CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

KHORDHA DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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Odissi Dance

Odissi dance is one of the most evolved art form of ancient cultures of Orissa. Dance and music were important rituals in the temple affairs, for which a separate enclosure was always provided in the temple for their exemplification – the Natamandira, where these rituals were executed. The beautiful stone figures in various intricate poses of dance and accompanying musicians with various instruments adorn the walls of the Natamandira are testimony of this ancient art form. Devdasis and Maharis were engaged for this purpose. These dancers usually express their total obeisance to the God. The more talented devdasis were being selected for training in the secret art of temple dance.

The foot movements, fleeting expression of face and eyes, intricate hand gestures accompanied with synchronized music create a harmony which is compelling. The beautiful voice and instrumental rendition with proper *talas* and *ragas* make a poetic embellishment of grace and visual feast for the eyes and ears.

Odissi is an evocative and celebrated dance form. It has gained classical status for its antiquity and original style.

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Foreword

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

The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 Census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 Census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to 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, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centers, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible village in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

The 1991 Census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 Census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification was presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, sex-wise population on 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional 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.

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

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

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
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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
January, 2004

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Khordha is the 6th smallest district in terms of size and 5th biggest in terms of population.

2. Khordha is the most urbanized district in the state having about 42.92 percent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 percent of state's population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per Sq. Km. Khordha district is the most densely populated district in the state.

4. Khordha has 30th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 193 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 8 villages are having a population of more than 5000.

6. Bhakarsahi in Balipatna P.S. is the most populous village (6,238) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 30 are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Banapur police station is having the highest number of villages (222) in the district and Saheednagar police station is having lowest number of villages (24) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		Khordha	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51349		1551
		Inhabited		47529		1358
		Uninhabited		3820		193
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107		5
		Census Towns		31		2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065		374,338
		Institutional		17,915		1,776
		Houseless		13,044		3,516
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660		1,877,395
		Males		18,660,570		986,886
		Females		18,144,090		890,509
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422		1,071,689
		Males		15,748,970		543,490
		Females		15,538,452		528,199
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238		805,706
		Males		2,911,600		443,396
		Females		2,605,638		362,310
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION				14.99		42.92
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	375,381	24.99
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	197,552	25.03
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	177,829	24.95
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		2,813
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				236		667
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		902
		Rural		987		972
		Urban		895		817
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	1,310,867	79.59
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	762,288	87.90
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	548,579	70.36
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	254,251	13.54
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	130,703	13.24
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	123,548	13.87

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		Khordha	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	97,186	5.18
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	50,431	5.11
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	46,755	5.25
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	575,063	30.63
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	496,558	50.32
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	78,505	8.82
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	480,247	25.58
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	432,348	43.81
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	47,899	5.38
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	94,816	5.05
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	64,210	6.51
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	30,606	3.44
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	1,302,332	69.37
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	490,328	49.68
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	812,004	91.18
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	79,480	13.82
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	75,275	15.16
	Females	899,970	20.11	4,205	5.36
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	94,393	16.41
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	74,099	14.92
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	20,294	25.85
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	16,562	2.88
	Males	320,011	3.26	11,946	2.41
	Females	381,552	8.53	4,616	5.88
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	384,628	66.88
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	335,238	67.51
	Females	781,052	17.46	49,390	62.91

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

Khordha (17)

Serial Number	In terms of	Bolagad 01		Begunia 02		Khordha 03		Chandaka 04	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	82,167	10	88,797	8	169,703	1	50,617	11
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	155.4	9	257.77	4	406.15	2	257.4	5
3	Density of population per sq. km	529	7	344	12	418	11	197	14
4	Sex Ratio	961	6	979	3	951	10	959	8
5	Proportion Urban	0	8	0	8	23.01	3	3.66	7
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	8.58	12	8.58	12	11.55	9	9.13	11
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	5.08	5	14.39	2	8.95	3	24.39	1
8	Proportion Literates	76.66	6	75.36	8	78.71	4	72.42	12
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	27.63	10	29.39	6	28.15	9	30.96	5
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	76.22	6	74.15	7	83.69	3	77.27	5
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	9.09	11	8.16	13	16.31	3	18.18	1
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	99.32	2	97.16	6	97.73	4
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	13.29	11	15.65	8	34.04	1	25	3
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	14.69	11	31.29	6	51.06	2	52.27	1
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	90.21	1	68.03	5	82.98	2	56.82	10
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	58.04	12	59.18	11	57.45	13	68.18	9
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	18.18	8	35.37	3	21.99	7	63.64	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	13.29	11	8.16	13	34.04	8	29.55	9

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Khordha (17)

Serial Number	In terms of	Khandagiri 05		Saheednagar 06		Balianta 07		Balipatna 08		Lingaraj 09	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Total Population	17,569	14	32,327	12	87,691	9	119,774	3	30,539	13
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	38.4	13	51.6	12	123	11	163.2	7	34.8	14
3	Density of population per sq. km	458	10	626	6	713	4	734	3	878	1
4	Sex Ratio	941	12	970	4	954	9	968	5	933	14
5	Proportion Urban	0	8	0	8	14.49	6	0	8	24.88	2
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	16.15	7	28.11	2	28.53	1	25.35	4	22.5	5
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	1.34	11	3.64	7	2.6	9	0.71	12	0.29	14
8	Proportion Literates	83.62	1	74.66	9	72.97	11	77.7	5	81.18	3
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	26.83	13	32.19	3	33.66	2	33.8	1	31.69	4
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	68	10	87.5	1	72.84	8	77.55	4	65.96	12
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	8	14	12.5	7	16.05	4	17.35	2	10.64	10
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	100	1	100	1	80.61	9	97.87	3
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	20	5	25	3	16.05	7	26.53	2	10.64	13
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	20	8	4.17	14	32.1	5	21.43	7	8.51	13
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	56	11	66.67	7	59.26	9	81.63	3	59.57	8
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	60	10	83.33	5	82.72	6	27.55	14	91.49	2
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	0	13	0	13	12.35	10	2.04	12	4.26	11
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	36	7	87.5	3	96.3	2	96.94	1	6.38	14

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Khordha (17)

Serial Number	In terms of	Jatani 10		Jankia 11		Tangi 12		Balugaon 13		Banapur 14	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Total Population	113,066	4	108,394	5	130,747	2	100,760	6	97,212	7
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	129.62	10	235.59	6	258.27	3	160.1	8	440.8	1
3	Density of population per sq. km	872	2	460	9	506	8	629	5	221	13
4	Sex Ratio	942	11	984	2	960	7	939	13	1025	1
5	Proportion Urban	51.26	1	0	8	0	8	21.86	4	16.95	5
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	14.33	8	8.02	13	25.68	3	19.9	6	11.31	10
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	3.46	8	4.29	6	2.07	10	0.44	13	7.69	4
8	Proportion Literates	81.4	2	75.92	7	68.36	13	73.79	10	68.36	13
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	27.46	11	26.01	14	27.05	12	28.85	8	29.13	7
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	85.71	2	68.92	9	67.74	11	52.89	14	53.46	13
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	14.29	5	10.81	8	12.9	6	10.74	9	8.81	12
12	Percentage of villages having well	100	1	96.62	7	97.58	5	59.5	10	90.57	8
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	17.86	6	22.3	4	15.32	9	12.4	12	15.09	10
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	35.71	4	38.51	3	15.32	10	9.92	12	15.72	9
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	67.86	6	78.38	4	54.03	12	16.53	14	28.93	13
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	91.07	3	89.19	4	79.84	7	92.56	1	71.07	8
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	17.86	9	27.03	4	23.39	6	24.79	5	36.48	2
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	46.43	5	12.84	12	25.81	10	46.28	6	47.17	4

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	Khordha	Khordha	Urban	0
	TAHASIL			
1	Bolagada	Bolagada	Rural	38
2	Begunia	Begunia	Rural	20
3	Khordha	Khordha	Urban	0
4	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Urban	29
5	Jatani	Jatani	Urban	13
6	Tangi	Tangi	Rural	40
7	Banapur	Banapur	Rural	74

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	Khordha	Khordha	Urban	0
	C.D.Blocks			
1	Banapur	Banapur	Urban	74
2	Chilika	Gangadharpur	Rural	46
3	Tangi	Tangi	Rural	40
4	Begunia	Begunia	Rural	20
5	Bolagada	Bolagada	Rural	38
6	Khordha	Khordha	Urban	0
7	Jatani	Jatani	Urban	13
8	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Urban	29
9	Balianta	Balianta	Rural	40
10	Balipatna	Balipatna	Rural	47

STATEMENT-3
POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khordha	Total	1901	470,409	234,206	236,203		
		1911	479,645	237,052	242,593	9,236	1.96
		1921	431,482	205,805	225,677	-48,163	-10.04
		1931	478,128	230,041	248,087	46,646	10.81
		1941	516,719	248,224	268,495	38,591	8.07
		1951	557,718	272,632	285,086	40,999	7.93
		1961	658,073	326,593	331,480	100,355	17.99
		1971	858,554	437,060	421,494	200,481	30.46
		1981	1,132,182	582,885	549,297	273,628	31.87
		1991	1,502,014	789,334	712,680	369,832	32.67
		2001	1,877,395	986,886	890,509	375,381	24.99
	Rural	1901	470,409	234,206	236,203		
		1911	479,645	237,052	242,593	9,236	1.96
		1921	431,482	205,805	225,677	-48,163	-10.04
		1931	478,128	230,041	248,087	46,646	10.81
		1941	516,719	248,224	268,495	38,591	8.07
		1951	531,231	257,385	273,846	14,512	2.81
		1961	591,297	288,910	302,387	60,066	11.31
		1971	712,065	353,513	358,552	120,768	20.42
		1981	839,168	419,387	419,781	127,103	17.85
		1991	985,733	499,538	486,195	146,565	17.47
		2001	1,071,689	543,490	528,199	85,956	8.72
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	26,487	15,247	11,240	-	-
		1961	66,776	37,683	29,093	40,289	152.11
		1971	146,489	83,547	62,942	79,713	119.37
		1981	293,014	163,498	129,516	146,525	100.02
		1991	516,281	289,796	226,485	223,267	76.20
		2001	805,706	443,396	362,310	289,425	56.06

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of Police Stations	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
	Khordha	**Total**	**2813.00**	**667**	**1358**	**193**	**5**	**2**	**374,338**	**1,877,395**	**986,886**	**890,509**
		Rural	**2589.16**	**414**	**1358**	**193**	**0**	**0**	**200,543**	**1,071,689**	**543,490**	**528,199**
		Urban	**223.84**	**3,599**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**173,795**	**805,706**	**443,396**	**362,310**
0001	Bolagad	Total	155.40	529	143	14	0	0	15,796	82,167	41,909	40,258
		Rural	155.40	529	143	14	0	0	15,796	82,167	41,909	40,258
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Begunia	Total	257.77	344	147	13	0	0	16,471	88,797	44,874	43,923
		Rural	257.77	344	147	13	0	0	16,471	88,797	44,874	43,923
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Khordha	Total	406.15	418	141	14	1	0	31,100	169,703	86,999	82,704
		Rural	380.77	343	141	14	0	0	23,878	130,649	66,618	64,031
		Urban	25.38	1,539	0	0	1	0	7,222	39,054	20,381	18,673
	Khordha (M)	Urban	25.38	1,539	0	0	1	0	7,222	39,054	20,381	18,673
0004	Chandaka	Total	257.40	197	44	7	0	0	9,791	50,617	25,841	24,776
		Rural	252.86	193	44	7	0	0	9,414	48,765	24,895	23,870
		Urban	4.54	408	0	0	0	0	377	1,852	946	906
	Industrial & Colony Area(OG) (Part)	Urban	4.54	408	0	0	0	0	377	1,852	946	906
0005	Khandagiri	Total	38.40	458	25	3	0	0	3,207	17,569	9,051	8,518
		Rural	38.40	458	25	3	0	0	3,207	17,569	9,051	8,518
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Saheednagar	Total	51.60	626	24	0	0	0	6,062	32,327	16,408	15,919
		Rural	51.60	626	24	0	0	0	6,062	32,327	16,408	15,919
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Balianta	Total	123.00	713	81	1	0	1	17,118	87,691	44,868	42,823
		Rural	115.87	647	81	1	0	0	14,800	74,981	38,272	36,709
		Urban	7.13	1,783	0	0	0	1	2,318	12,710	6,596	6,114
	Industrial & Colony Area(OG) (Part)	Urban	0.52	1,421	0	0	0	0	119	739	360	379
	Pratapsasan(CT)	Urban	6.61	1,811	0	0	0	1	2,199	11,971	6,236	5,735
0008	Balipatna	Total	163.20	734	98	3	0	0	23,843	119,774	60,857	58,917
		Rural	163.20	734	98	3	0	0	23,843	119,774	60,857	58,917
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of Police Stations	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
0009	Lingaraj	Total	34.80	878	47	7	0	0	5,647	30,539	15,802	14,737
		Rural	26.40	869	47	7	0	0	4,209	22,942	11,713	11,229
		Urban	8.40	904	0	0	0	0	1,438	7,597	4,089	3,508
	Industrial & Colony Area(OG) (Part)	Urban	8.40	904	0	0	0	0	1,438	7,597	4,089	3,508
0010	Jatani	Total	129.62	872	56	12	1	0	21,406	113,066	58,218	54,848
		Rural	103.48	533	56	12	0	0	10,141	55,109	28,228	26,881
		Urban	26.14	2,217	0	0	1	0	11,265	57,957	29,990	27,967
	Jatani UA	Urban	26.14	2,217	0	0	1	0	11,265	57,957	29,990	27,967
	Jatani (M+OG)	Urban	26.14	2,217	0	0	1	0	11,265	57,957	29,990	27,967
0011	Jankia	Total	235.59	460	148	29	0	0	19,203	108,394	54,630	53,764
		Rural	235.59	460	148	29	0	0	19,203	108,394	54,630	53,764
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0012	Tangi	Total	258.27	506	124	21	0	0	23,182	130,747	66,716	64,031
		Rural	258.27	506	124	21	0	0	23,182	130,747	66,716	64,031
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0013	Balugaon	Total	160.10	629	121	7	1	1	18,566	100,760	51,974	48,786
		Rural	151.92	518	121	7	0	0	14,615	78,730	39,673	39,057
		Urban	8.18	2,693	0	0	1	1	3,951	22,030	12,301	9,729
	Balugaon (NAC)	Urban	6.39	2,476	0	0	1	0	2,920	15,823	8,362	7,461
	Dungamal (CT)	Urban	1.79	3,468	0	0	0	1	1,031	6,207	3,939	2,268
0014	Banapur	Total	440.80	221	159	63	1	0	18,667	97,212	48,000	49,212
		Rural	431.39	187	159	63	0	0	15,722	80,738	39,646	41,092
		Urban	9.43	1,747	0	0	1	0	2,945	16,474	8,354	8,120
	Banapur (NAC)	Urban	9.43	1,747	0	0	1	0	2,945	16,474	8,354	8,120
0015	Bhubaneswar	Total	134.64	4,813	0	0	1	0	144,279	648,032	360,739	287,293
	(M Corp.)	Rural	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	134.64	4,813	0	0	1	0	144,279	648,032	360,739	287,293
	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	Urban	134.64	4,813	0	0	1	0	144,279	648,032	360,739	287,293

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	Banapur	258	194	106,148	52,566	53,582
2	Chilika	138	127	101,660	51,599	50,061
3	Tangi	209	169	139,823	70,817	69,006
4	Begunia	173	160	114,691	58,105	56,586
5	Bolagad	235	216	117,783	59,955	57,828
6	Khordha	131	117	120,117	61,024	59,093
7	Jatani	110	89	80,169	40,995	39,174
8	Bhubaneswar	114	107	96,543	49,300	47,243
9	Balianta	95	94	87,847	44,844	43,003
10	Balipatna	88	85	106,908	54,285	52,623
	District (Rural) Total	**1,551**	**1,358**	**1,071,689**	**543,490**	**528,199**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of Police Station where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhubaneswar	UA		658,220	366,134	292,086
	(i) Bhubaneswar	M.Corp.	Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	648,032	360,739	287,293
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area	OG	Chandaka,Balianta & Lingaraj	10,188	5,395	4,793
2	Jatani UA	UA	Jatani	57,957	29,990	27,967
	(i)Jatani Town	M	Jatani	53,251	27,582	25,669
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area	OG	Jatani	4,706	2,408	2,298
3	Khordha (M)	M	Khordha	39,054	20,381	18,673
4	Banapur (NAC)	NAC	Banapur	16,474	8,354	8,120
5	Balugaon (NAC)	NAC	Balugaon	15,823	8,362	7,461
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	CT	Balianta	11,971	6,236	5,735
7	Dungamal (CT)	CT	Balugaon	6,207	3,939	2,268
District (Urban) Total				**805,706**	**443,396**	**362,310**

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahasil head quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balipatna	Majhihara	02791000	5,008	No	No
2	Balipatna	Bhakarsahi	02791200	6,238	No	No
3	Balipatna	Bhapur	02791400	6,032	No	No
4	Balipatna	Rajas	02795800	5,503	No	No
5	Tangi	Sundarpur	02830900	5,786	No	No
6	Tangi	Balipatapur	02832500	5,703	No	No
7	Chilika	Mansinghpur	02841200	5,505	No	No
8	Chilika	Baulabandha	02845500	6,014	No	No

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

STATEMENT-8

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Popu-lation	Whether it is Tahasil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commun-ication	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
There is no such statutory town in the district												

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. Police Stations	District / Police Stations / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Khordha *	**Total**	**3,516**	**6,242**	**5,026**	**1,216**	**1,776**	**28,026**	**20,790**	**7,236**
		Rural	**150**	**639**	**334**	**305**	**428**	**4,718**	**3,005**	**1,713**
		Urban	**3,366**	**5,603**	**4,692**	**911**	**1,348**	**23,308**	**17,785**	**5,523**
0001	Bolagad	Total	7	27	16	11	51	624	423	201
		Rural	7	27	16	11	51	624	423	201
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Begunia	Total	13	89	35	54	40	451	203	248
		Rural	13	89	35	54	40	451	203	248
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Khordha	Total	25	127	75	52	87	1,527	1,044	483
		Rural	15	81	50	31	52	571	322	249
		Urban	10	46	25	21	35	956	722	234
	Khordha (M)	Urban	10	46	25	21	35	956	722	234
0004	Chandaka	Total	14	53	30	23	17	243	183	60
		Rural	14	53	30	23	17	243	183	60
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Khandagiri	Total	2	5	4	1	10	210	197	13
		Rural	2	5	4	1	10	210	197	13
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Saheednagar	Total	1	4	3	1	7	103	94	9
		Rural	1	4	3	1	7	103	94	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Balianta	Total	11	47	21	26	17	161	128	33
		Rural	7	33	13	20	12	94	66	28
		Urban	4	14	8	6	5	67	62	5
	Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pratapsasan (CT)	Urban	4	14	8	6	5	67	62	5
0008	Balipatna	Total	38	149	81	68	22	154	75	79
		Rural	38	149	81	68	22	154	75	79
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. Police Stations	District / Police Stations / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0009	Lingaraj	Total	-	-	-	-	20	237	165	72
		Rural	-	-	-	-	6	55	34	21
		Urban	-	-	-	-	14	182	131	51
	Industrial & Colony Area (OG)									
		Urban	-	-	-	-	14	182	131	51
0010	Jatani	Total	33	84	50	34	40	594	372	222
		Rural	5	19	11	8	19	403	262	141
		Urban	28	65	39	26	21	191	110	81
	Jatani UA	Urban	33	84	50	34	40	594	372	222
	Jatani (M+OG)	Urban	28	65	39	26	21	191	110	81
0011	Jankia	Total	11	51	23	28	56	532	310	222
		Rural	11	51	23	28	56	532	310	222
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0012	Tangi	Total	13	34	21	13	56	437	243	194
		Rural	13	34	21	13	56	437	243	194
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Balugaon	Total	41	106	56	50	71	2,195	2,060	135
		Rural	18	76	36	40	35	346	226	120
		Urban	23	30	20	10	36	1,849	1,834	15
	Balugaon (NAC)	Urban	23	30	20	10	11	97	87	10
	Dungamal (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	25	1,752	1,747	5
0014	Banapur	Total	14	33	21	12	65	1,071	679	392
		Rural	6	18	11	7	45	495	367	128
		Urban	8	15	10	5	20	576	312	264
	Banapur (NAC)	Urban	8	15	10	5	20	576	312	264
0015	Bhubaneswar(M Corp)	Total	3,293	5,433	4,590	843	1,217	19,487	14,614	4,873
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	3,293	5,433	4,590	843	1,217	19,487	14,614	4,873
	Bhubaneswar (M Corp)	Urban	3,293	5,433	4,590	843	1,217	19,487	14,614	4,873

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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(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

Khordha is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is situated on the National Highway No.5. The town is 11 kms. from Khordha road Railway station. The Local name of the place was "Jajarsingh" which originally was a small village probably the place was known as "KURADA" which means "Foul mouthed". Khordha came into prominence with the first king of "Bhoi" dynasty Ramachandra Dev, who made it the capital of his kingdom during the last part of 16th century A.D. The Bhoi kings lived in the fort of Barunei hill. The fort is now completely ruined and a few traces are there to remember the former glory. Khordha suffered repeatedly from Muslim and Maratha cavalry but its royal house retained much of its independence till 1804

when the then Raja Mukunda Deva under the guidance of Rajguru Jayakrishna fought against the British domination and was defeated and lost his territory. Khordha is also memorable as the centre of activity of the "Paika Rebellion" of 1817-18 under the leadership of Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar.

From the year 1592, the political centre of gravity was shifted from Cuttack to Khordha, when Ramachandra Dev I , the son of Danai Bidyadhar, the minister of Bhoi king Govinda Bidyadhar was made the king of Khordha by Man singh. Ramachandra Dev I was not only recognised as the successor of the former Gajapati line of king but also as the controller of the Jagannath temple at Puri. It is said that the image of Jagannath had been burnt by Kalapahad after the occupation of Orissa by the Afgans of Bengal in 1568. Ramachandra Dev I constructed the new image of Jagannath and installed them in the temple, for which he was reputed as second Indradyumna. During 1596 he set the famous "Neela Chakra" on the crest of the temple at Puri. In 1599 Raja Mukunda Ray of Kassim kota took shelter in Khordha being driven by Sultan Mohamed Quli of Golconda.

Gajapati Ramachandra Dev I was a patron of Brahmin. He set up many Bramhin villages in different parts of the district. Ramachandra Dev I died in 1607 AD and was succeeded by Purusottam Dev.

Purusottam Dev died in 1622 and was succeeded by his son Narasingha Dev. Like his father, the new Raja also became a prey to Muslim capacity from the day of his accession to the gadi of Khurdha. Narasingha Dev died while fighting with Fate khan, the general and subedar Mutquah khan. Gangadhar Dev, the nephew of Narasingha Dev succeeded him. But after about four months Balabhadra Dev, the brother of Narasingha Dev, murdered Gangadhar Dev and usurped the gadi. During 1655 he was succeeded by his son Mukunda Dev I. During his rule the chariot of Lord Jagannath for the car festival was constructed with the wood brought from Dasapalla forest. The tradition of constructing chariot with the wood brought from Dasapalla is continuing till the present time.

It has been pointed out that Mukunda Dev II, the Raja of Khordha was negotiated by Harcourt to help the British troops by men and supplies in exchange of one lakh rupees. The Raja while agreeing to this proposal strongly, represented that the lost territory to 'Marathas' must be returned after the British occupation. Later the British did not keep the promise. At this, the Raja of Khurdha was greatly annoyed and became hostile towards the British Government. In the year 1804 the Raja of Khurdha was forbidden to exercise his traditional right of issuing orders to persons residing within the limits of Mughalbandi territory without the sanction of British commissioners. Also he was deprived of the management of the Jagannath temple, which came to him as a great shock. To protest the above order the 'Paikas' of Khurdha and Raja's troops rose in rebellion with a view to overthrow the British rule and captured the village of Pipili. The rebels being quickly driven out from Pipili retreated to the fort at Khurdha followed by the British troops. The fort, the ruins of which still remain at the foot of the east end of the valley is called 'Barunei'.

There was a rebellion of 'Paikas' i.e. the landed militia of Orissa to whom the English rulers brought little but ruin and oppression. Britishers also oppressed the Paika rebellion. The Paikas of Orissa were divided into three ranks i.e. the Paharis, who carry a large shield made of wood covered with hide and strengthened by knobs and circles of iron, the Banuas, who carry sword and the Dhenkiyas, who are armed with bows and arrows.

An enquiry to the Paika rebellion was made by British, which came out with a conclusion that, Paik Rebellion of 1817 was a common man's agitation; it was not initiated by any aristocratic blood. In fact, the Raja of Khurdha and Bakshi Jagabandhu joined rebellion and were accepted as leaders by virtue of their positions.

Raja Mukunda Dev died a captive in 1817. He was the last king of Khurdha and after him, his successor came to be known as Raja of Puri.

(iii) Administrative set up

Khordha district came into existence in the year 1992. Prior to 1992 Khordha was one of the Sub-

divisions of Puri district. The newly created district Khordha consists of two Sub-divisions i.e. Bhubaneswar and Khordha. The district Headquarter is at Khordha.

Khordha district has two sub-divisions, seven tahsils, ten C.D. Blocks, fifteen police stations and seven towns the details of which are given below.

Sub-division	:	Bhubaneswar, Khordha
Tahasils	:	Bolagad, Begunia, Khordha, Bhubaneswar, Jatani, Tangi and Banapur.
Police Station	:	Bolagad, Begunia, Khordha, Jankia, Khandagiri, Chandaka, Saheednagar, Balianta, Balipatna, Lingaraj, Bhubaneswar, Jatani, Tangi, Balugaon and Banapur.
C.D.Blocks	:	Banapur, Chilika, Tangi, Begunia, Bolagad, Khordha, Jatani, Bhubaneswar, Balianta and Balipatna.
Towns	:	Khordha (M), Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.), Jatani(M), Banapur (NAC), Balugaon(NAC), Dungamal (CT) and Pratapsasan (CT).

Total number of villages of Khordha district is 1551 out of which 193 villages are uninhabited.

Location and size

Khordha district lies between $84^0$55' and $86^0$50' East longitude and $19^0$40' and $20^0$25' North latitude. It is bounded by Cuttack district in north, Nayagarh district in west, Puri district in the east and Ganjam district in the south. Khordha district has a geographical area of 2813 sq. kms. The hilly systems of the district are located in Khordha sub-division. Khordha district is situated in the southwest of the state. Also it touches the 'Chilika Lake' in the south.

Physical Features

The hilly systems of the district are located in Khordha Sub-division, where elevations vary from 500 ft to 3000 ft above sea-level. The most conspicuous peaks are Solary in Banapur and Barunei in Khordha. Historically, the most remarkable hills are Khandagiri and Udayagiri in Bhubaneswar, which are honey combed with cells and cave dwellings cut from solid rock by the Jains. The isolated peak of Dhauligiri is famous for Ahsokan-edicts.

Chilika Lake is a shallow island situated in the southeast direction of the district and extends to Puri and Ganjam districts. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by the group of islands formed by silt deposit and by long strip of sandy ridges. On the south west there are lofty hills. The area is about 72 kms long (north to south). During dry weather the area is 891 sq. kms. (appx.), whereas in rainy season the area extents up to 1165 sq. kms. The naval cadet-training center of the Defence Ministry is located here.

The whole of the district may be divided into three dissimilar natural divisions, the littoral tract, the alluvial tract and the hilly tract. The area to its north and west is studded with hill while to the southeast it is plane and fertile. The littoral tract lies between the alluvial plain and the Bay of Bengal. The alluvial belt is full of villages and rice fields. The hilly tract is in Khordha Sub-division, which is well above the flood level, forming the watershed between Mahanadi and Chilika lake.

Forest is found mostly in Khordha Sub-district. The forest is dry, evergreen, semi-ever green and dry deciduous type prevailing in other parts of Orissa. Sal, Asan, Mahul, Kusum, and Teak are usually found. Casuarina plantation has received impetus in the recent years to meet the fuel need of the common man.

There are two notable peaks in Khordha district. These are "Khundabola" (949 mtrs.) and another in "Bankar Pahar" (547 mtrs.).

Drainage

The Khordha Sub-division is mainly an elevated tract above flood level in which as is to be expected, the rivers are liable to sudden rises and falls. The drainage of the west and south is carried into Chilika lake, of the north into the Mahanadi and of the east into the Kuakhai or Daya. The following is a brief account of the more important rivers of the district.

Salia River: -The Salia rises in the jungles of the Ranapur Tahasil of Nayagarh district and after flowing the cultivated tracts of Banapur tahasil, it then flows south and after crossing the Ganjam road enters the chilika lake. The total length of the river is about 30 miles. The stream is used for irrigation purpose to some extent.

Kusumi:-The Kusumi rises in Ranpur tahasil and then flourishing along the boundary of Ranpur and Khordha enters the later Sub-division near Mundila, and taking south-east turn falls into Chilika lake.

Managuni(Malaguni):- The river runs through Khordha tahasil and is the channel by which almost the whole of the Ranpur tahasil is drained. The river joins the Daya river below the village Balabhadrapur and is navigable during the rains by small boats.

Ran:- The Ran river rises in Khordha and eventually joins the Mahanadi after flowing through the Banki Tahasil of Cuttack district. It is navigable during rains.

Kuakhai:-The Kuakhai, a name meaning crow's channel is an off shoot from the Kathajori river, from which it takes off nearly opposite of Cuttack. After flowing in a south-south easterly direction for 12 miles, it throws off the Kusabhadra, and then travels due south for seven miles until it reaches the village Sardeipur, where it divides into two branches, the Daya to the west and the Bhargabi to the east.

Daya:-The Daya river, as already stated, takes off from the Kuakhai at Sardeipur. It runs due south for eight miles and then makes a sharp turn westward for four miles and after that continues its course southward for the rest of its length, emptying itself into the north-south corner of Chilika lake. The river is tidal. Two small rivers namely Gansua and Managuni enter the Daya.

The Chilika lake is a shallow inland sea situated in the extreme south of the district extends to the district of Ganjam. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a group of islands formed by silt deposits and by a long strip of land, which for miles consists of nothing but a sandy ridge. On the southwest it is walled by lofty hills. The size of the lake is like a pear having its wider end towards north-east and conical towards the south. It is about 72 kms. long and 32 kms. by breadth. During rainy season its area extends up to 1165 sq. kms. The average depth is from 1.5 mtrs. to 1.8 mtrs. and exceeds sometimes to 3.7 mtrs. except in south-west. In rainy season its water becomes sweet due to inflow of large volume of floodwater from the rivers.

The Fisheries Department of Govt. of Orissa operates in Chilika lake the scheme called "Applied research in Chilika lake and other estuarine fisheries". Government of India also established a naval cadet-training center. The state Govt. has also declared Chilika a sanctuary for birds.

There are two famous tanks in Bhubaneswar. These are Vindusagar and Kedargouri.Vindusagar is the largest tank in Bhubaneswar, which extends an area measuring 396 mtrs. by 213 mtrs. Its depth varies from 2 to 3 mtrs. It is embanked by a stonewall. It has magnificent stone steps. At present its walls and steps are in bad shape due to lack of timely repair. It is believed that the tank contains drops from all the sacred rivers of India.

Besides the above, there are number of other tanks in the village areas also. Notable among them Kausalya Gang tank near Dhauli, by the side of National Highway. The fisheries department started fish farm here in 1953. It has been converted to research-cum training institute since 1957.

Springs

There is a hot spring near the village Atri about 13 kms.from khordha town. The spring water artificially continues into the limits of stone ring wall. Boiling hot current bubblisy rise up in a continuous stream and the surplus water flows into an adjoining small pool, which serves as a bathing tab for the pilgrims as well as to the villagers. The soil near the spring and for a considerable distance is composed of alluvium or of marl and laterite. People of the locality assemble here on the day of Makar Sankranti to bathe in the spring. It is believed that the spring miraculously removes the barrenness of women, which is the sole attraction of the place.

Climate

The deltaic regions of the district enjoy an equable temperature throughout the year. In the hilly tracts, the climate is comparatively drier with high temperature in the hot months and a slightly cooler during 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 monsoon period, while October and November are called as post-monsoon period.

Rainfall

The monsoon arrives over the district by about second week of June and withdraws early in October. About 74% of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months from June to September, July being the rainiest month. The recording of rainfall from 1997 to 1999 is given below.

Year	Actual Rain fall (In mm.)
1997	1500.6
1998	1509.9
1999	1473.5
Normal Rain fall	1449.1

From the above table it is depicted that the normal rainfall of the district is 1449.1(mm). The district experienced highest rainfall (1509.9 mm) during the year 1998, which was above the normal rainfall. On an average there are 71 rainy days in a year in the district.

Temperature

The temperature continuously increases from March to May and May is the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature of the district remains in between 31.9^0c to 38.0^0c. At Bhubaneswar the maximum temperature reaches 45^0c in some days in the month of May-June. With the arrival of monsoon the temperature drops in the interior area of the district, but the drop is small in coastal areas. In the interior of the district both the day and night temperatures begin to decrease gradually till December which is the coldest month. In some days the minimum temperature goes down to 9.4^0c in December and January at Bhubaneswar.

Relative humidity are generally high throughout the year in coastal areas but in the interior of the district humidity is slightly lower especially in the non-monsoon months.

Winds

Winds are fairly strong particularly in the coastal regions of the district. The wind speed is less in the post-monsoon months and in the cold season. In the post-monsoon and the cold season winds blow from north or northeasterly direction in the morning and southerly or southeasterly directions in the afternoon. In the summer and monsoon months winds blow mainly southwesterly or southerly but the afternoon winds blow more southerly than in the morning.

Depressions and cyclonic storms originating from the Bay of Bengal in the pre-monsoon, monsoon or post-monsoon months pass through this district or adjoining districts. The storms particularly those in the pre and post-monsoon months cause heavy rain and high winds in the district. Thunderstorms some times occur in the months of April-May and in October. During the monsoon period rainfall is associated with thunder. In the winter, fog occurs occasionally. The district also faced a devastating super cyclone in the year 1999 causing several damages to people and property of the district, which is very difficult to forget from the mind of the people.

The alluvial region is full of villages and rice fields, watered by a network of canals, through which the water of the Kuakhai river, the branch of the river Mahanadi, find their way to the Bay of Bengal. In this region there are a few detached hills, such as Dhauli hills and the hills close to Delanga Railway Station. Almost the whole of the cultivable land is under plough. The highlands for which no means of irrigation has yet been devised are under cultivation of Biali rice, pulses etc. While sarada or winter rice is grown in the marshy depressions known as ‘pats’ and in other low-lying land.

Soils

The district has four varieties of soil i.e. saline soil along the coast of Chilika, alluvial soil behind the saline strip, laterite soil in the western part and a patch of black cotton soil in the southeastern part of the district. Alluvial soil has a wide coverage and is suitable for cultivation of rice, wheat, sugarcane, potato and vegetables. Black cotton soil is found in Bhubaneswar and Banapur areas.

Saline soil is found in the east coast around Chilika and around the island of the lake; alluvial soil has a wide coverage and is suitable for cultivation of rice, sugarcane, potato and vegetables besides fruits.

Black cotton soil is found in Bhubaneswar and Banapur areas. Black cotton soil, locally called as "Khalimati" consists of clay mixed with "genguti" or lime concretions. Ordinary 'Khali' is black clay with alkaline reactions but does not possess lime concretions. Such soils are found in Bhubaneswar and Banapur areas. It is suitable for cultivation of Pulses like 'Biri' and 'Mung'.

