CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

PURI DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown in this publication are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but have yet to be verified.

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RATHA YATRA (CAR FESTIVAL)

The most splendid of the innumerable festivals celebrated round the year in the holy city of Puri, the Rath Yatra (Car Festival) is the grand culmination of a series of celebrations spread over the summer and the monsoon months.

The Jagannath Temple at Puri being one of the four holiest places (Dhams) in India for the Hindus, the car festival is important not only for the people of Orissa but also for the whole human race.

The Rath Yatra(Car festival) is celebrated on the second day of the bright fortnight of the month of Ashadha. The three deities Jagannath,Balabhadra and Subhadra come out of the temple in a spectacular procession called PAHANDI. The deities, which are colossal wooden statues, adorned with giant floral crowns, called TAHIAS, are literally pulled, pushed and dragged in rhythmic movement to the accompaniment of the beat of cymbals, drums and chanting of their names in chorus by devotees in frenzied ecstasy. Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are brought to their respective chariots - Nandighos,Taladhwaj and Debadalan. Then starts the CHHERA PANHARA, the ritual of sweeping of the chariots with a golden broom by the Gajapati-king of Puri, the foremost servant of God, the Adya Sevaka of Lord Jagannath. The most exciting part of the Rath Yatra is the pulling of chariot by thousands of devotees who lay their hands on the sturdy ropes and drag the massive structure along the Bada Danda, the grand road upto the Gundicha Ghar

The deities, after the seven-days stay at Gundicha temple,their garden house, commence their return journey. It is called BAHUDA YATRA held on the tenth day of bright fortnight of Ashadha.

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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 tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centers, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible village in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

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

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

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

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

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

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

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

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

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

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Puri is the 21st district in terms of size and 9th in terms of population in the State.

2. Puri is the 11th urbanized district in the state having about 13.58 per cent of its population living in urban areas against 14.99 per cent of state's population in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km. Puri is 8th densely populated district in the state.

4. Puri has 20th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 124 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 9 villages have a population of more than 5000.

6. Gadasanput in Satyabadi P.S. is the most populated village (8,462) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 60 are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Nimapada police station has the highest number of villages (216) in the district and Konark police station has the lowest number of villages (85) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		PURI
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51349	1715
		Inhabited		47529	1591
		Uninhabited		3820	124
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107	4
		Census Towns		31	0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065	287,463
		Institutional		17,915	396
		Houseless		13,044	277
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660	1,502,682
		Males		18,660,570	763,389
		Females		18,144,090	739,293
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422	1,298,654
		Males		15,748,970	657,199
		Females		15,538,452	641,455
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238	204,028
		Males		2,911,600	106,190
		Females		2,605,638	97,838
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION				14.99	13.58
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	197,317	15.12
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	100,625	15.18
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	96,692	15.05
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		3,479
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				236		432
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		968
		Rural		987		976
		Urban		895		921
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	1,024,523	77.96
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	586,378	88.08
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	438,145	67.57
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	273,917	18.23
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	138,550	18.15
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	135,367	18.31
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	8,145,081	22.13	4,482	0.30
		Males	4,066,783	21.79	2,355	0.31
		Females	4,078,298	22.48	2,127	0.29

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		PURI	
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	450,540	29.98
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	393,853	51.59
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	56,687	7.67
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	373,481	24.85
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	346,089	45.34
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	27,392	3.71
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	77,059	5.13
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	47,764	6.26
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	29,295	3.96
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	1,052,142	70.02
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	369,536	48.41
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	682,606	92.33
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	157,953	35.06
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	150,420	38.19
	Females	899,970	20.11	7,533	13.29
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	112,728	25.02
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	89,391	22.70
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	23,337	41.17
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	13,901	3.09
	Males	320,011	3.26	9,194	2.33
	Females	381,552	8.53	4,707	8.30
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	165,958	36.84
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	144,848	36.78
	Females	781,052	17.46	21,110	37.24

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

Sl No	In terms of	Delanga 01		Pipili 02		Nimapada 03		Gop 04		Kakatpur 05		Konark 06	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Total Population	99,123	7	143,226	5	192,282	1	124,544	6	156,982	4	59,289	10
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	180.7	9	197.9	8	310.02	2	252.9	5	250	6	168.78	10
3	Density of population per sq. km	549	6	724	1	620	3	492	7	628	2	351	9
4	Sex Ratio	990	2	960	10	970	6	969	7	972	5	967	9
5	Proportion Urban	0	4	9.96	2	8.8	3	0	4	0	4	25.32	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	19.11	7	21.23	2	21.19	3	20.54	4	23.45	1	20.52	5
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	0.48	3	0.38	4	0.12	8	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.05	10
8	Proportion Literates	78.49	4	78.88	2	81.25	1	78.84	3	77.08	6	75.8	7
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	28.88	8	30.96	5	31.15	4	31.76	3	29.9	7	31.88	2
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	63.41	9	62.5	10	69.79	7	73.94	4	87.97	1	54.05	11
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	9.76	7	10.94	6	19.15	1	8.48	10	12.66	5	6.76	11
12	Percentage of villages having well	94.31	3	99.48	1	71.91	8	73.94	7	82.91	6	70.27	9
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	16.26	6	13.54	9	20.43	3	16.97	5	19.62	4	9.46	10
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	24.39	5	20.31	7	23.4	6	17.58	10	5.7	11	18.92	8
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	82.11	1	73.44	2	64.26	3	27.27	9	7.59	10	5.41	11
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	64.23	5	30.21	11	62.13	6	57.58	8	48.73	9	44.59	10
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	15.45	7	5.73	9	2.55	10	32.12	2	1.9	11	28.38	3
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	82.11	3	93.23	1	84.26	2	75.15	5	48.73	9	40.54	10

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Sl No	In terms of	Satyabadi 07		Chandanpur 08		Sadar 09		Brahmagiri 10		Krushna Prasad 11	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Total Population	173036	3	79414	9	89638	8	176209	2	51102	11
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	308.5	3	136.8	11	247.9	7	728.5	1	258.5	4
3	Density of population per sq. km	561	5	581	4	362	8	242	10	198	11
4	Sex Ratio	992	1	968	8	981	3	979	4	952	11
5	Proportion Urban	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	18.15	8	17.98	9	16.96	10	15.72	11	19.78	6
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	0.22	7	1.14	1	0.26	5	0.53	2	0.24	6
8	Proportion Literates	78.35	5	74.76	9	71.82	10	75.68	8	71.07	11
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	28.1	9	32.25	1	30.21	6	28	10	27.99	11
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	82.42	2	79.27	3	67.71	8	72.81	5	72.62	6
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	15.15	3	17.07	2	9.38	9	12.9	4	9.52	8
12	Percentage of villages having well	87.27	5	87.8	4	69.79	10	67.74	11	97.62	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	21.82	2	23.17	1	15.62	7	14.75	8	8.33	11
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	27.27	4	32.93	2	30.21	3	36.41	1	17.86	9
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	52.12	6	63.41	4	53.12	5	47.47	7	42.86	8
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	61.82	7	92.68	1	76.04	4	88.48	2	83.33	3
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	15.15	8	18.29	6	23.96	4	19.82	5	42.86	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	73.94	6	75.61	4	57.29	8	70.51	7	13.1	11

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District/Tahsil	Name of District / Tahsil headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Puri District	**Puri**	**Urban**	**0**
1	Pipili	Pipili	Urban	40
2	Nimapada	Nimapada	Urban	65
3	Kakatpur	Kakatpur	Rural	85
4	Satyabadi	Satyabadi	Rural	22
5	Puri	Puri	Urban	0
6	Brahmagiri	Brahmagiri	Rural	18
7	Krushnaprasad	Krushnaprasad	Rural	86

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
	Puri District	**Puri**	**Urban**	**0**
1	Pipili	Pipili	Urban	40
2	Delanga	Delanga	Rural	42
3	Kanas	Kanas	Rural	56
4	Krushnaprasad	Krushnaprasad	Rural	86
5	Brahmagiri	Brahmagiri	Rural	18
6	Puri Sadar	Puri	Urban	0
7	Satyabadi	Satyabadi	Rural	22
8	Nimapada	Nimapada	Urban	65
9	Gop	Gop	Rural	40
10	Kakatpur	Kakatpur	Rural	85
11	Astaranga	Astaranga	Rural	95

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puri	Total	1901	527,283	262,522	264,761		
		1911	537,636	265,713	271,923	10,353	1.96
		1921	483,649	230,688	252,961	-53,987	-10.04
		1931	535,934	257,854	278,080	52,285	10.81
		1941	579,192	278,236	300,956	43,258	8.07
		1951	625,148	312,472	312,676	45,956	7.93
		1961	736,118	370,949	365,169	110,970	17.75
		1971	903,807	456,689	447,118	167,689	22.78
		1981	1,105,471	560,713	544,758	201,664	22.31
		1991	1,305,365	662,764	642,601	199,894	18.08
		2001	1,502,682	763,389	739,293	197,317	15.12
	Rural	1901	477,949	236,590	241359		
		1911	497,950	242,808	255142	20,001	4.18
		1921	444,955	208,883	236072	-52,995	-10.64
		1931	498,366	237,151	261215	53,411	12
		1941	538,137	255,531	282606	39,771	7.98
		1951	576,091	285,985	290106	37,954	7.05
		1961	675,303	337,323	337980	99,212	17.22
		1971	826,358	415,094	411264	151,055	22.37
		1981	982,043	495,207	486836	155,685	18.84
		1991	1,141,886	576,392	565494	159,843	16.28
		2001	1,298,654	657,199	641455	156,768	13.73
	Urban	1901	49,334	25932	23402		
		1911	39,686	22905	16781	-9648	-19.56
		1921	38,694	21805	16889	-992	-2.5
		1931	37,568	20703	16865	-1126	-2.91
		1941	41,055	22705	18350	3487	9.28
		1951	49,057	26487	22570	8002	19.49
		1961	60,815	33626	27189	11758	23.97
		1971	77,449	41595	35854	16634	27.35
		1981	123,428	65506	57922	45979	59.37
		1991	163,479	86372	77107	40051	32.45
		2001	204,028	106190	97838	40549	24.8

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilo-meters	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of house-holds	Population		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Puri	**Total**	**3479.00**	**432**	**1591**	**124**	**4**	**0**	**287,463**	**1,502,682**	**763,389**	**739,293**
		Rural	**3403.66**	**382**	**1591**	**124**	**0**	**0**	**247,682**	**1,298,654**	**657,199**	**641,455**
		Urban	**75.34**	**2708**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**39,781**	**204,028**	**106,190**	**97,838**
0001	Delanga	Total	180.68	549	123	8	0	0	17,797	99,123	49,811	49,312
		Rural	180.68	549	123	8	0	0	17,797	99,123	49,811	49,312
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Pipili	Total	197.90	724	192	12	1	0	25,791	143,226	73,060	70,166
		Rural	189.10	682	192	12	0	0	23,195	128,963	65,724	63,239
		Urban	8.80	1621	0	0	1	0	2,596	14,263	7,336	6,927
	Pipili (NAC)	Urban	8.80	1621	0	0	1	0	2,596	14,263	7,336	6,927
0003	Nimapada	Total	310.02	620	235	4	1	0	40,610	192,282	97,609	94,673
		Rural	295.40	594	235	4	0	0	37,393	175,367	88,863	86,504
		Urban	14.62	1157	0	0	1	0	3,217	16,915	8,746	8,169
	Nimapada (NAC)	Urban	14.62	1157	0	0	1	0	3,217	16,915	8,746	8,169
0004	Gop	Total	252.90	492	165	13	0	0	25,117	124,544	63,259	61,285
		Rural	252.90	492	165	13	0	0	25,117	124,544	63,259	61,285
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Kakatpur	Total	250.00	628	158	13	0	0	34,297	156,982	79,607	77,375
		Rural	250.00	628	158	13	0	0	34,297	156,982	79,607	77,375
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Konark	Total	168.78	351	74	11	1	0	12,355	59,289	30,135	29,154
		Rural	133.70	331	74	11	0	0	9,356	44,276	22,296	21,980
		Urban	35.08	428	0	0	1	0	2,999	15,013	7,839	7,174
	Konark (NAC)	Urban	35.08	428	0	0	1	0	2,999	15,013	7,839	7,174
0007	Satyabadi	Total	308.50	561	165	8	0	0	31,573	173,036	86,854	86,182
		Rural	308.50	561	165	8	0	0	31,573	173,036	86,854	86,182
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Chandanpur	Total	136.80	581	82	6	0	0	14,336	79,414	40,353	39,061
		Rural	136.80	581	82	6	0	0	14,336	79,414	40,353	39,061
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0009	Sadar	Total	247.90	362	96	13	0	0	16,105	89,638	45,238	44,400
		Rural	247.90	362	96	13	0	0	16,105	89,638	45,238	44,400
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0010	Brahmagiri	Total	728.50	242	217	20	0	0	29,246	176,209	89,017	87,192
		Rural	728.50	242	217	20	0	0	29,246	176,209	89,017	87,192
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0011	Krushna Prasad	Total	258.50	198	84	16	0	0	9,267	51,102	26,177	24,925
		Rural	258.50	198	84	16	0	0	9,267	51,102	26,177	24,925
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0012	Puri	Total	16.84	9373	0	0	1	0	30,969	157,837	82,269	75,568
		Rural	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	16.84	9373	0	0	1	0	30,969	157,837	82,269	75,568
	Puri (M)	Urban	16.84	9373	0	0	1	0	30,969	157,837	82,269	75,568

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	Pipili	208	195	126,801	64,649	62,152
2	Delanga	135	128	112,476	56,449	56,027
3	Kanas	139	128	122,709	61,419	61,290
4	Krushnaprasad	131	115	78,626	40,279	38,347
5	Brahmagiri	167	154	119,224	60,176	59,048
6	Puri Sadar	156	141	129,962	65,885	64,077
7	Satyabadi	96	92	102,097	51,494	50,603
8	Nimapada	241	237	176,304	89,332	86,972
9	Gop	224	202	153,508	77,824	75,684
10	Kakatpur	114	103	98,878	49,931	48,947
11	Astaranga	104	96	78,069	39,761	38,308
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,715**	**1,591**	**1,298,654**	**657,199**	**641,455**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town # is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pipili (NAC)	NAC	Pipili	14,263	7,336	6,927
2	Nimapada (NAC)	NAC	Nimapada	16,915	8,746	8,169
3	Konark (NAC)	NAC	Konark	15,013	7,839	7,174
4	Puri (M)	M	Puri PS	157,837	82,269	75,568
District (Urban) total:				**204,028**	**106,190**	**97,838**

STATEMENT-7

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available	
							Educational	
							Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Delanga	Godiputamatiapara	02877900	5,281	No	No	0	0
2	Pipili	Dandamukunda Pur	02900800	6,094	No	No	0	0
3	Nimapada	Balanga	02929900	5,397	No	No	1	1
4	Gop	Gop	02941800	5,524	No	Yes	1	1
5	Kakatpur	Bhandisahi	02953600	5,026	No	No	0	0
6	Kakatpur	Lataharan	02955800	7,358	No	No	0	0
7	Kanas	Gadasanput	02978800	8,462	No	No	0	0
8	Satyabadi	Sriramchandrapur	02992500	6,190	No	No	0	0
9	Brahmagiri	Kapileswarpur	03007400	8,191	No	No	1	1

Serial	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Amenities available (contd.)					
			Medical		Drinking Water	Communi-cation	Banking	
			Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Delanga	Godiputamatiapara	0	0	No	Yes	0	0
2	Pipili	Dandamukunda Pur	0	1	No	No	1	0
3	Nimapada	Balanga	0	1	No	No	1	0
4	Gop	Gop	0	1	No	No	1	1
5	Kakatpur	Bhandisahi	0	0	No	No	0	0
6	Kakatpur	Lataharan	0	0	No	No	1	0
7	Kanas	Gadasanput	0	1	No	No	0	0
8	Satyabadi	Sriramchandrapur	0	1	No	No	0	0
9	Brahmagiri	Kapileswarpur	1	0	No	No	0	0

STATEMENT-8

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

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

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / 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
	Puri	**Total**	**277**	**939**	**544**	**395**	**396**	**6,009**	**4,233**	**1,776**
		Rural	**183**	**703**	**379**	**324**	**200**	**2,461**	**1,461**	**1,000**
		Urban	**94**	**236**	**165**	**71**	**196**	**3,548**	**2,772**	**776**
0001	Delanga	Total	6	18	11	7	22	323	193	130
		Rural	6	18	11	7	22	323	193	130
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Pipili	Total	38	178	85	93	42	324	191	133
		Rural	36	166	81	85	31	233	118	115
		Urban	2	12	4	8	11	91	73	18
	Pipili (NAC)	Urban	2	12	4	8	11	91	73	18
0003	Nimapada	Total	73	241	125	116	37	388	244	144
		Rural	66	216	109	107	17	159	93	66
		Urban	7	25	16	9	20	229	151	78
	Nimapada (NAC)	Urban	7	25	16	9	20	229	151	78
0004	Gop	Total	17	76	38	38	13	120	77	43
		Rural	17	76	38	38	13	120	77	43
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Kakatpur	Total	13	63	48	15	22	185	94	91
		Rural	13	63	48	15	22	185	94	91
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / 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
0006	Konark	Total	12	44	24	20	27	402	370	32
		Rural	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	5
		Urban	11	42	23	19	26	396	369	27
	Konark (NAC)	Urban	11	42	23	19	26	396	369	27
0007	Satyabadi	Total	19	80	43	37	37	800	434	366
		Rural	19	80	43	37	37	800	434	366
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Chandanpur	Total	1	5	5	-	9	109	63	46
		Rural	1	5	5	-	9	109	63	46
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Sadar	Total	1	1	-	1	16	133	81	52
		Rural	1	1	-	1	16	133	81	52
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Brahmagiri	Total	4	24	12	12	25	274	193	81
		Rural	4	24	12	12	25	274	193	81
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0011	Krushna Prasad	Total	19	52	31	21	7	119	114	5
		Rural	19	52	31	21	7	119	114	5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0012	Puri	Total	74	157	122	35	139	2,832	2,179	653
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	74	157	122	35	139	2,832	2,179	653
	Puri (M)	Urban	74	157	122	35	139	2,832	2,179	653

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

The Census of India has all along endeavoured to maintain its tradition of feeding the people with reliable statistical information through its various publications. The District Census Handbook is one of such publications which in real sense, is the mirror of Census reflecting the demographic features and infrastructural development of the villages and towns in the district 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 the brief introduction of the district, general features, density map, prescribed tables for general population, economic tables, social and cultural tables and village statistics were provided. 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) Tahsil and Police Station maps in the publication showing the village and town boundaries also depicted the C.D. Block boundary for the convenience of the readers and data users etc.

The Census of India-2001 follows the same pattern of 1991 Census in publishing the DCHB for each district. The DCHB 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 PLC are kept as 00 and reserved for future treatment, if any. In order to facilitate the comparability of data by the data users, the Permanent Location Codes of villages during Census of India-2001 and their corresponding location codes during 1991 Census have been shown alongwith village names under the C.D. Block-wise alphabetical list of villages.

(ii) Brief History of the District

Puri, one of the coastal districts of Orissa, is famous for its historical and archaeological antiquities and religious and cultural heritages added with rapturous natural sights. The district has been named after its headquarters city 'Puri', the place being significant for the abode of the predominant God 'Lord Jagannath'. During the reign of Chodaganga Dev, the world famous Vaishnavite temple of 'Lord Purusottam Jagannath' was constructed here and the images of the deities were installed and worshipped. Since then the place is known as 'Purusottam Dham' or in short 'Puri' or 'Srikshetra'. In brief it is the synopsis of

socio-cultural testimony of the state of Orissa. From third century B.C. till the reign of Mukunda Dev, Orissa had a prosperous independent status. But after his defeat and death, Orissa was occupied by Afghans in 1568 and subsequently by Mughals in 1576. Puri became a part of 'Katak circar', an administrative unit of Mughal Empire as depicted in 'AIN-E-AKBARI'.

During the British Rule, in 1803, Puri (pooree) was made the administrative headquarters of the collector of the province of Orissa for revenue division and political relations till 1816. Later on from 23rd October 1828, Orissa province was divided into 3 districts, viz, Baleshwar, Kataka and Jagannath, later known as Puri.

The district has distinguished contribution towards freedom movement of the country. The patriotic chivalry of Chakhi Khuntia, Jai Raj Guru, Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar, Paik leader Dalabehera and many other gallant martyrs made unprecedented record in the history of freedom struggle. In addition, the inspiring leadership of Pandit Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das, associated with the active co-operation of a band of selfless youths (known as Panchasakha of Satyabadi, i.e., Harihar Das, Nilakantha Das, Krupasindhu Mishra and Godabarish Mishra along with Pandit Gopabandhu Das) widened the programmes of Mahatma Gandhi on non-cooperation movement and *laban satyagraha*, etc. Public consciousness was enormously aroused through the Satyabadi Open Air School established in August 1909 and by the Oriya weekly 'The Samaj', both being established by Pandit Gopabandhu Das.

On 2.10.1992 the Govt. of Orissa divided the erstwhile Puri district into three districts, namely, Puri, Khurdha, and Nayagarh. The present Puri district which came into existence on 2.10.1992 is a part of un-divided Puri district mainly consisting of only one sub-division, i.e., Puri sub-division.

(iii) Administrative set up

The district Puri is situated in the southeastern part of the state and its headquarters is 60 kms away from the state headquarters Bhubaneswar. The present Puri district, which is newly created, is a part of the erstwhile Puri district comprising four subdivisions, i.e., Puri Sadar, *Khordha*, Nayagarh and Bhubaneswar.

