7)
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	29,447	H(2) FWC	42	AC
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	9,297	H-Raurkela(10) D-Jalda(6) HC-Raurkela(10) HC-Raurkela(10) TB-Raurkela(10)	0	Jalda(6)
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	11,961	D HC H-Raurkela(2) HC-Raurkela(2) TB-Raurkela(2)	0	ASC
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	6,896	HC(2) H-Raurkela(15) D-Jalda(13) HC-Raurkela(15) TB-Raurkela(15)	0	Jalda(13)
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	4,236	H-Banei(18) HC-Banei(18) TB-Banei(18)	0	Banei(18)
10	I Raurkela (M)	224,987	H(6) D FWC TB	168	AC ASC(6) L O(2)
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	206,693	H(2) FWC TB	715	ASC(4)

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities*				
		Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Sundargarh (M)	Burla(102)	Burla(102)	1	SHType(4) O(10)	2
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	Raurkela(43)	Raurkela(43)	Raurkela(43)	SHType O	1
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	Raurkela(37)	Raurkela(37)	Raurkela(37)	-	Rajgangpur(0)
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	Raurkela(36)	Raurkela(36)	Raurkela(36)	-	Rajgangpur(7)
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	Raurkela(35)	Raurkela(35)	Raurkela(35)	SHType(2) O(2)	1
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	Raurkela(10)	Raurkela(10)	Raurkela(10)	-	Jalda(6)
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	Raurkela(2)	Raurkela(2)	Raurkela(2)	-	1
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	Raurkela(15)	Raurkela(15)	Raurkela(15)	-	Jalda(13)
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	Raurkela(68)	Raurkela(68)	Raurkela(68)	-	Banei(18)
10	I Raurkela (M)	1	1	2	SHType(3) O(4)	9
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	Raurkela(5)	Raurkela(5)	Raurkela(5)	-	

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)					Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	III Sundargarh (M)	10	13	32		Raurkela(1	1	1	1	PL(2) RR(2)
2	III Rajagangapur	9	10	18		Raurkela(4	1	2	1	PL RR
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	1	1	1		Raurkela(37)	-	-	1	PL
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)	2	4	7		Raurkela(3	-	-	-	-
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	4	7	21		Raurkela(3	-	-	1	PL RR
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	2	2	3		Raurkela(1	-	-	-	-
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	2	3	9		Raurkela(2)	-	-	-	-
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	1	2	5		Raurkela(1	-	-	-	-
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	1	2	3		Raurkela(6	-	-	-	-
10	I Raurkela (M)	47	60	89		1 (50)	6	5	3	PL(15)
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	5	15	22		Raurkela(5)	-	-	1	-

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	III Sundargarh (M)	Rice	Mohua Flower	Forest Products
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	Silica	Cement Chips	Cement
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	Cement	Refractories	Sponge Iron
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)			
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	Limestone	Dolomite Stone	Boulder
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)	Paddy		
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)	Paddy		
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	Paddy	Refractories	Fire Bricks
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)	Paddy		
10	I Raurkela (M)	Steel Pipe	Steel Plate	Steelcoil
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	Steel Pipe	Steel Plate	Steelcoil

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Sundargarh (M)	Bricks	Coke	Tiles	6	-	12
2	III Rajagangapur (M)	G.I.Pipes	Cement	Bricks	3	1	-
3	VI O.C.L.Industrial Township (I.T.)	Cement	Refractories	Sponge Iron	1	-	-
4	IV Panposh (C.T.)				1	-	-
5	III Biramitrapur (M)	Iron Material	Wooden Furniture	Bricks	2	-	-
6	V Hatibandha (C.T.)				-	-	-
7	VI Jalda (C.T.)				1	-	-
8	V Lathikata (C.T.)	Refractories	Fire Bricks		1	2	4
9	VI Tensa (C.T.)				1	-	-
10	I Raurkela (M)	Steel Pipe	Steel Plate	Steel Coil	29	-	-
11	I Raurkela Industrial Township (I.T.)	Steel Pipe	Steel Plate	Steel Coil	16	-	-

