CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

CUTTACK DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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RAVENSHAW COLLEGE

After the disastrous famine of 1866, the enlightened people of Orissa and few liberal Britishers realized the necessity of a college in Orissa. In its first effort under the patronage of the then commissioner of Orissa T. E. Ravenshaw, the classes of the college functioned in the Cuttack Zilla School. Thus in January, 1868 with only intermediate classes, the first college in Orissa was instituted. In 1876 the college department of the Collegiate School was converted to a full-fledged Govt. Degree College named as Cuttack College and affiliated to Calcutta University. This college, in 1878, was named after T. E. Ravenshaw to commemorate his commendable services for the development of education in Orissa. The College was granted permanent status by 1881. The affiliation of the college was transferred to newly created Patna University in 1917 and finally to Utkal University in 1943.

The college was shifted to the present site in 1921. B.Sc. and M. Sc. classes in few subjects started soon. Co-education began only in 1929-30 when 4 girl students took admission in the college.

Ravenshaw College has been enjoying autonomous status since 1989. At present teaching is imparted to more than 5,000 students in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties. There are 22 departments, out of which 17 have Post Graduate teaching facility. M.Phil course is also available in 12 subjects. Besides Ravenshaw Junior College, it also has houses for Cuttack Study Centre of Indira Gandhi Open University, I.A.S. Coaching Class and Pre –examination training center for SC/ST students. There are 11 hostels to accommodate about half of the total students.

The college has also achieved the unique distinction of being one of the three colleges of the country to have been awarded National honour by the Govt. of India through the issue of commemorative stamp.

The Ravenshaw College is a mother institution, the alma mater of alma mater. Its glorious history is, indeed, the history of modern Orissa.

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Foreword

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

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

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

5. 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 Tahasildars while the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipal Corporations and Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils have provided the information for towns. Data collected as such have been cross checked with the help of the official data collected from various Departments/Organisations like Reserve Bank of India, Department of Post, Government of India, Directorate of Health Services and Directorate of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, Directorate of Higher Education etc. Government of Orissa. Though all types of efforts have been taken for removal of discrepancies in the figures, yet the possibility of some error still creeping into them cannot be altogether ruled out.

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

I express my deep gratitude to Shri J.K. Banthia, IAS, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C & T) and Dr. I.C.Agrawal, Sr. Research Officer of Social

Studies Division and other officers of the Registrar General's office for their valuable guidance in preparing this volume.

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

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

Bhubaneswar
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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Cuttack is the 17th district in terms of size and the 2nd highest district in terms of population.

2. Cuttack is the 4th urbanized district in the state. About 27.39 per cent of its population live in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km. Cuttack is 3rd densely populated district in the state.

4. Cuttack has 28th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 94 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 6 villages have a population of more than 5,000 each.

6. Talabasta in Banki P.S. is the most populated village (9,693) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon agriculture. Out of 100 workers in the district 43% are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Salepur police station is having the highest number of villages (278) in the district and Baranga police station is having the lowest number of villages (24) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		CUTTACK	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51,349		1,950
		Inhabited		47,529		1,856
		Uninhabited		3,820		94
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107		4
		Census Towns		31		4
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065		466,326
		Institutional		17,915		1,534
		Houseless		13,044		559
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660		2,341,094
		Males		18,660,570		1,207,781
		Females		18,144,090		1,133,313
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422		1,699,964
		Males		15,748,970		865,591
		Females		15,538,452		834,373
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238		641,130
		Males		2,911,600		342,190
		Females		2,605,638		298,940
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION				14.99		27.39
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	287,902	14.02
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	139,312	13.04
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	148,590	15.09
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		3,932
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				236		595
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		938
		Rural		987		964
		Urban		895		874
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	1,574,742	76.66
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	909,527	85.82
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	665,215	66.90
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	446,789	19.08
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	228,438	18.91
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	218,351	19.27

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		Cuttack	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	83,591	3.57
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	42,800	3.54
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	40,791	3.60
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	794,034	33.92
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	638,088	52.83
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	155,946	13.76
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	613,883	26.22
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	548,078	45.38
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	65,805	5.81
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	180,151	7.70
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	90,010	7.45
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	90,141	7.95
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	1,547,060	66.08
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	569,693	47.17
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	977,367	86.24
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	161,216	20.30
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	141,393	22.16
	Females	899,970	20.11	19,823	12.71
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	181,984	22.92
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	125,976	19.74
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	56,008	35.91
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	37,866	4.77
	Males	320,011	3.26	23,352	3.66
	Females	381,552	8.53	14,514	9.31
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	412,968	52.01
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	347,367	54.44
	Females	781,052	17.46	65,601	42.07

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

Cuttack (12)

Serial Number	In terms of	Mahanga 01		Salepur 02		Jagatpur 03		Kishannagar 04		Niali 05	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Total Population	163,321	2	240,505	1	55,296	15	88,233	8	132,603	6
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	207.2	6	290.9	4	85.8	16	155.4	13	198.94	8
3	Density of population per sq. km	788	2	827	1	644	7	568	11	667	3
4	Sex Ratio	974	3	974	3	955	8	968	4	984	1
5	Proportion Urban	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	21.28	8	24.57	4	23.28	6	28.29	2	20.46	9
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	0.45	17	0.94	16	3.43	12	1.7	14	0.29	18
8	Proportion Literates	78.29	1	75.92	4	73.68	11	75.86	5	73.86	10
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	31.36	16	36.26	4	31.67	15	34.93	7	36.39	3
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	79.58	8	79.04	9	94.59	2	77.98	11	81.45	7
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	12.04	13	13.97	9	21.62	3	0.92	18	16.13	8
12	Percentage of villages having well	96.34	6	100	1	94.59	9	100	1	41.13	12
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	20.94	6	16.18	10	24.32	2	11.01	16	17.74	8
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	20.94	14	24.63	12	21.62	13	5.5	18	41.13	6
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	92.15	3	67.65	9	81.08	6	3.67	18	31.45	17
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	34.55	18	61.4	12	56.76	13	94.5	1	79.03	8
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	6.81	15	6.25	16	5.41	17	3.67	18	49.19	8
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	85.34	8	87.87	6	94.59	1	90.83	5	80.65	9

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Cuttack (12)

Serial Number	In terms of	Gobindpur 06		Cuttack Sadar 07		Tangi 08		Choudwar 09		Gurudijhatia 10	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Total Population	81,565	11	135,694	4	76,713	12	107,747	7	58,480	14
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	124.4	14	204	7	168.5	12	168.52	11	237.3	5
3	Density of population per sq. km	656	5	665	4	455	13	639	8	246	17
4	Sex Ratio	974	3	968	4	946	11	917	14	959	6
5	Proportion Urban	0	7	0	7	3.3	6	51.26	1	0	7
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	29.11	1	27.38	3	17.34	13	13.33	16	13.48	15
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	1.46	15	4	11	10.16	2	8.24	3	19.86	1
8	Proportion Literates	75.3	7	74.79	9	72.15	13	78.13	2	67.76	18
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	41.16	1	35.93	5	33.55	12	29.53	18	34.35	9
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	87.64	6	89.68	4	76.29	12	87.76	5	65.48	17
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	13.48	10	16.67	7	7.22	17	24.49	2	8.33	16
12	Percentage of villages having well	35.96	13	96.03	7	95.88	8	93.88	10	98.81	3
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	15.73	11	21.43	5	14.43	13	22.45	4	14.29	14
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	40.45	8	20.63	15	15.46	17	18.37	16	28.57	11
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	37.08	15	74.6	8	88.66	5	91.84	4	60.71	11
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	84.27	3	53.17	14	91.75	2	71.43	10	83.33	5
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	34.83	10	28.57	12	84.54	2	71.43	4	57.14	6
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	86.52	7	92.86	2	11.34	17	8.16	18	30.95	13

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Cuttack (12)

Serial Number	In terms of	Barang 11		Athagad 12		Tigiria 13		Banki 14	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Total Population	39,087	18	84,775	10	68,364	13	154,870	3
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	60.6	18	176.06	10	119.02	15	435.12	2
3	Density of population per sq. km	645	6	482	12	574	10	356	15
4	Sex Ratio	951	9	957	7	946	11	950	10
5	Proportion Urban	23.1	2	18.69	3	11.48	4	10.32	5
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	23.93	5	16.59	14	13.02	17	19.53	11
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	8.11	4	5.6	7	4.39	10	5.97	6
8	Proportion Literates	72.93	12	76.49	3	71.87	15	72.14	14
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	33.12	13	29.7	17	33.95	10	35.28	6
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	91.3	3	67.33	16	97.87	1	78.65	10
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	17.39	6	12.87	11	21.28	4	24.72	1
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	90.1	11	100	1	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	13.04	15	14.85	12	17.02	9	31.46	1
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	86.96	1	44.55	5	65.96	2	50.56	4
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	100	1	59.41	12	93.62	2	64.04	10
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	52.17	15	51.49	16	68.09	11	34.83	17
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	39.13	9	27.72	13	51.06	7	32.58	11
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	91.3	4	39.6	12	19.15	14	53.93	10

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Cuttack (12)

Serial Number	In terms of	Baidyeswar 15		Badamba 16		Kanpur 17		Narasinghpur 18	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	Total Population	46,609	17	134,269	5	51,905	16	86,404	9
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	77.7	17	370.4	3	191.7	9	443.9	1
3	Density of population per sq. km	600	9	362	14	271	16	195	18
4	Sex Ratio	981	2	935	12	934	13	963	5
5	Proportion Urban	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	11.69	18	17.99	12	19.59	10	22.78	7
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	6.3	5	5.52	8	2.61	13	4.44	9
8	Proportion Literates	75.13	8	69.25	16	75.71	6	68.49	17
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	33.66	11	34.42	8	32.12	14	37.91	2
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	70.18	15	73.13	13	71.01	14	56.33	18
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	17.54	5	12.69	12	10.14	14	8.86	15
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	97.01	5	97.1	4	99.37	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	22.81	3	19.4	7	13.04	15	9.49	17
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	64.91	3	32.09	10	40.58	7	36.71	9
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	33.33	16	58.96	13	76.81	7	50	14
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	84.21	4	81.34	6	81.16	7	77.85	9
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	14.04	14	89.55	1	73.91	3	67.72	5
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	15.79	16	92.54	3	43.48	11	17.72	15

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahsil	Name of District / Tahsil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cuttack District	Cuttack .	Urban	0
	TAHSILS			
1	Mahanga	Mahanga	Rural	50
2	Salepur	Salepur	Rural	30
3	Kishannagar	Kishannagar	Rural	27
4	Niali	Niali	Rural	47
5	Cuttack	Cuttack	Urban	0
6	Tangi Choudwar	Jagatpur	Urban	7
7	Athagad	Athagad	Urban	60
8	Tigiria	Tigiria	Rural	73
9	Banki	Banki	Urban	54
10	Badamba	Badamba	Rural	98
11	Narasinghpur	Narasinghpur	Rural	129

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	Cuttack District	Cuttack	Urban	0
	C.D.BLOCKS			
1	Narasinghpur	Narasinghpur	Rural	129
2	Badamba	Badamba	Rural	98
3	Banki	Banki	Urban	54
4	Banki-Dampara	Dampara	Rural	58
5	Tigiria	Tigiria	Rural	73
6	Athagad	Athagad	Urban	60
7	Tangi-Choudwar	Tangi	Urban	15
8	Mahanga	Mahanga	Rural	50
9	Nischintakoili	Nischintakoili	Rural	40
10	Salepur	Salepur	Rural	30
11	Cuttack sadar	Cuttack sadar	Urban	0
12	Barang	Barang	Rural	15
13	Kantapada	Kantapada	Rural	32
14	Niali	Niali	Rural	47

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
CUTTACK	Total	1901	816,287	394,726	421,561		
		1911	836,072	397,981	438,091	19,785	2.42
		1921	812,572	376,279	436,293	-23,500	-2.81
		1931	864,993	409,623	455,370	52,421	6.45
		1941	905,738	434,715	471,023	40,745	4.71
		1951	935,823	471,092	464,731	30,085	3.32
		1961	1,131,764	581,511	550,253	195,941	20.94
		1971	1,414,658	726,740	687,918	282,894	25.00
		1981	1,719,987	887,909	832,078	305,329	21.58
		1991	2,053,192	1,068,469	984,723	333,205	19.37
		2001	2,341,094	1,207,781	1,133,313	287,902	14.02
	Rural	1901	764,923	367,034	397,889		
		1911	783,544	369,477	414,067	18,621	2.43
		1921	761,565	348,964	412,601	-21,979	-2.81
		1931	799,730	373,266	426,464	38,165	5.01
		1941	831,447	393,125	438,322	31,717	3.97
		1951	822,472	407,036	415,436	-8,975	-1.08
		1961	958,788	480,957	477,831	136,316	16.57
		1971	1,166,372	586,565	579,807	207,584	21.65
		1981	1,368,893	692,792	676,101	202,521	17.36
		1991	1,567,331	799,458	767,873	198,438	14.5
		2001	1,699,964	865,591	834,373	132,633	8.46
	Urban	1901	51,364	27,692	23,672		
		1911	52,528	28,504	24,024	1164	2.27
		1921	51,007	27,315	23,692	-1521	-2.9
		1931	65,263	36,357	28,906	14256	27.95
		1941	74,291	41,590	32,701	9028	13.83
		1951	113,351	64,056	49,295	39060	52.58
		1961	172,976	100,554	72,422	59625	52.6
		1971	248,286	140,175	108,111	75310	43.54
		1981	351,094	195,117	155,977	102808	41.41
		1991	485,861	269,011	216,850	134767	38.38
		2001	641,130	342,190	298,940	155269	31.96

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	Unin habited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cuttack	**Total**	**3932.00**	**595**	**1,856**	**94**	**4**	**4**	**466,326**	**2,341,094**	**1,207,781**	**1,133,313**
		Rural	**3710.39**	**458**	**1,856**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**344,349**	**1,699,964**	**865,591**	**834,373**
		Urban	**221.61**	**2,893**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**121,977**	**641,130**	**342,190**	**298,940**
0001	Mahanga	Total	207.20	788	191	2	0	0	32,635	163,321	82,717	80,604
		Rural	207.20	788	191	2	0	0	32,635	163,321	82,717	80,604
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Salepur	Total	290.90	827	272	6	0	0	49,825	240,505	121,830	118,675
		Rural	290.90	827	272	6	0	0	49,825	240,505	121,830	118,675
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Jagatpur	Total	85.80	644	37	0	0	0	11,026	55,296	28,290	27,006
		Rural	85.80	644	37	0	0	0	11,026	55,296	28,290	27,006
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Kishannagar	Total	155.40	568	109	2	0	0	17,789	88,233	44,835	43,398
		Rural	155.40	568	109	2	0	0	17,789	88,233	44,835	43,398
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Niali	Total	198.94	667	124	4	0	0	26,447	132,603	66,841	65,762
		Rural	198.94	667	124	4	0	0	26,447	132,603	66,841	65,762
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Gobindpur	Total	124.36	656	89	2	0	0	16,569	81,565	41,313	40,252
		Rural	124.36	656	89	2	0	0	16,569	81,565	41,313	40,252
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Cuttack Sadar	Total	204.00	665	126	1	0	0	25,629	135,694	68,945	66,749
		Rural	204.00	665	126	1	0	0	25,629	135,694	68,945	66,749
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Tangi	Total	168.50	455	97	9	0	0	14,800	76,713	39,413	37,300
		Rural	163.65	453	97	9	0	0	14,325	74,179	37,799	36,380
		Urban	4.85	522	0	0	0	0	475	2,534	1,614	920
	Industrial Area (OG)	Urban	4.85	522	0	0	0	0	475	2,534	1,614	920
0009	Choudwar	Total	168.52	639	49	11	1	1	20,833	107,747	56,209	51,538
		Rural	126.38	416	49	11	0	0	9,792	52,519	26,722	25,797
		Urban	42.14	1,311	0	0	1	1	11,041	55,228	29,487	25,741
	Choudwar Town (M)	Urban	31.08	1,371	0	0	1	0	8,437	42,622	22,895	19,727
	Industrial Area (OG)	Urban	10.12	728	0	0	0	0	1,374	7,372	3,754	3,618
	Charibatia (CT)	Urban	0.94	5,568	0	0	0	1	1,230	5,234	2,838	2,396

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	Unin habited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0010	Gurudijhatia	Total	237.30	246	84	5	0	0	11,911	58,480	29,858	28,622
		Rural	237.30	246	84	5	0	0	11,911	58,480	29,858	28,622
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0011	Barang	Total	60.60	645	23	1	0	2	7,241	39,087	20,033	19,054
		Rural	54.44	552	23	1	0	0	5,608	30,058	15,331	14,727
		Urban	6.16	1,466	0	0	0	2	1,633	9,029	4,702	4,327
	Belagachhia (CT)	Urban	5.09	906	0	0	0	1	739	4,612	2,363	2,249
	Dadhapatna (CT)	Urban	1.07	4,128	0	0	0	1	894	4,417	2,339	2,078
0012	Athagad	Total	176.06	482	101	11	1	0	16,929	84,775	43,314	41,461
		Rural	165.70	416	101	11	0	0	13,865	68,927	35,171	33,756
		Urban	10.36	1,530	0	0	1	0	3,064	15,848	8,143	7,705
	Athagad (NAC)	Urban	10.36	1,530	0	0	1	0	3,064	15,848	8,143	7,705
0013	Tigiria	Total	119.02	574	47	2	0	1	13,671	68,364	35,125	33,239
		Rural	116.30	520	47	2	0	0	12,236	60,516	31,036	29,480
		Urban	2.72	2,885	0	0	0	1	1,435	7,848	4,089	3,759
	Nuapatna (CT)	Urban	2.72	2,885	0	0	0	1	1,435	7,848	4,089	3,759
0014	Banki	Total	435.12	356	89	9	1	0	32,828	154,870	79,436	75,434
		Rural	428.90	324	89	9	0	0	29,652	138,881	71,119	67,762
		Urban	6.22	2,571	0	0	1	0	3,176	15,989	8,317	7,672
	Banki (NAC)	Urban	6.22	2,571	0	0	1	0	3,176	15,989	8,317	7,672
0015	Baidyeswar	Total	77.70	600	57	4	0	0	9,811	46,609	23,523	23,086
		Rural	77.70	600	57	4	0	0	9,811	46,609	23,523	23,086
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0016	Badamba	Total	370.40	362	134	4	0	0	27,637	134,269	69,405	64,864
		Rural	370.40	362	134	4	0	0	27,637	134,269	69,405	64,864
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0017	Kanpur	Total	191.70	271	69	9	0	0	10,822	51,905	26,835	25,070
		Rural	191.70	271	69	9	0	0	10,822	51,905	26,835	25,070
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0018	Narasinghpur	Total	443.90	195	158	12	0	0	18,770	86,404	44,021	42,383
		Rural	443.90	195	158	12	0	0	18,770	86,404	44,021	42,383
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0019	Cuttack (M Corp.)	Total	149.16	3,584	0	0	1	0	101,153	534,654	285,838	248,816
		Rural	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	-		0	0	1	0	101,153	534,654	285,838	248,816
	Cuttack (M Corp.)	Urban	149.16	3,584	0	0	1	0	101,153	534,654	285,838	248,816

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	Narasinghpur	248	227	138,309	70,856	67,453
2	Badamba	138	134	134,269	69,405	64,864
3	Banki	110	103	99,097	50,364	48,733
4	Banki-Dampara	49	43	86,393	44,278	42,115
5	Tigiria	49	47	60,516	31,036	29,480
6	Athagad	201	185	127,407	65,029	62,378
7	Tangi-Choudwar	166	146	126,698	64,521	62,177
8	Mahanga	193	191	163,321	82,717	80,604
9	Nischintakoili	221	215	169,670	86,010	83,660
10	Salepur	164	162	174,692	88,703	85,989
11	Cuttack Sadar	116	115	130,385	66,528	63,857
12	Barang	76	75	75,039	37,990	37,049
13	Kantapada	90	88	81,550	41,305	40,245
14	Niali	128	124	132,295	66,691	65,604
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	1	323	158	165
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,950**	**1,856**	**1,699,964**	**865,591**	**834,373**

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	Cuttack U.A.	UA		587,182	314,101	273,081
	(a) Cuttack Town	M.Corp.	Cuttack (M.Corp.)	534,654	285,838	248,816
	(b)Choudwar	M+OG	Choudwar & Tangi	52,528	28,263	24,265
	(i) Choudwar Town	M	Choudwar	42,622	22,895	19,727
	(ii)Industrial Area	OG	Choudwar & Tangi	9,906	5,368	4,538
2	Athagad	NAC	Athagad	15,848	8,143	7,705
3	Banki	NAC	Banki	15,989	8,317	7,672
4	Belagachhia	CT	Barang	4,612	2,363	2,249
5	Dadhapatna	CT	Barang	4,417	2,339	2,078
6	Charibatia	CT	Choudwar	5,234	2,838	2,396
7	Nuapatna	CT	Tigiria	7,848	4,089	3,759
	District (Urban) total:			**641,130**	**342,190**	**298,940**

STATEMENT-7

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is C.D. Block headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Niali	Pubakhanda	01938200	5,242	No	No
2	Banki-Dampara	Gadajit	02011200	5,039	No	No
3	Banki-Dampara	Tala Basta	02018200	9,693	No	No
4	Badamba	Badamba(Nizigarh)	02030400	5,857	No	No
5	Badamba	Ratapat	02035800	5,538	No	No
6	Badamba	Gopinathapur	02037300	5,188	No	No

STATEMENT-7

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

Amenities available							
Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	0	1	No	No	0	0
1	1	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
0	0	1	1	No	No	1	0
1	1	0	1	Yes	No	1	1
0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0
0	0	1	1	No	No	1	0

STATEMENT-8

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communi-cation	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P. S.	District / Police Stations / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cuttack	**Total**	**559**	**2,132**	**1,523**	**609**	**1,534**	**24,900**	**17,091**	**7,809**
		Rural	**229**	**864**	**469**	**395**	**443**	**6,181**	**4,392**	**1,789**
		Urban	**330**	**1,268**	**1,054**	**214**	**1,091**	**18,719**	**12,699**	**6,020**
0001	Mahanga	Total	11	31	17	14	39	345	215	130
		Rural	11	31	17	14	39	345	215	130
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Salepur	Total	17	71	41	30	56	715	569	146
		Rural	17	71	41	30	56	715	569	146
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jagatpur	Total	18	76	36	40	34	567	356	211
		Rural	18	76	36	40	34	567	356	211
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kishannagar	Total	2	10	4	6	21	253	171	82
		Rural	2	10	4	6	21	253	171	82
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Niali	Total	13	43	19	24	28	267	199	68
		Rural	13	43	19	24	28	267	199	68
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Gobindpur	Total	11	45	21	24	36	660	411	249
		Rural	11	45	21	24	36	660	411	249
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Cuttack Sadar	Total	29	114	62	52	49	590	477	113
		Rural	29	114	62	52	49	590	477	113
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Tangi	Total	18	75	34	41	24	358	305	53
		Rural	17	74	33	41	22	338	288	50
		Urban	1	1	1	-	2	20	17	3
	Industrial Area (OG) (Part)	Urban	1	1	1	-	2	20	17	3
0009	Choudwar	Total	39	115	61	54	144	1,694	1,471	223
		Rural	18	46	25	21	22	202	144	58
		Urban	21	69	36	33	122	1,492	1,327	165
	Choudwar Town (M) & Industrial Area (OG) (Part)	Urban	21	69	36	33	110	1,228	1,091	137
	Charibatia (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	12	264	236	28

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P. S.	District / Police Stations / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0010	Gurudijhatia	Total	20	42	18	24	25	381	312	69
		Rural	20	42	18	24	25	381	312	69
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0011	Barang	Total	6	29	18	11	19	577	366	211
		Rural	6	29	18	11	18	569	362	207
		Urban	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	4
	Belagachhia (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dadhapatna (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	4
0012	Athagad	Total	13	61	35	26	28	351	136	215
		Rural	4	28	18	10	23	300	85	215
		Urban	9	33	17	16	5	51	51	-
	Athagad (NAC)	Urban	9	33	17	16	5	51	51	-
0013	Tigiria	Total	21	82	46	36	18	256	193	63
		Rural	20	81	45	36	14	215	172	43
		Urban	1	1	1	-	4	41	21	20
	Nuapatna (CT)	Urban	1	1	1	-	4	41	21	20
0014	Banki	Total	18	65	37	28	34	436	302	134
		Rural	16	58	31	27	18	225	174	51
		Urban	2	7	6	1	16	211	128	83
	Banki (NAC)	Urban	2	7	6	1	16	211	128	83
0015	Baidyeswar	Total	3	8	6	2	5	41	32	9
		Rural	3	8	6	2	5	41	32	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0016	Badamba	Total	11	71	55	16	16	261	221	40
		Rural	11	71	55	16	16	261	221	40
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0017	Kanpur	Total	5	25	13	12	7	132	115	17
		Rural	5	25	13	12	7	132	115	17
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0018	Narasinghpur	Total	8	12	7	5	10	120	89	31
		Rural	8	12	7	5	10	120	89	31
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0019	Cuttack (M Corp.)	Total	296	1,157	993	164	941	16,896	11,151	5,745
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	296	1,157	993	164	941	16,896	11,151	5,745
	Cuttack (M Corp.)	Urban	296	1,157	993	164	941	16,896	11,151	5,745

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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ANALYTICAL NOTE

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

This document was brought out for the first time as an auxiliary to 1951 Census as a joint venture between the Government of India and the State Government. The initial arrangement of supply of data by the Census Organisation of the Government of India and converting them into published documents by the State Government is still continuing. 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, baring a few changes necessitated by the requirements of the planners and data users.

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

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

ii) Both manual and computerized location codes of 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 asilliterate.

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

Cuttack district is named after the principal town as well as the headquarters of the district of the same name. The word "Cuttack" is an anglicized form of the Sanskrit work 'kataka' that assumes seven different meanings out of which two, namely, the 'military camp' and 'the fort of Capital or the seat of the government protected by the army' find applicable in this context.

Cuttack, which is one of the oldest cities of India and the capital city of Orissa for almost nine centuries, was built as a military cantonment in 989 AD by the king Nrupa Keshari as stated by the distinguished historian, Sterling. He based his opinion upon the Madalapanji, a chronicle of the Lord Jagannath Temple of Puri. The city, however, attained

prominence in the 12th century as the capital of imperial Gangas whose empire stretched from the river Ganga in the north to the river Godavari in the South. This capital town continued to prosper during the rule of the successive dynasties, except for a brief period. After the killing of Mukundadeva by Ramchandra Bhanj who was subsequently defeated & killed by Bayazid the suzerainty of Cuttack passed on to the hands of the Afghans in 1568 AD at first and later to the Mughals.

(iii) Administrative set up

The district has been divided into 14 C.D.Blocks to augment developmental activities in rural areas and 19 police stations, namely, Mahanga, Salepur, Jagatpur, Kisannagar, Niali, Gobindpur, Cuttack Sadar, Choudwar, Barang, Tangi, Gurudijhatia, Athagad, Tigiria, Banki, Baidyeswar, Badamba, Kanpur and Narasinghpur and Cuttack (M.Corp) for smooth maintenance of law and order in the district in 274 Gram Panchayats to ensure socio-economic development at Panchayat level. These Panchayats have been constituted with 1856 inhabited villages. But the uninhabited villages in the district are 94. Besides, there are four Statutory Towns and four Census Towns in the district. The Statutory Towns are Cuttack (M.Corp.), Choudwar (M), Banki (NAC) and Athagad (NAC) and the non-statutory Census towns are Belgachhia, Dadhapatna,Charibatia and Nuapatna.

Cuttack Municipal Corporation is the principal town of the district and is also the administrative and business headquarters of the district. It is situated in a langue of land formed by the Mahanadi and the Kathajodi rivers at their point of bifurcation.

Location of the district and its sorroundings

The district Cuttack forms a part of the Mahanadi delta and extends from $84^0$58' to $86^0$20' east longitudes and from $20^0$03' to $20^0$40' north latitudes. It is bounded on the north by Jajapur district, on the east by Jagatsinghapur and Kendrapara districts, on the west by Dhenkanal district and on the south by Khordha and Nayagarh districts.

Total geographical area of the undivided Cuttack district was 11,142.00 sq. km as reported by the Surveyor General of India. However, the district was divided into four districts after the 1991 Census. These districts are Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Jajapur and Cuttack. The area figures of Cuttack district after division is 3932 sq. km and forms 2.53 per cent of the total area of the state and ranks 17th among the districts as far as area is concerned. Presently the district Cuttack is constituted with three sub-divisions, namely, Cuttack Sadar, Athagad and Banki. The district contains a population of 2,341,094 persons as per the 2001 Census and forms 6.36 per cent of the total population of the state. In order of size and population, the district holds seventeenth place and second place among the districts respectively.

(iv) Physical features

The natural division of present Cuttack district forms into two distinct parts differing widely in their physical characters. The first is a vast cultivated alluvial plain formed from the deposits of its great rivers and the second, the broken hills of Eastern Ghats region forming the western boundary of the district.

The alluvial plain region is a very fertile region. The region is formed over the estuary of the Mahanadi and is more or less rectangular in shape. The region is slightly tilting towards south-east. The Mahanadi and the Kathjodi are important rivers.

The geology of Cuttack district may be summed up as Narasinghpur-Banki forests up land and Mahanadi delta plain land. The Narasinghpur-Banki forest up land is a very small portion running along the western boundary of the district from Narasinghpur police station in the west. The southern part is covered by reserve forests mixed with bamboo. The hills are covered with mixed jungles.

Physiographically the district can be divided into three parts, namely, (i) rugged hilly terrain on the north and western extremes, (ii) relatively plain lateritic country around the periphery of hilly region to the south of the Mahanadi river near Banki from Athagad to Nirgundi and (iii) the vast stretch of alluvial plain. The western and northern extremes form highly undulating topography with high hills.

Drainage system

The most important feature of the district is its network of rivers. The Mahanadi is the largest river in Orissa. On its way to Bay of Bengal, the river

touches the district of Cuttack in Narasinghpur tahsil of Athgad sub-division. Finally, the river enters the district near Baidyeswar of Banki sub-division and moves in the district from west to east. After flowing down the rugged hilly region of the district its character changes as soon as it reaches plains. In the plains it forms a great delta head forming many river islands from Naraj downwards. The biggest of these islands is the Bayalishi Mouza which literally means forty-two revenue villages surrounded by the river Kathjodi and its tributary. The Mahanadi River bifurcates at Naraj, the southern branch is known as Kathjodi, while the northern bears the name of the parent stream, i.e., Mahanadi.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterized by hot summer, high humidity almost all the year round and good seasonal rainfall. The cold season starts from December and continues till February followed by the hot summer months of March, April and May. The period from June to September constitutes the south-west monsoon season and the next two months, i.e., October and November are the post-monsoon season.

The sky remains heavily clouded in the south-west monsoon period and in the later half of the summer season and in October, the sky remains moderately clouded. In the rest of the year, the sky remains clear and slightly clouded. The relative humidity is generally high throughout the year. The humidity in the coastal parts of the district is comparatively more than in the interior, winds are generally light, occasionally tending to be moderate. Most of the depressions and storms originating in the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon season cross the Orissa coast and move in westerly direction affecting the district and causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds.

Temperature

The physiological details as discussed earlier comprise the hilly and plain regions and have recorded temperature variations. The hilly areas of the district recorded slightly colder temperature during winter months and hotter during summer months. There is a steady rise in temperature from March to May. May is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 40.9^0 C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 20.5^0 C. On some days the maximum temperature rises up to 47^0C in the months of May and June. It is one of the hottest district of the state. With the onset of monsoon in the month of June, day temperature drops appreciably, but the night temperature continues to be as in summer season. With the withdrawal of the monsoon, both day and night temperatures begin to decrease, the drop in the night temperature is being more. The cold weather starts in the beginning of November and the mornings and evenings are chilly. December is the coldest month. In 1999, the maximum average monthly temperature was 37.03^0 C and the minimum average monthly temperature was 18.17^0C.

Wind Characteristics

Winds are generally light; the winds in the coastal region are stronger than that of in the interior. In the south-west monsoon season, winds flow mainly from south-west or west. In the post monsoon or cold-seasons, winds are calm or light and variable in direction. In the summer, winds blow from directions between south and west.

Rainfall

The rainfall during the south-west monsoon period beginning from June to September constitutes nearly 75 per cent of the annual rainfall and the maximum rainfall occurs in the month of July. On an average, there are 72 rainy days a year in the district. Unlike previous years, though the south-west monsoon sets in the month of June, the highest rainfall has been recorded in the month of October during 1999 by all the rain-gauge stations in the district. During this period a maximum of 1024 mm rainfall was recorded in Sukinda rain-gauge station.

Flora and Fauna

Flora

The plant life in the district is very rich and varied. About 750 species of plants belonging to more than 120 families are found in the district. The widely represented families are leguminosal, the Mung-Arhar; Chakandi and Babul family; Gramineae; the family of the grass and bamboos. Euphorbiacca the Siju family; Rubiaceae, the Kurum family and Compositae, the Sunflower family. The other important

families are; Dipterocarpacea (sal), Malvaceae (Bhendi, Mandar and Simuli), Meliacea (Neem), Anacardiacea (Mango and cashewnut), Cucurbitaceae (Gourd and cucumber), Elenaceae (Kendu), Labiatae (Tulsi), Moraceae (Bara, Aswatha), Palmae (the palms) and Cyperaceae (Mutha).

The district can be divided into two distinct botanical zones, namely, the cultivated plains and the western hilly region and adjoining forest plains.

Cultivated plains: A large variety of economically important plants are cultivated in the district. The usual rice field weeds are Ammannia species, Lindernia parviflora, Dopatrium junceum, utricularia coerulea, etc. The species generally found in wastelands away from villages are Jatropha gossypiflia (Gaba), Annona squamosa (Ata), Aegle marmelos (Bel), Mimosa pudica (Lajkuli), Datura metel (Dhutura), etc. The common orchard trees are mango, jack fruit (Panas) and guava. Less common are cashew, Dillenia indica (Aau), orange, lemon,

Among the hedge plants, the most common are Nerium odorum (Kaniar), Duranta repens, Lawsonia inermis (Mehendi), Vitex negundo (Begunia), etc. In the backyards, Moringa pterygosperma (sajna) trees, Musa paradisiaca (green plantain), Musa sapientum (Banana) are quite popular. A very large variety of species are planted in the gardens. The bamboos, Bambusa tulda and bambusa nutans are widely planted along the fences.

The common shade trees along roads and on village wastelands are Ficus bengalensis (bara) and Ficus religiosa (Aswatha). The usual plants in the ponds are various species of beautiful lilies and lotus, all belonging to the family of Nymphaecacea. The other common aquaties are pistia, trapa sp, myriophyllum sp, luldueigia adscendens, Nyphoides, etc.

The western hilly region and adjoining forest plains: This region contains the valuable forest of the land, valuable tree species like Sal (Shorea robusta), Piasal (Pterocarpus marsupium), etc., which are found naturally occurring in these forests. Small teak plantations are raised throughout the plains. Besides, a large number of other species like Dillenia Pentagyna, Lannea coromamdelica, garuga pinnata, Protium serratum, etc.abound in this region. Among the more valuable herbs are Rauvolfia serpentina (Patal Garud), Gymnema sylvestre (Gudmari), Asparagus racemosus (Satabani), etc.

Among bamboos, the most common one is Bambusa arundinacea (Kanta bans), which forms extensive, brakes throughout the area. These bamboos, particularly in parts of Narasinghpur and Badamba are of very good quality. Salia bans also occurs in Narasinghpur and in a small part of Badamba. Balangi bans (Oxytenanthera nigrociliata) is also found in the upper reaches of the Haldiaseni hills of Badamba.

Fauna

Fauna or the animal life of the district shows that wild animals are no longer plentiful in the forest of the district. Extension of cultivation, mining and above all unrestricted shooting has contributed towards this perceptible decline in the number of wild animals in the district. In the district, forests are mostly confined to the areas of Narasinghpur, Badamba, Tigiria and Athgarh (the four ex-states of the district). The north-west region of the district was full of wild animals such as tiger (Panthera tigris), bear (Melur sursinus), Panther (Panthera pardus), bison (Bibous quarus), sambar (Rusa unicolor), soptted deer (Axis axis), barking deer (Muntiacus mantjak), mouse deer (Moschiola menin), percupine (Hystix leucura), wild pig (sue christatus), wild dogs (cuon alpinus), squirrel (Ratufa indica), mongoose (Herpestes) and others. Their number has gone down extensively in recent years.

Elephants occasionally visit the forest of the district from the adjoining reserved forests of Dhenkanal district. Wild dogs are seen at times but the number of wolves (Canis lupus) are gradually vanishing from these areas. The hilly areas of Banki, Dampara and other areas are practically barren and abound in no animal of importance except probably a few panthers, hyaena (Hyaena hyaena), jackals (canis aureus), foxes (vulpes bengalensis), hares (lepus reficandatus), wild cats (folis chaus,) civet cats and, Indian ant eater (Bajrakapta).

The black-faced monkey (presbytes entellus) and the red-faced rhesus monkey (Maccamulatta) are

usually found in the towns as well as in rural areas. Different varieties of snakes are found in the district. The poisonous among them are king cobra or Ahiraj (Naja Hannah) and Nag or Gokhara (Najraj). Vipers (Boda) are also seen in the hilly areas of the district. The other poisonous ones are the banded Krait (Rana) and common Krait (chiti). The non-poisonous ones usually seen are Dhamana (ptyas mucosus) and Dhanda (Natrix piscator). Python, though non-poisonous, often appears dangerous in the forest. It can swallow calf and kids.

Soil

Occurrences of different soils in the district are closely related to broad physiographic divisions and their genesis is dependent on micro-topographical situation and geomorphology of different land types. Taking the differences in nature and characteristics into consideration the soils of the district are classified. As per the nature and characteristics, only laterite and red soil (sandy and loam) are seen in the district.

Laterite soil

This group of soil is found in Banki and Athagad agricultural districts except Badamba and Narasinghpur Blocks. This group of soil is generally infertile, acidic and deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and calcium. The cultivation of paddy, wheat, ragi, pulses and vegetable crops can successfully be grown under application of recommended doses of fertilizer.

Red Soil (Sandy and loam)

This soil is generally found in Narasinghpur and Badamba C.D. Blocks of Athagad agricultural district. Red soil is generally light textured, porous, well-drained and low in water holding capacity. The production capacity of this soil is restricted to the crops grown under rainfall condition. The soil is free from salinity. Due to the presence of iron oxide in the soil, the colour is generally red. The soil is moderately acidic and deficient in nitrogen, molybdenum and buron. The phosphorus is not available to the crops as it is present in binded condition due to presence of free iron and aluminium oxide. The cultivation of upland paddy, millets, wheat and pulses can successfully be grown in this soil.

Irrigation

Cuttack district is predominantly an agricultural district. The advent of irrigation facilities during last two decades brought about a formidable change in agriculture, which was frequented by scanty and erratic rainfall during the monsoon periods.

Anicuts were constructed at Naraj on the Kathjodi, at Jobra on the Mahanadi and at Jagatpur on the Birupa to supply irrigation water through a network of canals. Besides, minor irrigation projects (flow) and minor irrigation projects (lift) were also launched to provide irrigation for agriculture both during kharif and rabi seasons.

The present district of Cuttack has got two major canals, namely, Taladanda canal and the Birupa canal. During 1998 –99, 86.970 hectares of kharif and 53.710 hectares of rabi crops were irrigated by major/medium irrigation projects in the district. However, there are no major/medium irrigation facilities available in Athagad, Banki, Badamba, Tigiria, Dampada and Narasinghpur CD Blocks in the district. Similarly 16,490 hectares of kharif crops and 3430 hectares of rabi crops were irrigated by minor irrigation (flow) projects followed by 19,530 hectares of kharif and 11,720 hectares of rabi crops by lift irrigation projects. Although lift irrigation facilities have been provided to all the CD Blocks of the district, there is no minor irrigation (flow) facilities in CD Blocks, namely, Barang, Cuttack Sadar, Kantapada, Mahanga, Niali, Nischintakoili and Salepur.

Cropping pattern

The crops of the district are paddy, wheat, maize, mung (green gram), biri (balck gram), groundnut, mustard, sugarcane and potato etc. The important fruit crops are coconut, mango, banana, etc. Among fibre crops jute and mesta are grown. Keeping in view of the suitability of land, irrigation resources, restoration of soil fertility and socio-economic status of the farming community, suitable cropping patterns are adopted for better utilization of land, labour, weather and capital. In irrigated areas three or four cropping pattern and in non-irrigated areas two or rarely three cropping patterns are adopted. The farmers had been advised to grow short and medium duration high yielding varieties of paddy and other medium crops as second and third crops.

The cropping patterns generally adopted in the district are paddy-pulse-vegetables, jute-paddy-vegetables, paddy-oilseed-pulses under irrigated conditions and paddy-pulses and paddy-mustard in non-irrigated conditions. In improved method of cultivation with short duration high yielding varieties like early paddy-pulses-wheat, early paddy-groundnut-pulses, jute-paddy-groundnut, jute-paddy-pulses cropping patterns are in vogue. In common area of the district, multiple cropping patterns are being adopted. Among the different cropping patterns, the cultivators mostly adopt jute-paddy-groundnut, jute-paddy-pulses, paddy-groundnut-pulses and paddy-mustard –pulses rotation.

Improvement in agricultural implements is the pre-requisite for any sort of development in agriculture. The traditional implements commonly used by cultivators are plough, ladder, levers, spade, sickle and several other implements. But gradually the farmers are adopting modern implements according to their purchasing power and the suitability of the implements for their use. Improved implements of various sizes and uses are popularised by the government through different schemes. Improved agricultural implements at a subsidised rate are being provided to small farmers and marginal farmers. But the most useful and effective agricultural implements, i.e. tractors are not in use mostly due to scattered land holdings, high cost and poor economic conditions of the farming community. A few tractors are in use in the district. Oxen are generally used to plough the land.

Fisheries

Cuttack was one of the four maritime districts of Orissa, which had vast resources in marine, fresh water and brackish water sectors each possessing a very substantial potentiality for economic development. But after the disintegration of the district after the 1991 Census, the coastal segment of the district has been alienated from the present Cuttack district. This resulted in non-availability of marine and brackish water fish in the district. Presently only fresh water fish cultivation is in practice in the district.

Besides agriculture, pisciculture is also the economic avocation of people of the district, which has been looked after by the fisheries department, that came into existence in 1955. Though pisciculture is in practice since long, it was not practised on a scientific basis resulting in a very low yielding. In order to explore the possibility of scientific fish farming and to obtain higher yield, a unit of Central Inland Fisheries Research Station was established at Cuttack which developed the technology of composite fish farming on the one hand and induced breeding of Indian major crops on the other hand to have a dependable source of quality fish seed required for fish culture.

The present requirements of fingerlings are being met from the departmental farm at Kausalyagang in Khordha district and some private farms at Niali, Nischintakoili and Raghunathpur. There is a departmental breeding farm at Kalakala in Jajapur district.

Industry

As discussed earlier, Cuttack is mainly an agricultural district and has not made substantial progress in the field of industry both before and after independence. Among the important industries in the present district of Cuttack, the high-grade fireclay of Banki sub-division tops in quality in the entire state and caters to the need of many industries located both outside and inside the state. Certain fireclay deposits also occur in the Cuttack Sadar sub-division, which is used for refractory industries.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

Till independence there was no large or medium scale industry in the district except Baranga Glass Factory, which started functioning in 1937. The Orissa Textile Mills Ltd. started production at Choudwar in 1949. Since then a number of major and medium industries have been set up in the district. An account of these industries is given below.

Shree Durga Glass Pvt. Ltd.

Shree Durga Glass Private Ltd., Barang was established in the year 1936. It produces finished articles like tumblers and lamp wares which occupy a sound marketing base throughout the country.

Shree Jagannath Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Nuapatna.

The Jagannath Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd., at Nuapatna was established in 1980 and

is completely run by electricity and provides employment to 937 persons both skilled and unskilled.

Badamba Co-operative Sugar Factory, Badamba

A Co-operative sugar factory at Badamba was established in 1983-84. This Co-operative sugar factory benefited 4,462 sugarcane growers of 343 Co-operative societies. The factory was leased to a private company in 1990-91. It provides employment to both skilled and unskilled workers.

Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Choudwar

The Titlagarh paper Mill located at Choudwar was established in 1960 with an annual capacity to produce 18,000 tones of paper and pulp approximately and employed 1500 employees to accomplish this objective. But this mill became a sick unit and the production was totally stopped for some years. On 1st. May 1991, it was taken over by Ballarpur Industries Ltd. and production started again.

Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur, Cuttack

The Orissa Cotton Mills Ltd., Bhagatpur was originally initiated by Pandit Godabarish Mishra, one of the founding fathers of Orissa. The mill was started in 1946 and worked up to 1954 and since then it was closed till 1962 and again started functioning up to 1965. Thereafter, it remained closed until it was taken over by Govt. of India in 1972 and finally became nationalized with effect from Ist. April 1974. It started production in December 1973 under National Textile Corporation Ltd.