The new Puri district is mainly formed taking the Puri sub-division of the undivided Puri district. During 1991-2001 Census period two new tahasils Satyabadi and Brahmagiri were formed vide Government notification dated 14.8.96 and one new P.S., i.e., Chandanpur was also formed vide Govt. notification dated 23.12.91. Satyabadi tahasil was formed by taking 96 villages of Satyabadi P.S., which was previously in Puri tahsil. Similarly tahsil Brahmagiri was formed by taking 31 villages of Puri Sadar PS and 136 villages of Brahmagiri P.S., which were previously in Puri tahsil. Again P.S. Chandanpur was formed with 89 villages from Puri Sadar P.S.

For smooth administration, the district has been divided into 7 tahsils, 11 CD Blocks, and 12 Police Stations. There are 4 towns, 1715 villages and 204 GPs in the district. There are 124 uninhabited villages in the district. The name of sub-divisions, tahasils, C.D Blocks, police stations and towns of the district are given below:

Sub-division –	Puri.
Tahsils –	Pipili, Nimapada, Kakatpur, Satyabadi,Puri, Brahmagiri and Krushna prasad
CD Blocks –	Pipili, Delanga, Kanas, Krushna prasad, Brahmagiri, Puri Sadar, Satyabadi, Nimapada, Gop, Kakatpur and Astaranga.
Police stations –	Delanga, Pipili, Nimapada, Gop, Kakatpur, Konark, Satyabadi, Chandanpur, Puri Sadar, Brahmagiri, Krushna Prasad and PuriTown.
Towns —	Pipili (NAC), Nimapada (NAC), Konark(NAC), and Puri (M)

The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrative head of the district. He executes the plans, programmes and policies of the Government. He exercises control over revenue matters, law and order, developmental works and welfare activities of the district. Being the chairman of the District

Development Committee in which all the District level officers of different departments and organizations are members, he reviews the all round development of the district including health, education, sanitation, agriculture, social welfare and other matters. He also suggests to the Government for adoption of new plans and programmes for the betterment of the people of the district and the region.

(iv) Physical features :

Considering the geographical location, the district Puri is situated between 19^0 28′ and 20^0 10′north latitude and 86^0 9′ and 86^0 25□′ east longitude. It is surrounded by the district Cuttack and Jagatsinghapur in its north, Khordha in its west, Ganjam to the southwest and the Bay of Bengal to its east and southeast. The district is having an area of 3479 sq. kms and occupies the 21st rank among the 30 districts of the state.

The district has a physical expansion of nearly 150 kms from Astaranga in the northeast to Krushnaprasad in southwest and around 45 kms from Pipili in the north to Puri in the south. The district headquarters, Puri is located at nearly equal distance from Astaranga and Krushnaprasad.

The old Puri district had mainly three dissimilar natural divisions, the littoral tract, alluvial tract and the hilly tract. After the formation of new Puri district, the last division of hilly tract has been excluded which was in the Khordha and Nayagarh sub-divisions. The littoral tract lies between the Bay of Bengal and the extensive alluvial plain, being a narrow belt of sand dunes, stretches along the coast. The alluvial tract comprises of wide fertile soiled land with dense population.

The alluvial tract and littoral tract of the district touching the Bay of Bengal is 150 kms. Mostly Mahanadi and its tributaries crisscross this region. Some other rivers such as Malaguni, Kusumi, Bartunga and Salia, etc. and many other streams, through which profuse rainwater has been canalized to the sea and Chilika Lake, causing flood in the vicinity. Contrary to the damages, flood is helpful for silt deposit and rivers are helpful for irrigation, water traffic and fishing, etc., for which the coastal tract is densely populated.

The waste sand dunes are now a days being utilized for plantation of casuarinas, cashew nut and coconut. This plantation is not only helpful for arresting soil erosion but also contributes a lot to economic development. The only brackish lake Chilika is situated in the south-west part of the district being adjacent to the sea and it extents up to Ganjam district. One tahsil and one C.D. Block headquarters and a group of villages are located at Krushnaprasad in Chilika with regular water route. This lake is not only a center of superb natural beauty but also a source of fishing, not only a place of tourist importance and resting place of birds but also at present has gained momentum for naval training by Defence Ministry of Government of India. The average area of the lake in the district is 803 sq. kms. with the average varying depth of 1.5 to 1.8 meters except the gorges. The Bay of Bengal, the natural boundary line of the state as well as the country provides livelihood to innumerable coastal fishermen and trawlers to a great extent.

Geology:

The district is divided into two major physical divisions, i.e., Mahanadi Deltaic plain and Puri coastal plain. The average height of the Mahanadi Deltaic plain is below 100 meters and that of Puri coastal plain is below 50 meters.

Source – Regional Division, India, Census of India Publication.

Climate:

The district enjoys an *equable* temperature all the year round. The cold season is from December to February followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September is the monsoon season, while October and November constitute the post-monsoon transition period.

During the period from March to May there is continuous increase in temperature and May is the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in that month is 31.9^0C at Puri and sometimes it reaches up to 42^0C. With the arrival of monsoon by about the middle of June, temperature drops and with the withdrawal of monsoon towards the end of September the district experiences a slight increase in the day temperature. The temperature begins to decrease gradually till December, which is the coldest month. The mean daily minimum temperature in that

month at Puri is 17.1^{0}C and on some days the minimum temperature goes down to 10.6^{0}C in December and January.

Wind movement:

Winds are fairly strong in the summer and monsoon months. The wind speeds are less in the post-monsoon months and in the cold season. In the post monsoon and the cold seasons winds blow from a northerly or northeasterly direction in the morning and veer to a southerly or southeasterly direction in the afternoons. In the summer and monsoon months winds are mainly southwesterly or southerly, the afternoon winds being more southerly than in the mornings.

Rainfall :

The monsoon arrives over the district by about the second week of June and withdraws early in October. About 74 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months from June to September, July being the rainiest month. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1550 mm. The rainfall generally decreases from the northeast to the southwest.

Special weather :

Depressions and cyclonic storms originating in the Bay of Bengal in the pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon months pass through the district or in the neighbourhood of the district. The storms, particularly in the pre and post monsoon months cause heavy rain and high winds in the district. Thunderstorms, sometimes violent, occur in the Pre-monsoon months of April and May and in post monsoon month of October.

Forestry :

Forest of different categories like reserved forest, demarcated and undemarcated protected forest, etc., cover only 2.93% of its total geographical area of the district. The classification of forest areas is given below.

(i) Reserved forest – 15.66 sq. kms

(ii) Demarcated protected forest - 85.88 sq.kms

(iii) Undemarcated forest–Nil

(iv) Unclassified forest– 0.51 sq. kms

(v) Other forest - 35.05 sq.kms

Total –137.10 sq. kms.

Source - District Statistical Handbook – 1999

Minerals and Mining :

In the absence of thorough geological survey, it is difficult to comment on the potential mineral wealth of the district, which is considered to be very poor. Beach-sands of the district is having limonite and other valuable minerals but these have not yet been worked on commercial basis.

Soil and cropping pattern :

The district has mainly two varieties of soil, viz, saline soil along the coast and a vast area of alluvial soil behind the saline strip. Saline soil is found in the seacoast, around the Chilka and in the islands of the lake. Locally the saline soil is called 'lunimati'. During the rains, when the concentration of salt decreases, a few varieties of salt tolerant paddy are grown. The alluvial soil is highly suitable for cultivation. Rice, wheat, sugar-cane, pulses, potato and vegetables are largely grown in this soil. Besides, fruit trees like coconut, palm, guava, mango and cashewnut also grow well.

Flora :

The outstanding features of the flora of the district are the beautiful groves of coconut-palm, which distinguish village sites from a long distance. Another outstanding feature of this district is raised gardens of betel-leaf, which is a principal money crop of many villages.

The sand hills stretching between the fertile rich plains and the sea constitute the really distinctive feature of Puri. The summits of these ridges are for the most part covered with still thorny plants, and in some places especially about the Black Pagoda (Konark), the surface of the sand is covered by a thick network formed by the interlaced stalks of creeping convolvulus, which is for half the year loaded with large flowers of bright purple colour. To the north-east, where the Devi finds an outlet, there are numerous tidal creeks fringed with jungle, and the banks of the sluggish rivers and creeks, which wind through the swampy low lying country near the sea, exhibit the vegetation of a mangrove forest.

Fauna:

In game and other birds the district is fairly rich. The Chilika Lake forms an abode for numerous species of migratory and other birds. Of the reptiles,

the crocodiles are restricted to the southeastern parts of the district in the Devi river, a branch of Mahanadi. The common ones are the Gharial (Gavialis gangeticus) and the species crocolylus palustris. The *gharials* are popularly called as Ghadial, Sankhua and Thantia by the local people. The *gharial* is primarily a fish-eater. The crocodile attacks domestic animals and occasionally men. Cows, buffaloes, sheeps, goats, pigs, and poultry are the various types of animals and birds, which are useful for farming, transportation, and production of egg, meat, milk etc.

Production of milk and egg in the district during 1997-98 and 1998-99 as stated in District statistical Handbook is given below in the tabular form.

	97 - 98 (Provisional)	98 - 99 (Provisional)
Milk(000Mt)	42.93	54.07
Egg(million Nos.)	8.33	9.45

Source :District Statistical Handbook-1999

Land and land use pattern :

As per potential linked credit plan (2001-2002), Puri of NABARD, the total geographical area of the district is 2,64,988 hectares out of that 1,88,745 hectares is cultivable land, 11,515 hectares is fallow land and 17,259 hectares is land not available for cultivation. Again out of 188,745 hectares of cultivable area 44,300 hectares is water -logged area and 20,300 hectares of land area is affected by salinity.

Tenancy :

Some status of land in the district were sub-proprietors, privileged tenure-holders, jagir-holders, raiyats and under-raiyats in the past which were subsequently amended through settlements done by the present government.

Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the district. About 65% of the total workers depend on agriculture. Paddy is the main crop in the district. Besides, wheat, sugar cane, pulses, potato and vegetables are largely grown in the district. Coconut, betel vine, casurina are the commercial plantation of the district.

Production of different crops in the year 1996-97, 97-98 & 98-99 (Qtls.)

Crop	1996-97	97-98	98-99
Paddy	36,42,429	27,93,779	32,22,257
Wheat	377	234	206
Sugarcane	1,46,396	1,09,340	71,686
Green gram	4,119	4,627	2,516
Black gram	23,751	37,639	14,883
Horse gram	6,976	12,012	3,061
Til	1,619	5,534	2,834
Groundnut	32,633	45,282	27,018
Mustard	33	136	39

Source : District Statistical Handbook, Puri : 1999, P-20 & 21.

Irrigation:

Agriculture being the traditional occupation of the people, irrigation of land is essential. Rivers, streams, large tanks and wells constituted the main source of irrigation since time immemorial. In course of time canal irrigation was adopted in some areas. The rapid increase in the area under irrigation has been made possible by the Delta Irrigation system. As per the potential linked credit plan by NABARD the district has 1,52,759 hectares of irrigated area, 93,929 hectares by canals, 560 hectares by wells and 58,270 hectares by other sources. Irrigation potential of the district year-wise available in the District Statistical Handbook, 1999 is as follows.

Year	Major/ Medium Irrigation project		Minor Irrigation project		Lift Irrigation project (by hectares)	
	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
1996-97	1,04,930	66,560	180	15	9,755	5,851
1997-98	1,04,930	66,560	180	14	10,120	6,070
1998-99(P)	1,09,930	66,560	180	14	10,410	6,250

P: Provisional.

Animal Husbandry :

As per 1995 Live-stock Census, the Animal Husbandary profile of Puri district is as under :

Livestock and Animal Husbandry, 1995			
1. Cows	a)	Cross Breed	79,573
	b)	Indigeneous	171,479
2. Total cattle	a)	Cross Breed	106,191
	b)	Indigeneous	355,191
3. Buffaloes	a)	Male	10,824
	b)	Female	15,408
4. Sheep			87,378
5. Goats			98,012
6. Pigs			14,84

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Puri-1999,P-36.

The district has well developed infrastructure for dairy farming. The district has 150 Dairy Co-op. Societies and 47 woman Dairy Co-op. Societies. The district has one milk chilling plant with a capacity of 20000 LPD at Nimapada, which operates at about 80% of its capacity. Because of the conducive agro-climatic conditions, the district has a sizeable cattle population including Cross Breed Cow.

During the year 1999-2000 one milk cooler was installed at Brahmagiri. This will help in overnight storage of milk.

Fisheries:

As per the FFDA survey, 2988.74 hectares are suitable for culture of fisheries, of which 1227.07 ha is G.P. tank, 185.15 hectares revenue tanks and 1576.52 hectares private tank. Out of the total area 1766.93 hectares are developed leaving a balance of 1221.81 hectares for development.

The district has a coastline of 155 km stretching from blocks like Krushnaprasad, Brahmagiri, Puri, Gop, Kakatpur to Astaranga. Marine fisherman of about 16,000 have settled in these blocks and organised themselves into co-operatives.

The district has one fishing harbour at Nuagarh in Astaranga block and 13 landing centers along the coast. At the end of March 1999, the district has about 602 mechanised boats and 2795 non-mechanised boats. The district has 5 ice plants for storing marine fishes.

Production of Fish (MT)

1996-97	34,552
1997-98	36,758
1998-99	38,577

Industry :

Puri is one of the districts, where there is immense potential for development in terms of artisan, handloom, S.S.I and agro-processing units.

Artisans are spread all over the district and continue the work with very minor technology up-gradation. This is essentially a skill-based activity for which demand has been created because of large tourist inflow. Artisans are engaged in Various crafts in different blocks such as brass and bell-metal (Pipili), silver filigree (Brahmagiri, Kakatpur), appliqué and patch work (Pipili, Nimpada, Satyabadi, Delang, Kanas), stone-carving (Puri, Gop), Pattachitra (Puri), word craft (Gop, Pipili, Puri), Terra-cotta (Puri)-cane bamboo works (Satyabadi, Pipili, Puri), woolen crafts/ carpets (Pipili, Nimapada), coir crafts (Satyabadi, Pipili, Puri) sea shell (Brahmagiri, Puri Sadar), leather works (Puri Sadar) and Black-smithy (all blocks).

The district has three training centres for artisans/ village industry viz. at Chandanpur for sea-shell, one at Konark for stone carving and Pirijipur for cane and bamboo works. There exists four craft villages- one at Badhi(Mangalpur) for brass and bell-metal, Sarangi for appliqué, Batagaon for handicrafts.

In addition to Government initiative some NGOs are promoting artisans. The NGOs are arranging training, finance, help in marketing and sometimes running production centers.

The artisans have organised themselves to form industrial co-operatives, on handicrafts, coir, etc. There are 85 such societies. The district has one Artisans Industrial Multipurpose Co-operative Society. There is a bee-keeping society in Sakhigopal. The district being a major tourist destination offers ample scope for tourism related activities (hotel industry), luxury bus/taxi services, etc.

Trade & Commerce :

The district has got a large banking network. It is served by a network of 15 commercial banks with 53 branches, one R.R.B. with 42 branches and one C.C.B. with 12 branches, one branch of O.S.F.C. and one urban Co-operative Bank.

Predominant economic activities prevalent in the district are agriculture, fishery, Dairy, handicrafts, tourism, small-scale industry and horticulture. Commercial plantation and horticulture crops are paddy, groundnut, coconut, betel, vine and casuarinas.

Transport & Communications :

Number of Motor vehicles registered in Puri district up to 1998-99 as available in District Statistical Handbook 1999 is as follows.

1. Motor cycles, scooters and mopeds - 10774
2. Three wheelers and auto-rickshaws – 681
3. Jeep and state wagons – 792
4. Private cars – 876
5. Taxis – 269

6. Contract carriages – 252
7. State carriages – 361
8. Truck and lorries – 1100
9 Tractor and Trailors – 1252
10.Miscellaneous vehicles – 265

Roads :

Length of different categories of roads in the district as in 1998-99 as available in District Statistical Handbook 1999 is also as follows.

1. National Highways – Nil
2. State Highways – 102 Kms.
3. Major district roads – 55 kms
4. Other district roads – 221 kms
5. Forest roads – 8 kms
6. Gram Panchayat roads – 7282 kms
7. Classified village roads - 59 kms
8. P.S. Roads – 574 kms
9. Village Roads – 885 kms.

Sources-District Statistical Handbook 1999

As regards to communication there were 302 post offices (including H.O-1, S.O-62 and B.O-239). These figures are available as on 31st March 1999 from the District Statistical Handbook – 1999.

Electricity and power :

As per the data available in District Statistical Handbook-1999 total villages electrified upto 1998-99 in the district is 1,522 out of 1,591 inhabited villages i.e. 96 per cent of the villages are electrified. From the same source it was also available that 79.08 million units were consumed in the district in the year 1998-99.

Panchayati Raj system :

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

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

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the 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 coterminus with the area of the Community Development Block. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Head of the Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members. The Sarpanch of all Gram Panchayats within the C.D. Block become non-official members of the Panchayat Samiti. The elected members of the Panchayat Samiti elect one amongst them as the Chairman and another as Vice Chairman, of whom one must be a woman. Panchayat Samities are not only responsible for the planning, execution and supervision of all types of governmental

development programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments, etc, and all other developmental matters in their respective localities.

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

This primary unit of democratic de-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural manpower. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation, supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads, cattle pounds, providing streetlight and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayts under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat
1	Pipili	17	208
2	Delanga	16	135
3	Kanas	19	139
4	Krushna Prasad	19	131
5	Brahmagiri	16	167
6	Puri Sadar	24	156
7	Satyabadi	20	96
8	Nimapada	24	241
9	Gop	25	224
10	Kakatpur	11	114
11	Astaranga	13	104
	Total	**204**	**1,715**

Places of religious, historical and archaeological importance :

Puri : Puri, the city by the sea, is a major pilgrim centre in India. Adi Sankara founded one of the peethas here. Puri is also famous for its Golden Beach, ideal for swimming and surfing. The Jagannath temple which was built in the 12th century is known for its annual *Ratha yatra* i.e. Car Festival. Within its precincts are the smaller *temples of Vimala, Lakshmi,* Vishnu and innumerable gods and goddesses and the Ananda Bazar, the world's biggest food market. Gundicha Ghar is a small sanctum about 2 kms from the main temple where the idols are taken during Rath Yatra for a week's sojourn. On the outskirts of the city is Shri Lokanath, an honoured shrine of Lord Shiva. The grand road called Bada Danda is a shopper's delight. It offers typical Puri handicrafts like miniature stone sculptures, wood carvings, sea-shell items, patta-paintings on cloth and applique work. Shoppers have another avenue at Swargadwar at the southern end of the beach.

Puri is the holy city of Lord Jagannath. The blue sea gives the town a picturesque appearance. The sandy, shore, of which it forms a part, streches from *Chilika* lake in the south, to the mouth of Prachi river on the north, a distance of 67 kms. The Jagannath temple has two big concentric walls and four gates both in outer and inner walls. The eastern entrance of the outer wall is called the Singhadwar. The southern, western and northen entrances are known as Aswadwara, Vyaghradwara and Hastidwara respectively. In front of Singhdwar there is the beautiful Sun pillar, which is also called Aruna stambha. It was originally stood before the Sun temple at Konark and was shifted here by Marathas. Formerly, the untouchables who were not allowed to go inside the temple used to offer their prayers to Patitapavan (Jagannath) remaining outside the Singhadwara. Towards the eastern direction of it is the kitchen of lord Jagannath, which can feed thousands of people at a time. The cooking process has some peculiarities that in the same oven nine earthen pots are placed and cooking is done simultaneously. On the eastern side of the Ananda Bazar there is the Devasnana Mandapa where the deities are ceremonially bathed on the full moon day of Jyestha (May-June). In the garbhagruha there is a raised platform known as Ratnavedi or Mahavedi. It is 16 feet long, 13 feet wide and 4 feet high. On this raised platform the images of Balabhadra, Subhadra and Jagannath are seated. Next to the Great Temple, the most important statue of Jagannath in the Gundicha temple is situated at the other end of the great highway (Badadanda). The temple is surrounded by a wall and stands in the middle of the

garden. The Swargadwara is said to be the gateway to heaven and hence it has been selected as the cremation or burning for the dead and a dip in the sea near it, is believed to secure heavenly bliss. The Chakratirtha, a small and unprotected pool, is in the eastern side of Puri beach where pilgrims come to perform Shraddha. Nearby is the temple of Chaitanya called Sunar Gouranga, a place largely visited by the pilgrims. Towards the northen side of the temple of Sunar Gouranga is the temple of Chakranarayan. The image of Lakshmi Narasimha is worshipped here. To its west is Daria Mahabir, a small temple dedicated to Hanuman. On the way to Gundicha temple, Ardhasani is a small temple with goddess Ardhasani, known as Mausi Maa (mother's sister) of Lord Jagannath. At a distance of about half a mile to the west of Gundicha temple, there is a small temple dedicated to Siddha Hanuman, also a beautiful spot for picnic. Atharanala Bridge, which crosses the Madhupur stream, measures two hundred and ninty feet long and is composed of eighteen spans, ranging from seven to sixteen feet across. It is built of laterite and sand stones in the 13th century A.D, which is still in use.

Konark : Konark completes the golden triangle of Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark for the best of Orissan temple architecture.

The temple chariot of the Sun God (Black Pagoda) on the sands of the Bay of Bengal is a 13th century architectural marvel. It is designed as a celestial chariot of the Sun God, complete with twelve pairs of wheel and seven horses. The main sanctum is in ruins, but the Dance Hall and the Audience Hall is intact. This legendary temple has sculptures of great beauty, covering all aspects of life. It is most famous for its erotic art. The Konark festival held here every year is a great attraction for cultural cognoscenti. The Sun temple museum of the Archaeological Survey of India has a good collection of sculptures from the temple ruins.

The hard sand palm beach at Konark is one of the finest shores in India. Swimming and sun-bathing are the most attractive pastimes here while one is on a visit to the monuments. The sight of early morning sun-rise at the sea beach is unparalleled.

The light house at Konark was established on the 1st March, 1968, in order to serve as a navigational aid to the mariners having height of 30 metres.

Konark is connected by all weather roads. It is 65 km from Bhubaneswar, 35 km from Puri on Marine Drive and 85 km via Pipili.

