CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

NAYAGARH DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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NILAMADHABA TEMPLE

The Nilamadhaba temple is situated nearly fifty kilometers away from the district headquarters, Nayagarh and about hundred kilometers from the state capital, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the twin hill on the bank of the river Mahanadi. The hill is called Brahmadri. According to Kapila Samhita, Lord Vishnu took the body of stone to kill the demons "Naama & Kaama" at Brahmadri. Nilamadhaba is also found to be mentioned in scriptures like Niladri Mahodaya and Skandha Purana. The Sabara king, Biswabasu was worshipping Nilamadhaba here. When Indradyumna, king of Malaba, learnt about it from Narada, he sent Bidyapati in search of it. Bidyapati enticed Lalita, daughter of Biswabasu and located it. Later when he wanted to remove it, a voice from the void said, "He will be worshipped at Puri in the wooden-form, so the king should build a temple at Puri". Accordingly, Indradyumna constructed the temple and was instructed in the dream to collect the wooden-log from Banki Muhana and give shape to the idols of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Suvadra. For this, Nilamadhaba is considered to be the earlier form of Lord Jagannath. Among the Madhabas of Orissa, Nilamadhaba is considered to be the oldest.

The statue of Nilamadhaba is very soft in appearance with four hands. When the statue is without any attire, the body looks to be thorny and uneven. The shape of nose and mouth of the statue are not prominent. For this and for the temple architecture, it is considered to be built before 8th century A.D. The temple architecture is also devoid of intricate stone-work. Most likely it was built by a king of Bauddha as Kantilo was under its domination. Another significant feature is the secretion of holy water from the feet of Nilamadhaba.

The sun-rise and sun-set at this place over the encircling twin hills are two major attractions along with natural scenic beauty. The place is also ideal for boating in river Mahanadi.

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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 tahasil/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, wa s 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 tahasil/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 &
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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. Nayagarh is the 18th district in terms of size and 21st in terms of population.

2. Nayagarh is the 30th urbanized district in the state having about 4.29 percent of its population living in urban areas as against about 14.99 percent of state's population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km. Nayagarh is 14th densely populated district in the state.

4. Nayagarh has 29th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are 164 uninhabited villages in the district and 7 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.

6. Ranapurgada in Ranapur P.S. is the most populated village (9,030) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 62.55% are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Dasapalla police station is having the highest number of villages (416) and Nuagaon police station is having lowest number of villages (105) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		Nayagarh	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51,349		1,695
		Inhabited		47,529		1,531
		Uninhabited		3,820		164
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107		2
		Census Towns		31		2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065		178,231
		Institutional		17,915		310
		Houseless		13,044		100
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660		864,516
		Males		18,660,570		446,177
		Females		18,144,090		418,339
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422		827,450
		Males		15,748,970		426,794
		Females		15,538,452		400,656
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238		37,066
		Males		2,911,600		19,383
		Females		2,605,638		17,683
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION				14.99		4.29
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	81,869	10.46
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	46,476	11.63
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	35,393	9.24
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		3,890
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilometre)				236		222
SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		938
		Rural		987		939
		Urban		895		912
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	529,840	70.52
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	319,662	82.66
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	210,178	57.64
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	121,409	14.04
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	61,876	13.87
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	59,533	14.23

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		Nayagarh *	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	50,836	5.88
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	25,778	5.78
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	25,058	5.99
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	288,053	33.32
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	241,975	54.23
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	46,078	11.01
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	205,676	23.79
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	190,190	42.63
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	15,486	3.70
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	82,377	9.53
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	51,785	11.61
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	30,592	7.31
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	576,463	66.68
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	204,202	45.77
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	372,261	88.99
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	85,851	29.80
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	79,158	32.71
	Females	899,970	20.11	6,693	14.53
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	94,328	32.75
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	76,960	31.80
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	17,368	37.69
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	20,616	7.16
	Males	320,011	3.26	10,107	4.18
	Females	381,552	8.53	10,509	22.81
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	87,258	30.29
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	75,750	31.30
	Females	781,052	17.46	11,508	24.98

Definition of Census Town : -

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

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Dasapalla 01		Gania 02		Khandapada 03		Fategarh 04		Nayagarh 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	92,497	6	34,650	9	89,428	7	112,868	3	159,951	1
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	950.5	1	416	4	297.9	8	323.8	6	331.54	5
3	Density of population per sq. km	97	8	83	9	300	4	349	2	482	1
4	Sex Ratio	949	3	922	7	921	8	953	2	911	9
5	Proportion - Urban	0	4	0	4	19.56	1	0	4	8.95	2
6	Proportion - Scheduled Castes	20.4	2	23.53	1	18.68	3	11.36	7	11.45	6
7	Proportion - Scheduled Tribes	20.72	1	11.3	3	3.15	7	3.27	6	0.98	9
8	Proportion - Literates	62.2	9	69.4	6	71.6	3	70.5	5	74.1	2
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	42.61	1	35.16	4	32.61	5	29.97	8	30.32	7
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	33.33	9	51.02	8	61.38	4	81.62	1	69.19	3
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	4.6	9	7.14	7	11.72	5	15.44	2	14.53	3
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	100	1	99.31	3	94.85	6	100	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	8.33	9	13.27	5	11.72	7	25	1	18.6	3
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	14.08	9	18.37	8	54.48	1	45.59	2	36.63	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	8.91	9	34.69	8	46.21	7	52.21	6	76.16	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	18.68	9	44.9	8	75.17	3	93.38	1	51.74	7
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	82.76	2	73.47	5	71.72	6	65.44	9	66.86	7
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	57.47	5	9.18	9	55.17	6	90.44	1	90.12	2

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Nuagaon 06		Odagaon 07		Sarankul 08		Ranapur 09	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Total Population	39,941	8	102,693	4	98,084	5	134,404	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	318.6	7	486.9	3	292.7	9	523.2	2
3	Density of population per sq. km	125	7	211	6	335	3	257	5
4	Sex Ratio	939	4	931	5	924	6	980	1
5	Proportion - Urban	0	4	0	4	0	4	3.91	3
6	Proportion - Scheduled Castes	17.87	4	16.89	5	10.16	8	8.99	9
7	Proportion - Scheduled Tribes	11.8	2	5.99	4	1.29	8	5.61	5
8	Proportion - Literates	65.6	8	67.0	7	71.5	4	75.0	1
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	39.87	2	37.98	3	31.81	6	28.9	9
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	57.14	5	53.4	7	70.91	2	55.05	6
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	5.1	8	9.22	6	16.36	1	11.93	4
12	Percentage of villages having well	98.98	5	99.51	2	99.09	4	94.5	7
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	11.22	8	12.14	6	20.91	2	15.6	4
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	25.51	6	33.5	5	34.55	4	22.94	7
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	77.55	2	56.31	5	81.82	1	59.63	4
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	52.04	6	60.68	5	77.27	2	74.77	4
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	85.71	1	81.07	3	65.45	8	78.9	4
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	81.63	3	42.23	8	72.73	4	51.83	7

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahasil	Name of District / Tahasil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahasil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**NAYAGARH**	Nayagarh	Urban	0
	TAHASILS			
1	Dasapalla	Dasapalla	Rural	40
2	Khandapada	Khandapada	Urban	18
3	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	Urban	0
4	Ranapur	Ranapur	Rural	22

STATEMENT- 2

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

Serial number	Name of District / C. D. Block	Name of District / C.D.Block headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from C.D.Block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**NAYAGARH**	Nayagarh	Urban	0
	C.D.BLOCKS			
1	Dasapalla	Dasapalla	Rural	40
2	Gania	Gania	Rural	62
3	Khandapada	Khandapada	Urban	18
4	Bhapur	Bhapur	Rural	30
5	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	Urban	0
6	Nuagaon	Nuagaon	Rural	16
7	Odagaon	Odagaon	Rural	31
8	Ranapur	Ranapur	Rural	22

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
NAYAGARH	Total	1901	331,061	164,828	166,233	-	-
		1911	337,561	166,831	170,730	6,500	1.96
		1921	303,665	144,840	158,825	-33,896	-10.04
		1931	336,493	161,896	174,597	32,828	10.81
		1941	363,652	174,693	188,959	27,159	8.07
		1951	392,506	191,614	200,892	28,854	7.93
		1961	470,878	233,001	237,877	78,372	19.97
		1971	578,498	290,089	288,409	107,620	22.86
		1981	683,392	346,613	336,779	104,894	18.13
		1991	782,647	399,701	382,946	99,255	14.52
		2001	864,516	446,177	418,339	81,869	10.46
	Rural	1901	331,061	164,828	166,233	-	-
		1911	337,561	166,831	170,730	6,500	1.96
		1921	303,665	144,840	158,825	-33,896	-10.04
		1931	336,493	161,896	174,597	32,828	10.81
		1941	363,652	174,693	188,959	27,159	8.07
		1951	392,506	191,614	200,892	28,854	7.93
		1961	465,063	229,690	235,373	72,557	18.49
		1971	573,289	287,062	286,227	108,226	23.27
		1981	667,755	338,044	329,711	94,466	16.48
		1991	756,403	385,807	370,596	88,648	13.28
		2001	827,450	426,794	400,656	71,047	9.39
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	5,815	3,311	2,504	-	-
		1971	5,209	3,027	2,182	-606	-10.42
		1981	15,637	8,569	7,068	10,428	200.19
		1991	26,244	13,894	12,350	10,607	67.83
		2001	37,066	19,383	17,683	10,822	41.24

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Stations/ UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilo-meters	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of house-holds	Population		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Nayagarh	**Total**	**3,890**	**222**	**1,531**	**164**	**2**	**2**	**178,231**	**864,516**	**446,177**	**418,339**
		Rural	**3,852.41**	**215**	**1,531**	**164**	**0**	**0**	**171,116**	**827,450**	**426,794**	**400,656**
		Urban	**37.59**	**986**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**7,115**	**37,066**	**19,383**	**17,683**
0001	Dasapalla	Total	950.5	97	348	68	0	0	20,640	92,497	47,452	45,045
		Rural	950.5	97	348	68	0	0	20,640	92,497	47,452	45,045
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Gania	Total	416	83	98	16	0	0	6,953	34,650	18,031	16,619
		Rural	416	83	98	16	0	0	6,953	34,650	18,031	16,619
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Khandapada	Total	297.9	300	145	19	1	1	17,988	89,428	46,547	42,881
		Rural	278.6	258	145	19	0	0	14,667	71,936	37,541	34,395
		Urban	19.3	906	0	0	1	1	3,321	17,492	9,006	8,486
	Khandapada (NAC)	Urban	13.06	671	0	0	1	0	1,671	8,757	4,530	4,227
	Kantilo (CT)	Urban	6.24	1,400	0	0	0	1	1,650	8,735	4,476	4,259
0004	Fategarh	Total	323.8	349	136	14	0	0	23,511	112,868	57,799	55,069
		Rural	323.8	349	136	14	0	0	23,511	112,868	57,799	55,069
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Nayagarh	Total	331.54	482	172	10	1	0	32,322	159,951	83,704	76,247
		Rural	316	461	172	10	0	0	29,517	145,637	75,984	69,653
		Urban	15.54	921	0	0	1	0	2,805	14,314	7,720	6,594
	Nayagarh (NAC)	Urban	15.54	921	0	0	1	0	2,805	14,314	7,720	6,594
0006	Nuagaon	Total	318.6	125	98	7	0	0	8,880	39,941	20,600	19,341
		Rural	318.6	125	98	7	0	0	8,880	39,941	20,600	19,341
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Odagaon	Total	486.9	211	206	16	0	0	22,118	102,693	53,175	49,518
		Rural	486.9	211	206	16	0	0	22,118	102,693	53,175	49,518
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Sarankul	Total	292.7	335	110	9	0	0	20,012	98,084	50,983	47,101
		Rural	292.7	335	110	9	0	0	20,012	98,084	50,983	47,101
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0009	Ranapur	Total	523.2	257	218	5	0	1	25,807	134,404	67,886	66,518
		Rural	520.45	248	218	5	0	0	24,818	129,144	65,229	63,915
		Urban	2.75	1,913	0	0	0	1	989	5,260	2,657	2,603
	Chandapur (CT)	Urban	2.75	1,913	0	0	0	1	989	5,260	2,657	2,603

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	Dasapalla	416	348	92,497	47,452	45,045
2	Gania	114	98	34,650	18,031	16,619
3	Khandapada	195	170	90,883	47,367	43,516
4	Bhapur	119	111	93,921	47,973	45,948
5	Nayagarh	148	144	132,644	69,115	63,529
6	Nuagaon	235	216	84,249	43,872	40,377
7	Odagaon	220	203	153,628	79,597	74,031
8	Ranapur	248	241	144,978	73,387	71,591
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,695**	**1,531**	**827,450**	**426,794**	**400,656**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahasil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Khandapada (NAC)	NAC	Khandapada	8,757	4,530	4,227
2	Kantilo (CT)	CT	Khandapada	8,735	4,476	4,259
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	NAC	Nayagarh	14,314	7,720	6,594
4	Chandapur (CT)	CT	Ranapur	5,260	2,657	2,603
	District (Urban) Total :			**37,066**	**19,383**	**17,683**

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Location code number	Popu-lation	Whether it is Tahasil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Comm-unication	Banking	
							Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway Station	Comm ercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Dasapalla	Kunjabangarh	02563900	5,783	No	No	1	1	0	1	Yes	No	0	1
2	Nayagarh	Itamati	02649500	8,966	No	No	1	1	1	1	No	No	2	1
3	Nayagarh	Sundaria	02650400	5,267	No	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0
4	Nayagarh	Lathipada	02654500	5,477	No	No	0	0	1	1	No	No	1	0
5	Odagaon	Odagaon	02682800	5,217	No	Yes	1	1	0	1	No	No	2	1
6	Ranapur	Rajasunakhala	02700600	5,481	No	No	1	1	0	1	No	No	1	0
7	Ranapur	Ranapurgada	02711200	9,030	Yes	Yes	1	1	0	1	No	No	1	0

STATEMENT-8

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

Sl No	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahasil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu nication	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S	District / P.S. / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Nayagarh *	**Total**	**100**	**412**	**220**	**192**	**310**	**4,437**	**2,911**	**1,526**
		Rural	**92**	**396**	**210**	**186**	**263**	**3,209**	**2,050**	**1,159**
		Urban	**8**	**16**	**10**	**6**	**47**	**1,228**	**861**	**367**
0001	Dasapalla	Total	19	83	44	39	39	684	426	258
		Rural	19	83	44	39	39	684	426	258
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Gania	Total	15	62	32	30	14	202	157	45
		Rural	15	62	32	30	14	202	157	45
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Khandapada	Total	13	39	21	18	50	651	434	217
		Rural	10	35	18	17	36	374	246	128
		Urban	3	4	3	1	14	277	188	89
	Khandapada (NAC)	Urban	3	4	3	1	14	277	188	89
	Kantilo (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Fategarh	Total	6	36	26	10	33	256	151	105
		Rural	6	36	26	10	33	256	151	105
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nayagarh	Total	10	25	10	15	71	1,281	898	383
		Rural	6	20	8	12	40	345	230	115
		Urban	4	5	2	3	31	936	668	268
	Nayagarh (NAC)	Urban	4	5	2	3	31	936	668	268
0006	Nuagaon	Total	2	7	4	3	10	79	48	31
		Rural	2	7	4	3	10	79	48	31
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Odagaon	Total	13	62	33	29	18	392	299	93
		Rural	13	62	33	29	18	392	299	93
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Sarankul	Total	12	48	25	23	27	208	109	99
		Rural	12	48	25	23	27	208	109	99
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Ranapur	Total	10	50	25	25	48	684	389	295
		Rural	9	43	20	23	46	669	384	285
		Urban	1	7	5	2	2	15	5	10
	Chandapur (CT)	Urban	1	7	5	2	2	15	5	10

ANALYTICAL NOTE

ANALYTICAL NOTE

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

Nayagarh district owes its name to its Hqrs. town Nayagarh. It was created in two phases. Firstly the ex-states of Nayagarh, Khandapara, Ranapur and Dasapalla were merged with the State of Orissa on 1.1.1948 enhancing the jurisdiction of Puri district by forming a separate sub-division with Hqrs. at Nayagarh. Secondly on 02.10.1992 the Government of Orissa divided the erstwhile Puri district into three districts, namely, Puri, Khordha and Nayagarh. The present Nayagarh district which came into existence on 02.10.1992 is a part of un-divided Puri district consisting of one sub-division i.e. Nayagarh sub-division.

One Suryamani Singh who came on a pilgrimage to Puri from Rawah in Madhya Pradesh founded the ex-state of Nayagarh. He established a Garh(Fort)

at a place called Gunamati in Nayagarh. He was elected by the people as their chief and held the 'gadi' of the two states of Nayagarh and Khandapara. Generations passed and the limits of the state extended upto Nayagarh and the fourth chief, Raja Bagha Singh, built the new fort. The 12th chief extended his boundary by waging war with the chiefs of Baud, Benapur, Ranpur and Ghumsur. Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata was the last ruler of Nayagarh state during whose rule Nayagarh along with other states merged with Orissa in 1948.

The history of Nayagarh State reveals that Jadunath Singh Mangaraj was the founder of the Khandapara state. He obtained the title of Mangaraj from the then Raja of Orissa. The successors of Mangaraj extended their dominions and strengthened the state of Khandapara, which at one time extended on the east upto Banki, on the west to Balaramprasad, on the north to Kantilo and on the south upto Jagiapalli in Nayagarh. Another Raja Banamali Singh of Khandapara was a powerful chief and for the help rendered to the Raja of Orissa he received the title of 'Bhai Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray' which is borne by the chief of this territory to the present day.

The chief of Ranapur claim descent from the solar dynasty of Orissa. Biswabasab Deva founded the ex-state probably during the rule of Kapilendra Deva, the founder of the solar line of kings in Orissa. The hereditary title of the family was 'Vajredhara Narendra Mahapatra Deva' which was conferred by king Prataparudra, grandson of Kapilendra Deva. Raja Padmanabha Narendra one of the rulers of the Ranapur caused to be excavated the famous Narendra tank at Puri. The British conquered Orissa in 1803 when Ranapur was under the rule of Raja Brundaban Singh Deva and the Raja was of great help to the British in suppressing the rebellion of the paiks of Khordha.

The name Daspalla is a variant of Daspalli meaning a cluster of ten villages. This indicates that the ex-state was formed out of a necleus of ten villages. One Salabhanja of the ruling family of Baud is said to have founded the state with the help of the chief of Nayagarh and Khandapara who gave him some portions of their own states. Narayana Bhanja, the successor of Salabhanja, occupied some Kandha villages. The next chief was Padmanava Bhanja who defeated a Kandha chief and founded the town of Kunjabanagarh, which became the headquarters of the State. The two succeeding chief attempted to wrest from the Raja of Anugul the tract known as Jormuha and the dispute that arose out of the Maratha Government finally decided it in favour of Daspalla in 1776. Krushna Chandra Bhanja, the 12th Raja of this family, occupied the Kandha territory of Masaghar and Baishipalli. The Raja of Daspalla was to supply free of cost the timber required for the cars of Jagannath and in consideration of this he was exempted from the tribute of the newly acquired territory of Jormuha. The Marathas had their last stronghold at the Baramul Pass in Daspalla from which they were driven away by the British in 1804.

While the political consciousness was fast growing in British Orissa, the National Movement was also gaining ground in the feudatory states. But the first aspiration of the national spirit of the people in the feudatory states was seen in the Kandha rebellion of Daspalla, locally known as Daspalla Melli of 1914. The Kandhas strongly objected to the succession of an adopted son to the gadi of Daspalla and stormed the capital Kunjabanagarh with bows and arrows. They completely paralysed the Government and assumed control of the state for a few days till they were ruthlessly suppressed with the aid of Gurkha regiment. This rebellion left a lasting impression in the minds of the state's people. Later on, the influence of the national struggle in the British territories gave rise to strong protest against the oppression of the autocratic rulers of the princely states. In almost all the feudatory states, Prajamandals were organised which were affiliated to the All India State's Peoples' Conference. In December 1930, there were kisan agitation in Nayagarh and Ranapur which also spread to Khandapara. The authorities of Nayagarh prohibited meetings and processions within the state and when the Prajamandal leaders defied the order on 29th December, 1930 they were arrested by the state police after which the Prajamandal workers offered mass Satyagraha on 30th December, 1930.

The agitation in the Ranapur state took a violent turn during January 1939. Major Bazelgette, the political Agent, Sambalpur was murdered.

The Government started great repressive measures and severely punished the agitators and the leaders of the Prajamandal. Many were imprisoned and some were transported for life. Raghunath Mohanty and Dibakar Parida were sentenced to death for their involvement in the agitation that led to the death of major Bazelgette.

When the British power withdrew from India, their paramount over the Indian feudatory states lapsed. The Government of India under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took up the question of the merger of the states with the Indian Union and the merger agreement was signed on the 15th December 1947 by the rulers of 25 Orissa states as a result of which a greater Orissa was created.

(iii) Administrative Set Up:

The district, Nayagarh is situated in the northwest side of the old Puri district and in southern part of the state. It is 87 kms from the state Hqrs. Bhubaneswar towards west. The present Nayagarh district is newly created as per Notification No.DRC-44/93/14218 dated 27.03.1993 which was a part of the erstwhile Puri district, comprising of four sub-divisions i.e. Puri Sadar, Khordha, Nayagarh and Bhubaneswar. Taking the Nayagarh sub-division of the undivided Puri district mainly forms the new Nayagarh district. For smooth administration, the district has been divided into 4 tahasils, 8 CD Blocks and 9 Police Stations. There are 4 towns, 1,695 villages and 143 GPs. The names of the sub-division, tahasils, CD Blocks, Police Stations and towns of the district are given below.

Sub-division	– Nayagarh
Tahasil	– Dasapalla, Khandapara, Nayagarh and Ranapur
CD Block	– Bhapur, Dasapalla, Gania, Khandapara, Nayagarh, Nuagaon, Odagaon, and Ranapur.
Police Station	– Gania, Dasapalla, Nuagaon, Odagaon, Sarankul, Nayagarh, Khandapara, Fategarh and Ranapur.
Town	– Nayagarh (NAC) and Khandapara (NAC) besides Kantilo and Chandapur two Census towns in the district.
Village	– As per 2001 Census there are 1,695 villages in the district out of which 164 villages are uninhabited.

The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrative head of the district. He executes the plans, programmes and policies of the Government. He exercises control over revenue matters, law and order, developmental works and welfare activities of the district. Being the Chairman of the District Development Committee in which all the district level officers of different departments and organizations are members, he reviews the all-round development of the district including health, education, sanitation, agriculture, social welfare and other matters. He also suggests to the government for adoption of new plans and programmes for the betterment of the people of the district and the region.

(iv) Physical features:

Considering the geographical location, the district of Nayagarh lies between 19^0 50' and $20^0$35' north latitude and 84^0 29' and 85^0 30' east longitude. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Cuttack, Anugul and Kandhamal districts, on the west by Ganjam district and on the east and south by the Khordha district. The area of the district is 3,890 sq. kms, which is 2.5 percent of the total area of the state occupying 18th rank based on area among the 30 districts of the state.

The district has a rectangular shape stretching from north-west to south-east direction. The district headquarters Nayagarh is nearer to Khordha, the district headquarters of Khordha district by only 50kms.

Physiography :

All the tahasils of the Nayagarh district, which are coterminus with the ex-state areas, are almost separated from one another by long tree-clad hill ranges. In the open undulating country of this tract are found extensive fertile and populous villages. The natural beauty of this hill-tract is exceedingly fine. With its wide ranges of tree clad hills, well-watered valleys gleaming bright in the sun, green waving crops

of paddy and the deep green foliage of the forest, the whole country side assumes the form of a gigantic park.

The district is well above the flood level. On the west and south of the Daspalla Tahasil there are fine hill ranges without any peaks of special height. These ranges are covered with dense forest especially to the north where there are large tracts of valuable sal forests. A continuous range of hill stretches along the south bank of the Mahanadi from Gania to the border of Baudh broken only by the valley of the Burtanga river near Chhamundia. The range increases its height and steepness as it passes west into Satkosia gorge of the Barmul pass where the slopes facing the river are extremely precipitous. To the south and west of Khandapara tahasil are found hill ranges of negligible height with fine sal. A splendid range of hills varying from 610 to 762 metres in height runs through the centre of the Nayagarh tahasil. Another chain of precipitous hills surrounds the southern and eastern boundaries of the tahasil. In the south-west of Ranapur tahasil is found a region of forest clad hills which walls whole of its western side except a single pass leading into the Nayagarh Tahasil. Other important hill ranges of Nayagarh are the Langalkhol (between Daspalla and Baudh), the Aswinkhol hills (said to contain lime-stone in large quantities), the Goaldei range (on the right bank of Mahanadi), the Birigadei range (a circular range in the centre of Daspalla)and the Sikharpanga range (on the boundary between Daspalla and Ganjam district).

Geology:

The rocks occupying the greater part of the district belong to the Eastern Ghats Group, which are Archaean formations comprising khondalites, charnockites and granite gneisses forming the basement to the younger groups such as Gondwanas, laterite and recent alluvium.

The principal peaks of the district are Mandula parbat (784 metres) and Balimunda parbat (855 metres) in Daspalla police station, Goaldei (779 metres) and Burudhani (720 metres) in Gania police station, Chiklikhai (737 metres) in Khandapara police station, Suliya (682 metres) in Nayagarh police station, Badmal (607 metres), Bharisahi parbat (585 metres) and Tamna (749 metres) in Sarankul police station. Besides many un-named peaks of considerable height are also met with.

Drainage :

Among the rivers of Nayagarh may be mentioned the Mahanadi, the Burtange and the Kusumi. Besides numerous hill streams are also met with.

Mahanadi :

After forming the boundary between this district and Anugul for a certain distance the Mahanadi enters the Gania police station from its north-western corner and takes almost an easterly course in the district for a few kilometres. It then passes out of the district and for a considerable distance flows along the boundry between Cuttack and Nayagarh . The portion of its course from Baudh border to Barmul is known as the Satkosia gorge and presents magnificent scenery. The river here disgorges a very large column of water in a narrow compass compressed by high and precipitous hills. It then enters the Cuttack district leaving the Fategarh police station of the Nayagarh district.

Burtange:

Raising at Daspalla the Burtange drains a major portion of it and carries a good flow of water throughout its length for over half of the year, though it dries up towards the end of January.

Kuanria:

The Kuanria flows through the open and better-populated areas of Daspalla and joins the Kusumi River at Potherwar village in Khandapara. It flows jointly for a course of five kilometres before it falls into the Mahanadi.

Kusumi:

The Kusumi rises at Panchabhuti in Nayagarh and takes a winding course. It meets with Duanta and Dauka near Khandapara border and flowing through Khandapara discharges itself into the Mahanadi near Kantilo. Though the river Dauka takes its course at Daspalla, major parts of it lies in Nayagarh. The river bifurcates into two i.e. the Dauka and Lunijhar, eight kilometres northwest of Nayagarh town. Then it takes an independent course for about 8 kms. Then the old Dauka is no longer in use and all its waters ran into the Lunijhara. It ultimately meets

with the Kusumi at the border of Nayagarh and Khandapara. Daunta takes its origin from south-east corner of Nayagarh, Lathipada in the meeting point of the rivers Daunta and Kusumi.

Climate:

The climate of the district comparatively drier with higher temperatures in the hot months and slightly cooler in winter. The cold season is from December to February followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September is the monsoon season while October and November constitute the post monsoon transition period. As the major part of the year is considered hot and even during monsoon season hot climate prevails, the climate is not so much conducive for the field work except in winter days. The normal rainfall of the district is 1449.10 mm. The actual rainfall of the district from 1995 to 1999 (5 years) are 1609.00, 1441.10 1441.18, 1272.72 and 1047.30 mm respectively.

Forest:

Out of the total geographical area of 3890 sq.kms, of the district the forest areas are classified by legal status.

Classification of forest area as on 31.12.1999 available from District Statistical Handbook –1999 is as follows.

1) Reserved forest – 1301.99 sq. kms.
2) Demarcated protected forest – 188.03 sq. kms.
3) Undemarcated forest – 135.58 sq. kms.
4) Unclassified forest – 0.25 sq.kms
5) Other forest – 455.12 sq.kms.

The object of the present policy of the Government is to have at least one-third of the total land area under forest and to bring these forests under scientific management. In pursuance of this policy the reserved forests have been worked under working plans since 1904 in Puri division and 1924 in Nayagarh division. During this period annual growth from the forests were taken out keeping the capital in tact and improving the density and quality at various places by rigid protection and plantations. The extent of plantation of teak and casuarinas has gone up by 607 hectares annually. The old scrub forests are covered with natural tree growth, which meet the increasing demand for timber and firewood of the people. The large tracts of unreserved forests have been demarcated and are being worked under scientific management ensuring supply of forest produce in perpetuity. Nature has been very kind to the district by granting rainfall distributed practically throughout the year. And this aspect has been utilized in extending the forests and developing such areas, which contained shrubs only in the past.

Minerals and Mining:

In the absence of thorough geological survey, it is difficult to comment on the potential mineral wealth of the district, which is considered to be very poor.

Soil and Cropping pattern:

The soil and climate of the district has ample scope for development of plantation and horticultural crops. The climate is hot and moist and sub-humid. The soil texture varies from calcareous heavy soil to lateritic red soil and alluvial to sandy loam. Among various crops paddy, wheat, maize, ragi, green gram, black gram, horse gram, til, groundnut, mustard, potato and sugarcane are cultivated and produced in three seasons, i.e., Autumn, Winter and Summer.

Flora:

The outstanding features of the flora of the district are the beautiful sal trees which constitute the principal species in the forest. The other species found in association with sal are Asan, Bhara, Harida, Mahul, Jamu, Kendu, Piasal, Kasi, Sisoo, Bandhan, Kumbhi, Kurum, Kusum and Sunari.

Fauna:

Royal Bengal Tigers are occasionally found in the dense reserve forests. The leopard is found in all small or big forests. It sometimes creates havoc by constantly attacking domestic animals. The hyena and wolf are present in forest areas as well as in small bushy tracts. The jackal is numerous in all parts of the district. Among the herbivorous, which are of special interest to man as game animals, are sambars, spotted deer, barking deer, mouse deer and bison. In the jungle area wild bear, jhinka and squirrels in large numbers are met with. The specimens like civet, Indian ant eater (Bajra kapta) and attar are nocturnal

animals. In the forest areas as well as in the towns and rural areas the black-faced monkey and red-faced monkey are usually met with. The wild elephant is common in all forests and is found in paddy fields in the harvest season.

Land and Land use Pattern:

As per District Statistical Handbook 1999 – Nayagarh land use pattern is given as follows:

a) Forest Area-37, 823 hec.
b) Misc. Groves-7, 053 hec.
c) Permanent pasture-9, 897 hec.
d) Culturable waste-8, 253 hec.
e) Land put to non-agrl. use-30, 026 hec.
f) Barren/uncultivated land-17, 403 hec.
g) Current fallow –10,454 hec.
h) Other fallows –15,411 hec.
i) Net area sown: -111,148 hec.

Tenancy:

1) Less than 1 hec. – 11,3730 nos.
2) More than 1 hec. and less than 2 hec. –18,443 nos.
3) Above 2 hec. 11,910 nos.

Agriculture:

As per potential linked credit plan (2001-2002) Nayagarh of NABARD, total workers of the district as on 31st March, 2000 was 236,575 out of which 116,041 are cultivators, 66,353 are agricultural labourers i.e. 77.10 percent of total workers depend on agriculture. Another 5,513 (2.3%) workers depend on allied agricultural activities.