There are numerous names given to different varieties of land according to its composition, colour etc. Those are 'balia matal' - a sandy loam, chaulia matal - afriable soil of a brownish colour, sudh matal - a muddy soil, kala matal- a black fertile soil found in low levels and a salty matal near Chilika lake.

The main portion of Khurdha Sub-division is hilly, but it includes a narrow alluvial strip varying in width from one to three miles.

Geology

The rocks occupying the greater part of the district belong to the Eastern ghats Group.

Khondalites:- Khondalites, probably the oldest rock formations, are a series of para-gneisses and shiest, gneiss to pumple or reddish brown in colour. The constituent minerals are quartz, feldspar, garnet, sillimanite, and occasionally graphite, ilmenite, magnetite, Zircon and appetite occur as accessories.

Charnockites: - Hypersthenes granules, which are quite similar to the typical basic charnockites in general appearance and mineral composition, are found at several places in the district**.**

Garnet ferrous grant gneiss:-These rocks consist of quartz, feldspar, garnet and biotite. The rocks are in general grayish white in colour, medium grand and gneisses in texture.

Anorthosites: -Anorthosites occurs in Banapur tahasil, between latitudes 19^0 41'and 19^0.54'north and longitudes 85^0 06' and 85^0 18' east. They are found in the axial region of an anticlinal fold plumping towards was formed by the khondalites and the associated charnokites and granite gneisses.

Laterites:- Thick deposits of reddish brown, highly cavernous laterites occur in the central part of the district. The low hill parts are formed of reddish brown laterite. Their thickness is more than 6 m. It is formed as a result of alternation of the Gondwana sand stones.

Building materials:- The laterite exposes extensively in the Central part of the district is quarried, at many places for Bricks. The calcareous concentration known locally as "Kankar" are found in many places of the district.

Road metal:- Charnockite, found in abundance throughout the district is a readily available rock for use as road metal. Fine to medium grained, basic and intermediate charnockites provide the best material for roads.

Flora and Fauna

In the zone of cultivated land between the sea and the Khurdha hills the usual rice field weeds are met with, while ponds and ditches are filled with floating waterweeds or water plants including the dangerous water hyacinth.

In the Khurdha Sub-division there are extensive forests, which is technically known as dry ever green forest zone and comprise of 'Sal'. In the metamorphic region to the south-west 'Sal' is seen at its best, its chief companions being Kendu, Asan, Bamboos, and Dendrocalamus trees which are most common.

The chief timber trees are Sal(Shorea robusta), Piasal, Kusum (Adina cordifolia), Sisoo, Bandhan and Asan. The minor forest produce of local importance are Harida, Bahada, Anla, Kamalagundi, Kuchila, Broom-grass and Kendu leaves.

Fauna

In this district forests are limited to Khurdha sub-division. In the dense reserved forests one occasionally meets with one or two Royal Bengal tigers. The leopard is found in all small or big forests. It sometimes creates havoc in villages. The hyaena and wolf are present in all parts of the district forest areas. The wild dog is numerous in all parts of the district. The sloth deer inhabits in big forest areas full of rocky hills. Occasionally there are cases of bear attacks in surrounding villages. Among the herbivorous, which are of special interest to man as game animals are Sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, mouse deer, black buck and bison. In the recent past there has been great attempt to chase and kill these animals for food and pleasures, hence their number is greatly reduced. Sambar are found in the thick forests. Spotted deer and barking deer mostly inhabit the forest borders, where they get plenty of seasonal crop plants. Mouse deer are found in the hilly parts of the forests. The bison are found in the thick forests of Banapur area. In the jungle area wild boar, Jhinka and giant squirrels in large numbers are also found. In the forest areas of towns and rural areas, black faced monkey and red faced monkey are usually met with. The wild elephant is common in all the forest areas of the district. The Nilagai are also once found towards the southern part of the Khurdha Sub-division.

A very common lizard in the villages of Khurdha district is 'Godhi' or Monitor Lizard'. On account of the use of its skin for Lady's handbags, it has been mercilessly killed. The Pahala Endua, a Chameleon, is common in wooded areas of the district.

Various species of snakes occur in the district. In the plains as well as in hill tracts the Ahiraja or King cobra is common. The Kandia chiti or common krait and the 'Rana' are also found. Principal among the non-poisonous snakes in the district are 'Ajagara' 'Dhamana' and 'Dhanda'. The python occurs on the rocky areas.

Cropping Pattern

The Principal crops of the district are paddy, wheat, ragi, maize, mung, biri, groundnut, til, mustard linseed, sugarcane and potato. The important fruit crops are coconut, mango and cashew nut. Pan (betel leaf) is also grown in the district in Balipatna C.D. Block.

Being a tropical coastal area, paddy is the predominant crop and is extensively grown in the district. During 1998-99 it covered an area 126509 hects. and 3215535qtls. of rice was produced. The average yield rate was 25.42 qtls. The main paddy production blocks were Chillika, Banapur, Begunia, Khordha, Jatni, Balipatna, Balianta and Bhubaneswar.

There are three regular paddy crops, namely biali, culture and winter paddy, Biali paddy is sown at the commencement of rain and culture the autumn paddy is sown during June. The winter paddy is sown in June. Cultivation of Dalua or summer paddy is also popular in the district.

Sugarcane, mesta and jute are grown as commercial crops in the district. Cotton and tobacco are also cultivated on a limited scale. The main vegetables cultivated in the district are Potato, Brinjal, Pumpkin, Onion and garlic etc. Potato cultivation is gradually becoming popular as a cash crop. Important potato-growing area is Balianta C.D. Block. Among fruits coconut, banana, mango, jack fruit, guava and tamarind are popularly grown by the people of the district. The agro climatic conditions of the areas around Chilika lake, Banpur and Tangi are quite suitable for banana plantation.

Irrigation

On analysis of source-wise Irrigation potential created in Khordha district during 1998-99, it is revealed that, Major/Medium irrigation projects supplied water for 43510 hects for kharif crops and 25810 hect. for Rabi crops and minor irrigation projects supplied water for 15700 hects for kharif crops and 1890 hects for Rabi crops and lift irrigation system supplied water for 6210 hects for kharif crops and 3720 hects for Rabi crops for Khordha district. Three types of irrigation system are available in Banapur, Jatani and Bhubaneswar C.D. Blocks only (**Source**: *District Statistical Handbook, 1999)*.

Fishery

The district is near one of the biggest brackish water lake, the Chilika. Besides inland water sources like rivers, swamps; irrigation projects and tanks are the sources of fresh water fish. In order to increase the production of fish from marine resources a fishing co-operative society has been organised. It has been proposed to include fishermen under the society and provide sufficient boats and nets for better catching of fishes.

The state Govt. has started a pisciculture center at "Kausalyaganga" near Dhauli. Established in 1957-58 it produces quality fish seeds and Indian major carps and Exotic carps by hypothecation and conducts research on various topics of fresh water pisciculture. During 1975 the centre produced about 40 lakhs of quality seeds of Indian Major carp.

During 1998-99 Khordha district has produced 4882 MTs of Fresh water fish and 2032 MTs of Brackish water fish.

Animal Husbandry: -

The local breeds of cattle are generally short in growth and are poor in quality. Bullocks and buffaloes are employed in ploughing and pulling carts. Cows and she-buffaloes are maintained for milk purpose. Goats, sheep, and pigs are reared for eatable purpose. In the past, a few country-bred ponies were kept by well-to-do families for riding purpose. Poultry birds including ducks are maintained mainly for their meat.

During past few decades steps were taken to improve the local breeds of cattle by cross breeding with Haryana and red Sindhi bulls. During recent years Jersey breed has been successfully introduced in the district.

As per data available in the 15th quinquennial Livestock Census, 1995 of Khordha district conducted by the office of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa the number of animals are as follows: -

Livestock population as per 15th quinquennial live stock Census, 1995

Category	No.
1. Cattle (a+b)	566,965
(a) Cross Breed	53,293
(b) Indigenous	513,672
2. Cow	339,427
3. Buffaloes	25,452
4. Sheep	67,234
5. Goats	82,923
6. Pigs	3,195
7. Fowl	585,899

Source: *Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa, Cuttack*

During 1998-99 milk production in the district was 38800 metric tones and production of egg was 134.20 million numbers. There were 20 veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, 35 V.A.S and Addl. V.A.S. and 76 Livestock Aid centers. Live Stock Inspectors were 95 besides 77 Artificial insemination centers in Khordha district.

Industry

Stone carving: -This district is covered with ancient monuments starting from the cave architecture of the ancient times to the temple architecture, which indicate the continuous development of advanced type of industry of stone carving. The caves of Khandagiri, Udayagir and Dhauli in the district indicate that store carving has reached maturity as early as 1st century B.C to 7th century A.D. From 7th century onwards, the industry of stone carving became vigorous when large number of temples and other religious monuments were constructed.

Basic Metal Industries: -The basic metal industries are mainly located at Bhubaneswar and Jatani. They manufacture engineering articles like Railway sleepers, Cast iron pipes, Agricultural implements, Wire transformers switches and under- take general fabrication.

Sheet metal Industries: - Sheet metal industries like iron buckets, trunks, tin containers and jars etc. are produced at Jatni in the district.

Food processing units: -The food and agriculture processing industries include rice and flourmills, bakery, toffee and confectionery units, ice plants and cold storages. The district is mainly a rice producing area. Most of the rice mills are situated at Jatni and Tangi.

Forest Based Industry: - The forest-based industries of the district utilise timbers available in the district and also depend upon logs imported from other districts of the state. Important concentration of this industry is found in Bhubaneswar and Jatni.

Handicrafts: - Survey conducted by handicrafts department indicates the presence of about 5000 artisans engaged in various crafts in the district. Stone carving industries are situated in Bhubaneswar and Khordha and wood carving industries are situated in Bhubaneswar, Jatni and Begunia. Brass/Bell metal industries are located in the areas of Balianta, Balipatna and Tangi. Terracotta industries are located in Balianta, Bhubaneswar, Jatni and Balipatna. Cane and Bamboo works are found in the areas of Bhubaneswar town and in some places of Banapur.

Handlooms: -The district is famous for its handlooms. At present there are 70 weaving co-operative societies and 3391 looms active in the district. All the societies are engaged in manufacture of cotton clothes. They manufacture poly bastra, silk tasar in additions to cotton.

There is an Industrial Estate in the district located at Mancheswar near Bhubaneswar. It was constructed in the year 1973 to provide modern type of industrial accommodation. It has 24 'A' type, 36 'B' type sheds to suit different small-scale industries.

Small-scale Industrial units are mostly confined to Bhubaneswar and to some extent to Khordha. Bhubaneswar city was declared a software city with 320 acres earmarked for software units and Electronics. A software park is run by Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation at Bhubaneswar.

Trade & Commerce

The principal centres of business, where both wholesale and retail transactions take place are Bhubaneswar, Jatani, Khordha, Banapur and Itamati.

Bhubaneswar is the capital of Orissa and is connected by rail, road and air. There are many wholesalers and retailers, varieties of shop both permanent and temporary have grown-up recently. Business in different commodities on large scale is carried on daily.

There are many good hotels and Restaurants at Bhubaneswar, for which tourism has flourished in the state. Also there are automobile show rooms (two-wheeler & four wheeler) besides electronic and software show rooms etc. There are a large number of shops dealing in textiles, grocery, stationaey and various other articles to meet the ever-growing demands of the capital city. Also there is a stock-exchange office in the city. There are medicine shops in almost all the units of the city and in old town.

Jatni, known as Khordha Road, is a main railway junction and the headquarters of the Divisional superintendent of southeastern Railway. It is also well communicated by roads. Goods are imported from various places and dispatched to Nayagarh, Begunia, Khordha, Puri and the neighbouring areas. Rice, Pulses, Betel leaves, Oils, Cashew-nuts, Jute, Clothes, Chilies, Vegetables, Teak-wood, China-clay etc. are exported to different places.

Khordha is famous for its textile products. It is situated on N.H.5 and is linked with Khordha road Railway Station by all weather roads. The hinterland of Khordha is quite fertile and produces larger amounts of paddy, pulses and vegetables, which are exported by road and rail to different places.

Banpur is famous for timber and paddy. The land is fertile and paddy is cultivated extensively. Logs are exported to different places from Balugaon railway station.

In rural areas greater portion of the local trade is carried on at various markets (hats) usually held once or twice in a week. At these markets the villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, grain, and other local produce and make purchases of their

other needy items. Banks and financial institutions also play a bigger role in trade and commerce in the district.

Transport

Prior to Independence, most of the roads were un-metalled and un-bridged and were used only in fair-weather. In course of time, demand for more and better roads increased. For breaking the age-old isolation of many areas of the district, which was mostly inaccessible, construction of roads and development of road transport were considered. To accelerate this, large amount of fund were earmarked and spent on the development of roads in the successive Five-year plans. At present the district is served by National Highways, State Highways, Major district roads other district roads and classified village roads.

The length of roads according to category and surface classification in the district is given below for the year 1998-99.

	Categories of Road	Length in Kms.
1.	National Highways	109
2.	State Highways	58
3.	Major district roads	456
4.	Other district roads	209
5.	Forest roads	305
6.	Gram Panchayat roads	4,925
7.	Classified village roads	129
8.	P.S. Roads	595
9.	Village roads	755

Source: *District Statistical Handbook, 1999*

The National Highway No.5 begins its course in the district in Balianta P.S and winding its way south-wards crosses the river at Kuakhai. The total length of this road is 109 kms. This is by far the most important road in Orissa as it directly links the state with neighbouring states of West Bengal. Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. In the State it links the district with Cuttack, Baleshwar, Puri and Ganjam.

Two state Highways have passed through the district. They are Cuttack- Puri State Highway No.8 and Khordha-Nayagarh State Highway No.1.

The mechanically propelled and power driven vehicles have gradually replacing the indigenous vehicles in the district. Among the vehicles cycle and rickshaw are commonly used for passenger and goods transportation in almost all the areas of the district. In rural areas the use of cycle, rickshaw and trolley rickshaw is more. Other vehicles in the district are motorcycles, scooters, trucks, taxis, cars, jeeps, buses, and auto rickshaws.

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

Vehicles	Number
Motor Cycles, Scooters and Mopeds	132,577
Three Wheelers and Auto Rickshaw	2,174
Jeep and station wagons	3,533
Private Cars	11,057
Taxies	2,613
Contract Carriage	503
State Carriage	808
Trucks and Lorries	5,179
Tractors and Trailers	2,720
Miscellaneous Vehicles	2,110
Total	**163,274**

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

The district is at present served by Haworah – Madras and Khordha Road-Puri railway lines of the southeastern Railway. Haworah-Madras line was the first important line constructed in the district and was opened to traffic in 1899. From Khordha Road station a branch line 43.6 kms in length runs up to Puri. It is a broad gauge single line and was opened to traffic in 1901.

The southeastern railway has not only contributed to the economic growth of the Khordha district but also other coastal districts of the state. It has accelerated agricultural and industrial development by providing transport facilities for the carriage of raw materials and finished products.

Airways and Aerodromes:

This district has only one aerodrome at Bhubaneswar since 1947. It is maintained by the Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi. At present several internal flights within the country operate from this aerodrome.

Electricity & Power

At present, power generation, transmission and distribution in the district is managed by GRIDCO and the sources of power supply are Machakund, Balimela, and Hirakud Hydro-power stations and Talcher thermal power station. Also NALCO situated near Anugul supplies power to the district.

All the towns of the district such as Khordha, Bhubaneswar and Jatni including the other NACs have been electrified. Total power consumption in Bhubaneswar and Khordha Sub-division during the year 1998-99 is 630.892 and 128.247 million units respectively. Power consumption includes domestic, commercial, small & large scale Industries, street light, minor irrigation projects, public water works, Railway traction etc.

Panchayati Raj System

The three tiers Panchayati Raj System was introduced in the state with the enforcement of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, w.e.f. 26th January 1961 which was further strengthened with the implementation of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 w.e.f. 1st November 1993. The major objective of the Panchayati Raj System is to entrust the people with the management of local affairs and develop their capacity for self-governance. In the three tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad at district level and the Gram Panchayat at village level and each of them functions within its own jurisdiction for the development of the rural areas of the district for a normal tenure of five years.

Zilla Parishad, the apex body in the district constitutes the following members. Each Panchayat Samiti in the district elects two members to the Zilla Parishad. Elected Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament from the district become the members of the Zilla Parishad. Chairmen of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairman of the Municipalities/ NACs and Co-operative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forests, Works and Co-operative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members on the basis of proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women. The members of the Zilla Parishad elect one amongst them as President and another as Vice President. The Collector of the district acts as the Chief Executive Officer. The Zilla Parishad, besides formulating policies for the key areas of rural development in the district, monitors and evaluates the various developmental programmes of the government, which are implemented by the Panchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

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

and endowments etc. and all other developmental matters in their respective localities.

The Gram Panchayat at the primary level is constituted of a group of villages, which are divided into wards. The voters of each ward directly elect ward members. The voters of all the wards under the Gram Panchayat elect the Sarpanch of the Panchayat and one Naib Sarpanch is elected from amongst the ward members to look after the work of the Panchayat. This primary unit of democratic de-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural manpower. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation, supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads, cattle pounds, providing streetlight and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

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

Name of CD Block	No. of Gram Panhayats	No. of villages
1	2	3
1. Banapur	12	258
2. Chilika	11	138
3. Tangi	18	209
4. Begunia	20	173
5. Bolagad	18	235
6. Khordha	19	131
7. Jatani	12	110
8. Bhubaneswar	18	114
9. Balianta	12	95
10. Balipatna	12	88
Total	**152**	**1551**

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

Balipatna

Balipatna is a village in the police station of same name and is situated at 12 kms. by road from Bhubaneswar. The place is connected by Uttara-Balakati-Nimapara Road, which is a branch road of S.H.8. The place is famous for being the birthplace of poet Ananta (Sisu Ananta). There is a village nearby, which is famous for an old image of twelve-armed Durga.

Banapur

Banapur is a town situated in southwest of the district. It is 5 kms to the northwest of Balugaon Railway Station. The place is connected by all weather roads from Bhubaneswar. The place is famous for the temple goddess Bhagawati, the presiding deity of Banapur. It is one of the famous Shakti Pithas of Orissa.There is a Siva temple called Dakhya Prajapati temple situated at the entrance of the town. At a distance of about 14 kms to the west of Banapur the 'Salia Dam' has been constructed for minor irrigation project.

Barunai Hill:

Barunai is a small hill, which is two kms. to the south of Khordha and a large portion of the hill is covered by reserved forest where teak grows luxuriantly.

The Bhoi kings of Orissa made Khordha their capital during Muslim occupation. They lived in a fort that stood at the foot of the hill. The site was apparently selected because of its strategic position. In the time of Virakishore Dev (1736-1780), the fort was taken by Marahata. The fort is now at ruins, some traces of its walls are still remaining. On the northern part of the hill is the temple of Barunai, where a large fair is held on the occasion of Raja Sankranti festival in the month of June. In side the temple there are two goddesses called 'Barunai' and 'Karuai'. A perennial spring flows down the hill by the side of the temple. The hill contains several caves of which one is "Pandavguha" capable of accommodating 100 persons.

Bhubaneswar:

At present Bhubaneswar is the capital of the state. The mouza Bhubaneswar (now commonly called old town) has been known as such for many centuries and the place has evidently derived its name

from the principal deity Tri-Bhubaneswar or Bhubaneswar.

It is not known when and how human efforts were first at work to give a start to this centre of civilization. Extensive ruins representing an ancient city are, however, found at Sisupalgarh about 2.5 kms to the south-east of Bhubaneswar and about 5 kms. from the famous rock edicts of Ashoka at Dhauli hill which take the origin of the city back to the 4th century B.C. The famous Kalinga war that changed the mind of Ashoka took place on the bank of river Daya, 5 to 6 kms from Bhubaneswar. The next landmark in the history is provided by the monuments of the Udayagiri and the Khandagiri hills situated on the western side of the place, particularly by the famous Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavel engraved in one of the caves there. The date of Kharavela is fixed in the middle of the first century B.C.

The discovery of the sculptures at Bhubaneswar bearing the Gupta characteristics indicate a strong influence exercised by the Gupta culture Age at this place with the end of sixth century A.D. Bhubaneswar entered upon a new stage as it had played a great part in the east in the revival of Hinduism.

By the middle of the 7th century Sailodbhavas of Kongoda (Ganjam) asserted their independence and became very powerful. The next dynasty was Bhaumakaras, which lasted for about 100 years.

Bhubaneswar is famous for numerous ancient historical monuments and relics of the Kalinga style of architecture through different dynasties during different ages. Being the heart of Orissa, it is popularly known as the temple city of India. It has 500 temples starting from small to 46 mtrs. high Lingaraj temple. The temples of Laxmaneswar, Satrusghaneswar and Bharateswar (6th century A.D), Parasurameswar and Swarna Jaleswar (7th century A.D), Vaithal (8th-century A.D), Mukteswar (10th century A.D) Brahmeswar, Lingaraj and Rajarani (11th century A.D) and Ananta Basudev (13th century A.D) are the singular specimens of massive architectural achievements.

The holy tank of Bindusagar, Koti tirtha, Papanasini, Kedar tank and spring of Kedar Gouri are noted for pilgrimage. Moreover it is the biggest Saiva pitha in the state. The state famous Rukuna Rath Yatra of Lord Lingaraj during Asokastami and Sivaratri of Lord Lingaraj fascinate country-wide crowd.

The Khandagiri and Udayagiri presently a part of the expanded Bhubaneswar city contain varieties of caves with decent engraving specially built for the pious Jain saints around the 1st century B.C for their solitary meditation. Hatigumpha (elephant cave) is a memorable monument of king Kharavela of Aira dynasty of Kalinga written in magnificent "Palli Lipi". A life size stature of 'Mahabir'Jain' is the pivot of attraction of tourists from India and abroad. These twin hills were called Kumargiri and Kumarigiri in ancient times. The gorgeous Maghamela of Khandagiri is famous in the locality.

Bhubaneswar is not only a precious casket of ancient antiquities, but also it presents before the tourists, research scholars and spectators the state museum, Tribal research centre, Handicrafts emporium and fine art centers, library of Utkal University. It has railhead of eastern Railways with communication facilities to all over India. It has airport for civil aviation with regular flight to important cities of India. Developed bus communication facilities are made available to all places within state. Hotels and star hotels of international standard are also available here.

Dhauli

A small hill on the bank of river Daya amidst extensive corn field, Dhauli is the witness of the penetrating horrors of Kalinga war and then restoration of peace by converting Chandashoka to 'Dharmashoka', who subsequently patronized Buddhism. Edicts of Ashoka on a suit fully sculptured elephant hewing, out of a big rock bear the testimony of Kalinga Artists. A primitive shrine of Lord Dhabaleswar renovated in 1972 also stands on the hilltop. The grand 'Shantistupa', a beautiful Buddhist peace pagoda is a phenomenon of Buddhist culture.

Kaipadar:

Kaipadar is a village under Khordha tahasil and is 11 kms to the southwest of Khordha. The place is well known for the tomb of Bokhari Saheb. Pilgrims

from both Hindu and Muslims, visit the tomb to obtain fulfillment of their wishes. On every Thursday a big fair is held there. The place is connected by road to Khordha.

Atri:

Atri being a place for hygienic importance for its hot sulphur spring is reputed for the temple of lord Hatakeswar. All weather motorable roads from Khordha are available. It is also a very good picnic spot.

Kenduli:

The village Kenduli is situated on the side of the Prachi River. The village is famous for the birthplace of poet Jayadeva of "Gita Govinda". The area has extensive relics of brick temples and sculptures of Saiva, Vaishnav and Sakta cults belonging to 10th-11th century A.D.

Nandankanan:

Being a part of evergreen Chandaka forest, Nandankanan is famous for the Biological Park and the Botanical garden both being divided by a nice lake. The former presents the unique animal sanctuary where animals and birds are kept freely with their natural habits amidst the lap of nature. The majestic tigers, lions, leopards, black panthers, European brown bears, Himalayan black bear, Gharials, white tigers, Grey pelicans, Indian pythons, king cobra are the admiring attraction among the animals. The later (Botanical garden) being planted with mostly indigenous plants, on the other side of the lake provides immense pleasure and peace to visitors. Both the parks are aptly suitable for picnic excursion and the lake for past-time swimmers. Being located near the Barang Railway Station on South East Railway, it is approachable by all weather road from Bhubaneswar which is only 13 kms.

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

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

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

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

Language and Mother tongue :

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

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

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other Worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vi) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

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.

(vii) 2001 Census 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 1,877,395 with 1,071,689 rural and 805,706 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 42.92 percent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 percent. There are 1551 villages out of which 193 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 57.08 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 five statutory towns and two census towns located in the district. The population of these four towns are Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.) 648,032 Jatani(M)53,251, Khordha(M) 39,054, Banapur(NAC) 16,474, Balugaon (NAC) 15,823, Pratapsasan (CT) 11,971 and Dungamal(CT) 6,207. So far the size class of the towns are concerned Bhubaneswar(M.Corp.) is categorised under class I towns. Jatani (M) is classified as class II. Khordha (M) is classified as class III. Banapur(NAC),Balugaon(NAC) and Pratapsasan(CT) are classifed as class IV. whereas, the Dungamal(CT) is classified as class V towns.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 Census it is seen that Bhubaneswar(M.Corp.) has highest growth rate with 57.46 percent and Pratapsasan(CT) has lowest growth rate with 7.54. The density of population in the towns of district is 3599, while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The sex ratio in the towns of the district is 817 whereas the rural sex ratio is 972 and district total sex ratio is 902.

The District has a literacy rate of 79.59 percent for total, 87.90 percent for males and 70.36 percent for 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 Dungamal(CT)) has the highest literacy rate of 90.2 percent followed by Bhubaneswar(M.Corp.) 87.5 percent , Khordha (M) 86.4 percent, Jatani(M) 86.0 percent, Banapur(NAC)78.9percent, Balugaon(NAC) 76.1 percent and Pratapsasan (CT) 74.3 percent. In the rural areas Balipatna C.D. Block tops the list with 78.2 percent and Banapur C.D. Block has the lowest literacy of 68.4 percent.

The work participation rate in the district is 30.6 percent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 percent. Balipatna police station has the highest work participation rate (33.8 %) and Jankia police station has the lowest work participation rate (26.0 %). In the rural area the work participation rate is (29.3 %) and in urban areas the work participation rate is (32.4 %).

(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 help the data users to get an insight into the gamut of census in a nutshell. Each inset table reflects a separate feature on various demographic features of the district and its parts.

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

Sl. No.	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	Bolagad	75,042	75,042	0	82,167	82,167	0	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Begunia	80,862	80,862	0	88,797	88,797	0	9.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Khordha	146,007	115,416	30,591	169,703	130,649	39,054	16.2	13.2	27.7	21.0	23.0
4	Chandaka	44,329	44,329	0	50,617	48,765	1,852	14.2	10.0	100.0	0.0	3.7
5	Khandagiri	13,697	13,697	0	17,569	17,569	0	28.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Saheednagar	32,305	32,305	0	32,327	32,327	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Balianta	83,287	83,287	0	87,691	74,981	12,710	5.3	-10.0	100.0	0.0	14.5
8	Balipatna	106,525	106,525	0	119,774	119,774	0	12.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Lingaraj	25,690	25,690	0	30,539	22,942	7,597	18.9	-10.7	100.0	0.0	24.9
10	Jatani	100,026	51,984	48,042	113,066	55,109	57,957	13.0	6.0	20.6	48.0	51.3
11	Jankia	95,927	95,927	0	108,394	108,394	0	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Tangi	112,698	112,698	0	130,747	130,747	0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Balugaon	86,119	73,715	12,404	100,760	78,730	22,030	17.0	6.8	77.6	14.4	21.9
14	Banapur	87,958	74,256	13,702	97,212	80,738	16,474	10.5	8.7	20.2	15.6	16.9
15	Bhubaneswa	411,542	0	411,542	648,032	0	648,032	57.5	0.0	57.5	100.0	100.0
District Total:		**1,502,014**	**985,733**	**516,281**	**1,877,395**	**1,071,689**	**805,706**	**25.0**	**8.7**	**56.1**	**34.4**	**42.9**

Table 1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during the year 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 census stands at 1,877,395 as against 1,502,014 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 375,381 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 24.99 percent as compared to the state average of 16.25 percent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (57.46%) is seen in Bhubaneswar (M) police station and lowest growth rate (0.07%) in Saheednagar police stations. The majority of population in the district lives in rural areas and only 42.9 percent in urban areas as per 2001 Census, which is higher than 34.37 percent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate of urban population is highest (77.6%) in Balugaon police station and lowest (20.23%) in Banapur police station. It is also evident from the table that, out of the total 15 police stations in the district, the highest population 648,032 is found in Bhubaneswar (M) Police station.

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

Sl. No.	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and 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	Banapur	194	106,148	52,566	53,582	56 (28.9)	2,916	2,929	63 (32.5)	10,556	11,010
2	Chilika	127	101,660	51,599	50,061	19 (15.0)	1,006	1,051	51 (40.2)	9,000	9,039
3	Tangi	169	139,823	70,817	69,006	37 (21.9)	2,061	2,002	51 (30.2)	8,657	8,495
4	Begunia	160	114,691	58,105	56,586	13 (8.1)	703	717	41 (25.6)	7,500	7,182
5	Bolagad	216	117,783	59,955	57,828	41 (19.0)	2,094	2,013	86 (39.8)	14,873	14,242
6	Khordha	117	120,117	61,024	59,093	12 (10.3)	711	684	19 (16.2)	3,697	3,673
7	Jatani	89	80,169	40,995	39,174	9 (10.1)	510	442	24 (27.0)	4,419	4,161
8	Bhubaneswar	107	96,543	49,300	47,243	16 (15.0)	819	749	30 (28.0)	5,416	5,248
9	Balianta	92	87,847	44,844	43,003	15 (16.3)	783	714	25 (27.2)	4,877	4,662
10	Balipatna	87	106,908	54,285	52,623	6 (6.9)	284	276	18 (20.7)	3,012	2,939
Districts (Rural)											
Total		**1358**	**1,071,689**	**543,490**	**528,199**	**224 (16.5)**	**11,887**	**11,577**	**408 (30.0)**	**72,007**	**70,651**

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

Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
45 (23.2)	15,674	16,052	25 (12.9)	16,626	17,106	5 (2.6)	6,794	6,485	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
37 (29.1)	13,367	13,066	7 (5.5)	4,653	4,527	11 (8.7)	17,615	16,817	2 (1.6)	5,958	5,561	0 (0.0)	0	0
37 (21.9)	13,666	13,617	28 (16.6)	19,515	18,705	14 (8.3)	21,034	20,582	2 (1.2)	5,884	5,605	0 (0.0)	0	0
72 (45.0)	25,341	24,641	29 (18.1)	18,823	18,305	5 (3.1)	5,738	5,741	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
62 (28.7)	22,354	21,409	23 (10.6)	15,280	15,063	4 (1.9)	5,354	5,101	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
40 (34.2)	14,605	14,288	31 (26.5)	20,941	19,995	15 (12.8)	21,070	20,453	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
24 (27.0)	8,821	8,533	25 (28.1)	17,754	17,036	7 (7.9)	9,491	9,002	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
24 (22.4)	8,610	8,090	20 (18.7)	13,363	12,745	17 (15.9)	21,092	20,411	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
30 (32.6)	11,477	11,238	7 (7.6)	5,141	4,816	15 (16.3)	22,566	21,573	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
26 (29.9)	9,615	9,317	26 (29.9)	18,913	18,313	7 (8.0)	10,913	10,545	4 (4.6)	11,548	11,233	0 (0.0)	0	0
397 (29.2)	**143,530**	**140,251**	**221 (16.3)**	**151,009**	**146,611**	**100 (7.4)**	**141,667**	**136,710**	**8 (0.6)**	**23,390**	**22,399**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives CD Block wise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10,000 and above. The maximum number of villages i.e.408 (30 percent) are covered under the population size range 200-499 followed by 397(29.2 percent) villages with population size range 500-999.Both the villages, with these population size ranges, constitute more than 59 percent of the total 1358 inhabited villages of the district. So far as the villages having 5,000 population or more are concerned, there are only 8 villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10,000 populations.

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

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

In 1991 Census, there were five Statutory Towns in the district namely Khordha Town (NAC), Bhubaneswar Town (M.C.), Jatani Town(M), Banapur Town (NAC), Balugaon Town (NAC). In 2001 Census, two more Census towns i.e. Pratapsasan Town (CT) and Dungamal Town (CT) is added enhancing the number of towns to seven. In the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population was 34.4 percent, which increased to 42.9 percent 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	Popu-lation	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	20	1.5	2,272	0.2
11-20	15	1.1	764	0.1
21-50	34	2.5	2,567	0.2
51-100	51	3.8	10,423	1.0
101-200	120	8.8	49,001	4.6
201-300	152	11.2	82,136	7.7
301-500	290	21.4	220,331	20.6
501 +	676	49.8	704,195	65.7
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,358**	**100.0**	**1,071,689**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:				**459.3**

The grouping of villages on the basis of density of population (per square kilometer) is displayed in Table -4. The population density (rural) of the district is 459.3 and maximum population i.e. 65.7 percent of the population live in the density range of 501 and above. Taking the number of villages also, the highest percentage i.e. 49.8 percent of villages are covered under the density range of 501 and above, followed by 21.4 percent villages under the density range 301-500 and 11.2 percent of villages under the density range 201-300. A negligible percentage of villages (1.1%) are under the density range 11-20.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1,009	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	1,046	1,064	737
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1,015	1,047	772
1971	988	1,002	845	964	1,014	753
1981	981	999	859	942	1,001	792
1991	971	988	866	903	973	782
2001	972	987	895	902	972	817

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 the district is 902 in 2001 and it is much below the state average of 972. The sex ratio of the district is found to be lower than the state during 1901 and 1911 Censuses, during 1921 to 1961, the district sex ratio is consistently higher than the state sex ratio and during 1971 till 2001 the district sex ratio is significantly lower than the state sex ratio. The decline of sex ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 107 respectively. As regards, the rural areas of the state and the district, the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 37 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas, there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the Censuses. In the state and in the district . The over all sex ratio of both the state and the district have shown a fluctuating trend during the Census periods since 1901.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bolagad	961	961	
2	Begunia	979	979	
3	Khordha	951	961	916
4	Chandaka	959	959	958
5	Khandagiri	941	941	
6	Saheednagar	970	970	
7	Balianta	954	959	927
8	Balipatna	968	968	
9	Lingaraj	933	959	858
10	Jatani	942	952	933
11	Jankia	984	984	
12	Tangi	960	960	
13	Balugaon	939	984	791
14	Banapur	1,025	1,036	972
15	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	796		796
	District Total:	**902**	**972**	**817**

Table - 6 shows sex ratio of police stations as per 2001 Census. In the district, sex ratio is 902 and there is a great variation between the rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 972 in rural areas and 817 in urban areas. In the rural areas, Banapur police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1036 and Khandagiri police station has the lowest sex ratio of 941. Among the towns, Banapur(NAC) has got the highest sex ratio of 972 whereas Balugaon(NAC) has the lowest sex ratio of 791 in the district.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Banapur	1,019
2	Chilika	970
3	Tangi	974
4	Begunia	974
5	Bolagad	965
6	Khordha	968
7	Jatani	956
8	Bhubaneswar	958
9	Balianta	959
10	Balipatna	969
District (Rural) Total:		**972**

Table- 7 depicting the C.D. Block wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to the police station level sex ratio. Banapur C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1019 followed by Tangi and Begunia C.D. Blocks with sex ratio of 974. The remaining seven C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the. district level (rural) sex ratio of 972.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	23	1.7	2,379	0.2
700-749	9	0.7	2,054	0.2
750-799	25	1.8	3,937	0.4
800-849	48	3.5	14,903	1.4
850-899	130	9.6	83,855	7.8
900-949	272	20.0	267,009	24.9
950-999	363	26.7	402,746	37.6
1,000-1,099	346	25.5	243,409	22.7
1,100+	142	10.5	51,397	4.8
District Total	**1,358**	**100.0**	**1,071,689**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**972**	

Table- 8 is giving the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. . It. shows that, the largest number, 363 (26.7%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999, 346 (25.5%) number of villages in the district, fall in the sex ratio range of 1000-1099. In the range of 1100 + sex ratio, there are 142 (10.5 %) villages. It is, therefore, seen that sex ratio is 27.5 percent in favour of females and 72.5 in favour of males 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	Bhubaneswar	UA	798
	(i) Bhubaneswar	M.Corp.	796
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area	OG	888
2	Jatani	UA	933
	(i)Jatani Town	M	931
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area	OG	954
3	Khordha	M	916
4	Banapur	NAC	972
5	Balugaon	NAC	892
6	Pratapsasan	CT	920
7	Dungamal	CT	576
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**817**

As per Table - 9, the sex ratio (817) of urban area i.e in towns/UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (972). The lowest sex ratio of (576) is seen in Dungamal(CT) and the highest sex ratio (972) is seen in Banapur(NAC).