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I Raurkela Industrial Township (IT)	G.B.Palli, Khariabahalsec-2, Nayabazar, Tangarpalli, Deogaon, Sec.-6 Jhupudi,	No	11,504	70,500	69	OSD, O
		Tarapur, Barkani, Delightcolony, Goleghar, Balughat, Luakera, Hamirpur, Kodagate,	No				
		Kadisumaratpalli, Singhasinipalli, Saktinagar, Rahamatnagar, Sivasankarnagar,	No				
		Balijodi, Sector20 Jhupdi, Sector1 Jhupdi.	No				
2	I Raurkela (M)	Parthopalli, Bandhposh, Tisco Area, Kisantolli, Chhendbasti, Khadiatolli, Deogaon	No	16,020	71,050	115	OSD, O
		Bankiabasti, Tulasitola, Khadiatola, Kalingabihar(II), Bangalatolli, Balughat,	No				
		Ruptola, Manicolony, Mantolla, Panitanki, Shantinagar, Ghadatolla, Gangadharpalli	No				
		Rajivbasti, Gajapatipalli, Brundaban Complex, Khariabahal, I.T.I.Santinagar,	No				
		Netajinagar, Vyasnagar, Pakisthan Colony, F.C.I Colony, Labourtenament, Jail Road,	No				
		Kesharinagar, Trinathnagar, Ambedkarnagar Basty, Durgapur D.A.V Jhumpudi,	No				
		D.A.V Akhandalamani Colony, Basanti Colony, Haripur Basty, Kusthasram Basty,	No				
		Raiwaygate Basty, Malgodown Road, Malgodam Durgapur, Malgodam Goodsside, Nehrupalli	No				
		Malgodamroad, Malgodam Durgapur Kumbharpara, M.S.Palli, Malgodam Jhumpudi,	No				
		M.S.Palli-A, M.S.Palli-B, M.S.Palli-C, Waterfilterhouse, G.B.Palli, Indiranagar 1,	No				
		Indiranagar 2, Rly.Colony-I, Rly.Colony-II, Timber Colony-I, Timber Colony-II,	No				
		Banbalibasty, Tintanbasty, Old.Stn.Rd, Bisra Rd To Gandhi Rd, P.W.D Jhumpudi,	No				
		Lalbuilding To Telegupada, Dailymarket, Md Out Stn.Road, Birajapalli,	No				
		Kumbharpada, Khariapara & Orampadaupper, Orampara Near Nation Club Manipur.	No				
3	III Sundargarh (M)	Ranibagicha, Mundapada, Mohantypada, Indiracolony, Kalopada, Chamarpada, Bhuinya	No	1,599	6,081	17	O
		Amalipada, Nuapada & Sankara, Panaspada, Bijayapada, Negipada, Fittingpada,	No				
		Sankar Harijanpada, Pandaridhipa, Luhuradhipa, Dhipapada, Nuapada, Patrapada,	No				
		Khadiapada, Khamaripada.	No				
4	III Biramitrapur (M)	Mohuatuli, Bhatitota, Mangaladaffin, Tarachandbagna, Patapodardaffin, Rautiapada	No	1,530	4,890	25	O
		Fitterdaffin, Koldaffin, Dungridaffin, Brahmanarea, Lahakothi, Mahalidaffin,	No				
		Chowkidarpada, Bartoli, Orampada, Patalkhanda, Teprabasa, Khadangbeda, Kaflas,	No				
		Damdapada, Telipada, Talseratelipada, Kumbharapada.	No				

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
water borne	service	others						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5,019			3	ST, O	133	5,900	190	
			-					
			-					
			-					
10,052			6	ST, O	539	8,653	552	
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
405		510	5	Pt, ST	33	585	235	
			-					
			-					
			-					
148		308	-	Pt, ST	65	220	58	
			-					
			-					
			-					

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 Sundargarh district shows that among 17 C.D. Blocks in the district, Nuagaon and Lathikata C.D. Blocks have the highest number of 15 Gram Panchayats each. Similarly Tangarapali and Koida C.D.Block have the lowest number of 7 Gram Panchayats each.

Table - I

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hemgir	0001	Topria	20	65.28	2,184	8,984	1,188	3,225
		Garjanjore	15	53.16	2,738	11,643	1,223	4,906
		Gopalpur	19	70.19	3,228	12,392	1,928	6,085
		Tumlia	7	23.90	1,199	5,120	802	2,638
		Balinga	11	46.05	1,691	6,795	958	3,496
		Laikera	7	30.72	744	3,016	319	2,107
		Kanaktura	8	36.87	912	3,803	298	2,491
		Sanghumuda	8	31.36	744	3,134	330	1,933
		Hemgir	18	70.52	2,100	8,430	1,574	3,818
		Kanika	18	63.94	1,702	7,574	1,181	3,594
		Julumbahal	22	56.37	1,140	4,803	953	1,220
		CDBlock Total	**153**	**548.36**	**18,382**	**75,694**	**10,754**	**35,513**
Lephripara	0002	Dumabahal	27	54.75	1,417	5,788	340	4,336
		Sarafgarh	16	35.36	1,381	5,519	608	3,562
		Gundiadihi	11	36.16	1,316	5,683	625	4,545
		Alpaka	7	60.51	1,456	6,644	370	5,279
		Giringkela	10	29.77	1,695	7,352	639	4,721
		Lephripada	7	48.64	2,367	9,613	1,148	5,416
		Chhatenpalli	7	25.76	1,374	5,708	1,079	2,419
		Sargipalli	14	36.59	2,335	9,700	1,382	3,753
		Raidihi	5	47.39	2,023	8,367	1,676	3,585
		Darlipali	4	34.43	1,682	7,231	1,124	3,647
		CDBlock Total	**108**	**409.36**	**17,046**	**71,605**	**8,991**	**41,263**