The total cultivable area of the district is 1.38 lakh hectares which constitutes 35 percent of the total geographical area. Paddy is the major crop grown in kharif. Other crops like groundnut, black gram, vegetables and oilseeds are also grown. Crop combination consists of single crop, paddy, paddy-pulses, paddy-groundnut, paddy-vegetables, and paddy-mustard.

Irrigation:

Irrigation potential has been created for 36.46% of cultivable area during kharif 2,000. Out of net irrigated area of 44,589 hec., 23,225 hec. irrigated by canals, 7,230 hec. by wells and 14,134 hec. are by other sources.

Animal Husbandry:

Animal Husbandry has contributed much to the economic development of the district. This sector provides wide-ranging self-employment with low capital investment. As per data available in the office of the CDVO, Nayagarh the population of animals as per 1995 Census is as follows: -

Category	No.
Cross breed cow	5,468
Fowls / poultry	138,246
Indigenous cow	213,415
Cross breed cattle	6,878
Buffaloes	62,358
Indigenous cattle	383,753
Sheep	44,974
Goat	109,787
Pig	172

Milk production in the district in 1997-98 was 29.75 thousand M.T. while in 1998-99 it was 38.55 thousand M.T. Egg production in 1997-98 was 4.67 million numbers while in 1998-99 it was 8.51 million numbers.

Many flocks of sheep and goat are maintained in Nayagarh, Daspalla and Ranpur block. The goats are mainly of black Bengal type, which produces gloss type leather, which is considered to be the best in the world and are also known for good prolificacy for breeding.

Up to June 2000, 38 women dairy co-operatives were formed in 7 blocks (except Gania) of the district with 2,995 members. The daily milk collection from these WDCS is now 1,290 litres.

The national programme for Bio-gas Development is being implemented and the achievements under the programme during the year 1999-2000 were 20 percent.

Fisheries:

The water resources available as per resource survey 1988 are as under.

1)	GP Tank	–	916.88 Hec.
2)	Revenue tank	–	897.43 Hec.
3)	Private tank	–	584.16 Hec.
4)	Reservoirs	–	615.20 Hec.
5)	Water H / ST	–	1564.00 Hec.
	Total :	**–**	**4508.67 Hec.**

Production of fish during the year 1999-2000 was 31.30 MT. The fishermen population of the district is 20,216 and there are 258 fishermen villages, 409 families, and 10 fishermen societies with 775 members.

There is a fish seed farm at Nayagarh producing major Indian carps (Roha, Mrigal and Katla) along with silver carps and grass carps.

Industry:

The district has the following traditional and non-traditional industries.

Sl.No.	Name of trade	Name of Block
1)	Brass & Bell metal	Khandapada, Ranpur, Odagaon, Gania and Nayagarh.
2)	Dhohra casting	Gania
3)	Wood carving	Khandapada, Gania, Ranapur and Dasapalla
4)	Ivory wood	Khandapada
5)	Applique works	Nayagarh
6)	Textile industry	Nayagarh
7)	Coir	Ranapur
8)	Drama dress	Nayagarh

Certain places are quite famous for traditional activities throughout the district as indicated below.

Sl. No.	Item	Name of place
1)	Brass and Bellmetal	Kantilo (around 210 families are engaged)
2)	Drama dress	Itamati
3)	Wooden and leather works	Dasapalla (55 families are engaged in leather work)
4)	Stone work	Sarankul

In each block one Artisan Industrial Multipurpose Co-op. Society (AIMCS) has been organised. Besides this, there are three organised societies for poly vastra, 12 societies each for pottery, gur, blacksmith & village oil, ghani and four societies for cane and bamboo. Trades like hand made paper, lime industry, textile industry etc. are financed mainly through AIMCS.

Trade and Commerce:

The district has eleven Nationalised Banks with 30 branches, Puri Gramya Bank with 26 branches, Nayagarh credit co-op. bank with 10 branches, Khordha CCB with one branch and one CARD bank. The SBI is the lead bank of the district. The Orissa State Finance Corporation has got a zonal office at Nayagarh. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme has been introduced since 1998-99 to serve the farmer's need.

A new scheme called SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana) is being operated from 01.04.1999 as per Government of India guidelines. Under the scheme multiple doses of credit will be provided so as to ensure a monthly net family income of Rs.2000.

Transport and Communication:

Length of different categories of roads in the district as in 1999 as per District Statistical Handbook, 1999 is as follows:

1. National Highways – Nil
2. State Highways – 144 Kms
3. Major district roads – 125 Kms
4. Other district roads – 235 Kms
5 Forest Roads – 322 Kms
6 Gram Panchayat Roads – 5497 Kms
7 Classified village Roads – 99 Kms
8 P.S. Roads- 506 Kms
9 Village Roads – 430 Kms

Source-District Statistical Handbook,1999

Number of motor vehicles registered in the district by the end of 1998-99 is as follows: -

1. Motor cycles, Scooters and Mopeds – 132,577
2. Three wheeler and Auto Rickshaws - 2174
3. Jeeps and Station Wagons – 3533

4. Private cars-11,057
5. Taxies -2,613
6. Contract cerriages – 503
7. State carriages – 808
8. Trucks and Lorries- 5,179
9. Tractors and Trailors-2,720
10. Misc. Vehicles – 2,110

Total : 163,274

Source: District statistical Handbook

Post offices in different blocks and urban areas of the district as on 31.3.1999 are as follows :

Block/NAC	H.O.	S.O.	B.O.	Total
1. Bhapur	-	1	22	23
2 Daspalla	-	3	22	25
3 Gania	-	1	9	10
4 Khandapara	-	1	20	21
5 Nayagarh	-	4	23	27
6 Nuagaon	-	3	19	22
7 Odagaon	-	4	26	30
8 Ranapur	-	4	34	38
Urban				
1 Khandapara (NAC)	-	1	-	1
2 Nayagarh (NAC)	1	2	-	3
Total :	**1**	**24**	**175**	**200**

Source: *District Statistical Handbook*

Distance of block headquarters from district headquarters are Bhapur – 36 kms , Daspalla – 40 kms , Gania – 64 kms , Khandapara – 20 kms , Nuagoan – 20 KMs, Odagaon – 26 kms and Ranapur (via Rajsunakhala) - 40 kms and both public and private bus services are available to these places.

Tahasil-wise telephone exchanges and telephone connections in the district as on 31.03.1999 are as follows: -

Name of tahasil	Name of telephone Exchange	Working connection
1	2	3
1. Nayagarh	Bahadajhola	37
	Mahipur	58
	Malisahi	113
	Manikagoda	46
	Nandighar	54
	Nayagarh	1,357
	Nuagaon	35
2. Odagaon	Kural	80
	Odagaon	303
	Rajranpur	267
	Sarankul	250
3. Dasapalla	Dasapalla	306
	Gania	114
	Madhyakhanda	111
4. Khandapara	Bhapur	94
	Banamalipur	44
	Kantilo	74
	Khandapara	113

Electricity and Power :

Number of villages electrified up to 1998-99 in the district is 1,047 (69%) and division-wise consumption of power in the district during 1994 –95 was as under (in million units).

1. Domestic – 42.915
2. Commercial – 2.661
3. Low & Medium Industry – 10.068
4. Large Industry – 0.377
5. Street light – 0.431
6. Irrigation – 13.929
7. Public Water works – 0.646
8. Public Institution – 0.368

Total: – 71.395

Source: *District Statistical Handbook*

Gram Panchayats: Its composition and jurisdiction and role in the development of village and its economy

Gram Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralization. Gram Panchayats were established on experimental basis in some of the rural areas in the district in 1949 and were extended all over the district covering all the villages in 1953. These institutions are governed under the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964. In the district, each Gram Panchayat comprising of one or more than one village has been divided into a number of wards. The election of Sarpanch, Naib Sarpanch, members, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members are conducted according to the provisions of Orissa Gram Panchayat Election Rule, 1965. According to this rule, in every three years one member from each ward is elected to the Gram Panchayat on the basis of adult franchise. The voters also directly elect the Sarpanch. But the Naib Sarpanch is elected from amongst the ward members. The Sarpanch is the head of the Panchayat and is assisted by the Naib Sarpanch. In areas where the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe population is more than five percent, provision has been made to elect scheduled caste or scheduled tribe candidate.

The Gram Panchayat continue to function as the main agency for the implementation of all development works and for mobilising man-power in rural areas. Development activities of different Departments of the Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayats.

The functions of the Gram Panchayats include looking to village sanitation, aiding schools , supplying drinking water, maintenance of roads, ferry ghats and cattle pounds, providing street lights and implementing different agricultural schemes. Pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayats.

Besides Government grants and loans, the other sources of income of the panchayats are from panchayat and other taxes, fees received for issuing license for dangerous trades and vehicle registration fees, rent from markets, cattle pounds, irrigation pumps, ferries and ghats. They also earn from pisciculture and orchards.

The expenditure incurred by Gram Panchayats include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture and other remunerative schemes and for pay of staff and contingencies as well as payment of debts.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayts under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	2	3	4
1	Dasapalla	17	416
2	Gania	7	114
3	Khandapara	17	195
4	Bhapur	14	119
5	Nayagarh	20	148
6	Nuagaon	16	235
7	Odagaon	26	220
8	Ranapur	26	248
	Total	**143**	**1695**

Social & cultural events:

'Lankapodi' festival of Dasapalla is the major social and cultural event. Ramanavami festival at Raghunath temple of Odagaon, Sivaratri Mela at Ladubaba temple of Sarankul may also be considered as other major social and cultural events. Lankapodi festival is observed every year from Ramanavami which lasts for about a fortnight. On this occasion the pasteboard image of Ravana and his chariot, the Puspaka Yana are built and set fire to on the final day of the celebration. Fireworks are displayed on this occasion and thousands of people come to witness the festival from the neighbouring area. There is also huge gathering of devotees on the Ramanavami mela at Odagaon and Sivaratri mela at Sarankul.

(v) Places of Religious, Historical and Archaeological importance:

Nayagarh: It is situated 59 km west of Khordha on the Khordha-Daspalla Road. It was the headquarters of the state of Nayagarh previous to its merger with Orissa in 1948. It is said that Bagha Singh, a former Raja, named the place as Nuagarh

after establishing a new fort and making it his capital. Nuagarh is now officially known as Nayagarh. The great Oriya poet Upendra Bhanja of the 18th century who belonged to Ghumsur Raj family resided here for sometime. The town is situated in between two short ranges of steep hills and commands a beautiful view. There are two temples dedicated to Jagannath and Dakshinakali. The town is connected with Khandapara and Aska in Ganjam district by good roads.

Khandapara : Situated in Nayagarh sub-division is the headquarters of Khandapara tahasil. It is 51 kms west of Khordha by a branch road via Kalapathar, which leaves the Khordha-Nayagarh road at Baghamari. Nayagarh and Daspalla are also connected with Khandapara by road. It is a trading centre of some consequence for the neighbouring area. The famous astronomer Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Sekhar Singh Samanta, the author of 'Sidhanta Darpana' was born here. The thatched house in which the great astronomer lived has been demolished and one of his grandsons has built a pucca house on the site. None of his relics are at Khandapara, the same having been removed to the state museum at Bhubaneswar. The water hole near the Inspection Bungalow used to be frequently visited by tigers.

Daspalla: Situated 40 kms by road from Nayagarh. Previous to the state's merger with Orissa in 1948 it was the seat of Government of Daspalla state. The local name of the town is Kunjabangarh. The road that leads to Baudh from Nayagarh passes through this town. The important temple of the town is that of Lord Mahabir. The Lankapodi festival is observed here every year from Ramanabami which lasts for about a fortnight. On this occasion the pasteboard image of Ravana and his chariot, the Puspaka Yana, are built and set fire to on the final day of celebration. Fireworks are also displayed on this occasion. Thousands of people from neighbouring area come to witness the festival.

At about 2.4 kms from the state highway No.1 and 8 kms from Daspalla is situated a hillock called Bhimara Pahada. There is a legend that Bhima came once in search of Arjuna and Lord Krishna and stayed in this hillock. A footprint on the top of the hill is believed to be that of Bhima. In the month of Kartika (October-November) people climb up the hill to offer their prayer and then come down to the village Puruna Daspalla to visit lord Balunkeswar (Siva) and Balabhadra.

At about 3.5 kms from Daspalla near the village Kalanba, there is a small hot spring along with an intermittent spring. Forests and hills surround the place. There is also a Siva temple near the place.

Baramul : Situated in the north-west corner of Daspalla tahasil. This small village is well known for the magnificent and picturesque gorge in the course of the river Mahanadi. While cutting through the Eastern Ghats in search of the coastal plains the Mahanadi winds itself in a mountain pass that almost extends from Sitalpani up to Baramul. The mighty river suddenly narrows down from its wide course and enters the gorge. On either side, hills tower up precipitously from the riverbed clad with dense forests to their peaks with rugged scarps standing out in bold relief. The channel scoured out by the volume of water tearing through the gorge is of great depth and is a magnificent sight in the rains. In the cold and hot seasons the depth of the channel provides a long expanse of water gleaming blue and clear in the sun, stretching out before the eyes like a lake surrounded by mountains. From Sunakania till Baramul the river is known as Satakosia ganda meaning deep water extending over seven kos or 22.4 kilometres. Baramul, rich with natural beauties, also provides great opportunities for game and as such, is an ideal place for outing. Behind Baramul there is the Manibhadra sanctuary.

There is regular bus service upto Gania and from Gania a fair weather road leads upto Baramul, a distance of 24 kilometres.

Itamati: Situated at a distance of 4 km from Nayagarh town. The Khordha-Daspalla road passes through this village. It is an important trading centre in Nayagarh sub-division and is well known for bell-metal industry. The famous Oriya poet Jadumani Mohapatra of the 19th century A.D lived here. He has earned a special place in Oriya literature for his witty and humorous compositions.

Odagaon: On the Nayagarh-Aska road at a distance of 30 km from Nayagarh town it is famous for the temple of Lord Raghunath which is one of

the few temples in Orissa dedicated to Lord Ramachandra. It is said that the famous poet Kabisamrat Upendra Bhanja meditated here and got perfection in Rama Taraka Mantra. 'Baidehisha Bilas' his magnum opus is believed to have been composed here. The temple, about 60 ft. high was constructed around 1903 from public subscription. Of the festivals, 'Ramanavami' is most important. Buses regularly ply to this place both from Nayagarh and Aska side. It is headquarters of tahasil and block.

Ranapur : Capital of ex-state of Ranapur and now the headquarter of Ranapur tahasil. It is halfway in the road that joins Sunakhala with Chandapur. At Ranapur there is a temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath. The palace of the ex-ruler, which is situated near the temple, was constructed by Ramachandra Narendra, who ruled the kingdom about two hundred years ago. Basanta Manjari Devi, a Rani of Ranapur, who became the Deputy Health Minister of Orissa, started a T.B Hospital. The hospital, located at Chandapur and the house was donated by the Ranapur Raj family to the west of Ranapur town stands the Maninag hill on whose summit is seated goddess Maninag, the presiding deity of the area. It is said that one Biswabasab came to Ranapur with 'Chakasila' (a circular stone) and worshipped it on the Maninag hill. This Biswabasab settled here, cleared the jungle, conquered the Bhuians and established his kingdom. He was the founder of Ranapur Raj family.

Major Bazelgetta the political agent of Orissa states was murdered at Ranapur in 1939 during the Prajamandal agitation. This has created a stir in the political circle in those days. Two persons were sentenced to death and some were imprisoned and some others were transported for life.

Sarankul : Situated at a distance of 14 km from Nayagarh town on the Nayagarh –Aska road is famous for the temple of Ladukeswar (siva) . The temple about 70 ft. high was most probably constructed in the 15th century AD. The temple walls have been plastered and the details of carvings on its body are, therefore, not visible Ladubaba, popularly as the deity is known, is regarded as Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Siva) as is the case of Lingaraj of Bhubaneswar. The Linga of Ladubaba is not much developed and almost flat-topped akin to that of Lingaraj. Festivals of both deities are also identical. Ladubaba is worshipped by two classes of sevakas, the Brahmins and the Sudras (Mali caste). On the day of Sivaratri large number of devotees gather here. Attached to the temple there is a big tank.

Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district.

Murder of Major: Bazelgette the political agent of Orissa state was the major characteristics on historical background associated with the district. It was in January 1939, the agitation for freedom movement took a violent turn in the state of Ranpur. The Government started great repressive measures and severely punished the agitators and the leaders of the prajamandal. Many were imprisoned and some were transported for life. Raghunath Mohanty and Dibakar Parida were sentenced to death for their involvement in the agitation that led to the death of major Bazelgette. This has created a stir in the political circle in those days.

(vi) Census Concepts :

Building :

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than 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 was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

City :

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

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

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no

person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

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

56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra, Mahar
60. Mehtar, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Painda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan,Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar, Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura Sahara
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua

Language and Mother tongue :

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

Literate :

A person 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 1,000 males in a population.

(vii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

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.

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town. These are :

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

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

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

(viii) 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 864,516 with 827,450 rural and 37,066 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 4.29 percent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 percent. There are 1,695 villages out of which 164 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 96.71 percent of total population in the district.

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

There are two statutory towns and two census towns located in the district. The population of this four towns are Khandapada(NAC) 8,757, Nayagarh(NAC) 14,314, Kantilo(CT) 8,735 and Chandpur(CT) 5,260. So far the size class of the towns are concerned Nayagarh(NAC) is categorised under class II towns. Khandapada(NAC), Kantilo(CT) and Chandapur(CT) are classified as class V towns which are in the range of 5,000 to 9,999 population.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 Census it is seen that Nayagarh (NAC) has highest growth rate with 36.8 per cent and Kantilo(CT) has lowest growth percentage of 5.68. The density of population in the towns of district is 986, while the density of urban population in the state is 1,975.

The sex ratio in the towns of the district is 912 where as the rural sex ratio is 939 and district total sex ratio is 938.

The District has a literacy rate of 70.52 per cent for total, 82.66 per cent for males and 57.64 per cent of females, which is higher than the state average in the respective category. 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 Nayagarh (NAC) has the highest literacy rate of 92.4 per cent followed by Khandapada(NAC) 84.2 per cent , Kantilo(CT) 80.3 per cent and Chandapur (CT) 77.8 per cent. In the rural areas Ranapur C.D. Block tops the list with 74.4 per cent and Dasapalla C.D. Block has the lowest literacy of 62.2 per cent.

The work participation rate in the district is 33.32 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Dasapalla police station has the highest work participation rate (42.6 per cent) and Ranapur police station has the lowest work participation rate (29.8 per cent). In the rural area the work participation rate is quite higher (33.54 per cent) in comparison to urban areas (28.30 per cent).

(ix) Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract Data

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

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

Serial number	Police Stations	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dasapalla	84,747	84,747	0	92,497	92,497	0	9.14	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Gania	31,317	31,317	0	34,650	34,650	0	10.64	10.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Khandapada	81,236	65,456	15,780	89,428	71,936	17,492	10.08	9.90	10.85	19.42	19.56
4	Fategarh	102,596	102,596	0	112,868	112,868	0	10.01	10.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Nayagarh	143,376	132,912	10,464	159,951	145,637	14,314	11.56	9.57	36.79	7.30	8.95
6	Nuagaon	37,152	37,152	0	39,941	39,941	0	7.51	7.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Odagaon	92,625	92,625	0	102,693	102,693	0	10.87	10.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Sarankul	89,459	89,459	0	98,084	98,084	0	9.64	9.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Ranapur	120,139	120,139	0	134,404	129,144	5,260	11.87	7.50	100.00	0.00	3.91
	District Total:	**782,647**	**756,403**	**26,244**	**864,516**	**827,450**	**37,066**	**10.46**	**9.39**	**41.24**	**3.35**	**4.29**

Table-1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence, 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 864,516 as against 782,647 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 81,869 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 10.46 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district the highest growth rate (11.87%) is seen in Ranapur P.S. In rural areas the growth rate of Ranapur P.S. is lowest (7.50) among all police stations. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas with only 4.29 per cent urban population as per 2001 Census which is slightly higher than 3.35 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate in urban and rural population of the district are 41.24% and 9.39% respectively. In rural areas it is noticed that the growth rate is lower than the total decadal growth of the district. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 9 police stations in the district the highest population 159,951 is represented in Nayagarh police station which is the district headquarter of the district.

Table –2 gives distribution of population by number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2001. The maximum number of villages i.e. 611 (39.9%) is covered under the population size, less than 200 followed by population size 200-499

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

Serial number	District / C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200		Number and percentage 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	Dasapalla	348	92,497	47,452	45,045	228 (65.5)	9,676	9,541	72 (20.7)	11,829	11,246
2	Gania	98	34,650	18,031	16,619	50 (51.0)	2,010	1,985	24 (24.5)	4,171	3,811
3	Khandapada	170	90,883	47,367	43,516	62 (36.5)	2,446	2,379	48 (28.2)	8,964	8,273
4	Bhapur	111	93,921	47,973	45,948	11 (9.9)	540	507	33 (29.7)	5,799	5,634
5	Nayagarh	144	132,644	69,115	63,529	21 (14.6)	1,265	1,158	33 (22.9)	6,542	5,976
6	Nuagaon	216	84,249	43,872	40,377	112 (51.9)	5,192	5,026	50 (23.1)	8,436	7,846
7	Odagaon	203	153,628	79,597	74,031	53 (26.1)	2,430	2,329	49 (24.1)	8,247	7,680
8	Ranapur	241	144,978	73,387	71,591	74 (30.7)	3,211	3,177	68 (28.2)	11,118	11,018
Districts (Rural) Total:		**1,531**	**827,450**	**426,794**	**400,656**	**611 (39.9)**	**26,770**	**26,102**	**377 (24.6)**	**65,106**	**61,484**

Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1,000-1,999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2,000-4,999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5,000-9,999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10,000 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
34 (9.8)	12,283	11,584	11 (3.2)	7,267	6,789	2 (0.6)	3,377	3,122	1 (0.3)	3,020	2,763	0 (0.0)	0	0
18 (18.4)	6,552	6,066	4 (4.1)	3,071	2,774	2 (2.0)	2,227	1,983	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
34 (20.0)	12,105	11,219	18 (10.6)	13,035	11,790	8 (4.7)	10,817	9,855	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
37 (33.3)	13,398	12,656	21 (18.9)	14,790	14,108	9 (8.1)	13,446	13,043	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
52 (36.1)	18,809	17,286	26 (18.1)	17,817	16,498	9 (6.3)	14,393	13,190	3 (2.1)	10,289	9,421	0 (0.0)	0	0
35 (16.2)	13,170	12,024	17 (7.9)	12,896	11,814	2 (0.9)	4,178	3,667	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
54 (26.6)	19,380	17,996	30 (14.8)	21,111	19,664	16 (7.9)	25,745	23,829	1 (0.5)	2,684	2,533	0 (0.0)	0	0
61 (25.3)	21,706	21,201	30 (12.4)	19,424	19,030	6 (2.5)	10,496	10,086	2 (0.8)	7,432	7,079	0 (0.0)	0	0
325 (21.2)	**117,403**	**110,032**	**157 (10.3)**	**109,411**	**102,467**	**54 (3.5)**	**84,679**	**78,775**	**7 (0.5)**	**23,425**	**21,796**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

numbering 377 (24.6%) villages. Both these population size class villages constitute more than 60% villages out of the total 1,531 inhabited villages in the district. The Dasapalla C.D. Block has 348 villages which is highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 92,497 and Gania C.D.Block has 98 villages which is the lowest population i.e. 34,650 among all C.D. Blocks. So far as the villages having 5,000 population or more are concerned there are only 7 villages in the district. No village has more than 10,000 population in the entire district.

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

(a) New	
(i) Statutory Town	Nil
1	
2	
3	
(ii) Census Town	Chandapur (CT)
(b) Denotified	Nil
(c) Declassified	Nil
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

In 1991 there were two statutory towns and one Census town in the district namely Khandapada (NAC), Nayagarh (NAC) and Kantilo (CT). In 2001 Census one more Census town was created in the district i.e. Chandapur (CT). Earlier in the 1991 Census the percentage of urban population was 3.35 per cent which is increased marginally to 4.29 per cent in 2001 Census.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	27	1.80	461	0.10
11-20	28	1.80	680	0.10
21-50	109	7.10	6,912	0.80
51-100	207	13.50	22,033	2.70
101-200	252	16.50	53,685	6.50
201-300	177	11.60	75,973	9.20
301-500	293	19.10	187,532	22.70
501 +	438	28.60	480,174	58.00
Not known	0	0.00	0	0.00
District Total:	**1,531**	**100.00**	**827,450**	**100.00**
Population Density (Rural) of the District:				**367.1**

The density of population according to different density ranges (per square kilometer) is explained in Table – 4. The population density (rural) of the district is 367.1 based on the area figure of the revenue villages only although maximum population i.e. 58.0 percent population live in the density range of 501+. So far number of villages are concerned the highest percentage i.e. 28.60 per cent of villages are covered under density range of 501+. The lowest number of villages 27 is reported in the density range of 0-10 with lowest percentage of population.

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	1,009	1,009	-
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,023	1,023	-
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,097	1,097	-
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,078	1,078	-
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,082	1,082	-
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,048	1,048	-
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1,021	1,025	756
1971	988	1,002	845	994	997	721
1981	981	999	859	972	975	825
1991	971	988	866	958	961	889
2001	972	987	895	938	939	912

Note : Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1,000 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 Nayagarh district is 938 in 2001 whcih is much lower as compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio for the district was found to be consistently higher than the state from 1921 to 1971 and from 1981 onwards the reverse trend is shown. As regards rural area of the state and district the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 70 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the Censuses. While considering the gaps, it is found that the gap in state level sex ratio was widest (31 points) in 1951 and at district level it was widest (74 points) in 1921. In rural areas also at state level the gap was widest (29 points) in 1951 and at district

level it was widest (74 points) in 1921. The widest gap in sex ratio in urban areas of the state is reported in 1961 having 74 points and at district level it was 104 points in 1981. The over all sex ratio for both state and district level have shown a fluctuating trend during the census periods since 1901.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dasapalla	949	949	
2	Gania	922	922	
3	Khandapada	921	916	942
4	Fategarh	953	953	
5	Nayagarh	911	917	854
6	Nuagaon	939	939	
7	Odagaon	931	931	
8	Sarankul	924	924	
9	Ranapur	980	980	980
	District Total:	**938**	**939**	**912**

Table-6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In Nayagarh district there are 938 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of the district is lower than the State average of 972. There is great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district which is 939 in rural areas and 912 in urban areas. In rural areas, Ranapur P.S. has recorded highest sex ratio of 980 and Nayagarh P.S. has the lowest sex ratio of 911.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
1	Dasapalla	949
2	Gania	922
3	Khandapada	919
4	Bhapur	958
5	Nayagarh	919
6	Nuagaon	920
7	Odagaon	930
8	Ranapur	976
District (Rural) Total:		**939**

Table-7, i.e., the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to P.S. level sex ratio. Ranapur C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 976 followed by Bhapur C.D. Block with 958 sex ratio indicating that the males out-number the females in all the CD Blocks. Five C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 939 whereas three blocks have more than that.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	36	2.4	3,681	0.4
700-749	21	1.4	1,441	0.2
750-799	52	3.4	9,303	1.1
800-849	123	8.0	38,791	4.7
850-899	242	15.8	164,203	19.8
900-949	330	21.6	276,363	33.4
950-999	236	15.4	188,730	22.8
1,000-1,099	299	19.5	121,457	14.7
1,100+	192	12.5	23,481	2.8
District Total:	**1,531**	**100.0**	**827,450**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**939**		

Table 8, i.e., the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges shows that 242 (15.8%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 850-899. The largest number of villages 330 (21.6%) fall in the sex ratio range of 900-949. Even in the range of 1,100 + sex ratio there are 192 (12.5%) villages. It is therefore seen that sex ratio is in favour of females in 32 percent villages and in favour of males in case of 68 percent villages in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Khandapada (NAC)	NAC	933
2	Kantilo (CT)	CT	952
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	NAC	854
4	Chandapur (CT)	CT	980
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District :			**912**

As per Table 9, the sex ratio of urban area (912) i.e. in towns/UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (939). The lowest sex ratio of (854) is seen in Nayagarh (NAC) and the highest (980) is seen in Chandapur (CT).

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dasapalla	Total	12,213	6,339	5,874	927
		Rural	12,213	6,339	5,874	927
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Gania	Total	4,713	2,428	2,285	941
		Rural	4,713	2,428	2,285	941
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Khandapada	Total	11,675	6,192	5,483	885
		Rural	9,601	5,074	4,527	892
		Urban	2,074	1,118	956	855
4	Fategarh	Total	14,992	7,804	7,188	921
		Rural	14,992	7,804	7,188	921
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Nayagarh	Total	20,407	10,835	9,572	883
		Rural	19,004	10,068	8,936	888
		Urban	1,403	767	636	829
6	Nuagaon	Total	5,493	2,907	2,586	890
		Rural	5,493	2,907	2,586	890
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Odagaon	Total	13,733	7,175	6,558	914
		Rural	13,733	7,175	6,558	914
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Sarankul	Total	12,732	6,823	5,909	866
		Rural	12,732	6,823	5,909	866
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Ranapur	Total	17,222	8,947	8,275	925
		Rural	16,566	8,612	7,954	924
		Urban	656	335	321	958
District Total:		**Total**	**113,180**	**59,450**	**53,730**	**904**
		Rural	**109,047**	**57,230**	**51,817**	**905**
		Urban	**4,133**	**2,220**	**1,913**	**862**

Table-10, i.e., the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district exhibits a fluctuating trend. The sex ratio among 0-6 age group vary between 883 to 941 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 941 is found in Gania P.S. followed by Dasapalla P.S. (927), Ranapur (925) and Fategarh P.S. (921). The sex ratio in rural area is higher than in urban area of the district with exception in Ranapur. where rural sex ratio is less than that shown in urban areas.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dasapalla	12,213	6,339	5,874	927
2	Gania	4,713	2,428	2,285	941
3	Khandapada	12,163	6,452	5,711	885
4	Bhapur	12,430	6,426	6,004	934
5	Nayagarh	17,089	9,064	8,025	885
6	Nuagaon	11,531	6,116	5,415	885
7	Odagaon	20,149	10,597	9,552	901
8	Ranapur	18,759	9,808	8,951	913
District (Rural) Total:		**109,047**	**57,230**	**51,817**	**905**

As per Table-11, amongst eight CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is located in Gania Block (941) and the lowest (885) in three C.D. Blocks i.e., Khandapada, Nayagarh and Nuagaon C.D. Block. Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (905) is recorded in Gania (941), Bhapur (934), Dasapalla (927) and Ranapur(913). The remaining four C.D.Blocks have shown lower sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

Table 12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages i.e., 389 with 25.4 percentage and population of 14.2 percent are covered under the ranges 1,100+ sex ratio. There are 662

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	361	23.6	10,558	9.7
700-749	87	5.7	7,009	6.4
750-799	94	6.1	8,199	7.5
800-849	120	7.8	12,515	11.5
850-899	108	7.1	16,131	14.8
900-949	110	7.2	14,430	13.2
950-999	61	4.0	10,610	9.7
1000-1099	201	13.1	14,157	13.0
1100+	389	25.4	15,438	14.2
District (Rural) Total	**1,531**	**100.0**	**109,047**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**905**	

villages where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 448 villages where it is less than 750 which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

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

Sl. No	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Khandapada (NAC)	NAC	1,069	589	480	815
2	Kantilo (CT)	CT	1,005	529	476	900
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	NAC	1,403	767	636	829
4	Chandapur (CT)	CT	656	335	321	958
District(Urban) Total :			**4,133**	**2,220**	**1,913**	**862**

Table-13 reveals that in the towns of the district the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is much adverse than the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 862 as compared to state urban 933. The lowest (815) among the towns is reported in Khandapada (NAC) and the highest (958) is reported in Chandapur (CT). Nayagarh(NAC) having the highest 0-6 population among towns have reported 829 sex ratio among the towns.