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	Bolagad	Total	10,314	5,316	4,998	940
		Rural	10,314	5,316	4,998	940
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Begunia	Total	11,349	5,836	5,513	945
		Rural	11,349	5,836	5,513	945
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Khordha	Total	21,303	11,009	10,294	935
		Rural	16,866	8,760	8,106	925
		Urban	4,437	2,249	2,188	973
4	Chandaka	Total	6,546	3,340	3,206	960
		Rural	6,281	3,200	3,081	963
		Urban	265	140	125	893
5	Khandagiri	Total	2,137	1,093	1,044	955
		Rural	2,137	1,093	1,044	955
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Saheednagar	Total	4,205	2,176	2,029	932
		Rural	4,205	2,176	2,029	932
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Balianta	Total	10,575	5,552	5,023	905
		Rural	9,036	4,740	4,296	906
		Urban	1,539	812	727	895
8	Balipatna	Total	14,390	7,401	6,989	944
		Rural	14,390	7,401	6,989	944
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Lingaraj	Total	3,677	1,877	1,800	959
		Rural	2,825	1,431	1,394	974
		Urban	852	446	406	910
10	Jatani	Total	13,869	7,268	6,601	908
		Rural	7,252	3,804	3,448	906
		Urban	6,617	3,464	3,153	910
11	Jankia	Total	14,609	7,627	6,982	915
		Rural	14,609	7,627	6,982	915
		Urban	0	0	0	
12	Tangi	Total	18,289	9,407	8,882	944
		Rural	18,289	9,407	8,882	944
		Urban	0	0	0	
13	Balugaon	Total	14,217	7,382	6,835	926
		Rural	11,391	5,907	5,484	928
		Urban	2,826	1,475	1,351	916
14	Banapur	Total	14,472	7,532	6,940	921
		Rural	12,258	6,414	5,844	911
		Urban	2,214	1,118	1,096	980
15	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	Total	70,519	36,872	33,647	913
		Rural	0	0	0	
		Urban	70,519	36,872	33,647	913
District Total:		**Total**	**230,471**	**119,688**	**110,783**	**926**
		Rural	**141,202**	**73,112**	**68,090**	**931**
		Urban	**89,269**	**46,576**	**42,693**	**917**

Table- 10, displays the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is found to vary between 905 to 960 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 960 is found in Chandaka police station followed by Lingaraj police station (959) and Khandagiri police station (955). The sex ratio in rural areas (931) is higher than the sex ratio in urban areas (917) of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is lower in total, in rural but higher in urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same age group.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Banapur	15,794	8,255	7,539	913
2	Chilika	14,391	7,383	7,008	949
3	Tangi	19,578	10,192	9,386	921
4	Begunia	14,940	7,706	7,234	939
5	Bolagad	14,814	7,669	7,145	932
6	Khordha	15,559	8,062	7,497	930
7	Jatani	10,426	5,385	5,041	936
8	Bhubaneswar	12,274	6,319	5,955	942
9	Balianta	10,681	5,621	5,060	900
10	Balipatna	12,745	6,520	6,225	955
District (Rural) Total:		**141,202**	**73,112**	**68,090**	**931**

As per Table-11, amongst ten CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio (955) is found in Balipatna CD Block and the lowest sex ratio (900) in Balianta CD Block. Four CD Blocks have lower sex ratio and the remaining six CD Blocks have higher sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio (931) in the age group 0-6.

Table-12 gives the distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages i.e. 318 (23.4%) villages having 15.5 percent of population are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 53.4 percent of villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 53.8 percent of population. There are 465 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 271 villages where it is less than 750, which visualizes the shortage of girl child in comparison to boy.

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	210	15.5	9,438	6.7
700-749	61	4.5	6,548	4.6
750-799	82	6.0	8,264	5.9
800-849	112	8.2	12,767	9.0
850-899	123	9.1	19,317	13.7
900-949	137	10.1	19,640	13.9
950-999	89	6.6	14,712	10.4
1000-1099	226	16.6	28,635	20.3
1100+	318	23.4	21,881	15.5
District (Rural)	**1,358**	**100.0**	**141,202**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**931**	

TABLE13 : 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	Bhubaneswar	UA	71,763	37,524	34,239	912
	(i) Bhubaneswar	M.Corp.	70,519	36,872	33,647	913
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area	OG	1,244	652	592	908
2	Jatani	UA	6,617	3,464	3,153	910
	(i)Jatani Town	M	6,046	3,168	2,878	908
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area	OG	571	296	275	929
3	Khordha	M	4,437	2,249	2,188	973
4	Banapur	NAC	2,214	1,118	1,096	980
5	Balugaon	NAC	2,242	1,169	1,073	918
6	Pratapsasan	CT	1,412	746	666	893
7	Dungamal	CT	584	306	278	908
District(Urban) Total			**89,269**	**46,576**	**42,693**	**917**

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 917 as compared to the district rural sex ratio 931. Among the towns, the lowest sex ratio (893) is reported in Pratapsasan (CT) and the highest sex ratio (980) is reported in Banapur(NAC).

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

Serial number	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	Bolagad	Total	82,167	7,050	4,172	8.6	5.1
		Rural	82,167	7,050	4,172	8.6	5.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Begunia	Total	88,797	7,616	12,780	8.6	14.4
		Rural	88,797	7,616	12,780	8.6	14.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Khordha	Total	169,703	19,601	15,195	11.6	9.0
		Rural	130,649	14,662	14,164	11.2	10.8
		Urban	39,054	4,939	1,031	12.6	2.6
4	Chandaka	Total	50,617	4,619	12,344	9.1	24.4
		Rural	48,765	4,274	11,693	8.8	24.0
		Urban	1,852	345	651	18.6	35.2
5	Khandagiri	Total	17,569	2,837	236	16.1	1.3
		Rural	17,569	2,837	236	16.1	1.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Saheednagar	Total	32,327	9,086	1,176	28.1	3.6
		Rural	32,327	9,086	1,176	28.1	3.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Balianta	Total	87,691	25,015	2,282	28.5	2.6
		Rural	74,981	22,809	1,914	30.4	2.6
		Urban	12,710	2,206	368	17.4	2.9
8	Balipatna	Total	119,774	30,358	850	25.3	0.7
		Rural	119,774	30,358	850	25.3	0.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9	Lingaraj	Total	30,539	6,871	88	22.5	0.3
		Rural	22,942	5,397	21	23.5	0.1
		Urban	7,597	1,474	67	19.4	0.9
10	Jatani	Total	113,066	16,198	3,910	14.3	3.5
		Rural	55,109	8,507	3,020	15.4	5.5
		Urban	57,957	7,691	890	13.3	1.5
11	Jankia	Total	108,394	8,693	4,652	8.0	4.3
		Rural	108,394	8,693	4,652	8.0	4.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
12	Tangi	Total	130,747	33,579	2,704	25.7	2.1
		Rural	130,747	33,579	2,704	25.7	2.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police 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
13	Balugaon	Total	100,760	20,054	448	19.9	0.4
		Rural	78,730	14,984	266	19.0	0.3
		Urban	22,030	5,070	182	23.0	0.8
14	Banapur	Total	97,212	10,999	7,473	11.3	7.7
		Rural	80,738	9,236	7,277	11.4	9.0
		Urban	16,474	1,763	196	10.7	1.2
15	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	Total	648,032	51,675	28,876	8.0	4.5
		Rural	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	648,032	51,675	28,876	8.0	4.5
	District Total	**Total**	**1,877,395**	**254,251**	**97,186**	**13.5**	**5.2**
		Rural	**1,071,689**	**179,088**	**64,925**	**16.7**	**6.1**
		Urban	**805,706**	**75,163**	**32,261**	**9.3**	**4.0**

Table 14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the district constitutes 13.5 percent and 5.2 percent as against 16.5 percent and 22.1 percent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the district shows that, 16.7 percent and 9.3 percent are scheduled castes and 6.1 percent and 4.0 percent are scheduled tribes population. The table further reveals that, there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (28.5%) in Balianta police station and lowest concentration (8.0 %) each in Jankia and Bhubaneswar police station. In so far as the scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Chandaka police station (24.4%) and lowest concentration (0.3 %) is in Lingaraj police station.

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	Banapur	106,148	10,265	7,469	9.7	7.0
2	Chilika	101,660	29,267	1,026	28.8	1.0
3	Tangi	139,823	22,726	3,283	16.3	2.3
4	Begunia	114,691	11,490	13,383	10.0	11.7
5	Bolagad	117,783	9,587	9,940	8.1	8.4
6	Khordha	120,117	12,485	10,914	10.4	9.1
7	Jatani	80,169	12,056	6,746	15.0	8.4
8	Bhubaneswar	96,543	18,045	9,400	18.7	9.7
9	Balianta	87,847	25,562	2,616	29.1	3.0
10	Balipatna	106,908	27,605	148	25.8	0.1
District (Rural) Total :		**1,071,689**	**179,088**	**64,925**	**16.7**	**6.1**

Table- 15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different CD Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Balianta CD Block (29.1%) followed by Chilika CD Block (28.8%). In contrast, Bolagad CD Block lies at the bottom with only 8.1 percent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population, Begunia CD Block tops the list with 11.7 percent and Balipatna CD Block is at the bottom with 0.1 percent of tribal population.

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	431	31.7	0	0.0
Less than 5	207	15.2	4,366	2.4
5-10	196	14.4	15,120	8.4
11-20	207	15.2	35,661	19.9
21-30	126	9.3	30,784	17.2
31-40	73	5.4	30,684	17.1
41-50	49	3.6	21,570	12.0
51-75	40	2.9	22,892	12.8
76 and above	29	2.1	18,011	10.1
District Total	**1,358**	**100.0**	**179,088**	**100.0**

Table-16 shows the proportion of scheduled castes population to the total population in the villages. The percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population of the villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil to76 and above'. The table reveals that, out of 1,358 inhabited villages of the district, 431 (31.7%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 29(2.1%) villages have more than 75 percent of scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 610 (44.8%) have scheduled caste population ranging between less than 5 percent to 11-20 percent and they constitute 30.7 percent of scheduled caste population of the district.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	965	71.1	0	0.0
Less than 5	80	5.9	1,424	2.2
5-10	58	4.3	5,133	7.9
11-20	73	5.4	16,122	24.8
21-30	49	3.6	10,997	16.9
31-40	35	2.6	9,770	15.0
41-50	20	1.5	4,666	7.2
51-75	24	1.8	8,116	12.5
76 and above	54	4.0	8,697	13.4
District Total	**1,358**	**100.0**	**64,925**	**100.0**

Table- 17, like the previous table, distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population. Out of the total 1,358 inhabited villages of the district, 965 (71.1%) villages have no scheduled tribes population. It is found that, the maximum percentage (24.8%) of scheduled tribes population of the district live in 73 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribes population in these villages is 11 to 20 percent of the total population of the villages.

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 in the urban areas of the district constitute 9.3 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. Balugaon(NAC) has the highest

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

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhubaneswar UA	658,220	53,677	29,594	8.2	4.5
	(i) Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	648,032	51,675	28,876	8.0	4.5
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	10,188	2,002	718	19.7	7.0
2	Jatani UA	57,957	7,691	890	13.3	1.5
	(i)Jatani Town (M)	53,251	6,944	796	13.0	1.5
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	4,706	747	94	15.9	2.0
3	Khordha (M)	39,054	4,939	1,031	12.6	2.6
4	Banapur (NAC)	16,474	1,763	196	10.7	1.2
5	Balugaon (NAC)	15,823	4,477	78	28.3	0.5
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	11,971	2,023	368	16.9	3.1
7	Dungamal (CT)	6,207	593	104	9.6	1.7
District(Urban) Total		**805,706**	**75,163**	**32,261**	**9.3**	**4.0**

concentration (28.3%) and Bhubaneswar(UA) has the lowest concentration (8.2%) of scheduled castes population in the district. Likewise, Bhubaneswar (UA) has the highest concentration (4.5%) followed by Pratapsasan(CT) (3.1%) and Khordha(M) (2.6%) of scheduled tribes population in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Banapur	1,026	992
2	Chilika	936	819
3	Tangi	968	985
4	Begunia	984	986
5	Bolagad	995	973
6	Khordha	1,012	980
7	Jatani	978	959
8	Bhubaneswar	991	966
9	Balianta	976	908
10	Balipatna	980	1,056
District (Rural) Total		**977**	**972**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different CD Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 977 and 972 respectively. In case of scheduled caste population, Banapur CD Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1026 followed by Khordha(1012), Bolagad(995), Bhubaneswar(991), Begunia(984), Balipatna(980) and Jatni(978). The remaining three CD Blocks namely Balianta(976), Tangi(968) and Chilika(936)) have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of the scheduled castes population recorded for the district. As regards, the sex ratio of the scheduled tribes population, six CD Blocks have recorded higher sex ratio and other four CD Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district. Among the CD Blocks, Balipatna CD Block has recorded the highest sex ratio (1056) and Chilika CD Block has the lowest sex ratio (819) of the scheduled tribes population.

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

Sl. No.	Name of U.A. / Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Bhubaneswar UA	848	841
	(i) Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	845	839
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	931	956
2	Jatani UA	958	910
	(i)Jatani Town (M)	953	913
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	1,008	880
3	Khordha (M)	957	881
4	Banapur (NAC)	939	593
5	Balugaon (NAC)	890	660
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	918	849
7	Dungamal (CT)	1,003	926
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**873**	**843**

Like the previous table, Table-20 indicates sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 873 and 843 among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively. The highest scheduled castes sex ratio (1003) is in Dungamal (CT) and the lowest sex ratio (848) is in Bhubaneswar (UA). The highest scheduled tribe sex ratio of 926 is in Dungamal (CT) and the lowest sex ratio of 593 is in Banapur(NAC).

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	Bolagad	Total	55,086	31,835	23,251	27,081	10,074	17,007	76.7	87.0	65.9	21.1
		Rural	55,086	31,835	23,251	27,081	10,074	17,007	76.7	87.0	65.9	21.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Begunia	Total	58,364	33,621	24,743	30,433	11,253	19,180	75.4	86.1	64.4	21.7
		Rural	58,364	33,621	24,743	30,433	11,253	19,180	75.4	86.1	64.4	21.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Khordha	Total	116,804	66,641	50,163	52,899	20,358	32,541	78.7	87.7	69.3	18.4
		Rural	86,884	49,866	37,018	43,765	16,752	27,013	76.4	86.2	66.2	20.0
		Urban	29,920	16,775	13,145	9,134	3,606	5,528	86.4	92.5	79.7	12.8
4	Chandaka	Total	31,915	18,748	13,167	18,702	7,093	11,609	72.4	83.3	61.0	22.3
		Rural	30,842	18,080	12,762	17,923	6,815	11,108	72.6	83.3	61.4	22.0
		Urban	1,073	668	405	779	278	501	67.6	82.9	51.9	31.0
5	Khandagiri	Total	12,904	7,230	5,674	4,665	1,821	2,844	83.6	90.9	75.9	14.9
		Rural	12,904	7,230	5,674	4,665	1,821	2,844	83.6	90.9	75.9	14.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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
6	Saheednagar	Total	20,996	12,150	8,846	11,331	4,258	7,073	74.7	85.4	63.7	21.7
		Rural	20,996	12,150	8,846	11,331	4,258	7,073	74.7	85.4	63.7	21.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Balianta	Total	56,273	33,057	23,216	31,418	11,811	19,607	73.0	84.1	61.4	22.7
		Rural	47,966	28,223	19,743	27,015	10,049	16,966	72.7	84.2	60.9	23.3
		Urban	8,307	4,834	3,473	4,403	1,762	2,641	74.4	83.6	64.5	19.1
8	Balipatna	Total	81,881	47,281	34,600	37,893	13,576	24,317	77.7	88.5	66.6	21.8
		Rural	81,881	47,281	34,600	37,893	13,576	24,317	77.7	88.5	66.6	21.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Lingaraj	Total	21,806	12,642	9,164	8,733	3,160	5,573	81.2	90.8	70.8	20.0
		Rural	16,198	9,335	6,863	6,744	2,378	4,366	80.5	90.8	69.8	21.0
		Urban	5,608	3,307	2,301	1,989	782	1,207	83.1	90.8	74.2	16.6
10	Jatani	Total	80,745	45,488	35,257	32,321	12,730	19,591	81.4	89.3	73.1	16.2
		Rural	36,705	21,043	15,662	18,404	7,185	11,219	76.7	86.2	66.8	19.3
		Urban	44,040	24,445	19,595	13,917	5,545	8,372	85.8	92.2	79.0	13.2
11	Jankia	Total	71,206	40,670	30,536	37,188	13,960	23,228	75.9	86.5	65.3	21.3
		Rural	71,206	40,670	30,536	37,188	13,960	23,228	75.9	86.5	65.3	21.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Tangi	Total	76,874	45,966	30,908	53,873	20,750	33,123	68.4	80.2	56.0	24.2
		Rural	76,874	45,966	30,908	53,873	20,750	33,123	68.4	80.2	56.0	24.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Balugaon	Total	63,860	37,706	26,154	36,900	14,268	22,632	73.8	84.6	62.3	22.2
		Rural	48,453	28,088	20,365	30,277	11,585	18,692	72.0	83.2	60.7	22.5
		Urban	15,407	9,618	5,789	6,623	2,683	3,940	80.2	88.8	69.1	19.7
14	Banapur	Total	56,560	32,704	23,856	40,652	15,296	25,356	68.4	80.8	56.4	24.4
		Rural	45,315	26,351	18,964	35,423	13,295	22,128	66.2	79.3	53.8	25.5
		Urban	11,245	6,353	4,892	5,229	2,001	3,228	78.9	87.8	69.7	18.2
15	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	Total	505,593	296,549	209,044	142,439	64,190	78,249	87.6	91.6	82.4	9.2
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	505,593	296,549	209,044	142,439	64,190	78,249	87.6	91.6	82.4	9.2
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,310,867**	**762,288**	**548,579**	**566,528**	**224,598**	**341,930**	**79.6**	**87.9**	**70.4**	**17.6**
		Rural	**689,674**	**399,739**	**289,935**	**382,015**	**143,751**	**238,264**	**74.1**	**85.0**	**63.0**	**22.0**
		Urban	**621,193**	**362,549**	**258,644**	**184,513**	**80,847**	**103,666**	**86.7**	**91.4**	**80.9**	**10.4**

Table-21 presents Police Station level data giving the number of literates and illiterates along with the percentage of literates as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 79.6 percent for the total population and 87.9 percent and 70.4 percent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 74.1 percent and for the total urban population of the

district it is at a higher level of 86.7 percent. In all the police stations along with the district, the literacy rates in case of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females Bhubaneswar (MC) Police Station records the highest literacy of 87.6 percent followed by Khandagiri (83.6%), Jatani(81.4%) and Lingaraj(81.2%). The other eleven police stations have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Banapur	61,803	35,912	25,891	44,345	16,654	27,691	68.4	81.0	56.2	24.8
2	Chilika	60,794	35,885	24,909	40,866	15,714	25,152	69.7	81.2	57.9	23.3
3	Tangi	85,212	49,974	35,238	54,611	20,843	33,768	70.9	82.4	59.1	23.3
4	Begunia	76,829	44,187	32,642	37,862	13,918	23,944	77.0	87.7	66.1	21.5
5	Bolagad	77,698	44,946	32,752	40,085	15,009	25,076	75.5	86.0	64.6	21.3
6	Khordha	79,846	45,493	34,353	40,271	15,531	24,740	76.4	85.9	66.6	19.3
7	Jatani	53,457	30,761	22,696	26,712	10,234	16,478	76.6	86.4	66.5	19.9
8	Bhubaneswar	64,188	37,077	27,111	32,355	12,223	20,132	76.2	86.3	65.7	20.6
9	Balianta	56,192	33,018	23,174	31,655	11,826	19,829	72.8	84.2	61.1	23.1
10	Balipatna	73,655	42,486	31,169	33,253	11,799	21,454	78.2	88.9	67.2	21.8
District (Rural) Total:		**689,674**	**399,739**	**289,935**	**382,015**	**143,751**	**238,264**	**74.1**	**85.0**	**63.0**	**22.0**

Table-22 shows the number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the district. So far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Balipatna CD Block tops the list with 78.2 percent of literacy followed by Jatani (76.6%), Khordha(76.4%) and Bhubaneswar(76.2%). The male literacy is highest in Balipatna CD Block (88.9%) and lowest in Banapur CD Block (81.0 %). Likewise, the female literacy is highest(67.2%) in Balipatna CD Block and lowest (56.2%) in Banapur CD Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	2	0.1	35	0.0
1-10	12	0.9	1,675	0.2
11-20	11	0.8	1,764	0.2
21-30	17	1.3	2,982	0.3
31-40	16	1.2	8,329	0.8
41-50	37	2.7	19,532	1.8
51-60	69	5.1	67,242	6.3
61-70	227	16.7	191,088	17.8
71-80	534	39.3	489,401	45.7
81-90	386	28.4	277,229	25.9
91-99	41	3.0	12,181	1.1
100	6	0.4	231	0.0
District Total:	**1,358**	**100.0**	**1,071,689**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District: 79.6

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates of the villages. The table reveals that, the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 534 constituting 45.7 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district have literacy rates in between 71-80 percent. It further reveals that, 1147 number of villages out of 1358 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 84.4 percent of the total rural population have the literacy rates in between 61-90 percent. There are six villages in the district, which has achieved cent percent literacy and forty-seven villages have achieved more than 90 percent literacy. Fifty-six villages in the district have recorded low literacy rate 40 percent or less.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhubaneswar UA	512,732	300,772	211,960	145,488	65,362	80,126	87.4	91.5	82.2	9.3
	(i) Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	505,593	296,549	209,044	142,439	64,190	78,249	87.5	91.6	82.4	9.1
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	7,139	4,223	2,916	3,049	1,172	1,877	79.8	89.0	69.4	19.6
2	Jatani UA	44,040	24,445	19,595	13,917	5,545	8,372	85.8	92.2	79.0	13.2
	(i)Jatani Town (M)	40,603	22,541	18,062	12,648	5,041	7,607	86.0	92.3	79.3	13.1
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	3,437	1,904	1,533	1,269	504	765	83.1	90.2	75.8	14.4
3	Khordha (M)	29,920	16,775	13,145	9,134	3,606	5,528	86.4	92.5	79.7	12.8
4	Banapur (NAC)	11,245	6,353	4,892	5,229	2,001	3,228	78.9	87.8	69.6	18.2
5	Balugaon (NAC)	10,337	6,118	4,219	5,486	2,244	3,242	76.1	85.1	66.0	19.0
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	7,849	4,586	3,263	4,122	1,650	2,472	74.3	83.5	64.4	19.2
7	Dungamal (CT)	5,070	3,500	1,570	1,137	439	698	90.2	96.3	78.9	17.4
District(Urban) Total		**621,193**	**362,549**	**258,644**	**184,513**	**80,847**	**103,666**	**86.7**	**91.4**	**80.9**	**10.4**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to the total population in the urban areas of the district is 86.7 percent, out of which male literacy is 91.4 percent and female literacy is 80.9 percent. Amongst all the towns in the district, Dungamal(CT) has recorded the highest literacy of 90.2 percent, out of which male literacy is 96.3 percent and female literacy is 78.9 percent. Pratapsasan(CT) is at the bottom with 74.3 percent of literates wherein males and females constitute 83.5 percent and 64.4 percent respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Banapur	4,723	2,971	1,752	5,542	2,095	3,447	53.8	68.9	39.2	29.7
2	Chilika	14,438	9,083	5,355	14,829	6,037	8,792	58.0	70.5	44.7	25.8
3	Tangi	11,981	7,357	4,624	10,745	4,193	6,552	61.9	74.7	48.7	26.0
4	Begunia	7,361	4,303	3,058	4,129	1,489	2,640	74.3	86.5	62.0	24.6
5	Bolagad	5,603	3,361	2,242	3,984	1,444	2,540	67.6	81.9	53.5	28.4

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	Khordha	6,789	4,034	2,755	5,696	2,172	3,524	63.7	76.4	51.3	25.1
7	Jatani	6,456	4,065	2,391	5,600	2,029	3,571	62.9	78.3	47.1	31.3
8	Bhubaneswar	9,574	5,912	3,662	8,471	3,152	5,319	62.2	76.9	47.5	29.4
9	Balianta	12,929	8,325	4,604	12,633	4,613	8,020	58.5	74.7	41.9	32.8
10	Balipatna	15,227	9,589	5,638	12,378	4,352	8,026	63.7	79.2	47.7	31.5
District (Rural) Total		**95,081**	**59,000**	**36,081**	**84,007**	**31,576**	**52,431**	**61.9**	**76.1**	**47.5**	**28.7**

Table -25 displays literacy figures of the scheduled castes, sex wise in different CD Blocks of the district. Taking the percentage of literates in the CD Blocks, Begunia has the highest percentage of literates (74.3%) and Banapur has the lowest percentage of literates (53.8%) and there is a little variation in the percentage of literacy among the Blocks. However, there is a greater disparity in the percentage of literacy among the males and females, males having 76.1 and females having 47.5 percent of 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	13	1.4	142	0.1
1-10	5	0.5	555	0.3
11-20	9	1.0	467	0.3
21-30	16	1.7	3,876	2.2
31-40	39	4.2	8,262	4.6
41-50	71	7.7	18,931	10.6
51-60	142	15.3	42,271	23.6
61-70	235	25.4	57,551	32.1
71-80	219	23.6	33,672	18.8
81-90	126	13.6	10,941	6.1
91-99	21	2.3	2,165	1.2
100	31	3.3	255	0.1
District Total :	**927**	**100.0**	**179,088**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**61.9**		

Table-26 shows the distribution of villages by the literacy rate range for the scheduled castes population in the district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that, out of 927 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 722(77.9%) have the literacy within the range 51-90 percent. It further reveals that, 110 number of inhabited villages, constituting 11.9 percent of villages have the literacy within the range 31-50 percent. It is interesting to note that, 13 villages have no literate persons and 31 villages have cent percent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy
		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	Bhubaneswar (M Corp+OG.)	34,423	21,206	13,217	19,254	7,840	11,414	74.0	83.8	62.3	21.5
2	Jatani (M+OG)	4,695	2,818	1,877	2,996	1,110	1,886	70.2	82.6	57.3	25.3
3	Khordha (M)	2,890	1,745	1,145	2,049	779	1,270	68.6	80.7	55.8	24.9
4	Banapur (NAC)	1,048	639	409	715	270	445	69.0	81.4	55.8	25.6
5	Balugaon (NAC)	2,336	1,476	860	2,141	893	1,248	62.5	74.6	48.9	25.7
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	1,023	667	356	1,000	388	612	58.9	74.9	42.0	33.0
7	Dungamal (CT)	445	240	205	148	56	92	82.1	87.9	76.2	11.7
	Khordha (Urban)	**46,860**	**28,791**	**18,069**	**28,303**	**11,336**	**16,967**	**72.1**	**82.7**	**60.0**	**22.8**

Table 27 depicts the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of the scheduled castes population in the towns of the district. It is found that literacy rate of the scheduled caste population in the district (urban) is 72.1 percent. Among the towns, Dungamal(CT) has the highest rate of literacy (82.1%) and Pratapsasan(CT) has the lowest rate of literacy (58.9%). Taking the literacy of the scheduled caste sexwise, there is a wide gap (22.8) between male literacy (82.7%) and female literacy (60.0%) in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Banapur	2,090	1,567	523	5,379	2,183	3,196	33.9	51.0	16.9	34.1
2	Chilika	422	319	103	604	245	359	47.1	64.8	25.5	39.3
3	Tangi	1,146	824	322	2,137	830	1,307	41.2	59.5	23.1	36.3
4	Begunia	4,943	3,606	1,337	8,440	3,133	5,307	44.0	63.8	23.9	39.8
5	Bolagad	3,009	2,266	743	6,931	2,771	4,160	35.8	52.9	18.1	34.8
6	Khordha	3,832	2,710	1,122	7,082	2,801	4,281	41.9	58.9	24.7	34.1
7	Jatani	2,648	1,883	765	4,098	1,561	2,537	45.4	63.0	26.9	36.2
8	Bhubaneswar	3,622	2,492	1,130	5,778	2,289	3,489	46.4	62.4	29.7	32.8
9	Balianta	387	292	95	2,229	1,079	1,150	18.4	26.9	9.3	17.6
10	Balipatna	71	51	20	77	21	56	53.8	79.7	29.4	50.3
District (Rural) Total :		**22,170**	**16,010**	**6,160**	**42,755**	**16,913**	**25,842**	**40.7**	**58.0**	**22.9**	**35.0**

Table 28 shows the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population in various CD Blocks of the district. The table reveals that, literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population in the district (Rural) is 40.7 percent. Among the CD Blocks, Balipatna has the highest rate of literacy of 53.8 percent and Balianta has the lowest rate of literacy of 18.4 percent. There is a wide gap

between male and female literacy among the tribals, which is 35.0 percent for the district .The CD Block Balipatna shows the highest difference of 50.3 and CD Block Balianta has the lowest difference of 17.6 in male and female literacy.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	9	2.3	111	0.2
1-10	16	4.1	1,682	2.6
11-20	32	8.1	6,483	10.0
21-30	53	13.5	10,460	16.1
31-40	71	18.1	14,804	22.8
41-50	68	17.3	12,698	19.6
51-60	59	15.0	10,370	16.0
61-70	34	8.7	6,023	9.3
71-80	18	4.6	1,350	2.1
81-90	10	2.5	695	1.1
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	23	5.9	249	0.4
District Total:	**393**	**100.0**	**64,925**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :	**40.7**			

Distribution of villages by the literacy rate range for the scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table-29. There are 393 numbers of villages in the district having scheduled tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 139(35.4%) and constituting 42.4 percent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 31-50 percent. The table shows that, 9 villages of the district have no literate person and 23 villages have cent percent literacy.