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tangarapali	0003	Sanpatrapalli	10	25.55	1,395	6,106	446	4,348
		Ratanpur	7	19.34	1,180	5,032	478	3,610
		Mahulpali	13	45.23	2,773	10,721	1,603	6,088
		Tangarpali	14	42.52	2,196	8,749	980	4,541
		Ujalpur	12	41.63	2,801	11,050	1,422	5,466
		Nialipali	15	39.79	1,981	8,003	1,731	3,003
		Mangaspur	9	40.76	2,074	8,580	1,966	3,132
		CDBlock Total	**80**	**254.82**	**14,400**	**58,241**	**8,626**	**30,188**
Balisankara	0004	Bandega	5	42.90	1,729	7,976	748	5,311
		Sagbahal	13	39.89	1,213	5,419	516	3,889
		Rampur	14	31.40	1,593	6,435	343	4,222
		Talsara	9	47.79	1,589	6,719	635	4,640
		Tumlia	8	36.62	1,677	7,127	663	4,185
		Balisankara	7	36.84	1,689	6,998	673	4,727
		Bandhabahal	9	39.16	1,779	7,265	1,115	4,057
		Kusumura	5	44.40	1,578	6,497	823	4,384
		Kinjirkela	6	40.76	1,694	7,410	589	4,784
		Tileikani	7	55.35	1,835	8,317	561	6,176
		Birkaldihi	17	28.28	1,387	6,639	224	5,684
		CDBlock Total	**100**	**443.39**	**17,763**	**76,802**	**6,890**	**52,059**
Subdega	0005	Jamuna	6	30.43	1,678	6,813	693	3,300
		Subdega	5	36.15	1,879	8,413	632	5,815
		Kurumkel	7	42.36	1,222	5,734	444	4,354
		Tangargaon	5	35.83	750	3,590	154	2,604
		Kiralaga	6	44.39	1,315	6,106	328	5,242
		Hamirpur	13	38.74	1,547	6,514	468	4,332
		Kukuridihi	5	31.80	1,348	5,607	839	3,935
		Rajpur	7	36.79	1,163	4,939	452	4,117
		Karamdihi	9	54.67	2,383	9,704	873	6,128
		CDBlock Total	**63**	**351.16**	**13,285**	**57,420**	**4,883**	**39,827**
Sundargarh	0006	Lankahuda	7	21.54	1,412	5,711	1,393	2,176
		Bhedabahal	9	50.00	1,941	8,505	1,041	4,305
		Lahanadabud	11	55.33	1,353	6,133	658	4,509
		Birbira	6	29.10	1,590	6,564	891	3,285
		Kulta	14	49.40	1,948	8,486	1,039	4,706
		Majhapara	10	46.14	2,232	9,793	1,409	4,800
		Kinjirma	13	53.77	1,770	7,890	875	5,125
		Kundukela	9	31.70	1,407	6,155	1,155	2,623
		Bhasma	7	22.34	1,146	4,620	802	1,570
		CDBlock Total	**86**	**359.32**	**14,799**	**63,857**	**9,263**	**33,099**

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baragaon	0007	Rungaon	9	35.92	1,246	6,009	509	3,510
		Ekma	7	59.59	2,111	10,112	712	7,248
		Sahajbahal	6	46.55	1,598	7,059	746	4,281
		Barangakachhar	8	37.02	1,289	5,867	264	4,134
		Jarangloi	6	33.46	1,470	6,058	1,055	2,999
		Itma	7	47.46	1,776	7,639	540	4,904
		Bargaon	7	37.82	1,971	9,249	476	5,119
		Tudalaga	9	33.59	1,620	7,300	405	4,811
		Fulbari	10	22.75	1,204	5,383	336	3,712
		CDBlock Total	**69**	**354.16**	**14,285**	**64,676**	**5,043**	**40,718**
Kutra	0008	Nuagaon	4	33.09	921	4,345	174	3,516
		Tarkera	4	18.81	886	3,611	115	2,587
		Khatkurbahal	8	36.91	1,783	9,439	397	6,184
		Amgobha	6	37.76	1,222	6,604	404	5,969
		Panchara	7	49.04	1,872	9,052	992	6,419
		Biringatoli	8	37.96	1,993	8,870	1,023	6,490
		Purkapali	8	29.72	1,606	7,356	435	6,013
		Kutra	5	44.38	2,372	11,636	573	9,548
		Katang	4	28.48	2,055	10,239	1,076	7,817
		CDBlock Total	**54**	**316.15**	**14,710**	**71,152**	**5,189**	**54,543**
Kuanrmunda	0009	Dalki	8	37.52	1,373	6,666	678	4,575
		Andali	8	57.60	1,808	8,586	334	7,335
		Raiboga	11	35.72	1,722	8,235	351	5,958
		Jhunmur	13	74.97	1,474	7,923	432	7,170
		Kadobahal	8	46.38	1,758	8,567	392	6,868
		Jalangbira	1	13.38	692	3,390	377	2,751
		Kumjharia	13	36.19	1,245	6,029	463	5,043
		Kalosihiria	13	48.93	1,381	6,556	658	5,592
		Dumerjore	13	71.37	1,936	10,746	485	9,054
		Kuarmunda	8	35.56	2,471	11,552	506	6,765
		Kacharu	12	50.10	1,846	9,092	671	7,007
		CDBlock Total	**108**	**507.72**	**17,706**	**87,342**	**5,347**	**68,118**