Cottage Industries

The district enjoys a pride of place in the state for its rich traditional handicrafts. The popular crafts on silver filigree, golden grass and tie and dye fabrics are widely appreciated. These crafts have thrived through the ages for their artistic appeal and traditional characteristics. The other important handicrafts of the district are horn craft, woodcarving, costumes, dress and jewellery for use in theater and operas, etc.

The village industries, namely, carpentry, black smithy, pottery, brick making, leather, carn and bamboo, etc. exist in almost all parts of the district.

Pattachitra

Patta painting is a unique art of Orissa having some concentration in the district. The artisans reside in Manapur near Tigiria, Champatipur near Sampada and Badamba. They depict through beautiful colour combination Gods, Goddess and mythological anecdotes. The raw materials required for the craft are tamarind seed paste, waste cloth and different colours, which are locally available.

Tie and dye textile painting

The artisans (weavers) practising tie and dye textile paintings are found mostly in Nuapatna, Tigiria, Maniabandha and Badamba areas of the district. This is a traditional industry. All the industrial activities in the district are canalized through the District Industry Center, Cuttack that looks after the industrial activities and industrial development.

Transport and Communication

Networks of good communication facilities play a very important role in bringing out development of a region. As far as the communication facilities are concerned, the district has 64 kms. of National High ways , 56 kms. of State High ways, 308 kms. of major district roads, 312 kms. of other district roads, 2,641 kms of Panchayat roads, 144 kms. of classified village roads, 814 kms of PS roads and 961 kms. of village roads. Presently, the road communication facilities have further developed with a view to connecting every village with major district roads/ Panchayat roads.

Similarly, the district has been provided with adequate railway facilities with broad-gauge single and double lines. The railway road lengths in the district measure 117 kms. with 75 kms. of single line and 42 kms. of double line with 20 railway stations at different location in the district.

The network of rivers in the district gives an impression that the district has good water communication facilities. But it is not so. The anicuts on the rivers have prevented direct communication between the lower and upper reaches. Enormous flow of water during rains and insufficient flow during summer also make communications impracticable.

The ferry services at various places function during the rainy season to cross the rivers.

The number of motor vehicles registered in the district by end of 1998-99 is given as per the following

Vehicles	Number
Motor Cycles, Scooters and Mopeds	108,776
Three Wheelers and Auto Rickshaw	2,223
Jeep and station wagons	5,693
Private Cars	9,368
Taxies	1,543
Contract Carriage	719
State Carriage	1,614
Trucks and Lorries	14,011
Tractors and Trailors	6,804
Miscellaneous Vehicles	2,558
Total	**153,309**

Source: - *District Statistical Handbook, Cuttack, 1999*

Airways and Aerodrome

There is only one aerodrome at Charibatia, which is controlled by the defence department, Government of India. There is no other aerodrome facility in the district. As regards other communication facilities such as Post & Telegraph, Telephone, etc., the district has made considerable progress.

Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry forms important economic pursuits of the people of this district since long past. The total number of animals as per 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1995 of Cuttack district were as follows: -

Category	Number
1 Cow	323,779
(a) Cross Breed	59,754
(b) Indigenous	264,025
2 Cattle	571,384
(a) Cross Breed	76,242
(b) Indigenous	495,142
3 Buffaloes	59,083
4 Sheep	94,947
5 Goat	176,392
6 Pig	3,692
7 Fowl	280,452

Source: - *District Statistical Handbook, Cuttack, 1999*

A study of the infrastructure supports available in the district shows that there is a livestock-breeding farm producing 20 to 30 bull calves per year and two frozen semen banks producing ten lakh doses per annum. Both the farms are located at Khapuria. There are 25 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, 168 livestock aid centers out of which 135 are doing artificial insemination work.

There are seven milk routes in the district and chilling plants at Athagad, Banki and Adaspur.

Electricity and Power

Electricity is one of the important amenities of modern life and the district receives its electricity requirement from Hirakud Hydro-electricity project along with the Thermal Power supply from Talcher. Besides urban areas, 97 per cent villages of the district had already been electrified till 1999. Cuttack occupies the second position in the state so far as rural electrification is concerned. The government of Orissa is taking all possible steps to supply electricity to all the villages of the state.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare schemes in the district

Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the most vulnerable and neglected sectors of the society and in order to bring them to the socio-economic national main stream, certain welfare schemes have been launched at the grass-root level by the national as well as the state government to fulfil such objectives. Such programmes include ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency), MADA (Modify Area Development Approach), DTDP (Dispersed Tribal Development Programme), Micro projects and clusters. Such programs are being implemented in scheduled tribe dominated areas where they constitute more than 50 per cent of the total population. Such areas may be either C.D. Blocks or other different characteristics relating to Scheduled Tribe population. There is no such programme under implementation in the district as the proportion of vulnerable section of population in the district is less than 50 per cent.

Panchayati Raj System

The three tier Panchayati Raj System was introduced in the state with the enforcement of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, w.e.f., 26th January, 1961 which was further

strengthened with the implementation of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 w.e.f., 1st November, 1993. The major objective of the Panchayati Raj System is to entrust the people with the management of local affairs and develop their capacity for self-governance. In the three tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad at district level and the Gram Panchayat at village level and each of them functions within its own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the district for a normal tenure of five years.

Zilla Parishad, the apex body in the district is constituted of the following members. Each Panchayt Samiti in the district elects two members to the Zilla Parishad. Elected Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament from the district become the members of the Zilla Parishad. The Chairman of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairman of the Municipalities/ NACs and Cooperative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Cooperative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members on the basis of proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including SC and ST 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 Pnchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

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

The Gram Panchayat at the primary level is constituted of a group of villages, which are divided into wards. 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 decentralization 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.

List of C.D. Blocks, with no. of Gram Panchayats and no. of Villages in Cuttack District are given below.

List of C.D. Blocks, Gram Panchayats and Villages in Cuttack District, 2001

Name of C.D.Blocks	No. of Gram Panchayats in the C.D Block	No. of Villages in the C.D. Block
2	3	4
Narasinghpur	26	248
Badamba	25	138
Banki	14	110
Banki-Dampara	14	49
Tigiria	10	49
Athgad	25	201
Tangi-Choudwar	20	166
Mahanga	26	193
Nischintakoili	27	221
Salepur	25	164
Cuttack Sadar	21	116
Barang	13	76
Kantapada	11	90
Niali	17	128
Total	**274**	**1949***

*One village (Odapada) of the district is covered under Jagatsinghapur Panchayat Samiti of Jagatsinghapur district.

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

The region now forming the district of Cuttack abounds in a number of places of historical interest. The city of Cuttack, formerly known as Abhinab Varanasi Kataka, is intimately associated with the history, culture and politics of Orissa and now ruined magnificent fort of Barabati, the last greatest citadel of the illustrious monarchs of Orissa, was the theatre of political, civil and military administration through centuries.

Ansupa

Ansupa lake is a beautiful scenic spot. A number of migratory birds, which used to flow from distant places in winter, have considerably decreased. However, the government of Orissa has initiated an integrated development of Ansupa lake area so as to attract tourists.

Banki

Banki was a former state surrounded by hill ranges, the outline of which forms the picturesque background and presents magnificent scenery. Archaeological remains of Banki could be traced in places like Mahaparvata, Deviduara, Jatamunda, Kuspalls, Patapura, Ragadi villages. Of these CHARCHIKA, housing the goddess of the same name on small hillock close to the already extinct Renuka River is famous. The place also bears testimony to the visit of Parsuram of epic fame who had long meditation before goddess Charchika to get rid of the sin of malaise. After his name the place is also named as Parsurama Pitha and the river Renuka, after the name of his mother.

Champeswar

Champeswar is a village situated on the section of the road connecting Badamba and Narasinghpur. A group of ancient Siva temples are located in this village. The main temple of Champanath Siva, built in Rekha order, has been plastered with lime mortar. Besides, in the temple premises, there are five Ganesh images, two Kartikeya images, a Surya image, etc. The two Kartikeya images are remarkably fashioned and convey the best tradition of Orissan art. The image of the Sun god surpasses all the images here in the treatment of decorative ornaments and representation of facial appearance. The chariot of the Sun God is driven by seven well-caparisoned horses and Aruna, the charioteer, controls the reins sitting in front. A beautiful female figure, worshipped as Chhayadevi, is also kept near the Sun God.

From Champeswar one can reach Baneswarnasi, a picturesque hillock on the bed of river Mahanadi. Remains of stupa, brickbats, sculptures and Sivalingas are found on all sides of the hillock. It was once a leading Buddhist establishment in medieval Orissa.

Chhatia

Chhatia is located at a distance of 35 km from Cuttack on the National Highway No.5.The place has achieved distinction as a religious center in recent years. The place is popularly known as Chhatiabata. It was the main center of activity of a set of Oriya poets of the late medieval period. Their samadhis (tombs) have been constructed here in the shape of Rekha temples. The trinity of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra in militant form on horse back has been installed on the samadhis of three leading Sadhus of the place. The deities brandish sharp swords in the right hands. The famous Batabrukshya after which the place is popularly called Chhatiabat is located near the temple of Balabhadra. Here Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are placed next to next instead of Subhadra's conventional seat in the middle. High masonry walls protect the enclosure.

Choudwar

Choudwar is situated on the north bank of Birupa River, a branch of the Mahanadi, opposite to Cuttack city. It is 5 km from Cuttack on Mahanadi and Birupa barrage road and 12 km via Manguli chhak on the National Highway No.5. National Highway No.42 passes through the town. The nearest railway station is Nirgundi.

The place was famous under the Somavansi rule when Janmejaya Mahabhavagupta occupied this area. It was also one of the five katakas built by Chodagangadeva. Choudwar seems to have originally a number of temples on which some structural and sculptural remains are extant.

After independence, Choudwar came to prominence as a center of industrial growth in Orissa.

Cuttack City

Cuttack, the former capital of Orissa abounds in a number of historical shrines, politically significant, culturally rich, economically and industrially developed and historically ancient, the city had played an important role in the Independence movement of India right from 1847 to its end in 1947. At different phases of the movement, the city actively participated for independence of the country from foreign yoke. Cuttack city was associated with the birth of several political organizations, which helped in creating national consciousness.

Barabati fort is an important historical place in the city. This fort witnessed the fortunes and decline of long line of Ganga and Suryavansi rulers. The British took possession of Barabati fort, the main seat of occupation of Orissan rulers in October 1803. The fort, which for centuries was the residence of the ruling dynasties, became the prison for confinement of several illustrious rulers of the land with the occupation of British. The fort has been completely destroyed and the fort area now contains the Cuttack club, residential quarters, government offices, playground, indoor stadium, old barracks and newly built temple dedicated to goddess Gadachandi. On the western side of the fort, stands the tomb of Bukhari Shah, a Muslim saint. The gateway consists of an arched opening of 9'3" broad and 16' high. A few years back, eight large sized cannons were recovered from a place close to the entrance gate of the fort, which are preserved in the state museum at Bhubaneswar.

The city contains Jain shrines located at Chaudhuri bazar, Kazibazar, Kathagada Sahi and Bakharabad.

The city for a pretty long time was the seat of administration of Muslim rulers of Orissa. During their period, the Muslim monuments were built for use of Muslims and the Nawabs. The Jami Masjid of Balu Bazar bears the characteristic features of a congregational prayer hall. This mosque, built by Nawab Ekram khan in 1689 AD was dedicated to the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's daughter Shahzada Begum. The Diwan Bazar mosque is another monument of beauty and grandeur of the place. The Quadam-I , Rasool, enclosed on all sides by high stone walls is the main burial ground of the Muslims of the town.

Cuttack is famous for silver filigree works and horn works not only in the state but also in the country.

Dhabaleswar

The temple of Lord Dhabaleswar is situated on a small Island in the left side of the Mahanadi River in Mancheswar village in Athagad tahsil of Cuttack district.

The shrine attracts a large number of people particularly during festive occasions. The gathering reaches climax on the 14th day of Kartika (October-November), the Bada Osa, when a big mela is held here in honour of the presiding deity. Besides, Makara Sankranti, Sivaratri, Sital Sasthi are some of the important festivals of Lord Dhabaleswar. The tourism department has constructed here a five-roomed Panthasala to accommodate the visitors.

Naraj

Naraj is situated on the bank of river Mahanadi where the river Kathajodi branches off. It is 10 km from Cuttack city by a fair weather road. From Kapilash Road Railway Station, a railway line of about 37 km amidst a picturesque setting has been diverted via Naraj, which meets the Howrah-Madras main line at Barang railway station. A bridge has been constructed here over the river Mahanadi. It is an antique place and a scenic spot surrounded by dense forest, hills and rivers. Visitors from different places come here for sight seeing and picnic.

On the top of the hill to the right side of the river Mahanadi stands majestically the temple dedicated to Lord Sidheswar Siva. Originally, it appears to be a cave but subsequently it was remodelled with laterite blocks as a shrine. Such types of temples are seen at Ellora and Mahabalipuram.

Towards the southeastern corner of the Sidheswar temple, there is a miniature shrine built in several blocks of laterite, which is regarded as the earliest system of temple building in Orissa.

Sasanga

Sasanga is a small village in Badamba tahsil. It is famous for Goddess Bhatarika. It is 10 kms from

Badamba, 70 km by road from Raj Athagad, the nearest railway station on the Puri-Talcher railway line and 108 kms from Cuttack, the district hqrs. Here the river Mahanadi flows in a serpentine form presenting a very panoramic view of nature.

The place is associated with lord Parsuram, the sixth incarnate of Lord Vishnu who got boon from the Goddess Bhatarika by dint of his deep meditation and penance to conquer all the kings of this world. Goddess Bhatarika is seated cross-legged on a lotus pedestal with a full-blown lotus in her left hand.

Pana Sankrati, Akshaya Trutiya, Durgapuja are the important festivals when thousands of pilgrims come to this place for worshipping the goddess. During Durgapuja which continues for about 10 days, a big festival is held here.

Contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with it

Since the British occupation of Orissa, the city of Cuttack was the habitat of the Oriya writers and poets. They had contributed immensely to enrich the Oriya literature and inculcated the feeling of nationalism among masses and to fight against the British rule. The contributions of some of the Oriya writers and poets who were born in the present Cuttack district are as follows: -

Achyutanand Das (AD 1497 – 1533)

Achyutanand Das was born in village Tilakana near Nembal of present Cuttack district. He is one among the "Panchasakhas". He wrote Sunya Samhita, Khila Harivansa, Chhayalish Patala, Agata Bhabisya Malika, Kaibarta Gita, Gopalanka Ogala, Gupta Bhagabat, Gurubhakti Gita, Bhabisya Purana, etc. In addition, he had also written many devotional songs.

Padmanabha Srichandan (AD 1735 – 1757)

He was the ruler of Banki and was a scholar of repute. He has written Kabyas like Shashirekha, Ichhabati and Chaupadis. His Kavya Shashirekha was published by Prachi Samiti.

Brajabihari Srichandan (AD 1786 - 1813)

Brajabihari Srichandan was the ruler of Banki. He is the author of Nisamani Chautisha. Besides, he has written many kavyas and poems.

Govinda Ratha (AD 1848 – 1919))

Born in Padmanavpur of Banki sub-division, Govinda Ratha was one of the founders of the Utkal Sammilani. He has written about 200 books, which include Kataka Darshan, Lat Darshan, Mahamela Darshan, Pancharatna, Kabita Bilap, etc., and some textbooks.

Madhusudan Das (AD 1848-1934)

Madhusudan Das known as 'Utkal Gourav' was born at Satyabhamapur of Cuttack district. He was the architect of modern Orissan renaissance. He edited some English periodicals and wrote some excellent patriotic songs in Oriya, which were collected and published by the Mukura Press at Cuttack.

Gopabandhu Choudhury (AD 1894-1958)

Gopabandhu Choudhury of Cuttack was a great political leader and social worker of Orissa who followed the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and the great Sarvodaya leader Binoba Bhave. 'Gandhi O Utkal' and 'Chasi Mulia' are his two poetical works. He also translated some works of Mahatma Gandhi like his autobiography 'My experiment with truth' 'Untouchability', 'Geeta' into Oriya.

Padmasri Radhanath Rath (Born in 1897)

Radhanath Rath, born at Radhanathpur in Athagad sub-division of Cuttack district was a journalist and essayist. He was the editor of the 'Samaj' and had written books both in Oriya and English. Saibya and Utkalamani Gopabandhu are two of his major works. Besides, he has written the book entitled "Freedom Movement in Orissa".

Nilamani Bidyaratna (AD 1867 – 1924)

Nilamani Bidyaratna was born in Banki in Cuttack district and took active part in the activities of Utkal Sammilani. He was an eminent journalist and edited "Prajabandhu" which was published from Rambha, 'Hiteisini' published from Bamanda. He was a versatile writer and was one of the leaders of Orissan renaissance.

Nandakishore Bal (AD 1875-1928)

Nandakishore Bal was born in Cuttack district. He was an eminent poet and writer. For his lively

description of Orissa's rural life, he is popularly known as Pallikavi. He is the author of Nanabaya Gita, Pallichitra, Krushna Kumari, Charuchitra, Tarangini, Janmabhumi, Nirmalya, Sita banabas, Prabhat Sangita, Sarmistha and Nirjharani. His Kavyas Sarmistha and Krushna Kumari have high place in Oriya literature. His only novel, Kanaklata became extremely popular. He was also a literary critic and essayist of repute.

Baishnaba Pani (AD 1882-1956)

Born in Kothapada, Cuttack, Baishnaba Pani was a versatile poet and dramatist. He is the author of more than two hundred dramas, poetic dramas (Geetinatya) and farcial compositions, which were extremely popular all over Orissa and outside and can aptly be called the 'Shakespeare' of Oriya Drama. Meghanada Badha was his first poetic drama. He has also written many social and patriotic songs. His Geetinatyas are still popular in Orissa.

Surendra Mohanty

Surendra Mohanty, born at Purusottampur village of Salepur in Cuttack district, was a versatile talent in Oriya literature. He was a novelist, short story writer, literary critic, journalist and Parliamentarian of repute. His literary works include novels, short stories, history of literature, literary criticism, travelogue, biography and autobiography. He was given Central Sahitya Academi Award for his famous novel Nilashaila and was the recipient of Orissa Sahitya Academi Award and the Sarala Award. His important works are Andha Diganta, Nilasaila, Niladri Bijaya, etc.

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

Semi-permanent houses :

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office., etc.,

and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the

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

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number is 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 is a household or not is 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 Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basar,Burud

10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
20. Chandala
21. Chandhai Maru
22. Cherua, Chhelia
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba, Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada, Ghantra
31. Ghasi, Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Gorait, Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra, Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra, Mahar
60. Mehtar, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Painda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan,Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi

81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar, Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada, Dhotada
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Bihor
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, Nangulikandha, Sithakandha
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 age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non worker :

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

Cultivator :

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share

of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(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.

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

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.

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

M4 (500,000-999,999);

M3 (300,000-499,999);

M2 (200,000-299,999); and

M1 (100,000-199,999).

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega

cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

(viii) 2001Census finding - Population, its Distribution :

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

The distribution of population in Rural-Urban areas in the district shows that majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 2,341,094 with 1,699,964 rural and 641,130 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 27.39 per cent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 1950 villages out of which 94 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 72.61 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 four statutory and four Census towns located in the district. The population of these towns are Cuttack (M.Corp.) 534,654, Choudwar (M+OG) 52,528, Athagad (NAC)15,848, Banki (NAC)15,989, Belagachhia (CT) 4,612, Dadhapatna(CT) 4,417, Charibatia(CT) 5,234 and Nuapatna (CT) 7,848. The size and class of these towns are : Cuttack (M.Corp.) class I, Choudwar (M+OG) class II, Athagad (NAC) & Banki (NAC) class IV, Charibatia (CT) & Nuapatna (CT) class V and Belagachhia (CT) & Dadhapatna (CT) class VI towns.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 Census it is seen that Nuapatna (CT) has highest growth rate with 27.84 per cent followed by Cuttack (M.Corp.) with 24.37 per cent. The density of population in the towns of district is 2893 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 874 whereas the rural sex ratio is 964 and district total sex ratio is 938.

The District literacy rate is 76.66 per cent for total, 85.82 per cent for males and 66.90 per cent for females, which is higher than the state average in the respective categories. In the urban areas the literacy percentage is higher than those of rural areas due to better educational facilities available in the town areas. In the urban areas, Charibatia (CT) has the highest literacy rate of 93.9 per cent followed by Cuttack (M) 85 per cent. In the rural areas, Mahanga C.D. Block tops the list with 78.3 per cent literacy and Badamba C.D. Block is at the bottom with literacy of 69.2 per cent.

The work participation rate in the district is 33.9 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Gobindpur police station has the highest work participation rate (41.2%) and Choudwar police station has the lowest work participation rate (29.5%). In the rural areas, the work participation rate is (34.8%) in comparison to urban areas (31.7%).

(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.

It is important to mention here that one village, namely, Odapada (01932800) of Niali police station of this district is covered under the jurisdiction of Jagatsinghapur C.D.Block of Jagatsinghapur district for developmental activities. Therefore while analyzing the data at C.D.Block level for Cuttack district in the tables and statements although this village is shown under the Jagatsinghapur C.D.Block along with other C.D. Blocks of this district, this has not been taken into consideration for comparison of data amongst the C.D. Blocks of this district.

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

Sl. No.	Police Station	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mahanga	149,276	149,276	0	163,321	163,321	0	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Salepur	219,844	219,844	0	240,505	240,505	0	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Jagatpur	46,813	46,813	0	55,296	55,296	0	18.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Kishannagar	80,453	80,453	0	88,233	88,233	0	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Niali	124,453	124,453	0	132,603	132,603	0	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Gobindpur	73,337	73,337	0	81,565	81,565	0	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Cuttack Sadar	143,518	138,067	5,451	135,694	135,694	0	-5.5	-1.7	0.0	3.8	0.0
8	Tangi	69,468	69,468	0	76,713	74,179	2,534	10.4	6.8	100.0	0.0	3.3
9	Choudwar	96,373	53,531	42,842	107,747	52,519	55,228	11.8	-1.9	28.9	44.5	51.3
10	Gurudijhatia	51,996	51,996	0	58,480	58,480	0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Barang	33,192	33,192	0	39,087	30,058	9,029	17.8	-9.4	100.0	0.0	23.1
12	Athagad	75,906	62,245	13,661	84,775	68,927	15,848	11.7	10.7	16.0	18.0	18.7
13	Tigiria	60,202	54,063	6,139	68,364	60,516	7,848	13.6	11.9	27.8	10.2	11.5
14	Banki	138,975	124,625	14,350	154,870	138,881	15,989	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.3	10.3
15	Baidyeswar	43,938	43,938	0	46,609	46,609	0	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Badamba	117,944	117,944	0	134,269	134,269	0	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Kanpur	46,722	46,722	0	51,905	51,905	0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Narasinghpur	77,364	77,364	0	86,404	86,404	0	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Cuttack (M.Corp)	403,418	0	403,418	534,654	0	534,654	32.5	0.0	32.5	100.0	100.0
District Total:		**2,053,192**	**1,567,331**	**485,861**	**2,341,094**	**1,699,964**	**641,130**	**14.0**	**8.5**	**32.0**	**23.7**	**27.4**

Table 1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during the year 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 census stands at 2,341,094 as against 2,053,192 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 287,902 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 14.0 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.31 per cent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (32.5 per cent) is found in Cuttack M. Corp. police station and lowest growth rate (-5.5 per cent) in Cuttack Sadar police station. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas and only 27.4 per cent in urban areas as per 2001 census which is slightly higher than 23.7 per cent of urban population in 1991 census. The growth rate of urban population is highest (32.5 per cent) in Cuttack (M.Corp.) police station and lowest (11.4 per cent) in Banki police station. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 19 police stations in the district, the highest population 534,654 is found in Cuttack (M.Corp.) police station.

Table 2 gives CD blockwise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10,000 and above. The maximum number of villages i.e.531 (28.6 per cent) are covered under the population size range 500-999 followed by population size range 200-499 in 475 (25.6 per cent) villages. Both the villages with these population size ranges constitute 54.2 per cent of the total 1,856 inhabited villages in the district. So far as villages having 5,000 population or more are concerned there are only 6 villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10,000 populations.

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

Sl. No.	District / C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and % of villages	Population less than 200		Number and % of villages	Population 200-499	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Narasinghpur	227	138,309	70,856	67,453	56 (24.7)	2,707	2,590	74 (32.6)	12,027	11,302
2	Badamba	134	134,269	69,405	64,864	24 (17.9)	1,155	1,150	28 (20.9)	4,903	4,625
3	Banki	103	99,097	50,364	48,733	11 (10.7)	540	550	33 (32.0)	5,846	5,790
4	Banki-Dampara	43	86,393	44,278	42,115	2 (4.7)	199	144	4 (9.3)	682	626
5	Tigiria	47	60,516	31,036	29,480	2 (4.3)	169	158	9 (19.1)	1,941	1,811
6	Athagad	185	127,407	65,029	62,378	34 (18.4)	2,187	2,051	60 (32.4)	10,059	9,495
7	Tangi-Choudwar	146	126,698	64,521	62,177	24 (16.4)	1,513	1,384	39 (26.7)	6,892	6,569
8	Mahanga	191	163,321	82,717	80,604	19 (9.9)	1,324	1,285	53 (27.7)	9,968	9,681
9	Nischintakoili	215	169,670	86,010	83,660	25 (11.6)	1,615	1,526	67 (31.2)	11,499	11,106
10	Salepur	162	174,692	88,703	85,989	7 (4.3)	503	469	32 (19.8)	5,890	5,733
11	Cuttack Sadar	115	130,385	66,528	63,857	7 (6.1)	398	376	20 (17.4)	3,386	3,226
12	Barang	75	75,039	37,990	37,049	9 (12.0)	605	553	15 (20.0)	2,629	2,619
13	Kantapada	88	81,550	41,305	40,245	11 (12.5)	632	648	18 (20.5)	3,033	3,035
14	Niali	124	132,295	66,691	65,604	12 (9.7)	677	679	22 (17.7)	3,967	3,970
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	323	158	165	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (100.0)	158	165
Districts (Rural) Total:		**1,856**	**1,699,964**	**865,591**	**834,373**	**243 (13.1)**	**14,224**	**13,563**	**475 (25.6)**	**82,880**	**79,753**

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

Number and % of villages	Population 500-999		Number and % of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and % of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and % of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
52 (22.9)	19,096	18,240	36 (15.9)	24,984	24,136	9 (4.0)	12,042	11,185	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
37 (27.6)	13,824	12,862	28 (20.9)	20,488	19,082	14 (10.4)	20,489	19,108	3 (2.2)	8,546	8,037	0 (0.0)	0	0
20 (19.4)	7,203	6,979	26 (25.2)	19,239	18,419	13 (12.6)	17,536	16,995	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8 (18.6)	2,995	2,863	11 (25.6)	7,601	7,239	16 (37.2)	25,285	24,027	2 (4.7)	7,516	7,216	0 (0.0)	0	0
15 (31.9)	6,003	5,738	12 (25.5)	8,494	8,096	9 (19.1)	14,429	13,677	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
45 (24.3)	17,383	16,636	39 (21.1)	26,286	25,484	7 (3.8)	9,114	8,712	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
40 (27.4)	14,682	14,049	28 (19.2)	19,396	18,882	15 (10.3)	22,038	21,293	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
61 (31.9)	22,705	22,006	42 (22.0)	28,617	28,060	16 (8.4)	20,103	19,572	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
69 (32.1)	26,217	25,544	37 (17.2)	25,172	24,741	17 (7.9)	21,507	20,743	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
59 (36.4)	20,876	20,389	41 (25.3)	29,469	28,518	23 (14.2)	31,965	30,880	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
35 (30.4)	13,403	12,721	35 (30.4)	26,052	25,404	18 (15.7)	23,289	22,130	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
24 (32.0)	9,023	8,807	17 (22.7)	12,204	11,869	10 (13.3)	13,529	13,201	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
27 (30.7)	10,363	10,192	24 (27.3)	16,379	15,938	8 (9.1)	10,898	10,432	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
39 (31.5)	14,236	14,012	34 (27.4)	23,958	23,584	16 (12.9)	21,189	20,781	1 (0.8)	2,664	2,578	0 (0.0)	0	0
0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
31 (28.6)	**198,009**	**191,038**	**410 (22.1**	**288,339**	**279,452**	**191 (10.3**	**263,413**	**252,736**	**6 (0.3)**	**18,726**	**17,831**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

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

Name of Town	
1	
(a) New	
(i) Statutory town	Nil
1	
2	
3	
(ii) Census town	
1	Belagachhia(CT)
2	Dadhapatna(CT)
3	
(b) Denotified	Nil
(c) Declassified	Nil
(d) Wholly merged with other	Gopalpur(CT)

In 1991 Census, there were four statutory towns in the district, namely, Cuttack Town (M.C.), Choudwar Town (M), Athagad Town (N.A.C) and Banki Town (N.A.C) and three census towns, namely, Charibatia Town (CT), Nuapatna Town (CT) and Gopalpur Town (CT). In 2001 Census, two more census towns, i.e. Belagachhia Town (CT) and Dadhapatna Town (CT) is added and one census town named Gopalpur Town (CT) is merged with C uttack Municipal Corporation enhancing its number to total eight towns in the district. Earlier in the 1991 Census the percentage of urban population was 23.7 per cent, which increased marginally to 27.4 per cent in 2001 Census.

The grouping of villages on the basis of density of population (per square kilometer) is displayed in Table -4. The population density (rural) of the district is 494.9 and maximum population i.e. 72.3 per cent

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	7	0.4	75	0.0
11-20	1	0.1	12	0.0
21-50	27	1.5	8,961	0.5
51-100	47	2.5	18,282	1.1
101-200	138	7.4	68,054	4.0
201-300	176	9.5	128,925	7.6
301-500	326	17.6	247,364	14.6
501 +	1,134	61.1	1,228,291	72.3
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,856**	**100.0**	**1,699,964**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district: 494.9				

Note : Density is based on the area figures of inhabited revenue villages only.

of population live in the density range of 501and above. Taking the number of villages also the highest percentage i.e. 61.1 per cent of villages are covered under the density range of 501and above followed by 17.6 percent villages under the density range 301-500 and 9.5 per cent of villages under the density range 201-300 . A negligible percentage of villages i.e 0.1 per cent are under the density range 11-20.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1,068	1,084	855
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,101	1,121	843
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,159	1,182	867
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,112	1,143	795
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,084	1,115	786
1951	1,022	1,029	881	986	1,021	770
1961	1,001	1,015	807	946	994	720
1971	988	1,002	845	947	988	771
1981	981	999	859	937	976	799
1991	971	988	866	922	960	806
2001	972	987	895	938	964	874

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 the district is 938 in 2001 and it is lower than to the state average of 972. The sex ratio of the district is found to be consistently higher than the state from 1901 till 1941 but from 1951 and onwards the district sex ratio lies below the state sex ratio till 2001. The decline of sex ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 130 respectively. As regards the rural areas of the state and the district, the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 120 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas, there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the censuses. in the state and in the district. The over all sex ratio for both the state and the district have shown a fluctuating trend during the census periods since 1901.

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	Mahanga	974	974	-
2	Salepur	974	974	-
3	Jagatpur	955	955	-
4	Kishannagar	968	968	-
5	Niali	984	984	-
6	Gobindpur	974	974	-
7	Cuttack Sadar	968	968	-
8	Tangi	946	962	570
9	Choudwar	917	965	873
10	Gurudijhatia	959	959	-
11	Barang	951	961	920
12	Athagad	957	960	946
13	Tigiria	946	950	919
14	Banki	950	953	922
15	Baidyeswar	981	981	-
16	Badamba	935	935	-
17	Kanpur	934	934	-
18	Narasinghpur	963	963	-
19	Cuttack (M.Corp)	870	-	870
	District Total:	**938**	**964**	**874**

Table- 6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In the district, there are 938 females per 1000 males. However there is a great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 964 in rural areas and 874 in urban areas. In rural areas, Niali police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 984 and Kanpur police station has the lowest sex ratio of 934. Among the towns, Athagad has got the highest sex ratio of 946 whereas Tangi has the lowest sex ratio of 570 in the district.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Narasinghpur	952
2	Badamba	935
3	Banki	968
4	Banki-Dampara	951
5	Tigiria	950
6	Athagad	959
7	Tangi-Choudwar	964
8	Mahanga	974
9	Nischintakoili	973
10	Salepur	969
11	Cuttack Sadar	960
12	Barang	975
13	Kantapada	974
14	Niali	984
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1,044
	District (Rural) Total:	**964**

Table 7 depicting the C.D. Block wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Niali C.D. Block excluding the sex ratio of one village under Jagatsinghapur (P) has the highest sex ratio of 984 followed by Barang C.D. Block with sex ratio of 975. Six C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio, whereas nine CD Blocks have sex ratio equal to or higher than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 964.

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	23	1.2	2,429	0.1
700-749	11	0.6	2,114	0.1
750-799	19	1.0	3,685	0.2
800-849	66	3.6	29,072	1.7
850-899	186	10.0	117,830	6.9
900-949	471	25.4	509,914	30.0
950-999	532	28.7	627,142	36.9
1000-1099	440	23.7	372,151	21.9
1100+	108	5.8	35,627	2.1
District Total:	**1,856**	**100.0**	**1,699,964**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 964				

Table 8 exhibits the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. It shows that the largest number 532 (28.7%) of villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999. 471 number (25.4%) of villages in the district fall in the sex ratio range of 900-949 and 440 number (23.7 %) of villages fall in the sex ratio range (1000-1099). In the sex ratio range of 1100 and above, there are 108(5.8%) villages.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Cuttack U.A.	UA	869
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	M.Corp.	870
	(b) Choudwar (M+OG)	M+OG	859
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	M	862
	(ii) Industrial Area (OG)	OG	845
2	Athagad (NAC)	NAC	946
3	Banki (NAC)	NAC	922
4	Belagachhia (CT)	CT	952
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	CT	888
6	Charibatia (CT)	CT	844
7	Nuapatna (CT)	CT	919
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**874**

As per table 9, the sex ratio (874) of urban area, i.e, in towns/UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (964). Among the towns, the lowest sex ratio (844) is seen in Charibatia(CT)) and the highest sex ratio (952) is seen in Belagachhia (CT).

Table 10, displays the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is found to vary in between 906 and 984 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 984 is found in Gurudijhatia police station followed by Narasinghpur (973) and Cuttack Sadar(963). The sex ratio in rural areas is 939 and sex ratio in urban areas in 940. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is lower in total, rural and urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same age group.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mahanga	Total	20,069	10,347	9,722	940
		Rural	20,069	10,347	9,722	940
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Salepur	Total	29,749	15,303	14,446	944
		Rural	29,749	15,303	14,446	944
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Jagatpur	Total	7,006	3,668	3,338	910
		Rural	7,006	3,668	3,338	910
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Kishannagar	Total	10,236	5,319	4,917	924
		Rural	10,236	5,319	4,917	924
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Niali	Total	15,714	8,135	7,579	932
		Rural	15,714	8,135	7,579	932
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Gobindpur	Total	9,183	4,817	4,366	906
		Rural	9,183	4,817	4,366	906
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Cuttack Sadar	Total	16,227	8,268	7,959	963
		Rural	16,227	8,268	7,959	963
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Tangi	Total	9,485	4,911	4,574	931
		Rural	9,226	4,781	4,445	930
		Urban	259	130	129	992
9	Choudwar	Total	13,006	6,694	6,312	943
		Rural	6,998	3,556	3,442	968
		Urban	6,008	3,138	2,870	915
10	Gurudijhatia	Total	8,221	4,143	4,078	984
		Rural	8,221	4,143	4,078	984
		Urban	0	0	0	
11	Barang	Total	5,034	2,579	2,455	952
		Rural	3,936	2,007	1,929	961
		Urban	1,098	572	526	920
12	Athagad	Total	10,550	5,461	5,089	932
		Rural	8,774	4,531	4,243	936
		Urban	1,776	930	846	910
13	Tigiria	Total	9,508	4,983	4,525	908
		Rural	8,329	4,366	3,963	908
		Urban	1,179	617	562	911
14	Banki	Total	20,451	10,583	9,868	932
		Rural	18,684	9,629	9,055	940
		Urban	1,767	954	813	852

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR POLICE STATIONS, 2001 *(Contd.)*

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Baidyeswar	Total	6,406	3,303	3,103	939
		Rural	6,406	3,303	3,103	939
		Urban	0	0	0	
16	Badamba	Total	19,163	10,025	9,138	912
		Rural	19,163	10,025	9,138	912
		Urban	0	0	0	
17	Kanpur	Total	6,635	3,424	3,211	938
		Rural	6,635	3,424	3,211	938
		Urban	0	0	0	
18	Narasinghpur	Total	12,478	6,324	6,154	973
		Rural	12,478	6,324	6,154	973
		Urban	0	0	0	
19	Cuttack (M.Corp)	Total	57,699	29,634	28,065	947
		Rural	0	0	0	
		Urban	57,699	29,634	28,065	947
District Total:		**Total**	**286,820**	**147,921**	**138,899**	**939**
		Rural	**217,034**	**111,946**	**105,088**	**939**
		Urban	**69,786**	**35,975**	**33,811**	**940**

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Narasinghpur	19,113	9,748	9,365	961
2	Badamba	19,163	10,025	9,138	912
3	Banki	13,677	7,006	6,671	952
4	Banki-Dampara	11,413	5,926	5,487	926
5	Tigiria	8,329	4,366	3,963	908
6	Athagad	16,995	8,674	8,321	959
7	Tangi-Choudwar	16,224	8,337	7,887	946
8	Mahanga	20,069	10,347	9,722	940
9	Nischintakoili	20,890	10,845	10,045	926
10	Salepur	21,568	11,118	10,450	940
11	Cuttack Sadar	15,231	7,810	7,421	950
12	Barang	9,465	4,792	4,673	975
13	Kantapada	9,182	4,817	4,365	906
14	Niali	15,673	8,116	7,557	931
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	42	19	23	1,211
District (Rural) Total:		**217,034**	**111,946**	**105,088**	**939**

As per Table 11, amongst fifteen CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio (975) is found in Barang C.D. Block and the lowest sex ratio (906) in Kantapada C.D. Block. Lower sex ratio than the district rural figure (939) is recorded in six C.D. Blocks. The remaining nine C.D.Blocks have higher 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	242	13.0	11,662	5.4
700-749	94	5.1	9,410	4.3
750-799	98	5.3	11,477	5.3
800-849	152	8.2	20,449	9.4
850-899	173	9.3	28,617	13.2
900-949	191	10.3	33,628	15.5
950-999	144	7.8	27,891	12.9
1000-1099	294	15.8	37,521	17.3
1100+	468	25.2	36,379	16.8
Dist. (Rural) Total	**1,856**	**100.0**	**217,034**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**939**	

Table 12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number (468) and per cent (25.2 pe rcent) of villages having 16.8 % of population are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 51.2% villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 53.1 per cent of population. There are 586 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 336 villages where it is less than 750 which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

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

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cuttack U.A.	U.A.	63,448	32,606	30,842	946
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	M.CORP.	57,699	29,634	28,065	947
	(b)Choudwar (M+OG)	M+OG	5,749	2,972	2,777	934
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	M	4,535	2,376	2,159	909
	(ii)Industrial Area (OG)	OG	1,214	596	618	1,037
2	Athagad (NAC)	NAC	1,776	930	846	910
3	Banki (NAC)	NAC	1,767	954	813	852
4	Belagachhia (CT)	CT	557	296	261	882
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	CT	541	276	265	960
6	Charibatia (CT)	CT	518	296	222	750
7	Nuapatna (CT)	CT	1,179	617	562	911
	District (Urban) Total		**69,786**	**35,975**	**33,811**	**940**

Table 13 reveals that in the towns of the district, the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is a little better than in the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 940 as compared to district rural sex ratio 939. The lowest sex ratio (750) among the towns is reported in Charibatia (CT) and the highest sex ratio (960) is reported in Dadhapatna(CT).

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mahanga	Total	163,321	34,757	728	21.3	0.4
		Rural	163,321	34,757	728	21.3	0.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Salepur	Total	240,505	59,102	2,268	24.6	0.9
		Rural	240,505	59,102	2,268	24.6	0.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Jagatpur	Total	55,296	12,873	1,894	23.3	3.4
		Rural	55,296	12,873	1,894	23.3	3.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Kishannagar	Total	88,233	24,965	1,498	28.3	1.7
		Rural	88,233	24,965	1,498	28.3	1.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Niali	Total	132,603	27,132	389	20.5	0.3
		Rural	132,603	27,132	389	20.5	0.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Gobindpur	Total	81,565	23,743	1,188	29.1	1.5
		Rural	81,565	23,743	1,188	29.1	1.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN POLICE STATIONS, 2001 *(Contd.)*

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Cuttack Sadar	Total	135,694	37,150	5,426	27.4	4.0
		Rural	135,694	37,150	5,426	27.4	4.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Tangi	Total	76,713	13,303	7,791	17.3	10.2
		Rural	74,179	12,540	7,495	16.9	10.1
		Urban	2,534	763	296	30.1	11.7
9	Choudwar	Total	107,747	14,362	8,876	13.3	8.2
		Rural	52,519	6,827	8,135	13.0	15.5
		Urban	55,228	7,535	741	13.6	1.3
10	Gurudijhatia	Total	58,480	7,884	11,616	13.5	19.9
		Rural	58,480	7,884	11,616	13.5	19.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
11	Barang	Total	39,087	9,355	3,171	23.9	8.1
		Rural	30,058	7,193	3,077	23.9	10.2
		Urban	9,029	2,162	94	23.9	1.0
12	Athagad	Total	84,775	14,064	4,747	16.6	5.6
		Rural	68,927	10,704	4,631	15.5	6.7
		Urban	15,848	3,360	116	21.2	0.7
13	Tigiria	Total	68,364	8,902	3,001	13.0	4.4
		Rural	60,516	8,564	2,996	14.2	5.0
		Urban	7,848	338	5	4.3	0.1
14	Banki	Total	154,870	30,247	9,239	19.5	6.0
		Rural	138,881	27,226	9,041	19.6	6.5
		Urban	15,989	3,021	198	18.9	1.2
15	Baidyeswar	Total	46,609	5,448	2,938	11.7	6.3
		Rural	46,609	5,448	2,938	11.7	6.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
16	Badamba	Total	134,269	24,152	7,405	18.0	5.5
		Rural	134,269	24,152	7,405	18.0	5.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
17	Kanpur	Total	51,905	10,166	1,357	19.6	2.6
		Rural	51,905	10,166	1,357	19.6	2.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
18	Narasinghpur	Total	86,404	19,682	3,836	22.8	4.4
		Rural	86,404	19,682	3,836	22.8	4.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
19	Cuttack (M.Corp)	Total	534,654	69,502	6,223	13.0	1.2
		Rural	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	534,654	69,502	6,223	13.0	1.2
	District Total:	**Total**	**2,341,094**	**446,789**	**83,591**	**19.1**	**3.6**
		Rural	**1,699,964**	**360,108**	**75,918**	**21.2**	**4.5**
		Urban	**641,130**	**86,681**	**7,673**	**13.5**	**1.2**

Table 14 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population in the district constitutes 19.1 per cent and 3.6 per cent as against 16.5 per cent and 22.1 per cent respectively in the state However, the rural-urban distribution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the district shows that 21.2 per cent (rural) and 13.5 per cent (urban) of total population are Scheduled Castes whereas 4.6 (rural) and 1.2 per cent (urban) are Scheduled Tribes. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (29.1 %) in Gobindpur police station and lowest concentration (11.7 %) in Baidyeswar police station. In so far as Scheduled Tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Gurudijhatia police station (19.9 %) and the lowest concentration (0.3 %) is in Niali police station of 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	Narasinghpur	138,309	29,848	5,193	21.6	3.8
2	Badamba	134,269	24,152	7,405	18.0	5.5
3	Banki	99,097	15,199	5,320	15.3	5.4
4	Banki-Dampara	86,393	17,475	6,659	20.2	7.7
5	Tigiria	60,516	8,564	2,996	14.2	5.0
6	Athagad	127,407	18,588	16,247	14.6	12.8
7	Tangi-Choudwar	126,698	19,367	15,630	15.3	12.3
8	Mahanga	163,321	34,757	728	21.3	0.4
9	Nischintakoili	169,670	40,285	932	23.7	0.5
10	Salepur	174,692	43,515	4,003	24.9	2.3
11	Cuttack Sadar	130,385	37,578	4,420	28.8	3.4
12	Barang	75,039	19,905	4,808	26.5	6.4
13	Kantapada	81,550	23,743	1,188	29.1	1.5
14	Niali	132,295	27,132	389	20.5	0.3
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	323	0	0	0.0	0.0
District (Rural) Total:		**1,699,964**	**360,108**	**75,918**	**21.2**	**4.5**

Table 15 gives picture regarding distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different C.D. Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population is recorded in Kantapada (29.1%) CD Block followed by Cuttack Sadar (28.8%) C.D. Block. In contrast, Tigiria C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 14.2 per cent of Scheduled Caste population. As regards the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population, Athagad C.D. Block tops the list with 12.8 per cent followed by Tangi-Choudwar with 12.3 per cent tribal population. The lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population is recorded in Niali (0.3%) C.D. Block. Here, for the sake of comparison Jagatsinghapur (part) C.D. Block has not been taken into account.