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	Dasapalla	Total	92,497	18,872	19,167	20.4	20.7
		Rural	92,497	18,872	19,167	20.4	20.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Gania	Total	34,650	8,152	3,917	23.5	11.3
		Rural	34,650	8,152	3,917	23.5	11.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Khandapada	Total	89,428	16,707	2,816	18.7	3.1
		Rural	71,936	12,563	2,520	17.5	3.5
		Urban	17,492	4,144	296	23.7	1.7
4	Fategarh	Total	112,868	12,826	3,692	11.4	3.3
		Rural	112,868	12,826	3,692	11.4	3.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Nayagarh	Total	159,951	18,319	1,566	11.5	1.0
		Rural	145,637	17,041	1,429	11.7	1.0
		Urban	14,314	1,278	137	8.9	1.0

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Nuagaon	Total	39,941	7,139	4,715	17.9	11.8
		Rural	39,941	7,139	4,715	17.9	11.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Odagaon	Total	102,693	17,341	6,149	16.9	6.0
		Rural	102,693	17,341	6,149	16.9	6.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Sarankul	Total	98,084	9,967	1,269	10.2	1.3
		Rural	98,084	9,967	1,269	10.2	1.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9	Ranapur	Total	134,404	12,086	7,545	9.0	5.6
		Rural	129,144	10,542	7,517	8.2	5.8
		Urban	5,260	1,544	28	29.4	0.5
District Total:		**Total**	**864,516**	**121,409**	**50,836**	**14.0**	**5.9**
		Rural	**827,450**	**114,443**	**50,375**	**13.8**	**6.1**
		Urban	**37,066**	**6,966**	**461**	**18.8**	**1.2**

Table-14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of Nayagarh district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes population and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the district constitutes 14.0 per cent and 5.9 per cent as against 16.5 per cent and 22.1 percent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of SC & ST population in the district shows that 18.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent of total population of towns are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (23.5%) in Gania police station and lowest concentration (9.0%) in Ranapur police station. In so far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Dasapalla police station (20.7 %) whereas Nayagarh police station is at the bottom (1.0 %) in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dasapalla	92,497	18,872	19,167	20.4	20.7
2	Gania	34,650	8,152	3,917	23.5	11.3
3	Khandapada	90,883	15,562	2,949	17.1	3.2
4	Bhapur	93,921	9,827	3,263	10.5	3.5
5	Nayagarh	132,644	14,960	621	11.3	0.5
6	Nuagaon	84,249	14,637	10,222	17.4	12.1
7	Odagaon	153,628	20,056	2,141	13.1	1.4
8	Ranapur	144,978	12,377	8,095	8.5	5.6
District (Rural) Total:		**827,450**	**114,443**	**50,375**	**13.8**	**6.1**

Table-15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of Nayagarh district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Gania (23.5%) C.D. Block followed by Dasapalla (20.4%) C.D. Block. In contrast, Ranapur C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 8.5 percent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Dasapalla C.D.Block tops the list with 20.7% followed by Nuagaon (12.1%) while the lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is recorded in Nayagarh (0.5%) C.D. Block.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	550	35.9	0	0.0
Less than 5	175	11.4	3,354	2.9
5-10	216	14.1	17,829	15.6
11-20	253	16.5	35,026	30.6
21-30	117	7.6	18,582	16.2
31-40	85	5.6	15,891	13.9
41-50	45	2.9	10,123	8.8
51-75	39	2.5	7,216	6.3
76 and above	51	3.3	6,422	5.6
District Total :	**1,531**	**100.0**	**114,443**	**100.0**

Table-16 shows proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in the villages. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 1,531 inhabited villages of the district, 550 (35.9%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 51 (3.3%) villages have more than 75 per cent scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 253 (16.5%) have scheduled caste population ranging between 11-20 percent of their total population and they in combination constitute 30.6 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	804	52.5	0	0.0
Less than 5	105	6.9	1,665	3.3
5-10	56	3.7	2,813	5.6
11-20	51	3.3	3,789	7.5
21-30	42	2.7	4,137	8.2
31-40	31	2.0	2,801	5.6
41-50	27	1.8	2,301	4.6
51-75	76	5.0	7,515	14.9
76 and above	339	22.1	25,354	50.3
District Total	**1,531**	**100.0**	**50,375**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this Table distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out of 1,531 inhabited villages of the district, 804 (52.5%) villages have no scheduled tribe population at all. In contrast, 50.3 percent of total scheduled tribe population of the district live in 339 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribe population in these villages is highest (above 75 percent to total population).

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 18.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. Although Kantilo (CT)

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

Sl. No.	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	Khandapada (NAC)	8,757	1,414	296	16.1	3.4
2	Kantilo (CT)	8,735	2,730	0	31.3	0.0
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	14,314	1,278	137	8.9	1.0
4	Chandapur (CT)	5,260	1,544	28	29.4	0.5
District(Urban) Total		**37,066**	**6,966**	**461**	**18.8**	**1.2**

has highest concentration of scheduled castes population (31.3%) in the district, it has the nil concentration of scheduled tribes population. Khandapada (NAC) has the highest concentration of scheduled tribes population i.e. (3.4%).

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	Dasapalla	962	990
2	Gania	930	940
3	Khandapada	948	921
4	Bhapur	984	996
5	Nayagarh	969	911
6	Nuagaon	937	946
7	Odagaon	958	1,012
8	Ranapur	1,013	1,021
District (Rural) Total :		**962**	**978**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different C.D Blocks as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 962 and 978 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Ranapur C.D. Block exhibits highest sex ratio of 1,013 followed by Bhapur (984) and Nayagarh(969) C.D. Blocks. Dasapalla(962) C.D.Block sex ratio of scheduled caste is equivalent with the district ratio. The remaining four C.D. Blocks namely Gania (930), Khandapada (948), Nuagaon (937) and Odagaon (958) have recorded low sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of scheduled castes population recorded for the district. As regards to sex ratio of scheduled tribes population, four C.D. Blocks namely Dasapalla (990), Bhapur (996), Odagaon (1,012) and Ranapur (1,021) have recorded higher sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district and the other four C.D Blocks in the district are in the lower side. It is interesting to note that in case of Ranapur C.D.Block, the female population of both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities outnumber their male counterparts.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Khandapada (NAC)	1,006	583
2	Kantilo (CT)	968	0
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	879	330
4	Chandapur (CT)	987	474
Sex ratio (Urban) for the distr		**963**	**492**

Like previous table, Table-20 indicates regarding sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 963 and 492 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The sex ratio of Khandapada (NAC) is simultaneously highest for both scheduled castes and schedule tribes of urban areas. Nayagarh (NAC)(879) has recorded

the lowest sex ratio for scheduled castes. It is interesting to mention that the urban scheduled castes sex ratio of the district is lower than Khandapada, Kantilo and Chandapur towns of the district. Kantilo (CT) constitutes nil scheduled tribe sex ratio whereas Nayagarh(NAC) (330) and Chandapur(CT) (474) have lower sex ratio than that of district urban scheduled tribes sex ratio (492).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dasapalla	Total	49,934	31,664	18,270	42,563	15,788	26,775	62.2	77.0	46.6	30.4
		Rural	49,934	31,664	18,270	42,563	15,788	26,775	62.2	77.0	46.6	30.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Gania	Total	20,786	12,922	7,864	13,864	5,109	8,755	69.4	82.8	54.9	28.0
		Rural	20,786	12,922	7,864	13,864	5,109	8,755	69.4	82.8	54.9	28.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Khandapada	Total	55,669	34,025	21,644	33,759	12,522	21,237	71.6	84.3	57.9	26.4
		Rural	42,991	26,796	16,195	28,945	10,745	18,200	69.0	82.5	54.2	28.3
		Urban	12,678	7,229	5,449	4,814	1,777	3,037	82.2	91.7	72.4	19.3
4	Fategarh	Total	68,966	41,505	27,461	43,902	16,294	27,608	70.5	83.0	57.4	25.7
		Rural	68,966	41,505	27,461	43,902	16,294	27,608	70.5	83.0	57.4	25.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Nayagarh	Total	103,387	62,196	41,191	56,564	21,508	35,056	74.1	85.4	61.8	23.6
		Rural	91,461	55,555	35,906	54,176	20,429	33,747	72.2	84.3	59.1	25.1
		Urban	11,926	6,641	5,285	2,388	1,079	1,309	92.4	95.5	88.7	6.8
6	Nuagaon	Total	22,591	13,924	8,667	17,350	6,676	10,674	65.6	78.7	51.7	27.0
		Rural	22,591	13,924	8,667	17,350	6,676	10,674	65.6	78.7	51.7	27.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Odagaon	Total	59,578	36,400	23,178	43,115	16,775	26,340	67.0	79.1	54.0	25.2
		Rural	59,578	36,400	23,178	43,115	16,775	26,340	67.0	79.1	54.0	25.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Sarankul	Total	61,000	36,692	24,308	37,084	14,291	22,793	71.5	83.1	59.0	24.1
		Rural	61,000	36,692	24,308	37,084	14,291	22,793	71.5	83.1	59.0	24.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Ranapur	Total	87,929	50,334	37,595	46,475	17,552	28,923	75.0	85.4	64.6	20.9
		Rural	84,345	48,348	35,997	44,799	16,881	27,918	74.9	85.4	64.3	21.1
		Urban	3,584	1,986	1,598	1,676	671	1,005	77.9	85.5	70.0	15.5
District Total:		**Total**	**529,840**	**319,662**	**210,178**	**334,676**	**126,515**	**208,161**	**70.5**	**82.7**	**57.6**	**25.0**
		Rural	**501,652**	**303,806**	**197,846**	**325,798**	**122,988**	**202,810**	**69.8**	**82.2**	**56.7**	**25.5**
		Urban	**28,188**	**15,856**	**12,332**	**8,878**	**3,527**	**5,351**	**85.6**	**92.4**	**78.2**	**14.2**

Table-21 presents Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 70.5 per cent for the total population and it is 82.7 percent and 57.6 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 69.8 per cent and for total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 85.6 per cent. In almost all police stations and at district level, the literacy in case of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Ranapur Police Station records the highest literacy of 75.0 per cent followed by Nayagarh (74.1%), Khandapada (71.6%), Sarankul (71.5%). Fategarh (70.5%) police station has literacy rate equal with the literacy rate of the district but other four police stations in the district namely, Gania (69.4%), Odagaon (67.0%), Nuagaon(65.6%) and Dasapalla(62.2%) have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy for the district total. Column 13 of the table i.e. gap in male-female literacy rates, reveals that the gaps in case of different police stations vary in between 20.9 to 30.4 as against the gap of 25.0 for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rates is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dasapalla	49,934	31,664	18,270	42,563	15,788	26,775	62.2	77.0	46.6	30.4
2	Gania	20,786	12,922	7,864	13,864	5,109	8,755	69.4	82.8	54.9	28.0
3	Khandapada	54,767	33,940	20,827	36,116	13,427	22,689	69.6	83.0	55.1	27.9
4	Bhapur	57,190	34,361	22,829	36,731	13,612	23,119	70.2	82.7	57.2	25.6
5	Nayagarh	84,411	50,961	33,450	48,233	18,154	30,079	73.0	84.9	60.3	24.6
6	Nuagaon	47,825	29,762	18,063	36,424	14,110	22,314	65.8	78.8	51.7	27.2
7	Odagaon	92,838	56,111	36,727	60,790	23,486	37,304	69.6	81.3	57.0	24.4
8	Ranapur	93,901	54,085	39,816	51,077	19,302	31,775	74.4	85.1	63.6	21.5
District (Rural) Total:		**501,652**	**303,806**	**197,846**	**325,798**	**122,988**	**202,810**	**69.8**	**82.2**	**56.7**	**25.5**

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. C.D. Blocks. In so far as the percentage of literates for total rural population is concerned, Ranapur C.D. Block tops the list with 74.4 per cent followed by Nayagarh(73%), Bhapur (70.2%), Khandapada and Odagaon(69.6%), Gania(69.4%), Nuagaon (65.8%) and Dasapalla (62.2%). The literacy for both male and female is highest 85.1% and 63.6% respectively in Ranpur C.D. Block. Similarly the lowest literacy rate for both male(77.0%) and female(46.6%) reflects in one C.D. Block i.e. Dasapalla .

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates for villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 433 (28.3%) constituting 43.5% of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 71-80 percent. It further reveals that 1,138 number of villages out of 1,531 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 92.5% of the total rural population have the literacy rates in between 51 percent and 90 percent. There are 24 villages in the district, which has achieved the literacy rate in between 91-99 percent and 159 villages have achieved the literacy

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	13	0.8	377	0.0
1-10	17	1.1	1,310	0.2
11-20	39	2.5	3,529	0.4
21-30	64	4.2	8,318	1.0
31-40	93	6.1	13,622	1.6
41-50	138	9.0	29,317	3.5
51-60	229	15.0	86,857	10.5
61-70	317	20.7	206,084	24.9
71-80	433	28.3	359,660	43.5
81-90	159	10.4	112,249	13.6
91-99	24	1.6	6,108	0.7
100	5	0.3	19	0.0
District Total:	**1,531**	**100.0**	**827,450**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**70.5**		

rates of the range 81-90. Like-wise 226 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates in the range of 1- 40 percent. It is also revealed from the table that 13 villages have zero percent literacy whereas 100 percent literacy reflects in 5 villages.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khandapada (NAC)	6,471	3,680	2,791	2,286	850	1,436	84.2	93.4	74.5	18.9
2	Kantilo (CT)	6,207	3,549	2,658	2,528	927	1,601	80.3	89.9	70.3	19.7
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	11,926	6,641	5,285	2,388	1,079	1,309	92.4	95.5	88.7	6.8
4	Chandapur (CT)	3,584	1,986	1,598	1,676	671	1,005	77.8	85.5	70.0	15.5
District(Urban) Total :		**28,188**	**15,856**	**12,332**	**8,878**	**3,527**	**5,351**	**85.6**	**92.4**	**78.2**	**14.2**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 85.6 per cent out of which male literacy is 92.4 per cent and female literacy is 78.2 per cent. Amongst four towns in the district, Nayagarh (NAC) has recorded highest literacy of 92.4 per cent out of which male literacy is 95.5 per cent and female literacy is 88.7 per cent. Chandapur(CT) is at the bottom with 77.8 per cent of literates wherein males and females constitute 85.5 percent and 70.0 per cent respectively.

Table-25 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled caste literates and illiterates by sex in C.D.Blocks of the district. The table reveals that the total number of scheduled caste literates(55,344) are less than that of the illiterates(59,099). Odagaon C.D.Block (9,396)has the highest and Gania C.D.Block(4,142) has the lowest number of scheduled caste literates as compared to other C.D. Blocks of the district. The highest percentage of scheduled caste literates shown in Ranapur C.D.Block(63.8) is in higher side even from the district rate (56.7%).

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	Dasapalla	8,016	5,412	2,604	10,856	4,206	6,650	50.0	66.6	32.9	33.8
2	Gania	4,142	2,678	1,464	4,010	1,546	2,464	60.1	75.1	44.0	31.1
3	Khandapada	7,527	4,900	2,627	8,035	3,089	4,946	56.9	72.1	40.8	31.2
4	Bhapur	5,372	3,334	2,038	4,455	1,618	2,837	63.6	78.9	48.3	30.5
5	Nayagarh	7,595	4,770	2,825	7,365	2,828	4,537	59.1	73.8	44.3	29.5
6	Nuagaon	6,528	4,311	2,217	8,109	3,244	4,865	52.6	67.9	36.6	31.2
7	Odagaon	9,396	6,101	3,295	10,660	4,141	6,519	54.9	69.6	39.4	30.2
8	Ranapur	6,768	4,028	2,740	5,609	2,121	3,488	63.8	76.8	51.0	25.8
District (Rural) Total:		**55,344**	**35,534**	**19,810**	**59,099**	**22,793**	**36,306**	**56.7**	**71.7**	**41.2**	**30.5**

Similarly the lowest percentage of scheduled caste literates is found in Dasapalla C.D.Block(50.0%). The number of scheduled caste female literacy is less in all most all of the C.D.Blocks as compared to the male 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	19	1.9	129	0.1
1-10	11	1.1	513	0.4
11-20	30	3.1	1,773	1.5
21-30	59	6.0	5,230	4.6
31-40	93	9.5	10,535	9.2
41-50	157	16.0	18,920	16.5
51-60	179	18.2	27,412	24.0
61-70	213	21.7	29,648	25.9
71-80	127	12.9	15,356	13.4
81-90	65	6.6	4,327	3.8
91-99	17	1.7	526	0.5
100	11	1.1	74	0.1
District Total:	**981**	**100.0**	**114,443**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**56.7**		

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in the district of Nayagarh as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 981 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 213 (21.7%) have the literacy within the range 61-70. The table further reveals that 769 number of inhabited villages, constituting 78.3 per cent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-80. It is interesting to note that 19 villages have no literate persons and in another 11 villages there is 100 per cent literacy.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khandapada (NAC)	832	505	327	582	200	382	71.3	87.7	55.3	32.3
2	Kantilo (CT)	1,439	898	541	1,291	489	802	61.7	76.3	46.9	29.4
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	905	527	378	373	153	220	79.1	86	71.2	14.8
4	Chandapur (CT)	821	468	353	723	309	414	60.4	69.3	51.6	17.7
Nayagarh(Urban) Total :		**3,997**	**2,398**	**1,599**	**2,969**	**1,151**	**1,818**	**66.6**	**78.9**	**54**	**24.8**

Table –27 shows the number and percentage of scheduled caste literates and illiterates by sex in urban areas. The table indicates that total number of scheduled caste literates of the urban areas of the district is 3,997 whereas the number of illiterates of the said category is 2,969. It is also revealed from this table that Kantilo (CT)(1,439) has the highest number of literates and Chandapur(CT)(821) has the lowest number of scheduled caste literates. On the other hand the percentage of literates in Nayagarh (NAC)(79.1%) followed by Khandapada (NAC) (71.3%) are in higher side than the district percentage (66.6%) and the other two towns namely, Kantilo (CT)(61.7%) and Chandapur(CT)(60.4%) show the lowest percentage than the district percentage. In all of the four towns male literates are more than the female literates.

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	Dasapalla	8,104	5,829	2,275	11,063	3,803	7,260	48.5	69.4	27.4	41.9
2	Gania	1,852	1,294	558	2,065	725	1,340	55.1	74.3	34.4	39.9
3	Khandapada	1,238	881	357	1,711	654	1,057	49.0	66.9	29.5	37.4
4	Bhapur	917	665	252	2,346	970	1,376	33.8	48.9	18.7	30.2
5	Nayagarh	275	183	92	346	142	204	50.4	64.2	35.2	29.0
6	Nuagaon	4,218	2,815	1,403	6,004	2,438	3,566	47.4	61.7	32.3	29.4
7	Odagaon	762	490	272	1,379	574	805	41.1	52.7	29.4	23.4
8	Ranapur	3,013	2,056	957	5,082	1,950	3,132	43.8	60.2	27.6	32.5
District (Rural) Total :		**20,379**	**14,213**	**6,166**	**29,996**	**11,256**	**18,740**	**46.9**	**64.6**	**28.7**	**35.8**

Table-28 exhibits C.D.Block-wise data on number and percentage of scheduled tribe literates and illiterates by sex in the district. It is important to note that the total number of scheduled tribe illiterates (29,996) is more than the literates(20,379) and the percentage of female literates(28.7%) is also very nominal in the district. This table shows that the total number of male literates in the district of the Nayagarh is 14,213 as against the number female literates of 6,166. Dasapalla C.D. Block(8,104) has possessed the highest number of scheduled tribe literates whereas Nayagarh C.D.Block(275) has the lowest number of literates. But in case of percentage of literates Gania C.D. Block(55.1%) has the highest percentage of scheduled tribe literates and Bhapur C.D.Block(33.8%) has the lowest percentage.

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	19	2.6	443	0.9
1-10	22	3.0	1,815	3.6
11-20	45	6.2	3,368	6.7
21-30	72	9.9	6,782	13.5
31-40	101	13.9	8,122	16.1
41-50	118	16.2	6,886	13.7
51-60	118	16.2	8,777	17.4
61-70	86	11.8	7,046	14.0
71-80	79	10.9	4,903	9.7
81-90	31	4.3	1,721	3.4
91-99	11	1.5	328	0.7
100	25	3.4	184	0.4
District Total:	**727**	**100.0**	**50,375**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):			**46.9**	

Distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for scheduled tribe population 2001 is depicted in Table-29. There is 727 number of inhabited villages in the district wherein scheduled tribe population are available. The majority of villages numbering 337 (46.3%) and constituting 47.2 per cent of the scheduled tribe population of the district have the literacy within the range 31-60. The table shows that there are 19 villages wherein no literate person is available and 25 villages in the district has achieved 100.0 per cent literacy where in 184 scheduled tribe persons are available.

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	Khandapada (NAC)	148	115	33	148	72	76	62.7	83.9	33.3	50.6
2	Kantilo (CT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	117	90	27	20	13	7	95.9	95.7	96.4	-0.7
4	Chandapur (CT)	12	10	2	16	9	7	48	58.8	25	33.8
Nayagarh (Urban) Total :		**277**	**215**	**62**	**184**	**94**	**90**	**72.3**	**86.7**	**45.9**	**40.8**

Table-30 indicates about the number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in urban areas of the district. It reveals from this table that the number of scheduled tribe literates(277) in urban areas of the district is more than the number of illiterates(184).The percentage of scheduled tribe literates is highest in Nayagarh (NAC)(95.9%) and the said percentage is lowest in Chandapur(CT)(48.0%) whereas the district scheduled tribe literacy percentage is 72.3%. There is no scheduled tribe population in Kantilo (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 Stations	Persons/ Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dasapalla	Persons	92,497	25,243	27.3	14,172	15.3	39,415	42.6	53,082	57.4
		Males	47,452	21,824	46.0	5,485	11.6	27,309	57.6	20,143	42.4
		Females	45,045	3,419	7.6	8,687	19.3	12,106	26.9	32,939	73.1
2	Gania	Persons	34,650	9,354	27.0	2,830	8.2	12,184	35.2	22,466	64.8
		Males	18,031	8,494	47.1	1,304	7.2	9,798	54.3	8,233	45.7
		Females	16,619	860	5.2	1,526	9.2	2,386	14.4	14,233	85.6
3	Khandapada	Persons	89,428	21,262	23.8	7,903	8.8	29,165	32.6	60,263	67.4
		Males	46,547	19,833	42.6	5,338	11.5	25,171	54.1	21,376	45.9
		Females	42,881	1,429	3.3	2,565	6.0	3,994	9.3	38,887	90.7
4	Fategarh	Persons	112,868	24,173	21.4	9,650	8.5	33,823	30.0	79,045	70.0
		Males	57,799	22,632	39.2	7,830	13.5	30,462	52.7	27,337	47.3
		Females	55,069	1,541	2.8	1,820	3.3	3,361	6.1	51,708	93.9
5	Nayagarh	Persons	159,951	39,493	24.7	8,997	5.6	48,490	30.3	111,461	69.7
		Males	83,704	37,688	45.0	6,673	8.0	44,361	53.0	39,343	47.0
		Females	76,247	1,805	2.4	2,324	3.0	4,129	5.4	72,118	94.6
6	Nuagaon	Persons	39,941	10,632	26.6	5,293	13.3	15,925	39.9	24,016	60.1
		Males	20,600	9,524	46.2	2,519	12.2	12,043	58.5	8,557	41.5
		Females	19,341	1,108	5.7	2,774	14.3	3,882	20.1	15,459	79.9
7	Odagaon	Persons	102,693	26,030	25.3	12,974	12.6	39,004	38.0	63,689	62.0
		Males	53,175	23,379	44.0	6,453	12.1	29,832	56.1	23,343	43.9
		Females	49,518	2,651	5.4	6,521	13.2	9,172	18.5	40,346	81.5
8	Sarankul	Persons	98,084	22,484	22.9	8,720	8.9	31,204	31.8	66,880	68.2
		Males	50,983	21,417	42.0	6,497	12.7	27,914	54.8	23,069	45.2
		Females	47,101	1,067	2.3	2,223	4.7	3,290	7.0	43,811	93.0
9	Ranapur	Persons	134,404	27,005	20.1	11,838	8.8	38,843	28.9	95,561	71.1
		Males	67,886	25,399	37.4	9,686	14.3	35,085	51.7	32,801	48.3
		Females	66,518	1,606	2.4	2,152	3.2	3,758	5.6	62,760	94.4
District Total:		**Persons**	**864,516**	**205,676**	**23.8**	**82,377**	**9.5**	**288,053**	**33.3**	**576,463**	**66.7**
		Males	**446,177**	**190,190**	**42.6**	**51,785**	**11.6**	**241,975**	**54.2**	**204,202**	**45.8**
		Females	**418,339**	**15,486**	**3.7**	**30,592**	**7.3**	**46,078**	**11.0**	**372,261**	**89.0**

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 23.8 per cent, 9.5 per cent and 66.7 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of males for the district, main workers are 42.6 per cent, marginal workers are 11.6 per cent and non-workers are 45.8 per cent and that of females it is 3.7 per cent, 7.3 percent and 89.0 per cent respectively. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 33.3 per cent of the total population and it lies below the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Dasapalla Police Station tops the list of percentage of total workers with 42.6 percent followed by Nuagaon (39.9%) whereas Ranapur Police Station lies at the bottom with 28.9 per cent.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Persons/ Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dasapalla	Persons	92,497	25,243	27.3	14,172	15.3	39,415	42.6	53,082	57.4
		Males	47,452	21,824	46.0	5,485	11.6	27,309	57.6	20,143	42.4
		Females	45,045	3,419	7.6	8,687	19.3	12,106	26.9	32,939	73.1
2	Gania	Persons	34,650	9,354	27.0	2,830	8.2	12,184	35.2	22,466	64.8
		Males	18,031	8,494	47.1	1,304	7.2	9,798	54.3	8,233	45.7
		Females	16,619	860	5.2	1,526	9.2	2,386	14.4	14,233	85.6
3	Khandapada	Persons	90,883	21,525	23.7	8,161	9.0	29,686	32.7	61,197	67.3
		Males	47,367	20,234	42.7	5,754	12.1	25,988	54.9	21,379	45.1
		Females	43,516	1,291	3.0	2,407	5.5	3,698	8.5	39,818	91.5
4	Bhapur	Persons	93,921	19,976	21.3	8,333	8.9	28,309	30.1	65,612	69.9
		Males	47,973	18,592	38.8	6,726	14.0	25,318	52.8	22,655	47.2
		Females	45,948	1,384	3.0	1,607	3.5	2,991	6.5	42,957	93.5
5	Nayagarh	Persons	132,644	32,253	24.3	7,977	6.0	40,230	30.3	92,414	69.7
		Males	69,115	31,019	44.9	5,974	8.6	36,993	53.5	32,122	46.5
		Females	63,529	1,234	1.9	2,003	3.2	3,237	5.1	60,292	94.9
6	Nuagaon	Persons	84,249	22,092	26.2	10,715	12.7	32,807	38.9	51,442	61.1
		Males	43,872	19,898	45.4	5,433	12.4	25,331	57.7	18,541	42.3
		Females	40,377	2,194	5.4	5,282	13.1	7,476	18.5	32,901	81.5
7	Odagaon	Persons	153,628	36,345	23.7	16,258	10.6	52,603	34.2	101,025	65.8
		Males	79,597	33,802	42.5	10,062	12.6	43,864	55.1	35,733	44.9
		Females	74,031	2,543	3.4	6,196	8.4	8,739	11.8	65,292	88.2
8	Ranapur	Persons	144,978	29,894	20.6	12,434	8.6	42,328	29.2	102,650	70.8
		Males	73,387	28,112	38.3	10,077	13.7	38,189	52.0	35,198	48.0
		Females	71,591	1,782	2.5	2,357	3.3	4,139	5.8	67,452	94.2
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**827,450**	**196,682**	**23.8**	**80,880**	**9.8**	**277,562**	**33.5**	**549,888**	**66.5**
		Males	**426,794**	**181,975**	**42.6**	**50,815**	**11.9**	**232,790**	**54.5**	**194,004**	**45.5**
		Females	**400,656**	**14,707**	**3.7**	**30,065**	**7.5**	**44,772**	**11.2**	**355,884**	**88.8**

Table –32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 33.5 per cent of its total population out of which 23.8 per cent is main workers and 9.8 per cent is marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 54.5 per cent and females constitute 11.2 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Dasapalla C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (42.6%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 27.3 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Ranapur C.D. Block is at the bottom with 29.2 per cent of total workers, of which 20.6 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively are the main workers and marginal workers.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons/ 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	Khandapada (NAC)	Persons	8,757	2,016	23.0	193	2.2	2,209	25.2	6,548	74.8
		Males	4,530	1,816	40.1	160	3.5	1,976	43.6	2,554	56.4
		Females	4,227	200	4.7	33	0.8	233	5.5	3,994	94.5
2	Kantilo (CT)	Persons	8,735	1,918	22.0	866	9.9	2,784	31.9	5,951	68.1
		Males	4,476	1,823	40.7	528	11.8	2,351	52.5	2,125	47.5
		Females	4,259	95	2.2	338	7.9	433	10.2	3,826	89.8
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	Persons	14,314	3,828	26.7	103	0.7	3,931	27.5	10,383	72.5
		Males	7,720	3,460	44.8	72	0.9	3,532	45.8	4,188	54.2
		Females	6,594	368	5.6	31	0.5	399	6.1	6,195	93.9
4	Chandapur (CT)	Persons	5,260	1,232	23.4	335	6.4	1,567	29.8	3,693	70.2
		Males	2,657	1,116	42.0	210	7.9	1,326	49.9	1,331	50.1
		Females	2,603	116	4.5	125	4.8	241	9.3	2,362	90.7
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**37,066**	**8,994**	**24.3**	**1,497**	**4.0**	**10,491**	**28.3**	**26,575**	**71.7**
		Males	**19,383**	**8,215**	**42.4**	**970**	**5.0**	**9,185**	**47.4**	**10,198**	**52.6**
		Females	**17,683**	**779**	**4.4**	**527**	**3.0**	**1,306**	**7.4**	**16,377**	**92.6**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the urban areas in the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute only 28.3 per cent out of which 24.3 per cent are main workers and 4.0 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up reveals that 47.4 per cent and 7.4 per cent of the total workers in the urban areas of the district are male workers and female workers respectively. It is note-worthy to mention that the percentage of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. The marginal workers of the district is only 4.0 per cent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 5.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Kantilo C.T. stands at the top with 31.9 per cent of total workers and Khandapada N.A.C. is at the bottom with 25.2 per cent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dasapalla	Persons	92,497	39,415	12,259	12,915	4,957	9,284
				(42.6)	(31.1)	(32.8)	(12.6)	(23.6)
		Males	47,452	27,309	10,303	8,637	1,067	7,302
				(57.6)	(37.7)	(31.6)	(3.9)	(26.7)
		Females	45,045	12,106	1,956	4,278	3,890	1,982
				(26.9)	(16.2)	(35.3)	(32.1)	(16.4)