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nuagaon	0010	Kokerama	11	32.80	1,562	7,807	376	6,012
		Karkatnasa	6	13.58	783	3,966	225	2,771
		Lukumbeda	10	21.10	939	4,514	171	2,967
		Badjojoda	6	26.03	971	4,952	243	2,952
		Chitapedi	11	36.70	1,212	6,142	727	3,876
		Sorda	7	27.84	1,279	6,175	260	4,500
		Barilepta	7	24.81	943	4,991	259	3,588
		Nuagaon	5	26.92	1,450	7,188	259	4,356
		Purnapani	4	18.83	1,785	8,668	1,444	4,786
		Hatibari	7	19.80	1,398	6,253	760	3,592
		Kandarkela	10	32.75	1,616	7,823	610	5,232
		Ankurpali	11	27.90	1,117	5,452	253	3,878
		Limida	7	24.93	914	4,778	193	3,281
		Khutgaon	9	28.71	1,268	6,257	277	3,685
		Bagdega	9	29.71	1,239	6,512	215	3,993
		CDBlock Total	**120**	**392.41**	**18,476**	**91,478**	**6,272**	**59,469**
Bisra	0011	Jhirpani	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
		Jamsara	6	16.76	1,194	6,266	817	4,337
		Bandomunda	3	7.78	809	4,140	447	2,667
		Santospur	9	25.44	1,846	9,377	332	6,263
		Bisra	8	13.10	2,046	10,587	632	3,347
		Udusu	7	27.22	1,401	6,881	441	4,938
		Badbambua	10	32.16	1,318	6,758	172	4,094
		Jaraikela	9	12.23	859	3,926	310	1,390
		Bhalulata	3	14.15	963	5,097	200	3,362
		Manko	14	27.00	1,330	6,625	151	4,359
		CDBlock Total	**69**	**175.84**	**11,766**	**59,657**	**3,502**	**34,757**
Lathikata	0012	Chikatmati	7	12.92	1,030	5,299	401	4,514
		Jhartarang	2	3.32	538	2,421	125	1,380
		Kulunga	3	5.79	1,014	4,542	256	3,171
		Balanda	6	31.02	1,691	8,278	376	6,823
		Jalda	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
		Hatibandha	2	7.98	434	2,041	87	1,043
		Suidihi	9	18.47	1,365	6,980	287	5,209
		Mundajore	5	14.85	558	2,701	152	1,622
		Ramjodi	10	27.74	701	3,734	18	3,353
		Lathikata	8	17.07	1,169	5,832	416	3,893
		Jedakudar	4	23.44	865	4,832	320	4,274
		Birkera	7	29.94	1,629	8,197	297	6,356
		Baddalki	8	48.34	1,227	6,315	130	5,553
		Birda	7	29.70	942	4,854	337	3,371
		Tainsara	4	28.39	842	4,305	300	3,489
		CDBlock Total	**82**	**298.97**	**14,005**	**70,331**	**3,502**	**54,051**