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	251	13.5	0	0.0
Less than 5	161	8.7	3,474	1.0
5-10	242	13.0	20,379	5.7
11-20	408	22.0	80,540	22.4
21-30	341	18.4	105,060	29.2
31-40	204	11.0	67,235	18.7
41-50	95	5.1	38,973	10.8
51-75	103	5.5	33,527	9.3
76 and above	51	2.7	10,920	3.0
District Total	**1,856**	**100.0**	**360,108**	**100.0**

Table 16 shows proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in villages. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population in villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to 76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 1,856 inhabited villages of the district, 251(13.5%) villages have no Scheduled Caste population and 51 (2.7%) villages have more than 75 per cent Scheduled Caste population to total population. However, the majority of villages in the district numbering 408 (22%) have Scheduled Caste population ranging between 11-20 per cent of their total population and they constitute 22.4 per cent of Scheduled Caste population of the district.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	1,189	64.1	0	0.0
Less than 5	301	16.2	5,693	7.5
5-10	107	5.8	10,964	14.4
11-20	77	4.1	14,511	19.1
21-30	46	2.5	9,386	12.4
31-40	28	1.5	8,348	11.0
41-50	16	0.9	3,464	4.6
51-75	31	1.7	13,819	18.2
76 and above	61	3.3	9,733	12.8
District Total	**1,856**	**100.0**	**75,918**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this table distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of Scheduled Tribes population. Out of 1,856 inhabited villages of the district, 1,189 (64.1%) villages have no Scheduled Tribes population at all. 19.1 per cent of total Scheduled Tribes population of the district live in 77 villages and the concentration of Scheduled Tribes population in these villages is 11-20 per cent of total 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	Cuttack U.A.	587,182	77,171	7,164	13.1	1.2
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	534,654	69,502	6,223	13.0	1.2
	(b) Choudwar (M+OG)	52,528	7,669	941	14.6	1.8
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	42,622	5,654	514	13.3	1.2
	(ii)Industrial Area (OG)	9,906	2,015	427	20.3	4.3
2	Athagad (NAC)	15,848	3,360	116	21.2	0.7
3	Banki (NAC)	15,989	3,021	198	18.9	1.2
4	Belagachhia (CT)	4,612	796	0	17.3	0.0
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	4,417	1,366	94	30.9	2.1
6	Charibatia (CT)	5,234	629	96	12.0	1.8
7	Nuapatna (CT)	7,848	338	5	4.3	0.1
District(Urban) Total:		**641,130**	**86,681**	**7,673**	**13.5**	**1.2**

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 population and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 13.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. Dadhapatna (CT) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (30.9%) and Nuapatna (CT) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (4.3%) in the district. Likewise Dadhapatna (CT) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (2.1%) and Nuapatna(CT) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (0.1%) in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Narasinghpur	967	961
2	Badamba	954	973
3	Banki	1,005	979
4	Banki-Dampara	944	935
5	Tigiria	981	942
6	Athagad	971	966
7	Tangi-Choudwar	964	975
8	Mahanga	960	867
9	Nischintakoili	939	894
10	Salepur	959	1,008
11	Cuttack Sadar	957	1,000
12	Barang	968	998
13	Kantapada	984	1,066
14	Niali	990	955
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	0	0
District (Rural) Total:		**964**	**971**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different C.D. Blocks of the district, as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population are 964 and 971 respectively. In case of Scheduled Castes population, Banki C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1005 followed by Niali (990), Kantapada (984) and Tigiria(981). Another three C.D. Blocks have recorded higher sex ratio and the remaining eight C.D. Blocks have recorded sex ratio equal to or lower than the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes population of the district. As regards, sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes population, Kantapada C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio (1066) and Mahanga CD Block has the lowest sex ratio (867) in the district.

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	Cuttack U.A.	921	782
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	926	800
	(b) Choudwar (M+OG)	880	668
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	892	680
	(ii)Industrial Area (OG)	845	655
2	Athagad (NAC)	965	812
3	Banki (NAC)	890	1,041
4	Belagachhia (CT)	951	0
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	951	1,089
6	Charibatia (CT)	866	778
7	Nuapatna (CT)	1,112	667
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	**923**	**791**

Like the 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 923 and 791 among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population respectively. The highest Scheduled Castes sex ratio (1112) is reported in Nuapatna (CT) and lowest sex ratio (866) is reported in Charibatia (CT). The highest Scheduled Tribe sex ratio (1089) is in Dadhapatna (CT) and lowest sex ratio (667) is in Nuapatna (CT).

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mahanga	Total	112,145	64,215	47,930	51,176	18,502	32,674	78.3	88.7	67.6	21.1
		Rural	112,145	64,215	47,930	51,176	18,502	32,674	78.3	88.7	67.6	21.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Salepur	Total	160,016	91,455	68,561	80,489	30,375	50,114	75.9	85.9	65.8	20.1
		Rural	160,016	91,455	68,561	80,489	30,375	50,114	75.9	85.9	65.8	20.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Jagatpur	Total	35,580	20,340	15,240	19,716	7,950	11,766	73.7	82.6	64.4	18.2
		Rural	35,580	20,340	15,240	19,716	7,950	11,766	73.7	82.6	64.4	18.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Kishannagar	Total	59,170	34,148	25,022	29,063	10,687	18,376	75.9	86.4	65.0	21.4
		Rural	59,170	34,148	25,022	29,063	10,687	18,376	75.9	86.4	65.0	21.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Niali	Total	86,340	49,721	36,619	46,263	17,120	29,143	73.9	84.7	62.9	21.8
		Rural	86,340	49,721	36,619	46,263	17,120	29,143	73.9	84.7	62.9	21.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001 *(Contd.)*

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Gobindpur	Total	54,504	31,411	23,093	27,061	9,902	17,159	75.3	86.1	64.4	21.7
		Rural	54,504	31,411	23,093	27,061	9,902	17,159	75.3	86.1	64.4	21.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Cuttack Sadar	Total	89,354	51,564	37,790	46,340	17,381	28,959	74.8	85.0	64.3	20.7
		Rural	89,354	51,564	37,790	46,340	17,381	28,959	74.8	85.0	64.3	20.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Tangi	Total	48,508	28,293	20,215	28,205	11,120	17,085	72.2	82.0	61.8	20.2
		Rural	46,900	27,155	19,745	27,279	10,644	16,635	72.2	82.2	61.8	20.4
		Urban	1,608	1,138	470	926	476	450	70.7	76.7	59.4	17.3
9	Choudwar	Total	74,022	42,821	31,201	33,725	13,388	20,337	78.1	86.5	69.0	17.5
		Rural	32,156	18,738	13,418	20,363	7,984	12,379	70.6	80.9	60.0	20.9
		Urban	41,866	24,083	17,783	13,362	5,404	7,958	85.1	91.4	77.8	13.7
10	Gurudijhatia	Total	34,058	20,071	13,987	24,422	9,787	14,635	67.8	78.1	57.0	21.1
		Rural	34,058	20,071	13,987	24,422	9,787	14,635	67.8	78.1	57.0	21.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Barang	Total	24,836	14,652	10,184	14,251	5,381	8,870	72.9	84.0	61.4	22.6
		Rural	18,295	10,909	7,386	11,763	4,422	7,341	70.0	81.9	57.7	24.2
		Urban	6,541	3,743	2,798	2,488	959	1,529	82.5	90.6	73.6	17.0
12	Athagad	Total	56,771	32,606	24,165	28,004	10,708	17,296	76.5	86.1	66.4	19.7
		Rural	45,496	26,308	19,188	23,431	8,863	14,568	75.6	85.9	65.0	20.9
		Urban	11,275	6,298	4,977	4,573	1,845	2,728	80.1	87.3	72.6	14.8
13	Tigiria	Total	42,298	24,952	17,346	26,066	10,173	15,893	71.9	82.8	60.4	22.4
		Rural	37,281	21,956	15,325	23,235	9,080	14,155	71.4	82.3	60.1	22.3
		Urban	5,017	2,996	2,021	2,831	1,093	1,738	75.2	86.3	63.2	23.1
14	Banki	Total	96,971	57,323	39,648	57,899	22,113	35,786	72.1	83.3	60.5	22.8
		Rural	84,951	50,534	34,417	53,930	20,585	33,345	70.7	82.2	58.6	23.6
		Urban	12,020	6,789	5,231	3,969	1,528	2,441	84.5	92.2	76.3	15.9
15	Baidyeswar	Total	30,205	17,560	12,645	16,404	5,963	10,441	75.1	86.8	63.3	23.6
		Rural	30,205	17,560	12,645	16,404	5,963	10,441	75.1	86.8	63.3	23.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Badamba	Total	79,707	48,098	31,609	54,562	21,307	33,255	69.3	81.0	56.7	24.3
		Rural	79,707	48,098	31,609	54,562	21,307	33,255	69.3	81.0	56.7	24.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Kanpur	Total	34,272	20,320	13,952	17,633	6,515	11,118	75.7	86.8	63.8	23.0
		Rural	34,272	20,320	13,952	17,633	6,515	11,118	75.7	86.8	63.8	23.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Narasinghpur	Total	50,632	30,484	20,148	35,772	13,537	22,235	68.5	80.9	55.6	25.3
		Rural	50,632	30,484	20,148	35,772	13,537	22,235	68.5	80.9	55.6	25.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Cuttack (M.Corp)	Total	405,353	229,493	175,860	129,301	56,345	72,956	85.0	89.6	79.7	9.9
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	405,353	229,493	175,860	129,301	56,345	72,956	85.0	89.6	79.7	9.9
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,574,742**	**909,527**	**665,215**	**766,352**	**298,254**	**468,098**	**76.7**	**85.8**	**66.9**	**18.9**
		Rural	**1,091,062**	**634,987**	**456,075**	**608,902**	**230,604**	**378,298**	**73.6**	**84.3**	**62.5**	**21.7**
		Urban	**483,680**	**274,540**	**209,140**	**157,450**	**67,650**	**89,800**	**84.7**	**89.7**	**78.9**	**10.8**

Table-21 presents police station level data giving the number of literates and illiterates along with the percentage of literates as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 76.7 per cent for the total population and it is 85.8 per cent and 66.9 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 73.6 per cent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 84.7 per cent. In all the police stations and at the district level, the literacy rates in case of males are higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Cuttack (M) police station records the highest literacy of 85 per cent followed by Mahanga (78.3%) and Choudwar (78.1%). The other sixteen police stations have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Narasinghpur	84,904	50,804	34,100	53,405	20,052	33,353	71.2	83.1	58.7	24.4
2	Badamba	79,707	48,098	31,609	54,562	21,307	33,255	69.2	81.0	56.7	24.3
3	Banki	61,251	36,298	24,953	37,846	14,066	23,780	71.7	83.7	59.3	24.4
4	Banki-Dampara	53,905	31,796	22,109	32,488	12,482	20,006	71.9	82.9	60.4	22.5
5	Tigiria	37,281	21,956	15,325	23,235	9,080	14,155	71.4	82.3	60.1	22.3
6	Athagad	79,554	46,379	33,175	47,853	18,650	29,203	72.1	82.3	61.4	20.9
7	Tangi-Choudwar	79,056	45,893	33,163	47,642	18,628	29,014	71.6	81.7	61.1	20.6
8	Mahanga	112,145	64,215	47,930	51,176	18,502	32,674	78.3	88.7	67.6	21.1
9	Nischintakoili	114,013	65,187	48,826	55,657	20,823	34,834	76.6	86.7	66.3	20.4
10	Salepur	113,616	65,128	48,488	61,076	23,575	37,501	74.2	83.9	64.2	19.8
11	Cuttack Sadar	88,081	50,775	37,306	42,304	15,753	26,551	76.5	86.5	66.1	20.4
12	Barang	46,705	27,326	19,379	28,334	10,664	17,670	71.2	82.3	59.9	22.5
13	Kantapada	54,494	31,404	23,090	27,056	9,901	17,155	75.3	86.1	64.4	21.7
14	Niali	86,112	49,596	36,516	46,183	17,095	29,088	73.8	84.7	62.9	21.8
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	238	132	106	85	26	59	84.7	95.0	74.6	20.3
District (Rural) Total:		**1,091,062**	**634,987**	**456,075**	**608,902**	**230,604**	**378,298**	**73.6**	**84.3**	**62.5**	**21.7**

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the districts. So far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Mahanga CD Block excluding Jagatsinghapur (P) tops the list with 78.3 per cent literacy followed by Nischintakoili (76.6%), Cuttack Sadar (76.5%). Badamba C.D. Block is at the bottom with 69.2 per cent literacy. The male literacy is highest in Mahanga (88.7%) C.D. Block and lowest in Badamba (81.0%) CD Block. Like wise, the female literacy is highest in Mahanga (67.6%) C.D. Block and lowest in Badamba (56.7%) C.D. Block.

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates of the villages. The table reveals that the maximum number (796) of villages in the district constituting 51.6% of the total population in the rural areas of the district have literacy rates in between 71-80 per cent. It further reveals that 1,592 number of villages out of 1,856 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 92.5% of the total rural population have the literacy rates in between 61 per cent and 90 percent. Five villages in the district have achieved 100 per cent

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	4	0.2	111	0.0
1-10	6	0.3	447	0.0
11-20	10	0.5	680	0.0
21-30	13	0.7	3,332	0.2
31-40	37	2.0	18,489	1.1
41-50	50	2.7	23,485	1.4
51-60	109	5.9	72,700	4.3
61-70	370	19.9	382,763	22.5
71-80	796	42.9	876,972	51.6
81-90	426	23.0	313,596	18.4
91-99	30	1.6	7,350	0.4
100	5	0.3	39	0.0
District Total:	**1,856**	**100.0**	**1,699,964**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District :	**76.7**			

literacy and thirty-five villages have achieved more than 90 percent literacy. Four villages in the district have zero literacy and twenty-nine villages have low literacy of thirty percent or less.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Cuttack U.A.	444,401	252,229	192,172	142,781	61,872	80,909	84.9	89.6	79.3	10.3
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	405,353	229,493	175,860	129,301	56,345	72,956	85.0	89.6	79.7	9.9
	(b) Choudwar (M+OG)	39,048	22,736	16,312	13,480	5,527	7,953	83.5	89.9	75.9	14.0
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	32,696	18,833	13,863	9,926	4,062	5,864	85.8	91.8	78.9	12.9
	(ii)Industrial Area (OG)	6,352	3,903	2,449	3,554	1,465	2,089	73.1	81.8	62.5	19.3
2	Athagad (NAC)	11,275	6,298	4,977	4,573	1,845	2,728	80.1	87.3	72.6	14.8
3	Banki (NAC)	12,020	6,789	5,231	3,969	1,528	2,441	84.5	92.2	76.3	15.9
4	Belagachhia (CT)	3,378	1,889	1,489	1,234	474	760	83.3	91.4	74.9	16.5
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	3,163	1,854	1,309	1,254	485	769	81.6	89.9	72.2	17.7
6	Charibatia (CT)	4,426	2,485	1,941	808	353	455	93.9	97.8	89.3	8.5
7	Nuapatna (CT)	5,017	2,996	2,021	2,831	1,093	1,738	75.2	86.3	63.2	23.1
District(Urban) Total:		**483,680**	**274,540**	**209,140**	**157,450**	**67,650**	**89,800**	**84.7**	**89.7**	**78.9**	**10.8**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 84.7 per cent, out of which male literacy is 89.7 per cent and female literacy is 78.9 per cent. Amongst the towns in the district, Charibatia (CT) has recorded the highest literacy of 93.9 per cent, out of which male literacy is 97.8 per cent and female literacy is 89.3 per cent. Nuapatna (CT) is at the bottom with 75.2 per cent of literates wherein males and females constitute 86.3 per cent and 63.2 per cent respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Narasinghpur	14,783	9,510	5,273	15,065	5,661	9,404	58.5	74.0	42.4	31.5
2	Badamba	11,512	7,505	4,007	12,640	4,856	7,784	56.4	71.7	40.4	31.3
3	Banki	8,043	5,041	3,002	7,156	2,538	4,618	62.0	77.9	46.1	31.8
4	Banki-Dampara	8,030	5,135	2,895	9,445	3,853	5,592	53.9	67.2	39.9	27.3
5	Tigiria	4,268	2,648	1,620	4,296	1,674	2,622	59.0	72.7	45.2	27.5
6	Athagad	9,485	5,972	3,513	9,103	3,457	5,646	59.6	74.1	44.8	29.3
7	Tangi-Choudwar	10,264	6,359	3,905	9,103	3,503	5,600	60.7	73.9	47.0	26.9
8	Mahanga	19,620	12,090	7,530	15,137	5,640	9,497	64.9	78.5	50.8	27.7
9	Nischintakoili	21,535	13,453	8,082	18,750	7,325	11,425	61.7	74.9	47.6	27.3
10	Salepur	21,698	13,585	8,113	21,817	8,631	13,186	57.3	70.3	43.7	26.6
11	Cuttack Sadar	20,554	13,007	7,547	17,024	6,198	10,826	62.8	77.8	47.2	30.6
12	Barang	10,193	6,614	3,579	9,712	3,502	6,210	59.0	75.2	42.3	32.9
13	Kantapada	12,978	8,089	4,889	10,765	3,881	6,884	62.7	77.7	47.5	30.1
14	Niali	13,708	8,717	4,991	13,424	4,918	8,506	58.5	74.3	42.6	31.6
District (Rural) Total:		**186,671**	**117,725**	**68,946**	**173,437**	**65,637**	**107,800**	**60.1**	**74.5**	**45.2**	**29.3**

Table -25 displays sex wise literacy figures of the scheduled castes population of the district in different C.D. Blocks.Taking the percentage of literates in the blocks, Mahanga C.D. Block has the highest percentage of literates (64.9%) and Banki - Dampara C.D.Block has the lowest percentage of literates (53.9%) and there is a little variation in the percentage of literacy among the blocks. However, there is a great variation in the percentage of literacy among males and females, males having 74.5 per cent and females having 45.2 per cent literacy.

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	8	0.5	35	0.0
1-10	3	0.2	95	0.0
11-20	11	0.7	559	0.2
21-30	29	1.8	2,126	0.6
31-40	82	5.1	15,495	4.3
41-50	221	13.8	46,933	13.0
51-60	398	24.8	115,072	32.0
61-70	492	30.7	122,578	34.0
71-80	269	16.8	50,362	14.0
81-90	68	4.2	6,313	1.8
91-99	10	0.6	465	0.1
100	14	0.9	75	0.0
District Total:	**1,605**	**100.0**	**360,108**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural) : 60.1

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population in the district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 1,605 number of inhabited villages having Scheduled Caste population in the district, the majority of villages numbering 890 (55.5 %) have the literacy within the range 51-70 per cent. It further reveals that 337 numbers of inhabited villages, constituting 15.8 per cent of Scheduled Castes population have the literacy within the ranges 71-90 per cent. It is interesting to note that 8 villages have no literate persons and 14 villages have 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	Cuttack (M Corp.)	40,126	24,007	16,119	29,376	12,076	17,300	66.8	76.6	56.2	20.4
2	Choudwar (M+OG)	4,477	2,790	1,687	3,192	1,290	1,902	66.4	77.2	53.9	23.3
3	Athagad (NAC)	1,691	1,042	649	1,669	668	1,001	57.9	70.0	45.3	24.7
4	Banki (NAC)	1,944	1,167	777	1,077	431	646	73.0	83.8	61.1	22.7
5	Belagachhia (CT)	502	301	201	294	107	187	72.1	83.6	59.8	23.8
6	Dadhapatna (CT)	830	499	331	536	201	335	69.9	82.1	57.1	25.0
7	Charibatia (CT)	479	287	192	150	50	100	87.4	98.3	75.0	23.3
8	Nuapatna (CT)	181	110	71	157	50	107	64.4	81.5	48.6	32.9
	Cuttack (Urban)	**50,230**	**30,203**	**20,027**	**36,451**	**14,873**	**21,578**	**66.9**	**77.0**	**55.9**	**21.1**

Table 27 depicts number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of the Scheduled Castes population in the towns of the district. It is found that literacy rate of the Scheduled Castes population in the district (urban) is 66.9 per cent. Charibatia (CT) has the highest scheduled castes literacy of 87.4 per cent and Athagad (NAC) has the lowest scheduled castes literacy of 57.9 per cent. There is a wide gap (21.1) between male literacy (77.0%) and female literacy (55.9%) in the district. The gap is highest (32.9) in case of Nuapatna (CT) and lowest (20.4) in Cuttack (MC).

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	Narasinghpur	1,818	1,265	553	3,375	1,383	1,992	41.5	56.4	25.9	30.5
2	Badamba	2,250	1,694	556	5,155	2,059	3,096	36.3	53.8	18.2	35.5
3	Banki	1,741	1,281	460	3,579	1,407	2,172	38.4	56.0	20.5	35.5
4	Banki-Dampara	2,564	1,898	666	4,095	1,543	2,552	45.4	64.7	24.6	40.1
5	Tigiria	696	561	135	2,300	982	1,318	27.6	43.3	11.0	32.3
6	Athagad	4,004	2,965	1,039	12,243	5,298	6,945	30.0	43.5	15.9	27.6
7	Tangi-Choudwar	3,700	2,757	943	11,930	5,157	6,773	29.0	42.3	15.0	27.3
8	Mahanga	328	238	90	400	152	248	51.0	69.8	29.8	40.0
9	Nischintakoili	399	267	132	533	225	308	50.3	63.4	35.4	28.0
10	Salepur	1,136	831	305	2,867	1,163	1,704	33.5	49.1	18.0	31.1
11	Cuttack Sadar	867	668	199	3,553	1,542	2,011	23.6	36.2	10.9	25.4
12	Barang	1,215	900	315	3,593	1,506	2,087	30.6	45.5	15.8	29.7
13	Kantapada	353	220	133	835	355	480	34.8	45.1	25.3	19.7
14	Niali	111	82	29	278	117	161	34.9	49.4	19.1	30.3
District (Rural) Total:		**21,182**	**15,627**	**5,555**	**54,736**	**22,889**	**31,847**	**33.5**	**48.6**	**17.9**	**30.7**

Table 28 shows the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population in various C.D. Blocks of the district. The table reveals that literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population in the district (Rural) is 33.5 per cent. Among the C.D. Blocks, Mahanga has the highest literacy of 51 per cent and Cuttack Sadar has the lowest literacy of 23.6 per cent. There is a wide gap between male and female literacy among the tribals, which is 30.7 for the district. The C.D. Block Banki-Dampara shows the highest difference of 40.1 and Kantapada C.D. Block has the lowest difference of 19.7 in male and female literacy.

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	79	11.8	680	0.9
1-10	36	5.4	4,785	6.3
11-20	79	11.8	9,248	12.2
21-30	113	16.9	22,804	30.0
31-40	105	15.7	17,341	22.8
41-50	71	10.6	8,940	11.8
51-60	49	7.3	7,680	10.1
61-70	37	5.5	2,398	3.2
71-80	31	4.6	1,249	1.6
81-90	16	2.4	552	0.7
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	51	7.6	241	0.3
District Total:	**667**	**100.0**	**75,918**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :	**33.5**			

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table-29. There are 667 number of inhabited villages in the district having scheduled tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 289 (43.2%) and constituting 64.6 percent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 21-50 percent. The table shows that there are 79 villages, where there is no literacy and in fifty-one villages of the district there is 100 percent literacy.

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	Cuttack (M Corp.)	3,108	2,052	1,056	3,115	1,405	1,710	58.7	68.3	46.0	22.3
2	Choudwar (M+OG)	343	256	87	598	308	290	42.4	52.5	27.1	25.4
3	Athagad (NAC)	41	27	14	75	37	38	41.0	47.4	32.6	14.8
4	Banki (NAC)	141	84	57	57	13	44	77.9	94.4	62.0	32.4
5	Belagachhia (CT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Dadhapatna (CT)	44	24	20	50	21	29	54.3	64.9	45.5	19.4
7	Charibatia (CT)	72	41	31	24	13	11	97.3	100.0	93.9	6.1
8	Nuapatna (CT)	5	3	2	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Cuttack (Urban)	**3,754**	**2,487**	**1,267**	**3,919**	**1,797**	**2,122**	**57.3**	**66.9**	**44.8**	**22.1**

Table 30 presents literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population by sex in the towns of the district as recorded in 2001 census. It is found that literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district (urban) is 57.3 per cent. Among the towns, Nuapatna (CT) has the highest rate of literacy (100%) where only five numbers of Scheduled Tribes reside followed by Charibatia(CT) with 97.3 per cent literacy. Athagad(NAC) has the lowest rate of literacy 41 per cent. The gap in male and female literacy is 22.1 in the district, highest 32.4 in Banki (NAC) and lowest 6.1 in Charibatia(CT).

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

Serial number	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	Mahanga	Persons	163,321	38,019	23.3	13,191	8.1	51,210	31.4	112,111	68.6
		Males	82,717	35,564	43.0	7,207	8.7	42,771	51.7	39,946	48.3
		Females	80,604	2,455	3.0	5,984	7.4	8,439	10.5	72,165	89.5
2	Salepur	Persons	240,505	60,782	25.3	26,426	11.0	87,208	36.3	153,297	63.7
		Males	121,830	54,652	44.9	10,979	9.0	65,631	53.9	56,199	46.1
		Females	118,675	6,130	5.2	15,447	13.0	21,577	18.2	97,098	81.8
3	Jagatpur	Persons	55,296	13,874	25.1	3,638	6.6	17,512	31.7	37,784	68.3
		Males	28,290	12,644	44.7	2,091	7.4	14,735	52.1	13,555	47.9
		Females	27,006	1,230	4.6	1,547	5.7	2,777	10.3	24,229	89.7
4	Kishannagar	Persons	88,233	22,906	26.0	7,916	9.0	30,822	34.9	57,411	65.1
		Males	44,835	19,603	43.7	3,912	8.7	23,515	52.4	21,320	47.6
		Females	43,398	3,303	7.6	4,004	9.2	7,307	16.8	36,091	83.2
5	Niali	Persons	132,603	36,119	27.2	12,134	9.2	48,253	36.4	84,350	63.6
		Males	66,841	31,340	46.9	4,535	6.8	35,875	53.7	30,966	46.3
		Females	65,762	4,779	7.3	7,599	11.6	12,378	18.8	53,384	81.2
6	Gobindpur	Persons	81,565	22,500	27.6	11,070	13.6	33,570	41.2	47,995	58.8
		Males	41,313	18,676	45.2	4,605	11.1	23,281	56.4	18,032	43.6
		Females	40,252	3,824	9.5	6,465	16.1	10,289	25.6	29,963	74.4
7	Cuttack Sadar	Persons	135,694	34,907	25.7	13,843	10.2	48,750	35.9	86,944	64.1
		Males	68,945	29,194	42.3	7,707	11.2	36,901	53.5	32,044	46.5
		Females	66,749	5,713	8.6	6,136	9.2	11,849	17.8	54,900	82.2
8	Tangi	Persons	76,713	19,744	25.7	5,993	7.8	25,737	33.5	50,976	66.5
		Males	39,413	18,118	46.0	3,019	7.7	21,137	53.6	18,276	46.4
		Females	37,300	1,626	4.4	2,974	8.0	4,600	12.3	32,700	87.7
9	Choudwar	Persons	107,747	26,455	24.6	5,365	5.0	31,820	29.5	75,927	70.5
		Males	56,209	24,448	43.5	3,592	6.4	28,040	49.9	28,169	50.1
		Females	51,538	2,007	3.9	1,773	3.4	3,780	7.3	47,758	92.7
10	Gurudijhatia	Persons	58,480	15,974	27.3	4,115	7.0	20,089	34.4	38,391	65.6
		Males	29,858	14,199	47.6	2,130	7.1	16,329	54.7	13,529	45.3
		Females	28,622	1,775	6.2	1,985	6.9	3,760	13.1	24,862	86.9
11	Barang	Persons	39,087	10,459	26.8	2,485	6.4	12,944	33.1	26,143	66.9
		Males	20,033	9,135	45.6	1,287	6.4	10,422	52.0	9,611	48.0
		Females	19,054	1,324	6.9	1,198	6.3	2,522	13.2	16,532	86.8

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

Serial number	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
12	Athagad	Persons	84,775	20,077	23.7	5,105	6.0	25,182	29.7	59,593	70.3
		Males	43,314	18,557	42.8	3,356	7.7	21,913	50.6	21,401	49.4
		Females	41,461	1,520	3.7	1,749	4.2	3,269	7.9	38,192	92.1
13	Tigiria	Persons	68,364	17,025	24.9	6,182	9.0	23,207	33.9	45,157	66.1
		Males	35,125	15,079	42.9	2,995	8.5	18,074	51.5	17,051	48.5
		Females	33,239	1,946	5.9	3,187	9.6	5,133	15.4	28,106	84.6
14	Banki	Persons	154,870	36,634	23.7	18,000	11.6	54,634	35.3	100,236	64.7
		Males	79,436	33,901	42.7	9,794	12.3	43,695	55.0	35,741	45.0
		Females	75,434	2,733	3.6	8,206	10.9	10,939	14.5	64,495	85.5
15	Baidyeswar	Persons	46,609	11,745	25.2	3,944	8.5	15,689	33.7	30,920	66.3
		Males	23,523	10,874	46.2	1,709	7.3	12,583	53.5	10,940	46.5
		Females	23,086	871	3.8	2,235	9.7	3,106	13.5	19,980	86.5
16	Badamba	Persons	134,269	34,021	25.3	12,199	9.1	46,220	34.4	88,049	65.6
		Males	69,405	31,033	44.7	5,911	8.5	36,944	53.2	32,461	46.8
		Females	64,864	2,988	4.6	6,288	9.7	9,276	14.3	55,588	85.7
17	Kanpur	Persons	51,905	12,430	23.9	4,243	8.2	16,673	32.1	35,232	67.9
		Males	26,835	11,626	43.3	2,349	8.8	13,975	52.1	12,860	47.9
		Females	25,070	804	3.2	1,894	7.6	2,698	10.8	22,372	89.2
18	Narasinghpur	Persons	86,404	22,088	25.6	10,665	12.3	32,753	37.9	53,651	62.1
		Males	44,021	19,398	44.1	3,990	9.1	23,388	53.1	20,633	46.9
		Females	42,383	2,690	6.3	6,675	15.7	9,365	22.1	33,018	77.9
19	Cuttack (M.Corp)	Persons	534,654	158,124	29.6	13,637	2.6	171,761	32.1	362,893	67.9
		Males	285,838	140,037	49.0	8,842	3.1	148,879	52.1	136,959	47.9
		Females	248,816	18,087	7.3	4,795	1.9	22,882	9.2	225,934	90.8
	District Total:	**Persons**	**2,341,094**	**613,883**	**26.2**	**180,151**	**7.7**	**794,034**	**33.9**	**1,547,060**	**66.1**
		Males	**1,207,781**	**548,078**	**45.4**	**90,010**	**7.5**	**638,088**	**52.8**	**569,693**	**47.2**
		Females	**1,133,313**	**65,805**	**5.8**	**90,141**	**8.0**	**155,946**	**13.8**	**977,367**	**86.2**

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, 7.7 per cent and 66.1 per cent respectively of the total population. In case of males of the district, main workers are 45.4 per cent, marginal workers are 7.5 per cent and non-workers are 47.2 per cent and that of females it is 5.8 per cent, 8 per cent and 86.2 per cent respectively. The table clearly indicates that more male members have been netted as main workers in all police stations while comparatively more female members have been netted as marginal workers in 10 out of 19 police stations during 2001 Census. Total workers, i.e., the combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 33.9 per cent of the total population and it lies below the corresponding figures of 38.8 per cent for the state. Gobindpur police station tops the list in percentage of total workers (41.2%) followed by Narasinghpur (37.9 %), Niali (36.4 %) and Salepur (36.3 %) Choudwar police station lies at the bottom with 29.5 per cent of total workers.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Narasinghpur	Persons	138,309	34,518	25.0	14,908	10.8	49,426	35.7	88,883	64.3
		Males	70,856	31,024	43.8	6,339	8.9	37,363	52.7	33,493	47.3
		Females	67,453	3,494	5.2	8,569	12.7	12,063	17.9	55,390	82.1
2	Badamba	Persons	134,269	34,021	25.3	12,199	9.1	46,220	34.4	88,049	65.6
		Males	69,405	31,033	44.7	5,911	8.5	36,944	53.2	32,461	46.8
		Females	64,864	2,988	4.6	6,288	9.7	9,276	14.3	55,588	85.7
3	Banki	Persons	99,097	24,559	24.8	10,052	10.1	34,611	34.9	64,486	65.1
		Males	50,364	22,666	45.0	5,004	9.9	27,670	54.9	22,694	45.1
		Females	48,733	1,893	3.9	5,048	10.4	6,941	14.2	41,792	85.8
4	Banki-Dampara	Persons	86,393	19,832	23.0	11,031	12.8	30,863	35.7	55,530	64.3
		Males	44,278	18,429	41.6	5,964	13.5	24,393	55.1	19,885	44.9
		Females	42,115	1,403	3.3	5,067	12.0	6,470	15.4	35,645	84.6
5	Tigiria	Persons	60,516	14,884	24.6	5,203	8.6	20,087	33.2	40,429	66.8
		Males	31,036	13,252	42.7	2,744	8.8	15,996	51.5	15,040	48.5
		Females	29,480	1,632	5.5	2,459	8.3	4,091	13.9	25,389	86.1
6	Athagad	Persons	127,407	32,112	25.2	8,726	6.8	40,838	32.1	86,569	67.9
		Males	65,029	29,189	44.9	5,147	7.9	34,336	52.8	30,693	47.2
		Females	62,378	2,923	4.7	3,579	5.7	6,502	10.4	55,876	89.6
7	Tangi-Choudwar	Persons	126,698	31,315	24.7	9,785	7.7	41,100	32.4	85,598	67.6
		Males	64,521	28,781	44.6	5,338	8.3	34,119	52.9	30,402	47.1
		Females	62,177	2,534	4.1	4,447	7.2	6,981	11.2	55,196	88.8
8	Mahanga	Persons	163,321	38,019	23.3	13,191	8.1	51,210	31.4	112,111	68.6
		Males	82,717	35,564	43.0	7,207	8.7	42,771	51.7	39,946	48.3
		Females	80,604	2,455	3.0	5,984	7.4	8,439	10.5	72,165	89.5
9	Nischintakoili	Persons	169,670	42,813	25.2	17,187	10.1	60,000	35.4	109,670	64.6
		Males	86,010	38,375	44.6	7,439	8.6	45,814	53.3	40,196	46.7
		Females	83,660	4,438	5.3	9,748	11.7	14,186	17.0	69,474	83.0
10	Salepur	Persons	174,692	44,599	25.5	17,486	10.0	62,085	35.5	112,607	64.5
		Males	88,703	39,734	44.8	7,843	8.8	47,577	53.6	41,126	46.4
		Females	85,989	4,865	5.7	9,643	11.2	14,508	16.9	71,481	83.1
11	Cuttack Sadar	Persons	130,385	33,200	25.5	11,912	9.1	45,112	34.6	85,273	65.4
		Males	66,528	28,395	42.7	6,538	9.8	34,933	52.5	31,595	47.5
		Females	63,857	4,805	7.5	5,374	8.4	10,179	15.9	53,678	84.1
12	Barang	Persons	75,039	19,905	26.5	7,612	10.1	27,517	36.7	47,522	63.3
		Males	37,990	16,506	43.4	4,089	10.8	20,595	54.2	17,395	45.8
		Females	37,049	3,399	9.2	3,523	9.5	6,922	18.7	30,127	81.3
13	Kantapada	Persons	81,550	22,498	27.6	11,066	13.6	33,564	41.2	47,986	58.8
		Males	41,305	18,674	45.2	4,604	11.1	23,278	56.4	18,027	43.6
		Females	40,245	3,824	9.5	6,462	16.1	10,286	25.6	29,959	74.4

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Niali	Persons	132,295	35,989	27.2	12,093	9.1	48,082	36.3	84,213	63.7
		Males	66,691	31,253	46.9	4,527	6.8	35,780	53.7	30,911	46.3
		Females	65,604	4,736	7.2	7,566	11.5	12,302	18.8	53,302	81.2
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	Persons	323	132	40.9	45	13.9	177	54.8	146	45.2
		Males	158	89	56.3	9	5.7	98	62.0	60	38.0
		Females	165	43	26.1	36	21.8	79	47.9	86	52.1
District (Rural) Total		**Persons**	**1,699,964**	**428,396**	**25.2**	**162,496**	**9.6**	**590,892**	**34.8**	**1,109,072**	**65.2**
		Males	**865,591**	**382,964**	**44.2**	**78,703**	**9.1**	**461,667**	**53.3**	**403,924**	**46.7**
		Females	**834,373**	**45,432**	**5.4**	**83,793**	**10.0**	**129,225**	**15.5**	**705,148**	**84.5**

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. in CD Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 34.8 per cent of its total population out of which 25.2 percent are main workers and 9.6 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, male constitute 53.3 per cent and females constitute 15.5 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Kantapada C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (41.2%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 27.6 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Mahanga CD Block is at the bottom with 31.4 per cent of total workers, of which 23.3 per cent and 8.1 per cent are the main workers and marginal workers respectively. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in majority of 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	Cuttack U.A.	Persons	587,182	171,509	29.2	15,113	2.6	186,622	31.8	400,560	68.2
		Males	314,101	152,439	48.5	10,055	3.2	162,494	51.7	151,607	48.3
		Females	273,081	19,070	7.0	5,058	1.9	24,128	8.8	248,953	91.2
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	Persons	534,654	158,124	29.6	13,637	2.6	171,761	32.1	362,893	67.9
		Males	285,838	140,037	49.0	8,842	3.1	148,879	52.1	136,959	47.9
		Females	248,816	18,087	7.3	4,795	1.9	22,882	9.2	225,934	90.8
	(b) Choudwar (M+OG)	Persons	52,528	13,385	25.5	1,476	2.8	14,861	28.3	37,667	71.7
		Males	28,263	12,402	43.9	1,213	4.3	13,615	48.2	14,648	51.8
		Females	24,265	983	4.1	263	1.1	1,246	5.1	23,019	94.9
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	Persons	42,622	10,479	24.6	1,125	2.6	11,604	27.2	31,018	72.8
		Males	22,895	9,730	42.5	941	4.1	10,671	46.6	12,224	53.4
		Females	19,727	749	3.8	184	0.9	933	4.7	18,794	95.3
	(ii)Industrial Area (OG)	Persons	9,906	2,906	29.3	351	3.5	3,257	32.9	6,649	67.1
		Males	5,368	2,672	49.8	272	5.1	2,944	54.8	2,424	45.2
		Females	4,538	234	5.2	79	1.7	313	6.9	4,225	93.1

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

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
2	Athagad (NAC)	Persons	15,848	3,939	24.9	494	3.1	4,433	28.0	11,415	72.0
		Males	8,143	3,567	43.8	339	4.2	3,906	48.0	4,237	52.0
		Females	7,705	372	4.8	155	2.0	527	6.8	7,178	93.2
3	Banki (NAC)	Persons	15,989	3,988	24.9	861	5.4	4,849	30.3	11,140	69.7
		Males	8,317	3,680	44.2	535	6.4	4,215	50.7	4,102	49.3
		Females	7,672	308	4.0	326	4.2	634	8.3	7,038	91.7
4	Belagachhia (CT)	Persons	4,612	1,199	26.0	58	1.3	1,257	27.3	3,355	72.7
		Males	2,363	1,151	48.7	37	1.6	1,188	50.3	1,175	49.7
		Females	2,249	48	2.1	21	0.9	69	3.1	2,180	96.9
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	Persons	4,417	1,212	27.4	53	1.2	1,265	28.6	3,152	71.4
		Males	2,339	1,067	45.6	30	1.3	1,097	46.9	1,242	53.1
		Females	2,078	145	7.0	23	1.1	168	8.1	1,910	91.9
6	Charibatia (CT)	Persons	5,234	1,499	28.6	97	1.9	1,596	30.5	3,638	69.5
		Males	2,838	1,383	48.7	60	2.1	1,443	50.8	1,395	49.2
		Females	2,396	116	4.8	37	1.5	153	6.4	2,243	93.6
7	Nuapatna (CT)	Persons	7,848	2,141	27.3	979	12.5	3,120	39.8	4,728	60.2
		Males	4,089	1,827	44.7	251	6.1	2,078	50.8	2,011	49.2
		Females	3,759	314	8.4	728	19.4	1,042	27.7	2,717	72.3
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**641,130**	**185,487**	**28.9**	**17,655**	**2.8**	**203,142**	**31.7**	**437,988**	**68.3**
		Males	**342,190**	**165,114**	**48.3**	**11,307**	**3.3**	**176,421**	**51.6**	**165,769**	**48.4**
		Females	**298,940**	**20,373**	**6.8**	**6,348**	**2.1**	**26,721**	**8.9**	**272,219**	**91.1**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute 31.7 per cent, out of which 28.9 per cent are main workers and 2.8 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up reveals that 51.6 per cent and 8.9 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 is substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 2.8 per cent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 3.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Nuapatna (CT) stands at the top with 39.8 per cent of total workers and Choudwar (M) is at the bottom with 27.2 per cent total workers proceeded by Belagachhia (CT) (at the bottom) with 27.3 per cent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mahanga	Persons	163,321	51,210	16,699	15,911	1,825	16,775
				(31.4)	(32.6)	(31.1)	(3.6)	(32.8)
		Males	82,717	42,771	15,350	12,710	1,124	13,587
				(51.7)	(35.9)	(29.7)	(2.6)	(31.8)
		Females	80,604	8,439	1,349	3,201	701	3,188
				(10.5)	(16.0)	(37.9)	(8.3)	(37.8)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Salepur	Persons	240,505	87,208	25,086	30,372	1,914	29,836
				(36.3)	(28.8)	(34.8)	(2.2)	(34.2)
		Males	121,830	65,631	20,654	20,282	1,206	23,489
				(53.9)	(31.5)	(30.9)	(1.8)	(35.8)
		Females	118,675	21,577	4,432	10,090	708	6,347
				(18.2)	(20.5)	(46.8)	(3.3)	(29.4)
3	Jagatpur	Persons	55,296	17,512	3,126	5,405	254	8,727
				(31.7)	(17.9)	(30.9)	(1.5)	(49.8)
		Males	28,290	14,735	2,975	3,930	203	7,627
				(52.1)	(20.2)	(26.7)	(1.4)	(51.8)
		Females	27,006	2,777	151	1,475	51	1,100
				(10.3)	(5.4)	(53.1)	(1.8)	(39.6)
4	Kishannagar	Persons	88,233	30,822	8,334	9,268	2,354	10,866
				(34.9)	(27.0)	(30.1)	(7.6)	(35.3)
		Males	44,835	23,515	7,249	5,908	1,270	9,088
				(52.4)	(30.8)	(25.1)	(5.4)	(38.6)
		Females	43,398	7,307	1,085	3,360	1,084	1,778
				(16.8)	(14.8)	(46.0)	(14.8)	(24.3)
5	Niali	Persons	132,603	48,253	17,759	13,890	1,410	15,194
				(36.4)	(36.8)	(28.8)	(2.9)	(31.5)
		Males	66,841	35,875	15,541	8,290	852	11,192
				(53.7)	(43.3)	(23.1)	(2.4)	(31.2)
		Females	65,762	12,378	2,218	5,600	558	4,002
				(18.8)	(17.9)	(45.2)	(4.5)	(32.3)
6	Gobindpur	Persons	81,565	33,570	8,577	9,893	899	14,201
				(41.2)	(25.5)	(29.5)	(2.7)	(42.3)
		Males	41,313	23,281	7,445	5,458	427	9,951
				(56.4)	(32.0)	(23.4)	(1.8)	(42.7)
		Females	40,252	10,289	1,132	4,435	472	4,250
				(25.6)	(11.0)	(43.1)	(4.6)	(41.3)
7	Cuttack Sadar	Persons	135,694	48,750	7,399	13,597	1,072	26,682
				(35.9)	(15.2)	(27.9)	(2.2)	(54.7)
		Males	68,945	36,901	6,556	8,347	622	21,376
				(53.5)	(17.8)	(22.6)	(1.7)	(57.9)
		Females	66,749	11,849	843	5,250	450	5,306
				(17.8)	(7.1)	(44.3)	(3.8)	(44.8)
8	Tangi	Persons	76,713	25,737	5,543	5,943	771	13,480
				(33.5)	(21.5)	(23.1)	(3.0)	(52.4)
		Males	39,413	21,137	4,968	3,782	558	11,829
				(53.6)	(23.5)	(17.9)	(2.6)	(56.0)
		Females	37,300	4,600	575	2,161	213	1,651
				(12.3)	(12.5)	(47.0)	(4.6)	(35.9)
9	Choudwar	Persons	107,747	31,820	4,427	3,952	598	22,843
				(29.5)	(13.9)	(12.4)	(1.9)	(71.8)
		Males	56,209	28,040	4,096	2,457	472	21,015
				(49.9)	(14.6)	(8.8)	(1.7)	(74.9)
		Females	51,538	3,780	331	1,495	126	1,828
				(7.3)	(8.8)	(39.6)	(3.3)	(48.4)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Gurudijhatia	Persons	58,480	20,089	5,388	5,439	728	8,534
				(34.4)	(26.8)	(27.1)	(3.6)	(42.5)
		Males	29,858	16,329	5,126	3,867	280	7,056
				(54.7)	(31.4)	(23.7)	(1.7)	(43.2)
		Females	28,622	3,760	262	1,572	448	1,478
				(13.1)	(7.0)	(41.8)	(11.9)	(39.3)
11	Barang	Persons	39,087	12,944	855	685	288	11,116
				(33.1)	(6.6)	(5.3)	(2.2)	(85.9)
		Males	20,033	10,422	785	494	205	8,938
				(52.0)	(7.5)	(4.7)	(2.0)	(85.8)
		Females	19,054	2,522	70	191	83	2,178
				(13.2)	(2.8)	(7.6)	(3.3)	(86.4)
12	Athagad	Persons	84,775	25,182	7,670	6,011	1,128	10,373
				(29.7)	(30.5)	(23.9)	(4.5)	(41.2)
		Males	43,314	21,913	7,161	4,795	656	9,301
				(50.6)	(32.7)	(21.9)	(3.0)	(42.4)
		Females	41,461	3,269	509	1,216	472	1,072
				(7.9)	(15.6)	(37.2)	(14.4)	(32.8)
13	Tigiria	Persons	68,364	23,207	5,654	4,599	4,925	8,029
				(33.9)	(24.4)	(19.8)	(21.2)	(34.6)
		Males	35,125	18,074	5,102	3,666	2,729	6,577
				(51.5)	(28.2)	(20.3)	(15.1)	(36.4)
		Females	33,239	5,133	552	933	2,196	1,452
				(15.4)	(10.8)	(18.2)	(42.8)	(28.3)
14	Banki	Persons	154,870	54,634	14,581	19,126	1,854	19,073
				(35.3)	(26.7)	(35.0)	(3.4)	(34.9)
		Males	79,436	43,695	12,518	14,451	1,157	15,569
				(55.0)	(28.6)	(33.1)	(2.6)	(35.6)
		Females	75,434	10,939	2,063	4,675	697	3,504
				(14.5)	(18.9)	(42.7)	(6.4)	(32.0)
15	Baidyeswar	Persons	46,609	15,689	5,635	4,613	720	4,721
				(33.7)	(35.9)	(29.4)	(4.6)	(30.1)
		Males	23,523	12,583	4,453	3,496	452	4,182
				(53.5)	(35.4)	(27.8)	(3.6)	(33.2)
		Females	23,086	3,106	1,182	1,117	268	539
				(13.5)	(38.1)	(36.0)	(8.6)	(17.4)
16	Badamba	Persons	134,269	46,220	10,698	12,589	7,991	14,942
				(34.4)	(23.1)	(27.2)	(17.3)	(32.3)
		Males	69,405	36,944	9,785	10,684	4,396	12,079
				(53.2)	(26.5)	(28.9)	(11.9)	(32.7)
		Females	64,864	9,276	913	1,905	3,595	2,863
				(14.3)	(9.8)	(20.5)	(38.8)	(30.9)
17	Kanpur	Persons	51,905	16,673	3,763	5,433	2,113	5,364
				(32.1)	(22.6)	(32.6)	(12.7)	(32.2)
		Males	26,835	13,975	3,567	4,181	1,456	4,771
				(52.1)	(25.5)	(29.9)	(10.4)	(34.1)
		Females	25,070	2,698	196	1,252	657	593
				(10.8)	(7.3)	(46.4)	(24.4)	(22.0)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Narasinghpur	Persons	86,404	32,753	9,288	13,892	1,622	7,951
				(37.9)	(28.4)	(42.4)	(5.0)	(24.3)
		Males	44,021	23,388	7,442	8,218	915	6,813
				(53.1)	(31.8)	(35.1)	(3.9)	(29.1)
		Females	42,383	9,365	1,846	5,674	707	1,138
				(22.1)	(19.7)	(60.6)	(7.5)	(12.2)
19	Cuttack (M.Corp.)	Persons	534,654	171,761	734	1,366	5,400	164,261
				(32.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(3.1)	(95.6)
		Males	285,838	148,879	620	960	4,372	142,927
				(52.1)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(2.9)	(96.0)
		Females	248,816	22,882	114	406	1,028	21,334
				(9.2)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(4.5)	(93.2)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**2,341,094**	**794,034**	**161,216**	**181,984**	**37,866**	**412,968**
				(33.9)	**(20.3)**	**(22.9)**	**(4.8)**	**(52.0)**
		Males	**1,207,781**	**638,088**	**141,393**	**125,976**	**23,352**	**347,367**
				(52.8)	**(22.2)**	**(19.7)**	**(3.7)**	**(54.4)**
		Females	**1,133,313**	**155,946**	**19,823**	**56,008**	**14,514**	**65,601**
				(13.8)	**(12.7)**	**(35.9)**	**(9.3)**	**(42.1)**

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

Table-34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district, 20.3 per cent are cultivators, 22.9 per cent are agricultural labourers, 4.8 per cent are household industry workers and 52 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that the male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of Cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic activities. The police station wise distribution of total workers indicates that in almost all police stations, maximum numbers of workers are engaged in 'Other activities' other than agriculture or household industry. However in Niali and Baidyeswar, maximum number of workers are engaged in agriculture.