Chilika lake : Spread over 1100 sq km. Chilika is the country's, largest inland lake. Dotted with islands it has the richest variety of aquatic fauna and is a bird watchers paradise when migratory birds arrive in winter. Sunset and sunrise are memorable experiences here. Boating and fishing facilities are available in this lake, which is rich in fish. Preening Dolphine can be enjoyed at the Chilika mouth near Satpara. Motor launches are available at Barkul, Rambha and Balugaon for visiting the lake and the islands inside it. There is a water sports complex located at Barkul. There are Inspection Bungalows, Tourist Bungalows and good tourist hotels at Balugaon, Barkul and Rambha for comfortable stay of the tourists. These touching points are well connected by rail and road, which is within 100 km from Bhubaneswar.

Brahmagiri : Brahmagiri is famous for the living shrine of Lord Alarnath, who is visited by a large crowd of pilgrims during *'Anebasar'* of Lord Jagannath. Besides it, this oldest deity is regionally noted for miraculous performances. The temple of Baliharachandi, a sacred seat of the deity Harachandi, is distinguished for worship and wonder. It is situated on a quite sand-dune on the bank of a small river by the sea-shore. Both the places are well connected with good motorable road within 30 kms from Puri.

Satyabadi : Satyabadi is a village situated 25 kms from Puri town on the State Highway no.8. It is surrounded by Brahman Sasans and is a center for trade in paddy and coconuts.

The place is of considerable interest as the seat of lord Sakhigopal and attracts a large number of pilgrims from all over India throughout the year. Pilgrims generally visit the place on their way to Jagannath of Puri. The name Sakhigopal literally means 'Witness Gopal, i.e., Krishna.

The five feet high image of Sakhigopal, cut out of a solid block of stone, represents Sri Krishna standing erect with flute in his hands. The image of Radha which is little over four feet in height was placed to the left of Sakhigopal

The place during the early part of the twentieth century became the chief center of national upsurge in Orissa when Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das founded his Satyabadi Jatiya Bana Bidyalaya here to impart education to the young with a view to arouse in them a spirit of dedication to the cause of the mother-land. Scholars and leaders like Pandit Nilakantha Das, Pandit Godavarish Mishra, Acharya Harihar Das and Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra who were the close associates and followers of Utkalamani taught the pupils.

Balighai : This is an estuary of the river Nuanai, 8 kms north of Puri. This is a famous picnic spot, which abounds in deer and colourful birds.

Rama Chandi : Nearer to Chandrabhaga on Konark-Puri marine drive road, the seat of Rama-chandi, a deity, is situated on the sea-shore, on the bank of the river Kushabhadra.

Astarang : Astarang literally means colourful sun-set. It is a village in Kakatpur police-station, close to the place where river Devi joins the sea. It is an important centre of salt production. Salt is produced in the usual process of evaporating and concentrating and crystallizing the brine in the hot sun in successive stages of earth pans. The shrine of Pir Mukudam Jahania Jahangast, a muslim saint, is located near Astarang on the sea beach. According to tradition, in the 16th century the muslim saint with his disciples came to India from Baghdad and after staying for sometime in Bengal he came to Orissa. He visited many places in Orissa and finally settled down near Astarang. Both Hindus and Muslims offer worship at the shrine

In the heart of the village, a beautifully carved image of Marichi, the Buddhist goddess of dawn, has been installed on an old brick mound under a pipal tree. The local people, ignorant of its Buddhist origin, worship it as the village deity. It is an important fishing centre. Fish and salt are exported from here on a large scale to different places inside and outside the state.

(v) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district :

The Satyabadi School established on the 12th August, 1909, may be said to be the cradle of the National Movement in Puri district. The institution started as an open air Middle English School in a shady grove of Bakul and Churiana. It developed into a High English School in 1912. A band of selfless young men like Harihar Das, Nilakantha Das, Krupasindhu Mishra and Godavarish Mishra under the inspiring leadership of Pandit Gopabandhu Das (Popularly known as Utkalmani) managed this institution and carried on social service as well as nation building activities. The school was converted into the National Educational Centre on 21st Jan, 1921. When Mahatma Gandhi started the non-co-operation movement the institution plunged into that movement. The school had to be closed in 1926 due to the animosity of the Government. Pandit Gopabandhu converted it into an Ashram to carry on social activities through it. The weekly Oriya paper named the Samaj which was started by Pandit Gopabandhu created great political consciousness among the people. There was a great flood in the district, particularly in Brahmagiri, Kanas and Chabiskud area, Pandit Gopabandhu started a number of spinning centres in different parts of flood affected areas and this movement of spinning and weaving was utilized not only for feeding the people but also as a National Movement in the country.

During the Salt Satyagraha movement in 1930 the district took great part in the movement and many patriotic Satyagrahis courted imprisonment and faced the repressive measures of the Government with great courage.

(vi) Census Concepts

Building :

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence,workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of

construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Permanent houses :

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

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passage way 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 servants quarter is used by a servant and if she/he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts

of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

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

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

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada, Dhotada
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu

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

Language and Mother tongue

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without

compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

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

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

(ix) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in rural and urban areas in the district shows that majority of the population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 1,502,682 with 1,298,654 rural and 204,028 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 13.58 percent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 1715 villages, out of which 124 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 86.42 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 four statutory towns located in the district. The population of these four towns are Pipili(NAC) 14,263, Nimapada(NAC) 16,915, Konark(NAC)15,013 and Puri(M)157,837. Among

these towns first three are categorised under class IV towns which are in the range of 10,000 to 19,999 population and Puri(M) belongs to class I category which is in the range of 100,000 and above.

While comparing the growth of population in these four towns with 1991 Census , it is seen that Konark(NAC) has the highest growth rate of 37.8 percent and Pipili(NAC) has lowest growth rate of 22.4. percent. The density of the population in the towns of the district is 2708 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 921 where as the rural sex ratio is 976 and district total sex ratio is 968.

The district has a literacy rate of 77.96 percent for total, 88.08 percent for males and 67.57 per cent 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, Nimapada(NAC) has the highest literacy rate of 87.8 per cent followed by Puri(M) 82.9 per cent. In the rural areas, Nimapada C.D. Block tops the list with 80.6 percent literacy and the Krushnaprasad C.D. Block is at the bottom with literacy of 71 percent.

The work participation rate of the district is 30 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.8 per cent. Chandanpur Police Station has the highest work participation rate (32.3%), Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad Police Station have the lowest work participation rate (28%). In rural areas the work participation rate is (30%) in comparison to urban areas (30.2%).

(X) Primary Census Abstract Data

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

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

Serial number	Police statons	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001							
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Delanga	90,822	88,748	2,074	99,123	99,123	0	9.1	11.7	-100.0	2.3	0
2	Pipili	126,127	114,478	11,649	143,226	128,963	14,263	13.6	12.7	22.4	9.2	10
3	Nimapada	168,958	155,300	13,658	192,282	175,367	16,915	13.8	12.9	23.8	8.1	8.8
4	Gop	109,914	109,914	0	124,544	124,544	0	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0
5	Kakatpur	139,230	139,230	0	156,982	156,982	0	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	0
6	Konark	50,079	39,180	10,899	59,289	44,276	15,013	18.4	13.0	37.7	21.8	25.3
7	Satyabadi	155,435	155,435	0	173,036	173,036	0	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0
8	Chandanpur	72,013	72,013	0	79,414	79,414	0	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0
9	Sadar	76,342	76,342	0	89,638	89,638	0	17.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	0
10	Brahmagiri	149,652	149,652	0	176,209	176,209	0	17.7	17.7	0.0	0.0	0
11	Krushna Prasad	41,594	41,594	0	51,102	51,102	0	22.9	22.9	0.0	0.0	0
12	Puri (M)	125,199	0	125,199	157,837	0	157,837	26.1	0.0	26.1	100.0	100
	District Total:	**1,305,365**	**1,141,886**	**163,479**	**1,502,682**	**1,298,654**	**204,028**	**15.1**	**13.7**	**24.8**	**12.5**	**13.6**

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 1,502,682 as against 1,305,365 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 197,317 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 15.1 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.3 per cent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (26.1 %) is seen in Puri (M) police station and lowest growth rate (9.1 %) in Delanga police station. The majority of population in the district lives in rural areas against 13.6 per cent in urban areas as per 2001 census, which is slightly higher than 12.5 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate of urban population is highest (37 %) in Konark police station and lowest (22.4 %) in Pipili police stations. It is also evident from the table that, out of the total 12 police stations in the district, the highest population 192,282 is found in Nimapada 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	Pipili	195	126,801	64,649	62,152	43 (22.1)	2,581	2,558	63 (32.3)	10,545	10,210
2	Delanga	128	112,476	56,449	56,027	14 (10.9)	791	748	33 (25.8)	5,544	5,664
3	Kanas	128	122,709	61,419	61,290	10 (7.8)	586	568	34 (26.6)	6,159	6,220
4	Krushnaprasad	115	78,626	40,279	38,347	15 (13.0)	888	881	41 (35.7)	7,008	6,590
5	Brahmagiri	154	119,224	60,176	59,048	20 (13.0)	923	868	52 (33.8)	9,709	9,470
6	Puri Sadar	141	129,962	65,885	64,077	20 (14.2)	907	839	33 (23.4)	5,927	5,669
7	Satyabadi	92	102,097	51,494	50,603	7 (7.6)	288	306	16 (17.4)	2,701	2,623
8	Nimapada	237	176,304	89,332	86,972	36 (15.2)	2,124	2,034	70 (29.5)	12,029	11,815
9	Gop	202	153,508	77,824	75,684	28 (13.9)	1,183	1,183	66 (32.7)	11,468	10,974
10	Kakatpur	103	98,878	49,931	48,947	14 (13.6)	739	719	25 (24.3)	4,209	4,247
11	Astaranga	96	78,069	39,761	38,308	9 (9.4)	643	585	31 (32.3)	5,827	5,537
District (Rural) Total:		**1591**	**1,298,654**	**657,199**	**641,455**	**216 (13.6)**	**11,653**	**11,289**	**464 (29.2)**	**81,126**	**79,019**

Number and percent-age of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percent-age of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percent-age of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percent-age of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percent-age 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
54 (27.7)	18,727	17,872	27 (13.8)	19,401	18,797	7 (3.6)	10,254	9,762	1 (0.5)	3,141	2,953	0 (0.0)	0	0
44 (34.4)	16,541	16,385	27 (21.1)	19,119	19,078	9 (7.0)	11,752	11,573	1 (0.8)	2,702	2,579	0 (0.0)	0	0
41 (32.0)	14,784	14,802	31 (24.2)	20,690	20,584	11 (8.6)	14,925	14,929	1 (0.8)	4,275	4,187	0 (0.0)	0	0
37 (32.2)	14,053	13,373	19 (16.5)	13,950	13,353	3 (2.6)	4,380	4,150	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
53 (34.4)	19,315	18,882	20 (13.0)	15,056	14,970	8 (5.2)	11,035	10,805	1 (0.6)	4,138	4,053	0 (0.0)	0	0
49 (34.8)	17,919	17,531	25 (17.7)	18,040	17,626	14 (9.9)	23,092	22,412	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
32 (34.8)	11,383	11,338	25 (27.2)	17,412	17,055	11 (12.0)	16,611	16,190	1 (1.1)	3,099	3,091	0 (0.0)	0	0
76 (32.1)	27,266	26,922	42 (17.7)	28,279	27,530	12 (5.1)	16,857	16,051	1 (0.4)	2,777	2,620	0 (0.0)	0	0
61 (30.2)	21,195	20,923	34 (16.8)	22,814	22,278	12 (5.9)	18,287	17,679	1 (0.5)	2,877	2,647	0 (0.0)	0	0
35 (34.0)	12,672	12,405	16 (15.5)	11,308	10,823	11 (10.7)	14,925	14,447	2 (1.9)	6,078	6,306	0 (0.0)	0	0
28 (29.2)	9,871	9,599	22 (22.9)	14,633	14,209	6 (6.3)	8,787	8,378	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
510 (32.1)	**183,726**	**180,032**	**288 (18.1)**	**200,702**	**196,303**	**104 (6.5)**	**150,905**	**146,376**	**9 (0.6)**	**29,087**	**28,436**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives CD Blockwise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10000 and above.. The maximum number of villages, i.e.510 (32.1 per cent) are covered under the population size range 500-999 followed by 464 (29.2 percent) villages with population size range 200-499. Both the villages with these population size ranges constitute more than 61 percent of the total 1591 inhabited villages in the district.. So far as the villages having 5000 population or more are concerned, there are only 9 villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10000 population.

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

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

In 1991 Census, there were four Statutory Towns in the district namely Pipili Town (NAC), Nimapada *Town* (NAC), Konark Town (NAC) and Puri *Town* (Municipality). In 2001 Census, no new town is added or de notified or de classified, keeping the number of the towns of the district in tact. In the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population was 12.52 per cent, which increased marginally to 13.58 per cent in 2001 Census.

The grouping of villages on the basis of density of population (per square kilometer) is displayed in Table -4. The population density (rural) of the district is 505.7 and maximum population i.e. 68.6 per cent of population live in the density range of 501and above. Taking the number of villages also, the highest

TABLE 4 :DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	13	0.8	138	0.0
11-20	8	0.5	431	0.0
21-50	15	0.9	1,555	0.1
51-100	29	1.8	5,809	0.4
101-200	91	5.7	38,500	3.0
201-300	127	8.0	70,893	5.5
301-500	399	25.1	290,279	22.4
501 +	909	57.1	891,049	68.6
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,591**	**100.0**	**1,298,654**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**505.7**		

percentage i.e. 57.1 per cent of villages are covered under the density range of 501and above followed by 25.1 per cent villages under the density range 301-500 and 8 per cent of villages under the density range 201-300 .A negligible percentage of villages i.e. 0.5 per cent are under the density range 11-20.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1009	1020	902
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1023	1051	733
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1097	1130	775
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1078	1101	815
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1082	1106	808
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1001	1014	852
1961	1,001	1,015	807	984	1002	809
1971	988	1,002	845	979	991	862
1981	981	999	859	972	983	884
1991	971	988	866	970	981	893
2001	972	987	895	968	976	921

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

Table – 5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of the district is 968 in 2001 and it is slightly lower than 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 1941 the district sex ratio is consistently higher than the state sex ratio and during *1951 till 2001* the district sex ratio remains below the state sex ratio. The decline of sex ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 41 respectively. As regards the rural areas of the state and the district, the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 44 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	Delanga	990	990	.-
2	Pipili	960	962	944
3	Nimapada	970	973	934
4	Gop	969	969	.-
5	Kakatpur	972	972	.-
6	Konark	967	986	915
7	Satyabadi	992	992	.-
8	Chandanpur	968	968	.-
9	Sadar	981	981	.-
10	Brahmagiri	979	979	.-
11	Krushnaprasad	952	952	.-
12	Puri (M)	919	.-	919
District Total:		**968**	**976**	**921**

Table 6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In the district, there are 968 females per 1000 males. However, there is a great variation between the rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 976 in rural areas, and 921 in urban areas. In rural areas, Satyabadi police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 992 and Krushnaprasad police station has the lowest sex ratio of 952. Among the towns, Pipili has got the highest sex ratio of 944, whereas Konark has the lowest sex ratio of 915 in the district.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Pipili	961
2	Delanga	993
3	Kanas	998
4	Krushnaprasad	952
5	Brahmagiri	981
6	Puri Sadar	973
7	Satyabadi	983
8	Nimapada	974
9	Gop	973
10	Kakatpur	980
11	Astaranga	963
District (Rural) Total:		**976**

Table - 7 depicting the C.D. Blockwise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Kanas C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 998 followed by Delanga C.D. Block with sex ratio of 993. Six C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio, whereas five CD Blocks have higher sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio (976).

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	19	1.2	797	0.1
700-749	2	0.1	48	0.0
750-799	13	0.8	2,068	0.2
800-849	42	2.6	14,119	1.1
850-899	134	8.4	69,634	5.4
900-949	364	22.9	335,578	25.8
950-999	421	26.5	456,819	35.2
1000-1099	498	31.3	383,482	29.5
1100+	98	6.2	36,109	2.8
District Total:	**1,591**	**100.0**	**1,298,654**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**976**		

Table - 8 is giving the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. It shows that the largest number of villages, i.e., 498 (31.3%) in the district have sex ratio in the range of 1000-1099. 421 (26.5%) number of villages in the district fall in the sex ratio range of 950-999. In the range of 1100 + sex ratio, there are 98 (6.2 %) villages. It is found out from the table that sex ratio for 32.3 per cent rural population is in favour of females and 67.7 percent 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	Pipili	NAC	944
2	Nimapada	NAC	934
3	Konark	NAC	915
4	Puri	M	919
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :			**921**

As per Table 9, the sex ratio in urban area (921) is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (976). The lowest sex ratio of (915) is seen in Konark(NAC)) and the highest sex ratio (944) is seen in Pipili (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	Delanga	Total	12,223	6,203	6,020	970
		Rural	12,223	6,203	6,020	970
		Urban	0	0	0	0
2	Pipili	Total	17,340	9,139	8,201	897
		Rural	15,496	8,138	7,358	904
		Urban	1,844	1,001	843	842
3	Nimapada	Total	22,482	11,686	10,796	924
		Rural	20,691	10,732	9,959	928
		Urban	1,791	954	837	877
4	Gop	Total	15,195	7,800	7,395	948
		Rural	15,195	7,800	7,395	948
		Urban	0	0	0	0
5	Kakatpur	Total	19,939	10,321	9,618	932
		Rural	19,939	10,321	9,618	932
		Urban	0	0	0	0
6	Konark	Total	7,758	4,011	3,747	934
		Rural	5,529	2,885	2,644	916
		Urban	2,229	1,126	1,103	980
7	Satyabadi	Total	21,693	11,257	10,436	927
		Rural	21,693	11,257	10,436	927
		Urban	0	0	0	0
8	Chandanpur	Total	9,780	5,085	4,695	923
		Rural	9,780	5,085	4,695	923
		Urban	0	0	0	0
9	Sadar	Total	11,650	6,054	5,596	924
		Rural	11,650	6,054	5,596	924
		Urban	0	0	0	0
10	Brahmagiri	Total	25,070	12,856	12,214	950
		Rural	25,070	12,856	12,214	950
		Urban	0	0	0	0
11	Krushna Prasad	Total	8,319	4,368	3,951	905
		Rural	8,319	4,368	3,951	905
		Urban	0	0	0	0
12	Puri (M)	Total	17,109	8,884	8,225	926
		Rural	0	0	0	0
		Urban	17,109	8,884	8,225	926
District Total:		**Total**	**188,558**	**97,664**	**90,894**	**931**
		Rural	**165,585**	**85,699**	**79,886**	**932**
		Urban	**22,973**	**11,965**	**11,008**	**920**

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 groups is found to vary between 897 to 970 points among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 970 is found in Delanga police station followed by Brahmagiri police station (950) and Gop police station (948). The sex ratio in rural areas (932) is higher than the sex ratio in urban areas (920) of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is lower in total, in rural areas and 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	Pipili	15,220	7,997	7,223	903
2	Delanga	13,906	7,063	6,843	969
3	Kanas	16,570	8,598	7,972	927
4	Krushnaprasad	12,388	6,492	5,896	908
5	Brahmagiri	16,772	8,584	8,188	954
6	Puri Sadar	16,149	8,355	7,794	933
7	Satyabadi	12,512	6,482	6,030	930
8	Nimapada	20,803	10,786	10,017	929
9	Gop	18,856	9,723	9,133	939
10	Kakatpur	12,575	6,535	6,040	924
11	Astaranga	9,834	5,084	4,750	934
District (Rural) Total:		**165,585**	**85,699**	**79,886**	**932**

As per Table 11, amongst eleven CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Delanga CD Block (969) and the lowest in Pipili Block (903). Lower sex ratio than the district rural figure (932) is recorded in six C.D Blocks. The remaining five CD Blocks has higher sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distri-bution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	233	14.6	10,649	6.4
700-749	79	5.0	7,029	4.2
750-799	108	6.8	11,324	6.8
800-849	136	8.5	16,679	10.1
850-899	174	10.9	25,614	15.5
900-949	123	7.7	19,956	12.1
950-999	106	6.7	15,268	9.2
1000-1099	274	17.2	33,278	20.1
1100+	358	22.5	25,788	15.6
District (Rural) Total	**1,591**	**100.0**	**165,585**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**932**		

Table 12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest numbers of villages i.e. 358 (22.5 %) villages having 15.6 percent of population are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 53.5 percent of villages have sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 55.1 percent of population. There are 556 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 312 villages where it is less than 750 that clearly demonstrates the shortage of girl child in comparison to boy.

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

Sl. No	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pipili	NAC	1,844	1,001	843	842
2	Nimapada	NAC	1,791	954	837	877
3	Konark	NAC	2,229	1,126	1,103	980
4	Puri	M	17,109	8,884	8,225	926
District(Urban) Total			**22,973**	**11,965**	**11,008**	**920**

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 920 as compared to district rural sex ratio 932. Among the towns, the lowest sex ratio (842) is reported in Pipili (NAC) and the highest sex ratio (980) is reported in Konark(NAC).