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajagangapur	0013	Kukuda	6	36.07	2,151	11,173	806	9,897
		Alanda	11	48.14	1,488	8,064	464	7,205
		Kesramal	7	27.75	2,087	10,841	371	9,718
		Laing	5	34.12	2,350	12,057	1,008	7,940
		Chungimati	2	9.13	799	3,885	248	2,525
		Panposh	6	32.48	785	3,756	161	3,432
		Malidihi	10	69.34	1,809	9,404	587	8,246
		Kutunia	10	60.21	2,480	12,709	538	11,135
		Jareikala	19	58.18	1,697	8,570	176	8,144
		CDBlock Total	**76**	**375.42**	**15,646**	**80,459**	**4,359**	**68,242**
Gurundia	0014	Sole	14	74.13	1,189	5,752	171	5,016
		Pankadihi	9	68.82	986	5,073	136	4,256
		Banki	12	41.62	1,223	6,377	434	5,252
		Chandiposh	13	60.27	1,169	5,863	110	5,009
		Banaikela	16	72.26	1,331	6,432	173	4,917
		Jarda	11	40.67	978	4,379	194	3,643
		Kundheidiha	11	37.71	1,320	5,772	192	5,281
		Gurundia	17	60.89	1,228	6,200	308	5,180
		Bhaludunguri	23	82.07	1,314	5,896	524	4,462
		Narendra	20	49.77	1,434	6,057	954	3,441
		CDBlock Total	**146**	**588.21**	**12,172**	**57,801**	**3,196**	**46,457**
Baneigarh	0015	Kendrikela	18	22.87	1,521	6,075	1,423	2,148
		Banaigarh	3	11.90	2,008	8,920	1,098	2,618
		Jakeikela	15	27.88	1,855	8,001	1,130	3,497
		Kenaveta	17	38.08	1,824	7,832	885	3,563
		Jhirdapali	14	65.53	1,433	6,977	524	5,832
		Sarasara Bilanga	19	81.56	2,165	9,983	537	8,638
		Kasada	16	40.75	1,353	5,939	421	3,998
		Ruguda	16	50.01	2,055	8,749	1,825	3,507
		CDBlock Total	**118**	**338.58**	**14,214**	**62,476**	**7,843**	**33,801**

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

Name of the CD Blocik	CD Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lahunipara	0016	Darjing	31	85.20	2,618	12,097	662	8,812
		Sankhaposh	19	42.24	1,395	6,321	569	4,050
		Lahunipara	31	30.01	2,700	11,670	962	3,216
		Kaleiposh	20	37.85	1,966	8,983	598	6,698
		Kurda	31	63.97	1,866	7,925	527	4,440
		Sashakela	16	103.08	2,033	8,567	503	4,529
		Kuliposh	21	71.68	1,954	8,846	305	7,180
		Khutagaon	12	26.67	1,436	5,993	892	4,083
		Fuljhar	21	146.80	1,764	7,943	86	7,125
		Mahulpada	18	93.88	1,479	6,674	300	5,488
		CDBlock Total	**220**	**701.38**	**19,211**	**85,019**	**5,404**	**55,621**
Koida	0017	Gopna	15	49.49	1,860	8,593	678	6,179
		K.Balang	13	82.02	1,611	7,885	205	7,121
		Soyamba	10	59.22	1,335	6,640	100	4,457
		Jamdihi	19	114.41	3,120	14,353	147	12,159
		Dengula	12	92.08	1,081	5,193	220	4,227
		Koida	13	62.63	3,156	13,763	1,383	8,383
		Patmunda	30	187.42	2,597	11,042	1,026	7,604
		CDBlock Total	**112**	**647.27**	**14,760**	**67,469**	**3,759**	**50,130**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district Sundargarh is located at the northern part of Orissa and was not split up at the 1991 Census. Table-I depicts the details of child mortality by q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) for persons, males and females. Here q (1), q (2) and q (3) and q (5) refer to probability of dying between birth at 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 in persons, males and females in the state and the district. In 1981 the child mortality rate was much higher in the state as well as in the district. It is notable to mention that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than the male child mortalityboth in the state in 1981 and 1991 except q(2) of 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
Sundargarh	1981	121	118	130	141	123	130	137	145	119	106	122	136
	1991	101	104	110	115	101	104	111	116	100	105	109	115

ANNEXURE- III

Various measures of Fertility and Mean Age at Marriage, 1991 Census

Fertility and mortality are two natural phenomena and contribute substantially to the growth of population. The 1991 Census like the previous Census records information relating to fertility such as age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children even born alive and children born alive during the last year. The first three questions were asked to all ever-married women and the last one 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 along with the fertility indicators such as CBR, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been presented in Table III.

As shown in the Table – III the fertility rate for the state is 4.27 and for the district is 3.91 per 1000 population and the crude birth rate of the State is higher than the rate recorded for the district. Among all the districts of the State Phulabani district records highest fertility rate of 5.00

Mean age at marriage:

Mean age at marriage of the females is the average age at marriage. The mean age at marriage for the district is 18.76, which is a little bit higher than the state average of 17.96 as per the 1991 Census.

Child-woman ratio:

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and simple form of fertility measurement. Child-woman ratio is the ratio of children under five years of age (0-4 year) and women from 45-49 years of

age. As per the 1991 Census, the child-woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level and 44.8 for Sundargarh district. At the district level it is observed 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 women in 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level. At the district level, the highest number of children ever born to women in the age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri districts and the district Sundargarh occupied 10th position in the district levels. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married woman in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women:

Mean age or in other words, the average age at marriage of currently married women in the state is 17.96 years as per 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, Cuttack, and Puri have recorded higher average than the state. However, among these districts Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by scheduled tribe population.