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	Narasinghpur	Persons	138,309	49,426	13,051	19,325	3,735	13,315
				(35.7)	(26.4)	(39.1)	(7.6)	(26.9)
		Males	70,856	37,363	11,009	12,399	2,371	11,584
				(52.7)	(29.5)	(33.2)	(6.3)	(31.0)
		Females	67,453	12,063	2,042	6,926	1,364	1,731
				(17.9)	(16.9)	(57.4)	(11.3)	(14.3)

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

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
2	Badamba	Persons	134,269	46,220	10,698	12,589	7,991	14,942
				(34.4)	(23.1)	(27.2)	(17.3)	(32.3)
		Males	69,405	36,944	9,785	10,684	4,396	12,079
				(53.2)	(26.5)	(28.9)	(11.9)	(32.7)
		Females	64,864	9,276	913	1,905	3,595	2,863
				(14.3)	(9.8)	(20.5)	(38.8)	(30.9)
3	Banki	Persons	99,097	34,611	11,349	11,572	1,594	10,096
				(34.9)	(32.8)	(33.4)	(4.6)	(29.2)
		Males	50,364	27,670	9,426	8,904	963	8,377
				(54.9)	(34.1)	(32.2)	(3.5)	(30.3)
		Females	48,733	6,941	1,923	2,668	631	1,719
				(14.2)	(27.7)	(38.4)	(9.1)	(24.8)
4	Banki-Dampara	Persons	86,393	30,863	8,153	11,500	879	10,331
				(35.7)	(26.4)	(37.3)	(2.8)	(33.5)
		Males	44,278	24,393	6,874	8,471	573	8,475
				(55.1)	(28.2)	(34.7)	(2.3)	(34.7)
		Females	42,115	6,470	1,279	3,029	306	1,856
				(15.4)	(19.8)	(46.8)	(4.7)	(28.7)
5	Tigiria	Persons	60,516	20,087	5,611	4,574	2,966	6,936
				(33.2)	(27.9)	(22.8)	(14.8)	(34.5)
		Males	31,036	15,996	5,062	3,648	1,593	5,693
				(51.5)	(31.6)	(22.8)	(10.0)	(35.6)
		Females	29,480	4,091	549	926	1,373	1,243
				(13.9)	(13.4)	(22.6)	(33.6)	(30.4)
6	Athagad	Persons	127,407	40,838	12,908	11,311	1,727	14,892
				(32.1)	(31.6)	(27.7)	(4.2)	(36.5)
		Males	65,029	34,336	12,142	8,556	843	12,795
				(52.8)	(35.4)	(24.9)	(2.5)	(37.3)
		Females	62,378	6,502	766	2,755	884	2,097
				(10.4)	(11.8)	(42.4)	(13.6)	(32.3)
7	Tangi-Choudwar	Persons	126,698	41,100	9,661	9,536	1,166	20,737
				(32.4)	(23.5)	(23.2)	(2.8)	(50.5)
		Males	64,521	34,119	8,768	5,980	857	18,514
				(52.9)	(25.7)	(17.5)	(2.5)	(54.3)
		Females	62,177	6,981	893	3,556	309	2,223
				(11.2)	(12.8)	(50.9)	(4.4)	(31.8)
8	Mahanga	Persons	163,321	51,210	16,699	15,911	1,825	16,775
				(31.4)	(32.6)	(31.1)	(3.6)	(32.8)
		Males	82,717	42,771	15,350	12,710	1,124	13,587
				(51.7)	(35.9)	(29.7)	(2.6)	(31.8)
		Females	80,604	8,439	1,349	3,201	701	3,188
				(10.5)	(16.0)	(37.9)	(8.3)	(37.8)

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

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	Nischintakoili	Persons	169,670	60,000	18,121	19,312	2,720	19,847
				(35.4)	(30.2)	(32.2)	(4.5)	(33.1)
		Males	86,010	45,814	15,437	13,123	1,612	15,642
				(53.3)	(33.7)	(28.6)	(3.5)	(34.1)
		Females	83,660	14,186	2,684	6,189	1,108	4,205
				(17.0)	(18.9)	(43.6)	(7.8)	(29.6)
10	Salepur	Persons	174,692	62,085	15,294	21,126	1,406	24,259
				(35.5)	(24.6)	(34.0)	(2.3)	(39.1)
		Males	88,703	47,577	12,680	14,211	842	19,844
				(53.6)	(26.7)	(29.9)	(1.8)	(41.7)
		Females	85,989	14,508	2,614	6,915	564	4,415
				(16.9)	(18.0)	(47.7)	(3.9)	(30.4)
11	Cuttack Sadar	Persons	130,385	45,112	7,885	12,350	1,017	23,860
				(34.6)	(17.5)	(27.4)	(2.3)	(52.9)
		Males	66,528	34,933	6,953	7,529	603	19,848
				(52.5)	(19.9)	(21.6)	(1.7)	(56.8)
		Females	63,857	10,179	932	4,821	414	4,012
				(15.9)	(9.2)	(47.4)	(4.1)	(39.4)
12	Barang	Persons	75,039	27,517	3,440	6,521	629	16,927
				(36.7)	(12.5)	(23.7)	(2.3)	(61.5)
		Males	37,990	20,595	3,089	4,087	369	13,050
				(54.2)	(15.0)	(19.8)	(1.8)	(63.4)
		Females	37,049	6,922	351	2,434	260	3,877
				(18.7)	(5.1)	(35.2)	(3.8)	(56.0)
13	Kantapada	Persons	81,550	33,564	8,575	9,890	899	14,200
				(41.2)	(25.5)	(29.5)	(2.7)	(42.3)
		Males	41,305	23,278	7,443	5,457	427	9,951
				(56.4)	(32.0)	(23.4)	(1.8)	(42.7)
		Females	40,245	10,286	1,132	4,433	472	4,249
				(25.6)	(11.0)	(43.1)	(4.6)	(41.3)
14	Niali	Persons	132,295	48,082	17,615	13,882	1,410	15,175
				(36.3)	(36.6)	(28.9)	(2.9)	(31.6)
		Males	66,691	35,780	15,460	8,289	852	11,179
				(53.7)	(43.2)	(23.2)	(2.4)	(31.2)
		Females	65,604	12,302	2,155	5,593	558	3,996
				(18.8)	(17.5)	(45.5)	(4.5)	(32.5)
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	Persons	323	177	146	11	0	20
				(54.8)	(82.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(11.3)
		Males	158	98	83	2	0	13
				(62.0)	(84.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)
		Females	165	79	63	9	0	7
				(47.9)	(79.7)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(8.9)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**1,699,964**	**590,892**	**159,206**	**179,410**	**29,964**	**222,312**
				(34.8)	**(26.9)**	**(30.4)**	**(5.1)**	**(37.6)**
		Males	**865,591**	**461,667**	**139,561**	**124,050**	**17,425**	**180,631**
				(53.3)	**(30.2)**	**(26.9)**	**(3.8)**	**(39.1)**
		Females	**834,373**	**129,225**	**19,645**	**55,360**	**12,539**	**41,681**
				(15.5)	**(15.2)**	**(42.8)**	**(9.7)**	**(32.3)**

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

Like the previous table, Table-35 distributes workers of the district, C.D. Block-wise, by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 34.8 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up 26.9 percent, 30.4 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 37.6 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex-wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (42.8%) and household industry workers (9.7%) are comparatively higher than that of males. It is found that workers in majority of C.D.Blocks of the district are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry except in Narasinghpur, Banki and Banki-Dampara where maximum workers are agricultural labourers and in Niali where maximum workers are cultivators.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cuttack U.A.	Persons	587,182	186,622	1,041	1,723	5,599	178,259
				(31.8)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(3.0)	(95.5)
		Males	314,101	162,494	914	1,217	4,541	155,822
				(51.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(2.8)	(95.9)
		Females	273,081	24,128	127	506	1,058	22,437
				(8.8)	(0.5)	(2.1)	(4.4)	(93.0)
	(a) Cuttack Town (M.Corp.)	Persons	534,654	171,761	734	1,366	5,400	164,261
				(32.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(3.1)	(95.6)
		Males	285,838	148,879	620	960	4,372	142,927
				(52.1)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(2.9)	(96.0)
		Females	248,816	22,882	114	406	1,028	21,334
				(9.2)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(4.5)	(93.2)
	(b) Choudwar (M+OG)	Persons	52,528	14,861	307	357	199	13,998
				(28.3)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(1.3)	(94.2)
		Males	28,263	13,615	294	257	169	12,895
				(48.2)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(94.7)
		Females	24,265	1,246	13	100	30	1,103
				(5.1)	(1.0)	(8.0)	(2.4)	(88.5)
	(i) Choudwar Town (M)	Persons	42,622	11,604	91	169	184	11,160
				(27.2)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(96.2)
		Males	22,895	10,671	83	112	157	10,319
				(46.6)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(96.7)
		Females	19,727	933	8	57	27	841
				(4.7)	(0.9)	(6.1)	(2.9)	(90.1)
	(ii)Industrial Area (OG)	Persons	9,906	3,257	216	188	15	2,838
				(32.9)	(6.6)	(5.8)	(0.5)	(87.1)
		Males	5,368	2,944	211	145	12	2,576
				(54.8)	(7.2)	(4.9)	(0.4)	(87.5)
		Females	4,538	313	5	43	3	262
				(6.9)	(1.6)	(13.7)	(1.0)	(83.7)

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Athagad (NAC)	Persons	15,848	4,433	150	139	129	4,015
				(28.0)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(2.9)	(90.6)
		Males	8,143	3,906	145	106	93	3,562
				(48.0)	(3.7)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(91.2)
		Females	7,705	527	5	33	36	453
				(6.8)	(0.9)	(6.3)	(6.8)	(86.0)
3	Banki (NAC)	Persons	15,989	4,849	714	667	101	3,367
				(30.3)	(14.7)	(13.8)	(2.1)	(69.4)
		Males	8,317	4,215	671	572	73	2,899
				(50.7)	(15.9)	(13.6)	(1.7)	(68.8)
		Females	7,672	634	43	95	28	468
				(8.3)	(6.8)	(15.0)	(4.4)	(73.8)
4	Belagachhia (CT)	Persons	4,612	1,257	60	14	43	1,140
				(27.3)	(4.8)	(1.1)	(3.4)	(90.7)
		Males	2,363	1,188	60	8	33	1,087
				(50.3)	(5.1)	(0.7)	(2.8)	(91.5)
		Females	2,249	69	0	6	10	53
				(3.1)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(14.5)	(76.8)
5	Dadhapatna (CT)	Persons	4,417	1,265	0	4	67	1,194
				(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(5.3)	(94.4)
		Males	2,339	1,097	0	3	47	1,047
				(46.9)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(4.3)	(95.4)
		Females	2,078	168	0	1	20	147
				(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(11.9)	(87.5)
6	Charibatia (CT)	Persons	5,234	1,596	2	2	4	1,588
				(30.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(99.5)
		Males	2,838	1,443	2	2	4	1,435
				(50.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(99.4)
		Females	2,396	153	0	0	0	153
				(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
7	Nuapatna (CT)	Persons	7,848	3,120	43	25	1,959	1,093
				(39.8)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(62.8)	(35.0)
		Males	4,089	2,078	40	18	1,136	884
				(50.8)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(54.7)	(42.5)
		Females	3,759	1,042	3	7	823	209
				(27.7)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(79.0)	(20.1)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**641,130**	**203,142**	**2,010**	**2,574**	**7,902**	**190,656**
				(31.7)	**(1.0)**	**(1.3)**	**(3.9)**	**(93.9)**
		Males	**342,190**	**176,421**	**1,832**	**1,926**	**5,927**	**166,736**
				(51.6)	**(1.0)**	**(1.1)**	**(3.4)**	**(94.5)**
		Females	**298,940**	**26,721**	**178**	**648**	**1,975**	**23,920**
				(8.9)	**(0.7)**	**(2.4)**	**(7.4)**	**(89.5)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 31.7 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers majority (93.9 %) are engaged in 'Other activities' other than agriculture and household industry while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (1.0%), agricultural labourers (1.3%) and household industry workers (3.9%) 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 almost all individual towns.

(x) Brief analysis of the Village Director and Town Directory data bsed on inset tables 37 to 47.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport 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	Narasinghpur	227	138	24	225	24	34	88	8	6	132	179
		(100.0)	(60.8)	(10.6)	(99.1)	(10.6)	(15.0)	(38.8)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(58.1)	(78.9)
2	Badamba	134	98	20	130	26	33	43	4	10	79	112
		(100.0)	(73.1)	(14.9)	(97.0)	(19.4)	(24.6)	(32.1)	(3.0)	(7.5)	(59.0)	(83.6)
3	Banki	103	76	19	103	22	25	59	4	30	42	100
		(100.0)	(73.8)	(18.4)	(100.0)	(21.4)	(24.3)	(57.3)	(3.9)	(29.1)	(40.8)	(97.1)
4	Banki-Dampara	43	35	16	43	19	17	23	4	16	34	43
		(100.0)	(81.4)	(37.2)	(100.0)	(44.2)	(39.5)	(53.5)	(9.3)	(37.2)	(79.1)	(100.0)
5	Tigiria	47	46	13	47	8	11	31	1	7	44	44
		(100.0)	(97.9)	(27.7)	(100.0)	(17.0)	(23.4)	(66.0)	(2.1)	(14.9)	(93.6)	(93.6)
6	Athagad	185	123	26	184	27	44	72	5	18	111	174
		(100.0)	(66.5)	(14.1)	(99.5)	(14.6)	(23.8)	(38.9)	(2.7)	(9.7)	(60.0)	(94.1)
7	Tangi-Choudwar	146	117	22	140	25	60	31	5	15	131	138
		(100.0)	(80.1)	(15.1)	(95.9)	(17.1)	(41.1)	(21.2)	(3.4)	(10.3)	(89.7)	(94.5)
8	Mahanga	191	152	29	191	40	71	46	7	19	176	191
		(100.0)	(79.6)	(15.2)	(100.0)	(20.9)	(37.2)	(24.1)	(3.7)	(9.9)	(92.1)	(100.0)
9	Nischintakoili	215	161	24	215	26	76	41	6	18	113	214
		(100.0)	(74.9)	(11.2)	(100.0)	(12.1)	(35.3)	(19.1)	(2.8)	(8.4)	(52.6)	(99.5)
10	Salepur	162	138	33	160	37	68	36	7	18	104	161
		(100.0)	(85.2)	(20.4)	(98.8)	(22.8)	(42.0)	(22.2)	(4.3)	(11.1)	(64.2)	(99.4)
11	Cuttack Sadar	115	105	20	114	20	74	17	4	14	48	115
		(100.0)	(91.3)	(17.4)	(99.1)	(17.4)	(64.3)	(14.8)	(3.5)	(12.2)	(41.7)	(100.0)
12	Barang	75	65	15	75	12	42	33	2	18	70	74
		(100.0)	(86.7)	(20.0)	(100.0)	(16.0)	(56.0)	(44.0)	(2.7)	(24.0)	(93.3)	(98.7)
13	Kantapada	88	77	14	88	14	34	38	5	11	32	87
		(100.0)	(87.5)	(15.9)	(100.0)	(15.9)	(38.6)	(43.2)	(5.7)	(12.5)	(36.4)	(98.9)
14	Niali	124	101	24	124	22	33	51	6	14	40	118
		(100.0)	(81.5)	(19.4)	(100.0)	(17.7)	(26.6)	(41.1)	(4.8)	(11.3)	(32.3)	(95.2)

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		(100.0)	(100.0)	0	(100.0)	0	0	(100.0)	0	0	0	(100.0)
	District Total:	**1,856**	**1,433**	**299**	**1,840**	**322**	**622**	**610**	**68**	**214**	**1,156**	**1,751**
		(100.0)	**(77.2)**	**(16.1)**	**(99.1)**	**(17.3)**	**(33.5)**	**(32.9)**	**(3.7)**	**(11.5)**	**(62.3)**	**(94.3)**

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 shows the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. Out of the total 1856 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 1,433 (77.2%) villages, medical facility in 299 (16.1%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,840 (99.1%) villages, post office in 322 (17.3%) villages, telephone in 622 (33.5%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 610 (32.9%) villages, banks in 68 (3.7%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 214 (11.5%) villages. As many as 1,156 (62.3%) villages are approached by pucca road and 1,751 (94.3%) 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 and need special attention.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport 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	Narasinghpur	138,309	115,088	33,273	138,100	38,553	49,495	80,088	14,407	9,930	101,170	126,832
		(100.0)	(83.2)	(24.1)	(99.8)	(27.9)	(35.8)	(57.9)	(10.4)	(7.2)	(73.1)	(91.7)
2	Badamba	134,269	125,755	52,823	133,013	63,283	71,201	73,549	17,376	27,225	95,508	128,059
		(100.0)	(93.7)	(39.3)	(99.1)	(47.1)	(53.0)	(54.8)	(12.9)	(20.3)	(71.1)	(95.4)
3	Banki	99,097	88,109	35,604	99,097	41,388	34,188	66,155	9,119	48,408	58,678	97,598
		(100.0)	(88.9)	(35.9)	(100.0)	(41.8)	(34.5)	(66.8)	(9.2)	(48.8)	(59.2)	(98.5)
4	Banki-Dampara	86,393	81,173	51,768	86,393	61,019	52,167	57,444	18,364	39,218	77,583	86,393
		(100.0)	(94.0)	(59.9)	(100.0)	(70.6)	(60.4)	(66.5)	(21.3)	(45.4)	(89.8)	(100.0)

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	Tigiria	60,516	60,341	29,350	60,516	23,744	28,994	42,522	2,820	16,301	55,648	59,309
		(100.0)	(99.7)	(48.5)	(100.0)	(39.2)	(47.9)	(70.3)	(4.7)	(26.9)	(92.0)	(98.0)
6	Athagad	127,407	107,734	36,866	127,228	40,143	58,237	65,985	5,429	25,576	94,994	123,977
		(100.0)	(84.6)	(28.9)	(99.9)	(31.5)	(45.7)	(51.8)	(4.3)	(20.1)	(74.6)	(97.3)
7	Tangi-Choudwar	126,698	118,128	42,103	122,861	46,786	77,301	38,247	13,611	33,327	117,484	121,470
		(100.0)	(93.2)	(33.2)	(97.0)	(36.9)	(61.0)	(30.2)	(10.7)	(26.3)	(92.7)	(95.9)
8	Mahanga	163,321	148,832	39,976	163,321	50,717	85,370	43,354	8,712	29,467	151,465	163,321
		(100.0)	(91.1)	(24.5)	(100.0)	(31.1)	(52.3)	(26.5)	(5.3)	(18.0)	(92.7)	(100.0)
9	Nischintakoili	169,670	153,013	35,920	169,670	34,130	84,768	43,537	7,417	28,880	102,000	169,642
		(100.0)	(90.2)	(21.2)	(100.0)	(20.1)	(50.0)	(25.7)	(4.4)	(17.0)	(60.1)	(100.0)
10	Salepur	174,692	161,548	51,185	171,582	58,635	106,347	61,912	11,304	31,348	129,578	173,245
		(100.0)	(92.5)	(29.3)	(98.2)	(33.6)	(60.9)	(35.4)	(6.5)	(17.9)	(74.2)	(99.2)
11	Cuttack Sadar	130,385	127,754	32,981	129,567	37,446	101,193	22,374	3,486	25,498	63,846	130,385
		(100.0)	(98.0)	(25.3)	(99.4)	(28.7)	(77.6)	(17.2)	(2.7)	(19.6)	(49.0)	(100.0)
12	Barang	75,039	71,136	26,361	75,039	18,648	50,810	42,240	3,116	27,730	72,144	74,559
		(100.0)	(94.8)	(35.1)	(100.0)	(24.9)	(67.7)	(56.3)	(4.2)	(37.0)	(96.1)	(99.4)
13	Kantapada	81,550	78,167	23,793	81,550	26,701	44,037	43,856	9,539	20,140	40,351	80,882
		(100.0)	(95.9)	(29.2)	(100.0)	(32.7)	(54.0)	(53.8)	(11.7)	(24.7)	(49.5)	(99.2)
14	Niali	132,295	121,479	47,851	132,295	44,598	63,269	71,618	11,564	31,660	59,837	130,962
		(100.0)	(91.8)	(36.2)	(100.0)	(33.7)	(47.8)	(54.1)	(8.7)	(23.9)	(45.2)	(99.0)
15	Jagatsingha pur (P)	323	323	0	323	0	0	323	0	0	0	323
		(100.0)	(100.0)	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)
District Total:		**1,699,964**	**1,558,580**	**539,854**	**1,690,555**	**585,791**	**907,377**	**753,204**	**136,264**	**394,708**	**1,220,286**	**1,666,957**
		(100.0)	**(91.7)**	**(31.8)**	**(99.4)**	**(34.5)**	**(53.4)**	**(44.3)**	**(8.0)**	**(23.2)**	**(71.8)**	**(98.1)**

Note : - *Percentages are given in brackets.*

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

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

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

Table-38 presents data on number and percentage 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 1,699,964 rural inhabitants, 91.7 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 31.8 per cent by Medical facility, 99.4 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 34.5 percent by post and telegraph facility, 53.4 percent by telephone facility, 44.3 percent by transport and communication facility, 8.0 per cent by Banks facility, 23.2 per cent are getting assistance from agricultural co-operative societies, 71.8 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 98.1 per cent have power supply facility. Now coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is found that improved drinking water facility is available to cent percent population in nine C.D. Blocks and population of nine C.D. Blocks have almost 100 per cent power supply facility. The rural areas of the district as a whole are lagging behind with respect to banking facility and facilities of agricultural credit societies.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	410	14	0	424
(b) Middle School	1,027	110	25	1,162
(c) Degree College	572	755	490	1,817
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	197	333	1,318	1,848
(b) PHC	369	653	781	1,803
3. Post Office	1,311	185	38	1,534
4. Telephone	523	316	395	1,234
5. Bus Service	790	346	131	1,267
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	712	621	456	1,789
(b) Cooperative Bank	389	508	948	1,845
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	804	350	489	1,643

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 1,856 inhabited villages of the district, 424 villages do not have Primary School, 1,162 villages have no Middle School and 1,817 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not there in 1,848 villages of the district and Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,803 villages. Like-wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1534,1234, 1267,1789,1845 and 1643 numbers of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometres. However, the maximum numbers of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometres or even more than 10 kilometres in order to avail the facilities of Public Health Centre, 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 communic ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	34	26	4	5	4	11	1	5	22
	(100.0)	(76.5)	(11.8)	(14.7)	(11.8)	(32.4)	(2.9)	(14.7)	(64.7)
5 -15	413	331	83	86	166	165	16	66	271
	(100.0)	(80.1)	(20.1)	(20.8)	(40.2)	(40.0)	(3.9)	(16.0)	(65.6)
16 - 50	1,285	975	196	215	425	399	49	135	816
	(100.0)	(75.9)	(15.3)	(16.7)	(33.1)	(31.1)	(3.8)	(10.5)	(63.5)
51+	124	101	16	16	27	35	2	8	47
	(100.0)	(81.5)	(12.9)	(12.9)	(21.8)	(28.2)	(1.6)	(6.5)	(37.9)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**1,856**	**1,433**	**299**	**322**	**622**	**610**	**68**	**214**	**1,156**
	(100.0)	**(77.2)**	**(16.1)**	**(17.3)**	**(33.5)**	**(32.9)**	**(3.7)**	**(11.5)**	**(62.3)**

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 1,285 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometres from the nearest statutory town, 413 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometres and 124 villages are at above 51 kilometres from the town while 34 villages are at less than 5 kilometres from the town. It is clear from the table that the villages, which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communic-ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	718	384	24	709	28	92	142	3	14	367	633
	(100.0)	(53.5)	(3.3)	(98.7)	(3.9)	(12.8)	(19.8)	(0.4)	(1.9)	(51.1)	(88.2)
500-999	531	463	60	528	61	164	172	17	40	336	517
	(100.0)	(87.2)	(11.3)	(99.4)	(11.5)	(30.9)	(32.4)	(3.2)	(7.5)	(63.3)	(97.4)
1000-1999	410	390	103	406	109	205	186	18	78	292	406
	(100.0)	(95.1)	(25.1)	(99.0)	(26.6)	(50.0)	(45.4)	(4.4)	(19.0)	(71.2)	(99.0)
2000-4,999	191	190	106	191	118	155	104	27	78	155	189
	(100.0)	(99.5)	(55.5)	(100.0)	(61.8)	(81.2)	(54.5)	(14.1)	(40.8)	(81.2)	(99.0)
5000-9999	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	4	6	6
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001 (Contd.)

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communic-ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	**1,856**	**1,433**	**299**	**1,840**	**322**	**622**	**610**	**68**	**214**	**1,156**	**1,751**
	(100.0)	**(77.2)**	**(16.1)**	**(99.1)**	**(17.3)**	**(33.5)**	**(32.9)**	**(3.7)**	**(11.5)**	**(62.3)**	**(94.3)**

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

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

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

Table-41 presents data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 718 villages come under less than 500 population, 531 villages come under the range 500-999, 410 villages come under 1000-1999, 191 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 that 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 (in Hectare)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Narasinghpur	227	32,637	50.3	12.7
2	Badamba	134	22,491	54.7	15.1
3	Banki	103	37,390	46.6	7.3
4	Banki-Dampara	43	55,978	23.8	31.5
5	Tigiria	47	9,797	72.0	2.5
6	Athagad	185	28,531	66.8	12.5
7	Tangi-Choudwar	146	28,944	60.6	4.3
8	Mahanga	191	20,623	75.3	64.1
9	Nischintakoili	215	21,649	70.2	53.0
10	Salepur	162	24,663	69.0	66.5
11	Cuttack Sadar	115	17,523	71.4	63.0
12	Barang	75	11,662	64.6	61.0
13	Kantapada	88	11,846	73.7	45.8
14	Niali	124	19,752	77.8	34.5
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	45	57.2	0.0
	District Total:	**1,856**	**343,531**	**56.8**	**32.7**

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 56.8 percent and the rest 43.2 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 32.7 per cent. Taking the percentage of cultivable area to total area under different CD Blocks into account, Niali CD Block is at the top with 77.8 per cent and Banki-Dampara CD Block is at the bottom with 23.8 per cent of cultivable area. Taking the percentage of irrigated area into account, Salepur CD Block has the highest irrigated area (66.5 %) and Tigiria has the lowest irrigated area (2.5 %).

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	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	207	22	186	177	30	30	78	1	13
2	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	341	7	334	344	89	21	113	5	84
3	III Choudwar (M)	333	229	103	343	140	2	50	42	76
4	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	444	405	40	473	221	15	201	3	26
District Total		**428**	**372**	**56**	**453**	**206**	**14**	**185**	**5**	**31**

Table 43 gives the detailed account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district. In all these towns the per capita expenditure is higher than the per capita receipt except in Athagad(NAC) where reverse is the case. In case of Athagad NAC and banki NAC the share of revenue from all other sources against the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes. Tax is the major source of revenue for Cuttack(MC) and Choudwar(M). The higher percentage of expenditure goes to General Administration of Cuttack (MC) and Choudwar(M) and to Public works in case of Athagad (NAC)and Banki(NAC).

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	Athagad (N.A.C.)	5.0	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.9
2	Banki (N.A.C.)	5.6	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
3	Choudwar (M)	6.3	3.3	1.9	0.5	0.5
4	Cuttack (M.Corp.)	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
District Total		**3.2**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 populations in the towns of the district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are three Primary Schools, about one Middle School, about one Secondary School, one Senior Secondary School and one Degree College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Choudwar(M) is in a better position in the district in so far as the availability of educational institutions is 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	Athagad(N.A.C.)	40
2	Banki(N.A.C.)	23
3	Belagachhia(C.T.)	0
4	Charibatia(C.T.)	0
5	Choudwar(M)	15
6	Cuttack(M.Corp.)	36
7	Dadhapatna(C.T.)	0
8	Nuapatna(C.T.)	0
	District Total	**34**

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in the district is presented in table 45. It shows that 34 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (40) per 10,000 populations is recorded in Athagad (NAC).

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cuttack (M.Corp.)	534,654	92,100	17.2
	District Total	**534,654**	**92,100**	**17.2**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in the towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that there is only one town in the district i.e., Cuttack (M. Corp.) wherein slums are available. The slum population of the town constitutes 17.2 per cent of its total population.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Athagad (N.A.C.)	Cashewnut Wooden Furniture Fabricated Iron Goods	Vegetable Groundnut Green Gram
2	Banki (N.A.C.)	Cement Pole Transformer Molasses	Molasses Groundnut Transformer
3	Belagachhia (C.T.)	-	-
4	Charibatia (C.T.)	-	-
5	Choudwar (M)	Chrome Paper Carpet	Chrome Paper Carpet
6	Cuttack (M.Corp.)	Filigree Work Horn Work Gudakhu	Filigree Work Horn Work Gudakhu
7	Dadhapatna (C.T.)	-	-
8	Nuapatna (C.T.)	Bandha Cloth Yarn Handloom cloth	Silk Saree & Dhoti Tussar Cloth Cotton Bandha Saree

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 Wooden Furniture, Fabricated Iron, Molasses, Chrome, Paper, Filigree Work, Bandha Cloth and Handloom Cloth. The items exported mainly include Molasses, Chrome, Paper, Filigree Work, Silk Saree, Dhoti, Tussar Cloth and Cotton Bandha Saree.

(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 or quality and quantity of housing stock has compelled the census organization to conduct uniform houselisting all over the country not only on housing but also on the quality of living of household.

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

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

This operation also provides a massive data on amenities available to the household essentially required by various departments of the union and state governments and many other non-government organizations for development and planning of 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
Cuttack										
Owned	Total	400,410	341,100	59,310	90,855	80,365	10,490	16,851	15,646	1,205
	No exclusive room	4,544	3,975	569	1,624	1,479	145	146	132	14
	One room	152,719	135,142	17,577	45,032	40,184	4,848	8,555	7,820	735
	Two rooms	138,192	121,272	16,920	30,583	27,427	3,156	5,872	5,616	256
	Three rooms	51,732	41,767	9,965	7,770	6,604	1,166	1,419	1,319	100
	3+ rooms	53,223	38,944	14,279	5,846	4,671	1,175	859	759	100
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Rented	Total	49,620	5,965	43,655	5,055	759	4,296	1,148	235	913
	No exclusive room	624	109	515	169	12	157	22	7	15
	One room	23,637	2,557	21,080	3,004	369	2,635	611	131	480
	Two rooms	16,156	2,147	14,009	1,367	248	1,119	363	76	287
	Three rooms	5,753	674	5,079	310	73	237	87	10	77
	3+ rooms	3,450	478	2,972	205	57	148	65	11	54
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

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	14,402	5,809	8,593	2,930	1,676	1,254	1,459	781	678
	No exclusive room	426	269	157	110	80	30	45	35	10
	One room	7,159	2,863	4,296	1,762	922	840	918	448	470
	Two rooms	4,503	1,762	2,741	742	488	254	349	212	137
	Three rooms	1,467	590	877	208	120	88	107	63	44
	3+ rooms	847	325	522	108	66	42	40	23	17
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District Total	Total	464,432	352,874	111,558	98,840	82,800	16,040	19,458	16,662	2,796
	No exclusive room	5,594	4,353	1,241	1,903	1,571	332	213	174	39
	One room	183,515	140,562	42,953	49,798	41,475	8,323	10,084	8,399	1,685
	Two rooms	158,851	125,181	33,670	32,692	28,163	4,529	6,584	5,904	680
	Three rooms	58,952	43,031	15,921	8,288	6,797	1,491	1,613	1,392	221
	3+ rooms	57,520	39,747	17,773	6,159	4,794	1,365	964	793	171
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

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, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe households along with the number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of the district. The total number of households in the district is 464,432 of which 98,840 are Schedule Caste households and 19,458 are Schedule Tribe households. As shown in the table 86.21 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 96.66 per cent in rural and 53.17 per cent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 10.68 per cent in total areas of the district as against 1.69 per cent in rural and 39.13 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. In the urban areas of the district, 65.40 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 43.10 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households live in their own houses as against 26.78 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 32.65 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households living in rented houses.

Analyzing the case of households with tenure status 'others' in urban areas, who live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses but live in houses without ownership of the land or of the structure, e.g., free accommodation provided by employer/ other persons or houses constructed on encroached land in unregulated slums or anywhere else assume 7.82 per cent among Scheduled Castes, 24.25 per cent among Scheduled Tribes and 7.70 per cent among total households of the district.

The table also gives the details of the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the household. 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. 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 the households has been calculated.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in Column-2 of the house-list Table-48 means a dwelling room shared by more than one household specially in situations, when one room in a census house is used as a shop or office and the household also stays in it. Thus, households having 'no exclusive rooms' number 5,594 among total households, 1,903 among the Scheduled Caste and 213 among Scheduled Tribe households in 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
	Cuttack	185,227	61,102	218,095	102,537	48,462	201,868	82,690	12,640	16,227
		(39.88)	(13.16)	(46.96)	(29.06)	(13.73)	(57.21)	(74.12)	(11.33)	(14.55)
01	Mahanga	6,412	2,370	24,871	6,412	2,370	24,871	0	0	0
		(19.05)	(7.04)	(73.90)	(19.05)	(7.04)	(73.90)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Salepur	12,385	5,177	35,148	12,385	5,177	35,148	0	0	0
		(23.50)	(9.82)	(66.68)	(23.5)	(9.82)	(66.68)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Jagatpur	3,723	1,372	6,074	3,723	1,372	6,074	0	0	0
		(33.33)	(12.28)	(54.38)	(33.33)	(12.28)	(54.38)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Kishannagar	5,894	2,135	10,208	5,894	2,135	10,208	0	0	0
		(32.32)	(11.71)	(55.97)	(32.32)	(11.71)	(55.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Niali	11,237	2,713	14,233	11,237	2,713	14,233	0	0	0
		(39.87)	(9.63)	(50.50)	(39.87)	(9.63)	(50.50)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Gobindpur	7,184	1,807	7,954	7,184	1,807	7,954	0	0	0
		(42.39)	(10.66)	(46.94)	(42.39)	(10.66)	(46.94)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Cuttack Sadar	10,215	2,554	11,288	10,215	2,554	11,288	0	0	0
		(42.46)	(10.62)	(46.92)	(42.46)	(10.62)	(46.92)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Tangi	3,905	1,755	8,892	3,905	1,755	8,892	0	0	0
		(26.83)	(12.06)	(61.11)	(26.83)	(12.06)	(61.11)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Choudwar	8,935	2,358	9,046	2,277	1,318	6,329	6,658	1,040	2,717
		(43.93)	(11.59)	(44.48)	(22.94)	(13.28)	(63.77)	(63.93)	(9.99)	(26.09)
10	Gurudijhatia	3,091	1,013	7,979	3,091	1,013	7,979	0	0	0
		(25.58)	(8.38)	(66.03)	(25.58)	(8.38)	(66.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Barang	2,946	1,050	2,641	2,095	931	1,967	851	119	674
		(44.37)	(15.82)	(39.78)	(41.94)	(18.64)	(39.38)	(51.76)	(7.24)	(41)
12	Athagad	5,982	1,927	9,201	4,475	1,458	8,124	1,507	469	1,077
		(34.96)	(11.26)	(53.78)	(31.83)	(10.37)	(57.79)	(49.36)	(15.36)	(35.28)
13	Tigiria	3,824	2,114	7,832	3,292	1,892	7,183	532	222	649
		(27.77)	(15.35)	(56.88)	(26.62)	(15.30)	(58.08)	(37.92)	(15.82)	(46.26)
14	Banki	8,605	5,109	20,354	6,892	4,704	19,257	1,713	405	1,097
		(25.26)	(15.00)	(59.75)	(22.34)	(15.25)	(62.42)	(53.28)	(12.60)	(34.12)

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

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
15	Baidyeswar	2,195	1,496	6,675	2,195	1,496	6,675	0	0	0
		(21.17)	(14.43)	(64.39)	(21.17)	(14.43)	(64.39)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
16	Badamba	9,268	8,393	10,542	9,268	8,393	10,542	0	0	0
		(32.86)	(29.76)	(37.38)	(32.86)	(29.76)	(37.38)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Kanpur	3,810	1,630	5,809	3,810	1,630	5,809	0	0	0
		(33.87)	(14.49)	(51.64)	(33.87)	(14.49)	(51.64)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
18	Narasinghpur	4,187	5,744	9,335	4,187	5,744	9,335	0	0	0
		(21.73)	(29.81)	(48.45)	(21.73)	(29.81)	(48.45)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
19	Cuttack (M.C.)	71,429	10,385	10,013	0	0	0	71,429	10,385	10,013
		(77.79)	(11.31)	(10.90)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(77.79)	(11.31)	(10.9)

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

Note:

Permanent:-1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concreate are used for roof.

Semi permanent:-2 Semi-permanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials

Temporary:-3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

Table 49 provides percenaget distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent, and temporary houses in total, rural, and urban areas of the district and at the Police Stations level. The definition of permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is given at the bottom of the table for appreciation of the data users.

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 39.88 per cent as against 13.16 per cent households in semi permanent houses and 46.96 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is also found in rural areas of the district. However, urban areas depict a different picture. Here 74.12 per cent of households live in permanent houses, 11.33 per cent in semi permanent and 14.55 per cent live in temporary houses.

Taking police station-wise data, distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas, a different trend comes to notice. Out of 19 police stations in the district, in 12 police stations, more than 50 percent of households live in temporary houses and in the rest 7 police stations the percentage varies from 10.9 per cent to 46.94 per cent. The same pattern of percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is also seen in the rural areas of the district. However, in case of urban areas, in 4 police stations of the district more than half of the households live in permanent houses.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cuttack	**Total**	**464,432**	**453,977**	**203,679**	**92,110**	**120,190**	**125,573**
				(97.75)	**(43.86)**	**(19.83)**	**(25.88)**	**(27.04)**
		Rural	**352,874**	**343,725**	**107,584**	**25,824**	**40,086**	**47,973**
				(97.41)	**(30.49)**	**(7.32)**	**(11.36)**	**(13.59)**
		Urban	**111,558**	**110,252**	**96,095**	**66,286**	**80,104**	**77,600**
				(98.83)	**(86.14)**	**(59.42)**	**(71.8)**	**(69.56)**
01	Mahanga	Total	33,653	32,943	9,833	2,666	4,234	4,417
				(97.89)	(29.22)	(7.92)	(12.58)	(13.13)
		Rural	33,653	32,943	9,833	2,666	4,234	4,417
				(97.89)	(29.22)	(7.92)	(12.58)	(13.13)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Salepur	Total	52,712	51,736	16,948	4,950	7,616	8,653
				(98.15)	(32.15)	(9.39)	(14.45)	(16.42)
		Rural	52,712	51,736	16,948	4,950	7,616	8,653
				(98.15)	(32.15)	(9.39)	(14.45)	(16.42)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Jagatpur	Total	11,169	11,056	4,837	1,581	1,991	2,038
				(98.99)	(43.31)	(14.16)	(17.83)	(18.25)
		Rural	11,169	11,056	4,837	1,581	1,991	2,038
				(98.99)	(43.31)	(14.16)	(17.83)	(18.25)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Kishannagar	Total	18,237	18,133	5,161	1,663	2,164	2,649
				(99.43)	(28.3)	(9.12)	(11.87)	(14.53)
		Rural	18,237	18,133	5,161	1,663	2,164	2,649
				(99.43)	(28.3)	(9.12)	(11.87)	(14.53)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Niali	Total	28,183	27,821	6,046	1,732	2,429	4,012
				(98.72)	(21.45)	(6.15)	(8.62)	(14.24)
		Rural	28,183	27,821	6,046	1,732	2,429	4,012
				(98.72)	(21.45)	(6.15)	(8.62)	(14.24)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Gobindpur	Total	16,946	16,590	5,255	1,188	1,770	2,920
				(97.9)	(31.01)	(7.01)	(10.44)	(17.23)
		Rural	16,946	16,590	5,255	1,188	1,770	2,920
				(97.9)	(31.01)	(7.01)	(10.44)	(17.23)
		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 (Contd.)