TABLE - 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES 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
		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	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.+OG)	17,113	10,885	6,228	12,481	5,186	7,295	68.4	79.3	55.1	24.2
2	Jatani (M+OG)	585	342	243	305	124	181	78.1	87.7	67.7	20.0
3	Khordha (M)	602	392	210	429	156	273	66.2	80.8	49.5	31.3
4	Banapur (NAC)	164	103	61	32	20	12	86.3	86.6	85.9	0.6
5	Balugaon (NAC)	61	40	21	17	7	10	89.7	95.2	80.8	14.5
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	65	49	16	303	150	153	22.3	30.6	12.1	18.5
7	Dungamal (CT)	82	47	35	22	7	15	88.2	95.9	79.5	16.4
	Khordha (Urban)	**18,672**	**11,858**	**6,814**	**13,589**	**5,650**	**7,939**	**68.3**	**79.2**	**55.1**	**24.1**

Table 30 presents literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population of the district by sex in the towns as recorded in 2001 Census. It is found that literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population in the district (urban) is 68.3 percent. Among the towns, Balugaon(NAC) has the highest rate of literacy (89.7%) and Pratapsasan(CT) has the lowest rate of literacy (22.3%). The gap in male and female literacy is 24.1 in the district, 18.5 in Pratapsasan(CT) and 14.5 in Balugaon(NAC)

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

Sl. No.	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	Bolagad	Persons	82,167	15,268	18.6	7,432	9.0	22,700	27.6	59,467	72.4
		Males	41,909	14,597	34.8	6,532	15.6	21,129	50.4	20,780	49.6
		Females	40,258	671	1.7	900	2.2	1,571	3.9	38,687	96.1
2	Begunia	Persons	88,797	17,517	19.7	8,581	9.7	26,098	29.4	62,699	70.6
		Males	44,874	16,043	35.8	6,135	13.7	22,178	49.4	22,696	50.6
		Females	43,923	1,474	3.4	2,446	5.6	3,920	8.9	40,003	91.1
3	Khordha	Persons	169,703	37,663	22.2	10,113	6.0	47,776	28.2	121,927	71.8
		Males	86,999	34,210	39.3	7,057	8.1	41,267	47.4	45,732	52.6
		Females	82,704	3,453	4.2	3,056	3.7	6,509	7.9	76,195	92.1
4	Chandaka	Persons	50,617	11,301	22.3	4,369	8.6	15,670	31.0	34,947	69.0
		Males	25,841	10,081	39.0	2,586	10.0	12,667	49.0	13,174	51.0
		Females	24,776	1,220	4.9	1,783	7.2	3,003	12.1	21,773	87.9
5	Khandagiri	Persons	17,569	3,844	21.9	869	4.9	4,713	26.8	12,856	73.2
		Males	9,051	3,588	39.6	717	7.9	4,305	47.6	4,746	52.4
		Females	8,518	256	3.0	152	1.8	408	4.8	8,110	95.2
6	Saheednagar	Persons	32,327	8,664	26.8	1,743	5.4	10,407	32.2	21,920	67.8
		Males	16,408	7,366	44.9	966	5.9	8,332	50.8	8,076	49.2
		Females	15,919	1,298	8.2	777	4.9	2,075	13.0	13,844	87.0
7	Balianta	Persons	87,691	20,591	23.5	8,930	10.2	29,521	33.7	58,170	66.3
		Males	44,868	18,142	40.4	5,166	11.5	23,308	51.9	21,560	48.1
		Females	42,823	2,449	5.7	3,764	8.8	6,213	14.5	36,610	85.5
8	Balipatna	Persons	119,774	29,697	24.8	10,781	9.0	40,478	33.8	79,296	66.2
		Males	60,857	26,396	43.4	5,097	8.4	31,493	51.7	29,364	48.3
		Females	58,917	3,301	5.6	5,684	9.6	8,985	15.3	49,932	84.7
9	Lingaraj	Persons	30,539	7,680	25.1	1,999	6.5	9,679	31.7	20,860	68.3
		Males	15,802	6,913	43.7	1,342	8.5	8,255	52.2	7,547	47.8
		Females	14,737	767	5.2	657	4.5	1,424	9.7	13,313	90.3
10	Jatani	Persons	113,066	26,076	23.1	4,969	4.4	31,045	27.5	82,021	72.5
		Males	58,218	23,897	41.0	3,385	5.8	27,282	46.9	30,936	53.1
		Females	54,848	2,179	4.0	1,584	2.9	3,763	6.9	51,085	93.1
11	Jankia	Persons	108,394	21,185	19.5	7,006	6.5	28,191	26.0	80,203	74.0
		Males	54,630	20,044	36.7	5,865	10.7	25,909	47.4	28,721	52.6
		Females	53,764	1,141	2.1	1,141	2.1	2,282	4.2	51,482	95.8

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

Sl. No.	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
12	Tangi	Persons	130,747	28,434	21.7	6,936	5.3	35,370	27.1	95,377	72.9
		Males	66,716	27,315	40.9	5,886	8.8	33,201	49.8	33,515	50.2
		Females	64,031	1,119	1.7	1,050	1.6	2,169	3.4	61,862	96.6
13	Balugaon	Persons	100,760	25,754	25.6	3,315	3.3	29,069	28.8	71,691	71.2
		Males	51,974	24,439	47.0	2,395	4.6	26,834	51.6	25,140	48.4
		Females	48,786	1,315	2.7	920	1.9	2,235	4.6	46,551	95.4
14	Banapur	Persons	97,212	21,871	22.5	6,442	6.6	28,313	29.1	68,899	70.9
		Males	48,000	20,550	42.8	3,727	7.8	24,277	50.6	23,723	49.4
		Females	49,212	1,321	2.7	2,715	5.5	4,036	8.2	45,176	91.8
15	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	Persons	648,032	204,702	31.6	11,331	1.7	216,033	33.3	431,999	66.7
		Males	360,739	178,767	49.6	7,354	2.0	186,121	51.6	174,618	48.4
		Females	287,293	25,935	9.0	3,977	1.4	29,912	10.4	257,381	89.6
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,877,395**	**480,247**	**25.6**	**94,816**	**5.1**	**575,063**	**30.6**	**1,302,332**	**69.4**
		Males	**986,886**	**432,348**	**43.8**	**64,210**	**6.5**	**496,558**	**50.3**	**490,328**	**49.7**
		Females	**890,509**	**47,899**	**5.4**	**30,606**	**3.4**	**78,505**	**8.8**	**812,004**	**91.2**

Table-31 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. For the district as a whole, main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers constitute 25.6 percent, 5.1 percent and 69.4 percent respectively of the total population. In case of males of the district, main workers are 43.8 percent, marginal workers are 6.5 percent and non-workers are 49.7 percent and that of females it is 5.4 percent, 3.4 percent and 91.2 percent respectively. Total workers i.e. combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 30.6 percent of the total population and it lies below the corresponding figures of 38.79 percent for the state. Balipatna Police Station tops the list in percentage of total workers (33.8 %) followed by Balianta(33.7%), Bhubaneswar (33.3 %) and Saheednagar(32.2%). Jankia police station lies at the bottom with 26.0 percent of total workers.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons/ Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Banapur	Persons	106,148	24,059	22.7	6,564	6.2	30,623	28.8	75,525	71.2
		Males	52,566	22,771	43.3	3,995	7.6	26,766	50.9	25,800	49.1
		Females	53,582	1,288	2.4	2,569	4.8	3,857	7.2	49,725	92.8
2	Chilika	Persons	101,660	24,158	23.8	4,242	4.2	28,400	27.9	73,260	72.1
		Males	51,599	23,017	44.6	3,323	6.4	26,340	51.0	25,259	49.0
		Females	50,061	1,141	2.3	919	1.8	2,060	4.1	48,001	95.9

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons/ Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Tangi	Persons	139,823	28,163	20.1	8,207	5.9	36,370	26.0	103,453	74.0
		Males	70,817	27,003	38.1	6,964	9.8	33,967	48.0	36,850	52.0
		Females	69,006	1,160	1.7	1,243	1.8	2,403	3.5	66,603	96.5
4	Begunia	Persons	114,691	26,574	23.2	7,962	6.9	34,536	30.1	80,155	69.9
		Males	58,105	24,222	41.7	4,889	8.4	29,111	50.1	28,994	49.9
		Females	56,586	2,352	4.2	3,073	5.4	5,425	9.6	51,161	90.4
5	Bolagad	Persons	117,783	20,836	17.7	12,098	10.3	32,934	28.0	84,849	72.0
		Males	59,955	19,710	32.9	10,263	17.1	29,973	50.0	29,982	50.0
		Females	57,828	1,126	1.9	1,835	3.2	2,961	5.1	54,867	94.9
6	Khordha	Persons	120,117	24,018	20.0	8,227	6.8	32,245	26.8	87,872	73.2
		Males	61,024	22,257	36.5	6,440	10.6	28,697	47.0	32,327	53.0
		Females	59,093	1,761	3.0	1,787	3.0	3,548	6.0	55,545	94.0
7	Jatani	Persons	80,169	18,760	23.4	5,103	6.4	23,863	29.8	56,306	70.2
		Males	40,995	17,095	41.7	3,336	8.1	20,431	49.8	20,564	50.2
		Females	39,174	1,665	4.3	1,767	4.5	3,432	8.8	35,742	91.2
8	Bhubaneswar	Persons	96,543	23,326	24.2	6,232	6.5	29,558	30.6	66,985	69.4
		Males	49,300	20,816	42.2	3,713	7.5	24,529	49.8	24,771	50.2
		Females	47,243	2,510	5.3	2,519	5.3	5,029	10.6	42,214	89.4
9	Balianta	Persons	87,847	19,899	22.7	9,251	10.5	29,150	33.2	58,697	66.8
		Males	44,844	17,723	39.5	5,442	12.1	23,165	51.7	21,679	48.3
		Females	43,003	2,176	5.1	3,809	8.9	5,985	13.9	37,018	86.1
10	Balipatna	Persons	106,908	26,501	24.8	10,109	9.5	36,610	34.2	70,298	65.8
		Males	54,285	23,582	43.4	4,656	8.6	28,238	52.0	26,047	48.0
		Females	52,623	2,919	5.5	5,453	10.4	8,372	15.9	44,251	84.1
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**1,071,689**	**236,294**	**22.0**	**77,995**	**7.3**	**314,289**	**29.3**	**757,400**	**70.7**
		Males	**543,490**	**218,196**	**40.1**	**53,021**	**9.8**	**271,217**	**49.9**	**272,273**	**50.1**
		Females	**528,199**	**18,098**	**3.4**	**24,974**	**4.7**	**43,072**	**8.2**	**485,127**	**91.8**

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. in C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 29.3 percent of its total population, out of which 22.0 percent are main workers and 7.3 percent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data reveals that, out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 49.9 percent and females constitute 8.2 percent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that, Balipatna C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (34.2%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 24.8 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. On the other hand, Tangi C.D. Block lies at the bottom with 26.0 percent of total workers, of which 20.1 percent and 5.9 percent are main workers and marginal workers respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons/ Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhubaneswar UA	Persons	658,220	207,142	31.5	12,183	1.9	219,325	33.3	438,895	66.7
		Males	366,134	180,805	49.4	7,993	2.2	188,798	51.6	177,336	48.4
		Females	292,086	26,337	9.0	4,190	1.4	30,527	10.5	261,559	89.5
	(i) Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	Persons	648,032	204,702	31.6	11,331	1.7	216,033	33.3	431,999	66.7
		Males	360,739	178,767	49.6	7,354	2.0	186,121	51.6	174,618	48.4
		Females	287,293	25,935	9.0	3,977	1.4	29,912	10.4	257,381	89.6
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	Persons	10,188	2,440	23.9	852	8.4	3,292	32.3	6,896	67.7
		Males	5,395	2,038	37.8	639	11.8	2,677	49.6	2,718	50.4
		Females	4,793	402	8.4	213	4.4	615	12.8	4,178	87.2
2	Jatani UA	Persons	57,957	13,284	22.9	1,783	3.1	15,067	26.0	42,890	74.0
		Males	29,990	12,092	40.3	1,324	4.4	13,416	44.7	16,574	55.3
		Females	27,967	1,192	4.3	459	1.6	1,651	5.9	26,316	94.1
	(i)Jatani Town (M)	Persons	53,251	12,455	23.4	1,509	2.8	13,964	26.2	39,287	73.8
		Males	27,582	11,328	41.1	1,068	3.9	12,396	44.9	15,186	55.1
		Females	25,669	1,127	4.4	441	1.7	1,568	6.1	24,101	93.9
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	Persons	4,706	829	17.6	274	5.8	1,103	23.4	3,603	76.6
		Males	2,408	764	31.7	256	10.6	1,020	42.4	1,388	57.6
		Females	2,298	65	2.8	18	0.8	83	3.6	2,215	96.4
3	Khordha (M)	Persons	39,054	9,385	24.0	1,195	3.1	10,580	27.1	28,474	72.9
		Males	20,381	8,351	41.0	813	4.0	9,164	45.0	11,217	55.0
		Females	18,673	1,034	5.5	382	2.0	1,416	7.6	17,257	92.4
4	Banapur (NAC)	Persons	16,474	3,578	21.7	903	5.5	4,481	27.2	11,993	72.8
		Males	8,354	3,342	40.0	641	7.7	3,983	47.7	4,371	52.3
		Females	8,120	236	2.9	262	3.2	498	6.1	7,622	93.9
5	Balugaon (NAC)	Persons	15,823	4,112	26.0	327	2.1	4,439	28.1	11,384	71.9
		Males	8,362	3,803	45.5	195	2.3	3,998	47.8	4,364	52.2
		Females	7,461	309	4.1	132	1.8	441	5.9	7,020	94.1
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	Persons	11,971	3,643	30.4	330	2.8	3,973	33.2	7,998	66.8
		Males	6,236	3,037	48.7	149	2.4	3,186	51.1	3,050	48.9
		Females	5,735	606	10.6	181	3.2	787	13.7	4,948	86.3
7	Dungamal (CT)	Persons	6,207	2,809	45.3	100	1.6	2,909	46.9	3,298	53.1
		Males	3,939	2,722	69.1	74	1.9	2,796	71.0	1,143	29.0
		Females	2,268	87	3.8	26	1.1	113	5.0	2,155	95.0
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**805,706**	**243,953**	**30.3**	**16,821**	**2.1**	**260,774**	**32.4**	**544,932**	**67.6**
		Males	**443,396**	**214,152**	**48.3**	**11,189**	**2.5**	**225,341**	**50.8**	**218,055**	**49.2**
		Females	**362,310**	**29,801**	**8.2**	**5,632**	**1.6**	**35,433**	**9.8**	**326,877**	**90.2**

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 32.4 percent, out of which 30.3 percent are main workers and 2.1 percent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data reveals that, 50.8 percent and 9.8 percent 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 (2.1%) is substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district (7.3%). In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Dungamal(CT) stands at the top with 46.9 percent of total workers and Jatani(UA) is at the bottom with 26.0 percent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bolagad	Persons	82,167	22,700	6,210	7,674	808	8,008
				(27.6)	(27.4)	(33.8)	(3.6)	(35.3)
		Males	41,909	21,129	6,117	7,220	595	7,197
				(50.4)	(29.0)	(34.2)	(2.8)	(34.1)
		Females	40,258	1,571	93	454	213	811
				(3.9)	(5.9)	(28.9)	(13.6)	(51.6)
2	Begunia	Persons	88,797	26,098	6,438	8,903	1,637	9,120
				(29.4)	(24.7)	(34.1)	(6.3)	(34.9)
		Males	44,874	22,178	6,265	7,075	1,046	7,792
				(49.4)	(28.2)	(31.9)	(4.7)	(35.1)
		Females	43,923	3,920	173	1,828	591	1,328
				(8.9)	(4.4)	(46.6)	(15.1)	(33.9)
3	Khordha	Persons	169,703	47,776	7,643	10,798	1,584	27,751
				(28.2)	(16.0)	(22.6)	(3.3)	(58.1)
		Males	86,999	41,267	7,224	8,539	1,144	24,360
				(47.4)	(17.5)	(20.7)	(2.8)	(59.0)
		Females	82,704	6,509	419	2,259	440	3,391
				(7.9)	(6.4)	(34.7)	(6.8)	(52.1)
4	Chandaka	Persons	50,617	15,670	2,622	6,346	363	6,339
				(31.0)	(16.7)	(40.5)	(2.3)	(40.5)
		Males	25,841	12,667	2,509	4,393	292	5,473
				(49.0)	(19.8)	(34.7)	(2.3)	(43.2)
		Females	24,776	3,003	113	1,953	71	866
				(12.1)	(3.8)	(65.0)	(2.4)	(28.8)
5	Khandagiri	Persons	17,569	4,713	756	775	187	2,995
				(26.8)	(16.0)	(16.4)	(4.0)	(63.5)
		Males	9,051	4,305	731	686	171	2,717
				(47.6)	(17.0)	(15.9)	(4.0)	(63.1)
		Females	8,518	408	25	89	16	278
				(4.8)	(6.1)	(21.8)	(3.9)	(68.1)

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
6	Saheednagar	Persons	32,327	10,407	1,756	1,503	294	6,854
				(32.2)	(16.9)	(14.4)	(2.8)	(65.9)
		Males	16,408	8,332	1,688	991	203	5,450
				(50.8)	(20.3)	(11.9)	(2.4)	(65.4)
		Females	15,919	2,075	68	512	91	1,404
				(13.0)	(3.3)	(24.7)	(4.4)	(67.7)
7	Balianta	Persons	87,691	29,521	5,063	6,981	1,303	16,174
				(33.7)	(17.2)	(23.6)	(4.4)	(54.8)
		Males	44,868	23,308	4,767	4,470	1,069	13,002
				(51.9)	(20.5)	(19.2)	(4.6)	(55.8)
		Females	42,823	6,213	296	2,511	234	3,172
				(14.5)	(4.8)	(40.4)	(3.8)	(51.1)
8	Balipatna	Persons	119,774	40,478	12,600	11,251	1,232	15,395
				(33.8)	(31.1)	(27.8)	(3.0)	(38.0)
		Males	60,857	31,493	11,213	6,675	774	12,831
				(51.7)	(35.6)	(21.2)	(2.5)	(40.7)
		Females	58,917	8,985	1,387	4,576	458	2,564
				(15.3)	(15.4)	(50.9)	(5.1)	(28.5)
9	Lingaraj	Persons	30,539	9,679	1,959	2,697	178	4,845
				(31.7)	(20.2)	(27.9)	(1.8)	(50.1)
		Males	15,802	8,255	1,865	1,943	114	4,333
				(52.2)	(22.6)	(23.5)	(1.4)	(52.5)
		Females	14,737	1,424	94	754	64	512
				(9.7)	(6.6)	(52.9)	(4.5)	(36.0)
10	Jatani	Persons	113,066	31,045	3,156	4,233	763	22,893
				(27.5)	(10.2)	(13.6)	(2.5)	(73.7)
		Males	58,218	27,282	2,969	3,254	577	20,482
				(46.9)	(10.9)	(11.9)	(2.1)	(75.1)
		Females	54,848	3,763	187	979	186	2,411
				(6.9)	(5.0)	(26.0)	(4.9)	(64.1)
11	Jankia	Persons	108,394	28,191	7,061	8,224	1,052	11,854
				(26.0)	(25.0)	(29.2)	(3.7)	(42.0)
		Males	54,630	25,909	6,915	7,693	721	10,580
				(47.4)	(26.7)	(29.7)	(2.8)	(40.8)
		Females	53,764	2,282	146	531	331	1,274
				(4.2)	(6.4)	(23.3)	(14.5)	(55.8)
12	Tangi	Persons	130,747	35,370	6,928	7,072	902	20,468
				(27.1)	(19.6)	(20.0)	(2.6)	(57.9)
		Males	66,716	33,201	6,759	6,859	529	19,054
				(49.8)	(20.4)	(20.7)	(1.6)	(57.4)
		Females	64,031	2,169	169	213	373	1,414
				(3.4)	(7.8)	(9.8)	(17.2)	(65.2)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Balugaon	Persons	100,760	29,069	6,252	4,481	710	17,626
				(28.8)	(21.5)	(15.4)	(2.4)	(60.6)
		Males	51,974	26,834	6,040	4,221	487	16,086
				(51.6)	(22.5)	(15.7)	(1.8)	(59.9)
		Females	48,786	2,235	212	260	223	1,540
				(4.6)	(9.5)	(11.6)	(10.0)	(68.9)
14	Banapur	Persons	97,212	28,313	9,468	10,372	834	7,639
				(29.1)	(33.4)	(36.6)	(2.9)	(27.0)
		Males	48,000	24,277	8,829	7,928	534	6,986
				(50.6)	(36.4)	(32.7)	(2.2)	(28.8)
		Females	49,212	4,036	639	2,444	300	653
				(8.2)	(15.8)	(60.6)	(7.4)	(16.2)
15	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.)	Persons	648,032	216,033	1,568	3,083	4,715	206,667
				(33.3)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(95.7)
		Males	360,739	186,121	1,384	2,152	3,690	178,895
				(51.6)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(96.1)
		Females	287,293	29,912	184	931	1,025	27,772
				(10.4)	(0.6)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(92.8)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**1,877,395**	**575,063**	**79,480**	**94,393**	**16,562**	**384,628**
				(30.6)	**(13.8)**	**(16.4)**	**(2.9)**	**(66.9)**
		Males	**986,886**	**496,558**	**75,275**	**74,099**	**11,946**	**335,238**
				(50.3)	**(15.2)**	**(14.9)**	**(2.4)**	**(67.5)**
		Females	**890,509**	**78,505**	**4,205**	**20,294**	**4,616**	**49,390**
				(8.8)	**(5.4)**	**(25.9)**	**(5.9)**	**(62.9)**

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

Table-34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that, out of the total workers in the district 13.8 percent are cultivators, 16.4 percent are agricultural labourers, 2.9 percent are household industry workers and 66.9 percent 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, agricultural labourers and other workers and vice-versa in case of household industry workers. The Police Station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that in almost all police stations maximum number of workers are engaged in other activities, other than agriculture and household industry except Bolagad, Begunia, Chandaka, Balipatna and Banapur, where maximum workers are either cultivators or agricultural labourers.

Like previous table, table-35 distributes workers of the district, C.D. Blocks wise, by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 29.3 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 24.3 percent, 28.1 percent, 3.2 percent and 44.4 percent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Banapur	Persons	106,148	30,623	10,968	11,762	856	7,037
				(28.8)	(35.8)	(38.4)	(2.8)	(23.0)
		Males	52,566	26,766	10,251	9,450	585	6,480
				(50.9)	(38.3)	(35.3)	(2.2)	(24.2)
		Females	53,582	3,857	717	2,312	271	557
				(7.2)	(18.6)	(59.9)	(7.0)	(14.4)
2	Chilika	Persons	101,660	28,400	6,325	5,317	582	16,176
				(27.9)	(22.3)	(18.7)	(2.0)	(57.0)
		Males	51,599	26,340	6,163	5,017	392	14,768
				(51.0)	(23.4)	(19.0)	(1.5)	(56.1)
		Females	50,061	2,060	162	300	190	1,408
				(4.1)	(7.9)	(14.6)	(9.2)	(68.3)
3	Tangi	Persons	139,823	36,370	8,342	8,440	1,077	18,511
				(26.0)	(22.9)	(23.2)	(3.0)	(50.9)
		Males	70,817	33,967	8,155	8,042	695	17,075
				(48.0)	(24.0)	(23.7)	(2.0)	(50.3)
		Females	69,006	2,403	187	398	382	1,436
				(3.5)	(7.8)	(16.6)	(15.9)	(59.8)
4	Begunia	Persons	114,691	34,536	9,132	11,237	1,713	12,454
				(30.1)	(26.4)	(32.5)	(5.0)	(36.1)
		Males	58,105	29,111	8,831	8,632	1,026	10,622
				(50.1)	(30.3)	(29.7)	(3.5)	(36.5)
		Females	56,586	5,425	301	2,605	687	1,832
				(9.6)	(5.5)	(48.0)	(12.7)	(33.8)
5	Bolagad	Persons	117,783	32,934	8,513	11,574	1,551	11,296
				(28.0)	(25.8)	(35.1)	(4.7)	(34.3)
		Males	59,955	29,973	8,381	10,425	1,129	10,038
				(50.0)	(28.0)	(34.8)	(3.8)	(33.5)
		Females	57,828	2,961	132	1,149	422	1,258
				(5.1)	(4.5)	(38.8)	(14.3)	(42.5)
6	Khordha	Persons	120,117	32,245	5,878	7,843	1,035	17,489
				(26.8)	(18.2)	(24.3)	(3.2)	(54.2)
		Males	61,024	28,697	5,567	6,920	785	15,425
				(47.0)	(19.4)	(24.1)	(2.7)	(53.8)
		Females	59,093	3,548	311	923	250	2,064
				(6.0)	(8.8)	(26.0)	(7.0)	(58.2)

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
7	Jatani	Persons	80,169	23,863	4,276	6,974	462	12,151
				(29.8)	(17.9)	(29.2)	(1.9)	(50.9)
		Males	40,995	20,431	4,046	5,238	353	10,794
				(49.8)	(19.8)	(25.6)	(1.7)	(52.8)
		Females	39,174	3,432	230	1,736	109	1,357
				(8.8)	(6.7)	(50.6)	(3.2)	(39.5)
8	Bhubaneswar	Persons	96,543	29,558	5,434	7,403	839	15,882
				(30.6)	(18.4)	(25.0)	(2.8)	(53.7)
		Males	49,300	24,529	5,218	5,175	654	13,482
				(49.8)	(21.3)	(21.1)	(2.7)	(55.0)
		Females	47,243	5,029	216	2,228	185	2,400
				(10.6)	(4.3)	(44.3)	(3.7)	(47.7)
9	Balianta	Persons	87,847	29,150	6,017	7,661	895	14,577
				(33.2)	(20.6)	(26.3)	(3.1)	(50.0)
		Males	44,844	23,165	5,739	5,022	725	11,679
				(51.7)	(24.8)	(21.7)	(3.1)	(50.4)
		Females	43,003	5,985	278	2,639	170	2,898
				(13.9)	(4.6)	(44.1)	(2.8)	(48.4)
10	Balipatna	Persons	106,908	36,610	11,352	10,249	1,170	13,839
				(34.2)	(31.0)	(28.0)	(3.2)	(37.8)
		Males	54,285	28,238	9,997	5,957	726	11,558
				(52.0)	(35.4)	(21.1)	(2.6)	(40.9)
		Females	52,623	8,372	1,355	4,292	444	2,281
				(15.9)	(16.2)	(51.3)	(5.3)	(27.2)
	District (Rural) To	**Persons**	**1,071,689**	**314,289**	**76,237**	**88,460**	**10,180**	**139,412**
				(29.3)	**(24.3)**	**(28.1)**	**(3.2)**	**(44.4)**
		Males	**543,490**	**271,217**	**72,348**	**69,878**	**7,070**	**121,921**
				(49.9)	**(26.7)**	**(25.8)**	**(2.6)**	**(45.0)**
		Females	**528,199**	**43,072**	**3,889**	**18,582**	**3,110**	**17,491**
				(8.2)	**(9.0)**	**(43.1)**	**(7.2)**	**(40.6)**

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

respectively. The sex wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (43.1%) and household industry workers (7.2%) is comparatively higher than that of males 25.8 percent and 2.6 percent in their respective categories. It is found that workers in majority of CD Blocks are engaged in other activities other than agriculture and household industry except in Banapur and Bolagad where maximum workers are agricultural Labourers .

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	Bhubaneswar UA	Persons	658,220	219,325	1,838	3,602	4,829	209,056
				(33.3)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(95.3)
		Males	366,134	188,798	1,627	2,509	3,756	180,906
				(51.6)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(95.8)
		Females	292,086	30,527	211	1,093	1,073	28,150
				(10.5)	(0.7)	(3.6)	(3.5)	(92.2)
	(i) Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	Persons	648,032	216,033	1,568	3,083	4,715	206,667
				(33.3)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(95.7)
		Males	360,739	186,121	1,384	2,152	3,690	178,895
				(51.6)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(96.1)
		Females	287,293	29,912	184	931	1,025	27,772
				(10.4)	(0.6)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(92.8)
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	Persons	10,188	3,292	270	519	114	2,389
				(32.3)	(8.2)	(15.8)	(3.5)	(72.6)
		Males	5,395	2,677	243	357	66	2,011
				(49.6)	(9.1)	(13.3)	(2.5)	(75.1)
		Females	4,793	615	27	162	48	378
				(12.8)	(4.4)	(26.3)	(7.8)	(61.5)
2	Jatani UA	Persons	57,957	15,067	333	716	388	13,630
				(26.0)	(2.2)	(4.8)	(2.6)	(90.5)
		Males	29,990	13,416	311	526	295	12,284
				(44.7)	(2.3)	(3.9)	(2.2)	(91.6)
		Females	27,967	1,651	22	190	93	1,346
				(5.9)	(1.3)	(11.5)	(5.6)	(81.5)
	(i)Jatani Town (M)	Persons	53,251	13,964	120	369	383	13,092
				(26.2)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(93.8)
		Males	27,582	12,396	105	231	291	11,769
				(44.9)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(94.9)
		Females	25,669	1,568	15	138	92	1,323
				(6.1)	(1.0)	(8.8)	(5.9)	(84.4)
	(ii)Industrial & Colony Area (OG)	Persons	4,706	1,103	213	347	5	538
				(23.4)	(19.3)	(31.5)	(0.5)	(48.8)
		Males	2,408	1,020	206	295	4	515
				(42.4)	(20.2)	(28.9)	(0.4)	(50.5)
		Females	2,298	83	7	52	1	23
				(3.6)	(8.4)	(62.7)	(1.2)	(27.7)
3	Khordha (M)	Persons	39,054	10,580	105	627	357	9,491
				(27.1)	(1.0)	(5.9)	(3.4)	(89.7)
		Males	20,381	9,164	95	462	218	8,389
				(45.0)	(1.0)	(5.0)	(2.4)	(91.5)
		Females	18,673	1,416	10	165	139	1,102
				(7.6)	(0.7)	(11.7)	(9.8)	(77.8)
4	Banapur (NAC)	Persons	16,474	4,481	472	622	230	3,157
				(27.2)	(10.5)	(13.9)	(5.1)	(70.5)
		Males	8,354	3,983	453	498	146	2,886
				(47.7)	(11.4)	(12.5)	(3.7)	(72.5)
		Females	8,120	498	19	124	84	271
				(6.1)	(3.8)	(24.9)	(16.9)	(54.4)

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
5	Balugaon (NAC)	Persons	15,823	4,439	153	60	115	4,111
				(28.1)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(2.6)	(92.6)
		Males	8,362	3,998	150	50	72	3,726
				(47.8)	(3.8)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(93.2)
		Females	7,461	441	3	10	43	385
				(5.9)	(0.7)	(2.3)	(9.8)	(87.3)
6	Pratapsasan (CT)	Persons	11,971	3,973	230	264	452	3,027
				(33.2)	(5.8)	(6.6)	(11.4)	(76.2)
		Males	6,236	3,186	188	137	381	2,480
				(51.1)	(5.9)	(4.3)	(12.0)	(77.8)
		Females	5,735	787	42	127	71	547
				(13.7)	(5.3)	(16.1)	(9.0)	(69.5)
7	Dungamal (CT)	Persons	6,207	2,909	112	42	11	2,744
				(46.9)	(3.9)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(94.3)
		Males	3,939	2,796	103	39	8	2,646
				(71.0)	(3.7)	(1.4)	(0.3)	(94.6)
		Females	2,268	113	9	3	3	98
				(5.0)	(8.0)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(86.7)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**805,706**	**260,774**	**3,243**	**5,933**	**6,382**	**245,216**
				(32.4)	**(1.2)**	**(2.3)**	**(2.4)**	**(94.0)**
		Males	**443,396**	**225,341**	**2,927**	**4,221**	**4,876**	**213,317**
				(50.8)	**(1.3)**	**(1.9)**	**(2.2)**	**(94.7)**
		Females	**362,310**	**35,433**	**316**	**1,712**	**1,506**	**31,899**
				(9.8)	**(0.9)**	**(4.8)**	**(4.3)**	**(90.0)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex into four categories of economic activities in the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. This table indicates that 32.4 percent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers majority (94.0%) are engaged in other activities, other than agriculture and household industry while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (1.2%), agricultural labourers (2.3%) and household industry workers (2.4%) 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.

(x) Brief analysis of Village Directory & 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	Banapur	194	110	21	191	29	52	30	5	4	55	145
		(100)	(56.7)	(10.8)	(98.5)	(14.9)	(26.8)	(15.5)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(28.4)	(74.7)
2	Chilika	127	73	16	127	20	42	14	2	5	35	121
		(100)	(57.5)	(12.6)	(100.0)	(15.7)	(33.1)	(11.0)	(1.6)	(3.9)	(27.6)	(95.3)

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
3	Tangi	169	103	22	158	24	74	44	7	6	108	145
		(100)	(60.9)	(13.0)	(93.5)	(14.2)	(43.8)	(26.0)	(4.1)	(3.6)	(63.9)	(85.8)
4	Begunia	160	128	19	160	36	78	80	5	9	138	156
		(100)	(80.0)	(11.9)	(100.0)	(22.5)	(48.8)	(50.0)	(3.1)	(5.6)	(86.3)	(97.5)
5	Bolagad	216	161	24	213	29	48	31	7	14	173	193
		(100)	(74.5)	(11.1)	(98.6)	(13.4)	(22.2)	(14.4)	(3.2)	(6.5)	(80.1)	(89.4)
6	Khordha	117	97	22	115	43	63	58	7	6	86	113
		(100)	(82.9)	(18.8)	(98.3)	(36.8)	(53.8)	(49.6)	(6.0)	(5.1)	(73.5)	(96.6)
7	Jatani	89	72	16	88	16	32	31	4	3	48	83
		(100)	(80.9)	(13.5)	(98.9)	(18.0)	(36.0)	(34.8)	(4.5)	(3.4)	(53.9)	(93.3)
8	Bhubaneswar	107	79	18	104	21	31	23	6	5	73	100
		(100)	(73.8)	(16.8)	(97.2)	(19.6)	(29.0)	(21.5)	(5.6)	(4.7)	(68.2)	(93.5)
9	Balianta	94	68	15	94	15	35	27	4	5	59	90
		(100)	(73.9)	(16.3)	(100.0)	(16.0)	(37.2)	(28.7)	(4.3)	(5.3)	(62.8)	(97.8)
10	Balipatna	85	67	19	85	24	44	21	5	7	69	87
		(100)	(77.0)	(21.8)	(100.0)	(28.2)	(51.8)	(24.7)	(5.7)	(8.2)	(81.2)	(100.0)
District Total:		**1,358**	**958**	**188**	**1,335**	**257**	**499**	**359**	**52**	**64**	**844**	**1233**
		(100)	**(70.5)**	**(13.8)**	**(98.3)**	**(18.9)**	**(36.7)**	**(26.4)**	**(3.8)**	**(4.7)**	**(62.2)**	**(90.8)**

Note : - *Percentages are given in brackets.*

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

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in different CD Blocks of the district. Out of 1,358 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 958 (70.5 %) villages, medical facility in 188(13.8%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,335 (98.3%) villages, post office in 257 (18.9%) villages, telephone in 499(36.7%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 359 (26.4%) villages, banks in 52(3.8%) villages and agricultural credit societies in 64(4.7 %) villages. As many as 844 (62.2%) villages are approached by pucca road and 1,233(90.8%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development.