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 18.2 percent and 0.3 percent as against 16.5 percent and 22.1 percent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population in the district shows that 19.6 percent and 9.2 percent of total population are Scheduled Castes and 0.3 and 0.2 percent are Scheduled Tribes. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of Scheduled Caste population (23.5%) in Kakatpur police station and

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	Delanga	Total	99,123	18,946	475	19.1	0.5
		Rural	99,123	18,946	475	19.1	0.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
2	Pipili	Total	143,226	30,410	549	21.2	0.4
		Rural	128,963	28,052	503	21.8	0.4
		Urban	14,263	2,358	46	16.5	0.3
3	Nimapada	Total	192,282	40,737	240	21.2	0.1
		Rural	175,367	37,666	234	21.5	0.1
		Urban	16,915	3,071	6	18.2	0
4	Gop	Total	124,544	25,580	124	20.5	0.1
		Rural	124,544	25,580	124	20.5	0.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kakatpur	Total	156,982	36,817	153	23.5	0.1
		Rural	156,982	36,817	153	23.5	0.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
6	Konark	Total	59,289	12,166	31	20.5	0.1
		Rural	44,276	9,354	0	21.1	0
		Urban	15,013	2,812	31	18.7	0.2
7	Satyabadi	Total	173,036	31,412	382	18.2	0.2
		Rural	173,036	31,412	382	18.2	0.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chandanpur	Total	79,414	14,282	904	18	1.1
		Rural	79,414	14,282	904	18	1.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
9	Sadar	Total	89,638	15,201	237	17	0.3
		Rural	89,638	15,201	237	17	0.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
10	Brahmagiri	Total	176,209	27,706	927	15.7	0.5
		Rural	176,209	27,706	927	15.7	0.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
11	Krushna Prasad	Total	51,102	10,110	123	19.8	0.2
		Rural	51,102	10,110	123	19.8	0.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
12	Puri (M)	Total	157,837	10,550	337	6.7	0.2
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	157,837	10,550	337	6.7	0.2
District Total:		Total	**1,502,682**	**273,917**	**4,482**	**18.2**	**0.3**
		Rural	**1,298,654**	**255,126**	**4,062**	**19.6**	**0.3**
		Urban	**204,028**	**18,791**	**420**	**9.2**	**0.2**

lowest concentration (6.7%) in Puri(M) police station. So far as Scheduled Tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Chandanpur police station (1.1%) and Nimapada, Kakatpur and Konark have the lowest concentration with 0.1 per cent each.

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

Sl.No.	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	Pipili	126,801	27,679	503	21.8	0.4
2	Delanga	112,476	21,018	475	18.7	0.4
3	Kanas	122,709	16,750	141	13.7	0.1
4	Krushnaprasad	78,626	17,950	437	22.8	0.6
5	Brahmagiri	119,224	16,885	573	14.2	0.5
6	Puri Sadar	129,962	23,194	1123	17.8	0.9
7	Satyabadi	102,097	20,822	299	20.4	0.3
8	Nimapada	176,304	37,830	234	21.5	0.1
9	Gop	153,508	32,040	124	20.9	0.1
10	Kakatpur	98,878	20,556	100	20.8	0.1
11	Astaranga	78,069	20,402	53	26.1	0.1
District (Rural) Total:		**1,298,654**	**255,126**	**4062**	**19.6**	**0.3**

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 Astaranga CD Block (26.1%) followed by Krushnaprasad CD Block (22.8%). In contrast, Kanas C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 13.7 per cent of Scheduled Caste population. As regards the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population, Puri sadar CD Block tops the list with 0.9 per cent of tribal population and the lowest percentage (0.1) is recorded in five CD Blocks namely Kanas,Nimapada, Gop,Kakatpur and Astaranga.

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	272	17.1	0	0.0
Less than 5	155	9.7	3,510	1.4
5-10	240	15.1	16,838	6.6
11-20	349	21.9	60,194	23.6
21-30	255	16.0	68,010	26.7
31-40	116	7.3	36,047	14.1
41-50	94	5.9	31,980	12.5
51-75	64	4.0	21,802	8.5
76 and above	46	2.9	16,745	6.6
District Total	**1,591**	**100.0**	**255,126**	**100.0**

Table 16 shows proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population of the villages. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of villages is divided into nine ranges starting from Nil to 76 and above. The table reveals that out of 1,591 inhabited villages of the district, 272 (17.1%) villages have no Scheduled Caste population and 46 (2.9%) villages have more than 75 percent Scheduled Caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 349 (21.9%) have Scheduled Caste population in the range of 11-20 percent and they constitute 23.6 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	1,442	90.6	0	0.0
Less than 5	118	7.4	1,750	43.1
5-10	16	1.0	947	23.3
11-20	5	0.3	663	16.3
21-30	5	0.3	468	11.5
31-40	2	0.1	116	2.9
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	1	0.1	16	0.4
76 and above	2	0.1	102	2.5
District Total	**1,591**	**100.0**	**4,062**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this table distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population. Out of the total 1,591 inhabited villages of the district, 1,442 (90.6%) villages have no Scheduled Tribes population. 118 villages have the maximum 43.1 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district and the concentration of Scheduled Tribes population in these villages is less than five per cent of the total population.

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

Serial Number	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pipili (NAC)	14,263	2,358	46	16.5	0.3
2	Nimapada (NAC)	16,915	3,071	6	18.2	0
3	Konark (NAC)	15,013	2,812	31	18.7	0.2
4	Puri (M)	157,837	10,550	337	6.7	0.2
District(Urban) Total		**204,028**	**18,791**	**420**	**9.2**	**0.2**

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population and Scheduled Tribes population in the urban areas of the district constitute 9.2 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. Konark (NAC) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (18.7%) and Puri(M) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (6.7%) in the district. Likewise Pipili (N.A.C) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (0.3 %) followed by Konark(NAC) and Puri(M) with 0.2 percent each of tribal population.

Table-19 shows sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different C.D Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are 979 and 937 respectively. In case of Scheduled Castes population, Kakatpurt C.D. Block exhibits

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	Pipili	964	973
2	Delanga	1,002	979
3	Kanas	979	880
4	Krushnaprasad	965	908
5	Brahmagiri	998	949
6	Puri Sadar	981	967
7	Satyabadi	985	967
8	Nimapada	982	814
9	Gop	968	938
10	Kakatpur	1005	754
11	Astaranga	955	710
District (Rural) Total		**979**	**937**

highest sex ratio of 1005 followed by Delanga(1002), Brahmagiri(998), Satyabadi(985). Nimapada(982), Puri Sadar(981) and Kanas(979).The remaining four C.D Blocks, namely Gop(968), Krushnaprasad(965), Pipili(964), and Astaranga(955) have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes population recorded for the district.. As regards sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes population, six C.D. Blocks have recorded higher sex ratio and other five C.D Blocks.have recorded lower sex ratio than the Scheduled Tribes sex ratio of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Pipili (NAC)	967	1,556
2	Nimapada (NAC)	967	1,000
3	Konark (NAC)	876	292
4	Puri (M)	959	582
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**948**	**628**

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 948 and 628 among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population respectively. The highest Scheduled Castes sex ratio of (967) is found in Pipili and Nimapada(NAC) and lowest sex ratio of (876) is in Konark (NAC).The highest Scheduled Tribe sex ratio of 1556 is found in Pipili (NAC) and the lowest sex ratio of 292 is in Konark(NAC).

Table-21 presents police station level data giving the number of literates and illiterates alongwith the percentage of literates as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 78 per cent with male literacy 88.1 percent and female literacy 67.6 percent. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 77.3 percent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 81.9 percent. In all the police stations along with the district, the literacy rates in case of males are higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Puri(M)police Station records the highest literacy of 83 percent followed by Nimapada(81.3 %),Pipili(78.9 %), Gop(78.8 %),Delanga(78.5 %), and Satyabadi(78.4%). The other six police stations have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of Police station	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Delanga	Total	68,211	38,539	29,672	30,912	11,272	19,640	78.5	88.4	68.5	19.8
		Rural	68,211	38,539	29,672	30,912	11,272	19,640	78.5	88.4	68.5	19.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Pipili	Total	99,294	57,082	42,212	43,932	15,978	27,954	78.9	89.3	68.1	21.2
		Rural	89,497	51,551	37,946	39,466	14,173	25,293	78.9	89.5	67.9	21.6
		Urban	9,797	5,531	4,266	4,466	1,805	2,661	78.9	87.3	70.1	17.2
3	Nimapada	Total	137,963	77,938	60,025	54,319	19,671	34,648	81.3	90.7	71.6	19.1
		Rural	124,681	70,626	54,055	50,686	18,237	32,449	80.6	90.4	70.6	19.8
		Urban	13,282	7,312	5,970	3,633	1,434	2,199	87.8	93.8	81.4	12.4
4	Gop	Total	86,206	49,135	37,071	38,338	14,124	24,214	78.8	88.6	68.8	19.8
		Rural	86,206	49,135	37,071	38,338	14,124	24,214	78.8	88.6	68.8	19.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kakatpur	Total	105,635	60,880	44,755	51,347	18,727	32,620	77.1	87.9	66.1	21.8
		Rural	105,635	60,880	44,755	51,347	18,727	32,620	77.1	87.9	66.1	21.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Konark	Total	39,060	22,214	16,846	20,229	7,921	12,308	75.8	85	66.3	18.7
		Rural	30,519	17,202	13,317	13,757	5,094	8,663	78.8	88.6	68.9	19.8
		Urban	8,541	5,012	3,529	6,472	2,827	3,645	66.8	74.7	58.1	16.5
7	Satyabadi	Total	118,570	66,910	51,660	54,466	19,944	34,522	78.4	88.5	68.2	20.3
		Rural	118,570	66,910	51,660	54,466	19,944	34,522	78.4	88.5	68.2	20.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chandanpur	Total	52,058	30,439	21,619	27,356	9,914	17,442	74.8	86.3	62.9	23.4
		Rural	52,058	30,439	21,619	27,356	9,914	17,442	74.8	86.3	62.9	23.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Sadar	Total	56,012	33,125	22,887	33,626	12,113	21,513	71.8	84.5	59	25.6
		Rural	56,012	33,125	22,887	33,626	12,113	21,513	71.8	84.5	59	25.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Brahmagiri	Total	114,378	67,201	47,177	61,831	21,816	40,015	75.7	88.2	62.9	25.3
		Rural	114,378	67,201	47,177	61,831	21,816	40,015	75.7	88.2	62.9	25.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Krushna Prasad	Total	30,405	18,298	12,107	20,697	7,879	12,818	71.1	83.9	57.7	26.2
		Rural	30,405	18,298	12,107	20,697	7,879	12,818	71.1	83.9	57.7	26.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Puri (M)	Total	116,731	64,617	52,114	41,106	17,652	23,454	83	88.1	77.4	10.7
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	116,731	64,617	52,114	41,106	17,652	23,454	83	88.1	77.4	10.7
District Total:		**Total**	**1,024,523**	**586,378**	**438,145**	**478,159**	**177,011**	**301,148**	**78**	**88.1**	**67.6**	**20.5**
		Rural	**876,172**	**503,906**	**372,266**	**422,482**	**153,293**	**269,189**	**77.3**	**88.2**	**66.3**	**21.9**
		Urban	**148,351**	**82,472**	**65,879**	**55,677**	**23,718**	**31,959**	**81.9**	**87.5**	**75.9**	**11.7**

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

Sl.No	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	Pipili	88,185	50,796	37,389	38,616	13,853	24,763	79.0	89.7	68.1	21.6
2	Delanga	77,177	43,628	33,549	35,299	12,821	22,478	78.3	88.3	68.2	20.1
3	Kanas	82,743	47,128	35,615	39,966	14,291	25,675	78.0	89.2	66.8	22.4
4	Krushnaprasad	47,023	28,108	18,915	31,603	12,171	19,432	71.0	83.2	58.3	24.9
5	Brahmagiri	76,812	45,528	31,284	42,412	14,648	27,764	75.0	88.2	61.5	26.7
6	Puri Sadar	83,888	49,066	34,822	46,074	16,819	29,255	73.7	85.3	61.9	23.4
7	Satyabadi	69,823	39,789	30,034	32,274	11,705	20,569	77.9	88.4	67.4	21.0
8	Nimapada	125,374	71,017	54,357	50,930	18,315	32,615	80.6	90.4	70.6	19.8
9	Gop	105,735	60,141	45,594	47,773	17,683	30,090	78.5	88.3	68.5	19.8
10	Kakatpur	66,938	38,096	28,842	31,940	11,835	20,105	77.6	87.8	67.2	20.6
11	Astaranga	52,474	30,609	21,865	25,595	9,152	16,443	76.9	88.3	65.2	23.1
District (Rural) Total:		**876,172**	**503,906**	**372,266**	**422,482**	**153,293**	**269,189**	**77.3**	**88.2**	**66.3**	**21.9**

Table-22 shows 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, Nimapada C.D. Block tops the list with 80.6 percent followed by Pipili (79 %), Gop(78.5 %) and Delanga(78.3 %). The male literacy is highest in Nimapada C.D. Block (90.4 %) and lowest in Krushnaprasad C.D. Block (83.2%). Likewise, the female literacy is highest in Nimapada C.D. Block (70.6 %) and lowest in Krushnaprasad C.D. Block (58.3%).

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	1	0.1	11	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	2	0.1	27	0.0
21-30	3	0.2	1,111	0.1
31-40	2	0.1	840	0.1
41-50	13	0.8	6,562	0.5
51-60	49	3.1	20,187	1.6
61-70	190	11.9	137,498	10.6
71-80	740	46.5	696,871	53.7
81-90	544	34.2	416,630	32.1
91-99	40	2.5	18,837	1.5
100	7	0.4	80	0.0
District Total:	**1,591**	**100.0**	**1,298,654**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**78**		

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages of the district as per different ranges of literacy. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages (740) in the district constituting 53.7 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district have literacy rates in between 71-80 percent. It further reveals that 1474 number of villages, out of 1591 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 96.4 percent of the total rural population have the literacy rates *in* between 61 to 90 percent. There are seven villages in the district, which have achieved 100 percent literacy and forty seven villages have achieved more than 90 percent literacy and 8 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates of 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
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Pipili (NAC)	9,797	5,531	4,266	4,466	1,805	2,661	78.9	87.3	70.1	17.2
2	Nimapada (NAC)	13,282	7,312	5,970	3,633	1,434	2,199	87.8	93.8	81.4	12.4
3	Konark (NAC)	8,541	5,012	3,529	6,472	2,827	3,645	66.8	74.7	58.1	16.5
4	Puri (M)	116,731	64,617	52,114	41,106	17,652	23,454	82.9	88.1	77.4	10.7
District(Urban) Total		**148,351**	**82,472**	**65,879**	**55,677**	**23,718**	**31,959**	**81.9**	**87.5**	**75.9**	**11.7**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 81.9 per cent, out of which male literacy is 87.5 percent and female literacy is 75.9 per cent. Amongst all the towns in the district, Nimapada(NAC) has recorded the highest literacy of 87.8 per cent , out of which male literacy is 93.8 percent and female literacy is 81.4 per cent. Konark (NAC) is at the bottom with 66.8 percent of literates wherein males and females constitute 74.7 per cent and 58.1 per cent respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Pipili	15,357	9,625	5,732	12,322	4,470	7,852	64.4	79.9	48.6	31.2
2	Delanga	11,235	6,971	4,264	9,783	3,527	6,256	62.1	77.0	47.1	29.9
3	Kanas	9,913	6,082	3,831	6,837	2,380	4,457	68.6	83.5	53.5	30.0
4	Krushnaprasad	9,922	6,038	3,884	8,028	3,098	4,930	66.9	80.7	52.8	27.9
5	Brahmagiri	9,010	5,706	3,304	7,875	2,746	5,129	63.2	79.4	46.7	32.8
6	Puri Sadar	11,538	7,246	4,292	11,656	4,464	7,192	57.2	71.2	43.0	28.1
7	Satyabadi	11,395	7,081	4,314	9,427	3,408	6,019	63.4	78.0	48.5	29.5
8	Nimapada	21,466	13,302	8,164	16,364	5,787	10,577	65.3	80.5	50.0	30.5
9	Gop	17,057	10,684	6,373	14,983	5,600	9,383	62.0	76.7	47.0	29.7
10	Kakatpur	11,143	6,761	4,382	9,413	3,491	5,922	63.2	77.1	49.4	27.8
11	Astaranga	12,114	7,392	4,722	8,288	3,046	5,242	69.0	82.4	55.0	27.4
District (Rural) Total:		**140,150**	**86,888**	**53,262**	**114,976**	**42,017**	**72,959**	**63.9**	**78.6**	**49.0**	**29.6**

Table -25 displays sex-wise literacy figures of scheduled castes of the district sex wise in different CD Blocks.Taking the percentage of literates in the blocks, Astaranga has the highest percentage of literates (69 %) and Puri sadar has the lowest percentage of literates (57.2 %) and there is a little variation in the percentage of literacy among the blocks. However, there is a greater variation in the percentage of literacy among males and females, males having 78.6 per cent literacy and females having 49 per cent literacy.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	5	0.4	42	0.0
1-10	1	0.1	102	0.0
11-20	8	0.6	344	0.1
21-30	16	1.2	1,147	0.4
31-40	37	2.8	5,321	2.1
41-50	104	7.9	19,392	7.6
51-60	292	22.1	63,293	24.8
61-70	430	32.6	95,659	37.5
71-80	288	21.8	56,609	22.2
81-90	110	8.3	10,866	4.3
91-99	10	0.8	2,198	0.9
100	18	1.4	153	0.1
District Total:	**1,319**	**100.0**	**255,126**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**63.9**		

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population in the district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that, out of 1319 number of inhabited villages having Scheduled Caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 1,010(76.5%) have the literacy within the range 51-80 per cent. It further reveals that 141 numbers of inhabited villages, constituting 10.7 per cent of villages have the literacy within the ranges 31-50 per cent. It is interesting to note that , 5 villages in the district have no literate persons and 18 villages have 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Pipili (NAC)	1,159	719	440	1,199	480	719	56.7	70.7	42.9	27.8
2	Nimapada (NAC)	1,925	1,127	798	1,146	434	712	72.1	83.7	60.3	23.4
3	Konark (NAC)	1,542	1,019	523	1,270	480	790	63.8	77.7	47.4	30.3
4	Puri (M)	5,985	3,550	2,435	4,565	1,836	2,729	65.9	76.3	54.9	21.5
Puri (Urban)		**10,611**	**6,415**	**4,196**	**8,180**	**3,230**	**4,950**	**65.4**	**77.1**	**53.2**	**23.9**

Table 27 depicts number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of scheduled caste population in the towns of the district. It is found that literacy rate of the scheduled caste population in the district (urban) is 65.4 percent. Nimapada(NAC) has the highest rate of literacy (72.1%) and Pipili has the lowest rate of literacy (56.7%). There is a wide gap between male literacy (77.1%) and female literacy (53.2%) in the district i.e.23.9 percentage points.

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	Pipili	224	150	74	279	105	174	51.9	69.8	34.1	35.7
2	Delanga	270	170	100	205	70	135	64.3	79.1	48.8	30.3
3	Kanas	82	53	29	59	22	37	67.2	80.3	51.8	28.5
4	Krushnaprasad	209	134	75	228	95	133	56.9	68.4	43.9	24.5
5	Brahmagiri	318	201	117	255	93	162	64.8	79.1	49.4	29.8
6	Puri Sadar	446	305	141	677	266	411	45.1	60.3	29.2	31.1
7	Satyabadi	169	111	58	130	41	89	66.5	81.0	49.6	31.4
8	Nimapada	114	85	29	120	44	76	56.4	75.2	32.6	42.6
9	Gop	72	46	26	52	18	34	62.6	78.0	46.4	31.5
10	Kakatpur	58	36	22	42	21	21	65.9	70.6	59.5	11.1
11	Astaranga	13	11	2	40	20	20	30.2	44.0	11.1	32.9
District (Rural) Total:		**1,975**	**1,302**	**673**	**2,087**	**795**	**1,292**	**56.1**	**70.9**	**39.9**	**31.0**

Table 28 shows number of literates and illiterates alongwith literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes population in various CD Block of the district. It reveals that literacy rate of the ST population in the district(Rural) is 56.1 per cent. Among the CD Blocks, Kanas has the highest literacy of 67.2 per cent and Astaranga has the lowest literacy of 30.2 per cent. There is a wide gap between male and female literacy among the tribes, which is 31 for the district. The CD Block Nimapada shows the highest difference of 42.6 per cent and Kakatpur CD Block has the lowest difference of 11.1 percent 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	12	8.1	65	1.6
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	4	2.7	95	2.3
21-30	8	5.4	282	6.9
31-40	18	12.1	666	16.4
41-50	17	11.4	586	14.4
51-60	8	5.4	686	16.9
61-70	21	14.1	589	14.5
71-80	20	13.4	519	12.8
81-90	14	9.4	365	9.0
91-99	2	1.3	121	3.0
100	25	16.8	88	2.2
District Total:	**149**	**100.0**	**4,062**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**56.1**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table-29. There are149 number of inhabited villages in the district having Scheduled Tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 41(27.5%) and constituting 27.3 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 61-80 per cent. The table shows that there are 12 villages, where there is no literate person and in 25 villages of the district, there is 100 per cent literacy.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male- female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Pipili (NAC)	16	9	7	30	9	21	43.2	60	31.8	28.2
2	Nimapada (NAC)	5	3	2	1	0	1	83.3	100	66.7	33.3
3	Konark (NAC)	15	15	0	16	9	7	62.5	78.9	0	78.9
4	Puri (M)	276	189	87	61	24	37	90.5	96.9	79.1	17.8
	Puri (Urban)	**312**	**216**	**96**	**108**	**42**	**66**	**83.9**	**93.1**	**68.6**	**24.5**

Table 30 presents literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes population by sex in the towns of the district as recorded in 2001 census. It is found that literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes population of the district (urban) is 83.9 per cent. Among the towns Puri(M) has the highest rate of literacy (90.5 %) and Pipili (NAC) has the lowest rate of literacy (43.2%).The gap in male and female literacy is 24.5 per cent in the district,17.8 per cent in Puri and 28.2 per cent in Pipili .