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
07	Cuttack Sadar	Total	24,058	23,702	10,793	2,875	3,611	4,735
				(98.52)	(44.86)	(11.95)	(15.01)	(19.68)
		Rural	24,058	23,702	10,793	2,875	3,611	4,735
				(98.52)	(44.86)	(11.95)	(15.01)	(19.68)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Tangi	Total	14,552	13,545	5,172	750	1,194	2,166
				(93.08)	(35.54)	(5.15)	(8.21)	(14.88)
		Rural	14,552	13,545	5,172	750	1,194	2,166
				(93.08)	(35.54)	(5.15)	(8.21)	(14.88)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Choudwar	Total	20,339	19,328	11,801	4,292	6,141	5,051
				(95.03)	(58.02)	(21.1)	(30.19)	(24.83)
		Rural	9,924	9,137	3,465	555	973	892
				(92.07)	(34.92)	(5.59)	(9.8)	(8.99)
		Urban	10,415	10,191	8,336	3,737	5,168	4,159
				(97.85)	(80.04)	(35.88)	(49.62)	(39.93)
10	Gurudijhatia	Total	12,083	10,920	4,000	808	923	1,290
				(90.37)	(33.1)	(6.69)	(7.64)	(10.68)
		Rural	12,083	10,920	4,000	808	923	1,290
				(90.37)	(33.1)	(6.69)	(7.64)	(10.68)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Barang	Total	6,639	6,518	3,558	680	904	1,555
				(98.18)	(53.59)	(10.24)	(13.62)	(23.42)
		Rural	4,995	4,876	2,432	460	579	741
				(97.62)	(48.69)	(9.21)	(11.59)	(14.83)
		Urban	1,644	1,642	1,126	220	325	814
				(99.88)	(68.49)	(13.38)	(19.77)	(49.51)
12	Athagad	Total	17,110	17,031	7,283	2,212	3,251	2,559
				(99.54)	(42.57)	(12.93)	(19)	(14.96)
		Rural	14,057	13,981	5,019	978	1,557	964
				(99.46)	(35.7)	(6.96)	(11.08)	(6.86)
		Urban	3,053	3,050	2,264	1,234	1,694	1,595
				(99.9)	(74.16)	(40.42)	(55.49)	(52.24)
13	Tigiria	Total	13,770	13,735	5,267	1,015	1,784	1,964
				(99.75)	(38.25)	(7.37)	(12.96)	(14.26)
		Rural	12,367	12,333	4,303	771	1,397	1,526
				(99.73)	(34.79)	(6.23)	(11.3)	(12.34)
		Urban	1,403	1,402	964	244	387	438
				(99.93)	(68.71)	(17.39)	(27.58)	(31.22)
14	Banki	Total	34,068	32,276	9,100	2,150	3,615	3,823
				(94.74)	(26.71)	(6.31)	(10.61)	(11.22)
		Rural	30,853	29,381	6,988	1,254	2,337	2,814
				(95.23)	(22.65)	(4.06)	(7.57)	(9.12)
		Urban	3,215	2,895	2,112	896	1,278	1,009
				(90.05)	(65.69)	(27.87)	(39.75)	(31.38)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Baidyeswar	Total	10,366	10,331	2,595	421	733	2,829
				(99.66)	(25.03)	(4.06)	(7.07)	(27.29)
		Rural	10,366	10,331	2,595	421	733	2,829
				(99.66)	(25.03)	(4.06)	(7.07)	(27.29)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
16	Badamba	Total	28,204	27,896	8,282	1,560	2,985	2,229
				(98.91)	(29.36)	(5.53)	(10.58)	(7.9)
		Rural	28,204	27,896	8,282	1,560	2,985	2,229
				(98.91)	(29.36)	(5.53)	(10.58)	(7.9)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Kanpur	Total	11,249	10,494	3,065	661	1,596	1,265
				(93.29)	(27.25)	(5.88)	(14.19)	(11.25)
		Rural	11,249	10,494	3,065	661	1,596	1,265
				(93.29)	(27.25)	(5.88)	(14.19)	(11.25)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
18	Narasinghpur	Total	19,266	18,850	3,390	951	1,997	1,833
				(97.84)	(17.6)	(4.94)	(10.37)	(9.51)
		Rural	19,266	18,850	3,390	951	1,997	1,833
				(97.84)	(17.6)	(4.94)	(10.37)	(9.51)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
19	Cuttack (M.C.	Total	91,828	91,072	81,293	59,955	71,252	69,585
				(99.18)	(88.53)	(65.29)	(77.59)	(75.78)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	91,828	91,072	81,293	59,955	71,252	69,585
				(99.18)	(88.53)	(65.29)	(77.59)	(75.78)

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

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

Note: Percentage is to be 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 percent distribution of households enjoying improved drinking water facility, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facilities in total, rural and urban areas of the district and its police stations.

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, hand pump, and tube well. Out of the total 464,432 households in the district 453,977 households constituting 97.75 per cent enjoy improved drinking

water facility in the total areas of the district as against 97.41 per cent in the rural areas and 98.83 percent in urban areas.

As regards to the availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that 43.86 per cent of the households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district as against 30.49 per cent households in the rural areas and 86.14 per cent in the urban areas of the district. Above all, the proportion of households having electricity facility is discouraging.

As regards to bathroom facility available to households, it is seen that a very negligible proportion of households constituting only 19.83 per cent enjoy bath room facility in total areas of the district as against 7.32 per cent in rural areas. But in urban areas 59.42 per cent of households enjoy bathroom facility in the district.

As regards to the availability of toilet facility, only 120,190 households constituting 25.88 per cent have toilet facility in the total areas of the district as against 11.36 per cent in rural and 71.80 per cent in urban areas.

Households enjoying drainage facility in the district constitute 27.04 per cent in the total areas of the district as against 13.59 per cent in the rural areas and 69.56 per cent in urban areas.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Firewood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Elect-ricity	Coal / Lignite (Charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Cuttack	**Total**	**464,432**	**289,483**	**31,523**	**52,205**	**2,495**	**1,526**	**45,190**	**1,071**	**33,130**	**6,467**	**1,342**
				(62.33)	**(6.79)**	**(11.24)**	**(0.54)**	**(0.33)**	**(9.73)**	**(0.23)**	**(7.13)**	**(1.39)**	**(0.29)**
		Rural	**352,874**	**258,367**	**29,184**	**49,647**	**1,185**	**329**	**4,449**	**875**	**1,860**	**6,223**	**755**
				(73.22)	**(8.27)**	**(14.07)**	**(0.34)**	**(0.09)**	**(1.26)**	**(0.25)**	**(0.53)**	**(1.76)**	**(0.21)**
		Urban	**111,558**	**31,116**	**2,339**	**2,558**	**1,310**	**1,197**	**40,741**	**196**	**31,270**	**244**	**587**
				(27.89)	**(2.1)**	**(2.29)**	**(1.17)**	**(1.07)**	**(36.52)**	**(0.18)**	**(28.03)**	**(0.22)**	**(0.53)**
01	Mahanga	Total	33,653	23,783	3,557	5,187	71	28	218	55	75	621	58
				(70.67)	(10.57)	(15.41)	(0.21)	(0.08)	(0.65)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(1.85)	(0.17)
		Rural	33,653	23,783	3,557	5,187	71	28	218	55	75	621	58
				(70.67)	(10.57)	(15.41)	(0.21)	(0.08)	(0.65)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(1.85)	(0.17)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Salepur	Total	52,712	38,059	4,767	7,888	41	15	798	148	177	699	120
				(72.2)	(9.04)	(14.96)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(1.51)	(0.28)	(0.34)	(1.33)	(0.23)
		Rural	52,712	38,059	4,767	7,888	41	15	798	148	177	699	120
				(72.2)	(9.04)	(14.96)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(1.51)	(0.28)	(0.34)	(1.33)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Jagatpur	Total	11,169	8,627	751	941	53	22	232	29	59	437	18
				(77.24)	(6.72)	(8.43)	(0.47)	(0.2)	(2.08)	(0.26)	(0.53)	(3.91)	(0.16)
		Rural	11,169	8,627	751	941	53	22	232	29	59	437	18
				(77.24)	(6.72)	(8.43)	(0.47)	(0.2)	(2.08)	(0.26)	(0.53)	(3.91)	(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 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001 (Contd.)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Firewood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Elect-ricity	Coal / Lignite (Charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
04	Kishannagar	Total	18,237	13,507	1,107	3,192	36	8	124	63	43	113	44
				(74.06)	(6.07)	(17.5)	(0.2)	(0.04)	(0.68)	(0.35)	(0.24)	(0.62)	(0.24)
		Rural	18,237	13,507	1,107	3,192	36	8	124	63	43	113	44
				(74.06)	(6.07)	(17.5)	(0.2)	(0.04)	(0.68)	(0.35)	(0.24)	(0.62)	(0.24)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Niali	Total	28,183	12,822	1,982	12,511	125	4	220	102	144	197	76
				(45.5)	(7.03)	(44.39)	(0.44)	(0.01)	(0.78)	(0.36)	(0.51)	(0.7)	(0.27)
		Rural	28,183	12,822	1,982	12,511	125	4	220	102	144	197	76
				(45.5)	(7.03)	(44.39)	(0.44)	(0.01)	(0.78)	(0.36)	(0.51)	(0.7)	(0.27)
		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	Gobindpur	Total	16,946	7,773	828	7,678	117	3	233	94	126	59	35
				(45.87)	(4.89)	(45.31)	(0.69)	(0.02)	(1.37)	(0.55)	(0.74)	(0.35)	(0.21)
		Rural	16,946	7,773	828	7,678	117	3	233	94	126	59	35
				(45.87)	(4.89)	(45.31)	(0.69)	(0.02)	(1.37)	(0.55)	(0.74)	(0.35)	(0.21)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Cuttack Sadar	Total	24,058	16,447	1,498	4,844	143	22	472	114	236	214	68
				(68.36)	(6.23)	(20.13)	(0.59)	(0.09)	(1.96)	(0.47)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(0.28)
		Rural	24,058	16,447	1,498	4,844	143	22	472	114	236	214	68
				(68.36)	(6.23)	(20.13)	(0.59)	(0.09)	(1.96)	(0.47)	(0.98)	(0.89)	(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	Tangi	Total	14,552	12,354	893	421	79	108	292	26	197	134	48
				(84.9)	(6.14)	(2.89)	(0.54)	(0.74)	(2.01)	(0.18)	(1.35)	(0.92)	(0.33)
		Rural	14,552	12,354	893	421	79	108	292	26	197	134	48
				(84.9)	(6.14)	(2.89)	(0.54)	(0.74)	(2.01)	(0.18)	(1.35)	(0.92)	(0.33)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Choudwar	Total	20,339	14,253	770	648	629	603	1,626	31	1,584	98	97
				(70.08)	(3.79)	(3.19)	(3.09)	(2.96)	(7.99)	(0.15)	(7.79)	(0.48)	(0.48)
		Rural	9,924	8,606	587	336	29	15	170	17	89	59	16
				(86.72)	(5.91)	(3.39)	(0.29)	(0.15)	(1.71)	(0.17)	(0.9)	(0.59)	(0.16)
		Urban	10,415	5,647	183	312	600	588	1,456	14	1,495	39	81
				(54.22)	(1.76)	(3)	(5.76)	(5.65)	(13.98)	(0.13)	(14.35)	(0.37)	(0.78)
10	Gurudijhatia	Total	12,083	11,075	406	273	40	71	126	10	58	4	20
				(91.66)	(3.36)	(2.26)	(0.33)	(0.59)	(1.04)	(0.08)	(0.48)	(0.03)	(0.17)
		Rural	12,083	11,075	406	273	40	71	126	10	58	4	20
				(91.66)	(3.36)	(2.26)	(0.33)	(0.59)	(1.04)	(0.08)	(0.48)	(0.03)	(0.17)
		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 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001 (Contd.)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Firewood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Elect-ricity	Coal / Lignite (Charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Barang	Total	6,639	5,342 (80.46)	379 (5.71)	417 (6.28)	53 (0.8)	39 (0.59)	125 (1.88)	17 (0.26)	163 (2.46)	31 (0.47)	73 (1.1)
		Rural	4,995	4,159 (83.26)	345 (6.91)	192 (3.84)	18 (0.36)	4 (0.08)	70 (1.4)	15 (0.3)	98 (1.96)	31 (0.62)	63 (1.26)
		Urban	1,644	1,183 (71.96)	34 (2.07)	225 (13.69)	35 (2.13)	35 (2.13)	55 (3.35)	2 (0.12)	65 (3.95)	0 (0.00)	10 (0.61)
12	Athagad	Total	17,110	14,120 (82.52)	1,128 (6.59)	396 (2.31)	98 (0.57)	4 (0.02)	963 (5.63)	20 (0.12)	323 (1.89)	27 (0.16)	31 (0.18)
		Rural	14,057	12,037 (85.63)	1,069 (7.6)	383 (2.72)	83 (0.59)	4 (0.03)	309 (2.2)	8 (0.06)	117 (0.83)	27 (0.19)	20 (0.14)
		Urban	3,053	2,083 (68.23)	59 (1.93)	13 (0.43)	15 (0.49)	0 (0.00)	654 (21.42)	12 (0.39)	206 (6.75)	0 (0.00)	11 (0.36)
13	Tigiria	Total	13,770	11,552 (83.89)	1,134 (8.24)	513 (3.73)	62 (0.45)	10 (0.07)	342 (2.48)	19 (0.14)	101 (0.73)	9 (0.07)	28 (0.2)
		Rural	12,367	10,356 (83.74)	1,114 (9.01)	502 (4.06)	61 (0.49)	7 (0.06)	229 (1.85)	16 (0.13)	53 (0.43)	9 (0.07)	20 (0.16)
		Urban	1,403	1,196 (85.25)	20 (1.43)	11 (0.78)	1 (0.07)	3 (0.21)	113 (8.05)	3 (0.21)	48 (3.42)	0 (0.00)	8 (0.57)
14	Banki	Total	34,068	22,027 (64.66)	4,317 (12.67)	5,048 (14.82)	144 (0.42)	6 (0.02)	427 (1.25)	72 (0.21)	571 (1.68)	1,395 (4.09)	61 (0.18)
		Rural	30,853	20,073 (65.06)	4,165 (13.5)	4,747 (15.39)	92 (0.3)	4 (0.01)	193 (0.63)	46 (0.15)	109 (0.35)	1,384 (4.49)	40 (0.13)
		Urban	3,215	1,954 (60.78)	152 (4.73)	301 (9.36)	52 (1.62)	2 (0.06)	234 (7.28)	26 (0.81)	462 (14.37)	11 (0.34)	21 (0.65)
15	Baidyeswar	Total	10,366	5,617 (54.19)	3,113 (30.03)	355 (3.42)	24 (0.23)	1 (0.01)	54 (0.52)	12 (0.12)	55 (0.53)	1,123 (10.83)	12 (0.12)
		Rural	10,366	5,617 (54.19)	3,113 (30.03)	355 (3.42)	24 (0.23)	1 (0.01)	54 (0.52)	12 (0.12)	55 (0.53)	1,123 (10.83)	12 (0.12)
		Urban	0	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
16	Badamba	Total	28,204	25,918 (91.89)	1,530 (5.42)	106 (0.38)	76 (0.27)	6 (0.02)	328 (1.16)	30 (0.11)	101 (0.36)	60 (0.21)	49 (0.17)
		Rural	28,204	25,918 (91.89)	1,530 (5.42)	106 (0.38)	76 (0.27)	6 (0.02)	328 (1.16)	30 (0.11)	101 (0.36)	60 (0.21)	49 (0.17)
		Urban	0	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
17	Kanpur	Total	11,249	9,290 (82.59)	808 (7.18)	35 (0.31)	19 (0.17)	4 (0.04)	140 (1.24)	47 (0.42)	58 (0.52)	834 (7.41)	14 (0.12)
		Rural	11,249	9,290 (82.59)	808 (7.18)	35 (0.31)	19 (0.17)	4 (0.04)	140 (1.24)	47 (0.42)	58 (0.52)	834 (7.41)	14 (0.12)
		Urban	0	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001 (Contd.)

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Firewood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Elect-ricity	Coal / Lignite (Charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Narasinghpur	Total	19,266	17,864	664	56	78	3	241	43	65	218	34
				(92.72)	(3.45)	(0.29)	(0.4)	(0.02)	(1.25)	(0.22)	(0.34)	(1.13)	(0.18)
		Rural	19,266	17,864	664	56	78	3	241	43	65	218	34
				(92.72)	(3.45)	(0.29)	(0.4)	(0.02)	(1.25)	(0.22)	(0.34)	(1.13)	(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)
19	Cuttack (M.C)	Total	91,828	19,053	1,891	1,696	607	569	38,229	139	28,994	194	456
				(20.75)	(2.06)	(1.85)	(0.66)	(0.62)	(41.63)	(0.15)	(31.57)	(0.21)	(0.5)
		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	91,828	19,053	1,891	1,696	607	569	38,229	139	28,994	194	456
				(20.75)	(2.06)	(1.85)	(0.66)	(0.62)	(41.63)	(0.15)	(31.57)	(0.21)	(0.5)

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

Table 51 provides the number and per cent of households using the particular type of fuel for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations.

As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 464,432 households in the district. Of these fuels, firewood is used by 62.33 per cent of households in total areas of this district as against 73.22 per cent in rural and 27.89 per cent in urban areas. Similarly cow-dung is used by 11.24 per cent of households in total areas and 14.07 per cent households in rural areas of the district for cooking purposes.

In the urban areas of the district, 36.52 per cent of households use cooking gas, kerosene 28.03 percent, and 27.89 per cent of household use firewood as fuel.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cuttack	**Total**	**464,432**	**131,122**	**159,119**	**125,525**	**32,212**	**294,237**	**64,336**	**7,872**	**133,287**
				(28.23)	**(34.26)**	**(27.03)**	**(6.94)**	**(63.35)**	**(13.85)**	**(1.69)**	**(28.7)**
		Rural	**352,874**	**71,777**	**100,237**	**56,516**	**7,508**	**210,713**	**26,605**	**2,526**	**118,180**
				(20.34)	**(28.41)**	**(16.02)**	**(2.13)**	**(59.71)**	**(7.54)**	**(0.72)**	**(33.49)**
		Urban	**111,558**	**59,345**	**58,882**	**69,009**	**24,704**	**83,524**	**37,731**	**5,346**	**15,107**
				(53.2)	**(52.78)**	**(61.86)**	**(22.14)**	**(74.87)**	**(33.82)**	**(4.79)**	**(13.54)**
01	Mahanga	Total	33,653	7,910	12,298	5,147	854	22,374	2,263	250	8,945
				(23.5)	(36.54)	(15.29)	(2.54)	(66.48)	(6.72)	(0.74)	(26.58)
		Rural	33,653	7,910	12,298	5,147	854	22,374	2,263	250	8,945
				(23.5)	(36.54)	(15.29)	(2.54)	(66.48)	(6.72)	(0.74)	(26.58)
		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 (Contd.)

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
02	Salepur	Total	52,712	13,521	15,843	8,214	1,343	33,167	4,071	347	15,944
				(25.65)	(30.06)	(15.58)	(2.55)	(62.92)	(7.72)	(0.66)	(30.25)
		Rural	52,712	13,521	15,843	8,214	1,343	33,167	4,071	347	15,944
				(25.65)	(30.06)	(15.58)	(2.55)	(62.92)	(7.72)	(0.66)	(30.25)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Jagatpur	Total	11,169	2,702	3,266	2,426	242	7,553	1,160	100	2,775
				(24.19)	(29.24)	(21.72)	(2.17)	(67.62)	(10.39)	(0.9)	(24.85)
		Rural	11,169	2,702	3,266	2,426	242	7,553	1,160	100	2,775
				(24.19)	(29.24)	(21.72)	(2.17)	(67.62)	(10.39)	(0.9)	(24.85)
		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	Kishannagar	Total	18,237	5,041	6,410	3,030	366	11,774	1,456	117	5,083
				(27.64)	(35.15)	(16.61)	(2.01)	(64.56)	(7.98)	(0.64)	(27.87)
		Rural	18,237	5,041	6,410	3,030	366	11,774	1,456	117	5,083
				(27.64)	(35.15)	(16.61)	(2.01)	(64.56)	(7.98)	(0.64)	(27.87)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Niali	Total	28,183	5,781	9,211	3,670	462	15,949	1,830	204	9,797
				(20.51)	(32.68)	(13.02)	(1.64)	(56.59)	(6.49)	(0.72)	(34.76)
		Rural	28,183	5,781	9,211	3,670	462	15,949	1,830	204	9,797
				(20.51)	(32.68)	(13.02)	(1.64)	(56.59)	(6.49)	(0.72)	(34.76)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Gobindpur	Total	16,946	4,713	5,230	3,134	507	10,085	1,534	139	5,422
				(27.81)	(30.86)	(18.49)	(2.99)	(59.51)	(9.05)	(0.82)	(32)
		Rural	16,946	4,713	5,230	3,134	507	10,085	1,534	139	5,422
				(27.81)	(30.86)	(18.49)	(2.99)	(59.51)	(9.05)	(0.82)	(32)
		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	Cuttack Sadar	Total	24,058	5,568	6,843	6,426	1,137	16,655	3,234	260	5,741
				(23.14)	(28.44)	(26.71)	(4.73)	(69.23)	(13.44)	(1.08)	(23.86)
		Rural	24,058	5,568	6,843	6,426	1,137	16,655	3,234	260	5,741
				(23.14)	(28.44)	(26.71)	(4.73)	(69.23)	(13.44)	(1.08)	(23.86)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
08	Tangi	Total	14,552	2,360	4,228	2,686	371	9,380	1,143	123	4,233
				(16.22)	(29.05)	(18.46)	(2.55)	(64.46)	(7.85)	(0.85)	(29.09)
		Rural	14,552	2,360	4,228	2,686	371	9,380	1,143	123	4,233
				(16.22)	(29.05)	(18.46)	(2.55)	(64.46)	(7.85)	(0.85)	(29.09)
		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	Choudwar	Total	20,339	5,887	6,796	7,480	1,011	14,634	3,145	262	4,342
				(28.94)	(33.41)	(36.78)	(4.97)	(71.95)	(15.46)	(1.29)	(21.35)
		Rural	9,924	1,033	2,568	2,089	236	6,803	957	70	2,579
				(10.41)	(25.88)	(21.05)	(2.38)	(68.55)	(9.64)	(0.71)	(25.99)
		Urban	10,415	4,854	4,228	5,391	775	7,831	2,188	192	1,763
				(46.61)	(40.6)	(51.76)	(7.44)	(75.19)	(21.01)	(1.84)	(16.93)
10	Gurudijhatia	Total	12,083	1,970	2,903	2,170	234	7,116	936	111	4,199
				(16.3)	(24.03)	(17.96)	(1.94)	(58.89)	(7.75)	(0.92)	(34.75)
		Rural	12,083	1,970	2,903	2,170	234	7,116	936	111	4,199
				(16.3)	(24.03)	(17.96)	(1.94)	(58.89)	(7.75)	(0.92)	(34.75)
		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)
11	Barang	Total	6,639	881	2,021	1,967	139	4,273	789	45	1,679
				(13.27)	(30.44)	(29.63)	(2.09)	(64.36)	(11.88)	(0.68)	(25.29)
		Rural	4,995	440	1,441	1,318	91	3,168	545	34	1,326
				(8.81)	(28.85)	(26.39)	(1.82)	(63.42)	(10.91)	(0.68)	(26.55)
		Urban	1,644	441	580	649	48	1,105	244	11	353
				(26.82)	(35.28)	(39.48)	(2.92)	(67.21)	(14.84)	(0.67)	(21.47)
12	Athagad	Total	17,110	4,161	4,587	4,118	830	11,384	2,174	206	4,635
				(24.32)	(26.81)	(24.07)	(4.85)	(66.53)	(12.71)	(1.2)	(27.09)
		Rural	14,057	2,687	3,454	2,574	386	9,355	1,414	119	3,906
				(19.12)	(24.57)	(18.31)	(2.75)	(66.55)	(10.06)	(0.85)	(27.79)
		Urban	3,053	1,474	1,133	1,544	444	2,029	760	87	729
				(48.28)	(37.11)	(50.57)	(14.54)	(66.46)	(24.89)	(2.85)	(23.88)
13	Tigiria	Total	13,770	2,794	3,798	2,645	404	8,197	998	86	4,612
				(20.29)	(27.58)	(19.21)	(2.93)	(59.53)	(7.25)	(0.62)	(33.49)
		Rural	12,367	2,567	3,259	2,096	291	7,417	810	78	4,199
				(20.76)	(26.35)	(16.95)	(2.35)	(59.97)	(6.55)	(0.63)	(33.95)
		Urban	1,403	227	539	549	113	780	188	8	413
				(16.18)	(38.42)	(39.13)	(8.05)	(55.6)	(13.4)	(0.57)	(29.44)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Banki	Total	34,068	5,412	7,658	4,889	546	17,619	2,130	235	14,296
				(15.89)	(22.48)	(14.35)	(1.6)	(51.72)	(6.25)	(0.69)	(41.96)
		Rural	30,853	4,066	6,319	3,555	297	15,417	1,645	182	13,604
				(13.18)	(20.48)	(11.52)	(0.96)	(49.97)	(5.33)	(0.59)	(44.09)
		Urban	3,215	1,346	1,339	1,334	249	2,202	485	53	692
				(41.87)	(41.65)	(41.49)	(7.74)	(68.49)	(15.09)	(1.65)	(21.52)
15	Baidyeswar	Total	10,366	849	2,519	1,212	114	5,553	509	38	4,180
				(8.19)	(24.3)	(11.69)	(1.1)	(53.57)	(4.91)	(0.37)	(40.32)
		Rural	10,366	849	2,519	1,212	114	5,553	509	38	4,180
				(8.19)	(24.3)	(11.69)	(1.1)	(53.57)	(4.91)	(0.37)	(40.32)
		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	Badamba	Total	28,204	4,828	6,910	3,844	253	13,912	1,485	176	12,418
				(17.12)	(24.5)	(13.63)	(0.9)	(49.33)	(5.27)	(0.62)	(44.03)
		Rural	28,204	4,828	6,910	3,844	253	13,912	1,485	176	12,418
				(17.12)	(24.5)	(13.63)	(0.9)	(49.33)	(5.27)	(0.62)	(44.03)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Kanpur	Total	11,249	1,968	3,012	1,396	121	5,628	691	93	4,968
				(17.49)	(26.78)	(12.41)	(1.08)	(50.03)	(6.14)	(0.83)	(44.16)
		Rural	11,249	1,968	3,012	1,396	121	5,628	691	93	4,968
				(17.49)	(26.78)	(12.41)	(1.08)	(50.03)	(6.14)	(0.83)	(44.16)
		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)
18	Narasinghpur	Total	19,266	3,773	4,523	1,529	203	9,407	922	85	8,861
				(19.58)	(23.48)	(7.94)	(1.05)	(48.83)	(4.79)	(0.44)	(45.99)
		Rural	19,266	3,773	4,523	1,529	203	9,407	922	85	8,861
				(19.58)	(23.48)	(7.94)	(1.05)	(48.83)	(4.79)	(0.44)	(45.99)
		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	Cuttack (M.C)	Total	91,828	51,003	51,063	59,542	23,075	69,577	33,866	4,995	11,157
				(55.54)	(55.61)	(64.84)	(25.13)	(75.77)	(36.88)	(5.44)	(12.15)
		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	91,828	51,003	51,063	59,542	23,075	69,577	33,866	4,995	11,157
				(55.54)	(55.61)	(64.84)	(25.13)	(75.77)	(36.88)	(5.44)	(12.15)

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

Table 52 presents the number and per cent of households availing bank service facility in total, rural and urban areas of the district along with the police stations. It also provides information on the availability of household assets like radio transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motorcycle, moped, car jeep, etc. in total, rural and urban areas of the district.

As regards to banking services, it may be mentioned here that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks and the service availed means the head of the household or any other member in the household is availing banking service provided by the bank or post office bank, as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, only 131,122 (28.23%) of the total 464,432 households in the district avail banking services as against 53.2 percent in the urban areas and 20.34 per cent in the rural areas.

As regards to different household assets, bicycle claims the highest percentage of 63.35 per cent households in total, 59.71 pe rcent in rural and 74.87 per cent in urban areas of the district. Radio/ Transistor claims the second position (34.26%) followed by television (27.03%) as household asset. Expensive household assets like telephone, scooter, car and jeep claim very negligible proportion in both rural and total areas of the district. However in the urban areas, 22.14 per cent of the households have telephone connection and 33.82 per cent households possess scooter, motorcycle, moped and 4.79 per cent own car, jeep, van etc.

As regards to banking services availed by households at police stations level, Choudwar police station is at the top with 28.94 per cent followed by Gobindpur(27.81%) and Kishannagar(27.64%). Baidyeswar police station is at the bottom with 8.19 per cent of banking facility. In urban areas of the district Cuttack (M.Corp.) police station is at the top with 55.54 per cent followed by Athagad police station 48.28 per cent and Banki 41.87 per cent.

Coming to the household assets at the police station level, it is seen that, maximum proportion of households in total and 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 a negligible proportion of households both in total, rural and urban areas.

This apart households not having household assets as mentioned in Column.6-11 of the table form major proportion in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations.

(xii) Scope of Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation:
   (a) Lands put to non-agricultural uses
   (b) Barren and unculturable lands
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands:

(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands

(b) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown

(c) Culturable wastes

4. Fallow lands:

(a) Fallow lands other than current fallows

(b) Current fallows

5. Net area sown

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

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

Scope of Town Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

indicated in different columns.

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

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

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

Statement- VI: Information on three most important commodities exported, three most important commodities 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

Section -I Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

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

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

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

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

Columns 1 & 25 : 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 & 24 : Name and Location Code Number of village

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

In column 6 to 18, 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	H
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

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

Column 7 : Medical

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

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

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

Column 8 : Drinking Water :

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

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

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc.

the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

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

Column 11 : Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

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

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

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

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

Land use data maintained by the State/ 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. Desh '-' 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(with electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell(with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK

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

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C D Block wise of the district.
Appendix-I-A	Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having one or more primary schools.
Appendix-I-B	Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.
Appendix-I-C	Shows number of villages C D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.
Appendix-II	Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.
Appendix-II-A	Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.
Appendix-III	It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.
Appendix-IV	C D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.
Appendix-V	Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Castes population.
Appendix-VI	Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Tribes population.
Appendix-VIIA	The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled Castes to total population by ranges.
Appendix-VIIB	Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
Appendix -VIII	Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. block wise)

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

The district Cuttack was having six towns, namely, Cuttack (M.Corp.), Choudwar (M), Athagad (NAC), Banki (NAC), Charibatia (CT) and Nuapatna (CT) in 1991 Census. Two more census towns namely Belagachhia (CT) and Dadhapatna (CT) have been created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there are 8 villages merged in Cuttack (M.Corp.) and 2 villages converted to two newly created Census towns namely Belagachhia (CT) and Dadhapatna (CT). Similarly, 11 villages are merged in outgrowth of Choudwar (M) in 2001 Census.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No. in 1991	Merged in towns and out growths
1	2	3	4
1	Belagachhia	23	Belagachhia (CT) (New)
1	Dadhapatna	24	Dadhapatna (CT) (New)
1	Uttampur	1	
2	Subhadrapur	2	
3	Bhanpur	5	
4	Pratapnagari	52	
5	Srikaruan	4	Cuttack (M. Corp.)
6	Arakhkud alias Telengapentha	53	
7	Bandha Chhira alias Kacharamal	54	
8	Nuahat	55	
1	Bilateruan	88	
2	Badakesharpur	90	
3	Nelia	91	
4	Palasha	92	
5	Manguli	93	
6	Alana	42	O.G. of
7	Deulachuan	43	
8	Banipada	50	
9	Gopalpur	51	
10	Indranipatna	66	
11	Chasapada	67	

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
TANGI-CHOUDWAR C.D. BLOCK - 0007

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF BADAMBA

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF BANKI

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF BANKI-DAMPARA

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF TIGIRIA

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF ATHAGADC.D. BLOCK MAP OF BANKIC.D. BLOCK MAP OF BANKI

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF TANGI -CHOUDWAR

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF MAHANGA

C.D. BLOCK MAP OFNISCHANTAKOILI

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF SALEPUR

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF CUTTACK-SADAR

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF BARANG

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF KANTAPADA

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF NIALI

C.D. BLOCK MAP OFJAGATSINGHAPUR)P)

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:CUTTACK

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions					
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Narasinghpur	227	138,309	138	140	58	59	30	31
2	Badamba	134	134,269	98	108	44	49	27	31
3	Banki	103	99,097	75	83	47	49	17	18
4	Banki-Dampara	43	86,393	35	59	26	29	16	18
5	Tigiria	47	60,516	46	53	23	25	9	11
6	Athagad	185	127,407	123	124	68	68	30	32
7	Tangi-Choudwar	146	126,698	117	131	48	50	23	25
8	Mahanga	191	163,321	152	173	84	85	54	54
9	Nischintakoili	215	169,670	161	191	78	81	41	41
10	Salepur	162	174,692	138	162	64	65	37	38
11	Cuttack Sadar	115	130,385	105	113	45	45	25	25
12	Barang	75	75,039	65	76	30	31	14	15
13	Kantapada	88	81,550	77	90	36	38	16	18
14	Niali	124	132,295	101	117	43	46	26	27
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	323	1	1	1	1	0	0
	District(Rural):	**1,856**	**1,699,964**	**1,432**	**1,621**	**695**	**721**	**365**	**384**

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

Educational institutions (contd.)									Medical institutions	
Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	4	3	3	0	0	2	3	89	2	2
6	6	3	3	0	0	1	2	36	1	1
4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	27	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	8	0	0
2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	62	0	0
7	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
6	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	39	2	2
7	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	24	1	1
5	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	10	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	10	0	0
2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
6	6	5	5	0	0	1	2	23	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	**59**	**39**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**11**	**423**	**8**	**8**

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

Medical institutions (contd.)											
Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	1	4	4	21	21	4	6	3	3	0	0
2	2	3	3	17	17	2	3	2	2	0	0
1	1	4	4	18	18	2	3	2	2	0	0
2	2	2	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	4	4	10	10	2	3	2	2	0	0
6	6	6	6	20	20	1	2	1	1	0	0
2	2	5	5	19	19	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	7	5	5	23	23	3	5	3	3	0	0
1	1	5	5	20	20	3	3	1	1	0	0
5	5	4	4	27	27	6	7	2	2	0	0
2	2	3	3	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	3	3	11	11	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	0	0
3	3	5	5	20	20	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	**34**	**55**	**55**	**246**	**246**	**28**	**37**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**0**

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

Medical institutions (contd.)			Drinking water source									
Others		No medical facilities	Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
Villages	Institutions											
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0	0	203	5	224	25	0	4	0	0	225	222	0
0	0	114	2	130	119	0	10	5	10	130	132	0
1	1	84	0	103	18	10	3	0	1	103	103	0
1	1	27	1	43	21	5	3	0	0	43	43	0
1	1	34	0	47	47	19	5	0	0	47	47	0
0	0	159	0	174	156	9	12	0	1	184	184	0
0	0	124	6	139	43	0	18	6	22	141	136	0
0	0	162	21	184	6	1	6	0	10	187	189	0
2	2	191	2	215	44	11	27	0	35	215	215	0
0	0	129	1	160	60	3	30	0	10	161	160	0
2	2	95	5	110	42	32	32	0	30	112	110	0
2	2	60	2	75	33	10	8	0	18	75	75	0
0	0	74	0	32	0	6	0	0	0	88	32	0
2	5	100	0	50	0	0	1	0	0	124	51	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
11	**14**	**1,557**	**45**	**1,687**	**614**	**106**	**159**	**11**	**137**	**1,836**	**1,700**	**0**

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

Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications			Banks	
Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
20	0	4	20	0	4	34	86	0	10	8	10
25	0	1	25	0	1	33	43	0	5	4	6
21	0	1	13	0	1	25	59	0	2	4	6
18	0	1	11	0	1	17	23	0	0	4	4
6	0	2	6	0	2	11	31	0	0	1	2
25	0	2	24	0	2	44	69	4	6	5	5
24	0	1	20	0	1	60	24	6	2	5	5
36	0	4	27	0	4	71	40	0	6	7	7
24	0	2	14	0	2	76	41	0	1	6	7
33	0	4	23	0	4	68	36	0	0	7	10
17	0	3	17	0	3	74	17	1	1	4	4
12	0	0	9	0	0	42	33	1	0	2	2
11	0	3	10	0	3	34	35	0	6	5	5
20	0	2	17	0	2	33	51	0	0	6	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
292	**0**	**30**	**236**	**0**	**30**	**622**	**589**	**12**	**39**	**68**	**81**

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

Power supply		Credit societies						Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema /Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
179	48	6	6	4	4	10	11	1	0	0	84	39	39
112	22	10	10	4	4	14	14	1	2	0	67	46	45
100	3	30	30	3	6	4	4	0	0	0	66	52	52
43	0	16	16	6	6	6	6	0	1	0	36	28	28
44	3	7	7	0	0	3	3	1	3	0	39	38	38
174	11	18	18	0	0	24	26	0	2	0	106	105	105
138	8	15	15	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	124	117	117
191	0	19	19	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	189	182	182
214	1	18	18	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	153	103	103
161	1	18	18	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	121	62	62
115	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	115	102	102
74	1	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	74	55	55
87	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	83	83
118	6	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	118	101	101
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1751	**105**	**214**	**214**	**20**	**25**	**65**	**68**	**7**	**31**	**0**	**1379**	**1113**	**1112**

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

Name of the District:CUTTACK

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	Narasinghpur	227	89	136	2	0	0
2	Badamba	134	36	91	5	1	1
3	Banki	103	28	69	4	2	0
4	Banki-Dampara	43	8	25	6	0	4
5	Tigiria	47	1	40	5	1	0
6	Athagad	185	62	122	1	0	0
7	Tangi-Choudwar	146	29	107	8	1	1
8	Mahanga	191	39	133	17	2	0
9	Nischintakoili	215	54	139	17	2	3
10	Salepur	162	24	119	14	5	0
11	Cuttack Sadar	115	10	99	5	0	1
12	Barang	75	10	56	7	2	0
13	Kantapada	88	11	67	8	1	1
14	Niali	124	23	87	12	2	0
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	0	1	0	0	0
	District Total:	**1,856**	**424**	**1,291**	**111**	**19**	**11**

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

Name of the District:CUTTACK

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	Narasinghpur	227	89	80	58	30
2	Badamba	134	36	54	44	27
3	Banki	103	27	28	47	16
4	Banki-Dampara	43	8	9	26	16
5	Tigiria	47	1	23	23	9
6	Athagad	185	62	55	68	30
7	Tangi-Choudwar	146	29	69	48	23
8	Mahanga	191	39	68	84	54
9	Nischintakoili	215	54	83	78	41
10	Salepur	162	24	74	64	37
11	Cuttack Sadar	115	10	60	45	25
12	Barang	75	10	35	30	14
13	Kantapada	88	11	41	36	16
14	Niali	124	23	58	43	26
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	0	0	1	0
	Total:	**1,856**	**423**	**737**	**695**	**364**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:CUTTACK

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	Narasinghpur	0	2	0	3	222
2	Badamba	0	1	0	1	126
3	Banki	0	0	0	0	103
4	Banki-Dampara	0	0	0	0	43
5	Tigiria	0	0	0	0	47
6	Athagad	0	1	0	0	173
7	Tangi-Choudwar	0	3	0	4	136
8	Mahanga	0	0	0	2	188
9	Nischintakoili	0	0	0	0	215
10	Salepur	0	0	0	1	159
11	Cuttack Sadar	0	0	0	5	109
12	Barang	0	0	0	0	75
13	Kantapada	0	0	0	56	32
14	Niali	0	0	0	73	50
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	0	0	0	0	1
	District Total:	**0**	**7**	**0**	**145**	**1,679**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:CUTTACK

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			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	Badamba(Nizigarh)	02030400	Badamba	5857	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Ratapat	02035800	Badamba	5538	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Gopinathapur	02037300	Badamba	5188	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
4	Gadajit	02011200	Banki-Dampara	5039	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Tala Basta	02018200	Banki-Dampara	9693	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
6	Pubakhanda	01938200	Niali	5242	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:CUTTACK

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	Nuapatna	41208000	Tigiria	7848	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Charibatia	41207000	Tangi-Choudwar	5234	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	Available
3	Belagachhia	41205000	Barang	4612	N.A.	N.A.	Available		N.A.	Available	N.A.
4	Dadhapatna	41206000	Barang	4417	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	Available	Available

APPENDIX - III

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

Name of the District : Cuttack

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	Belgachhia (CT)(Barang C.D.Block)	509.01	6.60	-	87.33	40.57	374.51
2	Dadhapatna (CT)(Barang C.D.Block)	106.60	3.88	-	24.40	8.30	70.02
3	Charbatia (CT)(Tangi-Choudwar C.D.Block)	93.89	-	-	73.25	20.64	-
4	Nuapatna (CT)(Tigiria C.D.Block)	272.35	3.24	-	7.28	103.60	158.23

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:CUTTACK

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
1	02038400	Barasinga
2	02038800	Boras
3	02038900	Similibola
4	02039000	Bhanarpal
5	02040500	Jamubahali
6	02040600	Manasinghpatana
7	02048100	Marudi
8	02049800	Barabhaya
9	02049900	Kusal
10	02053400	Madheipada
11	02054000	Matigadia
12	02055000	Kalisahi
13	02057000	Jhajibandha
14	02057300	Jayapur
15	02057500	Khola
16	02057600	Nuabhuin
17	02058200	Benipathara
18	02058400	Brahmani
19	02059100	Nandagola
20	02059300	Kandhadebhuin
21	02059400	Dalaka
22	02059600	Patrabhaga
23	02059700	Panchagochiazungle(Ka)
24	02060600	Barapali
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
25	02024600	Daleimaru
26	02024900	Soruan
27	02025000	Badabila
28	02025100	Barapali
29	02025400	Karada
30	02026800	Banjhabarena
31	02027300	Banpur
32	02027400	Rampur
33	02027600	Kadampal
34	02028000	Benudharpur
35	02028100	Mandiapali
36	02028500	Mahatabandha
37	02028600	Barapatia
38	02029200	Chauli

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:CUTTACK

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banki		
39	02010100	Chandipurpatna
Name of CD Block: Banki-Dampara		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Tigiria		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
40	01985600	Suniamunha
41	01985700	Kalankipur
42	01988300	Chandrabalishyamapur
43	01988500	Ramshyampur
44	01989600	Shrirangapur
45	01995600	Haripriyapur
46	02002200	Radhadhabpur
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
47	01966900	Nelia
48	01968500	Kolha
49	01968900	Gopasanthapur
50	01969000	Ghasisanthapur
51	01978000	Bhorandi
52	01978100	Athabatia
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
53	01917500	Sunakhala
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Barang		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Kantapada		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Niali		
54	01935900	Denga
55	01941200	Sutinda
56	01941400	Satakalia
57	01942500	Salapoi
Name of CD Block: Jagatsinghapur (P)		

APPENDIX V - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Narasinghpur	248	21	227	59
2	Badamba	138	4	134	18
3	Banki	110	7	103	16
4	Banki-Dampara	49	6	43	2
5	Tigiria	49	2	47	4
6	Athagad	201	16	185	59
7	Tangi-Choudwar	166	20	146	22
8	Mahanga	193	2	191	16
9	Nischintakoili	221	6	215	12
10	Salepur	164	2	162	7
11	Cuttack Sadar	116	1	115	9
12	Barang	76	1	75	9
13	Kantapada	90	2	88	10
14	Niali	128	4	124	7
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	0	1	1
	District Total:	**1,950**	**94**	**1,856**	**251**

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	Narasinghpur	248	21	227	137
2	Badamba	138	4	134	75
3	Banki	110	7	103	70
4	Banki-Dampara	49	6	43	23
5	Tigiria	49	2	47	31
6	Athagad	201	16	185	82
7	Tangi-Choudwar	166	20	146	59
8	Mahanga	193	2	191	169
9	Nischintakoili	221	6	215	180
10	Salepur	164	2	162	99
11	Cuttack Sadar	116	1	115	57
12	Barang	76	1	75	35
13	Kantapada	90	2	88	66
14	Niali	128	4	124	105
15	Jagatsinghapur (P)	1	0	1	1
	District Total:	**1,950**	**94**	**1,856**	**1,189**