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
2	Gania	Persons	34,650	12,184	3,580	3,385	813	4,406
				(35.2)	(29.4)	(27.8)	(6.7)	(36.2)
		Males	18,031	9,798	3,316	2,536	461	3,485
				(54.3)	(33.8)	(25.9)	(4.7)	(35.6)
		Females	16,619	2,386	264	849	352	921
				(14.4)	(11.1)	(35.6)	(14.8)	(38.6)
3	Khandapada	Persons	89,428	29,165	8,104	7,195	3,503	10,363
				(32.6)	(27.8)	(24.7)	(12.0)	(35.5)
		Males	46,547	25,171	7,659	6,568	1,916	9,028
				(54.1)	(30.4)	(26.1)	(7.6)	(35.9)
		Females	42,881	3,994	445	627	1,587	1,335
				(9.3)	(11.1)	(15.7)	(39.7)	(33.4)
4	Fategarh	Persons	112,868	33,823	8,609	13,067	1,942	10,205
				(30.0)	(25.5)	(38.6)	(5.7)	(30.2)
		Males	57,799	30,462	8,241	11,994	1,060	9,167
				(52.7)	(27.1)	(39.4)	(3.5)	(30.1)
		Females	55,069	3,361	368	1,073	882	1,038
				(6.1)	(10.9)	(31.9)	(26.2)	(30.9)
5	Nayagarh	Persons	159,951	48,490	13,375	12,802	2,233	20,080
				(30.3)	(27.6)	(26.4)	(4.6)	(41.4)
		Males	83,704	44,361	12,878	11,706	1,662	18,115
				(53.0)	(29.0)	(26.4)	(3.7)	(40.8)
		Females	76,247	4,129	497	1,096	571	1,965
				(5.4)	(12.0)	(26.5)	(13.8)	(47.6)
6	Nuagaon	Persons	39,941	15,925	5,004	5,314	1,945	3,662
				(39.9)	(31.4)	(33.4)	(12.2)	(23.0)
		Males	20,600	12,043	4,469	3,780	673	3,121
				(58.5)	(37.1)	(31.4)	(5.6)	(25.9)
		Females	19,341	3,882	535	1,534	1,272	541
				(20.1)	(13.8)	(39.5)	(32.8)	(13.9)
7	Odagaon	Persons	102,693	39,004	14,005	13,250	1,874	9,875
				(38.0)	(35.9)	(34.0)	(4.8)	(25.3)
		Males	53,175	29,832	12,012	8,319	1,075	8,426
				(56.1)	(40.3)	(27.9)	(3.6)	(28.2)
		Females	49,518	9,172	1,993	4,931	799	1,449
				(18.5)	(21.7)	(53.8)	(8.7)	(15.8)
8	Sarankul	Persons	98,084	31,204	9,981	12,363	1,677	7,183
				(31.8)	(32.0)	(39.6)	(5.4)	(23.0)
		Males	50,983	27,914	9,581	10,633	1,127	6,573
				(54.8)	(34.3)	(38.1)	(4.0)	(23.5)
		Females	47,101	3,290	400	1,730	550	610
				(7.0)	(12.2)	(52.6)	(16.7)	(18.5)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Ranapur	Persons	134,404	38,843	10,934	14,037	1,672	12,200
				(28.9)	(28.1)	(36.1)	(4.3)	(31.4)
		Males	67,886	35,085	10,699	12,787	1,066	10,533
				(51.7)	(30.5)	(36.4)	(3.0)	(30.0)
		Females	66,518	3,758	235	1,250	606	1,667
				(5.6)	(6.3)	(33.3)	(16.1)	(44.4)
	District Tota	**Persons**	864,516	288,053	85,851	94,328	20,616	87,258
				(33.3)	**(29.8)**	**(32.7)**	**(7.2)**	**(30.3)**
		Males	446,177	241,975	79,158	76,960	10,107	75,750
				(54.2)	**(32.7)**	**(31.8)**	**(4.2)**	**(31.3)**
		Females	418,339	46,078	6,693	17,368	10,509	11,508
				(11.0)	**(14.5)**	**(37.7)**	**(22.8)**	**(25.0)**

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 and four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district 29.8 per cent are cultivators, 32.7 per cent are agricultural labourers, 7.2 per cent are household industry workers and 30.3 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic activities. The total work participation rate of the Dasapalla police station is at top level in comparison to other police stations and constitutes 42.6 per cent while cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry workers are respectively 31.1 per cent, 32.8 per cent and 12.6 per cent.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dasapalla	Persons	92,497	39,415	12,259	12,915	4,957	9,284
				(42.6)	(31.1)	(32.8)	(12.6)	(23.6)
		Males	47,452	27,309	10,303	8,637	1,067	7,302
				(57.6)	(37.7)	(31.6)	(3.9)	(26.7)
		Females	45,045	12,106	1,956	4,278	3,890	1,982
				(26.9)	(16.2)	(35.3)	(32.1)	(16.4)
2	Gania	Persons	34,650	12,184	3,580	3,385	813	4,406
				(35.2)	(29.4)	(27.8)	(6.7)	(36.2)
		Males	18,031	9,798	3,316	2,536	461	3,485
				(54.3)	(33.8)	(25.9)	(4.7)	(35.6)
		Females	16,619	2,386	264	849	352	921
				(14.4)	(11.1)	(35.6)	(14.8)	(38.6)

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Khandapada	Persons	90,883	29,686	9,525	8,924	3,043	8,194
				(32.7)	(32.1)	(30.1)	(10.3)	(27.6)
		Males	47,367	25,988	8,978	8,253	1,594	7,163
				(54.9)	(34.5)	(31.8)	(6.1)	(27.6)
		Females	43,516	3,698	547	671	1,449	1,031
				(8.5)	(14.8)	(18.1)	(39.2)	(27.9)
4	Bhapur	Persons	93,921	28,309	7,017	11,149	1,743	8,400
				(30.1)	(24.8)	(39.4)	(6.2)	(29.7)
		Males	47,973	25,318	6,752	10,132	937	7,497
				(52.8)	(26.7)	(40.0)	(3.7)	(29.6)
		Females	45,948	2,991	265	1,017	806	903
				(6.5)	(8.9)	(34.0)	(26.9)	(30.2)
5	Nayagarh	Persons	132,644	40,230	12,105	11,390	2,039	14,696
				(30.3)	(30.1)	(28.3)	(5.1)	(36.5)
		Males	69,115	36,993	11,725	10,479	1,521	13,268
				(53.5)	(31.7)	(28.3)	(4.1)	(35.9)
		Females	63,529	3,237	380	911	518	1,428
				(5.1)	(11.7)	(28.1)	(16.0)	(44.1)
6	Nuagaon	Persons	84,249	32,807	11,821	10,921	2,659	7,406
				(38.9)	(36.0)	(33.3)	(8.1)	(22.6)
		Males	43,872	25,331	10,356	7,798	1,009	6,168
				(57.7)	(40.9)	(30.8)	(4.0)	(24.3)
		Females	40,377	7,476	1,465	3,123	1,650	1,238
				(18.5)	(19.6)	(41.8)	(22.1)	(16.6)
7	Odagaon	Persons	153,628	52,603	16,708	19,294	2,699	13,902
				(34.2)	(31.8)	(36.7)	(5.1)	(26.4)
		Males	79,597	43,864	15,206	14,326	1,805	12,527
				(55.1)	(34.7)	(32.7)	(4.1)	(28.6)
		Females	74,031	8,739	1,502	4,968	894	1,375
				(11.8)	(17.2)	(56.8)	(10.2)	(15.7)
8	Ranapur	Persons	144,978	42,328	12,617	15,881	1,908	11,922
				(29.2)	(29.8)	(37.5)	(4.5)	(28.2)
		Males	73,387	38,189	12,310	14,429	1,192	10,258
				(52.0)	(32.2)	(37.8)	(3.1)	(26.9)
		Females	71,591	4,139	307	1,452	716	1,664
				(5.8)	(7.4)	(35.1)	(17.3)	(40.2)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**827,450**	**277,562**	**85,632**	**93,859**	**19,861**	**78,210**
				(33.5)	**(30.9)**	**(33.8)**	**(7.2)**	**(28.2)**
		Males	**426,794**	**232,790**	**78,946**	**76,590**	**9,586**	**67,668**
				(54.5)	**(33.9)**	**(32.9)**	**(4.1)**	**(29.1)**
		Females	**400,656**	**44,772**	**6,686**	**17,269**	**10,275**	**10,542**
				(11.2)	**(14.9)**	**(38.6)**	**(22.9)**	**(23.5)**

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

Like previous table, Table-35 distributes workers in different C.D. Blocks and the district (rural areas only) by sex and into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 33.5 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 30.9 per cent, 33.8 per cent, 7.2 per cent and 28.2 per cent of the total workers respectively are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The sex-wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (38.6%) and household industry workers (22.9%) is comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature in the rural areas of the district as revealed by the table is that the majority of workers are engaged as agricultural labourers(33.8%) followed by cultivators(30.9%),other workers((28.2%) and household industry workers (7.2%). The individual C.D.Block-wise data indicates that out of eight C.D.Blocks, in four C.D.Blocks most of the workers are engaged in agricultural labourers categories namely Dasapalla(32.8%), Bhapur(39.4%), Odagaon(36.7%) and Ranapur(37.5%). But in case of Khandapada(32.1%) and Nuagaon(36.0%) C.D. Blocks the number of cultivators is more than the number of workers under other categories and in the remaining two C.D.Blocks namely, Gania(36.2%) and Nayagarh(36.5%) the number of other workers is more in comparison to other categories of workers.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Khandapada (NAC)	Persons	8,757	2,209	96	143	94	1,876
				(25.2)	(4.3)	(6.5)	(4.3)	(84.9)
		Males	4,530	1,976	96	133	64	1,683
				(43.6)	(4.9)	(6.7)	(3.2)	(85.2)
		Females	4,227	233	0	10	30	193
				(5.5)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(12.9)	(82.8)
2	Kantilo (CT)	Persons	8,735	2,784	75	46	565	2,098
				(31.9)	(2.7)	(1.7)	(20.3)	(75.4)
		Males	4,476	2,351	74	44	381	1,852
				(52.5)	(3.1)	(1.9)	(16.2)	(78.8)
		Females	4,259	433	1	2	184	246
				(10.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(42.5)	(56.8)
3	Nayagarh (NAC)	Persons	14,314	3,931	14	37	53	3,827
				(27.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(97.4)
		Males	7,720	3,532	13	37	36	3,446
				(45.8)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(97.6)
		Females	6,594	399	1	0	17	381
				(6.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(95.5)
4	Chandapur (CT)	Persons	5,260	1,567	34	243	43	1,247
				(29.8)	(2.2)	(15.5)	(2.7)	(79.6)
		Males	2,657	1,326	29	156	40	1,101
				(49.9)	(2.2)	(11.8)	(3.0)	(83.0)
		Females	2,603	241	5	87	3	146
				(9.3)	(2.1)	(36.1)	(1.2)	(60.6)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**37,066**	**10,491**	**219**	**469**	**755**	**9,048**
				(28.3)	**(2.1)**	**(4.5)**	**(7.2)**	**(86.2)**
		Males	**19,383**	**9,185**	**212**	**370**	**521**	**8,082**
				(47.4)	**(2.3)**	**(4.0)**	**(5.7)**	**(88.0)**
		Females	**17,683**	**1,306**	**7**	**99**	**234**	**966**
				(7.4)	**(0.5)**	**(7.6)**	**(17.9)**	**(74.0)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 28.3 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers, 86.2 per cent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (2.1%), agricultural labourers (4.5%) and household industry workers (7.2%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male-female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns and their sex-wise break-ups.

(x) Brief Analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory Data

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dasapalla	348	116	20	319	29	15	49	10	11	31	92
		(100.0)	(33.3)	(5.7)	(91.7)	(8.3)	(4.3)	(14.1)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(8.9)	(26.4)
2	Gania	98	50	11	91	13	13	18	2	5	34	45
		(100.0)	(51.0)	(11.2)	(92.9)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(18.4)	(2.0)	(5.1)	(34.7)	(45.9)
3	Khandapada	170	109	21	165	24	29	97	5	5	82	135
		(100.0)	(64.1)	(12.4)	(97.1)	(14.1)	(17.1)	(57.1)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(48.2)	(79.4)
4	Bhapur	111	91	19	108	27	23	44	2	2	56	103
		(100.0)	(82.0)	(17.1)	(97.3)	(24.3)	(20.7)	(39.6)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(50.5)	(92.8)
5	Nayagarh	144	106	25	143	30	56	63	9	23	119	139
		(100.0)	(73.6)	(17.4)	(99.3)	(20.8)	(38.9)	(43.8)	(6.3)	(16.0)	(82.6)	(96.5)
6	Nuagaon	216	116	18	212	22	47	47	6	21	118	120
		(100.0)	(53.7)	(8.3)	(98.1)	(10.2)	(21.8)	(21.8)	(2.8)	(9.7)	(54.6)	(55.6)
7	Odagaon	203	131	31	200	36	51	79	11	28	158	176
		(100.0)	(64.5)	(15.3)	(98.5)	(17.7)	(25.1)	(38.9)	(5.4)	(13.8)	(77.8)	(86.7)
8	Ranapur	241	130	30	228	37	40	62	11	8	148	178
		(100.0)	(53.9)	(12.4)	(94.6)	(15.4)	(16.6)	(25.7)	(4.6)	(3.3)	(61.4)	(73.9)
District Total:		**1,531**	**849**	**175**	**1,466**	**218**	**274**	**459**	**56**	**103**	**746**	**988**
		(100.0)	**(55.5)**	**(11.4)**	**(95.8)**	**(14.2)**	**(17.9)**	**(30.0)**	**(3.7)**	**(6.7)**	**(48.7)**	**(64.5)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of Nayagarh district. Out of 1,531 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 849 (55.5%) villages, medical facility in 175(11.4%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,466 (95.8%) villages, post office in 218 (14.2%) villages, telephone in 274 (17.9%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 459(30.0%) villages, banks in 56 (3.7%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 103(6.7%) villages. As many as 746 (48.7%) villages are approached by pucca road and 988 (64.5%) villages are having power supply facility.

The district level data clearly indicates that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development. Now coming to the individual C.D. Block level data, it is seen that in almost all C.D. Blocks the facilities like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies are very poor as compared with other availabilities of amenities. There are not even a single C.D.Block in the district where 100% villages are availing any one of the amenities.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE 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	Dasapalla	92,497	64,045	24,431	90,713	30,673	22,201	32,268	17,488	14,930	23,314	54,687
		(100.0)	(69.2)	(26.4)	(98.1)	(33.2)	(24.0)	(34.9)	(18.9)	(16.1)	(25.2)	(59.1)
2	Gania	34,650	28,298	9,155	34,233	13,198	12,739	13,609	4,210	5,993	19,692	27,302
		(100.0)	(81.7)	(26.4)	(98.8)	(38.1)	(36.8)	(39.3)	(12.2)	(17.3)	(56.8)	(78.8)
3	Khandapada	90,883	80,058	30,616	90,061	33,195	36,084	62,215	6,908	8,287	59,503	87,220
		(100.0)	(88.1)	(33.7)	(99.1)	(36.5)	(39.7)	(68.5)	(7.6)	(9.1)	(65.5)	(96.0)
4	Bhapur	93,921	88,432	30,499	93,281	49,018	40,398	53,797	5,673	5,276	58,783	91,517
		(100.0)	(94.2)	(32.5)	(99.3)	(52.2)	(43.0)	(57.3)	(6.0)	(5.6)	(62.6)	(97.4)
5	Nayagarh	132,644	121,927	59,619	132,595	64,794	83,830	85,365	26,298	47,578	120,445	132,415
		(100.0)	(91.9)	(44.9)	(100.0)	(48.8)	(63.2)	(64.4)	(19.8)	(35.9)	(90.8)	(99.8)
6	Nuagaon	84,249	70,447	27,108	83,886	28,388	44,102	39,881	14,163	27,952	65,667	72,606
		(100.0)	(83.6)	(32.2)	(99.6)	(33.7)	(52.3)	(47.3)	(16.8)	(33.2)	(77.9)	(86.2)
7	Odagaon	153,628	139,734	62,893	152,091	70,252	84,810	91,838	36,978	55,752	141,277	150,365
		(100.0)	(91.0)	(40.9)	(99.0)	(45.7)	(55.2)	(59.8)	(24.1)	(36.3)	(92.0)	(97.9)
8	Ranapur	144,978	122,178	51,244	138,225	61,091	59,796	66,259	27,944	22,040	110,244	137,593
		(100.0)	(84.3)	(35.3)	(95.3)	(42.1)	(41.2)	(45.7)	(19.3)	(15.2)	(76.0)	(94.9)
District Total:		**827,450**	**715,119**	**295,565**	**815,085**	**350,609**	**383,960**	**445,232**	**139,662**	**187,808**	**598,925**	**753,705**
		(100.0)	**(86.4)**	**(35.7)**	**(98.5)**	**(42.4)**	**(46.4)**	**(53.8)**	**(16.9)**	**(22.7)**	**(72.4)**	**(91.1)**

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 Nayagarh district. It may be seen from the table that out of 827,450 rural inhabitants of Nayagarh district, 86.4 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 35.7 per cent by medical facility, 98.5 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 42.4 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 46.4 per cent by telephone facility, 53.8 per cent by transport and communication facility, 16.9 per cent by Banks facility, 22.7 per cent from agricultural co-operative societies, 72.4 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 91.1 per cent by power supply facility. As such, the position is much

more better in terms of population rather than in terms of villages. Now coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is seen that the facilities of education, improved drinking water and power supply in almost all C.D. Blocks are better than the availabilities of other amenities. In so far as medical facility are concerned, Nayagarh C.D. Block is at the top with 44.9 per cent whereas Dasapalla and Gania C.D.Blocks each are at the bottom with 26.4 per cent of its population being served with this facilities. The rural areas of the district as a whole are lagging behind with respect to banking facility and agricultural credit societies.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 to 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Education				
(a) Primary School	593	48	42	683
(b) Middle School	948	167	57	1,172
(c) Degree College	310	408	799	1,517
2 Medical				
(a) Hospital	265	325	935	1,525
(b) PHC	255	304	936	1,495
3 Post Office	1,005	258	50	1,313
4 Telephone	370	260	627	1,257
5 Bus Service	662	239	178	1,079
6 Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	454	477	554	1,485
(b) Cooperative Bank	350	393	764	1,507
7 Agricultural Credit Societies	645	306	477	1,428

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 1,531 inhabited villages of the district 683 villages do not have Primary School, 1,172 villages have no Middle School and 1,517 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 1,525 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,495 villages. Like wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1313,1257,1079,1485,1507 and 1428 number of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Primary Health Centre, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kms. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover the distance of 5-10 kms or even more than 10 kms. in order to avail the facilities of Hospital, Banks, and Agricultural Credit Societies.

Table-40 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 788 come under the distance range of 16-50 kms from the nearest statutory town while 45 villages are at less than 5 kms from the towns, 356 villages under the distance range 5-15 and 333 villages are at above 51 kms from the towns. It is clear from the table that the villages which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

TABLE 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 communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	45	37	7	8	14	21	1	2	40
	(100.0)	(82.2)	(15.6)	(17.8)	(31.1)	(46.7)	(2.2)	(4.4)	(88.9)
5 -15	356	247	56	67	105	148	17	43	245
	(100.0)	(69.4)	(15.7)	(18.8)	(29.5)	(41.6)	(4.8)	(12.1)	(68.8)
16 - 50	788	455	95	117	138	246	34	44	422
	(100.0)	(57.7)	(12.1)	(14.8)	(17.5)	(31.2)	(4.3)	(5.6)	(53.6)
51+	333	103	16	23	14	41	4	13	33
	(100.0)	(30.9)	(4.8)	(6.9)	(4.2)	(12.3)	(1.2)	(3.9)	(9.9)
Unspecified	9	7	1	3	3	3	0	1	6
	(100.0)	(77.8)	(11.1)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	0	(11.1)	(66.7)
District Total :	**1,531**	**849**	**175**	**218**	**274**	**459**	**56**	**103**	**746**
	(100.0)	**(55.5)**	**(11.4)**	**(14.2)**	**(17.9)**	**(30.0)**	**(3.7)**	**(6.7)**	**(48.7)**

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

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

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communic ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	988	352	26	930	36	56	176	8	21	345	471
	(100.0)	(35.6)	(2.6)	(94.1)	(3.6)	(5.7)	(17.8)	(0.8)	(2.1)	(34.9)	(47.7)
500-999	325	280	42	321	56	78	145	7	17	221	301
	(100.0)	(86.2)	(12.9)	(98.8)	(17.2)	(24.0)	(44.6)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(68.0)	(92.6)
1000-1999	157	156	58	155	71	87	88	13	33	126	155
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(36.9)	(98.7)	(45.2)	(55.4)	(56.1)	(8.3)	(21.0)	(80.3)	(98.7)
2000-4999	54	54	42	53	48	46	43	22	27	47	54
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(77.8)	(98.1)	(88.9)	(85.2)	(79.6)	(40.7)	(50.0)	(87.0)	(100.0)
5000-9999	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	7	7
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.7)	(71.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	**1,531**	**849**	**175**	**1,466**	**218**	**274**	**459**	**56**	**103**	**746**	**988**
	(100.0)	**(55.5)**	**(11.4)**	**(95.8)**	**(14.2)**	**(17.9)**	**(30.0)**	**(3.7)**	**(6.7)**	**(48.7)**	**(64.5)**

* 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-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 988 villages come under less than 500 population, 325 villages come under the range 500-999, 157 villages come under 1000-1999, 54 villages come under 2000-4999, 7 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 and no village has the population of above 10,000. It is evident from the table that the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges, enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dasapalla	348	47,914	45.9	23.1
2	Gania	98	13,424	44.0	5.7
3	Khandapada	170	20,891	58.8	21.0
4	Bhapur	111	19,491	72.6	14.2
5	Nayagarh	144	18,923	76.8	33.6
6	Nuagaon	216	34,909	53.7	9.1
7	Odagaon	203	33,920	65.2	27.2
8	Ranapur	241	35,905	60.9	11.4
	District Total:	**1,531**	**225,377**	**58.4**	**19.1**

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 58.4 per cent and the rest 41.6 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the area not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 19.1 per cent. Although percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D. Blocks varies in between 44.0 per cent and 76.8 per cent, there is glaring variation in percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Nayagarh C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 33.6 percent irrigated area to its total cultivable area while Gania C.D. Block is at the bottom with 5.7 percent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other (s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	295	28	267	273	51	27	57	20	119
2	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	753	178	576	612	43	24	260	97	188
District Total		**579**	**121**	**458**	**483**	**46**	**25**	**183**	**68**	**162**

Table-43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. In these towns the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share from all other sources in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes. The higher share of expenditure goes to others in case of Khandapada (NAC) but in case of Nayagarh(NAC) it is public works.

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	Khandapada (N.A.C.)	6.9	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.1
2	Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	6.3	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.4
District Total		**6.5**	**4.3**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**1.3**

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

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Chandapur (C.T.)	418
2	Kantilo (C.T.)	7
3	Khandapada (N.A.C.)	21
4	Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	48
	Distrct Total :	**494**

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in Nayagarh district is presented in Table-45. It shows that 84 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (418) per 10,000 population is recorded in Chandapur(CT) which is a non-municipal town. On the other hand the lowest number of beds(7) per 10,000 population is recorded in Kantilo(CT), which is also a non-municipal town.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
There is no slum area reported in the towns of the district.				

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Chandapur (C.T.)	Dry Fish	See Fish
		Wooden Firniture	Fire Wood
2	Kantilo (C.T.)	Bellmetal Utensil	Bellmetal Utensil
		Aluminium Utensil	Aluminium Utensil
3	Khandapada (N.A.C.)	Wooden Furniture	Firewood
		Rice	Fish
		Bellmetal Utensil	Bellmetal Utensil
4	Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	Wooden Furniture	Firewood
		Cheese Cake	Fish
		Dust Coal	Cheese Cake

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, Bell-metal aluminium utensils, rice, dust coal and cheese cake. The items exported mainly includes see fish, Bell metal and aluminium utensils, fire wood and cheese cake.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Nayagarh 16										
Owned	Total	173,610	168,485	5,125	27,974	26,827	1,147	12,007	11,947	60
	No exclusive room	2,178	1,915	263	558	435	123	174	174	0
	One room	67,553	66,445	1,108	14,883	14,439	444	5,568	5,531	37
	Two rooms	59,631	58,260	1,371	8,757	8,414	343	4,447	4,435	12
	Three rooms	23,264	22,354	910	2,272	2,141	131	1,103	1,100	3
	3+ rooms	20,984	19,511	1,473	1,504	1,398	106	715	707	8
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
Rented	Total	5,504	3,846	1,658	479	383	96	195	176	19
	No exclusive room	103	78	25	11	7	4	3	3	0
	One room	1,991	1,615	376	225	189	36	114	105	9
	Two rooms	1,927	1,341	586	162	126	36	48	42	6
	Three rooms	860	502	358	47	36	11	17	14	3
	3+ rooms	623	310	313	34	25	9	13	12	1
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Others	Total	2,953	2,595	358	894	824	70	237	233	4
	No exclusive room	135	133	2	44	43	1	12	12	0
	One room	1,295	1,205	90	438	417	21	123	123	0
	Two rooms	1,016	884	132	320	290	30	70	69	1
	Three rooms	319	235	84	58	42	16	25	23	2
	3+ rooms	188	138	50	34	32	2	7	6	1
	Median number of rooms	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
District Total	Total	182,067	174,926	7,141	29,347	28,034	1,313	12,439	12,356	83
	No exclusive room	2,416	2,126	290	613	485	128	189	189	0
	One room	70,839	69,265	1,574	15,546	15,045	501	5,805	5,759	46
	Two rooms	62,574	60,485	2,089	9,239	8,830	409	4,565	4,546	19
	Three rooms	24,443	23,091	1,352	2,377	2,219	158	1,145	1,137	8
	3+ rooms	21,795	19,959	1,836	1,572	1,455	117	735	725	10
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1

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

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 households essentially required by various departments of the union and state governments and many other non-government organizations for development and planning in different projects of housing sector.

Table-48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status, namely 'owned', rented' 'others' among total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of the district. The total number of households in the district is 182,067 out of which 29,347 are scheduled caste households and 12,439 are scheduled tribe households.

As shown in the table, 173,610 or 95.36 percent households in total areas live in their own houses as against 168,485 or 96.32 percent in rural and 5,125 or 71.77 percent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 3.02 percent of total areas of the district as against 2.20 percent in rural and 23.22 percent in urban areas.

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

There are households who live in houses either constructed on encroached land or in unregularised slums or the land or the structure does not belong to the household. Tenure status of such households is categorized as "others".

The table also gives the details on the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households. A room used for dwelling purposes should have walls with a door way 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, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration, availability of number of dwelling room(s) to households has been calculated and is shown in Col.2 of the table.

A specific category of room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in Col.2 of the houselist table 48, means a dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only one room in a census house which is used as a shop or office but the household also stays in it. Thus, households having "no exclusive room" number 2416 among total households, 613 among scheduled caste and 189 among scheduled tribe households in the district.

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

In total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 30.54 per cent as against 17.22 per cent in semi permanent houses and 52.23 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But the distribution of households in the urban areas of the district indicates a different trend, in which more than 50 per cent of households live in permanent houses and only 16.73 percent of households live in temporary houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at Police Station level shows a different picture. There are 9 police stations in Nayagarh district. In two police stations namely Nayagarh and Khandapada, more than 40 percent households live in permanent houses, in 2 police

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Nayagarh		**55,608**	**31,360**	**95,099**	**50,923**	**30,099**	**93,904**	**4,685**	**1,261**	**1,195**
		(30.54)	**(17.22)**	**(52.23)**	**(29.11)**	**(17.21)**	**(53.68)**	**(65.61)**	**(17.66)**	**(16.73)**
01	Dasapalla	3,365	2,012	15,674	3,365	2,012	15,674	0	0	0
		(15.98)	(9.56)	(74.46)	(15.98)	(9.56)	(74.46)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Gania	1,960	1,245	3,862	1,960	1,245	3,862	0	0	0
		(27.73)	(17.62)	(54.65)	(27.73)	(17.62)	(54.65)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Khandapada	7,557	3,573	6,977	5,605	2,807	6,348	1,952	766	629
		(41.74)	(19.73)	(38.53)	(37.97)	(19.02)	(43.01)	(58.32)	(22.89)	(18.79)
04	Fategarh	6,437	4,778	12,873	6,437	4,778	12,873	0	0	0
		(26.72)	(19.84)	(53.44)	(26.72)	(19.84)	(53.44)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Nayagarh	14,411	5,111	13,706	12,261	4,761	13,386	2,150	350	320
		(43.37)	(15.38)	(41.25)	(40.32)	(15.66)	(44.02)	(76.24)	(12.41)	(11.35)
06	Nuagaon	1,942	825	6,396	1,942	825	6,396	0	0	0
		(21.19)	(9.00)	(69.8)	(21.19)	(9.00)	(69.8)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Odagaon	7,757	3,730	11,380	7,757	3,730	11,380	0	0	0
		(33.92)	(16.31)	(49.77)	(33.92)	(16.31)	(49.77)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Sarankul	6,844	5,488	8,040	6,844	5,488	8,040	0	0	0
		(33.6)	(26.94)	(39.47)	(33.6)	(26.94)	(39.47)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Ranapur	5,335	4,598	16,191	4,752	4,453	15,945	583	145	246
		(20.42)	(17.60)	(61.98)	(18.89)	(17.71)	(63.4)	(59.86)	(14.89)	(25.26)

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 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.

stations 30-40 percent, in 4 police stations 20-30 per cent and only in one P.S below 20 percent households live in permanent houses. In 3 P.S. having urban areas, more than 58 percent households live in permanent houses. The households living in temporary houses cover higher percentage in rural areas of all P.S whereas the households living in semi permanent houses provide an intermixing percentage in total, rural and urban areas of the district.