Table - III

Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991

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**	**46.50**	**17.96**
1. Sambalpur	131	171	4.21	5.87	32.01	3.88	44.50	17.92
2.Sundargarh	**121**	**168**	**3.91**	**5.84**	**30.24**	**3.96**	**44.80**	**18.76**
3.Kendujhar	134	184	4.15	6.28	32.94	4.34	50.00	18.83
4.Mayurbhanj	132	163	4.05	5.53	32.79	3.80	51.50	17.88
5.Baleshwar	160	212	4.96	6.71	38.06	5.32	49.70	17.24
6.Cuttack	134	180	4.27	6.03	32.27	4.61	44.40	18.24
7.Dhenkanal	134	171	4.35	5.73	32.43	4.30	46.60	17.82
8.Phulabani	156	204	5.00	6.60	39.06	4.06	49.50	18.21
9.Balangir	132	170	4.30	5.71	32.57	4.02	46.00	17.83
10.Kalahandi	120	141	3.82	4.57	29.86	3.94	44.70	17.57
11.Koraput	133	166	4.18	5.33	34.10	3.63	49.30	18.03
12.Ganjam	99	129	3.12	4.17	24.06	4.21	48.50	17.69
13.Puri	123	164	3.96	5.38	29.92	4.28	41.90	18.00

Col.8 CWR (0-4) No. of children of age 0-4 years per 100 women aged 15-49 years (District profile, 91).

ANNEXURE- IV

Percentage distribution 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 1981 Census endeavoured to elicit the reasons of migration. Concept relating to migration and their definition has been provided under the chapter "Non-Census Concepts".

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of inmigrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district, 54.99 percent constituting 56.74 percent males and 53.47 percent females are from other districts of state. This shows that more than 50 percent of the inmigration are from other districts of the state. Comparatively inmigrants from other states and union territories secure less percentage i.e. 44.48 per cent constituting 42.59 per cent males and 46.14 per cent females. In case of migrants from other countries, the percentage is higher in the state than the district. In this case 2.67 percent males and 1.33 per cent females in the state are higher than that of 0.67 per cent males and 0.39 per cent females of the district respectively. In 1991 Census among the inmigrants in the districts, 50.31 percent constituting 52.31 per cent males and 48.51 per cent females were from other districts of state.

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)
Sundargarh	308,636	143,884	164,752	169,729	81,642	88,087	137,294	61,275	76,019	1,613	967	646
				(54.99)	(56.74)	(53.47)	(44.48)	(42.59)	(46.14)	(0.52)	(0.67)	(0.39)

Table -V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence for the state of Orissa and the district. In the district there are 97,602 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence of which 45,048 are males and 52,554 are females. Among them 59.24 percent inmigrants are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states are 40.41 percent and in case of other countries the immigrants are very negligible i.e., only 0.35 percent.

Regarding the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 60.32 percent of males and 58.31 percent of females are inter district migrants. Coming to the migrants from other states of the country 40.41 percent, constituting 39.21 percent males and 41.44 percent females are inter state migrants. Inter country migration to the district is confined to 0.35 percent with 0.47 percent males and 0.25 percent females.

As per the 1991 Census 57.37 percent inmigrants were from other districts of Orissa as against 42.03 percent from other states of the country.

Table-V

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

State/ District	Total Migrants			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Sundargarh	97,602	45,048	52,554	57,816	27,174	30,642	39,444	17,663	21,781	342	211	131
				(59.24)	(60.32)	(58.31)	(40.41)	(39.21)	(41.44)	(0.35)	(0.47)	(0.25)

ANNEXURE-V

Brief account of main religions in the District as per 2001 Census

Religion is one of 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 use to the public in general and also to the anthropologists, administrators, sociologists, demographers and planners.

In 2001 Census, six numerically major religions of the State and Sundargarh district along with their population are shown in Table-V.

As noticed from the table, the followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 per cent in the State but less than 80 per cent in the district of Sundargarh. The proportions of Christian and Muslim religion in the district are 16.85 and 3.38 per cent respectively. The followers of Sikh, Jain and Buddhist religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.01 to 0.30 percent.

As regards the rural-urban distribution of follower of religions, 63.70 per cent of Hindus, 81.45 of Christians and 30.41 per cent of Muslims are reported in the rural areas of the district as against more than 85 per cent of Hindu. Christian and Buddhist religions are reported from rural areas of the state. The concentration of followers of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions is conspicuous in urban areas of the district.

In the 1991 Census, the highest proportion of 79.87 per cent followers were from Hindu religion followed by Christian with 16.49 per cent and Muslim with 2.62 per cent only.

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

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Proportion	
				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
Sundargarh	All Religions	1,830,673	100.00	65.63	34.37
	Hindus	1,431,762	78.21	63.70	36.30
	Christians	308,476	16.85	81.45	18.55
	Muslims	61,873	3.38	30.41	69.59
	Others	21,400	1.17	85.84	14.16
	Sikhs	5,517	0.30	6.24	93.76
	Jains	813	0.04	2.34	97.66
	Religion not stated	628	0.03	85.83	14.17
	Buddhists	204	0.01	28.92	71.08

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 or separated for the state and the district is presented in Table-VII.