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:CUTTACK

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
Less than 5		
	02055300	Nizgarh
	02062600	Lehenga
	02057900	Ramachandrapur
	02051400	Ghantapada
	02046400	Dhanurjayapur
	02051200	Kanagudi
	02045200	Kanakapur
	02046600	Kunjabanapur
	02038200	Talapunji
	02052800	Balisahi
	02062300	Phulapada
	02048000	Chakamunda
	02058600	Bhuska
	02054600	Bhagatpur
	02040200	Ranganipatna
	02038600	Olaba
	02040400	Ragadisahi
5-10		
	02052200	Ullashkot
	02050300	Saradhapur
	02040900	Kalamatia
	02051600	Khalisahi
	02046700	Regeda
	02050200	Jaganathaprasadpatana
	02049600	Sukat
	02053400	Madheipada
	02045100	Siariataila
	02050800	Nuagan
	02044500	Kanjiapada
	02040800	Bichanabati
	02049200	Mardamekha
	02038300	Kansailo
	02052300	Ainsia
	02061500	Jayamangal
	02042100	Attanda
	02045400	Kanpur
	02041100	Kuranja
11-20		
	02048200	Jayamangalpur(Ka)
	02043700	Paikabarabati
	02044800	Tamara
	02048500	Chikankhandi
	02047300	Talasahi
	02044300	Ekadal
	02044600	Padamaldesha
	02054100	Khairapada
	02043100	Karilo
	02060800	Alara
	02042500	Kandhabereni
	02039300	Godibandha
	02041800	Haripur
	02053100	Damakanta
	02048600	Sanagaon
	02042400	Biswanathapur
	02059200	Debhuin
	02050100	Jaganathprasad
	02051800	Kathakhunta
	02045600	Rusipada
	02042600	Champeswar
	02061000	Nukhapada
	02059900	Sagar
	02042900	Chasabarabati
	02041200	Balijharipatna
	02058900	Nuagaon
	02045500	Manpur
	02062500	Patanda
	02053000	Gurujang
	02058700	Kandhal
	02051100	Nakhapada
	02061100	Kendupalli
	02039700	Jemadeipur
	02062900	Kamaladeipur
	02054800	Gopapur
	02042300	Siaria
	02046200	Paikaregeda
	02045000	Purunagopalpur
	02039500	Purukutia
	02049700	Krishnaprasad
	02042200	Dumalborei
	02054300	Badabhuin
	02052400	Dimiria
	02052000	Kokalaba
	02040300	Adhei Gundi
	02060500	Bandhahuda
21-30		
	02051000	Kendumul
	02049800	Barabhaya
	02045700	Champatotha
	02060000	Nandakishorepur
	02043800	Ganagana

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
21-30		
	02052900	Nimasahi
	02048300	Hinjalakhal
	02055100	Badhia
	02046800	Panchama
	02058300	Nuagarh
	02056300	Paikapadapatana
	02047600	Janisahi
	02039600	Bahali
	02050400	Baradiha
	02053900	Jemadeipur
	02056400	Guhalasahi
	02043600	Durgaprasad
	02056100	Thengapalli
	02056900	Ranasingpur
	02047400	Mahigarh
	02041600	Baselihata
	02052100	Galishigadia
	02047200	Mandania
	02049000	Basantapur
	02039900	Rangadaba
	02049100	Jodum
	02043200	Bagdharia
	02039400	Bokada
31-40		
	02045300	Mardanpatana
	02042000	Tagilo
	02046900	Kamaladiha
	02048400	Jayamangalpur
	02055200	Harichandanpur
	02041000	Kumbhiritola
	02047500	Jaganathpur
	02048800	Odasinga
	02060300	Lembo
	02062800	Padmapur
	02042700	Solabandha
	02051300	Metakapur
	02055800	Basantapur
	02043400	Jalakeli
	02043300	Hatiapalli
	02059800	Panchagochhia
	02050500	Chakraprasad
	02055900	Kakudia
41-50		
	02044100	Muraripur
	02056600	Kathaukhoja
	02056500	Krushnachandrapur
	02047100	Ranibhuin
	02041900	Kuranjamalisahi

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
41-50		
	02044700	Padamalpatna
	02055600	Gandapalli
	02061800	Mandatutha
	02056000	Gadamadhupur
	02050600	Subalaya
51-75		
	02051900	Purusottampur
	02062200	Brahmapura
	02062000	Ghoradia
	02057300	Jayapur
	02041400	Syamasundarpurpatana
	02060100	Mahurakhia
	02053200	Damasahi
	02053600	Kanlapada
	02055700	Tangisahi
	02062700	Tanlamadhupur
	02051500	Jogibahali
	02042800	Nandapur
	02043500	Durgaprasadtaila
	02052500	Nuapatana
	02052600	Paramala
	02043900	Bhaliadihadasanna
	02054900	Malisahi
76 and above		
	02047000	Baliput
	02051700	Sargunapalli
	02056200	Pithakhai
	02044200	Chandrapur
	02058000	Chatarpada
	02061700	Kandhakanalapara
	02061900	Santarapur
	02060400	Badaberena
	02055000	Kalisahi
	02059700	Panchagochiazungle(Ka)
	02060600	Barapali
	02061600	Nuapalli
	02062100	Dhanipur
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
Less than 5		
	02030900	Sanabarsing
	02036200	Khalidhip
	02033900	Gopamathura
	02031300	Sundarianuagan
	02035200	Janisahi
	02027900	Telikambilo
	02026100	Kasikiari
	02025600	Barimul
	02032000	Bidharpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
Less than 5		
	02027000	Haripur
	02025900	Budhapanka
	02029000	Malati
	02031800	Abhimanpur
	02033800	Brundabanpur
	02028500	Mahatabandha
	02035400	Damangadia
	02029800	Majhipatna
	02024800	Khalibati
5-10		
	02028700	Dasarathipur
	02028800	Janipadar
	02030700	Kottapalla
	02031000	Badabarsing
	02037400	Satakudia
	02034800	Pankal
	02033700	Muliabank
	02037700	Telunia
	02037500	Tunapur
	02034500	Banamalipur
	02034400	Badabhuin
	02037800	Nuabandha
	02035800	Ratapat
	02036500	Karadibandha
	02032200	Kankadajodi
	02033200	Champeidwar
	02036400	Ogalpur
	02038100	Haritha
	02034000	Biswambharpur
	02025700	Gojapada
11-20		
	02026700	Syamsundarpur
	02032100	Talamundali
	02033400	Mangalpur
	02027500	Gurudipal
	02025500	Khandualinuagan
	02034900	Gopapur
	02026000	Kunarpal
	02037200	Kantapada
	02034600	Khariamada
	02026500	Khuntakata
	02034700	Padmanabhapur
	02031700	Santarabali
	02027800	Badakambilo
	02026300	Maniabandha
	02038000	Bangarisinga
	02035500	Beliapal
	02033300	Gadapokhari

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
11-20		
	02027700	Tinigharia
	02037100	Sankhameri
	02036100	Gamei
	02031500	Mahulia
	02035100	Kesabereni
	02029100	Dudhiabereni
	02036800	Ichhapur
	02024700	Aranda
	02033500	Tulasipur
	02030400	Badamba(Nizigarh)
21-30		
	02028400	Kharod
	02031600	Matiapada
	02033600	Bijipur
	02026400	Majhipada
	02028200	Kusapal
	02035700	Biswanathpur
	02033000	Chandimangal
	02031900	Birabarpur
	02036900	Parajapada
	02032900	Diniary
	02031100	Kajalbedha
	02032400	Kadana
	02036700	Jhajia
	02025800	Dhanapali
	02028900	Kendupalli
	02029500	Khairpanga
	02027100	Jemadeipur
	02027200	Satagachhia
	02030100	Gundadwar
	02036300	Sasanga
	02026200	Godipatana
	02035300	Krishnachanrapur
	02034100	Madhuban
	02032800	Belapada
	02033100	Ragadipada
	02034200	Sunapal
31-40		
	02037300	Gopinathapur
	02029700	Narayanaprasad
	02035900	Gobardhanpur
	02035600	Amatia
	02037000	Mangarajapur
	02030300	Jodamba
	02029400	Gopalpur
41-50		
	02028600	Barapatia
	02025300	Khandabandha

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
41-50		
	02032300	Manapur
	02037600	Mugagahir
51-75		
	02032500	Jodumu
	02035000	Gagana
	02030000	Badabarena
	02034300	Deuli
	02036000	Kandha
	02029900	Aselipur
	02030800	Balisahi
	02030600	Nuataila
	02031200	Jaganathapur
76 and above		
	02029200	Chauli
	02029300	Madhupur
	02030200	Achutapur
	02032700	Nuapada
	02037900	Naranpur
Name of CD Block: Banki		
Less than 5		
	02023900	Kadhamalla
	02019100	Anuary
	02017000	Kumusara
	02021300	Chadheibandha
	02016600	Naranpur
	02021100	Kantakaipatana
	02023800	Purbagadia
	02019400	Kurumupada
	02018800	Rajiba
	02024100	Puincha
	02023000	Lemberi
	02021400	Bania
	02022000	Nuagan
	02021800	Jokiladal
	02009300	Fulabadi
	02016400	Dengamba
	02016500	Nuagan
	02008700	Kantapahara
	02021500	Panikorada
	02015700	Gopa
5-10		
	02019600	Podapatana
	02016900	Kiapalla
	02015900	Pathapur
	02008500	Krushnapur
	02012200	Manipur
	02016200	Pasania
	02020400	Gopinathapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banki		
5-10		
	02024200	Gahirigadiapatana
	02016300	Baraput
	02020300	Nateri
	02018600	Malabiharpur
	02009900	Bisoipatna
	02022100	Khajuripada
	02010300	Gobindpur
	02021700	Karadapalli
	02021200	Chadheibandhapatna
	02010200	Sahangagopalpur
	02020200	Balabhadrapur
	02015000	Malabiharpur
	02023600	Kalapathar
	02009000	Bishnupur
	02009500	Anandapur
11-20		
	02009100	Ostia
	02024300	Pandalam
	02022400	Baghei
	02016800	Brahmapura
	02012300	Gaudapadapatna
	02023400	Madhuapallipatna
	02019800	Kendupalli
	02020800	Kalipoi
	02012400	Baunsaput
	02021000	Kantakai
	02019700	Koto
	02020600	Jaganathpurpatana
	02009800	Ghodabar
	02021600	Gahiragadia
	02022900	Krushnapalipatana
	02014800	Haliasahi
	02022300	Purunapani
	02012100	Charimadhia
	02022800	Krushnapali
	02008900	Kadalibadi
21-30		
	02019300	Golaganda
	02012000	Bandalo
	02022700	Parsurampur
	02018300	Malisahi
	02014900	Rajuasahi
	02008600	Gholapur
	02024000	Panigrahipurpatna
	02020900	Goudachhali
	02019200	Andharua
	02016100	Pathuripada

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banki		
31-40		
	02020500	Manapurpatana
	02023200	Luhagodipatna
	02018500	Baidyeswar
	02018900	Samapurdal
41-50		
	02011900	Tentulia
	02009600	Santarapur Alias Subarnpur
51-75		
	02015300	Kurumchaini
	02019000	Samapurpatana
	02015200	Mundali
	02015500	Maijori
76 and above		
	02015600	Botalama
	02009700	Saranda Garh
	02015400	Baigini
	02016700	Tiarsahi
	02020100	Balipahada
Name of CD Block: Banki-Dampara		
Less than 5		
	02013500	Rangipur
	02017900	Dhansarapatna
	02012700	Barapadanapur
	02017500	Hatimara
	02009400	Chakuleswar
5-10		
	02013000	Dulanapur
	02017800	Khamarpatna
	02013100	Arapur
	02017700	Tarapur
	02017600	Jamudihi
	02013300	Pakharakhal
	02010900	Banara
11-20		
	02013900	Ragadipatna
	02011000	Bhagipur
	02013200	Bilipada
	02011600	Mukundapur Charigharia
	02010500	Kusupangi
	02017100	Naraganga
	02014400	Ramachandarapur
	02017200	Tulasipur
	02018200	Tala Basta
	02010400	Ghasiput
	02018100	Padanapur
	02011700	Similipur
	02017400	Sunapatna

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banki-Dampara		
21-30		
	02013600	Singhanathpur
	02011200	Gadajit
	02014000	Kotodwar
	02011100	Gayala Bank
	02010700	Charigharia
	02012600	Harirajpur
	02013800	Patapur
31-40		
	02011300	Nistipur
	02014100	Durgapur
	02010600	Pathapur
	02014200	Gopalapur
	02013400	Dharasa
41-50		
	02012900	Gobindapur
	02011400	Ramachandrapur
51-75		
	02011500	Karabara
76 and above		
	02012800	Sukhuakhala
Name of CD Block: Tigiria		
Less than 5		
	02004600	Gokarna Khal
	02005700	Baharbilla
	02006200	Kanthipur
	02007300	Harisaranpur
	02007200	Belanta
	02007800	Bishnupur
	02007700	Sunthipal
	02006400	Koilikanya
	02008400	Khandahata
	02006700	Gadadharpur
	02007100	Bhogada
5-10		
	02006300	Raghurampur
	02006800	Banamalipur
	02005400	Gopinathapur
	02003800	Bhiruda
	02003700	Achalkota
	02005600	Mahuldhipa
	02005000	Baliput
	02006100	Purunatigiria
	02008300	Baulanga
11-20		
	02006900	Biriput
	02007500	Sananauput
	02004800	Pankal
	02008100	Badanauput

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tigiria		
11-20		
	02004700	Jemadeipur
	02005300	Nizigarh
	02005200	Karadapalli
	02007400	Manapur
	02006600	Bindanima
	02006000	Paikianara
	02005100	Baneswarpada
	02004300	Panchagan
	02003600	Haridapasi
	02003900	Godijharia
21-30		
	02005900	Chasaanara
	02007900	Nandapur
	02004200	Sesagan
	02005800	Samapada
31-40		
	02004500	Bhejia
	02007600	Hatamal
41-50		
	02006500	Kalibiri
51-75		
	02005500	Kumbhiput
76 and above		
	02008000	Samapur
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
Less than 5		
	01988800	Gopalprasad
	01982500	Sarakuan
	01993900	Amrutamonahipatana
	01999000	Totapada
	01981600	Rahangol
	01981100	Mahalaxmipur
	01987900	Chhenakhianuagan
	01998200	Chunapada
	01982000	Khamarnuagan
	01988900	Baudhapur
	01982900	Dampatipur
	01988500	Ramshyampur
	02000600	Haridagahir
	01994700	Nuabandha
	01996500	Dahipur
	02000800	Parsurampur
	01992600	Arakhapatana
	01981500	Kandarei
	02000900	Dahisara
	02002700	Balarampur
	02002800	Patenigan
	01995400	Mahidharpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
5-10		
	01988000	Dalabhaga
	01982800	Gobara
	01984500	Chhagan
	01993300	Gudupada
	01987300	Radhadamodarpur
	01982200	Sauria
	01993500	Koranga
	02002100	Mahakalabasta
	01989000	Jenapur
	01995700	Radhakesabpur
	01994800	Badabhuindal
	01986700	Chhotiamba
	01981900	Radhakrushnapur
	02000000	Patalinga
	01994500	Regedapada
	01995800	Laxminarayanpur
	01983900	Kuspangi
	02001600	Rajanagar
	01998500	Radhakrushnapur
	01985600	Suniamunha
	01995500	Radhadarsanpur
	02001000	Madhabpur
	01997800	Paikerapur
	02000300	Gaurangpur
	01995000	Jagiapada
	01987600	Mantiri
	01997900	Gopinathapur
	01987400	Rampei
	01993200	Jenapadadal
11-20		
	01989300	Dhurusia
	01996100	Radhagobindapur
	02003500	Dasapur
	01988700	Nidhipur
	01996400	Radhamadhabpur
	01982100	Kolathapangi
	01996000	Radhaballaavapur
	01994200	Ankula
	01981300	Dalua
	01998000	Iswara
	02003000	Megha
	01993100	Ichhapur
	01983500	Balipur
	01987500	Khuntuni
	01989900	Brahmapur
	01999700	Nauratha
	01999500	Udayapurdesh
	01993800	Kuanla

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
11-20		
	01997600	Joranda
	01997300	Radhakantapatna
	02001100	Champapur
	01988200	Radhashyampur
	01992700	Muktadeipur
	01986600	Oranda
	01998100	Dorada
	01983700	Pahilabar
	02000700	Haripur
	01999100	Kulailo
21-30		
	01981400	Sabitripur
	01985500	Mancheswar
	01981700	Khanduali
	01994000	Samasarapur
	01983100	Kantania
	01987800	Bhogara
	01988400	Ghantikhala
	01993000	Jenapadadesa
	02002500	Katkiasahi
	01983400	Kumarpur
	01992500	Patanda
	01997200	Bentapada
	01985100	Balisasan
	01995100	Raghunathpur Patana
	01995200	Gopiballavapur
	01984600	Gurudijhatia
	01994300	Budhiapatana
	01998400	Gundichapur
	01997400	Dhanurjoyapur
	01986200	Brahmanbasta
	01994900	Badabhuindesh
	01986800	Kapursingh
	01988100	Champia
	01993700	Sathilo
31-40		
	01987100	Belda
	01999200	Talagada
	01986100	Narangabasta
	02000400	Bailo
	01984700	Kotar
	02000500	Tarading
	01985200	Bali
	01999300	Silapat
	01997500	Karikol
	01994400	Khuntakata
	01987000	Radhakishorpur
	02003200	Nandailo

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
41-50		
	01986900	Purusottampur
	01989700	Anantapur
	02003100	Kandarpur
	01985700	Kalankipur
	01999800	Gajaamba
51-75		
	01985800	Lingapada
	01992400	Matikot
	02003400	Bhogara
	01993400	Jaganathpur
76 and above		
	01985900	Prasanapur
	02000100	Birajianga
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
Less than 5		
	01975500	Badakusunpur
	01971000	Bainchua
	01975200	Ramachandrapur
	01974500	Ganaraba
	01965500	Kusupara
	01972900	Tantira
	01964700	Patalasingada
	01971300	Atanga
	01973700	Narapada
	01969700	Rasiknagar
	01975600	Karanji
	01965100	Abhayapur
	01965300	Chandanpur
	01969300	Sanadebil
	01968300	Naranpur
	01965000	Suanai
	01979600	Bandalo
	01980700	Mahalapada
	01976100	Banto
5-10		
	01969000	Ghasisanthapur
	01975100	Kochilanuagaon
	01964500	Kanjia
	01965800	Bamburi
	01967400	Kanamira
	01976600	Sankarpur
	01967500	Teliapada
	01968700	Mania
	01966200	Haladibasanta
	01971700	Kandarkana
	01978900	Nirgundi
	01965200	Sapha
	01969600	Govindapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
5-10		
	01971600	Tikarpada
	01971900	Hadua
	01977800	Agrahat
	01971800	Kotasahi
	01966300	Tulasipur
	01978800	Garudgaon
	01974100	Brahmanapada
11-20		
	01969100	Maguradhanmandal
	01980500	Similihanda
	01965900	Barapada
	01964600	Sapanapur
	01972600	Chatilo
	01976300	Mahisalanda
	01965400	Kanhupur
	01977500	Badapadagaon
	01976700	Mangarajpur
	01968800	Kadei
	01969200	Bada-Debil
	01979000	Alarpur
	01971200	Beruan
	01978100	Athabatia
	01977900	Angarjori
	01968100	Chintamanipur
	01977200	Badasantarapur
	01966400	Kamanga
	01980300	Nuapatana
	01974700	Bhatimunda
	01975800	Berhampur
	01972300	Sardola
	01979100	Badachanchoo
	01967800	Kanheipur
	01972400	Brahmanabhog
	01979200	Nakhara
	01974600	Saranga
	01979400	Sanachanchoo
	01978500	Jayapur
	01974800	Kani
	01970700	Nischinta
	01972100	Kairapari
	01971400	Bandal
	01967600	Ramachandrapur
	01966100	Garudagaon
21-30		
	01964900	Bira-Chintamanipur
	01974200	Teruan
	01967200	Madhapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
21-30		
	01969900	Gokulpur
	01967900	Jakana
	01977400	Sardarkharida
	01981000	Bidyadharpur
	01980800	Kakhadi
	01978300	Padhania
	01973300	Banika
	01973400	Sainto
	01976200	Jemadeipur
	01973600	Sanokesharpur
	01969400	Rudrapur
	01978700	Salagaon
	01970600	Damaka
	01973100	Harianta
	01972000	Ramagarh
	01968000	Haduotta
	01975000	Astapari
	01974900	Paiguan
	01970000	Jaripada
	01980400	Kayalapada
	01979500	Jajbhairaba
31-40		
	01973500	Hatasisua
	01976800	Bagadhara
	01974000	Napanga
	01979300	Kujibara
	01978600	Kumbhei
	01973000	Solagaon
	01978400	Damodarapur
	01973200	Tarota
	01967100	Beguniadiha
	01970800	Rajakona
	01972200	Karanji
	01974300	Birol
	01972500	Bahuda
	01970900	Uchhapada
	01972700	Tiranpada
41-50		
	01978200	Palasia
	01973900	Korekore
	01968200	Narendrapur
51-75		
	01970200	Biswanathpur
	01970300	Jagannathpur
	01966700	Gurujanga
	01980200	Banamalipur
	01970400	Nausadhipur
	01969500	Ganeswarpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
76 and above		
	01980000	Jhatia
	01970100	Sanalekhanpur
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
Less than 5		
	01887200	Kusunpur
	01880900	Chasakhand
	01873400	Haripur
	01885000	Dihigop
	01869800	Gunupur
	01874700	Jalasarpur
5-10		
	01883400	Alunata
	01880200	Bhedasalipur
	01875300	Sultanpur
	01877800	Goratanga
	01878200	Manijori
	01873600	Kaitha
	01871000	Champatipur
	01877700	Jhadeswarpur
	01876300	Paikarapur
	01875200	Alijoda
	01870400	Sahaspur
	01883300	Bainchua
	01871600	Rahania
	01868600	Mohanpur
	01875700	Salara
	01883500	Aliara
	01872700	Ghisuan
	01884800	Pandia
11-20		
	01875400	Malipura
	01874400	Kundi
	01885400	Gopalpur
	01868000	Gopalpur
	01878900	Padandaspur
	01884200	Sahaniazpur
	01878000	Sukuapada
	01879900	Arilo
	01880100	Barahipur
	01876800	Raghunathpur
	01885900	Bhaunria
	01878100	Debario
	01875100	Kanhupur
	01868200	Basudevpur
	01880600	Mouda
	01878300	Gokan
	01882500	Dharosyamsundarpur
	01885800	Nahanga

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
11-20		
	01876400	Jira
	01869300	Gopalpur
	01886400	Kanhupur
	01872800	Dhaulia
	01884600	Sabalkana
	01868700	Alinagar
	01881000	Sankroda
	01872100	Malihata
	01872400	Hansadia
	01870900	Lalitagiri
	01882200	Gobindpur
	01878800	Budhukunia
	01879300	Kusundaspur
	01880000	Sahapur
	01876100	Brahmanamanijori
	01880400	Ramkrishnapur
	01886600	Apilo
	01884100	Gobindpur
	01886000	Umar
	01870200	Panaspur
	01881400	Khartang
	01874500	Banaguria
	01872500	Kuhunda
	01884000	Achhutpur
	01876900	Laxminarayanpur
	01874300	Malikpur
	01886500	Praharajapur
	01884500	Kurujanga
	01871100	Haribhaktapur
	01870300	Nadiasahaspur
	01877900	Erakana
	01871300	Manitiri
	01878400	Osanga
	01868900	Kaudkol
	01877200	Olakana
	01886900	Naiguan
	01885200	Nahang
	01881600	Inda
	01871900	Bagasarpur
	01880300	Laptuan
21-30		
	01879800	Nurtang
	01882300	Khandol
	01874000	Samasarpur
	01883900	Goudgop
	01884300	Purusottampur
	01877500	Haladia
	01869600	Mirjapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
21-30		
	01871400	Jerakanda
	01882400	Ranigoda
	01874100	Jagannathpur
	01885700	Ramakapur
	01868100	Dobandhia
	01873000	Madhupur
	01869200	Mulubasanta
	01881200	Anandapur
	01870600	Akarapada
	01875800	Jatiparilo
	01886700	Jhadeswarpur
	01882800	Pallisahi
	01870700	Purusottampur
	01875600	Dharapur
	01882100	Chahapada
	01868300	Bajapura
	01885600	Sukleswar
	01877400	Sindhupur
	01870500	Sorala
	01886300	Gotara
	01881300	Baro
	01873800	Jasarajpur
	01878500	Barahipur
	01884900	Balipada
	01879500	Jailo
	01881500	Siripur
	01877100	Saem
	01879600	Kantikiari
	01876200	Keutakhandi
	01879700	Jankoti
	01880500	Bhera
	01870100	Kusupur
	01872000	Kalianti
	01886100	Ostapur
	01884400	Mangalpur
	01879400	Bhanraj
	01870000	Sipura
	01868500	Banapur
31-40		
	01869000	Koliatha
	01876700	Kusunpur
	01877600	Itamundali
	01881900	Bramagada
	01875500	Usuma
	01883700	Bainpur
	01871500	Matiparilo
	01885500	Adhanga
	01886800	Dularpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
31-40		
	01879000	Parsurampur
	01877300	Itukura
	01875000	Gangapura
	01872200	Ramachandrapur
	01878700	Raghunathnagar
	01887100	Bharatpada
	01887000	Bantala
	01883100	Kaudkola
	01869900	Dharmadaspur
	01883200	Jampada
	01883000	Sutarpada
	01878600	Mahanga
	01873100	Damanisingpur
	01871800	Mogolpatna
	01872300	Adamahespur
	01886200	Kaluria
	01874900	Pasulunda
	01872900	Benupura
	01870800	Kalyanpur
41-50		
	01876500	Podamarai
	01874800	Srikrishnapur
	01868800	Baratha
	01885100	Chakarpur
	01873200	Chakamadhupur
	01871200	Gangadhar
	01873300	Padhanpada
	01883600	Keral
	01869400	Uttarsahi(1)
	01874200	Nandakishorepur
	01879200	Sipura
51-75		
	01884700	Gopalpur
	01881700	Baradia
	01879100	Jasuapur
	01881100	Alasara
	01875900	Kaerpur
	01881800	Barabati
76 and above		
	01883800	Narijanga
	01882700	Goudapada
	01869500	Mohanpur
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
Less than 5		
	01910800	Namakani
	01903500	Baharabamphu
	01911100	Kerilo
	01894900	Rasulpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
Less than 5		
	01929700	Biswanathapur
	01909200	Jaladia
	01912300	Chandapur
	01913100	Brahmankhanda
	01914600	Kakudiapada
	01895600	Othaka
	01926700	Siuli
	01900500	Sunailo
	01914000	Gopinathapur
	01912100	Bodhanga
5-10		
	01899900	Matakatapur
	01909500	Nembal
	01914200	Gopinathapur
	01907300	Marada
	01909800	Birehipur
	01894500	Paikarapur
	01910900	Jamara
	01914900	Fatepur
	01907200	Balarampur
	01914800	Narendrapur
	01899400	Patapur
	01909400	Jamunapur
	01895800	Ekarukhi
	01900800	Bodhanga
	01914500	Nahalpur
	01928400	Uttarkul
	01928000	Babujanga
	01906300	Sadhakanagar
	01901200	Tentalapur
	01911200	Orati
	01928800	Muguria
	01928200	Dulupur
	01906000	Kuansola
11-20		
	01909100	Rahansa
	01903800	Handibhanga
	01907800	Khandagiri
	01927800	Barimula
	01903700	Ghantalo
	01929100	Dharibil
	01904300	Lokanathapur
	01908400	Sahalapur
	01901100	Badafatepur
	01921600	Berhampur
	01911300	Khadayatpatikira
	01908300	Palasa
	01901700	Ramachandrapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
11-20		
	01928700	Pinpur
	01894800	Jairampur
	01895500	Gopapur
	01929500	Manijanga
	01900100	Jamara
	01904500	Debaral
	01907400	Tilada
	01907900	Danardanpur
	01895400	Badakhira
	01927400	Brahmanbhuin
	01904700	Bainpada
	01929600	Mahammadpur
	01910000	Danapur
	01929400	Champa
	01894600	Jharpada
	01905000	Kulabadakhir
	01896000	Jiginipur
	01908000	Damodarpur
	01900900	Sadhupur
	01910700	Agyanpur
	01907600	Gopinathapur
	01927500	Brahmankhanda
	01906900	Champatipatana
	01895300	Natakai
	01901600	Pithapada
	01902000	Sukarapada
	01895200	Ramakrushnapur
	01902900	Katikata
	01904400	Kulasukarapada
	01895900	Mahajanpur
21-30		
	01902600	Paschimakhandabhola
	01929200	Mehendipur
	01902800	Parasailo
	01900700	Badathakan
	01904800	Kuandol
	01913000	Santapur
	01908100	Purunapari
	01913700	Charirakaba
	01906400	Erakanasamilpankapal
	01904000	Taratasasan
	01895100	Dahapada
	01922000	Isaniberhampur
	01926800	Ainipur
	01900200	Buhalo
	01905200	Sahadebpur
	01902200	Sunalunda
	01913900	Jhadeswarpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
21-30		
	01912200	Bagulipada
	01905400	Bandhakatia
	01914700	Buhalpur
	01910200	Kesula
	01902100	Haladharpur
	01928900	Biribandha
	01909700	Bhagabanpur
	01909300	Maligan
	01906500	Manikpur
	01921400	Nuagaon
	01909600	Mahamadpur
	01902500	Kendilo
	01928600	Safipur
	01895700	Nischintakoili
	01912600	Nagaspur
	01922200	Mangadeipur
	01903200	Kulagan-Isalo
	01899800	Natara
	01909000	Bhabarachanda
	01899000	Dingeswar
	01896200	Barado
	01904900	Damodarpur
	01901900	Ranipada
	01895000	Jagannathpur
	01905100	Sankilo
	01922600	Mallipur
	01905500	Odaghipur
	01910100	Mallikapur
	01906100	Kantapari
	01908500	Arei
	01899200	Kulia
	01904100	Koilirangi
	01905800	Demando
	01906700	Khandagan
	01911500	Manatir
	01903100	Anasarapur
	01900300	Barapada
31-40		
	01912700	Bilapalada
	01905900	Bagura
	01913200	Orikanta
	01901300	Murudabada
	01908600	Lendurabhagabanpur
	01929300	Sangrampur
	01904200	Kentala
	01914400	Daudpur
	01901000	Panchasarangabalarampur
	01921800	Jahanpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
31-40		
	01927300	Bodara
	01911000	Kutilo
	01900000	Riso
	01910500	Kamalpur
	01899100	Adhanga
	01926600	Manapur
	01909900	Kanhupur
	01927700	Bankol
	01915000	Rameswarpur
	01894700	Phagola
	01913800	Berhampur
	01929000	Odakhanda
	01903000	Nuagan
	01902300	Aenda
	01927100	Sadhusahi
	01906800	Sanaroutapati
	01903300	Dikhitapada
	01900600	Sarapada
	01899600	Baunapati
	01905600	Baliapada
	01910600	Bisamapada
	01911800	Narajapur
41-50		
	01911600	Barasahi
	01908200	Kalamasirjayantapur
	01912400	Mangalapur
	01901500	Katarapada
	01928500	Sahaspur
	01921500	Sirlo
	01921700	Kanpur
	01903600	Bharigol
	01896100	Terabindha
	01927200	Kalarabanka
	01901800	Julukipada
	01902700	Ramaranga
	01908900	Bandhupur
51-75		
	01901400	Gaudabisi
	01912500	Sarobarapur
	01913400	Palada
	01903900	Chhapachikana
	01912900	Mulusuanga
	01910400	Mohanpur
	01911700	Dianpur
	01927000	Sainporuan
	01902400	Banamalipur
	01921900	Khentalo
	01907500	Keutuli

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
51-75		
	01907000	Kulanapur
	01926900	Paramanandapur
	01914300	Badanaiguan
	01914100	Jagannathpur
76 and above		
	01912000	Asarapada
	01899500	Badaroutapati
	01913500	Dudura
	01922800	Bhoipada
	01899700	Gobindapati
	01929800	Bhuinsailo
	01905700	Bhoipada
	01911900	Krushnadaspur
	01913600	Kamapur
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
Less than 5		
	01888300	Tilada
	01898500	Sisua
	01919400	Sarada
	01918200	Barbodia
	01887600	Kukudang
	01887800	Gargara
	01916300	Ganeswarpur
5-10		
	01891200	Barabari
	01917100	Ichhapur
	01919300	Gothamira
	01890200	Matanagar
	01917800	Gopinathpur
	01894400	Kusambi
	01889000	Bodhasara
	01889800	Mirzapur
	01888800	Kusupur
	01889100	Bhimadaspur
11-20		
	01891000	Dhanupada
	01918800	Guali
	01920600	Kulasamitanga
	01892500	Balesamala-2
	01920500	Sogala
	01894300	Saigoda
	01892700	Balisamala-1
	01898900	Betei
	01916900	Mahajanpur
	01894200	Manoharpur
	01915900	Kulinda
	01890600	Manatira
	01888900	Praharajpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
11-20		
	01921200	Patenigoan
	01897200	Sarada
	01894000	Chhanipur
	01915500	Gopinathpur
	01890300	Madhanga
	01917400	Bhairpur
	01898600	Sapanpur
	01889900	Dharmagatpur
	01887900	Kuanrpur
	01890900	Sidho
	01891600	Uttrola
	01890100	Kanpur
	01893000	Purana
	01891100	Orabari
	01893700	Ballabhapur
	01896300	Sunakhandi
	01889500	Khaira
	01916400	Kisinapur
	01889200	Kalidahi
	01890800	Karamuan
	01890400	Raisunguda
	01916700	Bahadulapatna
	01898400	Bahabalpur
	01917500	Sunakhala
21-30		
	01919600	Ratilo
	01918400	Atoda
	01893100	Balabhadrapur
	01897400	Gangapur
	01897000	Kalyanpur
	01917300	Mutarifa
	01918300	Purbakachha
	01888500	Odasing
	01915400	Chahapara
	01915600	Padhanpada
	01892600	Patana
	01888000	Malasasan
	01898700	Balisahi
	01916600	Sambhupur
	01918900	Tarito
	01896900	Purushottampur
	01891400	Katarapa
	01917600	Gunjarpur
	01897700	Nandol
	01916200	Satyabhamapur
	01918000	Paschimakachha
	01916100	Ganapur
	01889600	Chhotinatara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
21-30		
	01897800	Bhatapada
	01896700	Chandradeipur
	01893400	Basudeipur
	01898200	Raghabapur
	01888700	Bhora
	01898100	Tentol
	01919500	Boilo
	01898800	Lunahar
	01917000	Trilochanpur
	01893600	Balia
	01921000	Sudukhanda
	01898300	Baharapada
	01893800	Bodamundei
	01919700	Kalikapur
	01917900	Champati
	01916500	Biswanathpur
	01890000	Deuli
	01893900	Satabati
	01917700	Andeisahi
	01889400	Oladia
	01889300	Kankarailo
	01888600	Talapada
31-40		
	01919000	Kuruli
	01896800	Naiguan
	01897500	Osada
	01892200	Durgapur
	01892400	Malihata
	01888200	Gothada
	01918500	Bahugram
	01887700	Tunpur
	01915200	Badabhimarajpur
	01892800	Hirapur
	01918700	Singamapur
	01915300	Sanabhimarajpur
	01891500	Jagulaipada
	01920900	Totapada
	01887400	Narda
	01896400	Banahara
	01920400	Gangapur
	01894100	Pikola
	01892100	Rameswar
	01917200	Kothabada
	01897300	Alipur
	01893300	Sankarpur
	01888400	Katikata
	01897100	Jahangirabad
	01915100	Makundapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
31-40		
	01896600	Barigola
	01890700	Keranga
	01891700	Mahanapur
	01916800	Laxminarayanapur
41-50		
	01890500	Dhuansahi
	01918100	Madhyakachha
	01920700	Udayapur
	01920300	Samitanga
	01921300	Panimando
	01897900	Patapur
	01898000	Bisarapur
	01887300	Lekhanpur
	01919100	Buruda
	01907100	Bateswar
	01899300	Kashipur
	01920000	Dondo
	01893200	Mahana
51-75		
	01897600	Sauri
	01892900	Ramakrushnapur
	01916000	Purushottampur
	01918600	Jamalpur
	01919900	Purunahat
	01919200	Murkundi
	01892000	Uchadiha
	01891900	Elamapur
	01915700	Champapur
	01887500	Nanpur
	01920100	Odakimira
76 and above		
	01891800	Reba
	01892300	Sabijapur
	01919800	Belera
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
Less than 5		
	01923400	Odapada
	01954700	Korpada
	01958200	Bhargol
	01925300	Tarilo
	01955500	Saphipur
	01951900	Jhinkiria
5-10		
	01954000	Alarpur
	01923800	Nuagaon
	01926500	Fulara
	01958100	Kalapada

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
11-20		
	01958500	Chanduli
	01923200	Ramachandrapur
	01956700	Khandaeta
	01952300	Jharkata
	01957700	Rautarapur
	01924100	Barimunda
	01959100	Arad
	01958000	Basantakundal
	01956100	Kadampara
	01953100	Gatiroutpatana
	01953700	Brahmanbadi
	01956300	Jaripada
	01952800	Banabidyadharpur
	01955800	Bentakar
	01952500	Aini
	01955700	Gobindapur
	01926000	Nanpur
	01925800	Thoriapada
	01958400	Baral
	01924800	Baastapada
	01956000	Dadhibabanpur
	01922300	Jaganathapur
21-30		
	01956400	Nachhipur
	01957300	Sabalpur
	01957400	Tailipada
	01924500	Kotuan
	01924600	Archhili
	01957500	Sankhatras
	01958300	Dihasarichuan
	01958700	Kulasarichuan
	01954800	Phakirpara
	01952100	Sriram
	01925100	Somapur
	01922900	Kesannagar
	01923100	Santarapur
	01922500	Balisukuri
	01953000	Hatsahi
	01953500	Ayatpur
	01954200	Kandarpur
	01957100	Bantunia
	01954100	Kespur
	01953800	Damodarpur
	01957800	Khadichuandeuli
	01956500	Sainda
	01956600	Adalh(Adalia)
	01956800	Baradhuleswar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
31-40		
	01954500	Athanga
	01953600	Danduasipara
	01924400	Kamarpada
	01957900	Taikana
	01953900	Damodarpur
	01955100	Deopur
	01951800	Urali
	01953200	Tanrapasasan
	01955600	Paramahansa
	01924900	Arilo
	01955000	Raghunathpur
	01923300	Hulipur
	01954400	Sidheswarpur
	01959400	Sabalpur
	01925700	Hansadia
	01924200	Jasapada
	01922100	Praharajpur
	01952600	Bagulapara
	01923900	Paikasahi
	01955300	Biribati
	01954600	Laxminarayanpur
	01954300	Kamapur
	01924300	Dharina
41-50		
	01923000	Biswalapada
	01957000	Bahalpara
	01953300	Nimeisapur
	01956200	Baulkud
	01955400	Rajahansa
	01954900	Bamburi
	01959500	Aman
	01923500	Sagadipatana
	01925900	Paikana
	01959200	Sasolgram
	01923600	Barada
	01957200	Eranch
51-75		
	01952900	Matagajapur
	01925200	Teldia
	01923700	Chanchapada
	01925600	Naradagaudagaon
	01957600	Dahigan
	01955900	Sisua
	01925000	Ramakumarpur
	01952000	Brahmapur
	01926100	Bodhapur
	01952200	Manibad
	01952700	Dianrajahansa

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
51-75		
	01953400	Dighi
	01925400	Singalo
76 and above		
	01926400	Dakhinasailo
	01926300	Mahangaraghunathpur
Name of CD Block: Barang		
Less than 5		
	01991700	Naranpur
	01960200	Jiginpur
	01959000	Deokali
5-10		
	01990800	Ratagaralenka Sahi
	01992000	Sribantapur
	01991900	Madhupur
	01992300	Madhusudanpur
11-20		
	01963500	Uttamapur
	01960300	Maheshpur
	01960100	Mulakodinda
	01960000	Usuma
	01963700	Khandolo
	01962900	Raepur
	01990400	Mundali
	01958900	Khalardda
	01963100	Brahmanajharilo
	01962100	Harianta
21-30		
	01960700	Brahmana
	01990600	Ramadaspur
	01960400	Singhol
	01991300	Madhubana
	01961200	Santol
	01961000	Sainso
	01991400	Fakirpara
	01959700	Aradiapada
	01961300	Nagari
	01959800	Arilo
	01963300	Kurunti
	01961900	Rahura
	01964200	Gangeswar
	01961100	Gababast
	01964000	Siso
	01958600	Korkora
	01962800	Kurang-Padhan
	01992200	Panchupal
	01963600	Kurangsasan
31-40		
	01960800	Bankeswar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Barang		
31-40		
	01963800	Bambilo
	01960500	Dianpara
	01961600	Batapuran
	01962000	Andhoti
	01991800	Kunheipara
	01959900	Sumandi
	01961700	Dalabad
	01990100	Narajmarthapur
	01964100	Barajharilo
	01992100	Bachhapur
	01963200	Guali
	01990200	Talagar
41-50		
	01991000	Brahmangan
	01991200	Chandiprasad
	01962600	Chhotol
	01960600	Bisipada
	01961400	Mahidharapada
51-75		
	01961500	Khandagar
	01962500	Khalor
	01990900	Padmalava Nagar
	01991100	Patapur
	01963000	Gabilo
	01962700	Olar
	01960900	Purushottampur
	01958800	Sabal
	01962300	Mahura
	01963400	Ara
	01961800	Kokal
	01991600	Krushnachandrapur
Name of CD Block: Kantapada		
Less than 5		
	01944900	Sankhua
5-10		
	01949000	Guptamanika
	01942900	Tithapada
	01951300	Saleibedapur-Iii
	01943500	Gogala
	01950800	Barahipur
	01950500	Noda
	01947300	Brahmanabati
11-20		
	01947800	Badakhalagan
	01948700	Kantapada
	01950200	Babaja
	01946900	Balada
	01949900	Pohala

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantapada		
11-20		
	01946700	Andeisahi
	01951500	Kusunpur
	01948800	Sisua
	01950900	Adaspur
	01947200	Postal
	01948300	Chitalpur
21-30		
	01948400	Deuli
	01947500	Badabil
	01944300	Gobindpur
	01945900	Netakundi
	01943800	Nuagangram
	01949100	Bairoi
	01947400	Sanamolei
	01947100	Tunda
	01950400	Dimiri
	01946400	Jharapara
	01944500	Sanawaubarai
	01945000	Barasailo
	01943400	Gunadola
	01947700	Dhanamandala
	01943200	Ranipara
	01945600	Badapatasundarpur
	01951600	Alingi
	01943700	Nahalpur
	01950100	Badamulei
	01943600	Gelapur
	01949800	Uradha
	01946300	Kamarsahi
	01948200	Sundargram
	01949400	Udijohal
	01946500	Bada Kharamanga
31-40		
	01951400	Gopalnagar
	01949700	Manikunda
	01945700	Sanapatasundarpur
	01944600	Majurai
	01946600	Kheras
	01951000	Saleibedapur-Ii
	01948900	Olatpur
	01948100	Bagalpur
	01948000	Padhansahi
	01950300	Uttarana
	01942800	Gopalpur
	01948600	Kuanarpur
41-50		
	01944700	Badawaubarai
	01946200	Chaupara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantapada		
41-50		
	01947600	Brahmanasailo
	01946000	Bhodal
	01947000	Rahamba
	01950000	Brahmapur
	01944100	Taradapada
	01945100	Nuagan-Sasan
	01948500	Baghua
	01946800	Sudusailo
	01944400	Mankha
51-75		
	01950700	Narua
	01943000	Sirasundarpur
	01951200	Govindarampatna
	01944200	Simalda
	01944000	Balipada
	01945300	Johal
76 and above		
	01943300	Paikapada
	01946100	Urujanga
	01942700	Kajalpur
	01950600	Arisola
	01949500	Adikundi
Name of CD Block: Niali		
Less than 5		
	01936600	Deuli
	01937100	Tihuri
	01937900	Barimundei
	01937500	Baghamara
	01941200	Sutinda
	01934100	Taraban
	01932700	Banchhasailo
	01931900	Puinchanda
	01939400	Kapasi
	01931100	Khajara
	01932900	Ekaberuan
	01939200	Lunigan
5-10		
	01935300	Bansahi
	01938100	Waupali
	01937400	Arakata
	01931500	Kabichandrapur
	01933400	Palasa
	01941600	Puruna Betenda
	01934300	Balara
	01933100	Kalakha (Mahisagotha)
	01938500	Barabodia
	01932100	Silada
	01932000	Baragudikuda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Niali		
5-10		
	01936000	Khandamunda
	01936900	Junga
	01939500	Korkor
	01934600	Athanga
	01934500	Adhanga
	01942400	Nibhran
11-20		
	01931000	Anlo-1
	01939100	Tampada
	01932400	Katikata
	01941000	Sarana
	01933500	Suanlo
	01930300	Dighi
	01938400	Majhikhanda
	01937300	Saransa
	01933000	Nati
	01939700	Kantisala
	01934700	Mahangapada
	01931800	Padatira
	01936500	Pokharigan
	01930800	Patrakana
	01932300	Sagadailo
	01940800	Purunasatanga
	01933200	Sundarada
	01933800	Kahnupur
	01932600	Sasanpada
	01930900	Kharibil
	01938900	Jalarpur
	01936700	Balisahi
	01938000	Baharana
	01932500	Sithalo
	01941100	Nuasatanga
	01933600	Garapada
	01938700	Haladibasanta
	01936800	Pahanga
	01939000	Tolagopinathpur
21-30		
	01941700	Nua-Betenda
	01936200	Lekhanpur
	01939300	Podana
	01937000	Taradapada
	01931600	Kasarda
	01937200	Parimala
	01939800	Gundar
	01931200	Malo
	01938200	Pubakhanda
	01939900	Karanga
	01937700	Athantara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Niali		
21-30		
	01934800	Anlo-Ii
	01940200	Madhaba
	01940300	Padhansahi
	01942200	Binishpur
	01936400	Bagalagarh
	01933900	Bilasuni
	01930200	Alatalanga
	01933700	Polasara
	01932200	Raichandol
	01941300	Sarakore
	01930600	Barisana
	01931700	Raniola
	01937600	Badaro
	01940600	Jahangirpur
	01931400	Pasanga
	01930700	Badhiasahi
	01942000	Ambapada
	01935600	Nuagan
	01940100	Nuapitapada
	01930400	Amara Pada
	01935000	Kantapara
	01930100	Kulasri
	01934200	Sanabankihati
31-40		
	01939600	Patelibanpur
	01933300	Karanja
	01935800	Khandasara
	01934000	Badabankihati
	01935100	Mahanga
	01941800	Nachhigan
	01942300	Mahatapara
	01938800	Sahanajpur
	01934400	Dihijang
	01940500	Ratanpur
	01929900	Palasudha
	01934900	Kapileswarpur
	01942600	Suninda
41-50		
	01935700	Badakorkora
	01936100	Olansa
	01940900	Krushnaprasad
	01935200	Alana
	01938300	Niali
	01930000	Erancha
	01935900	Denga
	01940400	Banamalipur
51-75		
	01935400	Gobindapada
	01935500	Subarnapur
	01941900	Nigiganatalipur
76 and above		
	01938600	Harishpur
Name of CD Block: Jagatsinghapur (P)		