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

The source of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table includes sources like tap, hand pump, tube well and well. Out of the total 182,067 households in the district, 174,008

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District - Nayagarh 16		**Total**	**182,067**	**174,008**	**48,004**	**13,058**	**28,400**	**26,605**
				(95.57)	**(26.37)**	**(7.17)**	**(15.60)**	**(14.61)**
		Rural	**174,926**	**167,108**	**42,908**	**10,212**	**24,304**	**23,022**
				(95.53)	**(24.53)**	**(5.84)**	**(13.89)**	**(13.16)**
		Urban	**7,141**	**6,900**	**5,096**	**2,846**	**4,096**	**3,583**
				(96.63)	**(71.36)**	**(39.85)**	**(57.36)**	**(50.18)**
01	Dasapalla	Total	21,051	19,694	3,047	1,248	2,818	1,816
				(93.55)	(14.47)	(5.93)	(13.39)	(8.63)
		Rural	21,051	19,694	3,047	1,248	2,818	1,816
				(93.55)	(14.47)	(5.93)	(13.39)	(8.63)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Gania	Total	7,067	6,767	1,141	265	893	666
				(95.75)	(16.15)	(3.75)	(12.64)	(9.42)
		Rural	7,067	6,767	1,141	265	893	666
				(95.75)	(16.15)	(3.75)	(12.64)	(9.42)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Khandapada	Total	18,107	16,922	4,907	1,161	2,348	3,262
				(93.46)	(27.10)	(6.41)	(12.97)	(18.02)
		Rural	14,760	13,777	2,951	441	967	1,848
				(93.34)	(19.99)	(2.99)	(6.55)	(12.52)
		Urban	3,347	3,145	1,956	720	1,381	1,414
				(93.96)	(58.44)	(21.51)	(41.26)	(42.25)
04	Fategarh	Total	24,088	22,960	4,304	581	1,538	2,787
				(95.32)	(17.87)	(2.41)	(6.38)	(11.57)
		Rural	24,088	22,960	4,304	581	1,538	2,787
				(95.32)	(17.87)	(2.41)	(6.38)	(11.57)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Nayagarh	Total	33,228	32,228	14,340	4,379	7,483	5,802
				(96.99)	(43.16)	(13.18)	(22.52)	(17.46)
		Rural	30,408	29,446	11,853	2,535	5,161	3,873
				(96.84)	(38.98)	(8.34)	(16.97)	(12.74)
		Urban	2,820	2,782	2,487	1,844	2,322	1,929
				(98.65)	(88.19)	(65.39)	(82.34)	(68.40)

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
06	Nuagaon	Total	9,163	8,245	1,385	273	696	398
				(89.98)	(15.12)	(2.98)	(7.60)	(4.34)
		Rural	9,163	8,245	1,385	273	696	398
				(89.98)	(15.12)	(2.98)	(7.60)	(4.34)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Odagaon	Total	22,867	21,874	4,885	1,669	5,960	4,420
				(95.66)	(21.36)	(7.30)	(26.06)	(19.33)
		Rural	22,867	21,874	4,885	1,669	5,960	4,420
				(95.66)	(21.36)	(7.30)	(26.06)	(19.33)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Sarankul	Total	20,372	19,666	5,546	1,562	3,190	3,396
				(96.53)	(27.22)	(7.67)	(15.66)	(16.67)
		Rural	20,372	19,666	5,546	1,562	3,190	3,396
				(96.53)	(27.22)	(7.67)	(15.66)	(16.67)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Ranapur	Total	26,124	25,652	8,449	1,920	3,474	4,058
				(98.19)	(32.34)	(7.35)	(13.30)	(15.53)
		Rural	25,150	24,679	7,796	1,638	3,081	3,818
				(98.13)	(31.00)	(6.51)	(12.25)	(15.18)
		Urban	974	973	653	282	393	240
				(99.90)	(67.04)	(28.95)	(40.35)	(24.64)

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

households constituting 95.57 per cent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 95.53 per cent rural areas and 96.63 per cent in urban areas.

Coming to the Police Station level it is seen that the highest proportion of households enjoying improved drinking water facility is recorded in Sarankul (96.53 percent), Gania (95.75 percent), Odagan (95.66 percent) and Fategarh (95.32 percent) in total and rural areas of the district. In the rest of the Police Stations the percentage of households enjoying improved drinking water facility varies from 89.98 to

93.55 in total and rural areas. The households in the towns of Ranapur, Nayagarh and Khandapada in the district enjoy improved drinking water facility constituting 99.90 per cent, 98.65 per cent and 93.96 per cent respectively.

As regards to the availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that less than one-third of households have been provided with electricity facility 26.37 per cent in total areas and less than one fourth in rural areas i.e, 24.53 per cent. But in urban areas this percentage is remarkably high in the district i.e. 71.36 per cent.

At the police station level the proportion of households having electricity power supply is quite discouraging both in total and rural areas covering to less than one-fifth in almost all the police stations in total and rural areas only except Nayagarh police station and Ranpur police station where the percentage is 43.16 per cent 32.34 percent respectively. In the towns of Nayagarh, Khandapada and Ranapur this percentage is 88.19 per cent, 58.44 per cent and 67.04 respectively.

Regarding bathroom facility available in the households, it is presented that a very negligible proportion of households consisting of 7.17 per cent enjoy bathroom facilities in total areas of the district as against 5.84 per cent in rural areas and 39.85 in urban areas of the district. In urban areas of Nayagarh police station 65.39, in Khandapada police station 21.51 per cent and in Ranapur police station 28.95 per cent of households enjoy this facility.

As regards toilet facilities it is stated that only 15.60 per cent households have toilet facilities in the total areas of the district as against 13.89 per cent in rural areas and 57.36 per cent in urban areas.

As regards drainage facility, it is presented that this facility is available to 14.61 per cent households in total areas, 13.16 in rural areas and 50.18 per cent in urban areas of the district. In the urban areas of Nayagarh P.S. 68.40 per cent households enjoy this facility while in Khandapada P.S. urban area 42.25 per cent households enjoy this facility and in Ranapur P.S. 24.64 per cent urban households have this facility. In all the police stations the total and rural households enjoy this facility in low varying range of 19.33 per cent and below, which is not encouraging for better standard of living though in urban areas the ratio is much higher.

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

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 households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District - Nayagarh		**Total**	**182,067**	**148,541**	**18,418**	**1,530**	**1,780**	**210**	**4,161**	**93**	**2,850**	**4,083**	**401**
				(81.59)	**(10.12)**	**(0.84)**	**(0.98)**	**(0.12)**	**(2.29)**	**(0.05)**	**(1.57)**	**(2.24)**	**(0.22)**
		Rural	**174,926**	**144,472**	**18,090**	**1,482**	**1,707**	**165**	**2,347**	**89**	**2,140**	**4,081**	**353**
				(82.59)	**(10.34)**	**(0.85)**	**(0.98)**	**(0.09)**	**(1.34)**	**(0.05)**	**(1.22)**	**(2.33)**	**(0.20)**
		Urban	**7,141**	**4,069**	**328**	**48**	**73**	**45**	**1,814**	**4**	**710**	**2**	**48**
				(56.98)	**(4.59)**	**(0.67)**	**(1.02)**	**(0.63)**	**(25.40)**	**(0.06)**	**(9.94)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.67)**
01	Dasapalla	Total	21,051	20,015	583	14	22	66	176	6	107	0	62
				(95.08)	(2.77)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.31)	(0.84)	(0.03)	(0.51)	(0.00)	(0.29)
		Rural	21,051	20,015	583	14	22	66	176	6	107	0	62
				(95.08)	(2.77)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.31)	(0.84)	(0.03)	(0.51)	(0.00)	(0.29)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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 households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
02	Gania	Total	7,067	6,780	92	10	40	6	51	8	52	1	27
				(95.94)	(1.30)	(0.14)	(0.57)	(0.08)	(0.72)	(0.11)	(0.74)	(0.01)	(0.38)
		Rural	7,067	6,780	92	10	40	6	51	8	52	1	27
				(95.94)	(1.30)	(0.14)	(0.57)	(0.08)	(0.72)	(0.11)	(0.74)	(0.01)	(0.38)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Khandapada	Total	18,107	16,579	822	194	118	11	241	4	94	22	22
				(91.56)	(4.54)	(1.07)	(0.65)	(0.06)	(1.33)	(0.02)	(0.52)	(0.12)	(0.12)
		Rural	14,760	13,746	715	150	68	2	25	2	19	22	11
				(93.13)	(4.84)	(1.02)	(0.46)	(0.01)	(0.17)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.07)
		Urban	3,347	2,833	107	44	50	9	216	2	75	0	11
				(84.64)	(3.20)	(1.31)	(1.49)	(0.27)	(6.45)	(0.06)	(2.24)	(0.00)	(0.33)
04	Fategarh	Total	24,088	14,723	5,918	469	175	14	65	7	87	2,578	52
				(61.12)	(24.57)	(1.95)	(0.73)	(0.06)	(0.27)	(0.03)	(0.36)	(10.70)	(0.22)
		Rural	24,088	14,723	5,918	469	175	14	65	7	87	2,578	52
				(61.12)	(24.57)	(1.95)	(0.73)	(0.06)	(0.27)	(0.03)	(0.36)	(10.70)	(0.22)
		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	Nayagarh	Total	33,228	23,216	5,081	425	438	56	2,129	23	1,313	477	70
				(69.87)	(15.29)	(1.28)	(1.32)	(0.17)	(6.41)	(0.07)	(3.95)	(1.44)	(0.21)
		Rural	30,408	22,598	4,986	422	421	20	676	21	747	476	41
				(74.32)	(16.40)	(1.39)	(1.38)	(0.07)	(2.22)	(0.07)	(2.46)	(1.57)	(0.13)
		Urban	2,820	618	95	3	17	36	1,453	2	566	1	29
				(21.91)	(3.37)	(0.11)	(0.60)	(1.28)	(51.52)	(0.07)	(20.07)	(0.04)	(1.03)
06	Nuagaon	Total	9,163	8,824	178	6	58	3	23	5	18	7	41
				(96.30)	(1.94)	(0.07)	(0.63)	(0.03)	(0.25)	(0.05)	(0.20)	(0.08)	(0.45)
		Rural	9,163	8,824	178	6	58	3	23	5	18	7	41
				(96.30)	(1.94)	(0.07)	(0.63)	(0.03)	(0.25)	(0.05)	(0.20)	(0.08)	(0.45)
		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	Odagaon	Total	22,867	19,554	1,616	136	274	40	525	17	613	52	40
				(85.51)	(7.07)	(0.59)	(1.20)	(0.17)	(2.30)	(0.07)	(2.68)	(0.23)	(0.17)
		Rural	22,867	19,554	1,616	136	274	40	525	17	613	52	40
				(85.51)	(7.07)	(0.59)	(1.20)	(0.17)	(2.30)	(0.07)	(2.68)	(0.23)	(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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
08	Sarankul	Total	20,372	16,445	2,325	206	479	6	289	15	335	237	35
				(80.72)	(11.41)	(1.01)	(2.35)	(0.03)	(1.42)	(0.07)	(1.64)	(1.16)	(0.17)
		Rural	20,372	16,445	2,325	206	479	6	289	15	335	237	35
				(80.72)	(11.41)	(1.01)	(2.35)	(0.03)	(1.42)	(0.07)	(1.64)	(1.16)	(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)
09	Ranapur	Total	26,124	22,405	1,803	70	176	8	662	8	231	709	52
				(85.76)	(6.90)	(0.27)	(0.67)	(0.03)	(2.53)	(0.03)	(0.88)	(2.71)	(0.20)
		Rural	25,150	21,787	1,677	69	170	8	517	8	162	708	44
				(86.63)	(6.67)	(0.27)	(0.68)	(0.03)	(2.06)	(0.03)	(0.64)	(2.82)	(0.17)
		Urban	974	618	126	1	6	0	145	0	69	1	8
				(63.45)	(12.94)	(0.10)	(0.62)	(0.00)	(14.89)	(0.00)	(7.08)	(0.10)	(0.82)

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

As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 182,067 households in the district. Of these fuels firewood is used in 81.59 per cent households in total areas of the district as against 82.59 per cent in rural areas and 56.98 per cent households in urban areas. In rural areas, next to firewood, crop residue is used and the use of coal and biogas is negligible.

But in the urban areas of the district apart from firewood the predominant fuel cooking gas is used in 25.40 per cent households and kerosene is used in 9.94 per cent households and crop residues in 4.59 per cent households while other specified item of fuels are negligible. Only 1.02 per cent households use electricity for fuel. The use of cooking gas and kerosene indicates the higher affordable capacity of urban people tending to modern fuels across the traditional fuels. Out of nine police stations in the district, in Dasapalla, Gania and Nuagaon, more than 95.00 per cent households use firewood and in Khandapada, police station 93.13 percent rural households use firewood. In other police stations firewood using households constitute a varying range from 61.12 to 85.76 per cent. It is seen that in urban areas Nayagarh P.S. the modern fuel cooking gas and kerosene are used by 51.52 per cent and 20.07 per cent households respectively.

Table-52 presents the number and percentage of households availing Banking services in total, rural and urban areas of the district and its police stations. The table also provides information on availability of household assets like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motorcycle, moped, car and jeep etc. in the households in total, rural and urban areas of the district and Police stations.

Regarding Banking services it is stated that Bank refers to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks, and the services available means, the head of 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 45,898 or 25.21 percent households are availing Banking services out of the total households of 182,067 with 43.30 per cent in urban and 24.47 per cent in rural areas.

As regards to availability of different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets. 52.95 per cent households in total, 52.48 per cent in rural and 64.63 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household assets. Other notable assets in rural area include Radio/Transistor (24.54%), Television (10.07%) and Scooter/Motor cycle/Moped (5.03%). However in urban areas Radio/

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSETS, 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	Tele-phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District - Nayagarh		**Total**	**182,067**	**45,898**	**46,285**	**21,152**	**3,734**	**96,412**	**10,628**	**1,287**	**74,675**
				(25.21)	**(25.42)**	**(11.62)**	**(2.05)**	**(52.95)**	**(5.84)**	**(0.71)**	**(41.02)**
		Rural	**174,926**	**42,806**	**42,922**	**17,621**	**2,641**	**91,797**	**8,806**	**1,067**	**73,125**
				(24.47)	**(24.54)**	**(10.07)**	**(1.51)**	**(52.48)**	**(5.03)**	**(0.61)**	**(41.80)**
		Urban	**7,141**	**3,092**	**3,363**	**3,531**	**1,093**	**4,615**	**1,822**	**220**	**1,550**
				(43.30)	**(47.09)**	**(49.45)**	**(15.31)**	**(64.63)**	**(25.51)**	**(3.08)**	**(21.71)**
01	Dasapalla	Total	21,051	5,302	3,820	1,387	342	8,624	912	116	11,266
				(25.19)	(18.15)	(6.59)	(1.62)	(40.97)	(4.33)	(0.55)	(53.52)
		Rural	21,051	5,302	3,820	1,387	342	8,624	912	116	11,266
				(25.19)	(18.15)	(6.59)	(1.62)	(40.97)	(4.33)	(0.55)	(53.52)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Gania	Total	7,067	1,858	1,665	564	108	3,724	307	23	2,992
				(26.29)	(23.56)	(7.98)	(1.53)	(52.70)	(4.34)	(0.33)	(42.34)
		Rural	7,067	1,858	1,665	564	108	3,724	307	23	2,992
				(26.29)	(23.56)	(7.98)	(1.53)	(52.70)	(4.34)	(0.33)	(42.34)
		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	Khandapada	Total	18,107	3,260	4,453	2,375	378	9,551	957	146	7,515
				(18.00)	(24.59)	(13.12)	(2.09)	(52.75)	(5.29)	(0.81)	(41.5)
		Rural	14,760	2,023	3,153	1,149	126	7,514	529	95	6,580
				(13.71)	(21.36)	(7.78)	(0.85)	(50.91)	(3.58)	(0.64)	(44.58)
		Urban	3,347	1,237	1,300	1,226	252	2,037	428	51	935
				(36.96)	(38.84)	(36.63)	(7.53)	(60.86)	(12.79)	(1.52)	(27.94)
04	Fategarh	Total	24,088	2,789	5,133	1,896	190	11,931	842	82	10,825
				(11.58)	(21.31)	(7.87)	(0.79)	(49.53)	(3.50)	(0.34)	(44.94)
		Rural	24,088	2,789	5,133	1,896	190	11,931	842	82	10,825
				(11.58)	(21.31)	(7.87)	(0.79)	(49.53)	(3.50)	(0.34)	(44.94)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Nayagarh	Total	33,228	9,118	10,246	6,146	1,271	20,310	3,526	379	10,749
				(27.44)	(30.84)	(18.50)	(3.83)	(61.12)	(10.61)	(1.14)	(32.35)
		Rural	30,408	7,666	8,476	4,209	537	18,297	2,262	235	10,426
				(25.21)	(27.87)	(13.84)	(1.77)	(60.17)	(7.44)	(0.77)	(34.29)
		Urban	2,820	1,452	1,770	1,937	734	2,013	1,264	144	323
				(51.49)	(62.77)	(68.69)	(26.03)	(71.38)	(44.82)	(5.11)	(11.45)

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSETS, 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	Tele-phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
06	Nuagaon	Total	9,163	3,594	1,852	478	89	3,970	281	68	4,690
				(39.22)	(20.21)	(5.22)	(0.97)	(43.33)	(3.07)	(0.74)	(51.18)
		Rural	9,163	3,594	1,852	478	89	3,970	281	68	4,690
				(39.22)	(20.21)	(5.22)	(0.97)	(43.33)	(3.07)	(0.74)	(51.18)
		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	Odagaon	Total	22,867	7,083	5,262	2,213	405	11,325	1,099	110	10,169
				(30.97)	(23.01)	(9.68)	(1.77)	(49.53)	(4.81)	(0.48)	(44.47)
		Rural	22,867	7,083	5,262	2,213	405	11,325	1,099	110	10,169
				(30.97)	(23.01)	(9.68)	(1.77)	(49.53)	(4.81)	(0.48)	(44.47)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Sarankul	Total	20,372	4,329	5,910	2,133	296	10,583	935	138	8,417
				(21.25)	(29.01)	(10.47)	(1.45)	(51.95)	(4.59)	(0.68)	(41.32)
		Rural	20,372	4,329	5,910	2,133	296	10,583	935	138	8,417
				(21.25)	(29.01)	(10.47)	(1.45)	(51.95)	(4.59)	(0.68)	(41.32)
		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)
09	Ranapur	Total	26,124	8,565	7,944	3,960	655	16,394	1,769	225	8,052
				(32.79)	(30.41)	(15.16)	(2.51)	(62.75)	(6.77)	(0.86)	(30.82)
		Rural	25,150	8,162	7,651	3,592	548	15,829	1,639	200	7,760
				(32.45)	(30.42)	(14.28)	(2.18)	(62.94)	(6.52)	(0.80)	(30.85)
		Urban	974	403	293	368	107	565	130	25	292
				(41.38)	(30.08)	(37.78)	(10.99)	(58.01)	(13.35)	(2.57)	(29.98)

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

Transistor (47.09%), Television (49.45%), Telephone (15.31%), Scooter/Motor cycle/Moped (25.51%) are available in more number of households.

As regards Banking services availed by households at police station level it is seen that Banking facility is available at the highest (39.22%) in Nuagaon police station and the lowest (11.58%) in Fategarh police station.

At Police Station level the availability of bicycle is seen at the highest (62.75%) in Ranapur Police Station whereas in Dasapalla Police Station this facility is available to only 40.97 per cent households at the lowest. Radio Transistor is available at the highest (30.84%) in Nayagarh Police Station and at the lowest (18.15%) in Dasapalla Police Station. Other valuable assets like Television, Telephone, Scooter, Motorcycle, Moped, Car, Jeep etc. is used mostly in urban areas of the police stations. Apart from all these, households not having any of the specified facilities from Col.6 to 11 constitute a reasonable proportion in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations.

(xii) Scope of the Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Culturable wastes

4. Fallow lands:

(a) Fallow lands other than current fallows

(b) Current fallows

5. Net area sown

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

The information on village wise amenities and land-use pattern for the village directory have been collected from the Tahasildars who in turn had utilized the services of village level workers like Revenue Inspector & Amins working under them. In order to ensure the accuracy and quality of data, these data have further been compared with the data collected from various concerned governmental departments. Information on educational institutions has been collected from Inspector of Schools/D.I of schools/ concerned Block Development Officers. Directorate of Health services of Orissa/respective Chief District Medical Officers/concerned Block Development Officers etc. have supplied information relating to Medical facilities. Information on Posts & telegraphs and telephone facilities has been obtained from the respective authorities of Government of India. Like-wise, 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.

(xiii) 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/tahasil/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 population of the town as per 2001 Census. Apart from this, the total road length in kms, system of sewerage, number of latrines, method of disposal 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

BLANK

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 for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

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

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power supply, 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 are 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 are included in higher 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 drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

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

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

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

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

Column 11 : Credit Societies

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

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterways	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)	Newspaper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

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

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE

(v)	Tubewell(without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell(with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C D Block wise of the district.
Appendix-I-A	Indicates number of villages 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 the total population by ranges
Appendix-VIIB	The Appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the 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 Nayagarh was having three towns, namely, Nayagarh (NAC), Kantilo (CT) and Khandapada (NAC) in 1991 Census. One more census town named Chandapur has been created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there is no village merged in any town. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Location Code No. in 1991	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
		NIL	

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
RANAPUR C. D. BLOCK - 0008

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
DASAPALLA C.D. BLOCK– 0001

BLANK

MAP OF GANIA C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
GANIA C.D. BLOCK– 0002

BLANK

MAP OF KHANDAPADA C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KHANDAPADA C.D. BLOCK– 0003

BLANK

MAP OF BHAPUR C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BHAPUR C.D. BLOCK– 0004

BLANK

MAP OF NAYAGARH C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
NAYAGARH C.D. BLOCK– 0005

BLANK

MAP OF NUAGAON C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
NUAGAON C.D. BLOCK– 0006

BLANK

MAP OF ODAGAON C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
ODAGAON C.D. BLOCK– 0007

BLANK

MAP OF RANAPUR C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
RANAPUR C.D. BLOCK– 0008

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX I

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions							
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dasapalla	348	92,497	116	120	29	31	19	21	2	2
2	Gania	98	34,650	50	51	18	19	7	8	2	2
3	Khandapada	170	90,883	109	111	45	45	27	27	1	1
4	Bhapur	111	93,921	91	94	42	45	22	23	3	3
5	Nayagarh	144	132,644	106	122	56	60	25	26	2	2
6	Nuagaon	216	84,249	116	120	44	47	16	18	3	3
7	Odagaon	203	153,628	131	139	58	60	33	35	2	2
8	Ranapur	241	144,978	130	140	69	72	37	39	5	5
District (Rural)		**1,531**	**827,450**	**849**	**897**	**361**	**379**	**186**	**197**	**20**	**20**

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Educational institutions (contd.)							Medical institutions			
		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Dasapalla	2	2	0	0	0	0	232	2	2	5	5
2	Gania	2	2	0	0	4	8	48	0	0	4	4
3	Khandapada	0	0	0	0	2	4	61	0	0	2	2
4	Bhapur	3	3	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	3	3
5	Nayagarh	1	1	0	0	1	1	38	0	0	5	5
6	Nuagaon	0	0	0	0	1	2	100	2	2	5	5
7	Odagaon	2	2	0	0	3	3	72	1	1	5	5
8	Ranapur	4	4	0	0	1	1	111	1	1	1	1
District (Rural)		**14**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**19**	**682**	**6**	**6**	**30**	**30**

APPENDIX I

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Medical institutions (contd.)												
		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Dasapalla	5	5	16	16	3	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	328
2	Gania	4	4	7	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	87
3	Khandapada	4	4	20	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	149
4	Bhapur	4	4	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	92
5	Nayagarh	6	6	23	23	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	119
6	Nuagaon	3	3	14	14	3	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	198
7	Odagaon	8	8	28	28	2	3	2	2	0	0	3	8	172
8	Ranapur	6	6	28	28	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	211
District (Rural)		**40**	**40**	**154**	**154**	**15**	**21**	**14**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**11**	**1,356**

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Dasapalla	11	320	50	22	30	5	39	300	307	0
2	Gania	2	93	1	1	2	8	0	91	95	0
3	Khandapada	2	163	125	2	9	0	1	165	166	0
4	Bhapur	0	106	91	0	10	0	1	108	110	0
5	Nayagarh	1	144	141	0	67	0	18	143	144	0
6	Nuagaon	1	214	179	0	76	6	7	212	216	0
7	Odagaon	0	203	185	0	57	0	16	200	203	0
8	Ranapur	0	228	191	0	24	9	15	229	237	0
District (Rural)		**17**	**1,471**	**963**	**25**	**275**	**28**	**97**	**1,448**	**1,478**	**0**

APPENDIX I

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications			Banks		Power supply	
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterways	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operatives banks	Available	Not available
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1	Dasapalla	21	0	8	6	0	8	15	49	0	0	10	12	92	256
2	Gania	7	0	6	4	0	6	13	18	0	0	2	3	45	53
3	Khandapada	13	0	11	12	0	11	29	97	0	0	5	5	135	35
4	Bhapur	16	0	11	8	0	11	23	44	0	0	2	4	103	8
5	Nayagarh	12	0	18	12	0	18	56	62	0	1	9	11	139	5
6	Nuagaon	12	0	10	9	0	10	47	47	0	1	6	12	120	96
7	Odagaon	21	0	15	14	0	15	51	78	0	1	11	16	176	27
8	Ranapur	19	0	18	12	0	18	40	58	0	5	11	13	178	63
District (Rural)		**121**	**0**	**97**	**77**	**0**	**97**	**274**	**453**	**0**	**8**	**56**	**76**	**988**	**543**

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Credit societies						Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Dasapalla	11	11	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	65	34	34
2	Gania	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31
3	Khandapada	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	47	22	22
4	Bhapur	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	64	11	11
5	Nayagarh	23	23	5	6	1	1	1	6	0	127	104	104
6	Nuagaon	21	21	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	87	71	71
7	Odagaon	28	28	7	7	3	3	1	2	1	138	119	119
8	Ranapur	8	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	104	51	51
District (Rural)		**103**	**103**	**22**	**23**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**12**	**2**	**663**	**443**	**443**

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

Name of the District:Nayagarh *

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	Dasapalla	348	232	112	4	0	0
2	Gania	98	48	49	1	0	0
3	Khandapada	170	61	107	2	0	0
4	Bhapur	111	20	88	3	0	0
5	Nayagarh	144	38	96	6	3	1
6	Nuagaon	216	100	113	2	1	0
7	Odagaon	203	72	124	6	1	0
8	Ranapur	241	111	125	2	2	1
	District Total:	**1,531**	**682**	**814**	**26**	**7**	**2**

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

Name of the District:Nayagarh *

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	Dasapalla	348	232	87	29	19
2	Gania	98	48	32	18	7
3	Khandapada	170	61	64	45	27
4	Bhapur	111	20	49	42	22
5	Nayagarh	144	38	50	56	25
6	Nuagaon	216	100	72	44	16
7	Odagaon	203	72	73	58	33
8	Ranapur	241	111	61	69	37
	District Total :	**1,531**	**682**	**488**	**361**	**186**

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

Name of the District:Nayagarh *

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	Dasapalla	0	18	1	20	294
2	Gania	0	1	0	2	87
3	Khandapada	0	3	0	1	158
4	Bhapur	0	1	0	0	103
5	Nayagarh	0	0	0	0	143
6	Nuagaon	0	0	0	0	211
7	Odagaon	0	0	0	0	200
8	Ranapur	0	0	0	2	217
	District Total:	**0**	**23**	**1**	**25**	**1,413**

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

Name of the District:Nayagarh *

Sl No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kunjabangarh	02563900	Dasapalla	5,783	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Itamati	02649500	Nayagarh	8,966	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
3	Sundaria	02650400	Nayagarh	5,267	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
4	Lathipada	02654500	Nayagarh	5,477	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
5	Odagaon	02682800	Odagaon	5,217	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
6	Rajasunakhala	02700600	Ranapur	5,481	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
7	Ranapurgada	02711200	Ranapur	9,030	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available

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

Name of the District:Nayagarh *

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	Kantilo	41603000	Khandapada	8,735	Available	Available	Available	N.A	Available	Available	Available
2	Chandapur	41604000	Ranpur	5,260	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX - III

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

Name of the District : Nayagarh

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	Kantilo (CT) (Khandapada C.D.Block)	636.13	20.23	-	24.28	2.43	16.19
2	Chandapur (CT) (Ranapur C.D. Block)	275.20	5.00	-	211.00	21.00	38.20

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dasapalla		
1	02553400	Bidapaju
2	02554700	Dangibadikhesara
3	02554900	Gandharikhola
4	02555700	Janipadar
5	02555900	Rugumundia
6	02556000	Gunduribari
7	02556500	Krushnaprasad
8	02556600	Patharaganda
9	02556800	Tanganadi
10	02557100	Gambhariganda
11	02557200	Mundulinuagaon
12	02557800	Mitukuli
13	02558400	Asaniberana
14	02558600	Pehelaju
15	02558700	Nekaraganda
16	02558900	Nodhapanga
17	02559000	Maradabadi
18	02559100	Jhatikiberana
19	02559200	Dimiria
20	02559300	Ostia
21	02559600	Bidapaju
22	02559700	Alapanga
23	02559900	Siligadi
24	02560000	Basantapur
25	02560100	Khalighati
26	02560300	Janisahi
27	02560700	Saradhapur
28	02560800	Balimada

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
29	02560900	Khajuridiha
30	02561100	Kadalibari
31	02561200	Gohiramada
32	02561400	Nardigochha
33	02561500	Nendurijhari
34	02562000	Madanapur
35	02563100	Talasahi
36	02563400	Raisar
37	02565100	Badakurubari
38	02565200	Kanapaju
39	02565300	Birigada
40	02565500	Asarada
41	02565600	Panabari
42	02565800	Tabada
43	02566100	Bidapaju
44	02566200	Bhimakanda
45	02566400	Haladiapahad
46	02566500	Uparadikiri
47	02566600	Talabida
48	02566900	Gochhabari
49	02567000	Uparabida
50	02567100	Kutibadi
51	02567400	Pajiguda
52	02567500	Suliapahad No-1
53	02567600	Tumudibida
54	02567700	Darsadhipada
55	02567800	Talapajupahad
56	02568000	Batagaon

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
57	02568400	Talakhola
58	02568500	Badirigochha
59	02568600	Panderimunda
60	02568700	Barasahi
61	02568800	Kuradhinisa
62	02569000	Karadigada
63	02569100	Bijataila
64	02569200	Kumbhikela
65	02569300	Timajhola
66	02569400	Rupajhari
67	02569500	Rupajharinuagan
68	02569600	Bandhakhamana
69	02569800	Chhitukulinuagan
70	02569900	Chhitukuli
71	02570000	Gundurisahi Nuagan
72	02570100	Sarupada
73	02570200	Kapugodakhesara
74	02570400	Andharbadi
75	02570600	Kalakiari
76	02570700	Kapugoda
77	02570800	Gundurisahi
78	02570900	Gunduribadi
79	02571000	Kankalipahad
80	02571600	Odamba
81	02572000	Sadapadar
82	02572600	Jirikibadi
83	02573000	Kanadi
84	02573100	Talapaju
85	02573200	Mitugadu
86	02573500	Araniganda
87	02573700	Ranijhari
88	02573800	Sanasikharpanga
89	02574000	Kanthipadar
90	02574300	Pusiganda
91	02574500	Tiapadar
92	02574700	Odabikiri
93	02574800	Andhartaila
94	02574900	Sanakurubari
95	02575200	Singabhanga
96	02575300	Gothasahi
97	02575400	Paikodasar
98	02577500	Tentuliapalli
99	02578300	Arasahi

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
100	02579000	Karadapada
101	02580300	Bulunda
102	02580400	Beherasahi
103	02580500	Sanakameti
104	02580600	Badakameti
105	02581000	Budhapadar
106	02581100	Budhapadar
107	02581500	Baliberana
108	02581800	Maliksahi
109	02581900	Dimiritadi
110	02582000	Bhatagada
111	02582200	Bhaliapadar
112	02582300	Odabikiri
113	02583000	Khajurigochha
114	02583100	Osamaskakhesara
115	02583200	Julungi
116	02583400	Budhasaratha
117	02583500	Dudurupada
118	02583600	Gendali
119	02583800	Panderi
120	02583900	Purungu
121	02584100	Balichatara
122	02584300	Sudmankadapaju
123	02584400	Mankadapaju
124	02584600	Bhutapadar
125	02584900	Podasahikhesara
126	02585000	Madekumpa
127	02585200	Gochhabari
128	02585400	Jorakani
129	02585500	Kanipokhari
130	02585600	Dhundugadia
131	02585700	Putungi
132	02585800	Badasikharpanga
133	02585900	Sirisabadi
134	02586100	Chakapaju
135	02586300	Genagenda
136	02586500	Lingirisahi
137	02586600	Gundurisahi
138	02586800	Badataila
139	02586900	Dolamundei
140	02587000	Minagadu
141	02587200	Dahangi
142	02587300	Tapida