As shown in Table-VI, the never married category claims 51.96 per cent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 43.35 per cent. The widowed category forms 4.36 per cent and divorced or separated category constitutes 0.34 per cent.

Table -VII
Sexwise distribution of Population by Marital Status, 2001 Census

State /District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Sundargarh	Total	1,830,673	935,601	895,072
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	Never married	951,167	516,730	434,437
		(51.96)	(55.23)	(48.54)
	Married	793,530	398,298	395,232
		(43.35)	(42.57)	(44.16)
	Widowed	79,829	18,728	61,101
		(4.36)	(2.00)	(6.83)
	Divorced/Separated	6,147	1,845	4,302
		(0.34)	(0.20)	(0.48)

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is observed that 55.23 per cent of males belong to never married category as against 48.54 per cent among females. Similarly 42.57 per cent of males and 44.16 per cent of females belong to married category. 2.00 per cent of males and 6.83 per cent of females belong to widowed marital status while divorced or separated category claims 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 1991 Census, the percentage of never married persons was 50.59 at the state level, whereas in Sundargarh district the said percentage was 52.47. The percentage of Married, Widowed, Divorced / Separated persons at the district level were 43.34, 3.89 and 0.29 respectively. The percentage of Widowed persons at the district was less than the state.

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 persons in different educational levels of the state:

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

Table - VIII

Distribution of Literate and educated persons in different educational levels of 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)

proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 50 per cent (58.25 per cent) among literate persons, 55.11 percent of males and 63.04 per cent of females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 per cent persons, constituting 14.87 per cent males and 13.93 per cent females.

As far as technical education is concerned, it may be mentioned here that the proportion of such persons to total literate persons is abysmally low. It is only 0.74 per cent.

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

Table -IX

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

Name of District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Sundargarh	Total Population	1,830,673	935,601	895,072
	Literate	1,015,485	603,510	411,975
	i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	13,598 (1.34)	8,017 (1.33)	5,581 (1.35)
	ii) Below Primary	246,925 (24.32)	137,990 (22.86)	108,935 (26.44)
	iii) Primary	266,849 (26.28)	149,490 (24.77)	117,359 (28.49)
	iv) Middle	157,537 (15.51)	95,027 (15.75)	62,510 (15.17)
	v) Matric/Secondary	169,628 (16.70)	106,780 (17.69)	62,848 (15.26)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	69,903 (6.88)	42,756 (7.08)	27,147 (6.59)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1,296 (0.13)	1,078 (0.18)	218 (0.05)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	15,102 (1.49)	12,683 (2.10)	2,419 (0.59)
	ix) Graduate & above	74,647 (7.35)	49,689 (8.23)	24,958 (6.06)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Sundargarh district is 1,830,673 of which 264,988 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Sundargarh district comes to 1,565,685 of which 801,064 are males and 764,621 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 1,015,485 with 603,510 males and 411,975 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 64.86 per cent which is distributed as per the educational qualification in tabular form.

The attainment of education of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary educational level constitute 24.32 per cent and primary educational level constitute 26.28 per cent of the total literate persons in the district, which is more than 50 per cent (50.60 per cent) among literate persons 47.63 per cent among males and 54.93 per cent among females. The proportion of middle standard is 15.51 per cent having 15.75 per cent of males and 15.17 per cent of females. This level of education of the district is higher than the state level.Regarding the technical education is concerned, it may be stated that the proportion of the persons to total literate persons is abysmally low. It is only 1.49 per cent.

In the 1991 Census, the percentage of Middle educational level was at the top with 29.08 followed by Below Primary 28.77 and Primary 17.50 percent to the total literate persons of the district.

Table - X

Distribution of females in the age group 15-44 years by educational level, 2001

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of Women aged 15-44 years	Percentage of women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	46.29	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100	50.62	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100	23.39	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Sundargarh	Total	433,125	100	43.67	21.07	10.14	19.82	5.3
	Rural	275,889	100	55.95	21.73	9.19	11.59	1.54
	Urban	157,236	100	22.1	19.92	11.82	34.27	11.88

Table- X shown above provides distribution of females in age-group 15- 44 in different educational levels in the State and district. The proportion of female literacy in the district is below the state average for total, rural and urban areas pertaining to literate but below middle. The percentage of total literates regarding other levels of education in the district is higher than that of the state.

In the 1991 Census, the distribution of females in the age group15-44 years by educational level at state and district level shows that Literate but below middle educational level was lower at district level in comparision to state but the reverse was the case for Middle but below matric for total, rural and urban areas. But in the Graduate and above educational level the district recorded higher percentage than the state.