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:CUTTACK

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
Less than 5		
	02040300	Adhei Gundi
	02041600	Baselihata
	02045400	Kanpur
	02039800	Khajuria
	02044500	Kanjiapada
	02051300	Metakapur
	02045200	Kanakapur
	02051800	Kathakhunta
	02046700	Regeda
	02040200	Ranganipatna
	02049200	Mardamekha
	02052400	Dimiria
	02052300	Ainsia
	02050200	Jaganathaprasadpatana
	02050500	Chakraprasad
	02056300	Paikapadapatana
	02045500	Manpur
	02059900	Sagar
	02048300	Hinjalakhal
	02049000	Basantapur
	02039600	Bahali
	02062000	Ghoradia
	02046900	Kamaladiha
	02051900	Purusottampur
	02060500	Bandhahuda
	02059800	Panchagochhia
	02058600	Bhuska
	02039500	Purukutia
	02055900	Kakudia
	02047400	Mahigarh
	02042700	Solabandha
	02050100	Jaganathprasad
5-10		
	02043200	Bagdharia
	02056700	Mathurapur
	02046400	Dhanurjayapur
	02047000	Baliput
	02052100	Galishigadia
	02048800	Odasinga
	02043800	Ganagana
	02047600	Janisahi
	02049700	Krishnaprasad

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
5-10		
	02050400	Baradiha
	02048200	Jayamangalpur(Ka)
	02059200	Debhuin
11-20		
	02060800	Alara
	02054300	Badabhuin
	02057000	Jhajibandha
	02050000	Balikiari
	02046300	Satyajaypur
	02045300	Mardanpatana
	02049800	Barabhaya
	02046200	Paikaregeda
	02054000	Matigadia
21-30		
	02047900	Sisupathar
	02058700	Kandhal
	02051500	Jogibahali
	02038600	Olaba
	02051200	Kanagudi
	02043900	Bhaliadihadasanna
31-40		
	02057300	Jayapur
	02046100	Nuagaon
41-50		
	02053700	Cheramulia
	02038700	Guptamanika
51-75		
	02057700	Birasingpur
	02038300	Kansailo
76 and above		
	02038200	Talapunji
	02057200	Anantaprasad
	02059600	Patrabhaga
	02054600	Bhagatpur
	02058800	Seramunda
	02038400	Barasinga
	02038500	Ostapal
	02038800	Boras
	02038900	Similibola
	02039000	Bhanarpal
	02040500	Jamubahali
	02049900	Kusal
	02052700	Malka
	02057500	Khola
	02057600	Nuabhuin
	02057800	Sadhucharanpur
	02058100	Karabira
	02058200	Benipathara

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Narasinghpur		
76 and above		
	02058400	Brahmani
	02058500	Kharuani
	02059000	Jayadamodarpur
	02059100	Nandagola
	02059300	Kandhadebhuin
	02059400	Dalaka
	02059500	Kandhabadabhuin
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
Less than 5		
	02036800	Ichhapur
	02030400	Badamba(Nizigarh)
	02032900	Diniary
	02033800	Brundabanpur
	02034900	Gopapur
	02033500	Tulasipur
	02033400	Mangalpur
	02029500	Khairpanga
	02026500	Khuntakata
	02030300	Jodamba
	02035400	Damangadia
	02038000	Bangarisinga
	02035000	Gagana
	02030100	Gundadwar
	02032500	Jodumu
	02035500	Beliapal
	02034200	Sunapal
	02028400	Kharod
	02032200	Kankadajodi
5-10		
	02036500	Karadibandha
	02036700	Jhajia
	02032400	Kadana
	02026300	Maniabandha
	02031800	Abhimanpur
11-20		
	02031900	Birabarpur
	02032100	Talamundali
	02030900	Sanabarsing
	02031000	Badabarsing
	02038100	Haritha
	02032800	Belapada
21-30		
	02028800	Janipadar
	02026000	Kunarpal
	02030600	Nuataila
31-40		
	02025200	Kaduapada

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Badamba		
41-50		
	02033200	Champeidwar
	02025700	Gojapada
	02027800	Badakambilo
	02025300	Khandabandha
51-75		
	02033700	Muliabank
	02025900	Budhapanka
	02028200	Kusapal
	02027700	Tinigharia
	02024700	Aranda
	02027500	Gurudipal
	02028100	Mandiapali
	02027200	Satagachhia
	02028900	Kendupalli
76 and above		
	02024800	Khalibati
	02025400	Karada
	02027600	Kadampal
	02024400	Chhanchunia
	02028500	Mahatabandha
	02027900	Telikambilo
	02024900	Soruan
	02024500	Dandakhumb
	02024600	Daleimaru
	02025100	Barapali
	02026800	Banjhabarena
	02027300	Banpur
Name of CD Block: Banki		
Less than 5		
	02023800	Purbagadia
	02021200	Chadheibandhapatna
	02018900	Samapurdal
	02018600	Malabiharpur
	02019100	Anuary
	02021400	Bania
	02019700	Koto
	02008500	Krushnapur
	02022000	Nuagan
	02016800	Brahmapura
	02022400	Baghei
	02022800	Krushnapali
	02023200	Luhagodipatna
	02009800	Ghodabar
5-10		
	02009000	Bishnupur
	02009600	Santarapur Alias Subarnpur
	02020800	Kalipoi
	02019800	Kendupalli

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banki		
5-10		
	02008700	Kantapahara
11-20		
	02008900	Kadalibadi
	02018300	Malisahi
	02016200	Pasania
	02023900	Kadhamalla
	02016900	Kiapalla
21-30		
	02016300	Baraput
	02017000	Kumusara
	02024300	Pandalam
	02021500	Panikorada
	02021700	Karadapalli
31-40		
	02021300	Chadheibandha
	02022300	Purunapani
41-50		
	02016400	Dengamba
51-75		
	02021600	Gahiragadia
Name of CD Block: Banki-Dampara		
Less than 5		
	02013800	Patapur
	02011600	Mukundapur Charigharia
	02010400	Ghasiput
	02010600	Pathapur
	02010900	Banara
5-10		
	02012900	Gobindapur
	02010500	Kusupangi
	02017100	Naraganga
	02018200	Tala Basta
11-20		
	02013900	Ragadipatna
	02010700	Charigharia
	02017500	Hatimara
	02011100	Gayala Bank
	02011000	Bhagipur
21-30		
	02018100	Padanapur
	02017700	Tarapur
	02014100	Durgapur
	02013100	Arapur
	02013000	Dulanapur
31-40		
	02011200	Gadajit

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tigiria		
Less than 5		
	02006600	Bindanima
	02007100	Bhogada
	02005200	Karadapalli
	02006000	Paikianara
	02006100	Purunatigiria
	02005300	Nizigarh
5-10		
	02003700	Achalkota
	02003800	Bhiruda
	02003900	Godijharia
	02003600	Haridapasi
11-20		
	02004300	Panchagan
21-30		
	02005400	Gopinathapur
	02005000	Baliput
	02006900	Biriput
51-75		
	02004500	Bhejia
76 and above		
	02004900	Godarabandha
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
Less than 5		
	01994500	Regedapada
	01996500	Dahipur
	01986100	Narangabasta
	01999600	Karakamal
	01999800	Gajaamba
	01997600	Joranda
	02003100	Kandarpur
	01998600	Radharamanpur
	01988700	Nidhipur
	02000000	Patalinga
	01998500	Radhakrushnapur
	01987000	Radhakishorpur
	01997500	Karikol
	01995400	Mahidharpur
	01984600	Gurudijhatia
	01988600	Bishnupur
	01994000	Samasarapur
	01994400	Khuntakata
	01989300	Dhurusia
	01989700	Anantapur
	02001100	Champapur
	01984500	Chhagan
	01993300	Gudupada
	02002100	Mahakalabasta
	01982500	Sarakuan

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
	01994200	Ankula
	01987300	Radhadamodarpur
5-10		
	01996700	Gadadharpur
	01983400	Kumarpur
	01996100	Radhagobindapur
	01989900	Brahmapur
	01985700	Kalankipur
	01985200	Bali
	02003000	Megha
	01988000	Dalabhaga
	01994300	Budhiapatana
	02000800	Parsurampur
	01986800	Kapursingh
	01999100	Kulailo
	01999300	Silapat
	01985800	Lingapada
	01984700	Kotar
11-20		
	01988400	Ghantikhala
	01982000	Khamarnuagan
	01987800	Bhogara
	02000400	Bailo
	01999000	Totapada
	01998000	Iswara
	02001600	Rajanagar
	01986700	Chhotiamba
	01987400	Rampei
	02002700	Balarampur
	01983100	Kantania
	01998100	Dorada
	01994700	Nuabandha
	01994800	Badabhuindal
	01981500	Kandarei
	01983500	Balipur
	01986600	Oranda
	02002900	Dhurukudia
	01987500	Khuntuni
21-30		
	01986900	Purusottampur
	01988200	Radhashyampur
	01988800	Gopalprasad
	01998400	Gundichapur
	01986200	Brahmanbasta
	01997200	Bentapada
	02000900	Dahisara
	01989200	Keutapada
	01987900	Chhenakhianuagan
	01997800	Paikerapur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Athagad		
31-40		
	01987200	Machhapur
	01981300	Dalua
	01987100	Belda
	01995800	Laxminarayanpur
	01998300	Tarasingha
	01992900	Bhagirathipur
	01998800	Mathurapur
	01984800	Pithakhia
	01983000	Santanibati
41-50		
	01982100	Kolathapangi
	01998900	Radhasaranpur
	01981100	Mahalaxmipur
51-75		
	01982800	Gobara
	01987600	Mantiri
	01981700	Khanduali
	02001000	Madhabpur
	01981900	Radhakrushnapur
	01981600	Rahangol
	01982200	Sauria
	01982300	Rajaballavapur
	01981800	Saraswatipur
76 and above		
	01983300	Baghua
	01985300	Baula
	02002200	Radhadhabpur
	01982900	Dampatipur
	01988500	Ramshyampur
	01985600	Suniamunha
	01981200	Kansar
	01982600	Kanthapur
	01986300	Bamanapur
	01988300	Chandrabalishyamapur
	01998700	Nursinghapur
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
Less than 5		
	01974000	Napanga
	01972000	Ramagarh
	01973300	Banika
	01979400	Sanachanchoo
	01964600	Sapanapur
	01981000	Bidyadharpur
	01979200	Nakhara
	01969000	Ghasisanthapur
	01978900	Nirgundi
	01971200	Beruan
	01979000	Alarpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
Less than 5		
	01972600	Chatilo
	01980500	Similihanda
	01972100	Kairapari
	01972500	Bahuda
	01971400	Bandal
	01971600	Tikarpada
	01972300	Sardola
	01974600	Saranga
	01978800	Garudgaon
	01977200	Badasantarapur
	01969100	Maguradhanmandal
	01980800	Kakhadi
	01971700	Kandarkana
	01977800	Agrahat
	01976700	Mangarajpur
	01977500	Badapadagaon
	01969300	Sanadebil
	01977400	Sardarkharida
	01970300	Jagannathpur
	01968000	Haduotta
5-10		
	01966200	Haladibasanta
	01978700	Salagaon
	01971800	Kotasahi
	01972900	Tantira
	01965900	Barapada
	01974500	Ganaraba
	01967800	Kanheipur
	01973200	Tarota
	01976300	Mahisalanda
	01976600	Sankarpur
	01980300	Nuapatana
11-20		
	01975800	Berhampur
	01971300	Atanga
	01968800	Kadei
	01968200	Narendrapur
	01979500	Jajbhairaba
	01968100	Chintamanipur
	01969600	Govindapur
	01967500	Teliapada
	01964700	Patalasingada
21-30		
	01976200	Jemadeipur
	01964900	Bira-Chintamanipur
	01965000	Suanai
	01978100	Athabatia
	01964500	Kanjia

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tangi-Choudwar		
21-30		
	01966300	Tulasipur
	01980200	Banamalipur
	01968700	Mania
31-40		
	01965200	Sapha
	01965400	Kanhupur
	01966100	Garudagaon
	01968300	Naranpur
41-50		
	01967400	Kanamira
	01965800	Bamburi
	01966400	Kamanga
51-75		
	01976100	Banto
	01968600	Sama-Sundarpur
	01975500	Badakusunpur
	01976900	Raghunathprasad
	01975600	Karanji
	01965100	Abhayapur
	01975900	Purohitpur
	01980600	Gopinathpada
	01975100	Kochilanuagaon
	01975200	Ramachandrapur
76 and above		
	01966000	Anjua
	01965500	Kusupara
	01964800	Napatua
	01975300	Ambilijhari
	01975700	Machhapangi
	01965300	Chandanpur
	01965600	Biswali
	01975400	Haripur
	01965700	Bada-Pokhari
	01968500	Kolha
	01978000	Bhorandi
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
Less than 5		
	01886000	Umar
	01874400	Kundi
	01873800	Jasarajpur
	01878800	Budhukunia
	01868500	Banapur
	01869000	Koliatha
	01884800	Pandia
	01875500	Usuma
	01880000	Sahapur
	01875000	Gangapura
	01873400	Haripur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Mahanga		
Less than 5		
	01884600	Sabalkana
	01881200	Anandapur
	01870300	Nadiasahaspur
	01882400	Ranigoda
	01886300	Gotara
	01872500	Kuhunda
	01876600	Bidyadharpur
	01880600	Mouda
5-10		
	01870400	Sahaspur
11-20		
	01879900	Arilo
21-30		
	01880900	Chasakhand
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
Less than 5		
	01895300	Natakai
	01895500	Gopapur
	01903200	Kulagan-Isalo
	01912600	Nagaspur
	01909500	Nembal
	01907300	Marada
	01910500	Kamalpur
	01899400	Patapur
	01909300	Maligan
	01906500	Manikpur
	01904200	Kentala
	01907000	Kulanapur
	01926600	Manapur
	01895700	Nischintakoili
	01926800	Ainipur
	01900600	Sarapada
	01902100	Haladharpur
	01927500	Brahmankhanda
	01907500	Keutuli
	01912200	Bagulipada
	01900200	Buhalo
	01902000	Sukarapada
	01928000	Babujanga
	01909000	Bhabarachanda
	01905000	Kulabadakhir
	01911200	Orati
	01913400	Palada
5-10		
	01914400	Daudpur
	01912700	Bilapalada
	01922600	Mallipur
	01921700	Kanpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Nischintakoili		
11-20		
	01910600	Bisamapada
21-30		
	01910300	Sundarpur
	01912000	Asarapada
31-40		
	01909800	Birehipur
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
Less than 5		
	01897700	Nandol
	01917600	Gunjarpur
	01887400	Narda
	01919500	Boilo
	01898600	Sapanpur
	01892200	Durgapur
	01893300	Sankarpur
	01896900	Purushottampur
	01916000	Purushottampur
	01887700	Tunpur
	01889000	Bodhasara
	01891400	Katarapa
	01917700	Andeisahi
	01915600	Padhanpada
	01917200	Kothabada
	01917400	Bhairpur
	01915500	Gopinathpur
	01892800	Hirapur
	01919200	Murkundi
	01897600	Sauri
	01896700	Chandradeipur
	01918700	Singamapur
	01916200	Satyabhamapur
	01916800	Laxminarayanapur
	01889900	Dharmagatpur
	01896400	Banahara
	01920000	Dondo
	01918300	Purbakachha
	01891300	Ramakrushnapur
	01917900	Champati
	01918500	Bahugram
	01898200	Raghabapur
	01916900	Mahajanpur
	01892400	Malihata
	01889600	Chhotinatara
	01917500	Sunakhala
	01918000	Paschimakachha
	01921300	Panimando
	01898400	Bahabalpur
	01889700	Chhotipada
	01892700	Balisamala-1

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Salepur		
5-10		
	01897900	Patapur
	01919000	Kuruli
	01890800	Karamuan
	01891200	Barabari
	01897400	Gangapur
	01891000	Dhanupada
	01921200	Patenigoan
	01898700	Balisahi
	01916700	Bahadulapatna
	01918900	Tarito
11-20		
	01890300	Madhanga
	01897800	Bhatapada
	01921100	Artaka
	01898300	Baharapada
	01918800	Guali
	01897000	Kalyanpur
	01918100	Madhyakachha
	01917800	Gopinathpur
	01918400	Atoda
31-40		
	01893700	Ballabhapur
	01916600	Sambhupur
41-50		
	01919300	Gothamira
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
Less than 5		
	01958400	Baral
	01956500	Sainda
	01957800	Khadichuandeuli
	01954100	Kespur
	01951800	Urali
	01922300	Jaganathapur
	01959100	Arad
	01954800	Phakirpara
	01955900	Sisua
	01952000	Brahmapur
	01953400	Dighi
	01958200	Bhargol
	01922100	Praharajpur
	01925300	Tarilo
	01953800	Damodarpur
	01956700	Khandaeta
	01923200	Ramachandrapur
	01956400	Nachhipur
	01925900	Paikana
	01925100	Somapur
	01958700	Kulasarichuan

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Cuttack Sadar		
	01924800	Baastapada
	01924200	Jasapada
	01924600	Archhili
	01923100	Santarapur
	01955800	Bentakar
	01923600	Barada
	01953200	Tanrapasasan
	01923900	Paikasahi
	01953100	Gatiroutpatana
	01924300	Dharina
	01958100	Kalapada
	01959300	Biswalpara
	01955600	Paramahansa
	01951900	Jhinkiria
	01957100	Bantunia
5-10		
	01925000	Ramakumarpur
	01923800	Nuagaon
	01958300	Dihasarichuan
	01953700	Brahmanbadi
	01925400	Singalo
	01924500	Kotuan
	01959600	Amanpara
	01956800	Baradhuleswar
11-20		
	01956600	Adalh(Adalia)
	01955400	Rajahansa
	01952300	Jharkata
	01924900	Arilo
	01923400	Odapada
	01924000	Kosida
21-30		
	01954400	Sidheswarpur
	01953500	Ayatpur
	01954600	Laxminarayanpur
	01952600	Bagulapara
31-40		
	01952200	Manibad
	01957700	Rautarapur
	01957300	Sabalpur
51-75		
	01952800	Banabidyadharpur
Name of CD Block: Barang		
Less than 5		
	01959900	Sumandi
	01961900	Rahura
	01960400	Singhol
	01961000	Sainso
	01962500	Khalor

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Barang		
Less than 5		
	01958800	Sabal
	01991200	Chandiprasad
	01960300	Maheshpur
	01991300	Madhubana
	01963000	Gabilo
	01960000	Usuma
	01960700	Brahmana
	01961600	Batapuran
	01961400	Mahidharapada
	01961100	Gababast
	01992000	Sribantapur
	01964200	Gangeswar
	01959700	Aradiapada
	01991800	Kunheipara
	01991700	Naranpur
	01959800	Arilo
	01963700	Khandolo
5-10		
	01991900	Madhupur
	01990400	Mundali
	01961800	Kokal
	01963100	Brahmanajharilo
	01990900	Padmalava Nagar
	01990600	Ramadaspur
	01963600	Kurangsasan
	01990100	Narajmarthapur
11-20		
	01963300	Kurunti
	01991400	Fakirpara
	01963500	Uttamapur
21-30		
	01990800	Ratagaralenka Sahi
	01991100	Patapur
31-40		
	01990000	Arilo
	01961200	Santol
	01990200	Talagar
	01963200	Guali
76 and above		
	01990500	Chakradharpur
Name of CD Block: Kantapada		
Less than 5		
	01947500	Badabil
	01950100	Badamulei
	01946900	Balada
	01945600	Badapatasundarpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantapada		
Less than 5		
	01951000	Saleibedapur-Ii
	01945700	Sanapatasundarpur
	01943400	Gunadola
	01948200	Sundargram
	01950900	Adaspur
	01949100	Bairoi
	01948400	Deuli
	01948800	Sisua
	01943200	Ranipara
	01951200	Govindarampatna
	01947800	Badakhalagan
	01946000	Bhodal
	01945900	Netakundi
	01948300	Chitalpur
	01947100	Tunda
5-10		
	01948900	Olatpur
11-20		
	01948700	Kantapada
31-40		
	01948500	Baghua
Name of CD Block: Niali		
Less than 5		
	01937700	Athantara
	01936800	Pahanga
	01930800	Patrakana
	01934500	Adhanga
	01935600	Nuagan
	01937300	Saransa
	01939800	Gundar
	01939000	Tolagopinathpur
	01932500	Sithalo
	01932300	Sagadailo
	01933500	Suanlo
	01939300	Podana
	01939100	Tampada
	01938300	Niali
	01932600	Sasanpada
	01942000	Ambapada
	01940200	Madhaba
	01936200	Lekhanpur
	01938200	Pubakhanda
Name of CD Block: Jagatsinghapur (P)		

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

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Narasinghpur	0001	Kamaladiha	5	17.6	800	3,904	1,273	85
		Regeda	10	33.08	1,162	5,038	479	274
		Basantapur	14	19.24	1,142	5,271	1,232	150
		Jodumu	10	23.2	1,443	6,476	1,189	323
		Sardhapur	7	14.83	1,097	5,363	1,067	142
		Balisahi	7	11.15	986	4,784	529	72
		Kokalaba	9	12.87	1,513	6,705	1,804	73
		Nuapatna	11	8.73	1,233	5,574	2,531	183
		Nizgarh	14	10.59	1,860	8,663	1,642	56
		Nimasahi	10	7.73	957	4,865	677	126
		Badabhuin	19	14.13	876	3,694	904	833
		Debabhuin	14	27.71	721	3,666	407	931
		Olaba	9	8.9	336	1,475	49	930
		Godibandha	10	19.71	1,074	5,294	872	56
		Sagar	12	23.07	1,702	8,230	1,479	277
		Alara	13	14.18	1,183	5,345	1,355	200
		Bandhahuda	4	3.56	784	3,295	1,014	85
		Nukhapada	17	13.79	2,146	9,746	2,721	33
		Paikabarabati	7	6.1	1,030	4,447	1,109	65
		Ekdal	8	7.24	1,331	6,550	2,181	74
		Champeswar	11	14.57	1,377	6,597	1,351	137
		Siaria	6	5.63	655	3,129	525	0
		Kanpur	7	8.25	1,627	7,946	856	85
		Rusipada	2	5.29	617	2,888	420	0
		Baselihat	3	3.71	757	3,187	615	3
		Balijhari	9	6.46	1,183	6,177	1,567	0
		CDBlock Total	**248**	**341.32**	**29,592**	**138,309**	**29,848**	**5,193**
Badamba	0002	Dasarathipur	10	10.73	925	4,179	670	450
		Ratapat	2	2.31	1,274	6,048	546	0
		Beliapala	7	13.04	1,216	5,634	1,507	66
		Krushnachandra	4	12.01	954	4,617	659	17
		Badakamabilo	13	15.58	488	2,154	187	1,531
		Gopapur	8	7.28	1,200	6,170	1,320	15
		Banamalipur	5	3	733	3,726	564	10
		Karadibandha	4	7.93	1,421	6,695	1,115	129
		Parajapada	6	17.67	1,859	9,243	2,581	193
		Sankhamari	2	8.19	951	4,560	643	0
		Barambagarh	6	9.23	1,660	8,421	1,789	40
		Gopamathura	3	3.44	491	2,537	84	3
		Gopinathpur	2	11.84	1,392	6,597	1,895	0
		Mugagahir	3	5.55	749	3,454	851	0
		Ragadipada	3	6.66	742	3,784	1,049	0

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Badamba	0002	Gadapokhari	7	6.84	912	4,498	628	884
		Badabarsing	12	10.11	1,006	4,865	656	998
		Khuntakata	9	9.04	1,035	4,742	557	401
		Kasikiari	6	7.89	906	4,104	456	135
		Abhimanpur	5	11.81	1,478	7,651	641	1,301
		Maniabandha	5	7.51	1,816	9,155	1,247	556
		Mahulia	2	3.29	719	3,673	493	0
		Jodumu	7	9.81	1,296	5,806	1,629	161
		Bangarisinga	3	20.07	1,046	5,111	1,171	73
		Kankadajodi	4	7.88	1,368	6,845	1,214	442
		CDBlock Total	**138**	**228.71**	**27,637**	**134,269**	**24,152**	**7,405**
Banki	0003	Baideswar	10	12.48	1,654	7,374	1,212	404
		Bandalo	7	18.46	1,914	8,261	1,777	0
		Kantapahara	6	23.35	1,363	6,308	760	185
		Ostia	7	47.59	1,829	8,262	1,143	605
		Samantarapur	5	35.19	1,570	7,392	1,647	213
		Berhampura	8	20.68	1,363	5,967	1,098	70
		Anuary	12	27.88	1,831	8,262	3,003	5
		Balabhadrapur	8	25	1,228	5,800	976	260
		Jaganathpur	5	17.7	1,085	4,982	524	235
		Kalipoi	11	53.97	1,785	8,578	684	736
		Kalapathara	13	20.82	1,528	8,005	869	23
		Puincha	8	29.77	1,522	7,442	440	1,275
		Baraput	5	28.66	1,653	7,556	916	565
		Kiapalla	5	23.44	990	4,908	150	744
		CDBlock Total	**110**	**384.99**	**21,315**	**99,097**	**15,199**	**5,320**
Banki-Dampara	0004	Durgapur	8	76	1,620	8,050	1,338	692
		Similipur	5	24.32	1,831	8,515	2,784	8
		Kusupangi	4	85.34	1,444	7,356	1,504	226
		Pathapur	3	48.11	1,209	5,647	1,698	243
		Bhagipur	3	59.72	1,747	8,224	1,158	828
		Dampada	1	139.34	972	5,039	1,064	1,643
		Govindapur	2	7.25	916	3,784	1,662	148
		Dulanpur	2	34.48	737	3,408	174	879
		Bilipada	5	83.15	754	3,394	382	0
		Gopalpur	4	19.2	1,827	8,797	2,482	1
		Dhansara	6	22.86	1,171	5,376	318	534
		Naraganga	1	33.89	938	4,453	579	280
		Tulasipur	3	0.5	650	3,353	503	0
		Talabasta	2	41.97	2,332	10,997	1,829	1,177
		CDBlock Total	**49**	**676.13**	**18,148**	**86,393**	**17,475**	**6,659**

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tigiria	0005	Achalkota	2	10.52	1,255	5,293	657	377
		Bhiruda	2	8.18	853	4,179	574	357
		Panchagan	9	17.56	1,842	8,907	1,947	535
		Nizgarh	3	6.1	1,104	5,587	686	406
		Nuapatna	4	13.03	565	2,756	293	432
		Jemadeipur	4	4.03	1,116	5,924	595	0
		Bindhanima	5	6.69	1,522	7,625	1,040	736
		Gadadharpur	8	7.55	1,375	6,987	1,067	0
		Purunatigiria	3	9.72	1,152	5,824	761	153
		Badanauput	9	15.23	1,452	7,434	944	0
		CDBlock Total	**49**	**98.61**	**12,236**	**60,516**	**8,564**	**2,996**
Athagad	0006	Kandarei	10	20.98	1,546	7,179	549	3,442
		Gobara	5	11.31	887	4,465	175	2,147
		Kumarpur	5	14.91	979	5,005	794	1,143
		Chhagaon	9	6.75	630	3,407	61	96
		Gurudijhatia	6	15.28	1,142	5,503	874	1,442
		Oranda	12	15.29	1,376	6,987	1,246	572
		Mancheswar	13	19.62	1,035	4,759	1,091	750
		Radhakishorpur	7	15.46	937	4,771	953	521
		Khuntuni	9	16.63	1,725	8,084	864	1,312
		Kulailo	11	10.07	945	4,570	661	423
		Tarading	6	4.42	547	2,716	796	88
		Joranda	6	3.29	741	3,355	599	155
		Dorada	7	8.16	750	3,833	546	496
		Samsarpur	10	12.85	1,743	8,819	1,638	131
		Ichhapur	5	4.01	844	4,314	570	26
		Jenapadadesh	5	7.13	915	4,297	935	152
		Badabhuin	5	6.95	742	3,788	605	151
		Khuntakata	8	10.92	1,182	6,029	918	285
		Dhaipur	12	10	1,184	5,949	461	286
		Rajnagar	14	18.53	1,252	5,985	770	723
		Mohakalabasta	10	17.3	1,352	6,660	691	1,054
		Dhurusia	13	16.07	1,315	6,736	921	381
		Katakiasahi	5	9.17	743	3,748	282	202
		Megha	5	13.52	709	3,607	397	259
		Kandarpur	3	7.18	555	2,841	1,191	10
		CDBlock Total	**201**	**295.8**	**25,776**	**127,407**	**18,588**	**16,247**
Tangi choudwar	0007	Kakhadi	5	5.27	1,041	5,555	862	185
		Kayalpada	6	7.99	1,199	5,969	1,057	200
		Indranipatna	5	15.29	270	1,900	86	0

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tangi choudwar	0007	Agrahat	8	12.46	1,407	7,446	1,240	519
		Sankarpur	7	27.93	1,173	6,463	339	1,779
		Badasamantarapur	6	8.12	776	4,555	637	154
		Mangarajpur	5	15.51	688	3,573	280	1,484
		Berhampur	5	10.89	878	4,271	681	773
		Garudagaon	11	17.81	1,125	6,023	544	1,976
		Safa	7	50.7	1,907	9,957	458	4,883
		Kanheipur	11	23.83	1,470	7,854	995	1,477
		Uchapada	14	23.54	1,592	7,643	1,227	816
		Govindapur	7	10.66	1,904	9,279	1,646	289
		Jaripada	12	11.99	1,430	7,265	1,938	52
		Kotasahi	9	11.27	1,674	8,951	1,673	187
		Salagaon	14	17.49	1,486	7,994	1,489	630
		Nakhara	7	12.04	880	4,773	718	41
		Harianta	11	10.55	744	4,165	859	89
		Napanga	11	10.9	1,369	7,193	1,849	2
		Bhatimunda	5	5.33	1,104	5,869	789	94
		CDBlock Total	**166**	**309.57**	**24,117**	**126,698**	**19,367**	**15,630**
Mahanga	0008	Kaitha	4	4.16	1,083	5,370	233	4
		Samsarpur	6	6.7	865	4,539	1,212	2
		Madhupur	7	9.97	1,290	6,520	1,331	1
		Basudevpur	7	13.08	1,606	8,203	2,180	4
		Mulabasanta	11	10.25	1,339	7,038	1,434	0
		Kusupur	7	7.79	1,628	9,006	1,847	73
		Srikrishnapur	11	11.7	1,553	8,065	1,693	1
		Kuhunda	5	6.23	833	4,143	621	63
		Kundi	6	8.28	1,640	8,227	1,552	296
		Mauda	8	10.7	1,819	8,089	1,206	226
		Nurtanga	10	9.4	1,491	7,236	1,509	10
		Chahapada	10	6.72	943	4,823	1,417	5
		Mahanga	8	4.5	960	4,894	1,800	1
		Rahania	10	11.05	1,612	8,102	2,279	3
		Lalitagiri	7	7.42	1,225	6,022	1,285	0
		Haladia	9	7.83	1,300	6,758	1,645	0
		Podamarai	6	6.95	1,114	5,155	1,256	0
		Paikarapur	10	5.49	870	4,110	673	10
		Osanga	12	10.24	1,676	7,819	1,318	0
		Pallisahi	8	8.66	890	4,669	852	0
		Bhaunria	3	6.3	1,001	5,464	858	0
		Nahang	7	6.73	1,198	6,091	1,247	0
		Umar	3	4.11	942	4,430	998	1
		Gotara	4	6.24	1,087	5,311	988	20

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahanga	0008	Bhadreswar	6	6.75	1,056	5,189	1,046	1
		Gopalpur	8	9.7	1,614	8,048	2,277	7
		CDBlock Total	**193**	**206.95**	**32,635**	**163,321**	**34,757**	**728**
Nischintakoili	0009	Fogal	5	4.26	1,306	6,222	1,046	0
		Ramakrishnapur	5	6.3	1,605	7,988	1,255	1
		Jiginipur	9	9.78	1,983	10,020	2,066	7
		Nischintakoili	4	6.66	1,633	8,132	1,298	27
		Sukarpada	11	10.18	2,162	9,650	2,689	97
		Asureswar	11	7	1,843	8,640	2,475	4
		Kentalo	6	6.46	934	5,127	1,395	26
		Baliapada	9	10.5	1,761	8,446	2,310	19
		Buhalo	6	4.68	976	4,648	870	39
		Kendupatna	10	9.87	1,350	6,743	2,784	9
		Janardanpur	7	5.82	848	4,041	696	8
		Kalamisree	7	6.73	835	4,037	1,129	0
		Santapur	15	15.45	1,615	8,011	2,822	84
		Nemala	12	9.59	1,234	6,066	1,290	9
		Nagaspur	9	11.27	1,872	8,692	2,398	72
		Bandhakatia	12	9.09	1,339	6,439	1,556	138
		Taratsasan	11	7.65	1,327	6,330	1,218	84
		Jamara	5	4.66	733	3,484	569	1
		Orati	10	7.32	864	3,819	1,061	103
		Daudpur	8	6.82	913	4,396	1,035	32
		Narendrapur	5	4.56	1,036	5,103	847	0
		Isaniberhampur	8	8.55	828	4,063	1,616	35
		Manpur	7	7.53	1,211	6,041	1,754	18
		Sirlo	8	12.72	1,187	5,680	1,426	60
		Babujang	6	10.44	995	4,865	526	59
		Uttarkul	9	8.79	1,013	5,193	890	0
		Manijanga	6	6.52	1,573	7,794	1,264	0
		CDBlock Total	**221**	**219.2**	**34,976**	**169,670**	**40,285**	**932**
Salepur	0010	Champati	4	23.53	1,723	9,174	1,837	677
		Mutarifa	4	11.54	1,677	9,107	1,814	66
		Mahajanpur	6	8.8	1,649	8,333	2,097	94
		Gopinathpur	9	10.32	1,739	8,388	1,905	77
		Rameswar	9	9.79	1,387	6,436	2,401	1
		Malasasana	9	12.1	1,693	7,896	2,558	2
		Odasingh	7	9.52	1,981	9,587	1,972	50
		Bhimdaspur	13	10.11	1,545	7,536	1,576	20
		Mirjapur	6	7.12	1,522	7,123	1,002	53
		Raisunguda	5	7.43	1,423	7,308	1,345	49
		Pikol	6	6.52	1,445	7,460	1,890	24

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Salepur	0010	Chhanipur	7	5.37	1,092	4,949	1,146	93
		Mahana	4	4.48	989	4,286	1,130	0
		Ramkrishnapur	5	4.91	713	3,459	1,200	34
		Sauri	9	8.01	1,401	6,652	1,800	37
		Nandola	3	5.15	1,355	6,397	1,535	329
		Bahugram	5	7.89	1,612	7,592	2,283	156
		Madhyakachha	4	26.92	1,676	8,196	1,805	747
		Tarito	9	21.45	1,541	7,677	1,888	523
		Purunahat	17	18.65	1,495	7,248	2,461	78
		Tentol	3	4.28	998	4,913	1,681	96
		Sisua	7	6.83	1,352	6,053	1,218	273
		Naiguan	4	3.88	624	3,031	797	190
		Chandradeipur	4	8.11	2,293	11,845	3,083	334
		Barigol	5	4.58	793	4,046	1,091	0
		CDBlock Total	**164**	**247.29**	**35,718**	**174,692**	**43,515**	**4,003**
Cuttack Sadar	0011	Urali	4	8.78	1,251	7,369	1,994	16
		Dadhibabanpur	7	12.19	1,989	11,176	3,322	55
		Bentakar	13	14.29	1,832	10,041	2,364	795
		Gatirautpatana	2	4.87	762	4,554	704	503
		Nimaisapur	6	6.69	1,063	5,860	2,586	11
		Ayatapur	6	8.4	1,091	6,122	1,617	393
		Fakirpada	1	2.06	513	2,791	689	5
		Paramhansa	8	9.82	1,619	8,450	3,103	367
		Kalapada	7	9.58	1,509	8,580	1,647	819
		Khandeita	3	6.95	1,007	5,722	778	15
		Aman	6	7.17	1,027	5,362	1,875	255
		Kulasarichuan	4	11.11	1,361	6,883	1,280	87
		Kandarpur	8	9.82	1,497	7,803	2,479	374
		Dharina	3	2.99	735	3,998	1,373	61
		Barada	4	9.1	926	4,317	1,924	37
		Jaspada	5	9.71	865	4,304	1,027	267
		Kisannagar	6	13.03	1,580	7,753	2,137	24
		Arilo	6	6.63	839	4,116	1,214	276
		Sompur	5	10.08	936	4,998	1,513	39
		Bodhapur	5	4.37	901	4,134	1,722	6
		Praharajpur	7	8.29	1,164	6,052	2,230	15
		CDBlock Total	**116**	**175.93**	**24,467**	**130,385**	**37,578**	**4,420**
Barang	0012	Narajmarthapur	5	21.2	1,653	9,096	2,367	1,457
		Ramdaspur	5	14.2	1,057	5,893	968	964
		Madhupur	9	10.68	1,800	9,222	3,025	562
		Belagachhia	3	6.88	803	4,292	447	94

APPENDIX - VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of CD Blocks wise

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code No.	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Barang	0012	Dadhapatna	2	1.47	295	1,555	386	0
		Nagari	8	8.59	1,495	7,006	2,293	599
		Usuma	4	5.53	816	4,547	815	20
		Khalarda	3	6.84	878	5,060	869	10
		Korakara	6	5.42	605	3,048	1,175	3
		Sainso	6	6.56	1,305	5,700	1,853	65
		Kurangapadhan	6	8.84	1,594	7,726	2,115	734
		Kurungasasan	6	11.32	1,278	6,402	1,797	282
		Harianta	13	11.72	1,137	5,492	1,795	18
		CDBlock Total	**76**	**119.25**	**14,716**	**75,039**	**19,905**	**4,808**
Kantapada	0013	Nahalpur	10	10.67	1,786	8,347	2,639	12
		Govindapur	13	12.06	1,694	7,971	3,198	0
		Jharpada	7	8.34	1,448	6,615	2,117	0
		Badapatsundarpur	6	9	1,377	6,463	1,728	32
		Bagalpur	9	13.98	1,560	8,359	2,566	534
		Kantapada	8	10.66	1,567	8,365	1,455	533
		Brahmansailo	8	11.23	1,645	7,442	2,598	8
		Postal	8	11.79	1,305	6,113	1,593	23
		Uradha	5	9.15	1,255	6,678	1,796	1
		Adaspur	8	12.2	1,558	8,351	1,954	45
		Uttarana	8	10.05	1,371	6,846	2,099	0
		CDBlock Total	**90**	**119.13**	**16,566**	**81,550**	**23,743**	**1,188**
Niali	0014	Anlo	5	8.06	1,425	7,111	1,335	0
		Bilasuni	13	10.63	1,608	8,682	1,756	1
		Kasarda	5	9.64	1,233	6,343	1,159	1
		Eranch	4	10.14	1,533	7,174	2,461	0
		Raniola	8	12.01	1,505	7,645	1,568	0
		Sithalo	6	11.32	1,441	7,022	1,013	22
		Sagadailo	9	12.43	1,562	7,010	885	7
		Pahanga	8	11.24	1,588	7,962	1,042	2
		Pokharigaon	5	7.92	1,107	5,582	844	0
		Baharana	8	12.81	1,415	7,362	1,323	11
		Nuagaon	10	10.82	1,815	9,392	2,349	4
		Niali	8	14.72	2,392	11,857	2,695	247
		Madhab	5	13.64	2,020	9,585	2,450	57
		Kapasi	6	9.1	1,133	5,770	746	9
		Sadansa	9	16.38	1,418	7,678	1,469	5
		Krushnaprasad	11	18.13	1,600	7,885	2,089	0
		Binisipur	8	10.19	1,588	8,235	1,948	23
		CDBlock Total	**128**	**199.18**	**26,383**	**132,295**	**27,132**	**389**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other columns need no explanations.