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Delanga	Persons	99,123	22,649	22.8	5,976	6.0	28,625	28.9	70,498	71.1
		Males	49,811	21,437	43.0	3,970	8.0	25,407	51.0	24,404	49.0
		Females	49,312	1,212	2.5	2,006	4.1	3,218	6.5	46,094	93.5
2	Pipili	Persons	143,226	36,670	25.6	7,666	5.4	44,336	31.0	98,890	69.0
		Males	73,060	33,723	46.2	4,512	6.2	38,235	52.3	34,825	47.7
		Females	70,166	2,947	4.2	3,154	4.5	6,101	8.7	64,065	91.3
3	Nimapada	Persons	192,282	48,966	25.5	10,928	5.7	59,894	31.1	132,388	68.9
		Males	97,609	44,894	46.0	6,168	6.3	51,062	52.3	46,547	47.7
		Females	94,673	4,072	4.3	4,760	5.0	8,832	9.3	85,841	90.7
4	Gop	Persons	124,544	31,292	25.1	8,257	6.6	39,549	31.8	84,995	68.2
		Males	63,259	28,849	45.6	4,523	7.1	33,372	52.8	29,887	47.2
		Females	61,285	2,443	4.0	3,734	6.1	6,177	10.1	55,108	89.9
5	Kakatpur	Persons	156,982	36,503	23.3	10,433	6.6	46,936	29.9	110,046	70.1
		Males	79,607	33,732	42.4	6,077	7.6	39,809	50.0	39,798	50.0
		Females	77,375	2,771	3.6	4,356	5.6	7,127	9.2	70,248	90.8
6	Konark	Persons	59,289	15,718	26.5	3,184	5.4	18,902	31.9	40,387	68.1
		Males	30,135	14,005	46.5	1,850	6.1	15,855	52.6	14,280	47.4
		Females	29,154	1,713	5.9	1,334	4.6	3,047	10.5	26,107	89.5

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Satyabadi	Persons	173,036	40,484	23.4	8,142	4.7	48,626	28.1	124,410	71.9
		Males	86,854	38,581	44.4	5,833	6.7	44,414	51.1	42,440	48.9
		Females	86,182	1,903	2.2	2,309	2.7	4,212	4.9	81,970	95.1
8	Chandanpur	Persons	79,414	20,686	26.0	4,926	6.2	25,612	32.3	53,802	67.7
		Males	40,353	19,435	48.2	2,985	7.4	22,420	55.6	17,933	44.4
		Females	39,061	1,251	3.2	1,941	5.0	3,192	8.2	35,869	91.8
9	Sadar	Persons	89,638	23,121	25.8	3,961	4.4	27,082	30.2	62,556	69.8
		Males	45,238	21,584	47.7	2,827	6.2	24,411	54.0	20,827	46.0
		Females	44,400	1,537	3.5	1,134	2.6	2,671	6.0	41,729	94.0
10	Brahmagiri	Persons	176,209	41,311	23.4	8,024	4.6	49,335	28.0	126,874	72.0
		Males	89,017	39,522	44.4	5,679	6.4	45,201	50.8	43,816	49.2
		Females	87,192	1,789	2.1	2,345	2.7	4,134	4.7	83,058	95.3
11	Krushna prasad	Persons	51,102	11,445	22.4	2,859	5.6	14,304	28.0	36,798	72.0
		Males	26,177	10,934	41.8	1,924	7.3	12,858	49.1	13,319	50.9
		Females	24,925	511	2.1	935	3.8	1,446	5.8	23,479	94.2
12	Puri (M)	Persons	157,837	44,636	28.3	2,703	1.7	47,339	30.0	110,498	70.0
		Males	82,269	39,393	47.9	1,416	1.7	40,809	49.6	41,460	50.4
		Females	75,568	5,243	6.9	1,287	1.7	6,530	8.6	69,038	91.4
District Total:		**Persons**	**1,502,682**	**373,481**	**24.9**	**77,059**	**5.1**	**450,540**	**30.0**	**1,052,142**	**70.0**
		Males	**763,389**	**346,089**	**45.3**	**47,764**	**6.3**	**393,853**	**51.6**	**369,536**	**48.4**
		Females	**739,293**	**27,392**	**3.7**	**29,295**	**4.0**	**56,687**	**7.7**	**682,606**	**92.3**

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 24.9 percent, 5.1 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the total population. In case of males of the district, main workers are 45.3 percent, marginal workers are 6.3 percent and non-workers are 48.4 per cent and that of females it is 3.7 per cent, 4 percent and 92.3 per cent respectively. The table clearly indicates that, more male members have been netted as main workers, and as marginal workers in all the police stations. Total workers i.e. combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 30 percent of the total population and it lies below the corresponding figure of 38.79 percent for the state. Chandanpur Police Station tops the list with 32.3 percent of total workers followed by Konark 31.9 percent, Gop 31.8 percent, Pipili 31 pe rcent and Brahmagiri and Krushna prasad police station lies at the bottom with 28 percent each 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	Pipili	Persons	126,801	32,180	25.4	6,954	5.5	39,134	30.9	87,667	69.1
		Males	64,649	29,668	45.9	4,197	6.5	33,865	52.4	30,784	47.6
		Females	62,152	2,512	4.0	2,757	4.4	5,269	8.5	56,883	91.5
2	Delanga	Persons	112,476	25,950	23.1	6,757	6.0	32,707	29.1	79,769	70.9
		Males	56,449	24,563	43.5	4,509	8.0	29,072	51.5	27,377	48.5
		Females	56,027	1,387	2.5	2,248	4.0	3,635	6.5	52,392	93.5
3	Kanas	Persons	122,709	26,980	22.0	4,919	4.0	31,899	26.0	90,810	74.0
		Males	61,419	26,218	42.7	4,055	6.6	30,273	49.3	31,146	50.7
		Females	61,290	762	1.2	864	1.4	1,626	2.7	59,664	97.3
4	Krushnaprasad	Persons	78,626	18,518	23.6	4,177	5.3	22,695	28.9	55,931	71.1
		Males	40,279	17,508	43.5	2,756	6.8	20,264	50.3	20,015	49.7
		Females	38,347	1,010	2.6	1,421	3.7	2,431	6.3	35,916	93.7
5	Brahmagiri	Persons	119,224	29,213	24.5	5,579	4.7	34,792	29.2	84,432	70.8
		Males	60,176	27,857	46.3	3,709	6.2	31,566	52.5	28,610	47.5
		Females	59,048	1,356	2.3	1,870	3.2	3,226	5.5	55,822	94.5
6	Puri Sadar	Persons	129,962	33,754	26.0	6,952	5.3	40,706	31.3	89,256	68.7
		Males	65,885	31,542	47.9	4,424	6.7	35,966	54.6	29,919	45.4
		Females	64,077	2,212	3.5	2,528	3.9	4,740	7.4	59,337	92.6
7	Satyabadi	Persons	102,097	24,352	23.9	5,577	5.5	29,929	29.3	72,168	70.7
		Males	51,494	23,018	44.7	3,748	7.3	26,766	52.0	24,728	48.0
		Females	50,603	1,334	2.6	1,829	3.6	3,163	6.3	47,440	93.7
8	Nimapada	Persons	176,304	44,937	25.5	10,133	5.7	55,070	31.2	121,234	68.8
		Males	89,332	41,358	46.3	5,675	6.4	47,033	52.6	42,299	47.4
		Females	86,972	3,579	4.1	4,458	5.1	8,037	9.2	78,935	90.8
9	Gop	Persons	153,508	38,632	25.2	9,807	6.4	48,439	31.6	105,069	68.4
		Males	77,824	35,566	45.7	5,486	7.0	41,052	52.7	36,772	47.3
		Females	75,684	3,066	4.1	4,321	5.7	7,387	9.8	68,297	90.2
10	Kakatpur	Persons	98,878	24,154	24.4	6,688	6.8	30,842	31.2	68,036	68.8
		Males	49,931	21,807	43.7	3,780	7.6	25,587	51.2	24,344	48.8
		Females	48,947	2,347	4.8	2,908	5.9	5,255	10.7	43,692	89.3
11	Astaranga	Persons	78,069	17,753	22.7	4,998	6.4	22,751	29.1	55,318	70.9
		Males	39,761	16,655	41.9	2,954	7.4	19,609	49.3	20,152	50.7
		Females	38,308	1,098	2.9	2,044	5.3	3,142	8.2	35,166	91.8
District (Rural) Total		**Persons**	**1,298,654**	**316,423**	**24.4**	**72,541**	**5.6**	**388,964**	**30.0**	**909,690**	**70.0**
		Males	**657,199**	**295,760**	**45.0**	**45,293**	**6.9**	**341,053**	**51.9**	**316,146**	**48.1**
		Females	**641,455**	**20,663**	**3.2**	**27,248**	**4.2**	**47,911**	**7.5**	**593,544**	**92.5**

Table –32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 30 per cent of its total population, out of which 24.4 per cent are main workers and 5.6 percent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the data reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 51.9 percent and females constitute 7.5 percent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Gop C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (31.6 %) , of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 25.2 per cent and 6.4 percent respectively. On the other hand, Kanas C.D. Block is at the bottom with 26 per cent of total workers, of which 22 per cent and 4 percent are the main workers and marginal workers respectively. The participation of more male members as main workers and as marginal workers is found in all the C.D. Blocks of the district.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Pipili (NAC)	Persons	14,263	3,827	26.8	414	2.9	4,241	29.7	10,022	70.3
		Males	7,336	3,458	47.1	192	2.6	3,650	49.8	3,686	50.2
		Females	6,927	369	5.3	222	3.2	591	8.5	6,336	91.5
2	Nimapada (NAC)	Persons	16,915	4,237	25.0	856	5.1	5,093	30.1	11,822	69.9
		Males	8,746	3,729	42.6	552	6.3	4,281	48.9	4,465	51.1
		Females	8,169	508	6.2	304	3.7	812	9.9	7,357	90.1
3	Konark (NAC)	Persons	15,013	4,358	29.0	545	3.6	4,903	32.7	10,110	67.3
		Males	7,839	3,749	47.8	311	4.0	4,060	51.8	3,779	48.2
		Females	7,174	609	8.5	234	3.3	843	11.8	6,331	88.2
4	Puri (M)	Persons	157,837	44,636	28.3	2,703	1.7	47,339	30.0	110,498	70.0
		Males	82,269	39,393	47.9	1,416	1.7	40,809	49.6	41,460	50.4
		Females	75,568	5,243	6.9	1,287	1.7	6,530	8.6	69,038	91.4
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**204,028**	**57,058**	**28.0**	**4,518**	**2.2**	**61,576**	**30.2**	**142,452**	**69.8**
		Males	**106,190**	**50,329**	**47.4**	**2,471**	**2.3**	**52,800**	**49.7**	**53,390**	**50.3**
		Females	**97,838**	**6,729**	**6.9**	**2,047**	**2.1**	**8,776**	**9.0**	**89,062**	**91.0**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the urban areas in the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute 30.2 per cent, out of which 28 per cent are main workers and 2.2 percent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the data reveals that 49.7 percent and 9 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 percentages of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 2.2 percent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 2.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. So far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Konark N.A.C. stands at the top with 32.7 per cent of total workers and Pipili N.A.C is at the bottom with 29.7 per cent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Delanga	Persons	99,123	28,625	9,815	9,292	824	8,694
				(28.9)	(34.3)	(32.5)	(2.9)	(30.4)
		Males	49,811	25,407	9,517	7,453	562	7,875
				(51.0)	(37.5)	(29.3)	(2.2)	(31.0)
		Females	49,312	3,218	298	1,839	262	819
				(6.5)	(9.3)	(57.1)	(8.1)	(25.5)
2	Pipili	Persons	143,226	44,336	15,994	12,946	1,909	13,487
				(31.0)	(36.1)	(29.2)	(4.3)	(30.4)
		Males	73,060	38,235	15,444	10,024	1,172	11,595
				(52.3)	(40.4)	(26.2)	(3.1)	(30.3)
		Females	70,166	6,101	550	2,922	737	1,892
				(8.7)	(9.0)	(47.9)	(12.1)	(31.0)
3	Nimapada	Persons	192,282	59,894	24,358	18,430	1,602	15,504
				(31.1)	(40.7)	(30.8)	(2.7)	(25.9)
		Males	97,609	51,062	23,048	13,519	1,200	13,295
				(52.3)	(45.1)	(26.5)	(2.4)	(26.0)
		Females	94,673	8,832	1,310	4,911	402	2,209
				(9.3)	(14.8)	(55.6)	(4.6)	(25.0)
4	Gop	Persons	124,544	39,549	17,088	12,016	833	9,612
				(31.8)	(43.2)	(30.4)	(2.1)	(24.3)
		Males	63,259	33,372	15,745	8,838	620	8,169
				(52.8)	(47.2)	(26.5)	(1.9)	(24.5)
		Females	61,285	6,177	1,343	3,178	213	1,443
				(10.1)	(21.7)	(51.4)	(3.4)	(23.4)
5	Kakatpur	Persons	156,982	46,936	18,131	13,913	1,141	13,751
				(29.9)	(38.6)	(29.6)	(2.4)	(29.3)
		Males	79,607	39,809	16,613	10,289	767	12,140
				(50.0)	(41.7)	(25.8)	(1.9)	(30.5)
		Females	77,375	7,127	1,518	3,624	374	1,611
				(9.2)	(21.3)	(50.8)	(5.2)	(22.6)
6	Konark	Persons	59,289	18,902	7,848	4,481	410	6,163
				(31.9)	(41.5)	(23.7)	(2.2)	(32.6)
		Males	30,135	15,855	7,251	3,027	297	5,280
				(52.6)	(45.7)	(19.1)	(1.9)	(33.3)
		Females	29,154	3,047	597	1,454	113	883
				(10.5)	(19.6)	(47.7)	(3.7)	(29.0)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Satyabadi	Persons	173,036	48,626	19,776	13,781	1,654	13,415
				(28.1)	(40.7)	(28.3)	(3.4)	(27.6)
		Males	86,854	44,414	19,348	12,171	1,066	11,829
				(51.1)	(43.6)	(27.4)	(2.4)	(26.6)
		Females	86,182	4,212	428	1,610	588	1,586
				(4.9)	(10.2)	(38.2)	(14.0)	(37.7)
8	Chandanpur	Persons	79,414	25,612	8,590	9,227	1,201	6,594
				(32.3)	(33.5)	(36.0)	(4.7)	(25.7)
		Males	40,353	22,420	7,915	7,883	646	5,976
				(55.6)	(35.3)	(35.2)	(2.9)	(26.7)
		Females	39,061	3,192	675	1,344	555	618
				(8.2)	(21.1)	(42.1)	(17.4)	(19.4)
9	Sadar	Persons	89,638	27,082	10,045	7,567	914	8,556
				(30.2)	(37.1)	(27.9)	(3.4)	(31.6)
		Males	45,238	24,411	9,782	6,317	605	7,707
				(54.0)	(40.1)	(25.9)	(2.5)	(31.6)
		Females	44,400	2,671	263	1,250	309	849
				(6.0)	(9.8)	(46.8)	(11.6)	(31.8)
10	Brahmagiri	Persons	176,209	49,335	20,864	8,800	1,618	18,053
				(28.0)	(42.3)	(17.8)	(3.3)	(36.6)
		Males	89,017	45,201	20,442	7,943	1,096	15,720
				(50.8)	(45.2)	(17.6)	(2.4)	(34.8)
		Females	87,192	4,134	422	857	522	2,333
				(4.7)	(10.2)	(20.7)	(12.6)	(56.4)
11	Krushna Prasad	Persons	51,102	14,304	5,294	2,179	352	6,479
				(28.0)	(37.0)	(15.2)	(2.5)	(45.3)
		Males	26,177	12,858	5,199	1,842	251	5,566
				(49.1)	(40.4)	(14.3)	(2.0)	(43.3)
		Females	24,925	1,446	95	337	101	913
				(5.8)	(6.6)	(23.3)	(7.0)	(63.1)
12	Puri (M)	Persons	157,837	47,339	150	96	1,443	45,650
				(30.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(3.0)	(96.4)
		Males	82,269	40,809	116	85	912	39,696
				(49.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.2)	(97.3)
		Females	75,568	6,530	34	11	531	5,954
				(8.6)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(8.1)	(91.2)
District Total:		**Persons**	**1,502,682**	**450,540**	**157,953**	**112,728**	**13,901**	**165,958**
				(30.0)	**(35.1)**	**(25.0)**	**(3.1)**	**(36.8)**
		Males	**763,389**	**393,853**	**150,420**	**89,391**	**9,194**	**144,848**
				(51.6)	**(38.2)**	**(22.7)**	**(2.3)**	**(36.8)**
		Females	**739,293**	**56,687**	**7,533**	**23,337**	**4,707**	**21,110**
				(7.7)	**(13.3)**	**(41.2)**	**(8.3)**	**(37.2)**

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, 35.1 percent are cultivators, 25 per cent are agricultural labourers, 3.1 per cent are household industry workers and 36.8 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that , male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and vice-versa in case of other three economic activities. The police station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that in almost all the police stations, maximum numbers of workers are engaged in either cultivation or work as agricultural labourers. However, in Puri(M) maximum number of workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry .

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	Pipili	Persons	126,801	39,134	15,312	11,597	1,456	10,769
				(30.9)	(39.1)	(29.6)	(3.7)	(27.5)
		Males	64,649	33,865	14,789	9,092	882	9,102
				(52.4)	(43.7)	(26.8)	(2.6)	(26.9)
		Females	62,152	5,269	523	2,505	574	1,667
				(8.5)	(9.9)	(47.5)	(10.9)	(31.6)
2	Delanga	Persons	112,476	32,707	11,866	10,776	975	9,090
				(29.1)	(36.3)	(32.9)	(3.0)	(27.8)
		Males	56,449	29,072	11,529	8,631	669	8,243
				(51.5)	(39.7)	(29.7)	(2.3)	(28.4)
		Females	56,027	3,635	337	2,145	306	847
				(6.5)	(9.3)	(59.0)	(8.4)	(23.3)
3	Kanas	Persons	122,709	31,899	15,416	7,185	659	8,639
				(26.0)	(48.3)	(22.5)	(2.1)	(27.1)
		Males	61,419	30,273	15,222	6,727	522	7,802
				(49.3)	(50.3)	(22.2)	(1.7)	(25.8)
		Females	61,290	1,626	194	458	137	837
				(2.7)	(11.9)	(28.2)	(8.4)	(51.5)
4	Krushnaprasad	Persons	78,626	22,695	6,510	2,809	528	12,848
				(28.9)	(28.7)	(12.4)	(2.3)	(56.6)
		Males	40,279	20,264	6,375	2,387	385	11,117
				(50.3)	(31.5)	(11.8)	(1.9)	(54.9)
		Females	38,347	2,431	135	422	143	1,731
				(6.3)	(5.6)	(17.4)	(5.9)	(71.2)
5	Brahmagiri	Persons	119,224	34,792	16,328	7,451	1,446	9,567
				(29.2)	(46.9)	(21.4)	(4.2)	(27.5)
		Males	60,176	31,566	15,948	6,444	918	8,256
				(52.5)	(50.5)	(20.4)	(2.9)	(26.2)
		Females	59,048	3,226	380	1,007	528	1,311
				(5.5)	(11.8)	(31.2)	(16.4)	(40.6)

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Puri Sadar	Persons	129,962	40,706	13,032	13,374	1,692	12,608
				(31.3)	(32.0)	(32.9)	(4.2)	(31.0)
		Males	65,885	35,966	12,210	11,373	968	11,415
				(54.6)	(33.9)	(31.6)	(2.7)	(31.7)
		Females	64,077	4,740	822	2,001	724	1,193
				(7.4)	(17.3)	(42.2)	(15.3)	(25.2)
7	Satyabadi	Persons	102,097	29,929	10,787	9,149	1,234	8,759
				(29.3)	(36.0)	(30.6)	(4.1)	(29.3)
		Males	51,494	26,766	10,480	7,949	733	7,604
				(52.0)	(39.2)	(29.7)	(2.7)	(28.4)
		Females	50,603	3,163	307	1,200	501	1,155
				(6.3)	(9.7)	(37.9)	(15.8)	(36.5)
8	Nimapada	Persons	176,304	55,070	23,867	17,861	1,432	11,910
				(31.2)	(43.3)	(32.4)	(2.6)	(21.6)
		Males	89,332	47,033	22,580	13,179	1,098	10,176
				(52.6)	(48.0)	(28.0)	(2.3)	(21.6)
		Females	86,972	8,037	1,287	4,682	334	1,734
				(9.2)	(16.0)	(58.3)	(4.2)	(21.6)
9	Gop	Persons	153,508	48,439	21,191	14,728	1,088	11,432
				(31.6)	(43.7)	(30.4)	(2.2)	(23.6)
		Males	77,824	41,052	19,687	10,747	815	9,803
				(52.7)	(48.0)	(26.2)	(2.0)	(23.9)
		Females	75,684	7,387	1,504	3,981	273	1,629
				(9.8)	(20.4)	(53.9)	(3.7)	(22.1)
10	Kakatpur	Persons	98,878	30,842	11,982	10,066	673	8,121
				(31.2)	(38.8)	(32.6)	(2.2)	(26.3)
		Males	49,931	25,587	10,672	7,315	479	7,121
				(51.2)	(41.7)	(28.6)	(1.9)	(27.8)
		Females	48,947	5,255	1,310	2,751	194	1,000
				(10.7)	(24.9)	(52.4)	(3.7)	(19.0)
11	Astaranga	Persons	78,069	22,751	9,897	5,443	554	6,857
				(29.1)	(43.5)	(23.9)	(2.4)	(30.1)
		Males	39,761	19,609	9,238	3,970	344	6,057
				(49.3)	(47.1)	(20.2)	(1.8)	(30.9)
		Females	38,308	3,142	659	1,473	210	800
				(8.2)	(21.0)	(46.9)	(6.7)	(25.5)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**1,298,654**	**388,964**	**156,188**	**110,439**	**11,737**	**110,600**
				(30.0)	**(40.2)**	**(28.4)**	**(3.0)**	**(28.4)**
		Males	**657,199**	**341,053**	**148,730**	**87,814**	**7,813**	**96,696**
				(51.9)	**(43.6)**	**(25.7)**	**(2.3)**	**(28.4)**
		Females	**641,455**	**47,911**	**7,458**	**22,625**	**3,924**	**13,904**
				(7.5)	**(15.6)**	**(47.2)**	**(8.2)**	**(29.0)**

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

Like previous table, table-35 distributes workers of the district C.D. Block wise by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 30 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 40.2 per cent, 28.4 percent, 3 per cent and 28.4 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex-wise break-up of the district (rural) level data shows that the percentages of females engaged as agricultural labourers (47.2 %) and household industry workers (8.2%) are compfortably higher than that of males while proportion of female workers is slighty higher than their male counterparts . It is found that, majority of workers in Pipili, Delanga, Kanas, Brahmagiri, Satyabadi, Nimapada, Gop, Kakatpur and Astaranga are cultivators, in Puri Sadar more workers are Agricultural labourers and in Krushna prasad majority are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry, i.e. they are engaged as other workers.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Number (Percentage)				
1	Pipili (NAC)	Persons	14,263	4,241	374	739	407	2,721
				(29.7)	(8.8)	(17.4)	(9.6)	(64.2)
		Males	7,336	3,650	366	549	260	2,475
				(49.8)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(7.1)	(67.8)
		Females	6,927	591	8	190	147	246
				(8.5)	(1.4)	(32.1)	(24.9)	(41.6)
2	Nimapada (NAC)	Persons	16,915	5,093	613	677	171	3,632
				(30.1)	(12.0)	(13.3)	(3.4)	(71.3)
		Males	8,746	4,281	590	434	103	3,154
				(48.9)	(13.8)	(10.1)	(2.4)	(73.7)
		Females	8,169	812	23	243	68	478
				(9.9)	(2.8)	(29.9)	(8.4)	(58.9)
3	Konark (NAC)	Persons	15,013	4,903	628	777	143	3,355
				(32.7)	(12.8)	(15.8)	(2.9)	(68.4)
		Males	7,839	4,060	618	509	106	2,827
				(51.8)	(15.2)	(12.5)	(2.6)	(69.6)
		Females	7,174	843	10	268	37	528
				(11.8)	(1.2)	(31.8)	(4.4)	(62.6)
4	Puri (M)	Persons	157,837	47,339	150	96	1,443	45,650
				(30.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(3.0)	(96.4)
		Males	82,269	40,809	116	85	912	39,696
				(49.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.2)	(97.3)
		Females	75,568	6,530	34	11	531	5,954
				(8.6)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(8.1)	(91.2)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**204,028**	**61,576**	**1,765**	**2,289**	**2,164**	**55,358**
				(30.2)	**(2.9)**	**(3.7)**	**(3.5)**	**(89.9)**
		Males	**106,190**	**52,800**	**1,690**	**1,577**	**1,381**	**48,152**
				(49.7)	**(3.2)**	**(3.0)**	**(2.6)**	**(91.2)**
		Females	**97,838**	**8,776**	**75**	**712**	**783**	**7,206**
				(9.0)	**(0.9)**	**(8.1)**	**(8.9)**	**(82.1)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 30.2 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main + marginal) and out of the total workers, majority (89.9%) are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry, while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (2.9%), agricultural labourers (3.7 %) and household industry workers (3.5 %) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male- female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns.