Table -XI

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

Name of the State/Dist.	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	46.03	48.8	43.14	44.57	47.57	41.45	55.57	56.74	54.33
Sundargarh	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	611,228	311,126	300,102	423,211	214,316	208,895	188,017	96,810	91,207
	No. of Children attending School	288,805	153,616	135,189	184,987	99,138	85,849	103,818	54,478	49,340
	Percentage	47.25	49.37	45.05	43.71	46.26	41.10	55.22	56.27	54.10

Table-XI depicts sexwise distribution of children in the age group of 0-14 years in rural and urban areas of the State and district and the percentage of children in this age group attending schools.

As shown in the table there are 611,228 number of children in 0-14 age group in the district of which 288,805 children constituting 47.25 per cent are attending school. In the rural and urban areas of the district, number of children attending schools form 43.71 per cent and 55.22 per cent respectively.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of male and female children in the district, it is seen that 46.26 percent male and 41.10 per cent female children in the rural areas of the district are attending schools as against 56.27 per cent male and 54.10 per cent female children in the urban areas. Almost the same pattern of distribution of male and female children in rural and urban areas who are attending schools 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 defination 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 and were classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics. Details of mother tongue return for the state as recorded in 2001 Census are shown in Table-XII.

The major language 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 prominent places are Telugu (1.94 per cent), Urdu (1.66 per cent), Bengali (1.33 per cent) and Hindi (1.02 per cent).

Table - XII
Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in the State, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues,					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	36,804,660	100.00	31,287,422	5,517,238	85.01	14.99
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
10	HO	252,526	0.69	240,756	11,770	95.34	4.66
11	MUNDA	231,980	0.63	203,766	28,214	87.84	12.16
12	SAVARA	172,287	0.47	166,342	5,945	96.55	3.45
13	KISAN	139,428	0.38	129,905	9,523	93.17	6.83
14	MUNDARI	119,573	0.32	112,440	7,133	94.03	5.97
15	KOYA	113,668	0.31	113,300	368	99.68	0.32
16	KURMALI THAR	112,916	0.31	111,430	1,486	98.68	1.32
17	KHOND/KONDH	110,602	0.30	108,101	2,501	97.74	2.26
18	CHHATTISGARHI	107,350	0.29	96,185	11,165	89.60	10.40
19	Total of Other Mother Tongues	936,314	2.54	807,445	128,869	86.24	13.76

Table - XIII
Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Sundargarh District, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	SUNDARGARH	1,830,673	100.00	1,201,479	629,194	65.63	34.37
1	ORIYA	833,461	45.53	509,059	324,402	61.08	38.92
2	SADAN/SADRI	293,881	16.05	243,075	50,806	82.71	17.29
3	MUNDA	132,497	7.24	115,182	17,315	86.93	13.07
4	HINDI	111,960	6.12	14,725	97,235	13.15	86.85
5	KISAN	90,442	4.94	84,434	6,008	93.36	6.64
6	KHARIA	72,957	3.99	67,671	5,286	92.75	7.25
7	KURUKH/ORAON	66,169	3.61	56,373	9,796	85.20	14.80
8	URDU	44,805	2.45	11,596	33,209	25.88	74.12
9	BENGALI	33,349	1.82	4,165	29,184	12.49	87.51
10	MUNDARI	31,147	1.70	27,139	4,008	87.13	12.87
11	TELUGU	11,464	0.63	480	10,984	4.19	95.81
12	SANTALI	8,616	0.47	2,339	6,277	27.15	72.85
13	LARIA	7,679	0.42	7,667	12	99.84	0.16
14	HO	7,652	0.42	5,549	2,103	72.52	27.48
15	Total of Other Mother Tongues	84,594	4.62	52,025	32,569	61.50	38.50

As shown in the above table, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order of the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these mother tongues, speakers of ORIYA mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 45.53 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the annexure. The next numerically major mother tongue is Sadan/Sadri and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 16.05 per cent. Munda, Kisan and Kharia mother tongues constitutes 7.24 per cent, 4.94 per cent and 3.99 per cent respectively followed by Kurukh/ Oraon 3.61 per cent. The proportion of rest of the mother tongues in the district varies between 2.45 per cent to 0.42 per cent.

Distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 61.08 per cent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly more than 80 per cent of speakers of Sadan/Sadri, Munda, Kisan, Kharia, Kurukh/Oraon, Mundari and Laria are seen in the rural areas of the district. But the speakers of Telugu, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

In the 1991 Census, the speakers of Oriya mother tongue were at the top in the district with 49.25 per cent to total population followed by Hindi with 21.47 per cent, Munda with 5.94 per cent, Kisan with 4.72 per cent, Kurukh/Oram with 4.34 per cent, Khaira with 4.12 per cent, Mundari with 2.18 per cent, Bengali with 2.09 per cent and Urdu with 2.05 per cent.The proportion of rest of the mother tongues in the district varies between 0.9 per cent to 0.58 per cent.