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	Banapur	106,148	85,681	21,794	104,990	33,150	52,294	23,836	4,819	5,104	35,706	95,955
		(100)	(80.7)	(20.5)	(98.9)	(31.2)	(49.3)	(22.5)	(4.5)	(4.8)	(33.6)	(90.4)
2	Chilika	101,660	78,233	26,749	101,660	42,395	59,790	29,137	6,793	11,536	45,192	101,211
		(100)	(77.0)	(26.3)	(100.0)	(41.7)	(58.8)	(28.7)	(6.7)	(11.3)	(44.5)	(99.6)
3	Tangi	139,823	117,211	46,548	133,973	47,367	97,688	55,873	16,344	14,949	111,946	131,371
		(100)	(83.8)	(33.3)	(95.8)	(33.9)	(69.9)	(40.0)	(11.7)	(10.7)	(80.1)	(94.0)
4	Begunia	114,691	101,957	24,353	114,691	39,344	66,638	66,196	9,098	11,576	100,749	113,282
		(100)	(88.9)	(21.2)	(100.0)	(34.3)	(58.1)	(57.7)	(7.9)	(10.1)	(87.8)	(98.8)
5	Bolagad	117,783	101,874	24,065	117,615	27,534	41,518	24,296	7,129	18,503	104,118	109,138
		(100)	(86.5)	(20.4)	(99.9)	(23.4)	(35.2)	(20.6)	(6.1)	(15.7)	(88.4)	(92.7)
6	Khordha	120,117	107,666	36,232	118,394	69,093	87,331	73,808	14,166	11,079	95,109	117,976
		(100)	(89.6)	(30.2)	(98.6)	(57.5)	(72.7)	(61.4)	(11.8)	(9.2)	(79.2)	(98.2)
7	Jatani	80,169	72,413	18,555	79,958	24,893	46,079	35,235	7,111	5,210	49,672	79,713
		(100)	(90.3)	(23.1)	(99.7)	(31.1)	(57.5)	(44.0)	(8.9)	(6.5)	(62.0)	(99.4)
8	Bhubaneswar	96,543	85,911	31,037	95,466	38,745	52,412	34,778	7,810	9,267	73,479	95,095
		(100)	(89.0)	(32.1)	(98.9)	(40.1)	(54.3)	(36.0)	(8.1)	(9.6)	(76.1)	(98.5)
9	Balianta	91,055	82,020	31,409	91,055	32,780	54,277	37,136	13,379	13,430	68,859	87,673
		(100)	(93.4)	(35.8)	(100.0)	(36.0)	(59.6)	(40.8)	(14.7)	(14.7)	(75.6)	(99.8)
10	Balipatna	103,700	99,785	39,692	103,700	56,668	78,201	44,743	15,274	16,600	89,025	106,908
		(100)	(93.3)	(37.1)	(100.0)	(54.6)	(75.4)	(43.1)	(14.7)	(16.0)	(85.8)	(100.0)
District Total :		**1,071,689**	**932,751**	**300,434**	**1,061,502**	**411,969**	**636,228**	**425,038**	**101,923**	**117,254**	**773,855**	**1,038,322**
		(100)	**(87.0)**	**(28.0)**	**(99.0)**	**(38.4)**	**(59.4)**	**(39.7)**	**(9.5)**	**(10.9)**	**(72.2)**	**(96.9)**

Note : - *Percentages are given in brackets.*

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

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

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

Table-38 presents data on number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. It may be seen from the table that out of 1,071,689 rural inhabitants, 87.0 percent persons are served with educational facility, 28.0 percent by medical facility, 99.0 percent by improved drinking water facility, 38.4 percent by post and telegraph facility, 59.4 percent by telephone facility, 39.7 percent by transport and communication facility, 9.5 percent by Banks facility, 10.9 percent by agricultural co-operative societies, 72.2 percent can approach their villages by pucca road and 96.9 percent served by power supply facility. The rural areas of the district as a whole is quite advanced in providing education, improved drinking water and power supply whereas lagging behind with respect to banking facility and agricultural credit societies.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	389	10	2	401
(b) Middle School	798	39	31	868
(c) Degree College	577	515	238	1,330
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	91	186	1,076	1,353
(b) PHC	486	392	435	1,313
3. Post Office	1,021	62	18	1,101
4. Telephone	337	227	295	859
5. Bus Service	678	264	64	1,006
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	612	354	341	1,307
(b) Cooperative Bank	122	168	1,063	1,353
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	444	193	657	1,294

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 1,358 inhabited villages of the district, 401 villages do not have Primary School, 868 villages have no Middle School and 1,330 villages do not have any Degree College. There is no hospital in 1,353 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,313 villages. Like wise, non-availability of Post Office (1,101), Telephone (859), Bus Service (1,006), Commercial Bank (1,307), Co-operative Bank (1,353) and Agricultural Credit Societies (1,294) are recorded in the respective villages. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Post Office and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometers. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometers or even more than 10 kilometers in order to avail the facilities of Public Health Centre, Hospital, Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	84	48	12	16	35	14	3	4	38
	(100.0)	(57.1)	(14.3)	(19.0)	(41.7)	(16.7)	(3.6)	(4.8)	(45.2)
5 -15	516	392	72	114	202	156	20	23	301
	(100.0)	(76.0)	(14.0)	(22.1)	(39.1)	(30.2)	(3.9)	(4.5)	(58.3)

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16 - 50	753	516	104	127	262	189	29	37	503
	(100.0)	(68.5)	(13.8)	(16.9)	(34.8)	(25.1)	(3.9)	(4.9)	(66.8)
51+	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	(100.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**1,358**	**958**	**188**	**257**	**499**	**359**	**52**	**64**	**844**
	(100.0)	**(70.5)**	**(13.8)**	**(18.9)**	**(36.7)**	**(26.4)**	**(3.8)**	**(4.7)**	**(62.2)**

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

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

Table-40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance range from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that majority of villages in the district numbering 753 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometers from the nearest statutory town while 84 villages are at less than 5 kilometers from the towns, 516 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometers and 5 villages are at above 51 kilometers 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 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	632	315	30	617	37	110	102	10	8	325	527
	(100.0)	(49.8)	(4.7)	(97.6)	(5.9)	(17.4)	(16.1)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(51.4)	(83.4)
500-999	397	334	42	390	63	156	103	7	9	272	384
	(100.0)	(84.1)	(10.6)	(98.2)	(15.9)	(39.3)	(25.9)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(68.5)	(96.7)
1000-1999	221	206	62	221	83	134	96	11	25	162	215
	(100.0)	(93.2)	(28.1)	(100.0)	(37.6)	(60.6)	(43.4)	(5.0)	(11.3)	(73.3)	(97.3)
2000-4,999	100	95	50	99	67	91	52	23	21	78	99
	(100.0)	(95.0)	(50.0)	(99.0)	(67.0)	(91.0)	(52.0)	(23.0)	(21.0)	(78.0)	(99.0)
5000-9999	8	8	4	8	7	8	6	1	1	7	8
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(87.5)	(100.0)	(75.0)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(87.5)	(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	**1,358**	**958**	**188**	**1,335**	**257**	**499**	**359**	**52**	**64**	**844**	**1,233**
	(100.0)	**(70.5)**	**(13.8)**	**(98.3)**	**(18.9)**	**(36.7)**	**(26.4)**	**(3.8)**	**(4.7)**	**(62.2)**	**(90.8)**

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

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

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

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 632 villages come under less than 500 population, 397 villages come under the range 500-999, 221 villages come under 1000-1999, 100 villages come under 2000-4999, 8 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	Banapur	194	30,311	40.8	33.3
2	Chilika	127	17,582	58.3	17.4
3	Tangi	169	28,388	44.9	5.3
4	Begunia	160	29,768	64.2	5.9
5	Bolagad	216	23,893	63.9	5.0
6	Khordha	117	29,127	47.2	5.0
7	Jatani	89	17,491	62.0	4.9
8	Bhubaneswar	107	29,140	32.6	23.9
9	Balianta	94	13,198	74.7	73.3
10	Balipatna	85	14,430	69.3	62.7
District Total:		**1,358**	**233,328**	**53.0**	**20.6**

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 53 percent and the rest 47 percent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 20.6 percent. Taking the percentage of cultivable area to total area in different CD Blocks into account, Balianta is at the top with 74.7 percent and Bhubaneswar is at the bottom with 32.6 percent of cultivable area. It is observed from the percentage distribution of irrigated area to total cultivable area that Balianta is at the top with 73.3 percent and Jatani is at the bottom with 4.9 percent of irrigated area.

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

Sl. No.	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	430	15	415	396	24	76	126	5	165
2	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	197	27	170	118	14	16	15	5	67
3	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	364	31	333	331	46	17	86	16	166
4	II Jatani (M)	212	110	102	246	74	1	90	7	74
5	III Khordha (M)	435	141	294	428	103	109	84	0	132
District Total :		**355**	**42**	**313**	**327**	**49**	**22**	**86**	**14**	**156**

Table 43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district. In all the towns the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure except in Jatani(M) where per capita expenditure exceeds per capita receipt. The share of revenue from all other sources in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes in all the towns leaving Jatani where revenue from taxes is more than the revenue from all other sources. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to public works and others in all the towns barring Khordha(M) where higher percentage of expenditure goes to public health and conveniences and others.

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	Balugaon (N.A.C.)	6.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6
2	Banapur (N.A.C.)	9.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.6
3	Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4
4	Jatani (M)	3.4	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.2
5	Khordha (M)	7.4	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.8
District Total		**2.5**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 populations in towns of the district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are about three Primary Schools, about two Middle Schools, one Secondary Schools, about one Senior Secondary School.

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 populations pertaining to different towns in the district is presented in Table 45. It shows that 32 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district.

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	Balugaon (N.A.C.)	4
2	Banapur (N.A.C.)	18
3	Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	35
4	Jatani (M)	21
5	Khordha (M)	18
	Distrct Total	**32**

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	648,032	62,000	9.6
2	Khordha (M)	39,054	5,962	15.3
	District Total	**687,086**	**67,962**	**9.9**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in town of the district. It is revealed from the table that there are two towns in the district i.e. Bhubaneswar (M) and Khordha (M) wherein slums are available. The slum population of the district constitutes 9.9 percent of its total population representing 9.6 percent in Bhubaneswar (MC) and 15.3 percent in Khordha(M).

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

Serial Number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Balugaon (N.A.C.)	Ice Soap	Prawn Fish Dryfish
2	Banapur (N.A.C.)	Cane Bamboo Product	Paddy Cane Product Vegetable
3	Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	Coir Kora Khai Plastic Rope	Rice Coconut Korakhai
4	Dungamal (C.T.)	-	Prawn Fish Dryfish
5	Jatani (M)	Cement Product Mixture Iron Furniture	Dal Flour Oil
6	Khordha (M)	Handloom Cloth Bamboo Product Glazing Tile	Handloom Cloth Vegetable Laterite Stone
7	Pratapsasan (C.T.)	Bellmetal Utensil Teracotta	Bellmetal Utensil Vegetable Teracotta

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 Bamboo product, Coir works, Iron furniture, Handloom cloth and Bell metal utensils. The items exported mainly include Prawn, Fish, Dry fish, Cane product, Coconut, Handloom cloth, Bell metal utensils.

(xi) Analysis based on Houselist Data, Census 2001

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE - 48 : 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 - Khordha										
Owned	Total	266,128	194,540	71,588	47,682	37,230	10,452	16,938	13,464	3,474
	No exclusive room	2,709	1,785	924	618	399	219	217	148	69
	One room	83,342	58,871	24,471	20,860	15,458	5,402	7,817	5,481	2,336
	Two rooms	80,796	63,659	17,137	14,941	12,338	2,603	5,589	4,975	614
	Three rooms	47,069	34,508	12,561	6,100	4,998	1,102	2,046	1,819	227
	3+ rooms	52,212	35,717	16,495	5,163	4,037	1,126	1,269	1,041	228
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
Rented	Total	72,732	4,618	68,114	5,757	626	5,131	2,235	152	2,083
	No exclusive room	778	77	701	67	9	58	30	5	25
	One room	25,960	1,935	24,025	2,555	314	2,241	838	75	763
	Two rooms	28,131	1,638	26,493	2,101	197	1,904	949	47	902
	Three rooms	11,597	592	11,005	655	63	592	257	16	241
	3+ rooms	6,266	376	5,890	379	43	336	161	9	152
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Others	Total	25,004	3,202	21,802	3,518	815	2,703	2,685	473	2,212
	No exclusive room	587	123	464	136	34	102	59	9	50
	One room	13,077	1,613	11,464	2,039	489	1,550	1,843	285	1,558
	Two rooms	7,325	882	6,443	1,033	209	824	520	130	390
	Three rooms	2,191	330	1,861	178	48	130	169	33	136
	3+ rooms	1,824	254	1,570	132	35	97	94	16	78
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District Total	Total	363,864	202,360	161,504	56,957	38,671	18,286	21,858	14,089	7,769
	No exclusive room	4,074	1,985	2,089	821	442	379	306	162	144
	One room	122,379	62,419	59,960	25,454	16,261	9,193	10,498	5,841	4,657
	Two rooms	116,252	66,179	50,073	18,075	12,744	5,331	7,058	5,152	1,906
	Three rooms	60,857	35,430	25,427	6,933	5,109	1,824	2,472	1,868	604
	3+ rooms	60,302	36,347	23,955	5,674	4,115	1,559	1,524	1,066	458
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1

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

Table 48 presents distribution of Households by different tenure status namely owned, rented and others among total, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of Khordha district. The total number of households in the district is 3,63,864 of which 56,957 are scheduled caste households and 21,858 are scheduled tribe households. As shown in the table 73.14 percent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 96.14 percent in rural areas and 44.33 percent in the urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitutes 19.99 percent in total areas of the district as against 2.28 percent in rural and 42.17 percent in urban areas.

Tenure status among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in total, rural and urban areas in the district manifests the similar pattern as seen among the total households except in urban areas. In urban areas of the district 57.16 percent of scheduled caste households and 44.72 percent of scheduled tribe households come under the status of 'owned' houses as against 28.06 percent households among scheduled caste and 26.81 percent households among the scheduled tribes come under 'rented' houses in the district.

A striking feature of distribution of households among scheduled castes, as far as tenure status of households is concerned, is seen in urban areas of the district. Here 14.78 percent of scheduled caste households live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses. These households either live in houses constructed on encroached land in unregularised slums or the land or the structure that does not belong to the household. Tenure status of such a household is categorized as "others".

The table also gives the details on the number and type of dwelling rooms occupied by the households. A room used for dwelling purposes should have a roof and 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 with a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servants' room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration

availability of number of dwelling rooms to the households has been calculated.

A specific category of dwelling room namely "No exclusive room" as shown in 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 and the household also stays in it. These households having 'no exclusive room' number 4,047 among total households, 821 among scheduled caste households and 306 among the scheduled tribe households in total areas of the district.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Khordha 17		172,870	40,878	150,077	56,287	29,779	116,291	116,583	11,099	33,786
		(47.51)	(11.23)	(41.25)	(27.82)	(14.72)	(57.47)	(72.19)	(6.87)	(20.92)
01	Bolagad	3,685	3,617	8,999	3,685	3,617	8,999	0	0	0
		(22.61)	(22.19)	(55.21)	(22.61)	(22.19)	(55.21)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Begunia	2,542	2,665	11,592	2,542	2,665	11,592	0	0	0
		(15.13)	(15.86)	(69.00)	(15.13)	(15.86)	(69.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Khordha	9,564	3,258	18,369	5,120	2,718	16,512	4,444	540	1,857
		(30.66)	(10.45)	(58.89)	(21.03)	(11.16)	(67.81)	(64.96)	(7.89)	(27.15)
04	Chandaka	1,884	848	6,747	1,884	848	6,747	0	0	0
		(19.88)	(8.95)	(71.18)	(19.88)	(8.95)	(71.18)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Khandagiri	1,590	384	1,265	1,590	384	1,265	0	0	0
		(49.09)	(11.86)	(39.06)	(49.09)	(11.86)	(39.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Saheednagar	2,580	441	2,659	2,580	441	2,659	0	0	0
		(45.42)	(7.76)	(46.81)	(45.42)	(7.76)	(46.81)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Balianta	6,025	2,164	7,430	4,922	1,788	6,917	1,103	376	513
		(38.57)	(13.85)	(47.57)	(36.12)	(13.12)	(50.76)	(55.37)	(18.88)	(25.75)
08	Balipatna	7,358	2,364	14,536	7,358	2,364	14,536	0	0	0
		(30.33)	(9.74)	(59.92)	(30.33)	(9.74)	(59.92)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Lingaraj	1,660	598	1,981	1,660	598	1,981	0	0	0
		(39.16)	(14.11)	(46.73)	(39.16)	(14.11)	(46.73)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Jatani	11,789	2,137	7,717	2,995	1,047	5,855	8,794	1,090	1,862
		(54.47)	(9.87)	(35.66)	(30.26)	(10.58)	(59.16)	(74.87)	(9.28)	(15.85)
11	Jankia	3,970	2,584	13,324	3,970	2,584	13,324	0	0	0
		(19.97)	(13.00)	(67.03)	(19.97)	(13.00)	(67.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Tangi	6,659	3,949	12,925	6,659	3,949	12,925	0	0	0
		(28.30)	(16.78)	(54.92)	(28.30)	(16.78)	(54.92)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Balugaon	8,793	3,351	6,196	6,393	2,932	5,682	2,400	419	514
		(47.94)	(18.27)	(33.78)	(42.60)	(19.54)	(37.86)	(72.01)	(12.57)	(15.42)
14	Banapur	6,539	4,618	7,853	4,929	3,844	7,297	1,610	774	556
		(34.40)	(24.29)	(41.31)	(30.67)	(23.92)	(45.41)	(54.76)	(26.33)	(18.91)
15	Bhubaneswar PS	97,207	7,731	27,810	0	0	0	97,207	7,731	27,810
		(73.21)	(5.82)	(20.94)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(73.21)	(5.82)	(20.94)

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

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

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

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

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

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 47.51 percent as against 11.23 percent households in semi permanent houses and 41.25 percent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But this distribution in respect of urban areas of the district shows a different trend, where 72.09 percent households live in permanent houses, 6.87 percent live in semi permanent houses and 20.92 percent 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 levels indicates a different trend. Out of the 15 police stations in the district, in Bhubaneswar police station 73.21 percent households live in permanent houses, as it has only urban area. In Jatani, Saheednagar, Khandagiri and Balugaon about 50 percent households live in permanent houses. In police stations of Banapur, Lingaraj, Balipatna, Balianta and Khordha about 30 percent of households live in permanent houses. In the police stations of Tangi and Bolagada, 28.30 percent and 22.61 percent of households live in permanent houses respectively and in rest of the police station above 15 percent households live in permanent houses. It is clear from the table that the percentage of households living in semi permanent and temporary houses is more in rural areas than in urban areas of the district and police stations.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District - Khordha 17		Total	363,864	355,967	205,629	112,595	136,480	140,071
				(97.83)	(56.51)	(30.94)	(37.51)	(38.50)
		Rural	202,360	196,066	76,777	14,639	22,528	42,743
				(96.89)	(37.94)	(7.23)	(11.13)	(21.12)
		Urban	161,504	159,901	128,852	97,956	113,952	97,328
				(99.01)	(79.78)	(60.65)	(70.56)	(60.26)
01	Bolagad	Total	16,301	15,697	5,618	1,117	2,146	2,561
				(96.29)	(34.46)	(6.85)	(13.16)	(15.71)
		Rural	16,301	15,697	5,618	1,117	2,146	2,561
				(96.29)	(34.46)	(6.85)	(13.16)	(15.71)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Begunia	Total	16,799	16,725	5,277	1,062	1,476	2,740
				(99.56)	(31.41)	(6.32)	(8.79)	(16.31)
		Rural	16,799	16,725	5,277	1,062	1,476	2,740
				(99.56)	(31.41)	(6.32)	(8.79)	(16.31)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
03	Khordha	Total	31,191	31,020	14,453	5,414	6,909	7,976
				(99.45)	(46.34)	(17.36)	(22.15)	(25.57)
		Rural	24,350	24,238	9,144	1,986	2,661	5,175
				(99.54)	(37.55)	(8.16)	(10.93)	(21.25)
		Urban	6,841	6,782	5,309	3,428	4,248	2,801
				(99.14)	(77.61)	(50.11)	(62.10)	(40.94)
04	Chandaka	Total	9,479	9,208	3,352	511	748	906
				(97.14)	(35.36)	(5.39)	(7.89)	(9.56)
		Rural	9,479	9,208	3,352	511	748	906
				(97.14)	(35.36)	(5.39)	(7.89)	(9.56)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Khandagiri	Total	3,239	3,228	1,947	660	676	366
				(99.66)	(60.11)	(20.38)	(20.87)	(11.30)
		Rural	3,239	3,228	1,947	660	676	366
				(99.66)	(60.11)	(20.38)	(20.87)	(11.30)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Saheednagar	Total	5,680	5,652	3,141	364	438	854
				(99.51)	(55.30)	(6.41)	(7.71)	(15.04)
		Rural	5,680	5,652	3,141	364	438	854
				(99.51)	(55.30)	(6.41)	(7.71)	(15.04)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Balianta	Total	15,620	15,332	6,804	1,088	1,822	3,154
				(98.16)	(43.56)	(6.97)	(11.66)	(20.19)
		Rural	13,628	13,354	5,506	854	1,412	2,758
				(97.99)	(40.40)	(6.27)	(10.36)	(20.24)
		Urban	1,992	1,978	1,298	234	410	396
				(99.30)	(65.16)	(11.75)	(20.58)	(19.88)
08	Balipatna	Total	24,259	23,837	8,039	1,630	2,725	6,065
				(98.26)	(33.14)	(6.72)	(11.23)	(25.00)
		Rural	24,259	23,837	8,039	1,630	2,725	6,065
				(98.26)	(33.14)	(6.72)	(11.23)	(25.00)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Lingaraj	Total	4,239	3,992	1,928	256	316	1,027
				(94.17)	(45.48)	(6.04)	(7.45)	(24.23)
		Rural	4,239	3,992	1,928	256	316	1,027
				(94.17)	(45.48)	(6.04)	(7.45)	(24.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Jatani	Total	21,643	21,587	14,065	7,096	8,542	8,782
				(99.74)	(64.99)	(32.79)	(39.47)	(40.58)
		Rural	9,897	9,862	4,839	749	805	1,852
				(99.65)	(48.89)	(7.57)	(8.13)	(18.71)
		Urban	11,746	11,725	9,226	6,347	7,737	6,930
				(99.82)	(78.55)	(54.04)	(65.87)	(59.00)
11	Jankia	Total	19,879	19,519	6,730	1,705	2,712	5,201
				(98.19)	(33.85)	(8.58)	(13.64)	(26.16)
		Rural	19,879	19,519	6,730	1,705	2,712	5,201
				(98.19)	(33.85)	(8.58)	(13.64)	(26.16)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Tangi	Total	23,533	22,983	8,835	1,940	3,072	6,522
				(97.66)	(37.54)	(8.24)	(13.05)	(27.71)
		Rural	23,533	22,983	8,835	1,940	3,072	6,522
				(97.66)	(37.54)	(8.24)	(13.05)	(27.71)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Balugaon	Total	18,340	16,210	9,628	2,049	3,510	3,985
				(88.39)	(52.50)	(11.17)	(19.14)	(21.73)
		Rural	15,007	12,897	7,135	1,165	1,944	3,250
				(85.94)	(47.54)	(7.76)	(12.95)	(21.66)
		Urban	3,333	3,313	2,493	884	1,566	735
				(99.40)	(74.80)	(26.52)	(46.98)	(22.05)
14	Banapur	Total	19,010	17,780	7,572	1,694	2,787	5,015
				(93.53)	(39.83)	(8.91)	(14.66)	(26.38)
		Rural	16,070	14,874	5,286	640	1,397	3,466
				(92.56)	(32.89)	(3.98)	(8.69)	(21.57)
		Urban	2,940	2,906	2,286	1,054	1,390	1,549
				(98.84)	(77.76)	(35.85)	(47.28)	(52.69)
15	Bhubaneswar	Total	132,784	131,407	107,119	85,475	97,987	84,659
				(98.96)	(80.67)	(64.37)	(73.79)	(63.76)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	132,784	131,407	107,119	85,475	97,987	84,659
				(98.96)	(80.67)	(64.37)	(73.79)	(63.76)

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 wellsituated 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

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

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, hand pump, tube well and well. Out of the total 3,63,864 households in the district, 3,55,967 households constituting 97.83 percent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 96.89 percent in rural areas and 99.01 percent in urban areas.

Coming to the police station levels, it is seen that the highest percentage of households enjoying improved drinking water facility is recorded in Khandagiri Police station (99.66%) followed by above 99 percent in four police stations i.e. Khordha, Saheednagar, Begunia and Jatani. Other police stations provide 88.39 percent to 98.26 percent in total and rural areas. In urban areas, 99.82 percent households in Jatani (NAC) enjoy this facility followed by 99.40 percent in Balugaon(NAC), 99.14 percent in Khordha (NAC), 98.96 percent in Bhubaneswar Municipality and 98.84 percent in Banapur (NAC).

As regards the availability of electricity in the households of the district, it is stated that 56.51 percent households in total, 37.94 percent in rural and 79.78 percent in urban areas of the district enjoy this facility. In the police station levels, in total and rural areas of the district about one-third of households enjoy this facility except Khandagiri police station where this percentage is 60.11 percent. In urban areas, highest number of households (80.67%) in Bhubaneswar Municipality enjoy this facility followed by 78.55 percent households in Jatani(NAC), 77.76 percent in Banapur (NAC) and 77.61 percent in Khordha (NAC).

Regarding bathroom facilities, it is found that 30.94 percent of households in total areas, 7.23 percent in rural areas and 60.65 percent in urban areas have this facility. The situation is rather worse in rural areas.

As regards toilet facilities, 136,480 households have this facility covering 37.51 percent in total, 11.13 percent in rural and 70.56 percent in urban areas of the district. In urban areas the provision of this facility is much better than rural areas.

Regarding drainage facility, 38.50 percent households in total, 21.12 percent in rural and 60.26 percent in urban areas avail this facility. The availability of this facility in rural areas is quite discouraging. But in urban areas this facility is extended to 63.76 percent households in Bhubaneswar Municipality, 59.00 percent in Jatani (NAC) and 40.94 percent in Khordha (NAC).

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	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 - Khordha 17		Total	363,864	179,910	30,447	22,689	5,626	1,636	76,308	509	37,936	7,508	1,295
				(49.44)	(8.37)	(6.24)	(1.55)	(0.45)	(20.97)	(0.14)	(10.43)	(2.06)	(0.36)
		Rural	202,360	138,050	26,612	20,533	2,663	711	3,813	320	2,641	6,603	414
				(68.22)	(13.15)	(10.15)	(1.32)	(0.35)	(1.88)	(0.16)	(1.31)	(3.26)	(0.20)
		Urban	161,504	41,860	3,835	2,156	2,963	925	72,495	189	35,295	905	881
				(25.92)	(2.37)	(1.33)	(1.83)	(0.57)	(44.89)	(0.12)	(21.85)	(0.56)	(0.55)
01	Bolagad	Total	16,301	10,881	3,143	107	566	6	220	23	223	1,094	38
				(66.75)	(19.28)	(0.66)	(3.47)	(0.04)	(1.35)	(0.14)	(1.37)	(6.71)	(0.23)
		Rural	16,301	10,881	3,143	107	566	6	220	23	223	1,094	38
				(66.75)	(19.28)	(0.66)	(3.47)	(0.04)	(1.35)	(0.14)	(1.37)	(6.71)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	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	Begunia	Total	16,799	11,222	3,952	51	203	9	217	31	108	975	31
				(66.80)	(23.53)	(0.30)	(1.21)	(0.05)	(1.29)	(0.18)	(0.64)	(5.80)	(0.18)
		Rural	16,799	11,222	3,952	51	203	9	217	31	108	975	31
				(66.80)	(23.53)	(0.30)	(1.21)	(0.05)	(1.29)	(0.18)	(0.64)	(5.80)	(0.18)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Khordha	Total	31,191	19,518	4,830	389	616	27	2,792	67	1,567	1,323	62
				(62.58)	(15.49)	(1.25)	(1.97)	(0.09)	(8.95)	(0.21)	(5.02)	(4.24)	(0.20)
		Rural	24,350	16,830	4,690	380	278	24	530	58	197	1,321	42
				(69.12)	(19.26)	(1.56)	(1.14)	(0.10)	(2.18)	(0.24)	(0.81)	(5.43)	(0.17)
		Urban	6,841	2,688	140	9	338	3	2,262	9	1,370	2	20
				(39.29)	(2.05)	(0.13)	(4.94)	(0.04)	(33.07)	(0.13)	(20.03)	(0.03)	(0.29)
04	Chandaka	Total	9,479	8,715	405	75	113	5	87	5	51	1	22
				(91.94)	(4.27)	(0.79)	(1.19)	(0.05)	(0.92)	(0.05)	(0.54)	(0.01)	(0.23)
		Rural	9,479	8,715	405	75	113	5	87	5	51	1	22
				(91.94)	(4.27)	(0.79)	(1.19)	(0.05)	(0.92)	(0.05)	(0.54)	(0.01)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Khandagiri	Total	3,239	1,865	239	312	17	37	252	0	303	206	8
				(57.58)	(7.38)	(9.63)	(0.52)	(1.14)	(7.78)	(0.00)	(9.35)	(6.36)	(0.25)
		Rural	3,239	1,865	239	312	17	37	252	0	303	206	8
				(57.58)	(7.38)	(9.63)	(0.52)	(1.14)	(7.78)	(0.00)	(9.35)	(6.36)	(0.25)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Saheednagar	Total	5,680	4,114	262	1,021	34	5	103	3	43	87	8
				(72.43)	(4.61)	(17.98)	(0.60)	(0.09)	(1.81)	(0.05)	(0.76)	(1.53)	(0.14)
		Rural	5,680	4,114	262	1,021	34	5	103	3	43	87	8
				(72.43)	(4.61)	(17.98)	(0.60)	(0.09)	(1.81)	(0.05)	(0.76)	(1.53)	(0.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Balianta	Total	15,620	8,523	1,079	5,224	55	7	355	41	137	160	39
				(54.56)	(6.91)	(33.44)	(0.35)	(0.04)	(2.27)	(0.26)	(0.88)	(1.02)	(0.25)
		Rural	13,628	7,081	1,020	4,991	47	6	245	41	62	108	27
				(51.96)	(7.48)	(36.62)	(0.34)	(0.04)	(1.80)	(0.30)	(0.45)	(0.79)	(0.20)
		Urban	1,992	1,442	59	233	8	1	110	0	75	52	12
				(72.39)	(2.96)	(11.7)	(0.40)	(0.05)	(5.52)	(0.00)	(3.77)	(2.61)	(0.60)
08	Balipatna	Total	24,259	12,662	2,193	8,651	99	3	245	82	86	167	71
				(52.20)	(9.04)	(35.66)	(0.41)	(0.01)	(1.01)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.69)	(0.29)
		Rural	24,259	12,662	2,193	8,651	99	3	245	82	86	167	71
				(52.20)	(9.04)	(35.66)	(0.41)	(0.01)	(1.01)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.69)	(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 house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	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
09	Lingaraj	Total	4,239	1,631	482	1,824	21	10	114	8	118	21	10
				(38.48)	(11.37)	(43.03)	(0.50)	(0.24)	(2.69)	(0.19)	(2.78)	(0.50)	(0.24)
		Rural	4,239	1,631	482	1,824	21	10	114	8	118	21	10
				(38.48)	(11.37)	(43.03)	(0.50)	(0.24)	(2.69)	(0.19)	(2.78)	(0.50)	(0.24)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Jatani	Total	21,643	8,770	1,793	1,534	154	461	4,931	24	2,498	1,397	81
				(40.52)	(8.28)	(7.09)	(0.71)	(2.13)	(22.78)	(0.11)	(11.54)	(6.45)	(0.37)
		Rural	9,897	5,629	1,305	1,223	130	38	267	15	169	1,105	16
				(56.88)	(13.19)	(12.36)	(1.31)	(0.38)	(2.70)	(0.15)	(1.71)	(11.16)	(0.16)
		Urban	11,746	3,141	488	311	24	423	4,664	9	2,329	292	65
				(26.74)	(4.15)	(2.65)	(0.20)	(3.60)	(39.71)	(0.08)	(19.83)	(2.49)	(0.55)
11	Jankia	Total	19,879	14,554	3,981	300	217	41	242	9	117	379	39
				(73.21)	(20.03)	(1.51)	(1.09)	(0.21)	(1.22)	(0.05)	(0.59)	(1.91)	(0.20)
		Rural	19,879	14,554	3,981	300	217	41	242	9	117	379	39
				(73.21)	(20.03)	(1.51)	(1.09)	(0.21)	(1.22)	(0.05)	(0.59)	(1.91)	(0.20)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Tangi	Total	23,533	16,483	3,246	985	221	508	545	12	351	1,127	55
				(70.04)	(13.79)	(4.19)	(0.94)	(2.16)	(2.32)	(0.05)	(1.49)	(4.79)	(0.23)
		Rural	23,533	16,483	3,246	985	221	508	545	12	351	1,127	55
				(70.04)	(13.79)	(4.19)	(0.94)	(2.16)	(2.32)	(0.05)	(1.49)	(4.79)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Balugaon	Total	18,340	13,671	1,136	517	452	75	1,275	15	1,125	4	70
				(74.54)	(6.19)	(2.82)	(2.46)	(0.41)	(6.95)	(0.08)	(6.13)	(0.02)	(0.38)
		Rural	15,007	12,054	1,076	469	407	18	524	15	406	3	35
				(80.32)	(7.17)	(3.13)	(2.71)	(0.12)	(3.49)	(0.10)	(2.71)	(0.02)	(0.23)
		Urban	3,333	1,617	60	48	45	57	751	0	719	1	35
				(48.51)	(1.80)	(1.44)	(1.35)	(1.71)	(22.53)	(0.00)	(21.57)	(0.03)	(1.05)
14	Banapur	Total	19,010	15,977	669	166	409	7	867	38	851	10	16
				(84.05)	(3.52)	(0.87)	(2.15)	(0.04)	(4.56)	(0.20)	(4.48)	(0.05)	(0.08)
		Rural	16,070	14,329	618	144	310	1	222	18	407	9	12
				(89.17)	(3.85)	(0.90)	(1.93)	(0.01)	(1.38)	(0.11)	(2.53)	(0.06)	(0.07)
		Urban	2,940	1,648	51	22	99	6	645	20	444	1	4
				(56.05)	(1.73)	(0.75)	(3.37)	(0.20)	(21.94)	(0.68)	(15.10)	(0.03)	(0.14)
15	Bhubaneswar	Total	132,784	30,309	2,930	1,265	2,431	433	63,748	149	30,240	536	743
				(22.83)	(2.21)	(0.95)	(1.83)	(0.33)	(48.01)	(0.11)	(22.77)	(0.40)	(0.56)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	132,784	30,309	2,930	1,265	2,431	433	63,748	149	30,240	536	743
				(22.83)	(2.21)	(0.95)	(1.83)	(0.33)	(48.01)	(0.11)	(22.77)	(0.40)	(0.56)

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

Table-51 provides the number and percentage distribution of households using different types of fuel for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations. The various types of fuels used by the households for cooking purpose are shown in Col-5 -13 of the table. As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 363,864 households in the district. It is seen that firewood is used in 49.44 percent of households in total areas of the district as against 68.22 percent in rural areas and 25.92 percent in urban areas. In the rural areas next to fire wood, crop residue is used in 13.15 percent of households and cowdung in 10.15 percent households, cooking gas in 1.88 percent households, electricity in 1.32 percent households and kerosene in 1.31 percent households.

But in the urban areas of the district cooking gas is used predominantly i.e. in 44.89 percent households followed by firewood in 25.92 percent , Kerosene in 21.85 percent, crop residue in 2.37 percent, electricity in 1.83 percent and cowdung cake in 1.33 percent households.