(ix) Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory Data

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 #	Tele-phone	Transport communic ations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Pipili	195	117	22	192	24	59	40	4	41	143	191
		(100)	(60.0)	(11.3)	(98.5)	(12.3)	(30.3)	(20.5)	(2.1)	(21.0)	(73.3)	(97.9)
2	Delanga	128	88	15	125	25	39	32	5	19	99	124
		(100)	(68.8)	(11.7)	(97.7)	(19.5)	(30.5)	(25.0)	(3.9)	(14.8)	(77.3)	(96.9)
3	Kanas	128	105	21	124	19	37	20	3	13	41	118
		(100)	(82.0)	(16.4)	(96.9)	(14.8)	(28.9)	(15.6)	(2.3)	(10.2)	(32.0)	(92.2)
4	Krushna prasad	115	89	14	102	13	29	63	5	4	57	103
		(100)	(77.4)	(12.2)	(88.7)	(11.3)	(25.2)	(54.8)	(4.3)	(3.5)	(49.6)	(89.6)
5	Brahmagiri	154	100	21	148	21	28	63	5	6	72	146
		(100)	(64.9)	(13.6)	(96.1)	(13.6)	(18.2)	(40.9)	(3.2)	(3.9)	(46.8)	(94.8)
6	Puri Sadar	141	103	21	137	28	52	51	7	9	87	136
		(100)	(73.0)	(14.9)	(97.2)	(19.9)	(36.9)	(36.2)	(5.0)	(6.4)	(61.7)	(96.5)
7	Satyabadi	92	77	17	91	24	30	33	3	8	64	88
		(100)	(83.7)	(18.5)	(98.9)	(26.1)	(32.6)	(35.9)	(3.3)	(8.7)	(69.6)	(95.7)
8	Nimapada	237	165	52	237	48	62	55	7	21	151	233
		(100)	(69.6)	(21.9)	(100.0)	(20.3)	(26.2)	(23.2)	(3.0)	(8.9)	(63.7)	(98.3)
9	Gop	202	148	21	197	32	63	41	7	13	54	194
		(100)	(73.3)	(10.4)	(97.5)	(15.8)	(31.2)	(20.3)	(3.5)	(6.4)	(26.7)	(96.0)
10	Kakatpur	103	70	14	103	20	31	17	5	4	7	100
		(100)	(68.0)	(13.6)	(100.0)	(19.4)	(30.1)	(16.5)	(4.9)	(3.9)	(6.8)	(97.1)
11	Astaranga	96	86	20	89	15	22	4	4	1	6	78
		(100)	(89.6)	(20.8)	(92.7)	(15.6)	(22.9)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(1.0)	(6.3)	(81.3)
District Total:		1,591	1,148	238	1,545	269	452	419	55	139	781	1,511
		(100)	(72.2)	(15.0)	(97.1)	(16.9)	(28.4)	(26.3)	(3.5)	(8.7)	(49.1)	(95.0)

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 handpump / tubewell 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 C.D. Blocks of the district. Out of 1591 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 1148 (72.2 %) villages, medical facility in 238(15.0%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1545 (97.1%) villages, post office in 269 (16.9 %) villages, telephone in 452(28.4 %) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 419 (26.3 %) villages, banks in 55(3.5 %) villages, agricultural credit societies in 139(8.7%) villages. As many as 781 (49.1%) villages are approached by pucca road and 1511 (95.0 %) 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, the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development.

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

Sl No	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educa-tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultu ral Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Pipili	126,801	103,996	37,396	124,227	30,702	64,790	40,387	11,476	40,504	101,296	126,353
		(100)	(82.0)	(29.5)	(98.0)	(24.2)	(51.1)	(31.9)	(9.1)	(31.9)	(79.9)	(99.6)
2	Delanga	112,476	94,497	27,663	112,007	36,422	51,307	41,044	13,195	24,139	91,884	111,681
		(100)	(84.0)	(24.6)	(99.6)	(32.4)	(45.6)	(36.5)	(11.7)	(21.5)	(81.7)	(99.3)
3	Kanas	122,709	109,435	37,344	118,986	35,701	51,304	26,518	5,426	21,691	36,198	117,617
		(100)	(89.2)	(30.4)	(97.0)	(29.1)	(41.8)	(21.6)	(4.4)	(17.7)	(29.5)	(95.9)
4	Krushna prasad	78,626	72,050	17,658	72,510	19,849	33,142	56,042	9,254	5,331	44,978	72,352
		(100)	(91.6)	(22.5)	(92.2)	(25.2)	(42.2)	(71.3)	(11.8)	(6.8)	(57.2)	(92.0)
5	Brahmagiri	119,224	100,353	34,512	117,266	35,463	46,039	58,288	6,866	9,820	61,317	116,714
		(100)	(84.2)	(28.9)	(98.4)	(29.7)	(38.6)	(48.9)	(5.8)	(8.2)	(51.4)	(97.9)
6	Puri Sadar	129,962	119,746	33,823	129,753	47,161	76,764	54,201	12,526	15,594	93,255	129,732
		(100)	(92.1)	(26.0)	(99.8)	(36.3)	(59.1)	(41.7)	(9.6)	(12.0)	(71.8)	(99.8)
7	Satyabadi	102,097	94,693	36,227	102,092	46,074	57,503	46,720	7,847	21,026	74,762	96,332
		(100)	(92.7)	(35.5)	(100.0)	(45.1)	(56.3)	(45.8)	(7.7)	(20.6)	(73.2)	(94.4)
8	Nimapada	176,304	152,493	60,640	176,304	67,106	80,411	53,940	11,114	34,760	124,481	176,007
		(100)	(86.5)	(34.4)	(100.0)	(38.1)	(45.6)	(30.6)	(6.3)	(19.7)	(70.6)	(99.8)
9	Gop	153,508	139,176	34,371	152,346	52,435	77,641	57,397	20,044	18,197	62,628	151,997
		(100)	(90.7)	(22.4)	(99.2)	(34.2)	(50.6)	(37.4)	(13.1)	(11.9)	(40.8)	(99.0)
10	Kakatpur	98,878	87,317	29,047	98,878	46,254	54,409	26,302	14,947	13,333	8,903	97,296
		(100)	(88.3)	(29.4)	(100.0)	(46.8)	(55.0)	(26.6)	(15.1)	(13.5)	(9.0)	(98.4)
11	Astaranga	78,069	74,729	31,419	75,880	24,308	32,705	4,421	9,530	1,897	11,278	67,685
		(100)	(95.7)	(40.2)	(97.2)	(31.1)	(41.9)	(5.7)	(12.2)	(2.4)	(14.4)	(86.7)
Total:		**1,298,654**	**1,148,485**	**380,100**	**1,280,249**	**441,475**	**626,015**	**465,260**	**122,225**	**206,292**	**710,980**	**1,263,766**
		(100)	**(88.4)**	**(29.3)**	**(98.6)**	**(34.0)**	**(48.2)**	**(35.8)**	**(9.4)**	**(15.9)**	**(54.7)**	**(97.3)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

Post Office includes Post Office, Telegraph Office and Post and Telegraph Office.

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

Table-38 presents data on number and per cent of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. It may be seen from the table that out of 1,298,654 rural inhabitants, 88.4 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 29.3 per cent by medical facility, 98.6 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 34 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 48.2 per cent by telephone facility, 35.8 per cent by transport and communication facility, 9.4 per cent by banks facility, 15.9 per cent by agricultural co-operative societies, 54.7 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 97.3 per cent by power supply facility. Astaranga tops the list two facilities e.g., with 40.2 percent medical facility and with 95.7 per cent educational facility. The rural area of the district as a whole is lagging behind with respect to banking and agricultural credit societies facility.

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	431	11	1	443
(b) Middle School	905	88	5	998
(c) Degree College	438	605	526	1,569
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	100	272	1,214	1,586
(b) PHC	578	489	477	1,544
3. Post Office	1,113	166	43	1,322
4. Telephone	416	358	365	1,139
5. Bus Service	808	305	109	1,222
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	705	510	321	1,536
(b) Cooperative Bank	388	439	756	1,583
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	750	224	478	1,452

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 1,591 inhabited villages of the district, 443 villages do not have Primary School, 998 villages have no Middle School and 1,569 villages do not have any Degree College. There is no hospital in 1,586 villages of the district, while Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,544 villages. Likewise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1322,1139,1222,1536,1583 and 1452 numbers of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that, maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometers. However, maximum numbers of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometers or even more than 10 kilometers. in order to avail the facilities of 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	67	43	9	11	37	33	3	15	46
	(100.0)	(64.2)	(13.4)	(16.4)	(55.2)	(49.3)	(4.5)	(22.4)	(68.7)
5 -15	608	413	94	104	188	143	20	72	372
	(100.0)	(67.9)	(15.5)	(17.1)	(30.9)	(23.5)	(3.3)	(11.8)	(61.2)
16 - 50	866	652	126	146	217	222	29	49	348
	(100.0)	(75.3)	(14.5)	(16.9)	(25.1)	(25.6)	(3.3)	(5.7)	(40.2)
51+	50	40	9	8	10	21	3	3	15
	(100.0)	(80.0)	(18.0)	(16.0)	(20.0)	(42.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(30.0)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**1,591**	**1,148**	**238**	**269**	**452**	**419**	**55**	**139**	**781**
	(100.0)	**(72.2)**	**(15.0)**	**(16.9)**	**(28.4)**	**(26.3)**	**(3.5)**	**(8.7)**	**(49.1)**

Post Office includes Post Office, Telegraph Office and Post and Telegraph Office.

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

Table-40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that majority of villages in the district, numbering 866 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometers from the nearest statutory town , while 67 villages are at less than 5 kilometers from the towns, 608 villages under the distance range 5-15 and 50 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									
		Educa-tion	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
1-499	680	317	27	646	31	76	133	3	31	291	624
	(100.0)	(46.6)	(4.0)	(95.0)	(4.6)	(11.2)	(19.6)	(0.4)	(4.6)	(42.8)	(91.8)
500-999	510	448	77	505	78	151	133	10	38	259	495
	(100.0)	(87.8)	(15.1)	(99.0)	(15.3)	(29.6)	(26.1)	(2.0)	(7.5)	(50.8)	(97.1)
1000-1999	288	276	74	282	90	136	95	18	40	158	280
	(100.0)	(95.8)	(25.7)	(97.9)	(31.3)	(47.2)	(33.0)	(6.3)	(13.9)	(54.9)	(97.2)
2000-4,999	104	98	53	103	61	80	50	20	24	67	103
	(100.0)	(94.2)	(51.0)	(99.0)	(58.7)	(76.9)	(48.1)	(19.2)	(23.1)	(64.4)	(99.0)
5000-9999	9	9	7	9	9	9	8	4	6	6	9
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(77.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.9)	(44.4)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(100.0)

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 communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District tot	**1,591**	**1,148**	**238**	**1,545**	**269**	**452**	**419**	**55**	**139**	**781**	**1,511**
	(100.0)	**(72.2)**	**(15.0)**	**(97.1)**	**(16.9)**	**(28.4)**	**(26.3)**	**(3.5)**	**(8.7)**	**(49.1)**	**(95.0)**

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 the population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that, 680 villages come under the range of less than 500 population, 510 villages come under the range 500-999, 288 villages come under 1000-1999, 104 villages come under 2000-4999, 9 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(in hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pipili	195	19,366	75.6	60.7
2	Delanga	128	20,281	76.8	34.0
3	Kanas	128	21,370	87.6	12.3
4	Krushnaprasad	115	30,549	45.3	33.7
5	Brahmagiri	154	29,688	71.8	36.6
6	Puri Sadar	141	25,193	78.4	22.0
7	Satyabadi	92	17,097	73.3	39.5
8	Nimapada	237	28,452	65.1	63.8
9	Gop	202	33,051	63.3	37.9
10	Kakatpur	103	16,254	55.9	22.2
11	Astaranga	96	15,480	55.1	4.1
	District Total:	**1,591**	**256,781**	**67.5**	**34.8**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows land-use pattern of different C.D. Blocks of the district. It indicates that, the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 67.5 per cent and the rest 32.5 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that, the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 34.8 per cent. Taking percentage of

cultivable area to total area in different CD Blocks into account, Kanas is at the top with 87.6 per cent and Krushna prasad is at the bottom with 45.3 percent of cultivable area. Taking the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area, Nimapada is at the top with 63.8 per cent and Astaranga is at the bottom with 4.1 per cent 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 Konark (N.A.C.)	388	16	372	344	83	43	120	0	98
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	216	46	170	163	37	27	59	1	39
3	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	244	79	165	180	83	17	42	1	37
4	I Puri (M)	320	111	209	266	38	98	1	28	100
District Total		311	97	214	257	44	83	17	22	90

Table 43 gives the detailed 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. The share of revenue from all other sources in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to public health and conveniences in the district.

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS / COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Konark (N.A.C.)	4.7	3.3	3.3	0.7	0.7
2	Nimapada (N.A.C.)	7.1	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
3	Pipili (N.A.C.)	7.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	0.7
4	Puri (M)	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
District Total		**3.5**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.4**

Table-44 presents data on schools and colleges per 10,000 population in the towns of the district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are about four Primary Schools, about one Middle Schools, about one Secondary Schools, and less than one each of Senior Secondary/ Junior College and Degree College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Pipili (NAC) is in a better off position in the district in the availability of primary education, Konark (NAC) in the availability of middle and secondary education and Nimapada (NAC) in senior secondary and college education.

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	Konark(N.A.C.)	0
2	Nimapada(N.A.C.)	12
3	Pipili(N.A.C.)	8
4	Puri(M)	34
	Distrct Total	**28**

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in the district is presented in Table 45. It shows that 28 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (34) per 10,000 population is recorded in Puri(M).

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Konark (N.A.C.)	15013	4567	30.4
2	Pipili (N.A.C.)	14263	3130	21.9
3	Puri (M)	157837	40777	25.8
	District Total	**187113**	**48474**	**25.9**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in the towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that, there are three towns in the district i.e. Konark(NAC), Pipili(NAC), Puri(M) wherein slums are available. The slum population of the town constitutes 25.9 percent of its total population.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Konark (N.A.C.)	Stone Carving	Cashewnut
		Coir Work	Fish
		Seashell Product	Stone Carving
2	Nimapada (N.A.C.)	Steel Furniture	Rice
		Wooden Furniture	Coconut
		Dust Coal	Milk
3	Pipili (N.A.C.)	Applique	Applique
		Soap	Betel Leaf
		Canopy	Coconut
4	Puri (M)	Pattachitra	Sea Fish
		Coirmaterial	Handicraft
		Seashell Products	Earthen Pot

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 stone-carving, Coir works, Sea shell products, appliqué and Pattachitra. The items exported mainly include stone carving, appliqué, handicraft and coconut.

(x) Analysis based on houselist data, 2001 Census

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 house-listing all over the country not only on housing but also on the quality of living of household.

Like the previous census, the Census of India, 2001 was conducted in two phases namely, (i) House-listing 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 database for assessing the conditions of the human settlements, housing deficit and for future housing requirements for formulation of housing policies.

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

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	Total	273,238	248,051	25,187	58,389	55,056	3,333	1,723	1,520	203
	No exclusive room	2,756	2,473	283	745	693	52	37	28	9
	One room	93,709	87,034	6,675	26,327	25,016	1,311	699	627	72
	Two rooms	92,750	85,586	7,164	19,318	18,130	1,188	650	578	72
	Three rooms	40,024	35,521	4,503	6,539	6,120	419	180	155	25
	3+ rooms	43,999	37,437	6,562	5,460	5,097	363	157	132	25
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	13,428	3,648	9,780	1,308	621	687	170	46	124
	No exclusive room	170	81	89	21	16	5	3	1	2
	One room	6,272	1,665	4,607	700	340	360	67	17	50
	Two rooms	4,382	1,223	3,159	409	180	229	67	22	45
	Three rooms	1,563	382	1,181	114	55	59	24	4	20
	3+ rooms	1,041	297	744	64	30	34	9	2	7
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Others	Total	8,501	4,110	4,391	2,388	1,701	687	145	104	41
	No exclusive room	244	172	72	84	67	17	13	12	1
	One room	4,426	1,860	2,566	1,351	869	482	69	42	27
	Two rooms	2,422	1,331	1,091	645	515	130	32	26	6
	Three rooms	805	439	366	172	143	29	23	20	3
	3+ rooms	604	308	296	136	107	29	8	4	4
	Median number of rooms	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District Total	Total	295,167	255,809	39,358	62,085	57,378	4,707	2,038	1,670	368
	No exclusive room	3,170	2,726	444	850	776	74	53	41	12
	One room	104,407	90,559	13,848	28,378	26,225	2,153	835	686	149
	Two rooms	99,554	88,140	11,414	20,372	18,825	1,547	749	626	123
	Three rooms	42,392	36,342	6,050	6,825	6,318	507	227	179	48
	3+ rooms	45,644	38,042	7,602	5,660	5,234	426	174	138	36
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

Table-48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status namely, owned, rented and others among total Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by every household in total, rural and urban areas of the district. The total number of households in the district is 295,167 of which 62,085 are Scheduled Caste households and 2,038 are scheduled tribe households. It is also evident from the table that 92.57 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 96.97 percent in rural areas and 63.99 percent in the urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitutes 4.55 per cent in total areas of the district as against 1.43 per cent in rural areas and 24.85 percent in urban areas.

Tenure status among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in total and rural areas in the district indicates similar pattern as seen among the total households. In urban areas of the district 70.81 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 55.16 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households live in their own houses as against 8.34 per cent households among Scheduled Tribes and 2.11 per cent among Scheduled Caste households live in rented houses of the district.

The table also gives the details of the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households. A room used for dwelling purpose should have walls with a doorway and a roof. It should be 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, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration, availability of number of dwelling rooms to households has been calculated and is shown in column 2 of the table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' means a dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only one room in a census house which is used as a shop or office but the household also resides in it. Among the total households 3,170 are under 'no exclusive room' category in the district out of which 850 found in Scheduled Caste households and 53 numbers found in Scheduled Tribe households.