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
143	02587400	Sidingi
144	02587600	Ganikumpa Oraf Khairakalasa Khama
145	02587700	Godibania
146	02587800	Nuasahi
147	02587900	Kanipadar
148	02588000	Nizkalamba
149	02588200	Hanadiha
150	02588300	Sahajipanga
151	02588400	Bhuruda
152	02588500	Tamundi
153	02588600	Jogibandha
154	02589000	Gramsri
155	02589100	Kandha Bhogabadi
156	02589200	Beherasahi
157	02589400	Putubari
158	02589600	Tangisahi
159	02589700	Nedisahi
160	02589900	Talamada
161	02590000	Gerapaju
162	02590100	Bijenagar
163	02591100	Barasahi
164	02591200	Kusumakana
165	02592000	Khajuribania
166	02592200	Sanakurudangi
167	02592300	Uipada
168	02592400	Fulara
169	02592500	Beberi
170	02592600	Pehelaju
171	02592700	Nidhi Kiari
172	02592800	Suliapahad
173	02592900	Karadibani
174	02593100	Sundartaila
175	02593300	Ududa
176	02593400	Badakurudangi
177	02593600	Barihapita
178	02593700	Nandini
179	02593900	Nuasahi
180	02594000	Nedipaju
181	02594100	Ganderi
182	02594300	Masabadi
183	02594600	Kusumagadia
184	02594700	Purunapoibadi
185	02594800	Dugudi

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Gania		
186	02595400	Purunapani
187	02595500	Geragedi
188	02595900	Sakatapalli
189	02596000	Osamaska
190	02596100	Kuchumara
191	02596200	Endagadu
192	02596300	Dimiripatia
193	02596600	Idei
194	02596900	Kumuri
195	02597000	Bedadi
196	02597200	Tudungi
197	02597300	Janakajhali
198	02597400	Seranda
199	02597500	Rekadi
200	02597600	Gahandi
201	02597700	Sikaragochha
202	02598000	Sagadabhanga
203	02598100	Malasapadar
204	02598200	Sanasilinga
205	02598300	Dhuapaju
206	02598400	Jamujhola
207	02598600	Sakini
208	02598700	Tolakpatia
209	02598800	Musugoda
210	02598900	Salapaganda
211	02599200	Badamulpatna
212	02599800	Ranikhol
213	02600000	Maskajholi
214	02600300	Raigadia
215	02600400	Mahanapada
216	02600500	Jasipur
217	02600900	Bhagamunda
218	02603700	Tumandi
Name of CD Block: Khandapada		
219	02607300	Banjhapalli
220	02610900	Nrusinghaprasad
221	02612900	Rogabad
222	02614200	Bhanlapalli
223	02614600	Manikpur
224	02615300	Sadhuapalli
225	02615800	Budhijharisan
226	02616300	Kutunisira

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
227	02616900	Hariharaprasad
228	02618500	Salajharia
229	02621500	Indigadia
Name of CD Block: Bhapur		
230	02626000	Barakahania
231	02631500	Nrusinghprasad
232	02634400	Sadhumundia
Name of CD Block: Nayagarh		
233	02646100	Mahindrapur
234	02648800	Jaganathpur
235	02652000	Sulia
236	02652200	Patharkata
Name of CD Block: Nuagaon		
237	02637700	Rajanpalli
238	02637900	Chakapathar
239	02638000	Gochhabari
240	02638700	Sendhamara
241	02638800	Sanpada
242	02639000	Dhodapalli
243	02639100	Sanhamara
244	02657300	Angising
245	02657600	Badakathuabari
246	02658400	Gundurabari
247	02658700	Ragadimada
248	02658800	Tuniapada
249	02658900	Raktapatta
250	02659100	Kakharumada
251	02660000	Sanajiri
252	02660100	Badajiri
253	02660400	Bagiamba
254	02660500	Kaliamba
255	02660900	Durungi
256	02661100	Karachuli
257	02661600	Ledisahi
258	02661800	Kutibari
259	02661900	Atharaganda
260	02662100	Kapagadu
261	02662600	Tabhapali
262	02663700	Karadapali
263	02663900	Kantiamba
264	02664300	Kimbhiridangi
265	02666000	Haridabandha
266	02666100	Andhikiari

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
267	02666400	Kusumagadia
268	02666700	Baradihi
269	02666800	Osamasaka
270	02667100	Sikulitaila
271	02667400	Maniakot
272	02667500	Kusabida
273	02667600	Rampali
274	02667800	Gundurasahi
275	02668400	Purunapani
276	02668500	Kanabanka
277	02668600	Burudei
278	02668700	Pobala
279	02668800	Kampala
280	02669000	Muriamba
281	02669100	Nuasahi
282	02669200	Dengabari
283	02669300	Bhandaribari
284	02669600	Sima
285	02671300	Kaliamba
286	02671500	Luharkhani
287	02671600	Ghudukabari
288	02671800	Digi
289	02671900	Kimbhiri
290	02672100	Gunamati
291	02672500	Koragadu
292	02672800	Kendubania
293	02672900	Chakundamada
294	02673000	Raipali
295	02673100	Baunsakhal
296	02673200	Mantukhaman
297	02673300	Maniakot
298	02673400	Chakundapali
299	02675500	Gundurasahi
Name of CD Block: Odagaon		
300	02652500	Kumbharia
301	02675700	Sidhapali
302	02678300	Chorkhol
303	02681100	Panchupandab
304	02685000	Kumbhiapali
305	02685600	Baghua
306	02685900	Nalabhag
307	02686900	Kuradhighasa
308	02687000	Budhabudhiani

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
309	02687400	Kandhanuapali
310	02687600	Nahakata
311	02687900	Tulabi
312	02688000	Podasahi
313	02688100	Bhobasar
314	02688300	Nepal
315	02688400	Nandigiri
316	02688500	Nihalprasad
317	02688600	Jiripada
318	02689100	Padiabhanga
319	02689200	Kanakata
320	02695500	Pathargada
Name of CD Block: Ranapur		
321	02691800	Gundurabari
322	02691900	Chhanchunia
323	02692200	Dengajhari
324	02697600	Dadhara
325	02697800	Jagannathprasad
326	02698000	Gobindchandrapur
327	02700400	Padhanajhola
328	02701200	Jalahari
329	02701400	Chintamanipur
330	02701600	Pokasungha
331	02702700	Barapalli
332	02702900	Hatibadi
333	02703000	Derabaj
334	02703100	Thanapalipatana
335	02703400	Musajhari
336	02703500	Kodalpali
337	02703700	Sampada
338	02704400	Anlapali
339	02704500	Kotapokhari
340	02704800	Charapalli

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:NAYAGARH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
341	02705300	Bechhaparikoilama
342	02707400	Belaguan
343	02709800	Jagannathpur
344	02711100	Balarampur
345	02711300	Sanatulubi
346	02711600	Nathapur
347	02717100	Niladripur
348	02717600	Rautarapur
349	02717800	Waupada
350	02717900	Srikuti
351	02718200	Ukutakumei
352	02718300	Brahmankumei
353	02718400	Nuagan
354	02718500	Badachakundajhar
355	02718600	Ranla
356	02718700	Dimiribadi
357	02718900	Betuli
358	02719000	Tikiraipada
359	02719100	Lakhamunduli
360	02719200	Khamana
361	02719400	Jaripada
362	02719600	Seketasala
363	02719700	Gachhapatra
364	02719900	Girinda
365	02720100	Godasahi
366	02720200	Kusupalla
367	02720400	Jiripada
368	02720600	Kadamjhola
369	02720800	Kiapala
370	02721000	Panaspur
371	02721100	Balarampur
372	02721200	Ranigadia

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	Dasapalla	416	68	348	143
2	Gania	114	16	98	38
3	Khandapada	195	25	170	59
4	Bhapur	119	8	111	26
5	Nayagarh	148	4	144	22
6	Nuagaon	235	19	216	102
7	Odagaon	220	17	203	50
8	Ranapur	248	7	241	110
	District Total:	**1,695**	**164**	**1,531**	**550**

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	Dasapalla	416	68	348	68
2	Gania	114	16	98	33
3	Khandapada	195	25	170	116
4	Bhapur	119	8	111	86
5	Nayagarh	148	4	144	120
6	Nuagaon	235	19	216	79
7	Odagaon	220	17	203	158
8	Ranapur	248	7	241	144
	District Total:	**1,695**	**164**	**1,531**	**804**

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:Nayagarh *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dasapalla		
Less than 5		
	02560500	Champadali
	02580200	Kukuprasad
	02558200	Rathipur
	02564100	Patharpunja
	02561800	Guriabari
	02586900	Dolamundei
	02588700	Gochha
	02554600	Phalapaju
	02576700	Digiri
	02562600	Gobardhanpur
	02577500	Tentuliapalli
	02587000	Minagadu
	02594200	Bateni
	02566900	Gochhabari
	02580500	Sanakameti
	02592800	Suliapahad
5-10		
	02573300	Juraganda
	02580000	Jagapur
	02578300	Arasahi
	02576100	Satapatna
	02559400	Ghugudipada
	02560600	Kachapali
	02556100	Dudukipaju
	02559300	Ostia
	02563900	Kunjabangarh
	02563100	Talasahi
	02561200	Gohiramada
	02564900	Tumandi
	02553400	Bidapaju
	02556300	Durgaprasad
	02574200	Kilapadar
	02578700	Khamarsahi
	02558300	Takara
	02560700	Saradhapur
	02590600	Kaima
	02563300	Jamusahi
	02576500	Janisahi
	02572200	Sirisira
	02579900	Patapurpatna
	02589600	Tangisahi
11-20		
	02562500	Khairapankalsahi
	02576800	Dalakasahi
	02585300	Kutibari
	02563600	Sriramchandrapur
	02570900	Gunduribadi
	02568300	Ambalimba
	02556000	Gunduribari
	02577900	Govindapurpatana

	02579400	Gohirapada
	02577600	Baghuapasi
	02577800	Gholahandi
	02579700	Haridabari
	02569200	Kumbhikela
	02564200	Barapalli
	02585100	Abhayapur
	02574500	Tiapadar
	02577400	Madhykhanda
	02558800	Makarprasad
	02577000	Dihagaon
	02590100	Bijenagar
	02554300	Banigochha
	02577300	Dwargaon Oraf Digdahar
	02553300	Kankanamendhi
	02594400	Sakeni
	02578200	Subalaya
	02578800	Gaudabaghuaberani
	02569100	Bijataila
	02573700	Ranijhari
	02582000	Bhatagada
	02581800	Maliksahi
	02556800	Tanganadi
	02588200	Hanadiha
	02568000	Batagaon
	02569400	Rupajhari
	02563700	Nachhipur
	02573000	Kanadi
	02579200	Bhogara
	02566300	Taladikiri
	02591100	Barasahi
	02593000	Pokhari Gochha
	02558100	Gopalpur
	02582600	Kurumi
	02587500	Kalasakhaman
	02590400	Dedhasara
	02583100	Osamaskakhesara
	02562000	Madanapur
	02581500	Baliberana
	02583900	Purungu
	02559500	Guriabari
	02590500	Similisahi
21-30		
	02577100	Gaudapankalsahi
	02560400	Raimada
	02573400	Sundarkumpa
	02589400	Putubari
	02584200	Podasahi
	02573900	Kerabadi
	02579800	Krushna Chandrapur Pata
	02581200	Boipaju
	02571500	Baani
	02591400	Tendabadi
	02568100	Naikgaon
	02575500	Rayatiodasara
	02561000	Khalisahi
	02579500	Khandapada
	02554400	Banigochhakhesara No-2
	02581600	Chadeyapalli
	02575700	Sariganda
	02560000	Basantapur
	02581400	Hanumanta
	02582300	Odabikiri
	02576900	Madhupur
	02579300	Chakradharpur
	02562400	Mahantipalli
	02563800	Bramhapur
	02576000	Barapurikia
	02586700	Nuagaon
	02592000	Khajuribania
	02578400	Purunadaspalla
31-40		
	02559000	Maradabadi
	02575800	Narasinghpur
	02585000	Madekumpa
	02555000	Takuda
	02589300	Bhogabadi
	02573600	Baijhari
	02567900	Nephari
	02589500	Nijpipalpadar
	02591800	Poibadi
	02575100	Narajpada
	02578000	Jilinda
	02564000	Bandhugaon
	02556200	Jamusahi
	02556900	Pemparada
	02579100	Damahandi
	02557800	Mitukuli
	02567700	Darsadhipada
	02555500	Banibiri
	02590700	Sareni Ganda
	02564700	Rangamatia
	02591700	Nuasahi
	02591300	Khalisahi
	02574300	Pusiganda
	02592100	Khalamada
	02570500	Chancharapalli
	02557500	Buguda

	02587800	Nuasahi
	02581700	Bam
	02591600	Dhipisahi
	02564300	Niliguda
	02578600	Kauda
41-50		
	02580900	Kaiandiha
	02577700	Telara
	02571900	Gadiapada
	02590300	Godibida
	02587600	Ganikumpa Oraf Khairak
	02572900	Duda
	02555400	Kulurukumpa
	02557900	Burusahi
	02565100	Badakurubari
	02568700	Barasahi
	02591200	Kusumakana
	02582400	Osamaska
	02555700	Janipadar
	02592700	Nidhi Kiari
	02588900	Kaiandiha
	02572600	Jirikibadi
	02574000	Kanthipadar
	02569700	Kujamendhi
	02563500	Nijandhrakot
	02580100	Mahulia
	02591500	Baradiha
51-75		
	02555600	Gura
	02585200	Gochhabari
	02594600	Kusumagadia
	02568200	Burupal
	02557700	Tilabari
	02560900	Khajuridiha
	02588000	Nizkalamba
	02583000	Khajurigochha
	02592200	Sanakurudangi
	02558000	Jhintikabari
	02587900	Kanipadar
	02580600	Badakameti
	02575900	Andharkot
	02557400	Bankataila
76 and above		
	02570600	Kalakiari
	02576600	Pathuria
	02584900	Podasahikhesara
	02578100	Damodarpur
	02566100	Bidapaju
	02554900	Gandharikhola
	02556700	Bhagamunda
	02576400	Mangalpur
	02558400	Asaniberana
	02594000	Nedipaju
	02556500	Krushnaprasad
	02556600	Patharaganda
	02559700	Alapanga
	02569800	Chhitukulinuagan
	02570200	Kapugodakhesara
	02572400	Kurudangikhesara
	02575400	Paikodasar
	02576200	Sunagenja
	02580400	Beherasahi
	02585500	Kanipokhari
	02587700	Godibania

Name of CD Block: Gania

Less than 5		
	02604800	Gopalapur
	02605100	Purnachandrapur
	02606000	Pandrasingha
	02599000	Bethiasahi
	02604900	Walipur
	02600000	Maskajholi
	02601700	Gochhabari
	02603500	Dhuamada
	02601100	Mahukana
5-10		
	02597300	Janakajhali
	02606100	Paturia
	02602100	Rautapada
	02601900	Rasanga
	02595700	Dhipasahi
	02600100	Iswarapur
	02600600	Rajingi
	02602000	Malatiput
	02604700	Erandipathar
11-20		
	02603300	Jagannathprasad
	02605600	Kaliapada
	02605800	Indipata
	02600700	Dhobabarei
	02597700	Sikaragochha
	02599100	Badamul
	02595400	Purunapani
	02604500	Karadapada
	02601400	Dankarisahi
	02596700	Bankajhari
	02599300	Muduligadia

21-30

02605700	Kishoraprasad
02601600	Kadua
02599400	Kandhazilinda
02605000	Gania
02605900	Gopalprasad
02604400	Ragadisahi
02597900	Gochhabari

31-40

02595200	Malisahi
02602600	Belapadapatana
02599600	Haripura
02596800	Duising
02600200	Bentapada
02603800	Goudatumandi
02603400	Adakata
02597800	Badasilinga

41-50

02600400	Mahanapada
02599500	Chhamundia
02599200	Badamulpatna
02604300	Gopiballavpur
02602700	Bijayanagar

51-75

02606200	Khalisara
02596400	Senaperi
02601500	Ostia
02601000	Chhadamul
02605200	Patanda
02598300	Dhuapaju

76 and above

02604100	Kalasimili
02604000	Nuagaon
02602200	Rautapadapatna
02599800	Ranikhol
02600500	Jasipur

Name of CD Block: Khandapada

Less than 5

02619000	Chaupalli
02635900	Mahulapada
02621800	Kusumitara
02622300	Gopalipada
02629100	Ranichheli
02635400	Kaduapada No-2
02609200	Kunjabelli
02611100	Krushna Chandrapur Pata
02607400	Ghanasalia
02608500	Gopinathpur
02635700	Kaduapadapatana
02619900	Kunjabiharipur

5-10

02622000	Ranipada
02619200	Basudebapur
02616500	Nuagaon
02611800	Goudapatana
02618400	Golasahi
02608400	Chaitanapur
02615000	Kiajhara
02616900	Hariharaprasad
02607000	Hatiapali
02636000	Darda
02618000	Barakoli
02630700	Basudeipur
02620100	Kaithapalli
02611700	Dukhapalli
02630300	Purusottampur
02635500	Jaganathaprasad

11-20

02609600	Kadua
02621000	Krushnaprasad
02614600	Manikpur
02607200	Bhramarbaraprasad
02610700	Barapalli
02617300	Madhabereni
02618800	Giridipatana
02615100	Gochhabari
02618200	Bodasa
02607700	Badabanapur
02617100	Bedanki
02617400	Benagadia
02617700	Tentuliapalli
02618700	Kotapokhari
02630400	Banamalipurpatana
02606400	Ghodamaridwar
02613300	Kosaka
02616400	Sambarabindha
02630500	Nimapatana
02611500	Badabhuin
02618300	Goudabodasa
02611900	Nuapara
02622600	Gunthuni No-1
02621200	Gandasahi
02606500	Balaramaprasad
02609400	Patharaganda
02619300	Khalisahi
02618900	Mardarajapur
02610200	Mangarajpur
02618600	Harichandanpur
02620500	Jogiapalli
02609100	Ramachandiprasad

	02610600	Kutukuni
	02613700	Ramachandrapur
	02621600	Sikharapur
	02612100	Jakela
21-30		
	02619100	Puania
	02619400	Singhamundia
	02629800	Pathuria
	02612200	Singibari
	02630200	Basantapur
	02610000	Rakesia
	02614900	Kiajharapatana
	02617200	Khuntubandha
	02629600	Jaganathapur
	02606700	Kanasinga
	02609900	Natabarapursasan
	02617000	Kunjabehariprasad
	02611000	Rayatidholamara
	02615500	Petapalli
	02623400	Kalapangi
	02629000	Gohirapada
	02622200	Anlamada
	02611200	Paikdholamara
	02635800	Kuahara
	02615900	Nuapalli
	02611300	Saradhapur
	02606300	Sidhamala (Sidhamula)
31-40		
	02623500	Mardarajaprasad
	02629900	Banamalipur
	02621900	Salajharia
	02609800	Singhapada
	02608100	Nrusinghapurpatana
	02613800	Anlapata
	02611400	Kumbharapada
	02610300	Koduapalli
	02621700	Barapalli
	02613400	Madhupur
	02630000	Bahada
41-50		
	02617500	Patharadwar
	02619700	Baradabari
	02621400	Ujulanga
	02619600	Ichhapur
51-75		
	02609700	Gadiasahi
	02609300	Pitamahula
	02613200	Raimba
76 and above		
	02607800	Mareikana
	02612700	Kusumada
	02612500	Kandhapatharapali
	02629500	Ramachandrapur
	02614300	Panasapadar
	02614500	Satagochhia
	02618100	Pananuagaon
Name of CD Block: Bhapur		
Less than 5		
	02622700	Patharachakada
	02628500	Nuagaon
	02623000	Bhogada
	02635300	Bhokilapada
	02632600	Pathapur
	02636300	Dhalabandha
	02628700	Maradabadi
	02632300	Elapada
	02623300	Kalatangi
	02628400	Barabati
	02631800	Sanasahara
	02631900	Salapada
	02626100	Bijipur
	02625700	Salajharia
	02637400	Gobardhanprasad
	02631600	Manibandha
	02636700	Ainsiakhola
	02627000	Badabar
	02636200	Purusottamprasad
	02624400	Talamarada
	02625600	Malibereni
	02631000	Nakadein
	02633200	Badabhuin
	02633700	Kunjabanaprasad
	02633100	Nimani
	02636500	Patharapunji
	02626800	Manitiri
5-10		
	02623100	Dhanachangada
	02631300	Jamusahi
	02636400	Baghuapalli
	02625100	Baunsbati
	02633800	Suamadhipa
	02632400	Marichia
	02624700	Jhagadapada
	02635100	Bhagabanpur
	02627200	Fategarh
	02633900	Baladianuagaon

	02634600	Betakholi
	02625400	Duadia
	02631100	Jamusahipatana
	02634000	Baigunia
	02633000	Chakradharprasada
	02624200	Podasahi
	02625000	Rakama
	02634200	Boragaon
	02622900	Laxmiprasad
	02637600	Nilakanthaprasad
11-20		
	02628600	Mituani
	02627500	Bhapur
	02625500	Kainfulia
	02634300	Kesarasingi
	02626200	Jhatiapalli
	02637500	Tarabalua
	02627800	Mandarbereni
	02632000	Baliapata
	02633300	Arakhapalli
	02626700	Karabar
	02632100	Golapokhari
	02636800	Olas
	02634900	Luniauti
	02624900	Chhelia
	02631700	Badasahara
	02623700	Kendupalli
	02633500	Khuntupada
	02624000	Hanumantaprasad
	02632900	Begunia
	02635000	Khalipatana
	02626400	Sasan
	02623800	Madhapur
	02637000	Patanabandhadwar
	02625300	Baraput
21-30		
	02624800	Badilo
	02625800	Dubapalli
	02625900	Sunakhala
	02624600	Padmabati
	02626000	Barakahania
31-40		
	02632700	Karadapalli
	02630800	Dhalabandha
	02626900	Gudupada
	02630900	Gopalprasad
	02626500	Nandabar
41-50		
	02627100	Manipur
	02624500	Hatuary
51-75		
	02631200	Jakalapalli
76 and above		
	02628300	Panabarabati

Name of CD Block: Nayagarh

Less than 5		
	02646000	Badapada
	02654000	Chinara
	02639900	Melamba
	02650100	Pratapprasad
	02689700	Gamei
	02647000	Subalaya
	02653000	Palisasan
	02647200	Khedaberana
	02690900	Adacher
	02640000	Damodarpur
	02653700	Nagamunduli
	02646200	Lakshmiprasad
	02648900	Sarankul Oraf Jahnipada
	02655300	Tentuliapalli
	02693100	Baulasahi
	02647700	Pursotampur
	02644000	Jayapur
	02647600	Harekrushnapur
	02640300	Jayamangalprasad
	02646300	Barapallisasan
	02645000	Kshetribarpur
	02654800	Chandrasekharpur
	02640200	Gobindpur
	02649300	Nuagaon
	02650600	Godiali
	02653800	Manpur
	02655500	Adabandh
	02655800	Jharpada
	02648700	Shyamaghanapur
5-10		
	02647400	Sanapandusar
	02646500	Balikudia
	02651000	Hariharpur
	02691500	Khairapati
	02651300	Muktapur
	02650700	Jamusahi
	02655200	Ikiri
	02655700	Khairpati
	02646800	Champatipur
	02644200	Tulasipur
	02654400	Manadhatapur
	02641400	Kodiekahania
	02653900	Kalikaprasad

	02648500	Gopalpur
	02646900	Natugaon
	02651100	Nabaghanpur
	02647300	Saluni
	02640100	Saradhapur
	02691100	Notar
	02650300	Durgaprasad
	02653200	Nadiali
	02653300	Sipahiasurdhipa
	02641300	Jautukapatana
	02640700	Dimiripatana
	02653400	Hinjalgadia
	02646600	Sukalagadia
	02644400	Baradwar
	02649500	Itamati
	02640400	Balugaon
	02640500	Kantabania
	02691700	Kendudhip
	02648400	Kautara
	02649100	Biruda
	02639600	Ghantasahi
	02641100	Kanchanabili
11-20		
	02653500	Ostapada
	02645900	Haripur
	02638500	Kosaka
	02649400	Sunanati
	02691400	Kestapada
	02649000	Sarapada
	02648000	Baunsiapada
	02654700	Tipura
	02651500	Bhatasahi
	02654200	Khuntabandha
	02644100	Kalahandi
	02650200	Ghadual
	02654600	Deuliamrutmanohi
	02645700	Rautarapur
	02691300	Sankhei
	02649600	Krushnaprasad
	02640600	Kridaspur
	02649200	Baghara
	02654100	Lausena
	02639800	Pelagunthuni
	02647100	Sajanapada
	02650900	Lenkudipada
	02691600	Anandapali
	02653100	Udayapur
	02639400	Khadagaprasad
	02647900	Banamalipur
	02647500	Badapandusar
	02648200	Bijipur
	02655100	Nandapur
	02654500	Lathipada
	02690600	Kesarpur
	02654300	Jemadeipurpatna
	02655400	Nachhipur
	02644800	Mankapali
	02648600	Jamusahi
	02639300	Khedapada
	02650800	Dhabalei
21-30		
	02650400	Sundaria
	02654900	Gambharidihi
	02650000	Brundabanpur
	02652300	Barapalla
	02644500	Mangarajpur
	02649700	Nagapur
31-40		
	02645400	Dhamaneibrundabanpur
	02640900	Gabadiha
	02644300	Chandibasta
	02651400	Muthagadia
	02644700	Khamarsahi
	02643900	Ladukeshwarpur
41-50		
	02645500	Pathuriapada
	02652200	Patharkata
	02640800	Malatipur
	02645600	Jadupur
	02644600	Hataduar
51-75		
	02652600	Piasalia
	02651200	Lekhanpur
76 and above		
	02652800	Belbani
	02644900	Ballabhapur
Name of CD Block: Nuagaon		
Less than 5		
	02675100	Badhulipur
	02675200	Podasahi
	02641800	Madhuban
	02642600	Rohisahi
	02662400	Bhuinragadi
	02667500	Kusabida
	02662600	Tabhapali
	02664600	Bakalbandha
	02656500	Andharkhani
	02665000	Niladripur

	02656400	Sikrida
	02642300	Dhenkana
	02659500	Kachapali
	02663400	Masakabari
	02664800	Badagotha
	02657600	Badakathuabari
	02668300	Badadurupa
	02671200	Kaithapali
	02643400	Karadapali
5-10		
	02662300	Kusakata
	02642400	Balabhadrapur
	02665300	Dakadhola
	02638200	Gudupangi
	02643200	Kirialanji
	02662200	Sampada
	02666300	Radhanathpur
	02675300	Todigadia
	02642200	Raipur
	02642700	Petapalli
	02657700	Udaypur
	02673300	Maniakot
	02637800	Dhipamal
	02659300	Nuagaon
	02658000	Sikhargochha
11-20		
	02645100	Golgola
	02641700	Hiradeipur
	02662700	Maichheli
	02645300	Padmapur
	02664900	Malisar
	02643700	Banamalipur
	02672600	Makarapali
	02641500	Malisahi
	02641900	Totasahi
	02642900	Chahali
	02655900	Sorada
	02670700	Sundhijhola
	02665800	Gatiri
	02670300	Dimiripadar
	02658300	Lunisara
	02671100	Bahadajhola
	02663500	Balanda
	02638400	Beguniasahi
	02664500	Khuntu Bandha
	02660300	Luni
	02670100	Bantala
	02663100	Ragadisahi
	02638900	Khanguri
	02668900	Gumi
	02662500	Kanigiri
	02658500	Minagadia
	02664700	Dimirijhari
	02673600	Bandhabhuin
	02656800	Krushnaprasad
21-30		
	02641600	Deuli
	02657500	Jiginipada
	02643100	Durdura
	02642000	Similisahi
	02674700	Beruanbari
	02656000	Jagannathprasad
	02664100	Paradhipi
	02663600	Abhaypur
	02664400	Bhiruda
	02661200	Jakada
	02658400	Gundurabari
	02659100	Kakharumada
	02660600	Damatalau
	02673900	Hatiasila
	02658200	Achhupada
	02673700	Bhatasahi
	02660700	Muthagadia
	02659000	Korada
	02666500	Dimiripalli
	02667600	Rampali
	02643800	Jharana
31-40		
	02651600	Gopinathpur
	02659800	Khalamada
	02665400	Adipada
	02665200	Mahipur
	02668100	Bhaliapadar
	02666900	Barkola
	02669800	Senteri
	02658100	Mahitama
	02674600	Siarimal
	02643300	Ekatal
	02662000	Gohirabadu
41-50		
	02656200	Baradakhaman
	02670600	Singarpali
	02673800	Haripur
	02664200	Thuabari
	02670500	Jodasahi
	02672800	Kendubania
	02660500	Kaliamba

	02643600	Nuapalli
	02671400	Ghadeibandha
51-75		
	02665100	Nandighosapur
	02671300	Kaliamba
	02670800	Ambapada
	02676000	Kepti
	02672700	Betanati
	02659200	Mudaranga
	02662100	Kapagadu
76 and above		
	02661900	Atharaganda
	02668000	Surukabari
	02657800	Chadheimara
Name of CD Block: Odagaon		
Less than 5		
	02688000	Podasahi
	02690300	Badagorada
	02693400	Kurudang
	02694900	Magarbandha
	02676400	Dhajhola
	02679000	Ragadimada
	02690500	Patelisahi
	02699300	Kotarang
	02677500	Balabhadrapur
	02682700	Dalak
	02687300	Banthapur
	02689800	Gambharidihi
	02683800	Kendupali
	02683200	Akhupadar
	02695600	Badput
	02681200	Hanumantia
	02688800	Phasipalli
	02690800	Haripur
	02683000	Bilamanapur
	02696800	Kunjabanpalli
	02696200	Sikharpur
	02689400	Solpata
5-10		
	02675900	Balisinsa
	02690700	Dimisar
	02693500	Jagirikhairapati
	02688700	Kusapanderi
	02698200	Kumunda
	02679400	Gunthasahi
	02689900	Gotisahi
	02677800	Kanamareisahi
	02684000	Petapali
	02680200	Paikapanthikhari
	02683300	Rabara
	02683100	Amarapur
	02698800	Kurumundali
	02690000	Puanian
	02696100	Asuradhipa
	02678800	Bhadikila
	02696900	Panchumu
	02684600	Bandhasahi
	02676100	Khangarpali
	02693600	Majhiakhand
	02679800	Panthikharisasan
	02694300	Sarankul
	02679700	Masabari
	02685300	Bhagabatprasad
	02677000	Kurumbankatara
	02699200	Chadheyapali
	02695400	Baradihi
	02682800	Odagaon
	02688900	Mainsigothapalli
	02684400	Ghasadeipur
	02696600	Kajalaipallisasan
	02696500	Badhisahi
	02689500	Padmadeipur
	02682400	Ranganipatna
11-20		
	02696000	Hariharpur
	02693700	Bhaliadihi
	02697200	Haridabandha
	02689600	Kantabania
	02684200	Champapanderi
	02695800	Pancharidamanapur
	02678100	Kushadhipa
	02683600	Nandighor
	02680400	Kural
	02693300	Godipada
	02676500	Giridipali
	02687800	Dhanurjayapur
	02699100	Godipalli
	02680900	Landabadu
	02694700	Sabideipur
	02681400	Maheswarpur
	02652900	Machhipada
	02679300	Baliachatara
	02676700	Pandiripada
	02695700	Pancharidapaikabad
	02652400	Raghunathpur
	02694600	Darpada
	02694400	Katrajhari
	02698500	Sanakutuni