As regards various types of fuel used for cooking purpose in different police stations of the district, in rural areas firewood is used predominantly above 60 percent in Bolagada, Begunia, Khordha, Chandaka, Saheednagar, Jankia, Tangi, Balugan and Banapur and in other police stations the percentage of firewood users range from 38.48 percent 57.58 percent. In Bhubaneswar city, firewood is used by 22.83 percent households but cooking gas is used by 48.01 percent households and Kerosene by 22.77 percent households.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bi-cycle	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 - Khordha 17		Total	363,864	130,635	133,508	137,519	48,559	238,513	86,218	13,485	85,803
				(35.90)	(36.69)	(37.79)	(13.35)	(65.55)	(23.70)	(3.71)	(23.58)
		Rural	202,360	40,556	56,451	37,410	6,276	124,264	17,972	2,126	64,040
				(20.04)	(27.90)	(18.49)	(3.10)	(61.41)	(8.88)	(1.05)	(31.65)
		Urban	161,504	90,079	77,057	100,109	42,283	114,249	68,246	11,359	21,763
				(55.78)	(47.71)	(61.99)	(26.18)	(70.74)	(42.26)	(7.03)	(13.48)
01	Bolagad	Total	16,301	3,437	5,108	2,679	464	9,442	1,271	159	5,683
				(21.08)	(31.34)	(16.43)	(2.85)	(57.92)	(7.80)	(0.98)	(34.86)
		Rural	16,301	3,437	5,108	2,679	464	9,442	1,271	159	5,683
				(21.08)	(31.34)	(16.43)	(2.85)	(57.92)	(7.80)	(0.98)	(34.86)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Begunia	Total	16,799	3,730	5,549	2,780	388	11,345	1,361	148	4,472
				(22.20)	(33.03)	(16.55)	(2.31)	(67.53)	(8.10)	(0.88)	(26.62)
		Rural	16,799	3,730	5,549	2,780	388	11,345	1,361	148	4,472
				(22.20)	(33.03)	(16.55)	(2.31)	(67.53)	(8.10)	(0.88)	(26.62)
		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	Khordha	Total	31,191	7,214	9,562	8,894	2,263	19,648	4,505	478	9,221
				(23.13)	(30.66)	(28.51)	(7.26)	(62.99)	(14.44)	(1.53)	(29.56)
		Rural	24,350	4,171	6,904	4,828	1,009	14,575	2,317	250	8,129
				(17.13)	(28.35)	(19.83)	(4.14)	(59.86)	(9.52)	(1.03)	(33.38)
		Urban	6,841	3,043	2,658	4,066	1,254	5,073	2,188	228	1,092
				(44.48)	(38.85)	(59.44)	(18.33)	(74.16)	(31.98)	(3.33)	(15.96)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bi-cycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
04	Chandaka	Total	9,479	2,188	2,423	1,809	296	5,636	1,025	129	3,072
				(23.08)	(25.56)	(19.08)	(3.12)	(59.46)	(10.81)	(1.36)	(32.41)
		Rural	9,479	2,188	2,423	1,809	296	5,636	1,025	129	3,072
				(23.08)	(25.56)	(19.08)	(3.12)	(59.46)	(10.81)	(1.36)	(32.41)
		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	Khandagiri	Total	3,239	907	937	1,127	281	2,140	796	86	754
				(28.00)	(28.93)	(34.79)	(8.68)	(66.07)	(24.58)	(2.66)	(23.28)
		Rural	3,239	907	937	1,127	281	2,140	796	86	754
				(28.00)	(28.93)	(34.79)	(8.68)	(66.07)	(24.58)	(2.66)	(23.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Saheednagar	Total	5,680	1,135	1,567	1,676	252	4,116	932	100	1,228
				(19.98)	(27.59)	(29.51)	(4.44)	(72.46)	(16.41)	(1.76)	(21.62)
		Rural	5,680	1,135	1,567	1,676	252	4,116	932	100	1,228
				(19.98)	(27.59)	(29.51)	(4.44)	(72.46)	(16.41)	(1.76)	(21.62)
		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	Balianta	Total	15,620	3,226	4,202	3,734	697	10,411	2,064	164	4,100
				(20.65)	(26.90)	(23.91)	(4.46)	(66.65)	(13.21)	(1.05)	(26.25)
		Rural	13,628	2,687	3,583	2,915	507	8,961	1,663	122	3,719
				(19.72)	(26.29)	(21.39)	(3.72)	(65.75)	(12.20)	(0.90)	(27.29)
		Urban	1,992	539	619	819	190	1,450	401	42	381
				(27.06)	(31.07)	(41.11)	(9.54)	(72.79)	(20.13)	(2.11)	(19.13)
08	Balipatna	Total	24,259	7,299	6,303	4,161	689	14,801	2,088	217	7,568
				(30.09)	(25.98)	(17.15)	(2.84)	(61.01)	(8.61)	(0.89)	(31.20)
		Rural	24,259	7,299	6,303	4,161	689	14,801	2,088	217	7,568
				(30.09)	(25.98)	(17.15)	(2.84)	(61.01)	(8.61)	(0.89)	(31.20)
		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	Lingaraj	Total	4,239	980	1,139	1,120	183	3,005	707	46	962
				(23.12)	(26.87)	(26.42)	(4.32)	(70.89)	(16.68)	(1.09)	(22.69)
		Rural	4,239	980	1,139	1,120	183	3,005	707	46	962
				(23.12)	(26.87)	(26.42)	(4.32)	(70.89)	(16.68)	(1.09)	(22.69)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Jatani	Total	21,643	7,058	6,934	9,506	2,337	14,783	4,122	438	4,670
				(32.61)	(32.04)	(43.92)	(10.80)	(68.30)	(19.05)	(2.02)	(21.58)
		Rural	9,897	1,455	2,440	2,476	442	6,670	1,349	219	2,630
				(14.70)	(24.65)	(25.02)	(4.47)	(67.39)	(13.63)	(2.21)	(26.57)
		Urban	11,746	5,603	4,494	7,030	1,895	8,113	2,773	219	2,040
				(47.70)	(38.26)	(59.85)	(16.13)	(69.07)	(23.61)	(1.86)	(17.37)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bi-cycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Jankia	Total	19,879	3,877	6,235	3,570	586	12,167	1,511	246	6,126
				(19.50)	(31.36)	(17.96)	(2.95)	(61.21)	(7.60)	(1.24)	(30.82)
		Rural	19,879	3,877	6,235	3,570	586	12,167	1,511	246	6,126
				(19.50)	(31.36)	(17.96)	(2.95)	(61.21)	(7.60)	(1.24)	(30.82)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Tangi	Total	23,533	3,756	6,115	3,679	640	12,966	1,235	177	8,980
				(15.96)	(25.98)	(15.63)	(2.72)	(55.10)	(5.25)	(0.75)	(38.16)
		Rural	23,533	3,756	6,115	3,679	640	12,966	1,235	177	8,980
				(15.96)	(25.98)	(15.63)	(2.72)	(55.10)	(5.25)	(0.75)	(38.16)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
13	Balugaon	Total	18,340	4,765	5,194	4,148	696	11,461	1,653	214	5,462
				(25.98)	(28.32)	(22.62)	(3.79)	(62.49)	(9.01)	(1.17)	(29.78)
		Rural	15,007	3,318	4,265	2,773	379	9,512	1,114	131	4,441
				(22.11)	(28.42)	(18.48)	(2.53)	(63.38)	(7.42)	(0.87)	(29.59)
		Urban	3,333	1,447	929	1,375	317	1,949	539	83	1,021
				(43.41)	(27.87)	(41.25)	(9.51)	(58.48)	(16.17)	(2.49)	(30.63)
14	Banapur	Total	19,010	2,570	5,105	2,912	365	11,116	1,031	131	6,822
				(13.52)	(26.85)	(15.32)	(1.92)	(58.47)	(5.42)	(0.69)	(35.89)
		Rural	16,070	1,616	3,883	1,817	160	8,928	603	96	6,276
				(10.06)	(24.16)	(11.31)	(1.00)	(55.56)	(3.75)	(0.60)	(39.05)
		Urban	2,940	954	1,222	1,095	205	2,188	428	35	546
				(32.45)	(41.56)	(37.24)	(6.97)	(74.42)	(14.56)	(1.19)	(18.57)
15	Bhubaneswar	Total	132,784	77,960	66,573	84,972	38,093	94,388	61,366	10,622	16,075
				(58.71)	(50.14)	(63.99)	(28.69)	(71.08)	(46.21)	(8.00)	(12.11)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	132,784	77,960	66,573	84,972	38,093	94,388	61,366	10,622	16,075
				(58.71)	(50.14)	(63.99)	(28.69)	(71.08)	(46.21)	(8.00)	(12.11)

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

Table – 52 presents the number and percentage of households availing banking services in total, rural and urban areas of the district and its police stations. The table also provides information on the 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 in the district and police stations.

Regarding banking services, it is stated that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalised banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks and the services available means, the head of the household or any member of the household is availing banking services provided by the banks and post office banks as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly 130,635 i.e. 35.90 percent households are having Banking facility in total areas as against 20.04 percent in rural area and 55.78 percent in urban areas.

As regards different household assets, bicycle takes the highest proportion i.e. 65.55 percent in total areas as against 61.41 percent in rural areas and 70.74 percent in urban areas. Television as an asset, claims second place, i.e. 37.79 percent in total areas, 18.49 percent in rural areas and 61.99 percent in urban areas. Next comes the availability of radio/transistor, which covers 36.69 percent in total, 27.90 percent in rural and 47.71 percent in urban areas However in urban areas, telephone facility is available to 26.18 percent scooter etc. are available to 42.26 percent and car etc. are available to 7.03 percent households.

As regards banking services available at police station levels it is seen that the facility is available at the highest to 32.61 percent in Jatani police station and at the lowest at 13.52 percent in Banapur police station.

As regards the availability of bicycle, it is seen that highest 72.46 percent households in Sahidnagar police station and the lowest 55.10 percent in Tangi police station possess this asset. Radio/Transistor is owned by the highest 33.03 percent in rural areas of Begunia police station and the lowest 24.16 percent in Banapur police station. Television is used by 34.79 percent households at the highest in Khandagiri police station rural areas and at the lowest 11.31 percent in Banapur police station. Other valuable items possessed by rural households in the district at police station level are quite negligible.

Apart from all these, the households not having all these specified assets from Col.6 to Col.11 constitute 23.58 percent in the average in the district.

(x) 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 map, 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.

(xi)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 populat ion of the town as per 2001 census. Apart from this, the total road length in kms, system of sewerage, number of latrines, method of disposal night soil, source of protected water supply, system of storage of drinking water, fire fighting services, electrification with number of connection for different uses are shown in different columns.

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

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

Statement – VII: Like the village directory, the town directory format has also been modified to some extent. In the 1991 Census, civic amenities available in notified/recognized slums only in urban areas were collected. Contrary to this provision, information/data relating to availability of civic amenities in each slum irrespective of it being recognized/notified was recorded in the 2001 Census with the objective to

ascertain the existing civic amenities in slums and to provide necessary information/data required for slum improvement/development. Besides the number of households and population, amenities like paved roads (in kms), system of sewerage, number of latrines (category wise), method of disposal of night soil, number of tap points etc. and electric connection available in the slums are presented in this statement.

PART – A
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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Section -I Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location 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 Khordha was having five towns, namely, Bhubaneswar(M.Corp.), Jatani (M), Khordha (M), Banapur(NAC) and Balugaon(NAC) in 1991 Census. Two more census towns namely Pratapsasan (CT) and Dungamal (CT) has been created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there are nine villages merged in one town and two villages converted into two new census towns. Similarly, two outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Location Code. No.in 1991	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
1	Mancheswar	19/13/18/0022	Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)
2	Naharkanta	19/13/18/0023	
3	Banguri	19/13/19/0001	
4	Nakhara	19/13/19/0002	
5	Johal	19/13/19/0004	
6	Jeypur	19/13/19/0011	
7	Pahala	19/13/19/0012	
8	Haridaspur	19/13/19/0013	
9	Rudrapur	19/13/19/0014	
1	Pratapsasan	19/13/19/0063	Pratapsasan (C.T.) (New)
1	Dungamal	19/13/33/0348	Dungamal (C.T.)
1	Pathara gadia	19/13/17/0010	O.G. of Bhubaneswar
2	Janmajayapur	19/13/19/0003	
3	Kukudaghai	19/13/14/0012	
4	Raghunathpur	19/13/14/0014	
5	Mahabhoisasan	19/13/14/0015	
6	Sisupal	19/13/14/0016	
7	Basuaghai	19/13/14/0017	
8	Lingipur	19/13/14/0020	
1	Gopinathpur	19/13//16/0035	O.G. of Jatani (M)
2	Kusumati	19/13//16/0038	
3	Chhanghar	19/13//16/0039	

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF DANAPUR

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BANAPUR C.D. BLOCK– 0001

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MAP OF CHILIKA C.D. BLOCK

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
CHILIKA C.D. BLOCK– 0002

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MAP OF TANGI C.D. BLOCK

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
TANGI C.D. BLOCK– 0003

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MAP OF BEGUNIA C.D. BLOCK

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BEGUNIA C.D. BLOCK– 0004

BLANK

MAP OF BOLAGAD C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BOLAGAD C.D. BLOCK– 0005

BLANK

MAP OF KHORDHA C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KHORDHA C.D. BLOCK– 0006

BLANK

MAP OF JATANI C.D. BLOCK

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
JATANI C.D. BLOCK– 0007

BLANK

MAP OF BHUBANESWAR C.D. BLOCK

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BHUBANESWAR C.D. BLOCK– 0008

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MAP OF BALLANTA C.D. BLOCK

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BALIANTA C.D. BLOCK– 0009

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MAP OF BALIPATNA C.D. BLOCK

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BALIPATNA C.D. BLOCK– 0010

APPENDICES TO
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:KHORDHA *

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	Banapur	194	106,148	110	122	44	45	14	14	2	2
2	Chilika	127	101,660	73	82	33	33	19	19	2	2
3	Tangi	169	139,823	103	120	41	44	25	27	6	6
4	Begunia	160	114,691	128	129	71	71	34	34	4	4
5	Bolagad	216	117,783	160	162	84	84	31	31	4	4
6	Khordha	117	120,117	97	101	70	72	37	39	3	3
7	Jatani	89	80,169	72	72	35	35	19	19	2	2
8	Bhubaneswar	107	96,543	79	80	39	40	17	18	4	4
9	Balianta	94	87,847	70	86	37	38	16	17	2	2
10	Balipatna	85	106,908	65	98	36	40	17	19	3	3
District(Rural) :		**1,358**	**1,071,689**	**957**	**1,052**	**490**	**502**	**229**	**237**	**32**	**32**

Educational institutions (contd.)							Medical institutions			
College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	2	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	6	6
2	2	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	3	3
6	6	0	0	1	1	66	2	2	2	2
3	3	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	2	2
3	3	0	0	0	0	55	1	1	3	3
3	3	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	4	4
2	2	0	0	2	2	17	0	0	4	4
3	3	0	0	0	0	28	1	1	5	5
2	2	0	0	0	0	24	1	1	2	2
2	2	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	1
28	**28**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**400**	**5**	**5**	**32**	**32**

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

Medical institutions (contd.)												
Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	3	17	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	173
4	4	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
7	7	19	19	3	5	3	3	0	0	2	3	147
10	10	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	141
5	5	20	20	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	192
6	6	19	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	95
3	3	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
4	4	14	14	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	89
1	1	15	15	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	77
3	3	15	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	68
46	**46**	**163**	**163**	**12**	**17**	**12**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**1,170**

Drinking water source									
Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0	175	111	0	13	0	26	191	185	0
0	82	71	0	6	0	11	127	122	0
0	163	46	0	9	1	11	158	159	0
0	158	99	1	0	0	2	160	160	0
1	215	85	0	1	0	3	213	213	0
2	113	62	0	0	0	1	115	115	0
0	88	79	0	2	0	11	88	87	0
2	106	90	0	24	0	27	104	106	0
0	92	59	0	24	0	50	94	94	0
0	68	46	0	28	0	53	85	74	0
5	**1,260**	**748**	**1**	**107**	**1**	**195**	**1,335**	**1,315**	**0**

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

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 waterway	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
18	0	11	18	0	11	52	30	0	0	5	5	145	49
10	0	10	10	0	10	42	12	2	1	2	2	121	6
17	0	7	17	0	7	74	42	3	0	7	9	145	24
23	0	13	23	0	13	78	80	0	0	5	7	156	4
14	0	15	14	0	15	48	31	0	0	7	9	193	23
22	0	21	22	0	21	63	57	4	0	7	7	113	4
10	0	6	10	0	6	32	31	1	0	4	4	83	6
16	0	5	16	0	5	31	22	1	0	6	6	100	7
15	0	0	15	0	0	35	26	0	8	4	4	90	2
23	0	1	23	0	1	44	21	0	1	5	6	87	0
168	**0**	**89**	**168**	**0**	**89**	**499**	**352**	**11**	**10**	**52**	**59**	**1,233**	**125**

Credit societies						Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	119	105	105
5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	76	49	49
6	6	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	124	86	86
9	9	0	0	1	1	0	7	0	142	95	95
14	14	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	166	151	151
6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	67	67
3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	73	65	65
5	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	79	69	69
5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	56	56
7	7	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	76	75	75
64	**64**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**10**	**1**	**1,012**	**818**	**818**

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

Name of the District : KHORDHA

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	Banapur	194	84	102	6	0	2
2	Chilika	127	54	66	5	2	0
3	Tangi	169	66	90	9	4	0
4	Begunia	160	32	127	1	0	0
5	Bolagad	216	56	158	2	0	0
6	Khordha	117	20	94	2	1	0
7	Jatani	89	17	72	0	0	0
8	Bhubaneswar	107	28	78	1	0	0
9	Balianta	94	24	59	7	3	1
10	Balipatna	85	20	53	4	2	6
	District Total :	**1,358**	**401**	**899**	**37**	**12**	**9**

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

District: KHORDHA

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No of 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	Banapur	194	84	66	44	14
2	Chilika	127	54	40	33	19
3	Tangi	169	66	62	41	25
4	Begunia	160	32	57	71	34
5	Bolagad	216	55	76	84	31
6	Khordha	117	20	27	70	37
7	Jatani	89	17	37	35	19
8	Bhubaneswar	107	28	40	39	17
9	Balianta	94	24	33	37	16
10	Balipatna	85	20	29	36	17
	Total :	**1,358**	**400**	**467**	**490**	**229**

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

Name of the District: KHORDHA

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	Banapur	0	0	0	8	173
2	Chilika	0	0	0	5	82
3	Tangi	0	6	0	4	152
4	Begunia	0	0	0	0	158
5	Bolagad	0	3	0	0	213
6	Khordha	0	1	0	1	111
7	Jatani	0	1	0	1	87
8	Bhubaneswar	0	1	0	0	103
9	Balianta	0	0	0	0	92
10	Balipatna	0	0	0	11	68
	District Total :	**0**	**12**	**0**	**30**	**1,239**

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

Name of the District: KHORDHA

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	Mansinghpur	02841200	Chilika	5,505	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Baulabandha	02845500	Chilika	6,014	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Sundarpur	02830900	Tangi	5,786	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
4	Balipatapur	02832500	Tangi	5,703	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Majhihara	02791000	Balipatna	5,008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Bhakarsahi	02791200	Balipatna	6,238	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
7	Bhapur	02791400	Balipatna	6,032	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
8	Rajas	02795800	Balipatna	5,503	N.A.	N.A.	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: KHORDHA

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	Dungamal	41707000	Chilika	6,207	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
2	Pratapsasan	41706000	Balianta	11,971	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX III

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

Name of the District : Khordha

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	Pratapsasan (CT) (Balianta C.D.Block)	660.85	37.60	56.11	229.50	28.39	309.25
2	Dungamal (CT) (Chilika C.D. Block)	178.87	-	-	10.30	-	168.57

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:KHORDHA *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banapur		
1	02851700	Ranchoda
2	02851900	Shyamasundarpur
3	02856100	Nuagaon
4	02856400	Krushnatara
5	02856500	Katurikata
6	02856600	Brahmapada
7	02856800	Raipada
8	02857000	Silingipada
9	02857300	Dhuanali
10	02861400	Jualiamba
11	02861600	Kiagorada
12	02861700	Bhaliapada
13	02861900	Nilapalli
14	02862000	Kasipada
15	02862100	Rigidisima
16	02862400	Khariapali
17	02862500	Bighnaput
18	02862600	Barakoli
19	02863000	Katuala
20	02863100	Bhujiabarabara
21	02863200	Mandar
22	02863400	Sibida
23	02863500	Mahulia
24	02863900	Baguda

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:KHORDHA *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
25	02864400	Kusapalli
26	02864600	Balikania
27	02865800	Chandrama
28	02865900	Kalapata
29	02866000	Karanjapalli
30	02866100	Nakulapalli
31	02866200	Podakhai
32	02866300	Gurupada
33	02866400	Nuagaon Sanamala
34	02866500	Nipania
35	02871300	Shuliapali
36	02876100	Maskabari
37	02876200	Ghodasalia
38	02876500	Kandhapunjiama
39	02877300	Chingudia
Name of CD Block: Chilika		
40	02837100	Junapada
41	02841300	Katilagotha
42	02844100	Harikunda
43	02845900	Charibatia
44	02846800	Mardarajpur
45	02849000	Damodarpur
Name of CD Block: Tangi		
46	02817500	Gobara
47	02819100	Talabadhi
48	02823400	Kumunda

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:KHORDHA *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
49	02825700	Chitrakut
50	02828400	Mundila
51	02831000	Rasulpur
52	02831200	Patrapada
53	02832400	Urumukhi
54	02835000	Balungadihipatna
55	02835300	Sahadapalli
56	02836400	Nachhipur
57	02838300	Krushnaprasad
58	02839000	Malakadia
59	02839100	Akasapalli
60	02839200	Belapada
61	02842800	Subhadrapur
Name of CD Block: Begunia		
62	02739800	Kachara
63	02754200	Kalikaprasad
Name of CD Block: Bolagad		
64	02724000	Giridharipur
65	02724500	Sagarguanpatana
66	02724600	Jagannathpur
67	02725200	Nagapalli
68	02725600	Kumbharalunda
69	02728400	Madhuban
70	02730700	Beguniamula

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:KHORDHA *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
71	02741000	Gudupangi
72	02742100	Beleswar
73	02749500	Bathua
Name of CD Block: Khordha		
74	02768800	Kiajhari
75	02816000	Kalibati
Name of CD Block: Jatani		
76	02798600	Kochilaput
77	02798700	Ebaranga
78	02804700	Chaitanyaprasad
79	02805700	Santarapur
80	02808600	Manipur
Name of CD Block: Bhubaneswar		
81	02770000	Bhalunka
82	02770100	Chudanga
83	02770400	Bhuasuni
84	02771200	Anlapatana
85	02772100	Bidyadharpur
86	02775900	Dashabatia
87	02779000	Raghunathpurjali
Name of CD Block: Balianta		
88	02785100	Lenkudi
89	02785600	Hatajasuapur

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	Banapur	258	64	194	102
2	Chilika	138	11	127	54
3	Tangi	209	40	169	71
4	Begunia	173	13	160	45
5	Bolagad	235	19	216	77
6	Khordha	131	14	117	34
7	Jatani	110	21	89	18
8	Bhubaneswar	114	7	107	20
9	Balianta	95	1	94	7
10	Balipatna	88	3	85	3
District Total :		**1,551**	**193**	**1,358**	**431**

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	Banapur	258	64	194	135
2	Chilika	138	11	127	119
3	Tangi	209	40	169	134
4	Begunia	173	13	160	83
5	Bolagad	235	19	216	150
6	Khordha	131	14	117	68
7	Jatani	110	21	89	63
8	Bhubaneswar	114	7	107	62
9	Balianta	95	1	94	77
10	Balipatna	88	3	85	74
	District Total :	**1,551**	**193**	**1,358**	**965**

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banapur		
Less than 5		
	02862600	Barakoli
	02868000	Kurunjipur
	02850200	Nandapur
	02868100	Banloei
	02850000	Tentulidihi
	02858500	Karadapalli
	02849800	Khanata
	02874800	Gobindapur
	02869800	Borigaon
	02876800	Birakesapur
	02861400	Jualiamba
	02852200	Gopikantapur
	02875000	Ekadalia
	02858900	Pankal
	02849600	Dikhitipada
	02860200	Gopinathapur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02860100	Deogan
	02860000	Odagan
	02843700	Jagabandhupursasan
	02844900	Nachuni
	02869200	Bhabanipur
	02852400	Gopinathpur
	02844700	Sunakhala
	02869900	Bheteswar
	02875200	Punjiamasasan
	02874400	Sunakera
	02861300	Trilochanpur
	02844000	Jibandeipur
	02849900	Bisundihi
	02872500	Bhatapada
	02843100	Kulei
	02858400	Kaluniari
5-10		
	02869300	Bhuskapada

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02870700	Shyamasundarpur
	02874000	Akhumundapatna
	02844800	Badapadar
	02862700	Bankiapali
	02858300	Godijhar
	02860900	Badasireipurdorabada
	02870600	Matiapokhari
	02871200	Kolathadihi
	02872800	Mansinghpur
	02860500	Baledihi
	02875100	Kumurangasasan
	02861200	Beruanbari
	02872100	Nachhipur
	02851800	Bheseri
	02862400	Khariapali
	02876600	Jhintikapalli
11-20		
	02861600	Kiagorada
	02843200	Manei
	02858000	Gamei
	02858700	Gopinathapur
	02868200	Sahasapur
	02875500	Tumuraputsasan
	02875600	Manikpur
	02843600	Goradajhari
	02859100	Khajuria
	02860300	Paladhuapali
	02856700	Niladriprasad
	02859500	Bharatapur
	02862800	Talaborei
	02875800	Pratapa
	02863100	Bhujiabarabara
	02858100	Harichandanpur
	02874900	Dulanisasan
	02860400	Ayatapur
	02859600	Ghasedihi
	02857900	Moramori
	02865500	Panasadihi
	02869100	Naranpur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30		
	02875400	Ranipada
	02856600	Brahmapada
	02874200	Galua
	02842900	Dinabandhupur (Thekuapalli)
	02844600	Kanheipur
	02858200	Binjhala
	02871300	Shuliapali
31-40		
	02870100	Halanda
	02860800	Patrapur
	02859200	Mohanpur
41-50		
	02869400	Baledihi
	02862500	Bighnaput
	02867500	Bhapur
	02861500	Aranga
51-75		
	02875300	Champadeipurpatana
	02866300	Gurupada
76 and above		
	02869000	Gadadharpur
	02876300	Nathipada
	02876400	Kiajhari
	02870200	Bhagirathipur
	02876500	Kandhapunjiama
Name of CD Block: Chilika		
Less than 5		
	02839500	Kaithapalla
	02855000	Boriasahi
	02836000	Fulagorada
	02850900	Ankula
	02840700	Tarapi
	02853000	Patasanipur
	02845400	Chhotarapursasan
	02854500	Khadikapalli
	02851600	Belapada
	02850800	Ostapalli
	02849200	Ambapada

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02853500	Injanapur
	02845200	Gangadharpursasan
	02840400	Biribadi
	02846300	Saralasinghi
	02844200	Patajoshipursasan
	02855300	Pathara
	02847700	Durgapur
	02854200	Subudhipatna
	02839600	Haripur
5-10		
	02851500	Nimikheta
	02845300	Singipursasan
	02839900	Amaraoli
	02840100	Begunia
	02853300	Bheleri
	02841600	Radhamohanpur
	02845100	Lokipur
	02838200	Chandeswar
11-20		
	02840200	Parabala
	02839800	Nimuna
	02852600	Singeswar
	02835800	Handiola
	02841000	Bhagabatipur
	02840000	Balia
	02849300	Gobardhanpur
	02841500	Jatiapatna
21-30		
	02854800	Nimeimalla
	02855200	Nuagada
	02853700	Bidharpur
	02854300	Ganapatipatna
	02845600	Badanairi
	02853100	(Koduapur)
31-40		
	02854100	Barakul
	02845800	Hariharpur
	02841400	Matiapada
	02852700	Jayapur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02845500	Baulabandha
	02837700	Darugaon
	02836100	Rajendrapur
	02854900	Hatibari
41-50		
	02841100	Sorana
	02847900	Brahmanakusadiha
	02835900	Jaripada
	02852500	Dhuanla
	02854000	Aswaripatana
	02834300	Balinasi
	02840300	Baradihi
	02853200	Raghunathpur
51-75		
	02840600	Gainada
	02842000	Panchupatia
	02846100	Kumandala Patna
	02853600	Gabapadar
	02845700	Sananairi
76 and above		
	02841900	Dadhibabanpur
	02841300	Katilagotha
	02841200	Mansinghpur
	02853800	Chhedapadar
	02853900	Atharbatia
	02841800	Jaganathpurpatana
	02846000	Santarapur
	02848600	Harekrushnapur
	02848700	Bankiapalli
	02877600	Birapatana
Name of CD Block: Tangi		
Less than 5		
	02839300	Jayamangalapur
	02827200	Lendo
	02817800	Debarchan
	02816300	Ambhabil
	02824000	Kanthapurpatna
	02838500	Dikhitipada
	02829800	Harichandanpur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02822600	Nalasingh
	02819000	Haribhaktapur
	02814100	Gayabandha
	02829700	Ramachandrapur
	02821900	Talapada
	02814300	Damanbhuin
	02838100	Talagadakuhudi
	02826400	Nuagarhpatana
	02825100	Gopinathpur
	02817700	Sadasibapurpatana
	02816700	Chhanagiri
	02831300	Kusumi
	02819400	Bagheiput
5-10		
	02822400	Ratamati
	02829900	Bhobara
	02819500	Rameswar
	02828000	Khandahata
	02830900	Sundarpur
	02825900	Haripurpatana
	02824700	Sansantarapur
	02826300	Nuagarh
	02826000	Brahmapadapatna
	02822200	Jagatpur
	02824400	Khajuripada
	02824600	Rengata
	02813600	Bimalaprasadpatana
	02823500	Belapada
	02813200	Aranga
	02826100	Badapokharia
	02813300	Nimeipur
	02827100	Dia
	02833200	Kantalabai
	02822900	Kamaguru
	02829300	Singarama
	02838400	Nizgarhkuhudi
	02817900	Nuapatna
	02813900	Olasingha
	02823000	Krupasindhupur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02825500	Nanapada
11-20		
	02823200	Arisalpatana
	02817000	Tankol
	02832700	Jhansipatna
	02835100	Manpurpatna
	02822800	Dudhiajhar
	02830000	Badapari
	02826700	Kashipur
	02834700	Upimara
	02822300	Balarampur
	02818200	Achutapurpatana
	02832100	Bidharpurpatna
	02818500	Mangarajpurpatana
	02830200	Tangi
	02827000	Badapatna
	02813400	Krushnanagar
	02837600	Sanakusumi
	02833800	Tulasipurpatna
	02838600	Brushabandha
	02818100	Buxipatana
	02823900	Budhanagarapatna
	02825600	Raulahaja
	02834100	Raulasahi
	02842400	Karatiasahi
21-30		
	02830400	Panaspurpatana
	02835000	Balungadihipatna
	02826800	Gopinathpurpatna
	02837900	Pariorada
	02840500	Gopalprasad
	02813500	Purusotampur
	02831900	Abhayamukhi
	02813800	Jagannathprasadpatana
	02830300	Ratanapurpatna
	02825300	Pandepatna
	02818900	Sarapari
31-40		
	02824900	Bhagabatipada

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02833100	Gobardhanpur
	02825400	Nirakarpurpatna
	02840900	Ratanpur
	02840800	Taladihi
	02818000	Gobindaprasad
	02832400	Urumukhi
	02830500	Godijharpatna
41-50		
	02816600	Routarapur
51-75		
	02832500	Balipatapur
	02825800	Patajoshipur
	02842500	Mangalajodi
	02832300	Bhusandapursasan
76 and above		
	02832600	Jhatinuagaon
	02842800	Subhadrapur
	02818400	Barapatana
	02825700	Chitrakut
	02832200	Jaganathapurpatna
Name of CD Block: Begunia		
Less than 5		
	02817100	Ekadalia
	02745900	Lehanga
	02752100	Deuli
	02754300	Parichhal
	02757900	Paikarasahi
	02751800	Goda
	02762000	Panasbasta
	02739800	Kachara
	02761400	Karadagadia
	02765700	Nianmunha
	02817200	Chandrasekharpur
	02757700	Sapaneswarpur
	02745700	Chandiapala
	02755700	Diniari
	02812100	Chhima
	02756100	Santarapur
	02753400	Kurum

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02751500	Sriramapur
	02813000	Nidhipur
	02739400	Kantamalim
	02743900	Suanla
	02765600	Kunjabeharipatna
	02811900	Goudiapada
	02810900	Gaudapatna
	02756300	Talagarh
	02817300	Borigaon
	02744600	Chandiprasad
	02751700	Chhania
	02754600	Kendupalli
	02755900	Pangarasingh
	02758600	Champatisahi
	02751600	Thanapalli
	02739100	Basudebpur
	02739300	Jemabantadei
	02754700	Godipokhari
5-10		
	02752600	Lokipur
	02812200	Sagadbhanga
	02746100	Bhuinpur
	02753900	Baladhadi
	02745300	Jagiribad
	02752700	Manitiri
	02750800	Rautpara
	02762900	Gokulapur
	02761800	Baandi
	02766400	Bengitangi
	02811400	Godikilo
	02755000	Bhogada
	02739900	Gobindapur
	02755800	Nilakanthapur
	02745600	Balarampur
	02745400	Begunia
	02816800	Haj
	02762200	Godisahi
	02739600	Badaberena
	02756000	Kuradhilo

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02811700	Raimul
	02744700	Dhanagharnuagan
	02765500	Kunjuri
	02759300	Sarua
	02746300	Dingar
	02754000	Ogalpur
	02745000	Kusupalla
	02757800	Patanibara
	02739000	Makundapur
11-20		
	02813100	Kalarajhar
	02744800	Laxmiprasad
	02758400	Ostapur
	02753600	Chhatrapada
	02745200	Odagan
	02753700	Hirapur - Alias - Santarapur
	02746000	Parsurampur
	02811500	Radhamohanpur
	02753800	Muktapur
	02811000	Khuntabandha
	02752200	Brahmapura
	02762500	Bhatapada
	02812700	Siko
	02759100	Baghamari
	02752300	Brahmapurapatna
	02750700	Balibereni
	02753300	Chhiam
	02750500	Uttareswar
	02752800	Ramachandrapur
	02762300	Godi
	02759200	Lokanathpur
	02811200	Botalama
	02761700	Atri
	02740100	Koluhapatana
	02751000	Dakhineswar
	02753100	Atharang
	02758700	Simorpatna
	02746200	Golapatna
	02755200	Badatulasipur

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30		
	02744100	Radhakantapur
	02765400	Kokasingh
	02752400	Gopalpur
	02755100	Sanatulasipur
	02751900	Santarapur
	02753500	Badabarabati
	02739500	Ganpur
	02810700	Akhupadar
	02758200	Barasahi
31-40		
	02811100	Dobha
	02754800	Chiramaru
	02810800	Manikpurpatna
	02751100	Balipatana
	02758100	Podadiha
	02762400	Masania
	02764900	Narasinghpur
41-50		
	02743400	Chakapada
	02764500	Managobindapur
	02764700	Lalitadeipurpatana
51-75		
	02762100	Chutipalanga
	02765300	Chandi
76 and above		
	02745800	Bhuasunipatana
Name of CD Block: Bolagad		
Less than 5		
	02733100	Srichandanpur
	02731200	Asaraladesa
	02738800	Koduabereni
	02734700	Khanguria
	02731700	Asaraladala
	02747100	Gabadiha
	02724200	Sankarpur
	02733200	Kodapada
	02747900	Sanapadar
	02727600	Chhotrapurpatana

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02726600	Kamallochanpur
	02728700	Harikeswar
	02731100	Beguniamulapatana
	02741800	Gopalpur
	02734200	Padmapur
	02731900	Puania
	02729300	Garvanipada
	02730800	Kotasingha
	02738900	Salatara
	02728200	Haripur
	02749700	Narayanipada
	02729700	Sanabankoipatana
	02733700	Haripurpatana
	02733500	Rameswar
	02727500	Bautipatana
	02738700	Gopinathpur
	02742400	Teliranganipatana
	02724800	Godiali
	02752900	Barabati
	02743200	Pichukuli
	02732200	Kanteilo
	02728600	Khalikota
	02743700	Bankapalli
	02750200	Abhilo
	02730700	Beguniamula
	02735700	Fasioda
	02726900	Naupada
	02732600	Badakumari
	02736200	Dighiri
	02732100	Durgapur
	02728100	Gabadihapatana
	02748700	Durgaprasad
	02731000	Kanrapur
	02734300	Chuda
5-10		
	02738500	Thanapalli
	02725800	Kumutisahi
	02743800	Badanayapalli
	02735200	Nandapalli

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02747400	Gadakadab
	02749600	Simapalli
	02733800	Arakhapalli
	02748500	Deuli
	02736000	Dibya Singhapursasan
	02738000	Nayapatna
	02746500	Chatua
	02724400	Sagarguan
	02742500	Badapadar
	02729200	Patabandha
	02741400	Shyamamahapatrapatana
	02749100	Manikpur
	02749900	Mugamanda
	02750100	Boriko
	02735900	Malisahi
	02734600	Trutiapada
	02748000	Krushnasaranpur
	02737400	Mardabadi
	02724600	Jagannathpur
	02727800	Harirajapur
	02729400	Baradandi
	02733400	Kapasia
	02740700	Gediapallipatna
	02742900	Girigiria
	02743300	Tikatal
	02738600	Dhalapathar
	02724500	Sagarguanpatana
	02742800	Siula
	02747500	Sanakadab
	02737900	Rolasingh
	02749300	Nuagaon
	02725100	Krushnapur
	02733300	Dihakhauruni
11-20		
	02725500	Gobardhanpur
	02732800	Bilakhauruni
	02735800	Dalaisahi
	02735500	Rampur
	02736100	Bhimapada

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02737200	Kusupalla
	02731500	Mangarajapur
	02749800	Biswanathpur
	02738200	Kaunripatna
	02733000	Srichandanpurpatana
	02741200	Brajasundarapur
	02733600	Asanapalli
	02723300	Kharadapalli
	02727300	Chandrasekharpur
	02737700	Dabaradhua
	02740600	Samukapatna
	02736700	Mandalasingh
	02736600	Kautara
	02724700	Haladipadapatana
	02726000	Chandipatana
	02737500	Gopalipada
	02734400	Bolagad
	02729000	Benagadia Patana
	02728900	Dholapathar
	02727100	Firifirapatana
	02740800	Raghunathpur
	02731300	Raipurpatana
	02723800	Kaduapada
	02747300	Talakadab
	02748600	Dakhinparikheta
	02723600	Srirampur
	02724900	Podapatana
	02726800	Paikasahi
	02731400	Hanumantaprasad
	02727700	Sampur
	02726100	Hatasahi
	02735400	Panchukota
	02723900	Kaduapadapatana
	02729100	Benagadia
	02748100	Rasol
	02729500	Ramachandrapur
21-30		
	02748200	Bayapalli
	02723200	Swapneswarpur