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
	Puri	**81,038**	**37,837**	**176,227**	**57,542**	**31,729**	**166,519**	**23,496**	**6,108**	**9,708**
		(27.45)	**(12.82)**	**(59.70)**	**(22.49)**	**(12.40)**	**(65.10)**	**(59.70)**	**(15.52)**	**(24.67)**
01	Delanga	3,240	1,543	13,205	3,240	1,543	13,205	0	0	0
		(18.00)	(8.57)	(73.36)	(18.00)	(8.57)	(73.36)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Pipili	5,752	2,956	16,823	4,684	2,701	15,641	1,068	255	1,182
		(22.53)	(11.58)	(65.89)	(20.34)	(11.73)	(67.92)	(42.63)	(10.18)	(47.19)
03	Nimapada	10,471	3,467	28,438	8,666	3,079	27,483	1,805	388	955
		(24.71)	(8.18)	(67.11)	(22.09)	(7.85)	(70.06)	(57.34)	(12.33)	(30.34)
04	Gop	6,324	2,824	16,925	6,324	2,824	16,925	0	0	0
		(24.25)	(10.83)	(64.91)	(24.25)	(10.83)	(64.91)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Kakatpur	13,774	2,823	20,139	13,774	2,823	20,139	0	0	0
		(37.49)	(7.68)	(54.82)	(37.49)	(7.68)	(54.82)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
06	Konark	3,064	1,338	8,501	2,244	1,026	6,674	820	312	1,827
		(23.75)	(10.37)	(65.88)	(22.57)	(10.32)	(67.12)	(27.71)	(10.54)	(61.74)
07	Satyabadi	4,984	4,408	23,271	4,984	4,408	23,271	0	0	0
		(15.26)	(13.49)	(71.24)	(15.26)	(13.49)	(71.24)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Chandanpur	2,257	4,129	8,292	2,257	4,129	8,292	0	0	0
		(15.38)	(28.13)	(56.49)	(15.38)	(28.13)	(56.49)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Sadar	3,104	4,925	8,363	3,104	4,925	8,363	0	0	0
		(18.93)	(30.04)	(51.01)	(18.93)	(30.04)	(51.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Brahmagiri	5,835	3,683	20,342	5,835	3,683	20,342	0	0	0
		(19.54)	(12.33)	(68.12)	(19.54)	(12.33)	(68.12)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Krushna Prasad	2,430	588	6,184	2,430	588	6,184	0	0	0
		(26.41)	(6.39)	(67.20)	(26.41)	(6.39)	(67.20)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Puri (M)	19,803	5,153	5,744	0	0	0	19,803	5,153	5,744
		(64.41)	(16.76)	(18.68)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(64.41)	(16.76)	(18.68)

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

Note:

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

Table-49 provides percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at the district and police station levels of the Puri 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 27.45 per cent as against 12.82 per cent households in semi permanent houses and 59.70 per cent in temporary houses. The almost same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses is also marked in the rural areas of the district. But the distribution in respect of urban areas shows a different trend where more than 50 per cent households live in permanent houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police station level shows the similar trends. Higher percentage of households lives in temporary houses in case of rural areas, but in urban areas higher percentage of households lives in permanent houses.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District - Puri 18	Total	295167	274351	90344	30980	52162	89027
				(92.95)	(30.61)	(10.50)	(17.67)	(30.16)
		Rural	255809	235606	61818	11659	25593	67455
				(92.10)	(24.17)	(4.56)	(10.00)	(26.37)
		Urban	39358	38745	28526	19321	26569	21572
				(98.44)	(72.48)	(49.09)	(67.51)	(54.81)
01	Delanga	Total	18001	16914	5366	889	1932	5789
				(93.96)	(29.81)	(4.94)	(10.73)	(32.16)
		Rural	18001	16914	5366	889	1932	5789
				(93.96)	(29.81)	(4.94)	(10.73)	(32.16)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Pipili	Total	25532	24927	9894	2013	3437	9259
				(97.63)	(38.75)	(7.88)	(13.46)	(36.26)
		Rural	23027	22439	8108	1283	2290	8210
				(97.45)	(35.21)	(5.57)	(9.94)	(35.65)
		Urban	2505	2488	1786	730	1147	1049
				(99.32)	(71.30)	(29.14)	(45.79)	(41.88)
03	Nimapada	Total	42376	41689	12583	3294	4512	13299
				(98.38)	(29.69)	(7.77)	(10.65)	(31.38)
		Rural	39228	38584	10156	1828	2736	11443
				(98.36)	(25.89)	(4.66)	(6.97)	(29.17)
		Urban	3148	3105	2427	1466	1776	1856
				(98.63)	(77.10)	(46.57)	(56.42)	(58.96)
04	Gop	Total	26074	24802	5811	1457	2789	7230
				(95.12)	(22.29)	(5.59)	(10.70)	(27.73)
		Rural	26074	24802	5811	1457	2789	7230
				(95.12)	(22.29)	(5.59)	(10.70)	(27.73)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Kakatpur	Total	36736	35945	6827	2530	4323	6914
				(97.85)	(18.58)	(6.89)	(11.77)	(18.82)
		Rural	36736	35945	6827	2530	4323	6914
				(97.85)	(18.58)	(6.89)	(11.77)	(18.82)
		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
06	Konark	Total	12903	12400	2224	812	1371	2625
				(96.10)	(17.24)	(6.29)	(10.63)	(20.34)
		Rural	9944	9464	1148	420	853	2019
				(95.17)	(11.54)	(4.22)	(8.58)	(20.3)
		Urban	2959	2936	1076	392	518	606
				(99.22)	(36.36)	(13.25)	(17.51)	(20.48)
07	Satyabadi	Total	32664	24951	8460	998	3898	9365
				(76.39)	(25.9)	(3.06)	(11.93)	(28.67)
		Rural	32664	24951	8460	998	3898	9365
				(76.39)	(25.9)	(3.06)	(11.93)	(28.67)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Chandanpur	Total	14678	12460	3851	628	1877	4895
				(84.89)	(26.24)	(4.28)	(12.79)	(33.35)
		Rural	14678	12460	3851	628	1877	4895
				(84.89)	(26.24)	(4.28)	(12.79)	(33.35)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Sadar	Total	16395	15721	3760	604	1747	3709
				(95.89)	(22.93)	(3.68)	(10.66)	(22.62)
		Rural	16395	15721	3760	604	1747	3709
				(95.89)	(22.93)	(3.68)	(10.66)	(22.62)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Brahmagiri	Total	29860	25288	5890	869	2808	6701
				(84.69)	(19.73)	(2.91)	(9.40)	(22.44)
		Rural	29860	25288	5890	869	2808	6701
				(84.69)	(19.73)	(2.91)	(9.40)	(22.44)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Krushna Prasad	Total	9202	9038	2441	153	340	1180
				(98.22)	(26.53)	(1.66)	(3.69)	(12.82)
		Rural	9202	9038	2441	153	340	1180
				(98.22)	(26.53)	(1.66)	(3.69)	(12.82)
		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
12	Puri (M)	Total	30,746	30,216	23,237	16,733	23,128	18,061
				(98.28)	(75.58)	(54.42)	(75.22)	(58.74)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	30,746	30,216	23,237	16,733	23,128	18,061
				(98.28)	(75.58)	(54.42)	(75.22)	(58.74)

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

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

Note: Percentage is to be given in brackets after the number of households .

Bathroom means bathroom within the house

Toilet means toilet within the house

Drainage means closed and open drainage

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

The sources of improved drinking water facility of the table include the sources of tap, hand-pump, and tube-well and well. Out of the total households of 295,167 in the district, 274,351 households constituting 92.95 percent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 92.10 per cent in rural areas and 98.44 per cent in urban areas. Coming to the police station level it is seen that the highest proportion of households enjoying this facility come under Nimapada police station (98.36 %) and lowest proportion (76.39 %) in Satyabadi police station in respect of rural areas of the district. Out of all urban areas Pipili (NAC) provides this facility to the highest number of households, i.e., 99.32 per cent and in Puri (M) 98.28 per cent, Nimapada (NAC) provides this facility to 98.63 per cent households.

The availability of electricity in the houses of the households of the district in total, rural and urban areas of the district such household constitute 30.61 per cent in total, 24.17 per cent in rural and 72.48 per cent in urban areas level. In rural areas of the police stations only about one fourth proportions of households enjoy this facility, which is not adequate and encouraging. Highest proportion of this facility available in rural areas is shown in Pipili police station (35.21 %) and the lowest proportion in rural areas is found in Konark police station (11.54 %).

Regarding bathroom facilities available to households, it is presented that a very negligible proportion of household consisting of 10.50 per cent in total, 4.56 per cent in rural and 49.09 per cent in urban areas of the district do avail this facility. In respect of rural areas of police stations highest percentage of households avail this facility in Kakatapur police station (6.89 %) and lowest percentage in Krushnaprasad police station (1.66 %). In towns, Puri (M) provides this facility to highest per cent of households (54.42 %) and Konark (NAC) provides this facility in lowest per cent of households (13.25 per cent).

As regards toilet facilities it is stated that in this district 17.67 per cent in total areas 10 percent in rural areas and 67.51 per cent in urban areas, avail this facility. At police station levels of the district in

rural areas, highest percentage of households in Chandanpur police station (12.79 %) avail this facility and in Krushnaprasad police station the lowest proportion of households avail this facility (3.69 %). In the towns of the district, Puri (M) provides this facility to 75.22 per cent households at the highest and Konark (NAC) at the lowest i.e. 17.51 per cent.

So far as drainage facility is concerned, the table presents that this facility is available to 30.16 per cent of households in total area, 26.37 per cent in rural areas and 54.81 per cent in urban areas of the district.

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	Cow-dung 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
	Puri	Total	295,167	136,643	65,754	63,663	718	151	11,604	283	11,262	4,381	708
				(46.29)	(22.28)	(21.57)	(0.24)	(0.05)	(3.93)	(0.1)	(3.82)	(1.48)	(0.24)
		Rural	255,809	120,336	63,990	63,106	451	105	1,598	200	1,124	4,340	559
				(47.04)	(25.01)	(24.67)	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.62)	(0.08)	(0.44)	(1.7)	(0.22)
		Urban	39,358	16,307	1,764	557	267	46	10,006	83	10,138	41	149
				(41.43)	(4.48)	(1.42)	(0.68)	(0.12)	(25.42)	(0.21)	(25.76)	(0.1)	(0.38)
01	Delanga	Total	18,001	7,634	4,587	4,566	35	8	222	15	159	732	43
				(42.41)	(25.48)	(25.37)	(0.19)	(0.04)	(1.23)	(0.08)	(0.88)	(4.07)	(0.24)
		Rural	18,001	7,634	4,587	4,566	35	8	222	15	159	732	43
				(42.41)	(25.48)	(25.37)	(0.19)	(0.04)	(1.23)	(0.08)	(0.88)	(4.07)	(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)
02	Pipili	Total	25,532	13,613	3,744	6,714	144	40	399	48	314	452	64
				(53.32)	(14.66)	(26.3)	(0.56)	(0.16)	(1.56)	(0.19)	(1.23)	(1.77)	(0.25)
		Rural	23,027	11,850	3,599	6,670	88	38	153	40	99	449	41
				(51.46)	(15.63)	(28.97)	(0.38)	(0.17)	(0.66)	(0.17)	(0.43)	(1.95)	(0.18)
		Urban	2,505	1,763	145	44	56	2	246	8	215	3	23
				(70.38)	(5.79)	(1.76)	(2.24)	(0.08)	(9.82)	(0.32)	(8.58)	(0.12)	(0.92)
03	Nimapada	Total	42,376	19,403	6,539	14,795	88	11	608	39	493	283	117
				(45.79)	(15.43)	(34.91)	(0.21)	(0.03)	(1.43)	(0.09)	(1.16)	(0.67)	(0.28)
		Rural	39,228	17,471	6,357	14,606	45	9	157	37	157	282	107
				(44.54)	(16.21)	(37.23)	(0.11)	(0.02)	(0.4)	(0.09)	(0.4)	(0.72)	(0.27)
		Urban	3,148	1,932	182	189	43	2	451	2	336	1	10
				(61.37)	(5.78)	(6)	(1.37)	(0.06)	(14.33)	(0.06)	(10.67)	(0.03)	(0.32)
04	Gop	Total	26,074	9,726	6,047	9,635	38	4	164	30	73	291	66
				(37.3)	(23.19)	(36.95)	(0.15)	(0.02)	(0.63)	(0.12)	(0.28)	(1.12)	(0.25)
		Rural	26,074	9,726	6,047	9,635	38	4	164	30	73	291	66
				(37.3)	(23.19)	(36.95)	(0.15)	(0.02)	(0.63)	(0.12)	(0.28)	(1.12)	(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)
05	Kakatpur	Total	36,736	21,882	2,888	11,185	77	7	144	33	119	342	59
				(59.57)	(7.86)	(30.45)	(0.21)	(0.02)	(0.39)	(0.09)	(0.32)	(0.93)	(0.16)
		Rural	36,736	21,882	2,888	11,185	77	7	144	33	119	342	59
				(59.57)	(7.86)	(30.45)	(0.21)	(0.02)	(0.39)	(0.09)	(0.32)	(0.93)	(0.16)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung 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
06	Konark	Total	12,903	7,932	1,798	2,735	33	8	83	2	91	195	26
				(61.47)	(13.93)	(21.2)	(0.26)	(0.06)	(0.64)	(0.02)	(0.71)	(1.51)	(0.2)
		Rural	9,944	5,428	1,648	2,653	4	4	7	2	6	178	14
				(54.59)	(16.57)	(26.68)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(1.79)	(0.14)
		Urban	2,959	2,504	150	82	29	4	76	0	85	17	12
				(84.62)	(5.07)	(2.77)	(0.98)	(0.14)	(2.57)	(0.00)	(2.87)	(0.57)	(0.41)
07	Satyabadi	Total	32,664	12,051	13,292	5,884	49	14	266	15	91	909	93
				(36.89)	(40.69)	(18.01)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(0.81)	(0.05)	(0.28)	(2.78)	(0.28)
		Rural	32,664	12,051	13,292	5,884	49	14	266	15	91	909	93
				(36.89)	(40.69)	(18.01)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(0.81)	(0.05)	(0.28)	(2.78)	(0.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Chandanpur	Total	14,678	7,828	5,308	1,149	27	6	107	6	36	198	13
				(53.33)	(36.16)	(7.83)	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.73)	(0.04)	(0.25)	(1.35)	(0.09)
		Rural	14,678	7,828	5,308	1,149	27	6	107	6	36	198	13
				(53.33)	(36.16)	(7.83)	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.73)	(0.04)	(0.25)	(1.35)	(0.09)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Sadar	Total	16,395	6,549	6,608	2,237	30	4	233	11	212	471	40
				(39.95)	(40.3)	(13.64)	(0.18)	(0.02)	(1.42)	(0.07)	(1.29)	(2.87)	(0.24)
		Rural	16,395	6,549	6,608	2,237	30	4	233	11	212	471	40
				(39.95)	(40.3)	(13.64)	(0.18)	(0.02)	(1.42)	(0.07)	(1.29)	(2.87)	(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	Brahmagiri	Total	29,860	12,336	13,381	3,516	40	7	81	10	80	350	59
				(41.31)	(44.81)	(11.77)	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.27)	(0.03)	(0.27)	(1.17)	(0.2)
		Rural	29,860	12,336	13,381	3,516	40	7	81	10	80	350	59
				(41.31)	(44.81)	(11.77)	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.27)	(0.03)	(0.27)	(1.17)	(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)
11	Krushna Prasad	Total	9,202	7,581	275	1,005	18	4	64	1	92	138	24
				(82.38)	(2.99)	(10.92)	(0.20)	(0.04)	(0.7)	(0.01)	(1.00)	(1.50)	(0.26)
		Rural	9,202	7,581	275	1,005	18	4	64	1	92	138	24
				(82.38)	(2.99)	(10.92)	(0.2)	(0.04)	(0.7)	(0.01)	(1.00)	(1.50)	(0.26)
		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	Puri (M)	Total	30,746	10,108	1,287	242	139	38	9,233	73	9,502	20	104
				(32.88)	(4.19)	(0.79)	(0.45)	(0.12)	(30.03)	(0.24)	(30.90)	(0.07)	(0.34)
		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	30,746	10,108	1,287	242	139	38	9,233	73	9,502	20	104
				(32.88)	(4.19)	(0.79)	(0.45)	(0.12)	(30.03)	(0.24)	(30.9)	(0.07)	(0.34)

Percentage in brackets

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

Table-51 provides number and per cent distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and its police stations. The various types of fuels used for the households for cooking purpose are shown in Column 5 -13 of the table

As shown in the table, there are 9 types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 295,167 households in the district. It is seen that firewood is used in 46.29 percent households in total areas as against 47.04 in rural areas and 41.43 per cent in urban areas. In rural areas next to firewood, crop residue is used as fuel in 25.01 per cent households and cow-dung cake in 24.67 per cent households. But in urban areas of the district, firewood is used in 41.43 per cent, kerosene in 25.76 per cent, cooking gas in 25.42 per cent, and crop residue in 4.48 per cent and cow-dung cake in 1.42 per cent households.

Out of all the police stations in rural areas, Krushna prasad police station tops the list in the use of firewood (82.38%) and Satyabadi police station is at the bottom with 36.89 percent of households using firewood. In urban areas of the district firewood is used by 84.62 per cent households in Konark (NAC), in Pipili (NAC) by 70.38 per cent in Nimapada (NAC) 61.37 per cent while in Puri (M) by 32.88 per cent households. As compared to other towns, in Puri (M) Kerosene is used by 30.90 per cent of households and cooking gas by 30.03 per cent households.

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

P.S.	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Puri	Total	295,167	68,967	90,238	50,422	13,307	164,642	21,366	2,806	105,325
				(23.37)	(30.57)	(17.08)	(4.51)	(55.78)	(7.24)	(0.95)	(35.68)
		Rural	255,809	46,324	73,687	30,577	5,434	139,421	13,859	1,884	95,664
				(18.11)	(28.81)	(11.95)	(2.12)	(54.50)	(5.42)	(0.74)	(37.40)
		Urban	39,358	22,643	16,551	19,845	7,873	25,221	7,507	922	9,661
				(57.53)	(42.05)	(50.42)	(20.00)	(64.08)	(19.07)	(2.34)	(24.55)
01	Delanga	Total	18,001	3,702	5,224	3,015	447	11,019	1,318	140	5,808
				(20.57)	(29.02)	(16.75)	(2.48)	(61.21)	(7.32)	(0.78)	(32.26)
		Rural	18,001	3,702	5,224	3,015	447	11,019	1,318	140	5,808
				(20.57)	(29.02)	(16.75)	(2.48)	(61.21)	(7.32)	(0.78)	(32.26)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Pipili	Total	25,532	6,166	8,710	5,497	1,273	18,048	2,488	407	5,836
				(24.15)	(34.11)	(21.53)	(4.99)	(70.69)	(9.74)	(1.59)	(22.86)
		Rural	23,027	5,412	7,748	4,478	1,021	16,361	2,037	363	5,267
				(23.50)	(33.65)	(19.45)	(4.43)	(71.05)	(8.85)	(1.58)	(22.87)
		Urban	2,505	754	962	1,019	252	1,687	451	44	569
				(30.10)	(38.4)	(40.68)	(10.06)	(67.35)	(18)	(1.76)	(22.71)
03	Nimapada	Total	42,376	7,487	12,678	6,308	1,169	24,083	2,649	303	15,056
				(17.67)	(29.92)	(14.89)	(2.76)	(56.83)	(6.25)	(0.72)	(35.53)
		Rural	39,228	5,819	11,039	4,540	692	21,738	1,881	216	14,578
				(14.83)	(28.14)	(11.57)	(1.76)	(55.41)	(4.8)	(0.55)	(37.16)
		Urban	3,148	1,668	1,639	1,768	477	2,345	768	87	478
				(52.99)	(52.06)	(56.16)	(15.15)	(74.49)	(24.4)	(2.76)	(15.18)

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

P.S.	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
04	Gop	Total	26,074	4,523	7,060	2,816	566	13,580	1,314	187	10,374
				(17.35)	(27.08)	(10.80)	(2.17)	(52.08)	(5.04)	(0.72)	(39.79)
		Rural	26,074	4,523	7,060	2,816	566	13,580	1,314	187	10,374
				(17.35)	(27.08)	(10.80)	(2.17)	(52.08)	(5.04)	(0.72)	(39.79)
		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	Kakatpur	Total	36,736	5,710	11,413	3,255	589	17,789	1,724	258	15,142
				(15.54)	(31.07)	(8.86)	(1.60)	(48.42)	(4.69)	(0.70)	(41.22)
		Rural	36,736	5,710	11,413	3,255	589	17,789	1,724	258	15,142
				(15.54)	(31.07)	(8.86)	(1.60)	(48.42)	(4.69)	(0.70)	(41.22)
		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	Konark	Total	12,903	2,248	4,154	1,288	180	6,652	668	104	5,035
				(17.42)	(32.19)	(9.98)	(1.40)	(51.55)	(5.18)	(0.81)	(39.02)
		Rural	9,944	1,327	2,871	634	74	5,101	386	50	3,970
				(13.34)	(28.87)	(6.38)	(0.74)	(51.3)	(3.88)	(0.50)	(39.92)
		Urban	2,959	921	1,283	654	106	1,551	282	54	1,065
				(31.13)	(43.36)	(22.1)	(3.58)	(52.42)	(9.53)	(1.82)	(35.99)
07	Satyabadi	Total	32,664	6,750	8,512	4,237	646	18,206	1,660	191	12,334
				(20.66)	(26.06)	(12.97)	(1.98)	(55.74)	(5.08)	(0.58)	(37.76)
		Rural	32,664	6,750	8,512	4,237	646	18,206	1,660	191	12,334
				(20.66)	(26.06)	(12.97)	(1.98)	(55.74)	(5.08)	(0.58)	(37.76)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Chandanpur	Total	14,678	2,135	3,917	2,063	415	8,872	658	70	4,870
				(14.55)	(26.69)	(14.06)	(2.83)	(60.44)	(4.48)	(0.48)	(33.18)
		Rural	14,678	2,135	3,917	2,063	415	8,872	658	70	4,870
				(14.55)	(26.69)	(14.06)	(2.83)	(60.44)	(4.48)	(0.48)	(33.18)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Sadar	Total	16,395	3,949	4,274	1,989	409	9,333	829	95	6,062
				(24.09)	(26.07)	(12.13)	(2.49)	(56.93)	(5.06)	(0.58)	(36.97)
		Rural	16,395	3,949	4,274	1,989	409	9,333	829	95	6,062
				(24.09)	(26.07)	(12.13)	(2.49)	(56.93)	(5.06)	(0.58)	(36.97)
		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	Brahmagiri	Total	29,860	4,646	8,868	2,717	496	14,085	1,494	224	12,758
				(15.56)	(29.7)	(9.10)	(1.66)	(47.17)	(5.00)	(0.75)	(42.73)
		Rural	29,860	4,646	8,868	2,717	496	14,085	1,494	224	12,758
				(15.56)	(29.7)	(9.10)	(1.66)	(47.17)	(5.00)	(0.75)	(42.73)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S.	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Krushna Prasad	Total	9,202	2,351	2,761	833	79	3,337	558	90	4,501
				(25.55)	(30.00)	(9.05)	(0.86)	(36.26)	(6.06)	(0.98)	(48.91)
		Rural	9,202	2,351	2,761	833	79	3,337	558	90	4,501
				(25.55)	(30.00)	(9.05)	(0.86)	(36.26)	(6.06)	(0.98)	(48.91)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Puri PS	Total	30,746	19,300	12,667	16,404	7,038	19,638	6,006	737	7,549
				(62.77)	(41.20)	(53.35)	(22.89)	(63.87)	(19.53)	(2.40)	(24.55)
		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	30,746	19,300	12,667	16,404	7,038	19,638	6,006	737	7,549
				(62.77)	(41.20)	(53.35)	(22.89)	(63.87)	(19.53)	(2.40)	(24.55)

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

Table-52 presents the number and percentage distribution of households having banking services and availability of household assets in total, rural and urban areas of the district and its police stations. The table presents the information pertaining to 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 of the district and police station.