	02695200	Gundurabari
	02686300	Goudput
	02690200	Angisingi
	02676800	Madanpur
	02680800	Sunamuhin
	02674400	Dahangi
	02694000	Gunjabaran
	02687200	Saliajhari
	02677900	Sakiri
	02685400	Narasinghaprasad
	02694500	Kalyanpur
	02693900	Dhusuma
	02679600	Saramareisahi
	02695900	Karadaraghunathapur
	02696700	Badakutuni
	02652500	Kumbharia
	02680300	Dandor
	02680500	Nathiapali
	02690400	Sanagorada
21-30		
	02678700	Brahmandihi
	02697000	Jamusahi
	02697100	Kespania
	02700200	Jakeda
	02698700	Belaragadi
	02698900	Barsahi
	02685200	Rohibank
	02680000	Bhaliadihi
	02680100	Deogaon
	02674000	Jamupatna
	02693800	Golagaon
	02700000	Pankalbari
	02678900	Baunsagadia
	02682300	Jamusahi
	02688100	Bhobasar
	02684100	Gotirida
	02681600	Komand
	02685800	Chemedi
	02674200	Paikabankatara
	02682500	Bahadapitha
	02681500	Udaypur
	02695100	Binayakpur
	02677700	Korpitha
	02683700	Mahulia
	02679100	Paligunthasahi
	02699000	Singarpur
	02674300	Kaithapali
	02678500	Saradhapur
	02682600	Mathakhajuria
31-40		
	02683900	Arada
	02694100	Baunsiaraghunathpur
	02677400	Madanmohanpur
	02700100	Danajhari
	02676200	Jhadasahi
	02678400	Gajendrapalli
	02682200	Talagodipali
	02681000	Luni
	02695000	Bitalgadia
	02677200	Kaibalpur
	02681800	Nabaratnapur
41-50		
	02698300	Todibari
	02686100	Jadupur
51-75		
	02686500	Guanda
	02681300	Nauriagoda
	02682900	Jaringi
76 and above		
	02687700	Halandapali
	02689200	Kanakata
	02678000	Panibandh
	02687100	Dhabalei
	02686700	Kaithapali
	02675800	Maliajhola
	02686200	Tikarpali
	02676600	Pankhajuria
	02686800	Dalakpali
Name of CD Block: Ranapur		
Less than 5		
	02704100	Pimpala
	02707900	Bagala
	02721400	Nuapada
	02717700	Manapur
	02709900	Champatipur
	02708100	Lodhachua
	02717400	Nuapalli
	02700900	Dihagan
	02709300	Sankhamula
	02721300	Raipada
	02706000	Kesiapalli
	02712400	Ganbanikila
	02710500	Golapokhari
	02715100	Barangagadia
	02716600	Deuli
	02713300	Brajaballabhapur
	02707700	Balia
	02714600	Borabarjhar

	02714100	Natima
	02721600	Kerendatangi
	02692400	Gopinathpur
	02711900	Gunduribadi
	02701700	Kutunisila
	02706600	Khairapali
	02704600	Brundabanpur
	02704200	Brajasundarpur
	02722300	Benta
	02719300	Jamuganda
	02721700	Gourchandrapur
	02702500	Gambharikhola
	02701500	Kotagada
	02714300	Bokakhai
	02700500	Ramabila
	02719500	Sankhajodi
	02720300	Paikasahi
	02721800	Ektala
	02692100	Lunisahi
	02720000	Kendua
	02713600	Subhadrapur
	02707500	Taria
	02697300	Damsahi
5-10		
	02713900	Narasinghpur
	02709200	Khetribarapur
	02722000	Kandhanayagarh
	02710200	Bankapur
	02714500	Mayurjhalia
	02711000	Latara
	02703500	Kodalpali
	02705800	Arakhapalli
	02712500	Nandapur
	02708300	Rajanagar
	02702400	Surukabadi
	02708900	Gaudiapada
	02722700	Kunjabana
	02703200	Thanapali
	02692600	Khatia
	02714200	Jhadapada
	02705700	Kotapokhari
	02715600	Khandisi
	02722200	Upendrapur
	02710100	Chandramadeipur
	02703900	Kankia
	02712700	Balabhadrapur
	02715400	Badabaramul
	02716400	Rama Chandrapur
	02709000	Bajrakota
	02708000	Pataberana
	02697600	Dadhara
	02707100	Gadabanikila
	02714900	Jankia
	02722600	Srikrishnapur
	02700600	Rajasunakhala
	02692500	Darpanarayanpur
11-20		
	02707600	Nachhipur
	02705600	Talakani
	02713000	Lakhapada
	02717000	Mahatapala
	02712600	Sukal
	02692900	Malisahi
	02711200	Ranapurgada
	02716200	Gopalpur
	02714000	Santarapur
	02716700	Majhiankhanda
	02708700	Baramula
	02706100	Kulasara
	02720600	Kadamjhola
	02713100	Basudia
	02717500	Sinduria
	02703800	Baunsagada
	02710600	Badabhuin
	02716800	Dimiria
	02713700	Hansara
	02712000	Kandapada
	02713500	Pampada
	02692000	Kakalama
	02701800	Kasanda
	02701300	Badhipatna
	02715700	Champapedi
	02701100	Narendrapur
	02710400	Brajarajpur
	02720700	Barapalli
	02709600	Sanagada
21-30		
	02702200	Kandaragadia
	02702900	Hatibadi
	02720500	Patia
	02705000	Lekhanapur
	02722500	Champagada
	02716900	Andharuasamanta Singha
	02720900	Arjunapur
	02692800	Godimada
	02720400	Jiripada
	02692200	Dengajhari
	02707400	Belaguan

	02719400	Jaripada
	02701900	Katakapada
31-40		
	02710300	Hinjalagadia
	02712300	Surukabadi
	02703100	Thanapalipatana
	02703600	Sinduria
	02712100	Rajaballabhapur
	02721100	Balarampur
	02700300	Khajuripodasahi
41-50		
	02697500	Ladukeswarprasad
	02711700	Karadapalla
51-75		
	02692300	Mardakota
	02711800	Dhamada
76 and above		
	02691900	Chhanchunia
	02698000	Gobindchandrapur
	02698100	Panagaonpalli
	02700400	Padhanajhola
	02703000	Derabaj

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:Nayagarh *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dasapalla		
Less than 5		
	02579800	Krushna Chandrapur Patana
	02564900	Tumandi
	02576100	Satapatna
	02577400	Madhykhanda
	02579900	Patapurpatna
	02594400	Sakeni
	02576500	Janisahi
	02578600	Kauda
	02564300	Niliguda
	02560000	Basantapur
	02581700	Bam
	02562400	Mahantipalli
	02563900	Kunjabangarh
	02579700	Haridabari
	02564700	Rangamatia
	02577900	Govindapurpatana
	02560700	Saradhapur
	02557900	Burusahi
	02570600	Kalakiari
	02586700	Nuagaon
	02562600	Gobardhanpur
	02571500	Baani
	02576900	Madhupur
	02585200	Gochhabari
	02571200	Padhanpada
	02594000	Nedipaju
	02558800	Makarprasad
	02591800	Poibadi
5-10		
	02590300	Godibida
	02558400	Asaniberana
	02558100	Gopalpur
	02556700	Bhagamunda
	02578900	Paikbaghuaberani
	02559500	Guriabari

	02579300	Chakradharpur
	02591400	Tendabadi
	02575700	Sariganda
	02560400	Raimada
	02556300	Durgaprasad
	02580200	Kukuprasad
11-20		
	02576600	Pathuria
	02575500	Rayatiodasara
	02580000	Jagapur
	02563100	Talasahi
	02581400	Hanumanta
	02554900	Gandharikhola
	02561200	Gohiramada
	02560800	Balimada
	02554300	Banigochha
	02566100	Bidapaju
	02560600	Kachapali
	02588100	Ulisahi
	02569100	Bijataila
	02578100	Damodarpur
21-30		
	02584900	Podasahikhesara
	02562000	Madanapur
	02587800	Nuasahi
	02556200	Jamusahi
	02553300	Kankanamendhi
	02557400	Bankataila
	02560500	Champadali
	02588900	Kaiandiha
	02554400	Banigochhakhesara No-2
	02568500	Badirigochha
	02557700	Tilabari
	02568200	Burupal
	02569500	Rupajharinuagan
	02591300	Khalisahi
	02557500	Buguda
31-40		
	02558200	Rathipur
	02568600	Panderimunda
	02555400	Kulurukumpa
	02569600	Bandhakhamana
	02556000	Gunduribari
	02570500	Chancharapalli
	02555600	Gura
	02572900	Duda
	02587900	Kanipadar
	02584200	Podasahi
	02558300	Takara
	02587500	Kalasakhaman
	02580600	Badakameti
	02558000	Jhintikabari
	02556100	Dudukipaju
	02578300	Arasahi
41-50		
	02555000	Takuda
	02592200	Sanakurudangi
	02583000	Khajurigochha
	02564600	Dimirikuti
	02594600	Kusumagadia
	02568400	Talakhola
	02572200	Sirisira
	02584300	Sudmankadapaju
	02569700	Kujamendhi
	02581100	Budhapadar
	02560900	Khajuridiha
	02559900	Siligadi
	02568300	Ambalimba
	02573400	Sundarkumpa
51-75		
	02573700	Ranijhari
	02591500	Baradiha
	02587600	Ganikumpa Oraf Khairakalasa
	02563500	Nijandhrakot
	02555500	Banibiri
	02568100	Naikgaon
	02574000	Kanthipadar
	02572600	Jirikibadi
	02561500	Nendurijhari
	02592100	Khalamada
	02555700	Janipadar
	02582400	Osamaska
	02564500	Satajhari
	02591200	Kusumakana
	02567700	Darsadhipada
	02565100	Badakurubari
	02585100	Abhayapur
	02573900	Kerabadi
	02588600	Jogibandha
	02571900	Gadiapada
	02580900	Kaiandiha

	02561000	Khalisahi
	02571600	Odamba
	02573600	Baijhari
	02571100	Mundala
	02574300	Pusiganda
	02588200	Hanadiha
	02575100	Narajpada
	02556800	Tanganadi
	02566300	Taladikiri
	02567900	Nephari
	02590700	Sareni Ganda
	02557800	Mitukuli
	02556900	Pemparada
	02589500	Nijpipalpadar
	02586800	Badataila
	02554600	Phalapaju
	02570900	Gunduribadi
	02592000	Khajuribania
	02569400	Rupajhari
	02582300	Odabikiri
	02565900	Manjari
76 and above		
	02564800	Kutubari
	02581500	Baliberana
	02581200	Boipaju
	02593000	Pokhari Gochha
	02567400	Pajiguda
	02569300	Timajhola
	02589400	Putubari
	02589100	Kandha Bhogabadi
	02573000	Kanadi
	02582000	Bhatagada
	02583900	Purungu
	02564400	Saliagochha
	02582200	Bhaliapadar
	02555100	Garasa
	02583100	Osamaskakhesara
	02591100	Barasahi
	02582600	Kurumi
	02573100	Talapaju
	02568000	Batagaon
	02581800	Maliksahi
	02567600	Tumudibida
	02574800	Andhartaila
	02589600	Tangisahi
	02586600	Gundurisahi
	02589700	Nedisahi
	02590100	Bijenagar
	02573800	Sanasikharpanga
	02574500	Tiapadar
	02564200	Barapalli
	02587000	Minagadu
	02569200	Kumbhikela
	02594300	Masabadi
	02586900	Dolamundei
	02562900	Jhuntamara
	02563300	Jamusahi
	02573300	Juraganda
	02594500	Gunthapaju
	02558700	Nekaraganda
	02594200	Bateni
	02574200	Kilapadar
	02589000	Gramsri
	02572500	Kurudangi
	02588800	Polara
	02590200	Karadamada
	02568800	Kuradhinisa
	02593200	Pilipaju
	02566900	Gochhabari
	02580500	Sanakameti
	02593900	Nuasahi
	02583600	Gendali
	02557600	Buguda Colony
	02581900	Dimiritadi
	02566500	Uparadikiri
	02585600	Dhundugadia
	02587200	Dahangi
	02567100	Kutibadi
	02560100	Khalighati
	02594800	Dugudi
	02557300	Munduli
	02587100	Kanapaju
	02561100	Kadalibari
	02554100	Kamutipanga
	02554700	Dangibadikhesara
	02555300	Raguda
	02555900	Rugumundia
	02556400	Salabhanga
	02557100	Gambhariganda
	02557200	Mundulinuagaon
	02558600	Pehelaju

02559100	Jhatikiberana
02559200	Dimiria
02559600	Bidapaju
02560300	Janisahi
02561400	Nardigochha
02563200	Nij-Gambaharikhola
02563400	Raisar
02565200	Kanapaju
02565300	Birigada
02565500	Asarada
02565600	Panabari
02565800	Tabada
02566200	Bhimakanda
02566400	Haladiapahad
02566600	Talabida
02567000	Uparabida
02567300	Gumurukhola
02567500	Suliapahad No-1
02567800	Talapajupahad
02569900	Chhitukuli
02570000	Gundurisahi Nuagan
02570100	Sarupada
02570400	Andharbadi
02570800	Gundurisahi
02571000	Kankalipahad
02572000	Sadapadar
02573200	Mitugadu
02573500	Araniganda
02574100	Sirikibadi
02574700	Odabikiri
02574900	Sanakurubari
02575300	Gothasahi
02580300	Bulunda
02580800	Dalipadar
02582700	Kathapatani
02583200	Julungi
02583400	Budhasaratha
02583500	Dudurupada
02583800	Panderi
02584100	Balichatara
02584400	Mankadapaju
02584500	Sisiraghati
02584600	Bhutapadar
02585400	Jorakani
02585700	Putungi
02585800	Badasikharpanga
02585900	Sirisabadi
02586100	Chakapaju
02586300	Genagenda
02586400	Birapaju
02586500	Lingirisahi
02587300	Tapida
02587400	Sidingi
02588300	Sahajipanga
02588400	Bhuruda
02588500	Tamundi
02589200	Beherasahi
02589900	Talamada
02590000	Gerapaju
02592300	Uipada
02592400	Fulara
02592500	Beberi
02592600	Pehelaju
02592900	Karadibani
02593100	Sundartaila
02593300	Ududa
02593400	Badakurudangi
02593700	Nandini
02594100	Ganderi
02594700	Purunapoibadi

Name of CD Block: Gania

Less than 5

02602600	Belapadapatana
02602700	Bijayanagar
02603400	Adakata
02605000	Gania
02602100	Rautapada
02601500	Ostia
02603500	Dhuamada
02599500	Chhamundia
02601100	Mahukana
02604500	Karadapada
02601400	Dankarisahi

5-10

02599300	Muduligadia
02599600	Haripura
02603100	Kenduabida
02603200	Krushnapalli
02600800	Kimbhirakhani
02601000	Chhadamul

11-20

02604400	Ragadisahi
02601700	Gochhabari
02604800	Gopalapur
02600000	Maskajholi

21-30

02600300	Raigadia
02604700	Erandipathar

31-40

02600700	Dhobabarei
02598300	Dhuapaju

41-50

02600400	Mahanapada
02596400	Senaperi

51-75

02596800	Duising
02597800	Badasilinga
02599400	Kandhazilinda
02599000	Bethiasahi
02603600	Kakudikhol
02597900	Gochhabari
02602900	Nuapada

76 and above

02596700	Bankajhari
02597500	Rekadi
02595400	Purunapani
02597700	Sikaragochha
02595700	Dhipasahi
02597300	Janakajhali
02603000	Tamarjhula
02595000	Kuturi
02595500	Geragedi
02595900	Sakatapalli
02596000	Osamaska
02596100	Kuchumara
02596200	Endagadu
02596300	Dimiripatia
02596500	Buriapaju
02596600	Idei
02596900	Kumuri
02597000	Bedadi
02597100	Damaghati
02597200	Tudungi
02597400	Seranda
02597600	Gahandi
02598000	Sagadabhanga
02598100	Malasapadar
02598400	Jamujhola
02598600	Sakini
02598700	Tolakpatia
02598800	Musugoda
02598900	Salapaganda
02599700	Kanipokhari
02600900	Bhagamunda

Name of CD Block: Khandapada

Less than 5

02606300	Sidhamala (Sidhamula)
02609900	Natabarapursasan
02608500	Gopinathpur
02610800	Mainsibindha
02611400	Kumbharapada
02611700	Dukhapalli
02615900	Nuapalli
02610600	Kutukuni

5-10

02609700	Gadiasahi
02613400	Madhupur
02610400	Kandhamirigi
02620100	Kaithapalli

11-20

02612500	Kandhapatharapali
02610100	Serajanga
02629100	Ranichheli
02616600	Dattapokhari
02613200	Raimba

21-30

02616500	Nuagaon

31-40

02620800	Jamusahi
02614000	Ratakhandi

41-50

02610300	Koduapalli

51-75

02613600	Solapokhari

76 and above

02615500	Petapalli
02613500	Sapua
02616400	Sambarabindha
02614100	Guriabari

	02613100	Krushnapalli
	02615200	Sanakhajuria
	02616800	Baraganda
	02614600	Manikpur
	02606600	Nagajhara
	02607000	Hatiapali
	02616200	Tikiribari
	02620200	Budhijharibad
	02607300	Banjhapalli
	02608900	Ijotghodamari
	02610500	Kendupalli
	02612900	Rogabad
	02613000	Nuharakhani
	02614700	Bhudangapalli
	02614800	Jakelapalli
	02615300	Sadhuapalli
	02615400	Badakhajuria
	02615600	Takeria
	02615700	Seranda
	02615800	Budhijharisan
	02616000	Badajhada
	02616100	Giridipalli
	02616300	Kutunisira
	02620300	Balasapada
	02620400	Badahamara
	02620600	Tentuliapalli
	02620700	Tangisahinuagaon
	02621500	Indigadia
Name of CD Block: Bhapur		
Less than 5		
	02631300	Jamusahi
	02626700	Karabar
	02628100	Kendupalli
	02623100	Dhanachangada
	02623000	Bhogada
	02627200	Fategarh
5-10		
	02625000	Rakama
	02632400	Marichia
	02633000	Chakradharprasada
	02633100	Nimani
	02625100	Baunsbati
	02637400	Gobardhanprasad
11-20		
	02627400	Pithakhai
	02622900	Laxmiprasad
	02623700	Kendupalli
	02631900	Salapada
	02625400	Duadia
	02625700	Salajharia
21-30		
	02628600	Mituani
	02632500	Parbatipur
	02627500	Bhapur
	02624700	Jhagadapada
41-50		
	02627600	Nihalaprasad
76 and above		
	02624600	Padmabati
	02623200	Kaliapalli
Name of CD Block: Nayagarh		
Less than 5		
	02646900	Natugaon
	02650700	Jamusahi
	02649500	Itamati
	02639300	Khedapada
	02651000	Hariharpur
	02650300	Durgaprasad
	02638500	Kosaka
	02640700	Dimiripatana
	02644000	Jayapur
	02650400	Sundaria
	02647500	Badapandusar
	02639200	Rasola
	02691700	Kendudhip
	02652600	Piasalia
	02640400	Balugaon
	02649700	Nagapur
5-10		
	02651400	Muthagadia
	02651800	Biradisahi
11-20		
	02644400	Baradwar
	02652300	Barapalla
	02652200	Patharkata
	02640900	Gabadiha
41-50		
	02655800	Jharpada
76 and above		
	02651900	Karadabani

Name of CD Block: Nuagaon

Less than 5

02671100	Bahadajhola
02675100	Badhulipur
02656400	Sikrida
02643100	Durdura
02673600	Bandhabhuin
02659300	Nuagaon
02657500	Jiginipada
02638200	Gudupangi
02674600	Siarimal
02658300	Lunisara
02664500	Khuntu Bandha
02675200	Podasahi
02662300	Kusakata
02642900	Chahali
02642000	Similisahi

5-10

02663600	Abhaypur
02656200	Baradakhaman
02657600	Badakathuabari
02662500	Kanigiri
02657200	Naitaila

11-20

02668000	Surukabari
02662200	Sampada
02662600	Tabhapali
02661900	Atharaganda
02670300	Dimiripadar

21-30

02658400	Gundurabari
02661100	Karachuli
02665700	Ranigadia
02637800	Dhipamal
02638800	Sanpada
02659200	Mudaranga
02659600	Ambajhari
02668100	Bhaliapadar
02638900	Khanguri

31-40

02659500	Kachapali
02662100	Kapagadu
02673500	Jadupali
02639100	Sanhamara

41-50

02671300	Kaliamba

51-75

02638400	Beguniasahi
02660500	Kaliamba
02672800	Kendubania
02658700	Ragadimada
02666500	Dimiripalli
02662000	Gohirabadu
02675500	Gundurasahi
02666900	Barkola
02660700	Muthagadia
02662400	Bhuinragadi
02656900	Ameinmunhi
02667600	Rampali
02660600	Damatalau

76 and above

02661200	Jakada
02673400	Chakundapali
02638000	Gochhabari
02657400	Kosalang
02657100	Jaypali
02665300	Dakadhola
02660300	Luni
02663700	Karadapali
02657300	Angising
02658900	Raktapatta
02672600	Makarapali
02673300	Maniakot
02669500	Kaptapalli
02673200	Mantukhaman
02668800	Kampala
02668300	Badadurupa
02666400	Kusumagadia
02664000	Chadakamara
02660900	Durungi
02661400	Similisahi
02663800	Pokasunga
02659700	Budhabari
02660800	Dimiria
02667800	Gundurasahi
02666600	Dantura
02667500	Kusabida
02659400	Bhaliapadar

02659900	Kandhakhalamada
02637700	Rajanpalli
02637900	Chakapathar
02638700	Sendhamara
02639000	Dhodapalli
02643500	Nelibari
02656600	Dumdumapali
02657000	Singapur
02658600	Belbani
02658800	Tuniapada
02660000	Sanajiri
02660100	Badajiri
02660200	Tukuda
02660400	Bagiamba
02661000	Badibari
02661500	Mandadiha
02661600	Ledisahi
02661700	Chhanabania
02661800	Kutibari
02663900	Kantiamba
02664300	Kimbhiridangi
02666000	Haridabandha
02666100	Andhikiari
02666700	Baradihi
02666800	Osamasaka
02667000	Kalia
02667100	Sikulitaila
02667200	Jamusahi
02667300	Kesanda
02667400	Maniakot
02667700	Kendubania
02668400	Purunapani
02668500	Kanabanka
02668600	Burudei
02668700	Pobala
02669000	Muriamba
02669100	Nuasahi
02669200	Dengabari
02669300	Bhandaribari
02669400	Kerasinga
02669600	Sima
02669700	Bamuri
02670200	Lingiribari
02671500	Luharkhani
02671600	Ghudukabari
02671800	Digi
02671900	Kimbhiri
02672000	Phampuni
02672100	Gunamati
02672200	Sanatamanada
02672300	Badatamanada
02672500	Koragadu
02672900	Chakundamada
02673000	Raipali
02673100	Baunsakhal
02674800	Madhuban
02675400	Beladwar
02675600	Odakapa

Name of CD Block: Odagaon

Less than 5

02677000	Kurumbankatara
02681600	Komand
02682700	Dalak
02680400	Kural
02682800	Odagaon
02681000	Luni
02696700	Badakutuni
02699000	Singarpur
02684300	Gothaban
02696600	Kajalaipallisasan
02676500	Giridipali
02675900	Balisinsa
02688800	Phasipalli

11-20

02652400	Raghunathpur
02683200	Akhupadar
02652500	Kumbharia
02689200	Kanakata
02688700	Kusapanderi

21-30

02685500	Jayamangalaprasad
02687700	Halandapali
02698700	Belaragadi
02687200	Saliajhari

41-50

02688000	Podasahi

51-75

02689100	Padiabhanga
02685600	Baghua
02687600	Nahakata
02700000	Pankalbari
02678400	Gajendrapalli

76 and above

02688100	Bhobasar
02674100	Dholmasaka
02699400	Gochha
02678300	Chorkhol
02682000	Notarpali
02685700	Duruda
02687000	Budhabudhiani
02687400	Kandhanuapali
02687900	Tulabi
02688200	Ostiamala
02688300	Nepal
02688400	Nandigiri
02688500	Nihalprasad
02688600	Jiripada
02699500	Punipada
02699700	Simili
02699800	Masanijhola

Name of CD Block: Ranapur

Less than 5

02692600	Khatia
02711200	Ranapurgada
02708300	Rajanagar
02701100	Narendrapur
02708100	Lodhachua
02706100	Kulasara
02692800	Godimada
02711900	Gunduribadi
02711700	Karadapalla
02710200	Bankapur
02712200	Kalamatia
02711400	Bhetabara
02700600	Rajasunakhala
02717200	Laxminarayanpur
02692000	Kakalama

5-10

02715000	Nakithana
02709600	Sanagada
02719300	Jamuganda
02705000	Lekhanapur
02703900	Kankia
02714900	Jankia
02709000	Bajrakota
02701800	Kasanda

11-20

02714100	Natima
02722500	Champagada
02701300	Badhipatna
02719800	Randa
02717700	Manapur
02713900	Narasinghpur
02714300	Bokakhai
02715600	Khandisi
02705500	Adala
02710800	Bamada
02717100	Niladripur
02721300	Raipada
02692300	Mardakota

21-30

02722700	Kunjabana
02707700	Balia
02707500	Taria
02714600	Borabarjhar
02720300	Paikasahi
02700300	Khajuripodasahi
02721400	Nuapada
02713800	Karadapalli

31-40

02705200	Koilama
02706800	Badapathuria
02714000	Santarapur
02704700	Gaijhar
02701500	Kotagada
02722200	Upendrapur
02720400	Jiripada

41-50

02711600	Nathapur
02721100	Balarampur
02715800	Paikabhuin

51-75

02707000	Sanapathuria
02720600	Kadamjhola
02697900	Tulbi
02697400	Dasipokhari
02692200	Dengajhari
02703600	Sinduria
02719400	Jaripada
02721200	Ranigadia
02719900	Girinda

76 and above

02703700	Sampada
02702900	Hatibadi
02697800	Jagannathprasad
02711500	Sanachakundajhar
02712900	Akhupadar
02717600	Rautarapur
02711300	Sanatulubi
02718800	Nelipada
02715900	Nagajhar
02697600	Dadhara
02719500	Sankhajodi
02703500	Kodalpali
02691800	Gundurabari
02718900	Betuli
02721000	Panaspur
02719000	Tikiraipada
02701600	Pokasungha
02702700	Barapalli
02704800	Charapalli
02717800	Waupada
02717900	Srikuti
02718000	Bandhamunda
02718100	Tabhadihi
02718300	Brahmankumei
02718400	Nuagan
02718500	Badachakundajhar
02718600	Ranla
02718700	Dimiribadi
02719100	Lakhamunduli
02719200	Khamana
02719600	Seketasala
02719700	Gachhapatra
02720200	Kusupalla
02720800	Kiapala

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

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dasapalla	0001	Kujamendhi	47	40	928	4,181	931	1,842
		Banigochha	64	72	1,775	7,745	2,300	3,274
		Tumandi	38	47	1,170	5,486	1,207	2,183
		Ghugudipada	23	43	1,014	4,435	585	922
		Gholahandi	13	26	858	3,808	559	187
		Madhayakhanda	5	12	1,130	5,134	844	48
		Dihagaon	17	23	1,510	6,592	924	27
		Nachhipur	14	31	651	3,085	625	562
		Jagadevapatna	5	4	1,597	8,011	1,180	28
		Kunjabanagarh	5	11	1,792	8,299	1,542	87
		Sariganda	21	29	1,120	4,648	1,067	1,017
		Chadeyapalli	34	45	1,125	5,162	1,081	2,293
		Kalasakhamana	53	69	1,526	6,546	1,555	2,555
		Pokharigochha	28	37	847	3,841	791	2,026
		Similisahi	10	14	905	3,980	902	277
		Khamarasahi	13	17	1,501	6,497	1,466	225
		Tendabadi	26	38	1,191	5,047	1,313	1,614
		CDBlock Total	**416**	**556**	**20,640**	**92,497**	**18,872**	**19,167**
Gania	0002	Badasilinga	36	30	567	2,955	568	2,343
		Chhamundia	28	45	1,275	6,284	1,601	856
		Resanga	8	17	1,038	4,786	1,040	107
		Belapadapatna	8	8	993	5,019	1,700	12
		Kishoreprasad	12	19	1,208	6,233	1,308	0
		Gania	14	25	1,050	5,156	1,517	394
		Adaketa	8	19	822	4,217	418	205
		CDBlock Total	**114**	**163**	**6,953**	**34,650**	**8,152**	**3,917**
Khandapada	0003	Kosaka	24	27	1,287	5,675	1,021	440
		Kumbarapara	3	9	616	2,772	852	30
		Rayatdholamara	11	18	1,162	4,922	768	109
		Sidhamula	9	16	1,045	5,141	1,184	163
		Banapur	14	25	873	4,774	476	85
		Kantilo	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Benagadia	12	12	1,513	7,633	1,225	37
		Singhapada	23	29	1,483	7,466	1,587	734
		Kiajhar	21	22	893	4,303	814	568
		Khalisahi	14	14	2,087	10,533	1,743	0
		Bodasa	5	7	708	3,396	443	0

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Ranichheli	7	10	1,133	5,670	863	429
		Banamalipur	16	12	1,671	8,562	1,763	0
		Salajharia	5	6	736	3,815	401	0
		Sikharpur	16	18	1,328	7,038	1,369	354
		Guthuni	5	6	936	4,468	680	0
		Jagannathprasad	10	8	951	4,715	373	0
		CDBlock Total	**195**	**238**	**18,422**	**90,883**	**15,562**	**2,949**
Bhapur	0004	Dhanachangada	6	11	914	4,301	160	409
		Patharchakada	5	20	1,131	5,722	673	160
		Rakama	8	11	1,701	7,789	721	426
		Bijipur	7	6	1,113	5,189	405	0
		Padmabati	9	17	1,435	6,600	1,567	258
		Karabar	7	22	1,849	8,895	1,448	24
		Fategarh	5	15	1,579	7,397	966	373
		Golapokhari	8	11	1,319	6,338	786	14
		Salapada	17	27	2,130	10,155	524	1,204
		Badasahara	13	17	1,970	9,150	921	96
		Baigunia	10	13	1,619	8,146	759	0
		Bhagabanpur	8	5	765	3,286	215	0
		Baghuapali	13	21	1,373	6,794	438	0
		Ckakradharprasad	3	8	858	4,159	244	299
		CDBlock Total	**119**	**208**	**19,756**	**93,921**	**9,827**	**3,263**
Nayagarh	0005	Kridaspur	10	12	1,172	5,563	666	47
		Balugaon	8	10	1,048	4,943	487	117
		Saradhapur	3	5	857	4,117	235	0
		Champatipur	7	11	1,731	8,526	582	1
		Badapandusar	6	7	1,737	8,604	843	29
		Baunsiapada	12	14	1,843	8,599	726	0
		Biruda	3	7	973	4,861	499	40
		Itamati	3	7	1,923	10,329	785	13
		Gadadharprasad	5	7	948	4,548	283	0
		Lakhmiprasad	9	7	1,123	5,467	782	0
		Sinduria	5	8	1,672	8,512	1,486	45
		Bhatasahi	23	25	2,132	10,660	2,478	268
		Lenkudipada	11	15	1,874	9,568	1,345	8
		Khuntabandha	4	10	1,260	6,052	500	2
		Kalikaprasad	9	11	1,443	6,906	337	0
		Jemadeipur	5	3	756	4,082	411	0