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

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is 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 lakh and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal, its name is 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 is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

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

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

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

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

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

For source and capacity of storage system, the following codes are used in these columns:

Column 13 :

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

Column 14 :

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

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

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

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

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local

bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or primary health centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

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

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

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

The following codes are used :

(i)	Shorthand	SH
(ii)	Typewriting	Type
(iii)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(iv)	Others	O

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

Column 11 to 14 : Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Senior Secondary/PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

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

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

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

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

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

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

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

(i) Public Library	PL
(ii) Reading room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 : Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : **Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies**

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Srl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	41201000	Cuttack PS	Cuttack Sadar	149.2	101,153	51,364	52,528 (+2.3)	51,007 (-2.9)
2	III Choudwar (M)	41202000	Choudwar	Tangi-Choudwar	31.1	8,437			
3	V Charibatia (C.T.)	41207000	Choudwar	Tangi-Choudwar	0.9	1,230			
4	VI Belagachhia (C.T.)	41205000	Athagad	Barang	5.1	739			
5	VI Dadhapatna (C.T.)	41206000	Athagad	Barang	1.1	894			
6	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	41203000	Tigiria	Athagad	10.4	3,064			
7	V Nuapatna (C.T.)	41208000	Banki	Tigiria	2.7	1,435			
8	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	41204000	Baidyeswar	Banki Dampada	6.2	3,176			

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
									1981	1991	2001
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
65,263 (+28.0)	74,291 (+13.8)	102,505 (+38.0)	159,786 (+55.9)	230,059 (+44.0)	327,412 (+42.3)	440,295 (+34.5)	534,654 (+21.4)	3584	793	798	870
			13,478	24,300 (+80.3)	32,144 (+32.3)	36,877 (+14.7)	42,622 (+15.58)	1371	722	795	862
						5,965	5,234 (-12.3)	5568		803	844
							4,612	906			952
							4,417	4128			888
		5,890	7,256 (+23.2)	8,931 (+23.1)	11,087 (+24.1)	13,661 (+23.2)	15,848 (+16.0)	1530	912	941	946
						6,139	7,848 (+27.8)	2885		905	919
		4,956	5,934 (+19.7)	9,296 (+56.7)	12,595 (+35.5)	14,350 (+13.9)	15,989 (+11.4)	2571	879	882	922

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	1627.76	36.08	16.96	Bhubaneswar (29)	Cuttack (0)
2	III Choudwar (M)	1627.76	36.08	16.96	Bhubaneswar (45)	Cuttack (15)
3	V Charibatia (C.T.)	1627.76	36.08	16.96	Bhubaneswar (52)	Cuttack (22)
4	VI Belagachhia (C.T.)	1627.76	36.08	16.96	Bhubaneswar (16)	Cuttack (12)
5	VI Dadhapatna (C.T.)	1627.76	36.08	16.96	Bhubaneswar (16)	Cuttack (12)
6	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	1627.76	36.08	16.96	Bhubaneswar (90)	Cuttack (60)
7	V Nuapatna (C.T.)	1377	40	14.9	Bhubaneswar (107)	Cuttack (78)
8	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	1567.6	38.9	18	Bhubaneswar (75)	Cuttack (54)

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack (0)	Cuttack (0)		Cuttack (0)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)
Tangi-Choudwar (8)	Cuttack (15)		Nirgundi (6)	Yes (0)	Birupa (R) (0)
Tangi-Choudwar (14)	Cuttack (22)		Charibatia (0)	Yes (0)	-
Cuttack (12)	Cuttack (12)		Barang (4)	Barang (4)	-
Cuttack (12)	Cuttack (12)		Barang (1)	Barang (1)	-
Athagad (0)	Cuttack (60)		Raj Athagad (18)	Yes (0)	-
Tigiria (8)	Cuttack (78)		Raj Athagad (33)	Yes (0)	-
Banki (0)	Bhubaneswar (75)		Khordha Road (48)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)			
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	216,280	1,389	15,019	3,869
2	III Choudwar (M)	9,773	582	3,050	-
3	V Charibatia (C.T.)				
4	VI Belagachhia (C.T.)				
5	VI Dadhapatna (C.T.)				
6	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	344	132	2,035	-
7	V Nuapatna (C.T.)				
8	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	109	421	2,968	830

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	1,084	237,642	117,899	4,537	7,880	107,218	1,433	13,758	252,724
-	775	14,180	5,966	1,385	82	2,134	1,808	3,259	14,633
-	777	3,288	478	393	478	1,236	15	213	2,813
-	1,118	5,446	1,431	503	337	1,811	74	1,348	5,503

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	534,654	69,502	6,223	KR(161) PR(530)	OSD, BSD	26,970	24,470
2	III Choudwar (M)	42,622	5,654	514	KR(24) PR(86)	OSD	752	652
3	V Charibatia (C.T.)	5,234	629	96	-	OSD	-	-
4	VI Belagachhia (C.T.)	4,612	796	-	KR(8) PR(2)	OSD	215	80
5	VI Dadhapatna (C.T.)	4,417	1,366	94	KR(4) PR(6)	OSD	262	120
6	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	15,848	3,360	116	KR(27) PR(84)	OSD	1,054	468
7	V Nuapatna (C.T.)	7,848	338	5	KR(6) PR(3)	O	351	288
8	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	15,989	3,021	198	KR(158) PR(45)	OSD	3,563	3,330

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	2,500	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (10546)	Yes	42,287	670	11,125	13,631	550
-	100	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT,SR (50)	Yes	2,379	38	805	614	8
-	-	ST, O	T,TW	()	Choudwar (7)					-
-	135	ST, Pt	TW,W	()	Cuttack (12)					-
-	142	ST, Pt	TW,W	()	Cuttack (12)	304	4	102	50	-
-	586	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	1,850	15	296	517	81
-	63	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	1,240	25	504	20	-
-	233	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	1,616	16	332	456	-

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	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	534,654	H(6) D(11) HC FWC(2) TB(2)	1908	ASC(15) L(3) O
2	III Choudwar (M)	42,622	H FWC TB	64	ASC
3	V Charibatia (C.T.)	5,234	D	0	Choudwar(7)
4	VI Belagachhia (C.T.)	4,612	HC H-Cuttack(12)	0	Barang(4)
5	VI Dadhapatna (C.T.)	4,417	H-Cuttack(12) HC-Barang(1)	0	Barang(1)
6	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	15,848	H FWC TB	64	ASC(2) L
7	V Nuapatna (C.T.)	7,848	D HC H-Cuttack(78) HC-Athagad(23) TB-Athagad(23)	0	A
8	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	15,989	H FWC TB	36	A ASC

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities*				
Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/
7	8	9	10	11
1	1	1	SHType(25) O(30)	20
Cuttack(15)	Cuttack(15)	1	SHType(8) O(4)	2
Cuttack(22)	Cuttack(22)	Choudwar(7)	-	Choudwar(7)
Cuttack(12)	Cuttack(12)	Cuttack(12)	-	Barang(4)
Cuttack(12)	Cuttack(12)	Cuttack(12)	-	Barang(1)
Cuttack(60)	Cuttack(60)	Choudwar(45)	SHType(2) O(2)	2
Cuttack(78)	Cuttack(78)	Cuttack(78)	O(2)	1
Cuttack(54)	Cuttack(54)	Cuttack(54)	SHType(3) O(2)	2

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities (Contd....)				
Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
12	13	14	15	16
42	50	149		2 (250)
8	14	27		Cuttack(15)
1	2	3		Cuttack(22)
1	2	3		Cuttack(12)
1	2	3		Cuttack(12)
3	4	8		Cuttack(60)
2	3	5		Cuttack(78)
2	4	9		Cuttack(54)

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	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	Filigree Work	Horn Work	Gudakhu
2	III Choudwar (M)	Chrome	Paper	Carpet
3	V Charibatia (C.T.)			
4	VI Belagachhia (C.T.)			
5	VI Dadhapatna (C.T.)			
6	IV Athagad (N.A.C.)	Vegetable	Groundnut	Green Gram
7	V Nuapatna (C.T.)	Silk Saree&Dhoti	Tussar Cloth	Cotton Bandha Saree
8	IV Banki (N.A.C.)	Mollases	Groundnut	Transformer

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
17	18	19	20
2	6	5	PL(5) RR(5)
-	1	1	PL(5) RR(5)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	PL RR
-	1	-	PL RR
-	2	1	PL RR

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural	Number of non-
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Filigree Work	Horn Work	Gudakhu	73	-	5
Chrome	Paper	Carpet	3	-	-
			1	-	-
			-	-	-
			1	-	-
Cashewnut	Wooden Furniture	Fabricated Iron Goods	2	1	4
Bandha Cloth	Yarn	Handloomcloth	2	1	6
Cement Pole	Transformer	Mollases	4	3	-

STATEMENT - VII
Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I Cuttack (M.Corp.)	Bidanasi-Gopalsahi,Bidanasi-Kumbharsahi,Bidanasi-Dhobisahi,	No	18,273	92,100	80	OSD, O
		Bidanasi-Baurisahi,Bidanasi-Hairanpur,Bidanasi-Nuasahi,	No				
		Tulasipur-Tanlasahi,Tulasipur-Hadisahi,Tulasipur-Baurisahi,	No				
		Tasidia-Panasahi,Tulasipur-Hatuasahi,Alisabazar-Hadisah,Kutakhaigali,	No				
		Idga Refugee Colony,Ramgarh,Mansinghpatna Muslimsahi,Dagarpada,Kafla Panasahi,	No				
		Stewartpatna Tanlasahi,Sidheswarsahi Panasahi,Oriyabazar Chamarsahi & Salmalipadia	No				
		& Gaudasahi,Oriyabazar Chamarsahi,Kazibazar, Dewanbazar Muslimsahi & Tantisahi,	No				
		Mehendipur & Refugee Colony,Dhuanpaturigali,Ganeshghat-Panasahi & Keutasahi &	No				
		Bhandarisahi,Sahebzadabazar,Pattapole Colony,Sutahat Tantisahi,Pattapole-Muslimsahi,	No				
		Thoriasahi-Malhasahi,Tinkoniabagicha,Kadamras,Hatipokhari,Nimasahi Dhobasahi,	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
800		956	25	ST, Pt	5,850	10,472	1,774	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

STATEMENT - VII *(Contd.)*
Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Thoriasahi-Malhasahi,Tinkoniabagicha,Kadamras,Hatipokhari,Nimasahi Dhobasahi,	No				
		Nimasahi Tantisahi,Nimasahi Panasahi,Nimasahi Kumbharsahi,Dolamundai	No				
		Bisinabar,Pithapur Panasahi,Ranihat Mochisahi,Professorpara, Jhanjirimangala-	No				
		Hadisahi & Panasahi,Rajabagicha-Purunahadisahi & Hadisahi,Sarbodayapur, Kusunpur,	No				
		Khannagar-Baurisahi & Saharsahi,Samantasahi,Haripur, Rausapatna Mainbasti,	No				
		Sankarpur Mainbasti,Balabhadrapur,Piligrimroad Dasasahi,Chhatrabazar Beherasahi,	No				
		Malgodown Beherasahi,Pareswarsahi,Muradkhan patna Samadhipatna,Jobra-Nidhikula	No				
		Sahi & Tinapitasahi,Sikharpur-Upparsahi & Naikulasahi,Gandhipali, Nehrupali,	No				
		Potapokharisahi,Nuagadasahi,Kazidhia,Darghapatna,Nuapara,Sartol-Mallick Sahi &	No				
		Baurisahi,Praporda,Beleswar,Tinigharia Canalroad,Andarpur,Chauliaganj-Dhobasahi,	No				
		Chauliaganj-Muslimsahi,Chauliaganj-Saharsahi,Chauliaganj-Mathasahi,	No				
		Bidyadharpur-Bhoisahi,Bidyadharpur-Bariksah,Bidyadharpur-Gopinathbazar,	No				
		Bidyadharpur-Panasahi,Kanheipur Baurisahi,Kespur,Khannagar Gurusahi & Keutasahi.	No				

STATEMENT - VII *(Contd.)*

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
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

PART-B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

BLANK

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation . The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encoun-tered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels.The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts areas under:

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyati Raj Sysytem. It entrust the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation facilities, education, drinking water facilities, minor irrigation and supply of power, etc., to the villages. The overall progress of the villages coming under the Gram Panchayat lies with the participation of people in these activities. Keeping this in view, the data on Gram Panchayat and the number of villages coming under each with their population have been presented in the table below.

The analysis of the data of Cuttack district shows that among 14 C.D. Blocks of the district, Nischintakoili C.D. Block has the highest number (27 nos.) of Gram Panchayats and in Tigiria C.D.Block the number of Gram Panchayat is at the least (10 nos.).

Table - I

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of C.D. Blocks

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Narasinghpur	0001	Kamaladiha	5	17.6	800	3,904	1,273	85
		Regeda	10	33.08	1,162	5,038	479	274
		Basantapur	14	19.24	1,142	5,271	1,232	150
		Jodumu	10	23.2	1,443	6,476	1,189	323
		Sardhapur	7	14.83	1,097	5,363	1,067	142
		Balisahi	7	11.15	986	4,784	529	72
		Kokalaba	9	12.87	1,513	6,705	1,804	73
		Nuapatna	11	8.73	1,233	5,574	2,531	183
		Nizgarh	14	10.59	1,860	8,663	1,642	56
		Nimasahi	10	7.73	957	4,865	677	126
		Badabhuin	19	14.13	876	3,694	904	833
		Debabhuin	14	27.71	721	3,666	407	931
		Olaba	9	8.9	336	1,475	49	930
		Godibandha	10	19.71	1,074	5,294	872	56
		Sagar	12	23.07	1,702	8,230	1,479	277
		Alara	13	14.18	1,183	5,345	1,355	200
		Bandhahuda	4	3.56	784	3,295	1,014	85
		Nukhapada	17	13.79	2,146	9,746	2,721	33
		Paikabarabati	7	6.1	1,030	4,447	1,109	65
		Ekdal	8	7.24	1,331	6,550	2,181	74
		Champeswar	11	14.57	1,377	6,597	1,351	137
		Siaria	6	5.63	655	3,129	525	0
		Kanpur	7	8.25	1,627	7,946	856	85
		Rusipada	2	5.29	617	2,888	420	0
		Baselihat	3	3.71	757	3,187	615	3
		Balijhari	9	6.46	1,183	6,177	1,567	0
		C.D. Block Total	**248**	**341.32**	**29,592**	**138,309**	**29,848**	**5,193**

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Badamba	0002	Dasarathipur	10	10.73	925	4,179	670	450
		Ratapat	2	2.31	1,274	6,048	546	0
		Beliapala	7	13.04	1,216	5,634	1,507	66
		Krushnachandra	4	12.01	954	4,617	659	17
		Badakamabilo	13	15.58	488	2,154	187	1,531
		Gopapur	8	7.28	1,200	6,170	1,320	15
		Banamalipur	5	3	733	3,726	564	10
		Karadibandha	4	7.93	1,421	6,695	1,115	129
		Parajapada	6	17.67	1,859	9,243	2,581	193
		Sankhamari	2	8.19	951	4,560	643	0
		Barambagarh	6	9.23	1,660	8,421	1,789	40
		Gopamathura	3	3.44	491	2,537	84	3
		Gopinathpur	2	11.84	1,392	6,597	1,895	0
		Mugagahir	3	5.55	749	3,454	851	0
		Ragadipada	3	6.66	742	3,784	1,049	0
		Gadapokhari	7	6.84	912	4,498	628	884
		Badabarsing	12	10.11	1,006	4,865	656	998
		Khuntakata	9	9.04	1,035	4,742	557	401
		Kasikiari	6	7.89	906	4,104	456	135
		Abhimanpur	5	11.81	1,478	7,651	641	1,301
		Maniabandha	5	7.51	1,816	9,155	1,247	556
		Mahulia	2	3.29	719	3,673	493	0
		Jodumu	7	9.81	1,296	5,806	1,629	161
		Bangarisinga	3	20.07	1,046	5,111	1,171	73
		Kankadajodi	4	7.88	1,368	6,845	1,214	442
		C.D. Block Total	**138**	**228.71**	**27,637**	**134,269**	**24,152**	**7,405**
Banki	0003	Baideswar	10	12.48	1,654	7,374	1,212	404
		Bandalo	7	18.46	1,914	8,261	1,777	0
		Kantapahara	6	23.35	1,363	6,308	760	185
		Ostia	7	47.59	1,829	8,262	1,143	605
		Samantarapur	5	35.19	1,570	7,392	1,647	213
		Berhampura	8	20.68	1,363	5,967	1,098	70
		Anuary	12	27.88	1,831	8,262	3,003	5
		Balabhadrapur	8	25	1,228	5,800	976	260
		Jaganathpur	5	17.7	1,085	4,982	524	235
		Kalipoi	11	53.97	1,785	8,578	684	736
		Kalapathara	13	20.82	1,528	8,005	869	23
		Puincha	8	29.77	1,522	7,442	440	1,275
		Baraput	5	28.66	1,653	7,556	916	565
		Kiapalla	5	23.44	990	4,908	150	744
		C.D. Block Total	**110**	**384.99**	**21,315**	**99,097**	**15,199**	**5,320**

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banki-Dampara	0004	Durgapur	8	76	1,620	8,050	1,338	692
		Similipur	5	24.32	1,831	8,515	2,784	8
		Kusupangi	4	85.34	1,444	7,356	1,504	226
		Pathapur	3	48.11	1,209	5,647	1,698	243
		Bhagipur	3	59.72	1,747	8,224	1,158	828
		Dampada	1	139.34	972	5,039	1,064	1,643
		Govindapur	2	7.25	916	3,784	1,662	148
		Dulanpur	2	34.48	737	3,408	174	879
		Bilipada	5	83.15	754	3,394	382	0
		Gopalpur	4	19.2	1,827	8,797	2,482	1
		Dhansara	6	22.86	1,171	5,376	318	534
		Naraganga	1	33.89	938	4,453	579	280
		Tulasipur	3	0.5	650	3,353	503	0
		Talabasta	2	41.97	2,332	10,997	1,829	1,177
		C.D. Block Total	**49**	**676.13**	**18,148**	**86,393**	**17,475**	**6,659**
Tigiria	0005	Achalkota	2	10.52	1,255	5,293	657	377
		Bhiruda	2	8.18	853	4,179	574	357
		Panchagan	9	17.56	1,842	8,907	1,947	535
		Nizgarh	3	6.1	1,104	5,587	686	406
		Nuapatna	4	13.03	565	2,756	293	432
		Jemadeipur	4	4.03	1,116	5,924	595	0
		Bindhanima	5	6.69	1,522	7,625	1,040	736
		Gadadharpur	8	7.55	1,375	6,987	1,067	0
		Purunatigiria	3	9.72	1,152	5,824	761	153
		Badanauput	9	15.23	1,452	7,434	944	0
		C.D. Block Total	**49**	**98.61**	**12,236**	**60,516**	**8,564**	**2,996**
Athagad	0006	Kandarei	10	20.98	1,546	7,179	549	3,442
		Gobara	5	11.31	887	4,465	175	2,147
		Kumarpur	5	14.91	979	5,005	794	1,143
		Chhagaon	9	6.75	630	3,407	61	96
		Gurudijhatia	6	15.28	1,142	5,503	874	1,442
		Oranda	12	15.29	1,376	6,987	1,246	572
		Mancheswar	13	19.62	1,035	4,759	1,091	750
		Radhakishorpur	7	15.46	937	4,771	953	521
		Khuntuni	9	16.63	1,725	8,084	864	1,312
		Kulailo	11	10.07	945	4,570	661	423
		Tarading	6	4.42	547	2,716	796	88
		Joranda	6	3.29	741	3,355	599	155
		Dorada	7	8.16	750	3,833	546	496
		Samsarpur	10	12.85	1,743	8,819	1,638	131
		Ichhapur	5	4.01	844	4,314	570	26

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Jenapadadesh	5	7.13	915	4,297	935	152
		Badabhuin	5	6.95	742	3,788	605	151
		Khuntakata	8	10.92	1,182	6,029	918	285
		Dhaipur	12	10	1,184	5,949	461	286
		Rajnagar	14	18.53	1,252	5,985	770	723
		Mohakalabasta	10	17.3	1,352	6,660	691	1,054
		Dhurusia	13	16.07	1,315	6,736	921	381
		Katakiasahi	5	9.17	743	3,748	282	202
		Megha	5	13.52	709	3,607	397	259
		Kandarpur	3	7.18	555	2,841	1,191	10
		C.D. Block Total	**201**	**295.8**	**25,776**	**127,407**	**18,588**	**16,247**
Tangi choudwar	0007	Kakhadi	5	5.27	1,041	5,555	862	185
		Kayalpada	6	7.99	1,199	5,969	1,057	200
		Indranipatna	5	15.29	270	1,900	86	0
		Agrahat	8	12.46	1,407	7,446	1,240	519
		Sankarpur	7	27.93	1,173	6,463	339	1,779
		Badasamantarapur	6	8.12	776	4,555	637	154
		Mangarajpur	5	15.51	688	3,573	280	1,484
		Berhampur	5	10.89	878	4,271	681	773
		Garudagaon	11	17.81	1,125	6,023	544	1,976
		Safa	7	50.7	1,907	9,957	458	4,883
		Kanheipur	11	23.83	1,470	7,854	995	1,477
		Uchapada	14	23.54	1,592	7,643	1,227	816
		Govindapur	7	10.66	1,904	9,279	1,646	289
		Jaripada	12	11.99	1,430	7,265	1,938	52
		Kotasahi	9	11.27	1,674	8,951	1,673	187
		Salagaon	14	17.49	1,486	7,994	1,489	630
		Nakhara	7	12.04	880	4,773	718	41
		Harianta	11	10.55	744	4,165	859	89
		Napanga	11	10.9	1,369	7,193	1,849	2
		Bhatimunda	5	5.33	1,104	5,869	789	94
		C.D. Block Total	**166**	**309.57**	**24,117**	**126,698**	**19,367**	**15,630**
Mahanga	0008	Kaitha	4	4.16	1,083	5,370	233	4
		Samsarpur	6	6.7	865	4,539	1,212	2
		Madhupur	7	9.97	1,290	6,520	1,331	1
		Basudevpur	7	13.08	1,606	8,203	2,180	4
		Mulabasanta	11	10.25	1,339	7,038	1,434	0
		Kusupur	7	7.79	1,628	9,006	1,847	73
		Srikrishnapur	11	11.7	1,553	8,065	1,693	1
		Kuhunda	5	6.23	833	4,143	621	63

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kundi	6	8.28	1,640	8,227	1,552	296
		Mauda	8	10.7	1,819	8,089	1,206	226
		Nurtanga	10	9.4	1,491	7,236	1,509	10
		Chahapada	10	6.72	943	4,823	1,417	5
		Mahanga	8	4.5	960	4,894	1,800	1
		Rahania	10	11.05	1,612	8,102	2,279	3
		Lalitagiri	7	7.42	1,225	6,022	1,285	0
		Haladia	9	7.83	1,300	6,758	1,645	0
		Podamarai	6	6.95	1,114	5,155	1,256	0
		Paikarapur	10	5.49	870	4,110	673	10
		Osanga	12	10.24	1,676	7,819	1,318	0
		Pallisahi	8	8.66	890	4,669	852	0
		Bhaunria	3	6.3	1,001	5,464	858	0
		Nahang	7	6.73	1,198	6,091	1,247	0
		Umar	3	4.11	942	4,430	998	1
		Gotara	4	6.24	1,087	5,311	988	20
		Bhadreswar	6	6.75	1,056	5,189	1,046	1
		Gopalpur	8	9.7	1,614	8,048	2,277	7
		C.D. Block Total	**193**	**206.95**	**32,635**	**163,321**	**34,757**	**728**
Nischintakoili	0009	Fogal	5	4.26	1,306	6,222	1,046	0
		Ramakrishnapur	5	6.3	1,605	7,988	1,255	1
		Jiginipur	9	9.78	1,983	10,020	2,066	7
		Nischintakoili	4	6.66	1,633	8,132	1,298	27
		Sukarpada	11	10.18	2,162	9,650	2,689	97
		Asureswar	11	7	1,843	8,640	2,475	4
		Kentalo	6	6.46	934	5,127	1,395	26
		Baliapada	9	10.5	1,761	8,446	2,310	19
		Buhalo	6	4.68	976	4,648	870	39
		Kendupatna	10	9.87	1,350	6,743	2,784	9
		Janardanpur	7	5.82	848	4,041	696	8
		Kalamisree	7	6.73	835	4,037	1,129	0
		Santapur	15	15.45	1,615	8,011	2,822	84
		Nemala	12	9.59	1,234	6,066	1,290	9
		Nagaspur	9	11.27	1,872	8,692	2,398	72
		Bandhakatia	12	9.09	1,339	6,439	1,556	138
		Taratsasan	11	7.65	1,327	6,330	1,218	84
		Jamara	5	4.66	733	3,484	569	1
		Orati	10	7.32	864	3,819	1,061	103
		Daudpur	8	6.82	913	4,396	1,035	32
		Narendrapur	5	4.56	1,036	5,103	847	0

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Isaniberhampur	8	8.55	828	4,063	1,616	35
		Manpur	7	7.53	1,211	6,041	1,754	18
		Sirlo	8	12.72	1,187	5,680	1,426	60
		Babujang	6	10.44	995	4,865	526	59
		Uttarkul	9	8.79	1,013	5,193	890	0
		Manijanga	6	6.52	1,573	7,794	1,264	0
		C.D. Block Total	**221**	**219.2**	**34,976**	**169,670**	**40,285**	**932**
Salepur	0010	Champati	4	23.53	1,723	9,174	1,837	677
		Mutarifa	4	11.54	1,677	9,107	1,814	66
		Mahajanpur	6	8.8	1,649	8,333	2,097	94
		Gopinathpur	9	10.32	1,739	8,388	1,905	77
		Rameswar	9	9.79	1,387	6,436	2,401	1
		Malasasana	9	12.1	1,693	7,896	2,558	2
		Odasingh	7	9.52	1,981	9,587	1,972	50
		Bhimdaspur	13	10.11	1,545	7,536	1,576	20
		Mirjapur	6	7.12	1,522	7,123	1,002	53
		Raisunguda	5	7.43	1,423	7,308	1,345	49
		Pikol	6	6.52	1,445	7,460	1,890	24
		Chhanipur	7	5.37	1,092	4,949	1,146	93
		Mahana	4	4.48	989	4,286	1,130	0
		Ramkrishnapur	5	4.91	713	3,459	1,200	34
		Sauri	9	8.01	1,401	6,652	1,800	37
		Nandola	3	5.15	1,355	6,397	1,535	329
		Bahugram	5	7.89	1,612	7,592	2,283	156
		Madhyakachha	4	26.92	1,676	8,196	1,805	747
		Tarito	9	21.45	1,541	7,677	1,888	523
		Purunahat	17	18.65	1,495	7,248	2,461	78
		Tentol	3	4.28	998	4,913	1,681	96
		Sisua	7	6.83	1,352	6,053	1,218	273
		Naiguan	4	3.88	624	3,031	797	190
		Chandradeipur	4	8.11	2,293	11,845	3,083	334
		Barigol	5	4.58	793	4,046	1,091	0
		C.D. Block Total	**164**	**247.29**	**35,718**	**174,692**	**43,515**	**4,003**
Cuttack Sadar	0011	Urali	4	8.78	1,251	7,369	1,994	16
		Dadhibabanpur	7	12.19	1,989	11,176	3,322	55
		Bentakar	13	14.29	1,832	10,041	2,364	795
		Gatirautpatana	2	4.87	762	4,554	704	503
		Nimaisapur	6	6.69	1,063	5,860	2,586	11
		Ayatapur	6	8.4	1,091	6,122	1,617	393

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Fakirpada	1	2.06	513	2,791	689	5
		Paramhansa	8	9.82	1,619	8,450	3,103	367
		Kalapada	7	9.58	1,509	8,580	1,647	819
		Khandeita	3	6.95	1,007	5,722	778	15
		Aman	6	7.17	1,027	5,362	1,875	255
		Kulasarichuan	4	11.11	1,361	6,883	1,280	87
		Kandarpur	8	9.82	1,497	7,803	2,479	374
		Dharina	3	2.99	735	3,998	1,373	61
		Barada	4	9.1	926	4,317	1,924	37
		Jaspada	5	9.71	865	4,304	1,027	267
		Kisannagar	6	13.03	1,580	7,753	2,137	24
		Arilo	6	6.63	839	4,116	1,214	276
		Sompur	5	10.08	936	4,998	1,513	39
		Bodhapur	5	4.37	901	4,134	1,722	6
		Praharajpur	7	8.29	1,164	6,052	2,230	15
		C.D. Block Total	**116**	**175.93**	**24,467**	**130,385**	**37,578**	**4,420**
Barang	0012	Narajmarthapur	5	21.2	1,653	9,096	2,367	1,457
		Ramdaspur	5	14.2	1,057	5,893	968	964
		Madhupur	9	10.68	1,800	9,222	3,025	562
		Belagachhia	3	6.88	803	4,292	447	94
		Dadhapatna	2	1.47	295	1,555	386	0
		Nagari	8	8.59	1,495	7,006	2,293	599
		Usuma	4	5.53	816	4,547	815	20
		Khalarda	3	6.84	878	5,060	869	10
		Korakara	6	5.42	605	3,048	1,175	3
		Sainso	6	6.56	1,305	5,700	1,853	65
		Kurangapadhan	6	8.84	1,594	7,726	2,115	734
		Kurungasasan	6	11.32	1,278	6,402	1,797	282
		Harianta	13	11.72	1,137	5,492	1,795	18
		C.D. Block Total	**76**	**119.25**	**14,716**	**75,039**	**19,905**	**4,808**
Kantapada	0013	Nahalpur	10	10.67	1,786	8,347	2,639	12
		Govindapur	13	12.06	1,694	7,971	3,198	0
		Jharpada	7	8.34	1,448	6,615	2,117	0
		Badapatsundarpur	6	9	1,377	6,463	1,728	32
		Bagalpur	9	13.98	1,560	8,359	2,566	534
		Kantapada	8	10.66	1,567	8,365	1,455	533
		Brahmansailo	8	11.23	1,645	7,442	2,598	8
		Postal	8	11.79	1,305	6,113	1,593	23
		Uradha	5	9.15	1,255	6,678	1,796	1

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Adaspur	8	12.2	1,558	8,351	1,954	45
		Uttarana	8	10.05	1,371	6,846	2,099	0
		C.D. Block Total	**90**	**119.13**	**16,566**	**81,550**	**23,743**	**1,188**
Niali	0014	Anlo	5	8.06	1,425	7,111	1,335	0
		Bilasuni	13	10.63	1,608	8,682	1,756	1
		Kasarda	5	9.64	1,233	6,343	1,159	1
		Eranch	4	10.14	1,533	7,174	2,461	0
		Raniola	8	12.01	1,505	7,645	1,568	0
		Sithalo	6	11.32	1,441	7,022	1,013	22
		Sagadailo	9	12.43	1,562	7,010	885	7
		Pahanga	8	11.24	1,588	7,962	1,042	2
		Pokharigaon	5	7.92	1,107	5,582	844	0
		Baharana	8	12.81	1,415	7,362	1,323	11
		Nuagaon	10	10.82	1,815	9,392	2,349	4
		Niali	8	14.72	2,392	11,857	2,695	247
		Madhab	5	13.64	2,020	9,585	2,450	57
		Kapasi	6	9.1	1,133	5,770	746	9
		Sadansa	9	16.38	1,418	7,678	1,469	5
		Krushnaprasad	11	18.13	1,600	7,885	2,089	0
		Binisipur	8	10.19	1,588	8,235	1,948	23
		C.D. Block Total	**128**	**199.18**	**26,383**	**132,295**	**27,132**	**389**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district of Cuttack was split up into four districts, namely, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Jajapur and Cuttack after the 1991 Census. The estimates for 1991 Census had been calculated for the undivided district of Cuttack and the same crude birth rate, fertility rate and other tables and statements presented and discussed herein after will be applicable for the newly formed districts of Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara and Jajapur as the same for each of the districts is not available separately for the 1991 Census.

Table- II

Estimates of child mortality indicators by sex at state and district level

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
Cuttack	1981	197	187	186	196	203	194	188	197	190	180	185	196
	1991	112	126	138	142	117	127	135	138	109	129	142	155

Table- II provides details of child mortality by q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) for persons, males and females. Here q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) refer to probability of dying between birth and age one, two, three and five respectively. The table shows a sharp decline of child mortality in age one, age two, age three and age five in 1991 both in persons, males and females in the state and the district in comparison to 1981. In 1981 the child mortality rate was much higher in the state as well as in the district. A notable feature that emerges out of the study of the annexure is that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than the male child mortality both in the district and in the state in 1981 and 1991.

ANNEXURE-III

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

Fertility and mortality are natural processes and contribute substantially to the growth of population. The 1991 Census also records information relating to fertility, namely, age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year. The first three questions were asked to all ever-married women and the last question related to currently married women only. The measures of fertility worked out are based on F-series tables of 1991 Census pertaining to Orissa and these measures have been defined under Non-Census Concepts.

Data on various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage for erstwhile 13 districts of Orissa and that of the state on the basis of 1991 Census results are presented in the Table given on next page.

Table- III

Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census

State/ District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	Number 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 45-49 years (District profile, 91)

As shown in Table- III the total fertility rate for the state and the district is 4.27 per 1000 population and the crude birth rate of the state is slightly higher than the rate recorded for the district. Among all the districts of the state Phulabani district records highest fertility rate of 5.0 whereas Cuttack district claims fifth position with 4.27 per thousand population.

Child-woman ratio :

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and simple form of fertility measurement. Child-woman ratio is the ratio of children under five years of age (0-4 year) and women from 45-49 years of age. As per the 1991 Census, the child-woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level. At the district level it is seen that seven districts, namely, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child-woman ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child-women ratio.

Number of children ever born per woman in 45-49 age groups, 1991 Census

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married woman in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and 4.61 at the district level, highest number of children ever born to women in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married woman in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women

Mean age or in other words, the average age at marriage of currently married women in the state is 17.96 years as per the 1991 Census.

As far as the average age of currently married women at the districts is concerned, it is observed that six districts, namely, Sundargarh, Koraput, Phulabani, Kendujhar, Cutttack and Puri have

recorded higher average than the state. However, among these districts, Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by Scheduled Tribe population.

ANNEXURE- IV

Percentage distribution of Migrants by place of birth / place of last residence, 2001 Census

Migration is a part of life. It contributes substantially to the growth of population. Even in those economies where mobility is almost absent the female population migrate after marriage. Internal migration may be between two places. It may be inter district, inter-regional and inter state migration. In the event of internal migration, the population of the country remains unaffected whereas only sub-national or regional population is affected.

The internal migration of population has not only demographic but also socio-economic implications and its effect are more serious. Such migration tends to affect age, sex ratio, demographic behaviour such as fertility, mortality and above all the population structure as a whole.

There are 282,422 migrants in the district of Cuttack of which 109,233 are males and 173,189 are

Table - IV

Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/ District	Total			From other district of the state			From other states/UTs			From other countries		
	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	2,078,896	781,510	1,297,386	1,422,705	525,498	897,207	592,292	227,953	364,339	63,899	28,059	35,840
				(68.44)	(67.24)	(69.16)	(28.49)	(29.17)	(28.08)	(3.07)	(3.59)	(2.76)
Cuttack	282,422	109,233	173,189	250,920	92,614	158,306	30,462	16,033	14,429	1,040	586	454
				(88.85)	(84.79)	(91.41)	(10.79)	(14.68)	(8.33)	(0.37)	(0.54)	(0.26)

females. The composition of migrants in the district shows that more than three fourth (88.85 per cent) have inmigrated from different districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states of India constitute 10.79 percent. Immigrants from other countries form 0.37 per cent only.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district it is seen that the proportion of female migrants in the district is higher than their male counterparts so far as in migration from different districts of the state is concerned. But the proportion of male immigrants from other states/UT to the district is higher than the females. Similarly male immigrants from other countries constitute 0.54 per cent as against 0.26 per cent of female. Above all, the inmigrants from other districts of the state constitute the majority followed by other states/UT and other countries. These migrants have come to the district, state from their place of birth.

Migration from place of last residence other than the place of birth may be termed as last residence migration. Such migrants number 1,176,547 persons

Table -V

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

State/ District	Total migrants			From other district of the state			From other state /UTs of India			From other countries		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	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)
Cuttack	115,623	52,282	63,341	102,841	45,079	57,762	12,601	7,090	5,511	181	113	68
				(88.95)	(86.22)	(91.19)	(10.90)	(13.56)	(8.70)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.11)

in the state and 115,623 persons in the district. Table-V presents data on migrants by place of last residence as per 2001 Census.

Among 115,623 migrants into the district of Cuttack, 86.22 per cent males and 91.19 percent females have inmigrated from other districts of the state. Inmigration from other states constitutes 13.56 per cent males and 8.70 per cent females. Inmigrants from other countries form a very negligible proportion of 0.16 per cent.

It may be mentioned here that, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur, Cuttack and Jajapur districts were created from the old Cuttack district in which the number of inmigrants by place of last resedence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 106,998 with 47,246 males and 59,752 females in 1991 Census.

ANNEXURE-V

Brief account of main religion in the State/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 interest to the public in general and anthropologists, administrators, sociologists, demographers and planners in particulars.

At the 2001 Census, six numerically major religions of the State and Cuttack district along with their population are shown in table- VI.

As noticed from Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 per cent in the State and Cuttack district. In the district the followers of Hindu religion constitute 93.95 per cent. Although Christian population stands second at state level, Muslim population with 5.19 per cent, ranks second position in the district. The followers of Christian, Buddhist Sikhs and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.04 per cent to 0.46 per cent.

A look at the rural-urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that 92.56 per cent of Budhist 73.66 per cent followers of Hindu and 59.30 per cent of Muslim are reported from rural areas of the district and remarkable concentration of followers of Sikh, Jain and Christian religions is found in urban areas of the district.

In the 1991 Census, Cuttack district was not in existence as a separate district and it was a part of undivided Cuttack district. In 1991 Census the total number of followers of all Religions in undivided Cuttack district was 5,522,659 of which the highest number of followers was claimed by Hindus (95.46 %) followed by Muslims (4.13 %), Christians (0.20 %) and Buddhists (0.10 %).

Table -VI

Religions arranged in descending order for the State and Cuttack district, 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Population	
				Rural	Urban
ORISSA	**All Religions**	**36,804,660**	**100.00**	**85.01**	**14.99**
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
	Sikhs	17,492	0.05	11.96	88.04
	Buddhists	9,863	0.03	85.93	14.07
	Jains	9,154	0.02	34.04	65.96
Cuttack	All Religions	2,341,094	100.00	72.61	27.39
	Hindus	2,199,526	93.95	73.66	26.34
	Muslims	121,529	5.19	59.30	40.70
	Christians	10,657	0.46	12.46	87.54
	Buddhists	5,697	0.24	92.56	7.44
	Religion not stated	1,084	0.05	82.10	17.90
	Jains	1,045	0.04	4.11	95.89
	Sikhs	840	0.04	2.14	97.86
	Others	716	0.03	39.66	60.34

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 marital status classified in Indian population census as i) Never Married, ii) Married iii) Widowed iv) Divorced and Separated for the state and the district is presented in table VII.

Table- VII reveals that the population under never married category claims more than half (50.28 per cent) among total population and among the males (54.72 per cent). The female population under this category claim 45.56 per cent of the total population in the district.

The proportion of population in the married category is 44.94 per cent among persons, 43.46 percent among males and 46.51 per cent among females.

The proportion of population in rest of the marital categories varies from 0.12 per cent to 7.43 per cent. Almost the same pattern of distribution of population in different marital categories holds good at the state level.

In the undivided Cuttack district, the percentage of Never Married persons was 52.22 followed by Married persons with 42.93, Widowed with 4.69 and Divorced/ Separated with 0.14 per cent in the 1991 Census. On the sexwise distribution of married persons, females, share was higher than males.

Table -VII

Sexwise Distribution of Population by Marital Status, 2001 Census

State/ District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	**Total**	**36,804,660**	**18,660,570**	**18,144,090**
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/ Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Cuttack	**Total**	**2,341,094**	**1,207,781**	**1,133,313**
	Never married	1,177,190	660,864	516,326
		(50.28)	(54.72)	(45.56)
	Married	1,052,008	524,879	527,129
		(44.94)	(43.46)	(46.51)
	Widowed	104,880	20,633	84,247
		(4.48)	(1.71)	(7.43)
	Divorced/ Separated	7,016	1,405	5,611
		(0.30)	(0.12)	(0.50)

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

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

Among the higher educational levels graduate and above educational level claims 5.98 percent followed by higher secondary/ intermediate with only 5.15 percent.

Table - VIII

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

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

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

Name of District		Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Cuttack		Total Population	2,341,094	1,207,781	1,133,313
		Literate	1,574,742	909,527	665,215
	i)	Literate without any formal schooling	16,123	9,729	6,394
		including educational level unclassified	(1.02)	(1.07)	(0.96)
	ii)	Below Primary	390,398	213,152	177,246
			(24.79)	(23.44)	(26.64)
	iii)	Primary	428,041	226,012	202,029
			(27.18)	(24.85)	(30.37)
	iv)	Middle	251,400	148,967	102,433
			(15.96)	(16.38)	(15.40)
	v)	Matric/Secondary	244,704	148,899	95,805
			(15.54)	(16.37)	(14.40)
	vi)	Higher secondary/Intermediate	97,046	59,073	37,973
		Pre-University/Senior secondary	(6.16)	(6.49)	(5.71)
	vii)	Non-technical diploma or	805	611	194
		certificate not equal to degree	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.03)
	viii)	Technical diploma or certificate	11,934	8,847	3,087
		not equal to degree	(0.76)	(0.97)	(0.46)
	ix)	Graduate & above	134,291	94,237	40,054
			(8.53)	(10.36)	(6.02)

As per the 2001 Census the population of Cuttack district is 2,341,094 comprising 1,207,781 males and 1,133,313 females. After excluding population in age group 0-6 the literate and educated person in the district number 1,574,742 with 909,527 males and 665,215 females and percentage of total literate person constitute 76.66 per cent of the total population of the district. The distribution of literate is shown in Table IX.

The educational attainment of the population has been classified into different educational levels. Among these educational levels, primary educational level claims 27.18 per cent closely followed by below primary level with 24.79 per cent and middle with 15.96 per cent. Matriculation and secondary level claims 15.54 per cent. Among higher educational level, graduate and above educational levels claims 8.53 per cent followed by higher secondary/senior secondary with 6.16 per cent. The pattern of distribution of males and females in different educational level also holds well with a slight variation among females in primary and below primary level education.

In the 1991 Census the total literate persons of the undivided Cuttack district was 2,939,623 of which highest percentage was recorded under Middle education level i.e. 26.41and the lowest percentage was 0.09 in the educational level of Non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of Graduate and above persons was 4.28 only whereas the primary level claimed 26.05 per cent only.

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
Cuttack	Total	556,174	100	26.4	30.83	13.39	22.8	6.58
	Rural	395,782	100	30.28	34.07	13.98	18.41	3.26
	Urban	160,392	100	16.82	22.85	11.94	33.64	14.76

Table- X given above provides distribution of women in age group 15-44 in different educational levels in the state and the district. The proportion of females in all the educational levels is considerably higher both in total, rural and urban areas of the district as compared to the state average.

As per 1991 Census in undivided Cuttack district, the percentage of literate females in the age group 15-44 in the education level of literate but below middle was 25.72 followed by middle but below matric with 17.89, matric but below graduate with 10.81 and graduate and above was only 2.05 percent.

Table - XI

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

Name of the State/District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	(46.03)	(48.80)	(43.14)	(44.57)	(47.57)	(41.45)	(55.57)	(56.74)	(54.33)
Cuttack	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	684,933	351,244	333,689	514,183	263,240	250,943	170,750	88,004	82,746
	No. of Children attending School	368,560	192,590	175,970	272,893	143,004	129,889	95,667	49,586	46,081
	Percentage	(53.81)	(54.83)	(52.73)	(53.07)	(54.32)	(51.76)	(56.03)	(56.35)	(55.69)

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

As shown in the table there are 684,933 number of children in 0-14 age group in the district of which 368,560 children constituting 53.81 per cent are attending school. In the rural and urban areas of the district number of children attending schools form 53.07 per cent and 56.03 per cent respectively.

Coming to the sexwise distribution of male and female children in the district it is seen that 54.32 per cent male and 51.76 per cent female children in the rural areas of the district are attending schools as against 56.35 per cent male and 55.69 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 multi ethnic and multi lingual social structure like Orissa. The definition of mother tongue is given 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 the population. Like the previous census the mother tongue as returned by individual was collected and were classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics. Details of mother tongue returns as recorded in 2001 Census are given in table XII for the state.

At the state level, the major languages returned as mother tongue are Oriya (81.22 per cent) followed by Kui (2.48 per cent), Telugu (1.94 pe rcent), Santali (1.82 per cent) and other languages. Oriya language being the language of the state holds the highest percentage followed by languages mainly spoken by the tribal people of the state. The scheduled languages which have been returned as mother tongue and have a prominent place are Telugu (1.94 per cent), Urdu (1.66 per cent), Bengali (1.33 per cent) and Hindi (1.02 per cent).

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

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	**36,804,660**	**100**	**31,287,422**	**5,517,238**	**85.01**	**14.99**
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
10	HO	252,526	0.69	240,756	11,770	95.34	4.66
11	MUNDA	231,980	0.63	203,766	28,214	87.84	12.16
12	SAVARA	172,287	0.47	166,342	5,945	96.55	3.45
13	KISAN	139,428	0.38	129,905	9,523	93.17	6.83
14	MUNDARI	119,573	0.32	112,440	7,133	94.03	5.97
15	KOYA	113,668	0.31	113,300	368	99.68	0.32
16	KURMALI THAR	112,916	0.31	111,430	1,486	98.68	1.32
17	KHOND/KONDH	110,602	0.30	108,101	2,501	97.74	2.26
18	CHHATTISGARHI	107,350	0.29	96,185	11,165	89.60	10.40
19	Total of Other Mother Tongues	936,314	2.54	807,445	128,869	86.24	13.76

Table - XIII

Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Cuttack District, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	CUTTACK	**2,341,094**	**100.00**	**1,699,964**	**641,130**	**72.61**	**27.39**
1	ORIYA	2,126,328	90.83	1,611,117	515,211	75.77	24.23
2	URDU	110,210	4.71	64,698	45,512	58.70	41.30
3	TELUGU	27,316	1.17	1,952	25,364	7.15	92.85
4	BENGALI	23,909	1.02	3,335	20,574	13.95	86.05
5	HINDI	22,012	0.94	2,031	19,981	9.23	90.77
6	SAVARA	8,285	0.35	7,023	1,262	84.77	15.23
7	MUNDA	3,356	0.14	3,162	194	94.22	5.78
8	HO	3,135	0.13	2,986	149	95.25	4.75
9	SANTALI	3,117	0.13	909	2,208	29.16	70.84
10	MARWARI	2,962	0.13	4	2,958	0.14	99.86
11	Total of Other Mother Tongues	10,464	0.45	2,747	7,717	26.25	73.75

As shown in the table, 10 major mother tongue returns of Cuttack 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 and constitute 90.83 per cent of the total population of the district. The next mother tongues in order are Urdu and Telugu, which form 4.71 and 1.17 per cent respectively. Mother tongues namely Savara, Munda, Ho and Santali are spoken by the Scheduled Tribes of Orissa of the district. The proportion of each of these languages varies between 0.03 to 0.35 in the district. Speakers of Hindi mother tongue constitute 0.94 per cent, Speakers of Bengali and Marwari constitute 1.02 per cent and 0.13 per cent respectively.

Rural urban distribution of speakers of different mother tongues reveals the preponderance of speakers of HO followed by Munda, Savara, Oriya and Urdu in the rural areas of the district and speakers of Marwari, Telugu, Hindi, Bengali and Santali mother tongues are more in number in the urban areas of the district.

The total number of Oriya speakers in undivided Cuttack district was 5,054,775 during 1991 Census and their percentage to total population was 91.53 per cent. The speakers of Urdu mother tongue was in the second position with 3.96 per cent.