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02724300	Arikama
	02722900	Singhapur
	02727200	Sikharapada
	02734100	Grameswar
	02748800	Ramaprasad
	02743000	Sanabad
	02723000	Balasinghpatana
	02742200	Manibandha
	02724100	Bhabanipur
	02737800	Dabaradhuapatna
31-40		
	02726200	Kalanga
41-50		
	02737300	Pankalasahi
51-75		
	02734800	Gobindapur
	02723100	Pallibalasingh
76 and above		
	02750400	Patanagodipatana
Name of CD Block: Khordha		
Less than 5		
	02760500	Tangiapada
	02820800	Kurumapada
	02764100	Haladiapada
	02816200	Jankia
	02815900	Mota
	02767100	Sialiapatna
	02756900	Tarakai
	02768100	Bajapur
	02760800	Pubusahi
	02767500	Kadalibari
	02819900	Kaya
	02815200	Raipur
	02816100	Mundaamba
	02814800	Champajhar
	02769300	Brajamohanpur
	02815400	Anda
	02821200	Orabarasingh
	02756400	Kumbhilo

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02814400	Lahanga
	02755300	Kuaput
	02815100	Banamalipur
	02767000	Palatotapada
	02769800	Saradhapur
	02820000	Gunthuni
	02766000	Kaipadar
5-10		
	02761100	Jayamangala
	02759600	Barasahi
	02763800	Panabaraj
	02763000	Raghunathapur
	02766700	Chhotarapur
	02760400	Aranga
	02755600	Brahmanbereni
	02767800	Somanathapur
	02814900	Panichhatra
	02768300	Chhatipur
	02764400	Beruhan
	02766300	Mangalpur
	02766600	Deulatangi
	02767900	Dadhimachhagadia
	02769200	Gopinathapur
	02759800	Thakurpada
	02765100	Radhakantapur
	02756800	Muktapur
11-20		
	02759700	Kundilo
	02814600	Godipada
	02756500	Basanta
	02760900	Kapileswarpur
	02814700	Kanpur
	02760200	Malipur
	02757300	Binkudia
	02766900	Dalaiput
	02767700	Kuradhamal
	02820200	Golabaisasan
	02769500	Durgaprasad
	02768500	Mahatapalla

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02756600	Balisahi
	02763200	Nalipadaarjunpur
	02766800	Jariput
	02756700	Bagheitangi
	02769900	Lekhanpur
	02815300	Basanta
	02757600	Keranga
	02815800	Kanchilo
	02763600	Kumbharbasta
	02768000	Chhatrama
21-30		
	02760600	Paikatigiria
	02763400	Taratua
	02768700	Nijigarh Tapanga
	02815600	Naranagarh
	02768600	Jhinkijhari
	02769400	Ramachandi
	02767300	Baniatangi
	02760300	Niala
	02820100	Chandramapatapursasan
	02815500	Jagannathpur
	02765200	Adakhandia
	02769100	Dhaulimunha
	02755400	Garh-Haladia
31-40		
	02768200	Nandapur
	02766200	Kankadahad
41-50		
	02820500	Hadapada
51-75		
	02755500	Hatasahi
	02760100	Champapur
Name of CD Block: Jatani		
Less than 5		
	02774300	Palasapur
	02808400	Haridamada
	02773600	Jamujhari
	02774100	Mahul
	02773700	Binjhagiri

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02808300	Podapada
	02798900	Kantilo
	02808100	Khudupur
	02805000	Harekrushnapur
	02804600	Jagasarapatna
5-10		
	02773900	Majana
	02774700	Gramadiha
	02809400	Benapanjari
	02775000	Bhatakuri
	02806700	Badatota
	02804100	Kaimatiapatna
	02808500	Taraboi
	02807200	Uparbasta
	02802200	Sananuagan
	02774500	Paniora
	02802100	Trutiapada
	02801500	Kuha
	02804300	Madanpur
11-20		
	02805400	Alakar
	02809100	Deulabasta
	02803900	Deuliapatna
	02802700	Jamukoli
	02808000	Rathipur
	02807700	Niranjanpur
	02806900	Kholadwar
	02807900	Kantia
	02801800	Padhansahi
	02802600	Mundala
	02806000	Uttarmundamuhan
	02804400	Badaraghunathpur
	02805600	Janla
	02806500	Gangapada
	02805100	Arisol
	02809500	Bisiapada
	02799100	Madhipur
	02802400	Panchupali
	02809000	Aragul

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02810200	Trimal
21-30		
	02810600	Budhanagar
	02808800	Koranga
	02802900	Panchagaon
	02806100	Dakhinamundamuhan
	02804000	Jagasara
	02774800	Gamei
	02807600	Bairang
	02801900	Brahmakundal
	02802000	Jhinkharada
	02774400	Chatabar
	02806800	Belapada
	02804200	Kaimatiabhoisahi
	02807100	Bhimapur
	02807400	Ogarsuan
	02774200	Madhupur
	02804900	Durgapur
	02810000	Rayapurpatana
	02805500	Ogalapada
31-40		
	02810100	Paschimadwarpatana
	02807000	Padanpur
	02807800	Budhapada
41-50		
	02806200	Gopalpur
	02798800	Botanda
	02802800	Barakuda
	02799000	Orakal
	02799200	Balabhadrapur
51-75		
	02808200	Kansapada
76 and above		
	02801600	Kshetrapal
Name of CD Block: Bhubaneswar		
Less than 5		
	02771100	Kujimahal
	02777000	Sijua
	02771400	Bhola

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02799300	Jayapurpatna
	02799600	Dihapur
	02770100	Chudanga
	02801200	Radhamohanpur
	02772700	Giringaput
	02772600	Bhagabatipur
	02771500	Jagannathprasad
	02776400	Mahura
	02775500	Subudhipur
	02776000	Balipada
	02772400	Ghangapatna
	02803600	Khatuapada
	02770500	Daruthenga
	02770600	Shyamsundarpur
5-10		
	02770700	Tulasadeipur
	02772500	Kantabad
	02779300	Nuabanta
	02799500	Bikipur
	02778600	Gandarpur
	02775300	Sahajapur
	02778400	Marchia
11-20		
	02776100	Kasipur
	02776800	Retanga
	02776600	Nandapur
	02770300	Jujhagada
	02776500	Nanput
	02800800	Jagannathpurpatna
	02779600	Singada
	02770800	Similipatana
	02775100	Sijuput
	02776900	Patrapada
	02801300	Gobardhanpur
	02770900	Chandaka Jogisahi
	02777800	Bahadalpur
	02778100	Balipada
	02775800	Bijipur
	02779400	Kalyanpur

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02773500	Mendhasal
	02775400	Tamando
	02778200	Kantunia
	02800000	Saradeipurpatna
	02777700	Hatasahi
	02778900	Raghunathpur
	02779500	Barimunda
	02801100	Itipur
21-30		
	02776700	Narasinghpur
	02775700	Bhagabanpur
	02771600	Andharua
	02803100	Kalyanpursasan
	02778800	Dhaua
	02777500	Damodarpur
	02772000	Paikarapur
	02778300	Khairapada
	02777300	Chhotraypur
	02800700	Krushnapur
	02799400	Jayapur
	02775200	Naragoda
	02777100	Ranasinghpur
	02803300	Tikarpada
	02803800	Kausalyaganga
	02779200	Tangibanta
	02800600	Nakhaur
	02800100	Saradeipur
	02777600	Sarakantara
31-40		
	02778000	Padasahi
	02803400	Basantapur Sasan
	02779100	Kalarahanga
	02780200	Bankual
	02777900	Dadha
41-50		
	02776300	Pandiapada
	02780000	Koradakanta
	02779000	Raghunathpurjali
	02777200	Suanga

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02799800	Durgapurpatana
	02778700	Ostapada
	02780100	Kesora
	02803500	Palaspursasan
	02800200	Samantarapurpatna
51-75		
	02771900	Nuagan
	02779700	Krushnasaranpur
	02779800	Injana
	02800400	Nakhaurpatna
76 and above		
	02803700	Dhauli
	02800300	Gelapur
Name of CD Block: Balianta		
5-10		
	02782200	Bhainchua
	02787800	Badachhelipatana
	02782900	Subhalo
	02794700	Dangua
	02782100	Bhelurihat
	02787900	Kakarudrapur
	02786500	Budhipada
	02782500	Gotalbindha
	02786000	Jashuapur
11-20		
	02785500	Garasrirampur
	02784900	Gotalagram
	02782700	Budhalo
	02780500	Jayarsasan
	02783500	Olarbindha
	02784300	Dandilo
	02788700	Singirisasan
	02794500	Jhintisasan
	02788800	Panikata
	02786400	Puranpadhan
	02780400	Anantapur
21-30		
	02783700	Paria Patapur
	02784800	Chhandola

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02794400	Purohitpur
	02784500	Sudhasarangi
	02787500	Khamangasasan
	02788300	Prataprudrapur
	02783000	Bhingarpur
	02785700	Hirapur
	02788500	Chadheibar
	02788600	Bayanpada
	02789000	Bodhakhandi
	02783100	Dedhalo
	02788000	Jagannathpur
	02782300	Endrapal
	02781800	Benupur
	02789100	Barijanga
	02787100	Ranapur
	02786700	Anjira
	02782600	Aringol
	02785800	Nagapursasan
	02784400	Deandhoti
31-40		
	02785900	Rayagurubasudeipur
	02781000	Atala
	02788900	Bisuniapada
	02784600	Brahmansuanlo
	02781700	Ramachandrapur
	02785300	Umadeibrahmpur
	02786900	Kaijanga
	02781400	Balianta
	02787400	Kakarudrapurmelaka
	02788200	Anthuari
	02780300	Bhimpur
	02783200	Bentapur
	02788400	Uparasahi
	02786600	Luna
	02787300	Sathilo
	02780800	Saleswar
	02781600	Dhamilo
41-50		
	02786100	Sarakana

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02783900	Raedpada
	02780900	Andilo
	02786800	Sisilo
	02784100	Panchalo
	02783400	Paribasudeipur
	02780600	Jagannathpur
	02784000	Gandilo
	02781100	Kotakana
	02784700	Baligundi
	02784200	Brahmansarangi
	02781900	Bhubanpur
	02788100	Bisarpur
51-75		
	02783300	Jitikarsuanlo
	02785200	Alarpur
	02787000	Gothasabalia
	02786300	Puransasan
	02783600	Kantibarahi
	02783800	Balabhadrapur
	02780700	Gohal
	02785000	Satyabhamapur
	02786200	Erakanta
	02781300	Tiranpada
76 and above		
	02781500	Kanchilo
	02781200	Baindol
	02785100	Lenkudi
	02785600	Hatajasuapur
Name of CD Block: Balipatna		
Less than 5		
	02796000	Palasahi
	02792800	Sidhakutila
	02795000	Bhairpur
	02797600	Badalapaschima Khanda
5-10		
	02790400	Saheb Nagar
	02795400	Somana Padhan
	02790100	Saripur
	02791400	Bhapur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02796400	Indolakusiari
	02792200	Bhanranijigarh
11-20		
	02791000	Majhihara
	02796500	Ghasiandhoti
	02796100	Garia
	02789300	Nuapara
	02795700	Badalapara
	02790800	Nuagan
	02795600	Baradapada
	02794100	Alisibindha
	02793300	Taraboi
	02795100	Makundadaspur
	02790500	Mahukhanda
	02793000	Turintira
	02791900	Amanakud
	02795900	Rayadadeuli
	02791200	Bhakarsahi
	02798000	Bhenkatarayapur
21-30		
	02795800	Rajas
	02795300	Chitalpur
	02796600	Nischintpur
	02795200	Somanasasan
	02797000	Odakhanda
	02790200	Giringo
	02793500	Kulantirabagilo
	02795500	Biswal Pada
	02797500	Badala Sasan
	02796700	Nischintpur-2
	02797400	Kotakana
	02791100	Prataprudrapur-2
	02793200	Dorabanga
	02792900	Pubagarh
	02797700	Padmapur
	02789900	Garedipanchan
	02798500	Ambadiha
	02797800	Aloi
	02796200	Sanamachhapur
	02796800	Arapada

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
31-40		
	02790000	Sarat
	02797200	Oriso
	02794800	Achyutpur
	02798100	Nariso
	02789500	Biswanathpur
	02790700	Aitalanga
	02790600	Athantar
	02792100	Deulidharpur
	02797100	Kurunjipur
	02789700	Kiajori
	02797900	Abhaymukhi
	02794200	Alisisasan
	02793100	Narada
	02791500	Manikpur
	02798200	Kantapara
	02798400	Khajuriapada
	02793800	Darada
	02792000	Srirampur
41-50		
	02793600	Kulantirasasan
	02790900	Dhanahara

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02789400	Pampalo
	02792500	Raghuagorada
	02793400	Bagalpur
	02792300	Marthapur
	02790300	Barilo
	02791300	Banamalipur
	02792400	Sumudi
51-75		
	02794900	Adalabad
	02789200	Huikera
	02793900	Danapada
	02796300	Dalakasoti
	02792700	Brahmankhandi
	02792600	Guapur
	02791700	Tihuri
	02793700	Kulantiragram
	02791800	Khulisa
	02796900	Sodhua
76 and above		
	02791600	Arilo

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Banapur		
Less than 5		
	02844800	Badapadar
	02868100	Banloei
	02852400	Gopinathpur
	02850200	Nandapur
	02870100	Halanda
	02875600	Manikpur
	02860400	Ayatapur
	02860500	Baledihi
	02860900	Badasireipurdorabada
	02858900	Pankal
5-10		
	02872500	Bhatapada
	02861600	Kiagorada
	02869000	Gadadharpur
11-20		
	02843600	Goradajhari
	02861500	Aranga
21-30		
	02862400	Khariapali
	02868900	Bengarajapalli
31-40		
	02861700	Bhaliapada
	02866300	Gurupada
51-75		
	02862500	Bighnaput
	02863100	Bhujiabarabara
	02865800	Chandrama
	02861400	Jualiamba
	02866500	Nipania
	02857300	Dhuanali
	02856700	Niladriprasad
	02856600	Brahmapada
	02865500	Panasadihi
76 and above		
	02856500	Katurikata
	02864800	Badasula

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02864700	Bhatapada
	02862600	Barakoli
	02862800	Talaborei
	02862700	Bankiapali
	02863900	Baguda
	02864200	Damiabarabara
	02866200	Podakhai
	02866700	Lodhabhuin
	02862000	Kasipada
	02863000	Katuala
	02863400	Sibida
	02861900	Nilapalli
	02866800	Kusarada
	02856100	Nuagaon
	02856200	Jiripada
	02856800	Raipada
	02857000	Silingipada
	02862100	Rigidisima
	02863200	Mandar
	02863500	Mahulia
	02863600	Landur
	02864400	Kusapalli
	02864600	Balikania
	02865900	Kalapata
	02866000	Karanjapalli
	02866100	Nakulapalli
	02866400	Nuagaon Sanamala
	02876100	Maskabari
	02876200	Ghodasalia
Name of CD Block: Chilika		
Less than 5		
	02845700	Sananairi
	02854100	Barakul
	02835800	Handiola
	02839500	Kaithapalla
5-10		
	02840400	Biribadi
	02845200	Gangadharpursasan

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
11-20		
	02834300	Balinasi
	02838200	Chandeswar
Name of CD Block: Tangi		
Less than 5		
	02842500	Mangalajodi
	02822900	Kamaguru
	02833100	Gobardhanpur
	02822500	Totapada
	02819400	Bagheiput
	02837900	Pariorada
	02832600	Jhatinuagaon
	02830000	Badapari
	02826100	Badapokharia
	02829100	Mahujhara
	02832300	Bhusandapursasan
5-10		
	02823000	Krupasindhupur
	02831300	Kusumi
	02819500	Rameswar
	02817000	Tankol
	02828900	Naramanabi
	02813300	Nimeipur
	02838400	Nizgarhkuhudi
	02825600	Raulahaja
	02822400	Ratamati
	02831100	Mulijhar
	02813900	Olasingha
	02834600	Gopalpur
11-20		
	02814300	Damanbhuin
	02842400	Karatiasahi
21-30		
	02813200	Aranga
31-40		
	02823500	Belapada
51-75		
	02818000	Gobindaprasad
	02830100	Nuagaon
	02828500	Dhobadhobani

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
76 and above		
	02838800	Kunjuri
	02839100	Akasapalli
	02831200	Patrapada
	02828400	Mundila
	02839000	Malakadia
Name of CD Block: Begunia		
Less than 5		
	02755200	Badatulasipur
	02810800	Manikpurpatna
	02745300	Jagiribad
	02765800	Dalatola
	02810700	Akhupadar
	02758200	Barasahi
	02745400	Begunia
	02754600	Kendupalli
	02813100	Kalarajhar
5-10		
	02750700	Balibereni
	02739400	Kantamalim
	02811700	Raimul
	02739000	Makundapur
	02750800	Rautpara
11-20		
	02753800	Muktapur
	02751900	Santarapur
	02811500	Radhamohanpur
	02751800	Goda
	02764500	Managobindapur
	02759300	Sarua
	02766400	Bengitangi
	02812700	Siko
	02761400	Karadagadia
	02762700	Ramasingprasad
	02752700	Manitiri
	02813000	Nidhipur
	02751000	Dakhineswar
	02744100	Radhakantapur
	02761300	Botalama
	02750500	Uttareswar

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02759100	Baghamari
	02756200	Lekhanpur
	02816800	Haj
	02762900	Gokulapur
	02746300	Dingar
	02811800	Indipur
	02739800	Kachara
	02745700	Chandiapala
21-30		
	02739600	Badaberena
	02745000	Kusupalla
	02751700	Chhania
	02765500	Kunjuri
	02756100	Santarapur
	02753400	Kurum
	02755900	Pangarasingh
	02755700	Diniari
	02756300	Talagarh
	02752600	Lokipur
	02765700	Nianmunha
	02811400	Godikilo
	02810900	Gaudapatna
	02812500	Betarjanga
	02755000	Bhogada
	02751100	Balipatana
	02740100	Koluhapatana
	02752100	Deuli
	02753700	Hirapur - Alias - Santarapur
	02754300	Parichhal
31-40		
	02739100	Basudebpur
	02756000	Kuradhilo
	02739900	Gobindapur
	02812200	Sagadbhanga
	02755800	Nilakanthapur
	02762100	Chutipalanga
	02739300	Jemabantadei
	02739700	Kantabad
	02753300	Chhiam
	02754500	Malipadar

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02811100	Dobha
41-50		
	02743500	Gadatara
	02759400	Kathakhuntia
	02751500	Sriramapur
51-75		
	02754700	Godipokhari
	02746100	Bhuinpur
	02744600	Chandiprasad
76 and above		
	02751600	Thanapalli
	02740000	Narasinghpur
Name of CD Block: Bolagad		
Less than 5		
	02747300	Talakadab
	02734600	Trutiapada
	02728700	Harikeswar
	02735800	Dalaisahi
	02724400	Sagarguan
	02734400	Bolagad
	02726900	Naupada
	02725300	Makundapur
	02729000	Benagadia Patana
	02750400	Patanagodipatana
	02723900	Kaduapadapatana
5-10		
	02737200	Kusupalla
	02742900	Girigiria
	02748500	Deuli
	02747900	Sanapadar
	02746500	Chatua
	02728300	Ichhapur
11-20		
	02729500	Ramachandrapur
	02736700	Mandalasingh
	02748100	Rasol
	02733600	Asanapalli
	02743800	Badanayapalli
	02725000	Jaripada
	02733800	Arakhapalli

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02748600	Dakhinparikheta
	02731100	Beguniamulapatana
21-30		
	02737400	Mardabadi
	02742800	Siula
	02743700	Bankapalli
	02724100	Bhabanipur
	02746900	Khanati
	02743200	Pichukuli
	02728600	Khalikota
	02723600	Srirampur
	02748200	Bayapalli
	02749100	Manikpur
	02740600	Samukapatna
	02747400	Gadakadab
	02749200	Talatumb
	02727300	Chandrasekharpur
31-40		
	02736900	Kotapala
	02738800	Koduabereni
	02742200	Manibandha
	02749600	Simapalli
	02723300	Kharadapalli
	02731000	Kanrapur
	02741200	Brajasundarapur
	02749700	Narayanipada
	02742300	Mangarajpur
	02738900	Salatara
41-50		
	02746800	Bagalpur
	02742700	Ekadalia
	02723800	Kaduapada
	02730700	Beguniamula
	02735200	Nandapalli
	02746600	Debiprasad
51-75		
	02735300	Shyamasundarpur
	02728200	Haripur
76 and above		
	02741800	Gopalpur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02740800	Raghunathpur
	02723500	Patapur
	02741000	Gudupangi
	02742000	Santarapur
	02742100	Beleswar
	02746400	Abhimanpur
	02750300	Godipatana
Name of CD Block: Khordha		
Less than 5		
	02820800	Kurumapada
	02767300	Baniatangi
	02815600	Naranagarh
	02765900	Madhapur
	02757600	Keranga
5-10		
	02760400	Aranga
	02763400	Taratua
	02755400	Garh-Haladia
	02766900	Dalaiput
	02768300	Chhatipur
	02768000	Chhatrama
	02756400	Kumbhilo
	02769500	Durgaprasad
	02759800	Thakurpada
11-20		
	02815900	Mota
	02814700	Kanpur
	02767700	Kuradhamal
	02765200	Adakhandia
	02768100	Bajapur
	02816100	Mundaamba
	02755300	Kuaput
	02756700	Bagheitangi
	02764000	Saradhapur
	02767100	Sialiapatna
	02768600	Jhinkijhari
	02816200	Jankia
	02763800	Panabaraj
	02768700	Nijigarh Tapanga
	02766800	Jariput

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02760600	Paikatigiria
	02767000	Palatotapada
21-30		
	02766300	Mangalpur
	02760900	Kapileswarpur
	02760700	Chandapur
	02757400	Nuapada
	02763200	Nalipadaarjunpur
31-40		
	02764100	Haladiapada
	02760500	Tangiapada
	02769000	Narasinghaprasad
	02766500	Saanta
	02759600	Barasahi
	02767900	Dadhimachhagadia
41-50		
	02767500	Kadalibari
	02764400	Beruhan
	02765100	Radhakantapur
51-75		
	02767200	Berhampura
	02756900	Tarakai
	02757000	Bantala
76 and above		
	02757100	Haladiapada
Name of CD Block: Jatani		
Less than 5		
	02806000	Uttarmundamuhan
	02807000	Padanpur
	02806500	Gangapada
	02806700	Badatota
5-10		
	02774400	Chatabar
11-20		
	02804900	Durgapur
	02809000	Aragul
	02807800	Budhapada
	02774500	Paniora
	02774100	Mahul
	02804300	Madanpur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30		
	02803900	Deuliapatna
	02774300	Palasapur
	02775000	Bhatakuri
	02808400	Haridamada
	02805500	Ogalapada
	02805400	Alakar
31-40		
	02773800	Angarpada
	02804000	Jagasara
	02808300	Podapada
41-50		
	02773600	Jamujhari
	02773900	Majana
	02805200	Gaudakashipur
51-75		
	02773700	Binjhagiri
	02774700	Gramadiha
76 and above		
	02774000	Minichinipatna
Name of CD Block: Bhubaneswar		
Less than 5		
	02778800	Dhaua
	02800200	Samantarapurpatna
	02773500	Mendhasal
	02775700	Bhagabanpur
	02775400	Tamando
	02778400	Marchia
	02777100	Ranasinghpur
	02779200	Tangibanta
	02779800	Injana
	02800000	Saradeipurpatna
	02800300	Gelapur
	02771400	Bhola
	02770300	Jujhagada
	02775500	Subudhipur
5-10		
	02779400	Kalyanpur
	02776900	Patrapada
	02773400	Haripur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02803800	Kausalyaganga
	02780000	Koradakanta
	02777900	Dadha
11-20		
	02780100	Kesora
	02780200	Bankual
	02770800	Similipatana
	02771600	Andharua
	02772500	Kantabad
	02779700	Krushnasaranpur
	02771500	Jagannathprasad
	02770900	Chandaka Jogisahi
21-30		
	02772400	Ghangapatna
	02779000	Raghunathpurjali
31-40		
	02771100	Kujimahal
	02772300	Gothapatna
	02772700	Giringaput
41-50		
	02770600	Shyamsundarpur
51-75		
	02772900	Haridamada
	02771000	Sundarpur
	02772600	Bhagabatipur
	02770100	Chudanga
	02771700	Dasapur
76 and above		
	02770700	Tulasadeipur
	02770000	Bhalunka
	02770200	Krushnanagar
	02772800	Barapita
	02771300	Dalua
	02771200	Anlapatana
Name of CD Block: Balianta		
Less than 5		
	02781800	Benupur
	02783200	Bentapur
	02781400	Balianta
	02783000	Bhingarpur

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:KHORDHA *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02785800	Nagapursasan
	02780300	Bhimpur
	02780800	Saleswar
5-10		
	02781500	Kanchilo
	02780500	Jayarsasan
	02786400	Puranpadhan
	02783400	Paribasudeipur
	02780600	Jagannathpur
11-20		
	02783300	Jitikarsuanlo
	02781700	Ramachandrapur
21-30		
	02781900	Bhubanpur
	02788600	Bayanpada
41-50		
	02788500	Chadheibar
Name of CD Block: Balipatna		
Less than 5		
	02792600	Guapur
	02791200	Bhakarsahi
	02797100	Kurunjipur
	02790000	Sarat
	02789900	Garedipanchan
	02791900	Amanakud
	02790600	Athantar
	02792200	Bhanranijigarh
	02790700	Aitalanga
	02792900	Pubagarh
5-10		
	02794200	Alisisasan

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

APPENDIX VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banapur	0001	Damiabarabara	45	83.38	989	4,520	594	3,758
		Niladriprasad	33	98.26	1,075	5,036	709	3,048
		Deogaon	21	39.58	1,941	10,236	1,263	48
		Nachuni	13	29.70	2,417	12,810	1,090	183
		Kulei	15	18.05	1,320	7,279	1,167	0
		Gambharimunda	16	23.97	1,733	9,223	384	130
		Narendrapur	20	20.32	1,508	7,845	758	27
		Galua	13	9.64	1,523	8,535	1,007	0
		Bheteswar	18	17.23	1,668	8,047	346	2
		Tumuraputsasan	21	20.30	2,237	11,172	1,964	264
		Kumaranga	17	16.97	1,470	7,751	813	0
		Nandapur	26	11.94	2,556	13,694	170	9
		CDBlock Total	**258**	**389.34**	**20,437**	**106,148**	**10,265**	**7,469**
Chilika	0002	Barkul	15	21.02	1,570	8,173	1,547	12
		Nimikheta	18	15.39	1,894	10,159	3,690	0
		Singeswar	14	14.48	1,817	9,548	2,068	0
		Ankula	37	47.95	2,253	11,793	1,459	0
		Sananairi	4	18.29	1,998	11,508	5,117	4
		Haripur	10	20.02	1,198	7,283	536	58
		Biribadi	3	7.25	976	5,506	90	305
		Hatabaridiha	3	15.36	1,123	6,429	2,791	0
		Sorona	4	13.50	2,553	14,260	6,922	0
		Chandeswar	9	5.45	1,042	5,642	443	497
		Jaripada	21	16.66	1,988	11,359	4,604	150
		CDBlock Total	**138**	**195.37**	**18,412**	**101,660**	**29,267**	**1,026**
Tangi	0003	Olasingh	12	17.97	1,021	6,309	360	331
		Chhanagiri	6	11.21	1,102	6,323	609	376
		Sarapari	17	15.43	1,213	6,689	712	326
		Kamaguru	19	23.58	1,211	6,820	443	285
		Badapokharia	6	11.68	943	5,562	475	146
		Rameswar	13	22.40	1,008	6,068	332	7
		Lendo	13	8.12	1,109	6,178	291	0
		Nirakarpur	17	16.31	1,444	8,180	1,020	60
		Nuagarh	16	21.05	1,665	9,562	247	244
		Badapari	8	15.84	1,367	7,667	390	332
		Pariorada	5	10.15	579	3,302	435	62
		Kunjuri	20	39.00	1,181	6,681	166	492
		Kuhudi	5	14.27	2,343	12,826	3,018	250
		Tangi	19	10.75	1,853	10,090	1,344	0
		Sundarpur	14	27.43	2,552	13,699	2,753	138
		Kantalabai	11	8.61	2,069	11,310	2,863	106
		Bhusandapur	5	1.34	1,172	6,549	3,513	128
		Balipatpur	3	71.15	802	6,008	3,755	0
		CDBlock Total	**209**	**346.29**	**24,634**	**139,823**	**22,726**	**3,283**

APPENDIX VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Begunia	0004	Kantabad	8	14.46	1,065	5,463	172	1,215
		Badaberena	7	7.44	728	3,505	319	919
		Pangarsingh	8	24.35	1,131	5,737	447	1,261
		Podadiha	11	19.53	1,704	8,917	1,211	675
		Sarua	5	11.12	763	4,032	356	405
		Baghamari	7	14.39	1,137	5,710	651	446
		Simore	6	7.88	847	4,398	367	126
		Begunia	11	21.11	1,441	8,416	689	762
		Radhakantapur	11	9.34	689	3,768	564	408
		Dingar	6	12.78	985	5,781	1,571	786
		Durgapur	14	16.34	1,322	7,129	963	662
		Kunjuri	16	20.18	1,458	8,120	760	802
		Rautapada	6	16.07	851	4,709	473	769
		Gadamanitri	5	12.55	757	4,076	411	490
		Govindapur	5	8.05	552	2,840	275	175
		Deuli	10	24.40	1,319	7,461	248	1,037
		Botalama	17	25.57	1,624	8,745	1,124	854
		Sagadabhanga	8	10.80	753	3,937	171	576
		Siko	6	13.75	1,045	6,002	292	290
		Haj	6	16.40	1,029	5,945	426	725
		CDBlock Total	**173**	**306.51**	**21,200**	**114,691**	**11,490**	**13,383**
Bolagod	0005	Kalanga	17	12.24	1,042	5,415	380	4
		Daleisahi	7	9.33	1,348	7,241	738	8
		Fasioda	8	12.29	1,331	7,081	547	305
		Bolagad	16	21.14	1,537	7,929	798	531
		Khanguria	19	17.53	1,696	8,864	601	898
		Dabardhua	13	13.98	1,546	7,928	817	81
		Badakumari	17	12.88	1,885	10,052	589	226
		Bankoidesh	17	11.94	1,214	6,198	305	132
		Sagaragaon	17	19.91	1,802	9,163	881	165
		Arikama	17	22.12	1,812	9,150	1,225	1,822
		Dhalapathar	4	6.39	719	3,919	165	345
		Gediapalli	16	10.88	710	3,749	179	875
		Manibandha	12	18.77	915	4,933	406	1,470
		Asaraladal	8	5.32	583	3,146	169	0
		Pichukuli	6	11.60	819	4,416	339	469
		Sanapadar	5	11.30	1,040	5,277	469	481
		Gopalpur	20	16.94	1,266	6,789	347	819
		Kadab	16	21.59	1,271	6,533	632	1,309
		CDBlock Total	**235**	**256.15**	**22,536**	**117,783**	**9,587**	**9,940**

APPENDIX VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khordha	0006	Garhhaldia	7	24.53	1,576	8,464	1,322	485
		Keranga	8	21.30	1,535	8,296	720	724
		Mallipur	10	31.01	1,579	8,282	981	1,368
		Tangiapada	7	20.29	1,348	7,796	842	793
		Pubusahi	6	8.81	559	3,107	131	332
		Nialipada -	9	17.73	1,291	7,558	774	1,037
		Palatotapada	12	28.69	2,083	11,858	752	2,235
		Bangida	6	7.81	596	3,378	429	445
		Kaipadar	6	21.53	1,399	7,976	410	786
		Bajapur	8	23.10	1,853	10,181	1,296	681
		Nijigarhtapanga	7	15.27	1,174	6,418	916	565
		Kanapur	5	19.12	1,065	6,052	547	490
		Dhaulimunha	5	9.04	1,042	5,743	1,287	299
		Brajamohanpur	5	8.49	528	3,159	157	0
		Naranagarh	11	14.51	1,233	6,980	1,072	39
		Godipada	5	11.82	670	3,726	129	221
		Jankia	2	7.28	536	2,978	64	414
		Golabai Sasan	7	5.80	1,014	5,205	541	0
		Orabara Singh	5	6.54	567	2,960	115	0
		CDBlock Total	**131**	**302.67**	**21,648**	**120,117**	**12,485**	**10,914**
Jatani	0007	Angarapada	12	46.53	1,152	6,442	354	1,689
		Chhatabara	13	24.56	1,332	6,823	817	1,459
		Madanpur	8	13.41	983	5,313	702	784
		Janla	5	8.73	1,235	6,447	1,454	632
		Gangapada	6	14.55	1,126	5,700	552	965
		Padanpur	7	15.30	1,501	8,669	1,297	77
		Haripur	12	24.09	1,692	9,225	1,142	724
		Benapanjari	13	16.15	1,598	9,490	1,382	0
		Chhanaghara	5	3.92	223	1,269	144	0
		Kantia	6	12.64	1,860	9,430	1,765	416
		Jamukoli	11	17.69	1,385	7,505	1,510	0
		Padhanasahi	12	15.01	689	3,856	937	0
		CDBlock Total	**110**	**212.58**	**14,776**	**80,169**	**12,056**	**6,746**

APPENDIX VIII

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhubaneswar	0008	Chandaka	5	35.32	1,158	5,898	592	1,383
		Raghunathpur	2	5.20	614	3,489	772	158
		Dadha	6	7.75	1,166	6,043	1,347	71
		Kalyanpur	6	8.55	1,250	6,981	1,154	105
		Barimunda	5	8.27	796	4,621	1,045	95
		Kalarahanga	2	5.24	917	4,678	2,106	49
		Daruthenga	8	35.42	1,334	6,553	391	1,146
		Andharua	7	62.27	2,090	10,646	718	3,760
		Paikerapur	7	25.40	1,160	6,412	900	695
		Mendhasala	5	27.33	1,111	5,557	571	983
		Tamando	11	14.09	953	5,492	775	29
		Nanput	6	8.11	512	2,895	327	0
		Patrapada	11	24.14	1,742	9,182	1,735	207
		Basuaghai	4	8.01	1,446	7,225	2,974	698
		Sisupal	1	1.37	0	0	0	0
		Itipur	11	10.69	705	3,824	582	0
		Tikarapara	5	6.11	554	2,990	744	0
		Dhauli	12	5.46	749	4,057	1,312	21
		CDBlock Total	**114**	**298.73**	**18,257**	**96,543**	**18,045**	**9,400**
Balianta	0009	Jagannathpur	5	8.37	1,285	6,275	1,939	301
		Balianta	10	13.23	2,174	11,681	5,144	859
		Benupur	1	3.84	832	3,797	1,028	1
		Bainchua	9	8.28	1,171	6,454	548	0
		Bhingarpur	4	13.90	2,233	11,604	3,770	625
		Sarakana	12	12.55	1,474	7,539	2,474	0
		Satyabhamapur	13	13.26	1,565	8,497	2,371	16
		Pratap Sasan	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
		Jhinti Sasan	8	12.90	1,653	9,003	1,717	495
		Purunapradhan	10	14.02	1,576	7,728	2,077	250
		Kakarudrapur	14	13.17	1,578	7,895	1,985	0
		Prataprudrapur	9	18.69	2,299	10,582	2,891	69
		CDBlock Total	**95**	**132.21**	**17,840**	**91,055**	**25,944**	**2,616**
Balipatna	0010	Garedipanchan	9	14.09	2,117	10,662	3,058	9
		Majhihara	3	3.45	1,392	7,543	1,200	0
		Bhakarsahi	2	9.55	1,548	7,566	1,519	4
		Bhapur	7	10.82	2,277	11,347	2,517	5
		Guapur	5	8.08	842	4,196	1,714	37
		Turintira	5	9.82	1,335	6,452	2,000	19
		Pampalo	9	15.49	1,641	8,412	2,909	3
		Somanasasan	10	11.53	1,923	9,850	1,697	0
		Rajas	9	12.61	1,818	9,638	1,894	62
		Kurunjipur	17	17.61	2,138	10,217	2,772	1
		Deulidharpur	7	15.96	2,061	10,032	3,246	8
		Nariso	5	16.03	1,711	7,785	2,697	0
		CDBlock Total	**88**	**145.04**	**20,803**	**103,700**	**27,223**	**148**