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Lathipada	3	9	1,426	7,149	1,172	21
		Gambharidihi	6	4	704	3,567	455	0
		Notar	8	15	1,453	6,895	600	30
		Ikiri	8	6	743	3,696	288	0
		CDBlock Total	**148**	**193**	**26,818**	**132,644**	**14,960**	**621**
Nuagaon	0006	Sikirida	11	24	1,643	7,006	976	172
		Korada	11	21	1,038	4,403	1,208	313
		Nuagaon	18	26	1,601	7,243	1,221	893
		Malisahi	19	40	1,359	6,463	625	591
		Dhenkana	7	5	918	4,533	253	0
		Durudura	12	15	1,224	5,597	1,198	115
		Chahali	5	5	674	3,407	308	24
		Maichheli	8	19	924	4,075	668	684
		Jakeda	29	40	665	2,824	266	2,470
		Kaptapalli	41	76	1,271	5,428	747	3,612
		Beruhanbari	21	27	1,252	5,683	930	498
		Bahadajhola	7	19	1,731	7,806	1,765	78
		Singarpalli	14	28	1,160	5,057	1,657	273
		Paradhipi	7	10	672	3,031	664	20
		Mahipur	16	19	1,594	7,720	1,656	409
		Badagotha	9	12	824	3,973	495	70
		CDBlock Total	**235**	**386**	**18,550**	**84,249**	**14,637**	**10,222**
Odagaon	0007	Sunamuhin	17	30	1,845	8,202	1,710	34
		Kurala	6	12	1,634	7,458	958	14
		Panderipada	6	10	826	3,832	633	0
		Pantikhari	5	4	625	3,217	415	0
		Rabigadia	8	11	965	4,626	634	62
		Korapitha	8	11	1,064	4,958	1,045	0
		Saradhapur	14	19	1,537	7,227	800	73
		Magarbandha	8	11	1,013	4,812	578	33
		Gotisahi	10	16	935	4,330	363	128
		Solapata	3	7	586	2,876	249	108
		Machhipada	3	4	603	3,051	381	7
		Dimisara	6	10	1,680	8,448	434	0
		Saranakul	6	10	1,262	6,658	729	0
		Nandighara	9	16	1,485	7,705	1,031	3
		Odagaon	10	20	2,497	12,026	924	69
		Ranganipatna	6	4	861	4,011	682	0

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Komanda	14	31	1,828	8,321	1,657	209
		Banthapur	19	35	584	2,782	520	624
		Gaudaput	13	14	872	4,020	1,218	284
		Panchiridamanpur	5	9	1,774	8,825	865	0
		Hariharpur	5	8	1,246	6,184	521	0
		Sikharpur	6	13	1,639	8,149	707	0
		Badasahi	7	17	690	3,148	538	230
		Kajalaipali	15	22	1,408	6,660	1,011	263
		Panchumu	6	9	1,105	5,361	665	0
		Godipada	5	9	1,367	6,741	788	0
		CDBlock Total	**220**	**361**	**31,931**	**153,628**	**20,056**	**2,141**
Ranapur	0008	Rajasunakhala	7	13	1,620	8,690	589	486
		Narendrapur	5	8	793	4,145	496	150
		Kulasara	10	10	751	3,659	316	11
		Khairpalli	14	19	1,142	5,675	246	582
		Lodhachua	10	13	1,125	5,816	122	259
		Pimpala	3	7	422	2,195	93	88
		Brundabanpur	9	7	600	3,397	348	186
		Surukabadi	20	23	1,280	6,579	666	328
		Darpanarayanpur	12	31	1,568	7,501	795	371
		Gourangapur	16	19	1,610	9,155	762	227
		Ranpurgarh	3	5	1,861	10,133	1,077	5
		Brajarajapur	13	14	791	3,997	249	98
		Narasinghpur	8	14	1,072	5,613	444	551
		Mayurjhalia	8	22	1,728	9,030	478	621
		Champapedi	7	11	815	3,604	193	297
		Gopalpur	7	14	1,619	8,101	920	0
		Mahatapala	5	9	760	3,876	294	177
		Majhiakhanda	5	9	1,036	4,938	527	0
		Balabhadrapur	11	10	975	5,196	330	60
		Kandapara	7	7	667	3,263	821	29
		Damasahi	13	29	1,660	8,333	1,040	207
		Bandhamunda	24	14	462	2,217	59	1,335
		Patia	10	21	730	3,567	440	809
		Kerandatangi	14	23	1,277	7,173	376	942
		Chandapur	2	5	873	4,811	224	0
		Champagarh	5	10	809	4,314	472	276
		CDBlock Total	**248**	**365**	**28,046**	**144,978**	**12,377**	**8,095**

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

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahasil/ Police Station/ Island etc.	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households including houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	41601000	Khandapada	Khandapada	13	1,671	-	-	-
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	41603000	Khandapada	Khandapada	6	1,650	-	-	-
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	41602000	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	16	2,805	-	-	-
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	41604000	Ranapur	Ranapur	3	989	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,522	8,757 (+16.4)	670.5	-	945	933
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	7,877	8,258 (+4.8)	8,735 (+5.8)	1,399.8	947	976	952
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	-	-	-	5,815	5,209 (-10.4)	7,760 (+49.0)	10,464 (+34.9)	14,314 (+36.8)	921.1	716	790	854
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,260	1,912.7	-	-	980

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (87)	Nayagarh (18)
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (92)	Nayagarh (26)
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (87)	Nayagarh (0)
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (70)	Nayagarh (57)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from			Railway Station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
		Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahasil / Police Station/ Community Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more			
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	Khandapada (0)	Bhubaneswar (87)	-	Khordha Road (70)	Yes (0)	-
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	Khandapada (6)	Bhubaneswar (92)	-	Khordha Road (76)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	Nayagarh (0)	Bhubaneswar (87)	-	Khordha Road (72)	Yes (0)	-
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	Ranapur (16)	Bhubaneswar (70)	-	Kalupadaghat (6)	Yes (0)	-

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	248	145	1,883	175	1	131	2,583
2	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	2,544	698	2,943	350	2,113	2,138	10,785

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	444	74	235	498	177	965	2393
2	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	609	97	348	3719	1388	2593	8755

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)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	8,757	1,414	296	56	OSD	970	170	0	800
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	8,735	2,730	0	35	OSD	880	150	0	730
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	14,314	1,278	137	114	OSD	1,817	517	0	1,300
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	5,260	1,544	28	18	O	335	105	0	230

Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP	Yes	836	7	109	210	0
ST, Pt	TW,W	-	Khandapada (8)	622	9	125	187	0
ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (495)	Yes	2,209	43	630	293	0
ST, Pt	TW,W	-	Balugaon (25)	112	-	25	22	0

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	8,757	H HC-Nayagarh(18)	18	1
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	8,735	H HC HC-Nayagarh(26)	6	1
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	14,314	H D FWC TB	68	2
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	5,260	H TB	220	1

		Educational facilities (Contd.)				
Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	Cuttack(116)	Bhubaneswar(87)	Bhubaneswar(87)	1	1
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	Cuttack(122)	Bhubaneswar(95)	Bhubaneswar(95)	0	1
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	Cuttack(117)	Bhubaneswar(87)	Bhubaneswar(87)	5	2
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	Cuttack(100)	Bhubaneswar(70)	Bhubaneswar(70)	0	1

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

		Educational facilities (Contd....)				
Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	2	4	6	-	Bhubaneswar(87)
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	2	4	7	-	Bhubaneswar(95)
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	3	6	9	-	Bhubaneswar(87)
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	1	1	3	-	Bhubaneswar(70)

		Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/Community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	17	18	19	20
1	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	-	-	-	2
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	-	-	-	-
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	1	2	-	2
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	-	-	-	-

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	V Khandapada (N.A.C.)	Firewood	Fish	Bellmetal utensil
2	V Kantilo (C.T.)	Bellmetal Utensil	Aluminium Utensil	-
3	IV Nayagarh (N.A.C.)	Fire Wood	Fish	Cheese Cake
4	V Chandapur (C.T.)	Sea Fish	Firewood	-

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Wooden Furniture	Rice	Bellmetal Utensil	2	1	-
Bellmetal Utensil	Aluminium Utensil		2	1	1
Wooden Furniture	Cheese Cake	Dust Coal	8	1	7
Dry Fish	Wooden Furniture		1	1	-

STATEMENT - VII
Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

There is no slum area in the district

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyati Raj System. It entrusts the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation 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 Nayagarh district shows that among 8 C.D. Blocks in the district, Odagaon and Ranapur C.D. Block have highest number of Gram Panchayats (26) and in Gania C.D.Block the number of Gram Panchayat is at the least (7).

Table -I

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dasapalla	0001	Kujamendhi	47	40	928	4,181	931	1,842
		Banigochha	64	72	1,775	7,745	2,300	3,274
		Tumandi	38	47	1,170	5,486	1,207	2,183
		Ghugudipada	23	43	1,014	4,435	585	922
		Gholahandi	13	26	858	3,808	559	187
		Madhayakhanda	5	12	1,130	5,134	844	48
		Dihagaon	17	23	1,510	6,592	924	27
		Nachhipur	14	31	651	3,085	625	562
		Jagadevapatna	5	4	1,597	8,011	1,180	28
		Kunjabanagarh	5	11	1,792	8,299	1,542	87
		Sariganda	21	29	1,120	4,648	1,067	1,017
		Chadeyapalli	34	45	1,125	5,162	1,081	2,293
		Kalasakhamana	53	69	1,526	6,546	1,555	2,555
		Pokharigochha	28	37	847	3,841	791	2,026
		Similisahi	10	14	905	3,980	902	277
		Khamarasahi	13	17	1,501	6,497	1,466	225
		Tendabadi	26	38	1,191	5,047	1,313	1,614
		CDBlock Total	**416**	**556**	**20,640**	**92,497**	**18,872**	**19,167**
Gania	0002	Badasilinga	36	30	567	2,955	568	2,343
		Chhamundia	28	45	1,275	6,284	1,601	856
		Resanga	8	17	1,038	4,786	1,040	107
		Belapadapatna	8	8	993	5,019	1,700	12
		Kishoreprasad	12	19	1,208	6,233	1,308	0
		Gania	14	25	1,050	5,156	1,517	394
		Adaketa	8	19	822	4,217	418	205
		CDBlock Total	**114**	**163**	**6,953**	**34,650**	**8,152**	**3,917**

Table -I

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khandapada	0003	Kosaka	24	27	1,287	5,675	1,021	440
		Kumbarapara	3	9	616	2,772	852	30
		Rayatdholamara	11	18	1,162	4,922	768	109
		Sidhamula	9	16	1,045	5,141	1,184	163
		Banapur	14	25	873	4,774	476	85
		Kantilo	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Benagadia	12	12	1,513	7,633	1,225	37
		Singhapada	23	29	1,483	7,466	1,587	734
		Kiajhar	21	22	893	4,303	814	568
		Khalisahi	14	14	2,087	10,533	1,743	0
		Bodasa	5	7	708	3,396	443	0
		Ranichheli	7	10	1,133	5,670	863	429
		Banamalipur	16	12	1,671	8,562	1,763	0
		Salajharia	5	6	736	3,815	401	0
		Sikharpur	16	18	1,328	7,038	1,369	354
		Guthuni	5	6	936	4,468	680	0
		Jagannathprasad	10	8	951	4,715	373	0
		CDBlock Total	**195**	**238**	**18,422**	**90,883**	**15,562**	**2,949**
Bhapur	0004	Dhanachangada	6	11	914	4,301	160	409
		Patharchakada	5	20	1,131	5,722	673	160
		Rakama	8	11	1,701	7,789	721	426
		Bijipur	7	6	1,113	5,189	405	0
		Padmabati	9	17	1,435	6,600	1,567	258
		Karabar	7	22	1,849	8,895	1,448	24
		Fategarh	5	15	1,579	7,397	966	373
		Golapokhari	8	11	1,319	6,338	786	14
		Salapada	17	27	2,130	10,155	524	1,204
		Badasahara	13	17	1,970	9,150	921	96
		Baigunia	10	13	1,619	8,146	759	0
		Bhagabanpur	8	5	765	3,286	215	0
		Baghuapali	13	21	1,373	6,794	438	0
		Ckakradharprasad	3	8	858	4,159	244	299
		CDBlock Total	**119**	**208**	**19,756**	**93,921**	**9,827**	**3,263**

Table -I

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nayagarh	0005	Kridaspur	10	12	1,172	5,563	666	47
		Balugaon	8	10	1,048	4,943	487	117
		Saradhapur	3	5	857	4,117	235	0
		Champatipur	7	11	1,731	8,526	582	1
		Badapandusar	6	7	1,737	8,604	843	29
		Baunsiapada	12	14	1,843	8,599	726	0
		Biruda	3	7	973	4,861	499	40
		Itamati	3	7	1,923	10,329	785	13
		Gadadharprasad	5	7	948	4,548	283	0
		Lakhmiprasad	9	7	1,123	5,467	782	0
		Sinduria	5	8	1,672	8,512	1,486	45
		Bhatasahi	23	25	2,132	10,660	2,478	268
		Lenkudipada	11	15	1,874	9,568	1,345	8
		Khuntabandha	4	10	1,260	6,052	500	2
		Kalikaprasad	9	11	1,443	6,906	337	0
		Jemadeipur	5	3	756	4,082	411	0
		Lathipada	3	9	1,426	7,149	1,172	21
		Gambharidihi	6	4	704	3,567	455	0
		Notar	8	15	1,453	6,895	600	30
		Ikiri	8	6	743	3,696	288	0
		CDBlock Total	**148**	**193**	**26,818**	**132,644**	**14,960**	**621**
Nuagaon	0006	Sikirida	11	24	1,643	7,006	976	172
		Korada	11	21	1,038	4,403	1,208	313
		Nuagaon	18	26	1,601	7,243	1,221	893
		Malisahi	19	40	1,359	6,463	625	591
		Dhenkana	7	5	918	4,533	253	0
		Durudura	12	15	1,224	5,597	1,198	115
		Chahali	5	5	674	3,407	308	24
		Maichheli	8	19	924	4,075	668	684
		Jakeda	29	40	665	2,824	266	2,470
		Kaptapalli	41	76	1,271	5,428	747	3,612
		Beruhanbari	21	27	1,252	5,683	930	498
		Bahadajhola	7	19	1,731	7,806	1,765	78
		Singarpalli	14	28	1,160	5,057	1,657	273
		Paradhipi	7	10	672	3,031	664	20
		Mahipur	16	19	1,594	7,720	1,656	409
		Badagotha	9	12	824	3,973	495	70
		CDBlock Total	**235**	**386**	**18,550**	**84,249**	**14,637**	**10,222**

Table -I

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odagaon	0007	Sunamuhin	17	30	1,845	8,202	1,710	34
		Kurala	6	12	1,634	7,458	958	14
		Panderipada	6	10	826	3,832	633	0
		Pantikhari	5	4	625	3,217	415	0
		Rabigadia	8	11	965	4,626	634	62
		Korapitha	8	11	1,064	4,958	1,045	0
		Saradhapur	14	19	1,537	7,227	800	73
		Magarbandha	8	11	1,013	4,812	578	33
		Gotisahi	10	16	935	4,330	363	128
		Solapata	3	7	586	2,876	249	108
		Machhipada	3	4	603	3,051	381	7
		Dimisara	6	10	1,680	8,448	434	0
		Saranakul	6	10	1,262	6,658	729	0
		Nandighara	9	16	1,485	7,705	1,031	3
		Odagaon	10	20	2,497	12,026	924	69
		Ranganipatna	6	4	861	4,011	682	0
		Komanda	14	31	1,828	8,321	1,657	209
		Banthapur	19	35	584	2,782	520	624
		Gaudaput	13	14	872	4,020	1,218	284
		Panchiridamanpur	5	9	1,774	8,825	865	0
		Hariharpur	5	8	1,246	6,184	521	0
		Sikharpur	6	13	1,639	8,149	707	0
		Badasahi	7	17	690	3,148	538	230
		Kajalaipali	15	22	1,408	6,660	1,011	263
		Panchumu	6	9	1,105	5,361	665	0
		Godipada	5	9	1,367	6,741	788	0
		CDBlock Total	**220**	**361**	**31,931**	**153,628**	**20,056**	**2,141**

Table -I

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

Name of C.D. Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ranapur	0008	Rajasunakhala	7	13	1,620	8,690	589	486
		Narendrapur	5	8	793	4,145	496	150
		Kulasara	10	10	751	3,659	316	11
		Khairpalli	14	19	1,142	5,675	246	582
		Lodhachua	10	13	1,125	5,816	122	259
		Pimpala	3	7	422	2,195	93	88
		Brundabanpur	9	7	600	3,397	348	186
		Surukabadi	20	23	1,280	6,579	666	328
		Darpanarayanpur	12	31	1,568	7,501	795	371
		Gourangapur	16	19	1,610	9,155	762	227
		Ranpurgarh	3	5	1,861	10,133	1,077	5
		Brajarajapur	13	14	791	3,997	249	98
		Narasinghpur	8	14	1,072	5,613	444	551
		Mayurjhalia	8	22	1,728	9,030	478	621
		Champapedi	7	11	815	3,604	193	297
		Gopalpur	7	14	1,619	8,101	920	0
		Mahatapala	5	9	760	3,876	294	177
		Majhiakhanda	5	9	1,036	4,938	527	0
		Balabhadrapur	11	10	975	5,196	330	60
		Kandapara	7	7	667	3,263	821	29
		Damasahi	13	29	1,660	8,333	1,040	207
		Bandhamunda	24	14	462	2,217	59	1,335
		Patia	10	21	730	3,567	440	809
		Kerandatangi	14	23	1,277	7,173	376	942
		Chandapur	2	5	873	4,811	224	0
		Champagarh	5	10	809	4,314	472	276
		CDBlock Total	**248**	**365**	**28,046**	**144,978**	**12,377**	**8,095**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertality and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district of Puri located at the coastal belt of Orissa, was split up into three districts namely Puri, Khordha and Nayagarh after 1991 Census. The fertility indicators and all other information pertaining to 1991 Census discussed hereafter are not available separately for all the three districts. Hence fertility indicators such as CBR, TFR, TMFR, FGR and GMFR have been calculated for the undivided district of Puri only and the same information have been presented for Khordha, Nayagarh and Puri districts.

Table- I 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 in comparison to 1981. However in the district there is an increase in q(2) in persons and q(2), q(3)and q(5) in male. 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 both in the district and in the state in 1991.

Table-II

Estimates of child mortality indicators by sex at State and district

State/ District	Year	Person				Male				Female			
		q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa	1981	163	162	165	179	172	170	170	181	153	153	160	176
	1991	125	127	129	133	129	142	147	154	111	114	125	128
Puri	1981	170	161	166	178	178	163	163	177	161	160	168	178
	1991	151	162	166	172	161	176	187	194	130	138	143	151

ANNEXURE-III

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

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

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

Mean age at marriage:

Mean age at marriage of the females is the average age at marriage. The figure is 18 for the state of Orissa and 18 for Puri district as per the 1991 Census.

Child-woman ratio

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

Table III

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

Sl. No.	State/District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	No. of Children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Child woman Ratio (0-4)Ages	Mean age at marriage of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	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).

age. As per the 1991 Census, the child-woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level. At the district level it is seen that seven districts namely Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child-woman ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child-woman ratio.

Number of children ever born per woman in 45-49 age group 1991

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married woman in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and 4.28 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, Phulbani, Kendujhar, Cutttack and Puri have recorded higher average than the state. However, among these districts, Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by scheduled tribe population.

ANNEXURE-IV

Percentage distributation of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 2001 Census

Among the different factors that influence growth of population of a particular geographical area, migration plays a vital role. Though reasons of migration are numerous, the Census of India for the first time in the 1981 Census endeavoured to elicit the reasons of migration. Concepts relating to migration and their definitions have been provided under the chapter "Non-Census Concepts".

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of inmigrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district 92.97 per cent of males and 99.11 per cent of females are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states of the country constitute 1.82 per cent of which 6.78 per cent are males and 0.86 per cent are females. Immigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage i.e.0.07 .

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)
Nayagarh	42,898	6,900	35,998	42,091	6,415	35,676	779	468	311	28	17	11
				(98.12)	(92.97)	(99.11)	(1.82)	(6.78)	(0.86)	(0.07)	(0.25)	(0.03)

Table-V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 14,711 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence of which 3,933 are males and 10,778 are females. Among these 96.19 per cent are inter district migrants.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 89.86 per cent males and 98.51 per cent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute only 3.77 per cent of which 10.04 per cent are males and 1.48 per cent are females. International migration to the district is confined to 0.04 per cent only.

It may be mentioned here that, Nayagarh, Khordha and Puri districts were created from the old Puri district. During the Census 1991, the total number of migrants in the undivided district of Puri was 122,224 constituting 62,637 males and 59,587 females. The total percentage of interdistrict migrants was 86.61 and on the sexwise distribution, it was found that 85.92 per cent males and 87.36 per cent females were interdistrict migrants. Migrants from other states of the conuntry were 12.70 per cent of which 13.50 percent were males and 11.86 per cent were females. International inmigration of the district was 0.69 per cent.

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)
Nayagarh	14,711	3,933	10,778	14,151	3,534	10,617	554	395	159	6	4	2
				(96.19)	(89.86)	(98.51)	(3.77)	(10.04)	(1.48)	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.02)

ANNEXURE - V

Brief account of main religions 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 particular.

At the 2001 Census, six numerically major religions of the State and Nayagarh District along with their population are shown in Table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute 94.35 per cent in the state and 99.39 per cent in Nayagarh district. The proportion of Muslim religion is 0.49 per cent. The followers of Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion in the district.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that 90 percent of followers of Hindu and Muslim religions are reported from rural areas of the district. The concentration of followers of Buddhist and Sikh religions are 100 per cent in rural areas of the district. At the State level more than 80 per cent followers of Sikh religions are reported in urban areas.

It is pertinent to mention here that after the 1991 Census, Puri, Nayagarh and Khordha districts were created from the erstwhile Puri district. In the 1991 Census, the total number of followers of all religions in undivided Puri district, was 3,590,026 of which the highest number of followers was claimed by Hindu religion (97.33 %) followed by Christian (2.36 %), Muslim (0.19 %), Sikh (0.03 %), Buddhist (0.01%) and Jain (0.01%) religions in the 1991 Census.

Table - VI

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

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Proportion	
				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
	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
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
Nayagarh	All Religions	864,516	100.00	95.71	4.29
	Hindus	859,219	99.39	95.73	4.27
	Muslims	4,233	0.49	92.68	7.32
	Christians	400	0.05	87.00	13.00
	Jains	15	0.00	93.33	6.67
	Buddhists	3	0.00	100.00	-
	Sikhs	2	0.00	100.00	-
	Others	52	0.01	98.08	1.92
	Religion not stated	592	0.07	97.64	2.36

ANNEXURE-VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

Marital status is one of the important demographic characteristics of the population. The composition of population on the basis of their marital status such as: a) never married, b) married, c) widowed and d) divorced and separated for the state and the district is presented in Table- VII.

As shown in Table-VII, the never married category claims 46.81 percent of the total population of the district followed by married category with 48.64 percent. The widowed category forms 4.33 percent and divorced and separated category constitutes 0.23 percent.

Table - VII

Sex-wise 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)
Nayagarh	**Total**	**864,516**	**446,177**	**418,339**
	Never married	404,660	230,735	173,925
		(46.81)	(51.71)	(41.58)
	Married	420,493	207,670	212,823
		(48.64)	(46.54)	(50.87)
	Widowed	37,416	7,343	30,073
		(4.33)	(1.65)	(7.19)
	Divorced/ Separated	1,947	429	1,518
		(0.23)	(0.10)	(0.36)

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status in the district, it is seen that 51.71 per cent males belong to never married category as against 41.58 per cent among females. Similarly 46.54 per cent of males and 50.87 per cent of females belong to married category. Only 1.65 per cent of males and 7.19 per cent of females belong to widowed category whereas divorced and separated marital status claims a very negligible proportion both among males and females. Almost the same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

During 1991 Census, in the undivided district of Puri, the percentage of married persons was 44.73, whereas the percentage of never married persons was 51.00. The percentage of widow and divorced/ separated persons constitute 4.14 and 0.12 respectively. As per the sex-wise distribution of marital status in the district, it was found that 42.77 percent males belong to married category as against 46.82 percent among females.The percentage of never married persons for males and females were 55.45 and 46.27 percent respectively for the undivided district of Puri.

ANNEXURE- VII

Age, Sex and Education in the State/district, 2001 Census

Educational qualification according to age and sex is depicted in various tables of Census.Certain concepts associated with literacy have been defined in the earlier paragraphs under "Census Concepts".

Distribution of literate person in different educational levels in the state :2001

Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown below.Certain concepts associated with literacy have been defined in the earlier paragraphs under "Census Concepts".

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

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

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

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

Name of State		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 in the district, 2001

Name of District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Nayagarh	**Total Population**	**864,516**	**446,177**	**418,339**
	Literate	529,840	319,662	210,178
	i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	10,510 (1.98)	6,499 (2.03)	4,011 (1.91)
	ii) Below Primary	177,851 (33.57)	105,807 (33.10)	72,044 (34.28)
	iii) Primary	166,957 (31.51)	92,751 (29.02)	74,206 (35.31)
	iv) Middle	71,909 (13.57)	43,528 (13.62)	28,381 (13.50)
	v) Matric/Secondary	57,317 (10.82)	37,037 (11.59)	20,280 (9.65)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	20,384 (3.85)	14,095 (4.41)	6,289 (2.99)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	125 (0.02)	112 (0.04)	13 (0.01)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2,749 (0.52)	2,242 (0.70)	507 (0.24)
	ix) Graduate & above	22,038 (4.16)	17,591 (5.50)	4,447 (2.12)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Nayagarh district was 8,64,516 of which 4,46,177 are males and 418,339 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 529,840 with 319,662 males and 210,178 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 70.52 percent of the total population of the district. The distribution of literates is shown in Table- IX for the district Nayaragh.

The attainment of education of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary and primary educational level together claim more than 50 percent of the total literate population both among persons, males and females. The next educational levels to follow are middle and matriculation/secondary educational level. Graduate and above educational level claims 4.16 percent. Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University/Senior secondary educational levels claims 3.85 percent whereas Technical diploma claims 0.52 percent and Non-technical diploma claims only 0.02 percent.

In the1991 Census the total literate persons of the undivided Puri district was 1,939,634 of which the highest percentage was recorded under Below primary i.e.34.80 and the lowest percentage was 0.06 in the educational level of Non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of Graduate and above persons was 5.61 only whereas Middle standard claimed 24.16 per cent to total literate persons of the district.

Table - X

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

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	No. of women aged 15-44 years	Percentage of women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	46.29	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100	50.62	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100	23.39	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Nayagarh	Total	197,966	100	36.39	37.95	10.3	13.2	2.16
	Rural	188,791	100	37.43	38.53	10.23	12.12	1.7
	Urban	9,175	100	15.13	25.93	11.84	35.52	11.59

Table -X provides distribution of women in the age group 15-44 in different educational levels in the district and the State. The proportion of female literacy in the district is above the state average for total, and rural areas pertaining to Literate but below middle and Middle but below Matric levels of education. The percentage of female leterate in the educational level of literate but below middle is highest with 37.95 per cent while Gaduate & above educational level is at lowest with 2.16 per cent.

In undivided Puri district, the reports of Census 1991 for the particular female age group of 15-44 also says that the percentage of female leterate in the educational level of literate but below middle was highest with 27.15 per cent and Gaduate & above educational level was at lowest with 3.04 per cent. On the comparison with state level data it was found that the percentage of district level data at each educational level including the rural and urban areas were at higher level than the state level data.

Table -XI

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

Name of the State/District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	46.03	48.8	43.14	44.57	47.57	41.45	55.57	56.74	54.33
Nayagarh	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	262,430	135,419	127,011	252,151	130,014	122,137	10,279	5,405	4,874
	No. of Children attending School	132,663	69,869	62,794	126,615	66,666	59,949	6,048	3,203	2,845
	Percentage	50.55	51.59	49.44	50.21	51.28	49.08	58.84	59.26	58.37

Table- XI depicts the sex-wise distribution of children in the age group 0-14 in rural and urban areas of the district and the proportion of children attending school in the district. In the district of Nayagarh, there are 262,430 children of which 135,419 are males and 127,011 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 252,151 as against 10,279 in the urban areas.In the rural areas of the district, 51.28 per cent among males and 49.08 per cent among females are attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas, 59.26 per cent among males and 58.37 per cent among females are attending schools.

ANNEXURE- VIII
Mother tongue, 2001 Census

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

The Census of India is the richest source of language data and has thrown much light on the ethnic and linguistic characteristics of population. Like the previous Censuses, the mother tongue as returned by each individual was collected, classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics. Details of mother tongue returns as recorded in the 2001 Census are given in Table- XII.

At the State level, the major languages returned as monther tongue are Oriya (81.22 percent) followed by Kui (2.48 %), Telugu (1.94 %), Santali (1.82 %) and other languages. Oriya language being the languge 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 %), Urdu (1.66 %), Bengali (1.33%) and Hindi (1.02%).

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

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	36,804,660	100	31,287,422	5,517,238	85.01	14.99
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
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 Nayagarh District, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
	NAYAGARH	864,516	100.00	827,450	37,066	95.71	4.29
1	ORIYA	852,220	98.58	815,834	36,386	95.73	4.27
2	KUI	6,265	0.72	6,255	10	99.84	0.16
3	TELUGU	1,942	0.22	1,764	178	90.83	9.17
4	URDU	1,697	0.20	1,603	94	94.46	5.54
5	SAVARA	1,309	0.15	1,243	66	94.96	5.04
6	HINDI	482	0.06	317	165	65.77	34.23
7	KOYA	236	0.03	236	0	100.00	0.00
8	BENGALI	168	0.02	111	57	66.07	33.93
9	Total of Other Mother Tongues	197	0.02	87	110	44.16	55.84

As depicted in the above table, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order of speakers as per 2001 Census. Out of 8 mother tongues of the district, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are found the highest in the district and constitute 98.58 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the table. The next numerically mother tongue is Kui and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 0.72 per cent. All other mother tongues form a negligible proportion, ranging from 0.02 to 0.22 per cent.

Distribution of speakers of mother tongue in rural and urban areas of the district reveals that 95.73 per cent Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Speakers of Kui constitue 99.84 per cent in rural areas whereas speakers of Koya constitute 100 per cent. Speakers of Savara, Urdu, Telugu, Bengali and Hindi constitute 94.96,94.46, 90.83, 66.07 and 65.77percent respectively in rural areas. It is evident that speakers in the above mother tongues do not impact much in urban areas.

The total number of Oriya speakers in undivided Puri district was 3,390,849 during 1991 Census and their percentage to total population was 94.45 per cent. The speakers of Urdu mother tongue was in the second position with 2.01 per cent.