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SECTION – II
TOWN DIRECTORY

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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-1

Status and Growth History

Srl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	41702000	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	134.6	144,279			
2	III Khordha (M)	41701000	Khandagiri	Khordha	25.4	7,222			
3	IV Pratapsasan (C.T.)	41706000	Jatani	Balianta	6.6	2,199			
4	II Jatani (M)	41703000	Banapur	Jatani	15.8	10,432			
5	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	41705000	Banapur	Chilika	6.4	2,920			
6	V Dungamal (C.T.)	41707000	Banapur	Chilika	1.8	1,031			
7	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	41704000	Banapur	Banapur	9.4	2,945			

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
									1981	1991	2001
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		16,512	38,211	105,491	219,211	411,542	648,032	4,813.1	756	752	796
			(+131.4)	(+176.1)	(+107.8)	(+87.7)	(+57.46)				
			12,497	15,879	22,386	30,591	39,054	1,538.8	869	876	916
				(+27.1)	(+41.0)	(+36.6)	(+27.7)				
.04813.07							11,971	1,811.0			920
		9,975	16,068	29,894	41,755	50,116	53,251	3,366.1	916	917	931
			(+61.1)	(+86.1)	(+39.7)	(+20.0)	(+ 6.3)				
						12,404	15,823	2,476.2		899	892
							(+27.6)				
						4,118	6,207	3,467.6			576
							(+50.7)				
					12,003	13,702	16,474	1,747.0	955	963	972
						(+14.2)	(+20.2)				

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (0)	Khordha (29)
2	III Khordha (M)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (29)	Khordha (0)
3	IV Pratapsasan (C.T.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (12)	Khordha (38)
4	II Jatani (M)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (28)	Khordha (13)
5	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (96)	Khordha (70)
6	V Dungamal (C.T.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (105)	Khordha (79)
7	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (104)	Khordha (75)

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhubaneswar (0)	Bhubaneswar (0)		Bhubaneswar (0)	Yes (0)	-
Khordha (0)	Bhubaneswar (29)		Khordha Road (13)	Yes (0)	-
Bhubaneswar (12)	Bhubaneswar (12)		Bhubaneswar (12)	Yes (0)	-
Jatani (0)	Bhubaneswar (28)		Khordha Road (0)	Yes (0)	-
Banapur (6)	Bhubaneswar (96)		Balugaon (0)	Yes (0)	-
Banapur (14)	Bhubaneswar (105)		Balugaon (8)	Balugaon (8)	-
Banapur (0)	Bhubaneswar (104)		Balugaon (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
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	20,248	190,548	15,530	4,200
2	III Khordha (M)	5,479	2,713	4,014	1,650
3	IV Pratapsasan (C.T.)	–	–	–	–
4	II Jatani (M)	5,869	678	3,873	350
5	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	239	228	1,436	150
6	V Dungamal (C.T.)	–	–	–	–
7	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	447	88	2,333	-

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	5,312	235,839	29,633	75,216	11,328	55,791	10,513	32,168	214,650
682	2,439	16,977	4,017	453	4,273	3,277	-	4,706	16,726
-	517	11,288	3,946	2,315	78	4,799	384	1,564	13,087
869	3,878	6,800	385	335	1,198	1,996	85	2,274	6,273
-	382	3,249	233	62	267	252	89	1,036	1,939

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road 'length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	648,032	51,675	28,876	KR(292) PR(578)	OSD, S	83,306	80,806
2	III Khordha (M)	39,054	4,939	1,031	KR(113) PR(52)	OSD	2,730	2,080
3	IV Pratapsasan (C.T.)	11,971	2,023	368	KR(14) PR(7)	O	968	848
4	II Jatani (M)	53,251	6,944	796	KR(76) PR(43)	OSD	1,865	865
5	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	15,823	4,477	78	KR(39) PR(5)	OSD	788	721
6	V Dungamal (C.T.)	6,207	593	104	KR(5) PR(3)	O	150	15
7	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	16,474	1,763	196	KR(43) PR(12)	OSD	1,130	720

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	2,500	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT,SR (31828)	Yes	50,808	1,225	5,325	22,418	11,000
-	650	ST, Pt	T,TW	SR (9025)	Yes	3,209	67	713	1,343	44
-	120	ST, Pt	T,TW	()	Bhubaneswar (12)	834		180		-
-	1,000	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (1500)	Yes	4,037	95	1,075	1,519	-
-	67	ST, Pt	T,TW	()	Yes	1,257	133	1,241	205	-
-	135	ST, Pt	TW,W	()	Balugaon (8)	115		5	8	-
-	410	ST, Pt	T,TW	()	Balugaon (6)	2,104	16	321	354	-

STATEMENT - V
Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	648,032	H(8) D(6) HC(16) FWC(8) TB(2)	2245	ASC(18) L(3) U(2) O(2)
2	III Khordha (M)	39,054	H D HC FWC TB NH(2)	80	A ASC O
3	IV Pratapsasan (C.T.)	11,971	HC FWC	6	ASC
4	II Jatani (M)	53,251	H D(2) HC(2) FWC(2) TB	110	ASC
5	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	15,823	HC FWC H-Khordha(70)	6	A
6	V Dungamal (C.T.)	6,207	H-Khordha(79) HC-Balugaon(8) HC-Balugaon(8)	0	
7	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	16,474	HC FWC H-Khordha(75)	30	AS

STATEMENT - V
Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities*				
Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
7	8	9	10	11
1	5	2	SHType(55) O(400)	38
Bhubaneswar(29)	Bhubaneswar(29)	Bhubaneswar(29)	SHType(3) O(4)	2
Bhubaneswar(12)	Bhubaneswar(12)	Bhubaneswar(12)	SHType O(2)	1
Bhubaneswar(28)	Bhubaneswar(28)	Bhubaneswar(28)	SHType(5) O(6)	2
Brahmapur(89)	Brahmapur(89)	Brahmapur(89)	SHType(2) O(3)	2
Brahmapur(76)	Brahmapur(76)	Brahmapur(76)	-	Balugaon(8)
Brahmapur(86)	Brahmapur(86)	Brahmapur(86)	SHType(3)	2

STATEMENT - V
Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities (Contd....)				
Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
12	13	14	15	16
55	93	120		2 (2190)
7	12	29		1 (100)
1	1	3		Bhubaneswar(12)
7	8	18		Bhubaneswar(28)
2	2	10		Brahmapur(89)
Balugaon(8)	1	2		Brahmapur(76)
4	4	16		Brahmapur(86)

STATEMENT - V
Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
17	18	19	20
1	8	17	PL(10) RR(10)
1	1	1	PL(2) RR(2)
-	-	-	PL RR
1	3	2	PL(2) RR(2)
-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	Rice	Coconut	Korakhai
2	III Khordha (M)	Handloom Cloth	Vegetable	Laterite Stone
3	IV Pratapsasan (C.T.)	Bellmetal Utensil	Vegetable	Teracotta
4	II Jatani (M)	Dal	Flour	Oil
5	IV Balugaon (N.A.C.)	Prawn	Fish	Dryfish
6	V Dungamal (C.T.)	Prawn	Fish	Dryfish
7	IV Banapur (N.A.C.)	Paddy	Cane Product	Vegetable

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Coir	Kora Khai	Plastic Rope	130	10	19
Handloom Cloth	Bamboo Product	Glazing Tile	7	1	8
Bellmetal Utensil	Teracotta		2	-	1
Cement Product	Mixture	Iron Furniture	4	3	5
Ice	Soap		4	1	1
			-	-	-
Cane	Bamboo Product		3	1	-

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I Bhubaneswar (M.Corp.)	Sikharchandi,Niladrivihar,Patia Hadisahi,Patia Bhoisahi,Radhakrishnapur Lane-C.S.Pur,	No	14,100	62,000	105	OSD, O
		Talarangamatia Bhoisahi,Talarangamatia,Rasulgarh Bhoisahi & Sabarsahi,Palasuni	No				
		Bhoisahi,Samaigadia, Chakeisiani,Tangisahi, Pandara, Bhotapada,Jharapada,	No				
		Bomikhal,Nuapali Sabarsahi & Bhoisahi,Baramunda Sabarsahi & Bhoisahi,Bharatpur-	No				
		Jokalandi Part-1&2,Beherasahi,Bijunagar-Bharatpur,Banadurga-Bharatpur,	No				
		Ghatikia Gadasahi&Sethisahi,Ghatikia Talasahi & Barmansahi & Bhoisahi,Sampur-	No				
		Bhoisahi,Pokhariput, Dumuduma Panasahi&Bhoisahi,Jadupur A&B,Jadupur-Begunia&	No				
		Purunasahi&Odiyasahi, Aigania,Dumuduma-Raghunathnagar&Bhoisahi,Jagamara-	No				
		Bhoisahi,Siripur Sabarsahi,Laxmisagar Upar&Tala Bhoisahi,Badagada Bhoisahi,	No				
		Paschimabadagadasabarsahi, Kanchabhoisahi,Hudabhoisahi, Nalamuhansahi,Dhobasahi,	No				
		Jayadebnagar, Brahmeswarpatna, Matibhoisahi,Jameswarpatnaberasahi,	No				

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
water borne	service	others						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,000		1,805	15	Pt, ST	485	5,871	482	
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bharatimathabhoisahi, Kapilaprasadbhoisahi,Nuagan Khoradasahi & Jenasahi &	No				
		Uparsahi,Kapileswar Bhoisahi,Patia Jadisahi & Baurisahi,C.S.Pur Mundasahi &	No				
		B.D.A.Colony, Damanachhaknilapadia, Mancheswar Patrasahi & Dhirighutusahi &	No				
		Dasarajsahi & Mundasahi,Trinatha Basti Presscolony,Jagannath Leprosy Colony,	No				
		Tuhigutusahi Mancheswar(I.E),Gopabandhu Colony,Jharansahi Mancheswar,Rasulgarh-	No				
		Canalsahi,Purusottambasti, Govindprasad-Bomikhal Area & Jharpada Canal Area,	No				
		Sahidnagar-Telengasahi&Santipali&Birsa munda,Patharbandha(S&N),Behind Gentshostel-	No				
		Vanivihar,V.S.S.Nagar-Beherasahi,Talapadeswari Vanivihar,Kusthacolony-Satsanghavihar,	No				
		Saliasahi-Nilachakranagar&Janatanagar &Ekamranagar&Nirankarinagar&Mahabirnagar	No				
		&Adibasigaon,Saliasahi, Saranapali,Regional Science Centre Basti,Nandinipali-	No				
		Mundasahi,Unit-9-Bhoinagar&Samivihar&Sukavihar,Sudhanidhiswar Labour Colony,	No				
		Bayababa Colony&Flat Area-Unit 9,Unit-3 Harijansahi,Ashoknagar,Santi nagar F.C.I;	No				
		Ramakrishna Colony,Malisahi,Unit-3 Labour Colony,Near Malicolony,Rampur Unit-4,	No				

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

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Unit-4 Area,Nuapali Jagannathasahi&Sitapurbasti, Kalyanikrushnanagar,Iskon-	No				
		Mathasahi,Beherasahi,Unit-8-Cbi Front&Nehru Slum&Nilapanitanki & Bachelor Barrack&	No				
		Occ Front Basti,Baramunda H.B. Colony-Sweepercolony&Mahabirbasti &Jagannathvihar&	No				
		Adibasibasti,Nilakanthanagar, Paikanagar-Jaleswarcolony, Jadumanivihar,	No				
		Refugeecolony, Raghunathnagar Barabari,Kolathia,Kalasahi-Aiginia,	No				
		Khandagiribasti,Tapabanbasti-Jagamara,Farmpada,Bhimpur, Agriculure Colonyside,	No				
		Pwd Office Front,Bhaktamadhunagar,Laxmibazarbasti,Ganganagar,Deltapaikanagar-	No				
		Ranganisahi,Kandhasahi-Siripur,Tulasibasti,Jadisahi,Ganganagarpali,Krishivihar,	No				
		Unit-6-Sweepercolony&Substation Area,Maamangalabasti-Unit-7,Durgamandap	No				
		Basti-Suryanagar,Bapujinagar,Janapatha-Kalingabasti,Kedarpalinuasahi, Jharana	No				
		Sahi,Budheswari Labourcolony,Mochisahi,Gopabandhu Leprosycolony,Old Station	No				
		Bazar-Beherasahi&Pradhansahi&Reddybasti,Buddhanagar Bhoisahi,Laxmisagar Refugee	No				
		Colony,Buddhanagar, Goutamnagar,Laxmisagar Haladipadia,Chintamaniswar Mandir	No				

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

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Area,Badagada-Kalingabasti & Badisahi,Champapokhari,Kalpana-Labourcolony &	No				
		Panitanki & Medicalside & Flatarea,Chintamaniswararea, Aurovide Colony,Bjb Nagar	No				
		Mahisiakhal,Bijayalaxmi colony, Adeikhal,Hudasahi,Chilipokhari,Kushapadia,	No				
		Bishnumandir Basti,Punamagate Bhoisahi,Bhimpur Bhoisahi,Lingaraj Leprosy Colony,	No				
		Rameswarpatna,Maa Mangala Basti & Khandualsahi-Vimatangi,Gokhibabaleprosycolony,	No				
		Bhimatangi Ph-1,Noliasahi Jogeswarpatna & Muslimbasti,Sundarpada Area,	No				
		Samantarapur.	No				
2	III Khordha (M)	Badasabarsahi,Gurujang Baurisahi,Bhaliabadi Baurisahi & Saura,Chachara-	No	1,340	5,962	19	O
		Saurasahi,Dwarikanagar, Garadwarabaurisahi,Ghasibaurisahi,Jabardastpur,	No				
		Gadakhordha & Sapneswar Sahi,Karanipadadama Sahi,Kamanabarharijansahi	No				
		Nandakishore,Newsundra Sahi,Plahata Area,Mukundaprasad Panasahi,Panabaraja	No				
		Nuasahi,Pokhari Baurusahi,Parbati Area & Rasmita Area-Gurujang,Samantaraypur,	No				
		Dhobasahi,Sanapala Damasahi,Sitalei B.D.C.Area,Upper Baurisahi.	No				

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
	Private					Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
water borne	service	others	Community					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
		472	-	Pt, O		59	934	123
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyat 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 Khordha district shows that among 10 C.D. Blocks in the district, Begunia C.D. Block has highest number (20) of Gram Panchayats and in Chilika C.D.Block the number of Gram Panchayat is at the least (11).

Table -I
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banapur	0001	Damiabarabara	45	83.38	989	4,520	594	3,758
		Niladriprasad	33	98.26	1,075	5,036	709	3,048
		Deogaon	21	39.58	1,941	10,236	1,263	48
		Nachuni	13	29.70	2,417	12,810	1,090	183
		Kulei	15	18.05	1,320	7,279	1,167	0
		Gambharimunda	16	23.97	1,733	9,223	384	130
		Narendrapur	20	20.32	1,508	7,845	758	27
		Galua	13	9.64	1,523	8,535	1,007	0
		Bheteswar	18	17.23	1,668	8,047	346	2
		Tumuraputsasan	21	20.30	2,237	11,172	1,964	264
		Kumaranga	17	16.97	1,470	7,751	813	0
		Nandapur	26	11.94	2,556	13,694	170	9
		CDBlock Total	**258**	**389.34**	**20,437**	**106,148**	**10,265**	**7,469**
Chilika	0002	Barkul	15	21.02	1,570	8,173	1,547	12
		Nimikheta	18	15.39	1,894	10,159	3,690	0
		Singeswar	14	14.48	1,817	9,548	2,068	0
		Ankula	37	47.95	2,253	11,793	1,459	0
		Sananairi	4	18.29	1,998	11,508	5,117	4
		Haripur	10	20.02	1,198	7,283	536	58
		Biribadi	3	7.25	976	5,506	90	305
		Hatabaridiha	3	15.36	1,123	6,429	2,791	0
		Sorona	4	13.50	2,553	14,260	6,922	0
		Chandeswar	9	5.45	1,042	5,642	443	497
		Jaripada	21	16.66	1,988	11,359	4,604	150
		CDBlock Total	**138**	**195.37**	**18,412**	**101,660**	**29,267**	**1,026**

Table -I
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tangi	0003	Olasingh	12	17.97	1,021	6,309	360	331
		Chhanagiri	6	11.21	1,102	6,323	609	376
		Sarapari	17	15.43	1,213	6,689	712	326
		Kamaguru	19	23.58	1,211	6,820	443	285
		Badapokharia	6	11.68	943	5,562	475	146
		Rameswar	13	22.40	1,008	6,068	332	7
		Lendo	13	8.12	1,109	6,178	291	0
		Nirakarpur	17	16.31	1,444	8,180	1,020	60
		Nuagarh	16	21.05	1,665	9,562	247	244
		Badapari	8	15.84	1,367	7,667	390	332
		Pariorada	5	10.15	579	3,302	435	62
		Kunjuri	20	39.00	1,181	6,681	166	492
		Kuhudi	5	14.27	2,343	12,826	3,018	250
		Tangi	19	10.75	1,853	10,090	1,344	0
		Sundarpur	14	27.43	2,552	13,699	2,753	138
		Kantalabai	11	8.61	2,069	11,310	2,863	106
		Bhusandapur	5	1.34	1,172	6,549	3,513	128
		Balipatpur	3	71.15	802	6,008	3,755	0
		CDBlock Total	**209**	**346.29**	**24,634**	**139,823**	**22,726**	**3,283**
Begunia	0004	Kantabad	8	14.46	1,065	5,463	172	1,215
		Badaberena	7	7.44	728	3,505	319	919
		Pangarsingh	8	24.35	1,131	5,737	447	1,261
		Podadiha	11	19.53	1,704	8,917	1,211	675
		Sarua	5	11.12	763	4,032	356	405
		Baghamari	7	14.39	1,137	5,710	651	446
		Simore	6	7.88	847	4,398	367	126
		Begunia	11	21.11	1,441	8,416	689	762
		Radhakantapur	11	9.34	689	3,768	564	408
		Dingar	6	12.78	985	5,781	1,571	786
		Durgapur	14	16.34	1,322	7,129	963	662
		Kunjuri	16	20.18	1,458	8,120	760	802
		Rautapada	6	16.07	851	4,709	473	769
		Gadamanitri	5	12.55	757	4,076	411	490
		Govindapur	5	8.05	552	2,840	275	175
		Deuli	10	24.40	1,319	7,461	248	1,037
		Botalama	17	25.57	1,624	8,745	1,124	854
		Sagadabhanga	8	10.80	753	3,937	171	576
		Siko	6	13.75	1,045	6,002	292	290
		Haj	6	16.40	1,029	5,945	426	725
		CDBlock Total	**173**	**306.51**	**21,200**	**114,691**	**11,490**	**13,383**

Table -I
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bolagod	0005	Kalanga	17	12.24	1,042	5,415	380	4
		Daleisahi	7	9.33	1,348	7,241	738	8
		Fasioda	8	12.29	1,331	7,081	547	305
		Bolagad	16	21.14	1,537	7,929	798	531
		Khanguria	19	17.53	1,696	8,864	601	898
		Dabardhua	13	13.98	1,546	7,928	817	81
		Badakumari	17	12.88	1,885	10,052	589	226
		Bankoidesh	17	11.94	1,214	6,198	305	132
		Sagaragaon	17	19.91	1,802	9,163	881	165
		Arikama	17	22.12	1,812	9,150	1,225	1,822
		Dhalapathar	4	6.39	719	3,919	165	345
		Gediapalli	16	10.88	710	3,749	179	875
		Manibandha	12	18.77	915	4,933	406	1,470
		Asaraladal	8	5.32	583	3,146	169	0
		Pichukuli	6	11.60	819	4,416	339	469
		Sanapadar	5	11.30	1,040	5,277	469	481
		Gopalpur	20	16.94	1,266	6,789	347	819
		Kadab	16	21.59	1,271	6,533	632	1,309
		CDBlock Total	**235**	**256.15**	**22,536**	**117,783**	**9,587**	**9,940**
Khordha	0006	Garhhaldia	7	24.53	1,576	8,464	1,322	485
		Keranga	8	21.30	1,535	8,296	720	724
		Mallipur	10	31.01	1,579	8,282	981	1,368
		Tangiapada	7	20.29	1,348	7,796	842	793
		Pubusahi	6	8.81	559	3,107	131	332
		Nialipada -	9	17.73	1,291	7,558	774	1,037
		Palatotapada	12	28.69	2,083	11,858	752	2,235
		Bangida	6	7.81	596	3,378	429	445
		Kaipadar	6	21.53	1,399	7,976	410	786
		Bajapur	8	23.10	1,853	10,181	1,296	681
		Nijigarhtapanga	7	15.27	1,174	6,418	916	565
		Kanapur	5	19.12	1,065	6,052	547	490
		Dhaulimunha	5	9.04	1,042	5,743	1,287	299
		Brajamohanpur	5	8.49	528	3,159	157	0
		Naranagarh	11	14.51	1,233	6,980	1,072	39
		Godipada	5	11.82	670	3,726	129	221
		Jankia	2	7.28	536	2,978	64	414
		Golabai Sasan	7	5.80	1,014	5,205	541	0
		Orabara Singh	5	6.54	567	2,960	115	0
		CDBlock Total	**131**	**302.67**	**21,648**	**120,117**	**12,485**	**10,914**

Table -I
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jatani	0007	Angarapada	12	46.53	1,152	6,442	354	1,689
		Chhatabara	13	24.56	1,332	6,823	817	1,459
		Madanpur	8	13.41	983	5,313	702	784
		Janla	5	8.73	1,235	6,447	1,454	632
		Gangapada	6	14.55	1,126	5,700	552	965
		Padanpur	7	15.30	1,501	8,669	1,297	77
		Haripur	12	24.09	1,692	9,225	1,142	724
		Benapanjari	13	16.15	1,598	9,490	1,382	0
		Chhanaghara	5	3.92	223	1,269	144	0
		Kantia	6	12.64	1,860	9,430	1,765	416
		Jamukoli	11	17.69	1,385	7,505	1,510	0
		Padhanasahi	12	15.01	689	3,856	937	0
		CDBlock Total	**110**	**212.58**	**14,776**	**80,169**	**12,056**	**6,746**
Bhubaneswar	0008	Chandaka	5	35.32	1,158	5,898	592	1,383
		Raghunathpur	2	5.20	614	3,489	772	158
		Dadha	6	7.75	1,166	6,043	1,347	71
		Kalyanpur	6	8.55	1,250	6,981	1,154	105
		Barimunda	5	8.27	796	4,621	1,045	95
		Kalarahanga	2	5.24	917	4,678	2,106	49
		Daruthenga	8	35.42	1,334	6,553	391	1,146
		Andharua	7	62.27	2,090	10,646	718	3,760
		Paikerapur	7	25.40	1,160	6,412	900	695
		Mendhasala	5	27.33	1,111	5,557	571	983
		Tamando	11	14.09	953	5,492	775	29
		Nanput	6	8.11	512	2,895	327	0
		Patrapada	11	24.14	1,742	9,182	1,735	207
		Basuaghai	4	8.01	1,446	7,225	2,974	698
		Sisupal	1	1.37	0	0	0	0
		Itipur	11	10.69	705	3,824	582	0
		Tikarapara	5	6.11	554	2,990	744	0
		Dhauli	12	5.46	749	4,057	1,312	21
		CDBlock Total	**114**	**298.73**	**18,257**	**96,543**	**18,045**	**9,400**
Balianta	0009	Jagannathpur	5	8.37	1,285	6,275	1,939	301
		Balianta	10	13.23	2,174	11,681	5,144	859
		Benupur	1	3.84	832	3,797	1,028	1
		Bainchua	9	8.28	1,171	6,454	548	0
		Bhingarpur	4	13.90	2,233	11,604	3,770	625
		Sarakana	12	12.55	1,474	7,539	2,474	0
		Satyabhamapur	13	13.26	1,565	8,497	2,371	16
		Pratap Sasan	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
		Jhinti Sasan	8	12.90	1,653	9,003	1,717	495
		Purunapradhan	10	14.02	1,576	7,728	2,077	250
		Kakarudrapur	14	13.17	1,578	7,895	1,985	0
		Prataprudrapur	9	18.69	2,299	10,582	2,891	69
		CDBlock Total	**95**	**132.21**	**17,840**	**91,055**	**25,944**	**2,616**

Table -I
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

Name of C.D. Block	C.D.Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	Number of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Schedule Castes Population	Schedule Tribes Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balipatna	0010	Garedipanchan	9	14.09	2,117	10,662	3,058	9
		Majhihara	3	3.45	1,392	7,543	1,200	0
		Bhakarsahi	2	9.55	1,548	7,566	1,519	4
		Bhapur	7	10.82	2,277	11,347	2,517	5
		Guapur	5	8.08	842	4,196	1,714	37
		Turintira	5	9.82	1,335	6,452	2,000	19
		Pampalo	9	15.49	1,641	8,412	2,909	3
		Somanasasan	10	11.53	1,923	9,850	1,697	0
		Rajas	9	12.61	1,818	9,638	1,894	62
		Kurunjipur	17	17.61	2,138	10,217	2,772	1
		Deulidharpur	7	15.96	2,061	10,032	3,246	8
		Nariso	5	16.03	1,711	7,785	2,697	0
		CDBlock Total	**88**	**145.04**	**20,803**	**103,700**	**27,223**	**148**

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- II provides details of child mortality by q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) for persons, males and females. Here q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) refer to probability of dying between birth at 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 case of males. In 1981 the child mortality rate was much higher in the 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

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 table given hereafter.

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 woman in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever married woman in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women:

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

As far as the average age of currently married women at the districts is concerned, it is observed that six districts namely Sundargarh, Koraput, Phulabani, Kendujhar, Cutttack and Puri have recorded higher average than the state. However, among these districts, Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by scheduled tribe population.

ANNEXURE-IV

Percentage 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-IVdepicts sex-wise distribution of inmigrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district 89.45 percent of males and 91.36 percent of females are from other districts of the state. Immigrants from other states of the country constitute 9.99 percent of males and 8.19 percent females. Immigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage which is below 1.00 percent.

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)
Khordha	492,932	236,699	256,233	445,824	211,725	234,099	44,646	23,654	20,992	2,462	1,320	1,142
				(90.44)	(89.45)	(91.36)	(9.06)	(9.99)	(8.19)	(0.50)	(0.56)	(0.45)

Table IV depicts immigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 221,935 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence of which 115,842 are males and 106,093 are females. Among these 89.22 percent are inter district migrants.

Coming to the sex wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 88.47 percent males and 90.04 percent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 10.61 percent of which 11.36 percent are males and 9.78 percent are females. International migration to the district is below 0.20percent.

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 were 122,224 of which males were 62,637 numbers and females were 59,587 numbers. The total percentage of interdistrict migrants was 86.61 and on the sexwise distribution, it was found that 85.92 percent males and 87.36 percent females were interdistrict migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 12.70 percent of which 13.50 percent were males and 11.86 percent were females. International inmigration of the district was 0.69 percent.

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)
Khordha	221,935	115,842	106,093	198,012	102,485	95,527	23,541	13,162	10,379	382	195	187
				(89.22)	(88.47)	(90.04)	(10.61)	(11.36)	(9.78)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)

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 Khordha district along with their population are shown in Table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 94 percent in the state and Khordha district. In the district of Khordha, followers of Hindu religion constitute 95.78 percent. The followers of Muslim religion constitute 3.75 percent. The proportion of Christian religion is 0.47 percent. The followers of Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.01 percent to 0.06 percent.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 50 percent of followers of Hindu and Muslim religions are reported from rural areas of the district. The concentration of followers of other religions are found in more than 50 percent 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 decending order for the State and Khordha district 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage of Population	Population	
				Rural	Urban
ORISSA	**All Religions**	**36,804,660**	**100.00**	**85.01**	**14.99**
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	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
Khordha	**All Religions**	**1,877,395**	**100.00**	**57.08**	**42.92**
	Hindus	1,798,214	95.78	57.49	42.51
	Muslims	67,040	3.57	53.08	46.92
	Christians	8,821	0.47	15.93	84.07
	Sikhs	1,113	0.06	1.26	98.74
	Jains	347	0.02	7.49	92.51
	Buddhists	227	0.01	35.24	64.76
	Others	638	0.03	19.44	80.56
	Religion not stated	995	0.05	61.11	38.89

ANNEXURE-VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

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

As shown in Table-VII, the never married category claims 50.26 percent of the total population of the district followed by married category with 45.75 percent. The widowed category forms 3.76 percent and divorced and separated category constitutes 0.23 percent.

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

State /District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	**Total**	**36,804,660**	**18,660,570**	**18,144,090**
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/ Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Khordha	**Total**	**1,877,395**	**986,886**	**890,509**
	Never married	943,545	539,297	404,248
		(50.26)	(54.65)	(45.40)
	Married	858,869	432,771	426,098
		(45.75)	(43.85)	(47.85)
	Widowed	70,592	13,827	56,765
		(3.76)	(1.40)	(6.37)
	Divorced/ Separated	4,389	991	3,398
		(0.23)	(0.10)	(0.38)

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status in the district, it is seen that 54.65 percent males belong to never married category as against 45.40 percent among females. Similarly 43.85 percent of males and 47.85 percent of females belong to married category. Only 1.40percent of males and 6.37 percent 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 widowed 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 belongs 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 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 State :2001

Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown in table-VIII.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 percent among literate persons, males and females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 percent persons, 14.87 percent males and 13.93 percent 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 percent.

Among the higher education levels, graduate and above educational level claims 5.98 percent followed by higher secondary/intermediate with only 5.15 percent 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
Khordha	**Total Population**	**1,877,395**	**986,886**	**890,509**
	Literate	1,310,867	762,288	548,579
	i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	17,813 (1.36)	10,418 (1.37)	7,395 (1.35)
	ii) Below Primary	296,834 (22.64)	160,153 (21.01)	136,681 (24.92)
	iii) Primary	337,969 (25.78)	177,947 (23.34)	160,022 (29.17)
	iv) Middle	197,922 (15.10)	118,439 (15.54)	79,483 (14.49)
	v) Matric/Secondary	187,786 (14.33)	111,652 (14.65)	76,134 (13.88)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	92,437 (7.05)	57,042 (7.48)	35,395 (6.45)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1,138 (0.09)	927 (0.12)	211 (0.04)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	9,565 (0.73)	7,515 (0.99)	2,050 (0.37)
	ix) Graduate & above	169,403 (12.92)	118,195 (15.51)	51,208 (9.33)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Khordha district was 1,877,395 of which 986,886 are males and 890,509 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 1,310,867 with 762,288 males and 548,579 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 79.59 percent of the total population of the district. The distribution of literates is shown inTable- IX for the District Khordha .

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 40 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 12.92 percent. Higher secondary/Intermediate/ Pre- University/Senior secondary educational levels claims 7.05 percent whereas Technical diploma claims 0.73 percent and Non-technical diploma claims only 0.09 percent only.

In the 1991 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 education 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 percent 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
Khordha	Total	449,722	100	24.25	30.24	12.37	22.88	10.26
	Rural	251,943	100	30.89	37.65	13.6	15.17	2.69
	Urban	197,779	100	15.79	20.8	10.8	32.72	19.9

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 all Literacy levels of education. The percentage of female leterate in the educational level of literate but below middle is highest with 30.24 percent and Gaduate & above educational level is at the lowest with 10.26 percent. Matric but below graduate constitutes 22.88 percent in the district.

In undivided Puri district, the record of Census 1991 for the particular female age group of 15-44 says that the percentage of female leterate in the educational level of literate but below middle was highest with 27.15 percent and Gaduate & above educational level was at lowest with 3.04 percent. On the comparison with state level data it was found that the percentage of district level data at each education 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
Khordha	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	547,844	283,238	264,606	333,075	170,633	162,442	214,769	112,605	102,164
	No. of Children attending School	300,532	158,786	141,746	175,412	92,139	83,273	125,120	66,647	58,473
	Percentage	54.86	56.06	53.57	52.66	54	51.26	58.26	59.19	57.23

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 Khordha, there are 547,844 children of which 283,238 are males and 264,606 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 333,075 as against 214,769 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 56.06 percent among males and 53.57 percent among females were attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas, 59.19 percent among males and 57.23 percent among females were attending schools.Above all, the proportion of children attending schools in the district is higher than the state average in rural and urban areas of the district.

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 and 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 for the State.

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 language of the State holds the highest percentage followed by languages mainly spoken by the tribal people of the State. The scheduled languages which have been returned as mother tongue and have a prominent place are Telugu (1.94 %), 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 Khordha 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
	KHORDHA	**1,877,395**	**100.00**	**1,071,689**	**805,706**	**57.08**	**42.92**
1	ORIYA	1,720,842	91.66	1,034,304	686,538	60.10	39.90
2	URDU	42,812	2.28	22,146	20,666	51.73	48.27
3	TELUGU	39,844	2.12	2,358	37,486	5.92	94.08
4	BENGALI	27,126	1.44	7,944	19,182	29.29	70.71
5	HINDI	20,699	1.10	659	20,040	3.18	96.82
6	SANTALI	8,014	0.43	1,137	6,877	14.19	85.81
7	KUI	3,454	0.18	527	2,927	15.26	84.74
8	MUNDA	1,927	0.10	908	1,019	47.12	52.88
9	PUNJABI	1,613	0.09	12	1,601	0.74	99.26
10	MALAYALAM	1,337	0.07	30	1,307	2.24	97.76
11	GUJARATI	1,086	0.06	1	1,085	0.09	99.91
12	Total of Other Mother Tongues	8,641	0.46	1,663	6,978	19.25	80.75

As depicted in the above Table -XIII major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order of speakers as per 2001 Census. Out of 11 mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are found the highest in the district and constitute 91.66 percent of the total speakers as shown in the table. The next numerically mother tongue is Urdu and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 2.28 percent.

The district attracts a number of pilgrims from various parts of the country to have a darshan of Lord Lingaraj and various places of interest in the district. Mostly people of neighbouring states of Orissa such as Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal like to settle in Puri, Bhubaneswar cities and its adjoining localities for the above reason. Hence mother tongues of Telugu and Bengali are placed in third and fourth position respectively and speakers of Telugu mother tongue constitute 2.12 percent followed by Bengali 1.44 percent. The proportion of the rest of the mother tongues in the district varies between 0.46 to 1.10 percentages.

Distribution of speakers of mother tongue in rural and urban areas of the district reveals that 60.00 percent Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Speakers of Urdu mother tongue are found 51.73 percent in rural areas. But the speakers of Telugu, Bengali, Hindi, Santali, Kui, Munda, Punjabi, Malayalam and Gujarati are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

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