Regarding banking services it is described that bank refers to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, cooperative banks and foreign banks and the services available means, the head of household or any of its member is availing banking services provided by banks and post office banks as a holder of any type of account. Accordingly, only 68,967(23.37 %) households are having bank services out of 295,167 households in the district as against 18.11 per cent in rural areas and 57.53 per cent in urban areas.

As regards to different household asset the use of bicycle has the highest proportion, i.e. 55.78 per cent in total, 54.50 per cent in rural and 64.08 per cent in urban areas. Radio/transistor, next to bicycle, is available to 30.57 per cent households in total, 28.81 per cent in rural and 42.05 per cent in urban households of the district. Television as an asset constitutes 17.08 per cent in total areas of the district, as against 11.95 per cent in rural areas and 50.42 per cent in urban areas. Other items in rural areas are very less in number where as in urban area the uses of these items are comparably higher.

As regards to banking services available at police station level in rural areas it is seen that the facility is available to the highest 25.55 per cent in Krushna prasad police station and the lowest 13.34 per cent in Konark police station. So far as the banking service available in urban areas is concerned, the facility is available to the highest percentage of households (62.77%) in Puri (M) and the lowest percentage of households (30.10%) in Pipili (NAC).

As regards the availability of household asset in rural areas bicycle is used by the maximum percentage (71.05 %) of households in Pipili Police station and the lowest percentage (36.26%) of households in Krushna prasad police station. Radio/ transistor are available to maximum rural households of 33.65 per cent in Pipili police station and of the lowest at 26.07 per cent in Sadar police station. The use of television as an asset is made available to 19.45 per cent households at the highest in Pipili police station and at the lowest to 6.38 per cent households in Konark police station in rural areas.

(ix) Scope of Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Culturable wastes

4. Fallow lands:

(a) Fallow lands other than current fallows

(b) Current fallows

5. Net area sown

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

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

(xiii) Scope of Town Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

Section I - Village Directory

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

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

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

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

Column 1 : Serial Number

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

Column 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column-wise details are given below:

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include Nursery School, Kindergarten School. pre-basic School, pre-primary School, Junior Basic School upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the Middle School.

Classes from IX to X are included in Secondary School. Classes XI and XII are included in Senior Secondary School.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	H
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

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

Column 7 : Medical

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

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

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

Column 8 : Drinking Water :

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

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

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

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

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

Column 11 : Credit Societies

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

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facility, such as, Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium are available in the village, the same is 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 waterways they are to be mentioned as follows:

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

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

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : Newspaper / Magazine

If village receives any Newspaper/Magazine the same is noted in this column using following codes:

(i)	Newspaper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown

against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages, CD Blockwise, of the district.
Appendix-I-A	Indicates number of villages, CD Blockwise, having one or more primary schools.
Appendix-I-B	Indicates number of villages, CD Blockwise, having primary, middle and secondary schools.
Appendix-I-C	Shows number of villages, CD Blockwise, with different sources of drinking water facilities.
Appendix-II	Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.
Appendix-II-A	Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.
Appendix-III	It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.
Appendix-IV	CD Blockwise, 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 and VIIB	The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
Appendix -VIII	Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Block-wise)

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

The district Puri was having four statutory towns, namely, Pipili(NAC), Nimapada(NAC), Konark (NAC) and Puri(M) and no Census town was there during the Census 1991. However, during 1991-2001 Census periods there is no village merged in any towns situated earlier. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

Sl.No.	Name of villages	Location code No.	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
		NIL	

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF PIPILI C.D. BLOCK - 0001

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF DELANGA C.D. BLOCK - 0002

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF KANAS C.D. BLOCK - 0003

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KRUSHNAPRASAD C.D. BLOCK - 0004

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF BRAHMAGIRI C.D. BLOCK - 0005

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
PURI SADAR C.D. BLOCK - 0006

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF SATYABADI C.D. BLOCK - 0007

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF NIMAPADA C.D. BLOCK - 0008

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF GOP C.D. BLOCK - 0009

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KAKATPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0010

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF ASTARANGA C.D. BLOCK - 0011

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:PURI

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. Block	Educational institutions			
				Primary school		Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pipili	195	126,801	117	122	51	52
2	Delanga	128	112,476	88	92	44	46
3	Kanas	128	122,709	105	112	67	70
4	Krushnaprasad	115	78,626	89	97	53	56
5	Brahmagiri	154	119,224	100	113	53	54
6	Puri Sadar	141	129,962	103	114	41	43
7	Satyabadi	92	102,097	77	99	35	38
8	Nimapada	237	176,304	165	178	88	89
9	Gop	202	153,508	148	158	72	75
10	Kakatpur	103	98,878	70	89	39	42
11	Astaranga	96	78,069	86	90	50	51
District(Rural):		**1,591**	**1,298,654**	**1,148**	**1,264**	**593**	**616**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Educational institutions (contd.)							
		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Pipili	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Delanga	18	18	2	2	2	2	0	0
3	Kanas	27	27	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	Krushnaprasad	24	24	2	2	3	3	0	0
5	Brahmagiri	24	24	2	2	2	2	0	0
6	Puri Sadar	21	22	2	2	2	2	0	0
7	Satyabadi	20	21	3	3	3	3	0	0
8	Nimapada	43	43	2	2	2	2	0	0
9	Gop	33	35	6	6	4	4	0	0
10	Kakatpur	19	20	2	2	2	2	0	0
11	Astaranga	21	22	1	1	1	1	0	0
District(Rural):		**273**	**280**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**22**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Educational institutions (contd.)			Medical institutions					
		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre	
		Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Village	Institutions
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Pipili	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	4	4
2	Delanga	0	0	40	0	0	3	3	6	6
3	Kanas	0	0	23	0	0	4	4	5	5
4	Krushnaprasad	0	0	26	1	1	2	2	5	5
5	Brahmagiri	0	0	54	0	0	1	1	5	5
6	Puri Sadar	1	1	38	1	1	1	1	4	4
7	Satyabadi	0	0	15	1	1	4	4	3	3
8	Nimapada	4	4	72	1	1	7	7	4	4
9	Gop	1	1	54	0	0	5	5	8	8
10	Kakatpur	0	0	33	1	1	1	1	4	4
11	Astaranga	1	1	10	0	0	6	6	4	4
District(Rural):		**7**	**7**	**443**	**5**	**5**	**34**	**34**	**52**	**52**

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Medical institutions (contd.)										
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Pipili	21	21	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	173
2	Delanga	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	113
3	Kanas	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	107
4	Krushnaprasad	11	11	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	101
5	Brahmagiri	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	133
6	Puri Sadar	19	19	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	120
7	Satyabadi	15	15	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	75
8	Nimapada	45	45	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	185
9	Gop	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	181
10	Kakatpur	11	11	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	89
11	Astaranga	13	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	76
District(Rural):		**201**	**201**	**16**	**21**	**16**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**8**	**1353**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Pipili	0	192	179	0	43	0	67	192	192	0
2	Delanga	0	123	101	1	17	0	27	125	122	0
3	Kanas	0	72	57	0	88	0	17	125	124	0
4	Krushnaprasad	0	113	42	0	0	0	0	104	107	0
5	Brahmagiri	0	100	110	0	27	0	0	148	135	0
6	Puri Sadar	0	125	120	0	43	0	25	137	136	0
7	Satyabadi	0	89	69	0	17	0	44	92	91	0
8	Nimapada	0	171	164	0	35	0	134	237	209	0
9	Gop	0	138	157	1	27	0	61	197	158	0
10	Kakatpur	0	99	67	0	31	0	49	103	101	0
11	Astaranga	0	71	36	0	24	0	13	89	85	0
District(Rural):		**0**	**1,293**	**1,102**	**2**	**352**	**0**	**437**	**1,549**	**1,460**	**0**

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications		
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Pipili	24	0	0	16	0	0	59	40	0	2
2	Delanga	17	0	8	10	0	7	39	29	5	1
3	Kanas	19	0	0	13	0	0	37	20	0	0
4	Krushnaprasad	13	0	0	9	0	0	29	35	0	90
5	Brahmagiri	20	0	1	14	0	1	28	57	0	15
6	Puri Sadar	27	0	1	17	0	1	52	48	2	2
7	Satyabadi	23	0	1	13	0	1	30	33	1	2
8	Nimapada	46	0	2	33	0	2	62	55	0	0
9	Gop	31	0	1	22	0	1	63	35	0	10
10	Kakatpur	19	0	1	15	0	1	31	17	0	1
11	Astaranga	15	0	0	11	0	0	22	2	0	2
District(Rural):		**254**	**0**	**15**	**173**	**0**	**14**	**452**	**371**	**8**	**125**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies					
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Pipili	4	4	191	4	41	41	2	2	2	2
2	Delanga	5	7	124	4	19	19	1	1	1	1
3	Kanas	3	5	118	10	13	13	0	0	0	0
4	Krushnaprasad	5	6	103	12	4	4	1	1	0	0
5	Brahmagiri	5	7	146	8	6	6	0	0	0	0
6	Puri Sadar	7	7	136	5	9	9	0	0	0	0
7	Satyabadi	3	5	88	4	8	8	0	0	1	1
8	Nimapada	7	7	233	4	21	21	3	3	1	1
9	Gop	7	9	194	8	13	13	2	2	0	0
10	Kakatpur	5	7	100	3	4	4	2	2	0	0
11	Astaranga	4	6	78	18	1	1	1	1	1	1
District(Rural):		**55**	**70**	**1,511**	**80**	**139**	**139**	**12**	**12**	**6**	**6**

Sl No	Name of C.D.Block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Pipili	0	2	1	177	157	157
2	Delanga	1	0	0	109	71	71
3	Kanas	0	0	0	65	13	13
4	Krushnaprasad	0	2	0	59	36	36
5	Brahmagiri	15	0	0	101	36	36
6	Puri Sadar	1	0	0	109	82	82
7	Satyabadi	1	1	0	91	52	52
8	Nimapada	4	0	0	191	119	119
9	Gop	1	0	0	165	125	125
10	Kakatpur	2	0	0	99	88	88
11	Astaranga	2	0	0	83	81	81
District(Rural):		**27**	**5**	**1**	**1,249**	**860**	**860**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

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	Pipili	195	78	115	0	1	1
2	Delanga	128	40	86	1	0	1
3	Kanas	128	23	100	4	0	1
4	Krushnaprasad	115	26	82	6	1	0
5	Brahmagiri	154	54	94	1	3	2
6	Puri Sadar	141	38	93	9	1	0
7	Satyabadi	92	15	61	12	2	2
8	Nimapada	237	72	156	7	0	2
9	Gop	202	54	142	4	0	2
10	Kakatpur	103	33	58	6	5	1
11	Astaranga	96	10	82	4	0	0
	District Total:	**1,591**	**443**	**1,069**	**54**	**13**	**12**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:PURI

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pipili	195	78	66	51	23
2	Delanga	128	40	44	44	18
3	Kanas	128	23	38	67	27
4	Krushnaprasad	115	26	36	53	24
5	Brahmagiri	154	54	47	53	24
6	Puri Sadar	141	38	62	41	21
7	Satyabadi	92	15	42	35	20
8	Nimapada	237	72	77	88	43
9	Gop	202	54	76	72	33
10	Kakatpur	103	33	31	39	19
11	Astaranga	96	10	36	50	21
	District Total:	**1591**	**443**	**555**	**593**	**273**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District : PURI

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	Pipili	0	2	0	1	189
2	Delanga	0	2	0	4	120
3	Kanas	0	0	0	4	69
4	Krushnaprasad	0	7	0	1	100
5	Brahmagiri	0	1	0	18	94
6	Puri Sadar	0	1	0	3	122
7	Satyabadi	0	0	0	0	89
8	Nimapada	0	0	0	28	171
9	Gop	0	0	0	42	135
10	Kakatpur	0	0	0	2	99
11	Astaranga	0	2	0	9	64
	District Total:	**0**	**15**	**0**	**112**	**1,252**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:PURI

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. Block	Popu-lation	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	Dandamukunda Pur	02900800	Pipili	6,094	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
2	Godiputamatiapara	02877900	Delanga	5,281	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
3	Gadasanput	02978800	Kanas	8,462	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.
4	Kapileswarpur	03007400	Brahmagiri	8,191	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Sriramchandrapur	02992500	Satyabadi	6,190	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Balanga	02929900	Nimapada	5,397	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
7	Gop	02941800	Gop	5,524	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
8	Bhandisahi	02953600	Kakatpur	5,026	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Lataharan	02955800	Kakatpur	7,358	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:PURI

Serial number	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. Block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no census town in the District.

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWNS/NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

Name of the District : Puri

Serial number	Name of Census town and C.D. Block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NIL

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:PURI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Pipili		
1	02892300	Siulachaka
2	02902300	Kothabad No-8
3	02905600	Odasamudi
Name of CD Block: Delanga		
4	02880000	Majhibara
5	02889800	Sadapada No.2
6	02890000	Jenapur-3
Name of CD Block: Kanas		
7	02983400	Baigantali
8	02984500	Mahal
9	02984600	Botalama
10	03019600	Baghamunda
Name of CD Block: Krushnaprasad		
11	03038900	Chandramara
12	03039400	Kalijaipahad
13	03043900	Harichandanpur
14	03047200	Rasidgaon
15	03047400	Patanasi
Name of CD Block: Brahmagiri		
16	03012200	Narasinghpurpattna
17	03012400	Sipasurubili
18	03013500	Amangabarabati
19	03026200	Chhotapur
20	03032200	Palanka
21	03035200	Budhisahi No-2
22	03035300	Salepur
Name of CD Block: Puri Sadar		
23	02998900	Malikera
24	03003800	Bilaparibindha

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
25	03009200	Alang
Name of CD Block: Satyabadi		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Nimapada		
26	02926100	Singharpur
27	02926500	Jhampugram
28	02933200	Satakalia
29	02934400	Sorada
Name of CD Block: Gop		
30	02937700	Garajanga
31	02947600	Badamachhamara
32	02950900	Khandamuhan
33	02971100	Athakhura
Name of CD Block: Kakatpur		
34	02977000	Jamatala
35	02977900	Odasamul
Name of CD Block: Astaranga		
36	02969000	Narada
37	02970100	Dakhinmul

APPENDIX V - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population

Sl. No.	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	Pipili	208	13	195	19
2	Delanga	135	7	128	10
3	Kanas	139	11	128	33
4	Krushnaprasad	131	16	115	44
5	Brahmagiri	167	13	154	47
6	Puri Sadar	156	15	141	22
7	Satyabadi	96	4	92	11
8	Nimapada	241	4	237	30
9	Gop	224	22	202	28
10	Kakatpur	114	11	103	18
11	Astaranga	104	8	96	10
	District Total:	**1715**	**124**	**1591**	**272**

APPENDIX VI - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population

Sl.No.	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	Pipili	208	13	195	177
2	Delanga	135	7	128	111
3	Kanas	139	11	128	119
4	Krushnaprasad	131	16	115	101
5	Brahmagiri	167	13	154	137
6	Puri Sadar	156	15	141	121
7	Satyabadi	96	4	92	80
8	Nimapada	241	4	237	217
9	Gop	224	22	202	194
10	Kakatpur	114	11	103	95
11	Astaranga	104	8	96	90
	District Total:	**1715**	**124**	**1591**	**1442**

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:PURI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Pipili		
Less than 5		
	02905300	Alisa
	02892700	Suabarei
	02891000	Bhailo
	02905200	Baligan
	02894000	Govindapur
	02910100	Dumukipur
	02896300	Dhanpur
	02906500	Saragailo
	02906700	Paripotali
	02893600	Gobardhanpur Sultananagar
	02901000	Kulasekharapatana
	02898500	Bantalasingadeuli
	02900600	Agarapada
	02892800	Bahelipada
5-10		
	02910300	Subalapur
	02907100	Solana
	02896000	Orakol
	02903900	Kamakantia
	02900100	Sunapada
	02911300	Banamalipur
	02905100	Abalapur
	02891500	Patelikuda
	02893500	Gobardhanpur
	02911100	Balarampurpaikanasahi
	02901300	Khatasarang
	02894700	Nahalapara
	02891700	Jaguliapara
	02901200	Mangarajpur
	02896500	Ujanipada
	02878700	Manitri
	02909200	Jasuapursultan Nagar
	02897600	Anantapur
	02902500	Jhilimili Patna
	02899900	Kanhupur
	02896400	Hasanapur
	02903600	Rupadeipurmelak
	02898100	Bharatipur
	02893400	Poparanga
	02895000	Harianta
	02908800	Chakakankanadua
	02897200	Barimula
11-20		
	02899100	Brahmalang
	02906600	Madhipatali
	02907400	Rupadeipur
	02904000	Bhogapateli
	02894100	Matiapada No-1

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02900700	Balavpur
	02910900	Kothasahi
	02908600	Bhagabatipur
	02893800	Siula
	02897300	Kantikothabada
	02910500	Arjunsinghpur
	02893700	Patasahanipur
	02902100	Murdhanipur
	02897500	Panidola
	02897700	Totapada
	02902600	Adhuali
	02910700	Chhanaghar
	02907800	Rathapurusottampur
	02910600	Kumareswar
	02902300	Kothabad No-8
	02908000	Saraswatipur
	02907600	Alarapur
	02910400	Siriapur
	02909300	Birapurusotampur No.1
	02898400	Hatasahi
	02906900	Jopan
	02906300	Potal
	02896600	Bindha
	02891300	Uttarasasan
	02905900	Nuagodi
	02900300	Nuasasan
	02892200	Matiapara No.2
	02905800	Suhagapur
	02904500	Malikapali
	02901100	Kothabad No-3
	02910200	Gopada
	02903300	Gokan
	02903500	Chandradeipur
	02909700	Danapara Tanki
	02895500	Jagannathpur
21-30		
	02891600	Madhupur
	02898600	Podaguna
	02890300	Maharipokhari
	02893900	Aruha
	02903100	Sampur
	02908100	Baligan
	02907500	Satahala
	02897900	Barundei
	02903000	Durgadasapur
	02911200	Dakhinasahichak
	02909000	Teisipur Sultannagar
	02893300	Arjungoda
	02908400	Nalihana
	02898200	Makundapur
	02897400	Narankheta
	02903800	Chandradeipur Matiasahi
	02899200	Bhoigun
	02895200	Gangapara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02909100	Nanpur
	02891800	Mangalapur
	02894600	Parijanr
	02894900	Binayakpur Deuli
	02893000	Kakudia
	02896800	Balikuda
	02894500	Kakudi Kusang
	02904900	Sahajapur
	02900800	Dandamukunda Pur
	02903400	Rajatei
	02894200	Kunjar
	02894400	Sarol
	02904400	Thana Thana
	02892000	Laxminarayanpur Dinaudharan
	02905000	Raegurupur
	02887100	Maliapa
	02900900	Malibarahi
	02910000	Jasuapur
	02908900	Teisipur
	02905500	Podanga
31-40		
	02906000	Bangarapara
	02890800	Manichina
	02902900	Baragada
	02892900	Nizigada-Kurukhi
	02902400	Abalapur
	02909900	Karttikapada
	02901500	Nahanga
	02891900	Laxminarayanpur
	02907900	Tarajanga
	02899600	Ranapur
	02891100	Kausalyapur
	02899400	Bantalasingha
	02904100	Athabatia
	02895700	Daradada
	02887200	Kalyanapur
	02879100	Kerundei
	02887000	Kharikera
	02909800	Purohitapur
	02909400	Birapurusottampur No-2
	02906400	Nirmala
	02900500	Khatuabramhapur
41-50		
	02891400	Pubasasan
	02894300	Bilipada
	02909600	Birapurusottampur Dhakina Uttar No-2
	02911000	Dakhinasahi
	02900400	Kasarada
	02907200	Deriki
	02895300	Lohapur
	02904700	Sinharpur
	02899700	Makundapurhat

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02892100	Sangaleisasan
	02898000	Bageswarpur
	02897800	Pravakar Nadua
	02909500	Birapurusottampur Dakhina No-1
	02902700	Mangalapur Uttarbad
	02905700	Subudhipara
	02894800	Tigiria
51-75		
	02892500	Kairi
	02896700	Atharabhag
	02904800	Janardanpur
	02896900	Dakhinanuagan
	02891200	Ekachalia
	02899800	Karimula
	02899300	Uttarasahi
	02904600	Paikapada
	02900200	Srikathapur
	02904300	Kusida
	02898700	Kamalasagarpatna
	02895100	Binayakpur
	02896200	Samalapur
76 and above		
	02895900	Gaonpada
	02907000	Podapada
	02904200	Nauri
	02906200	Thengipada
	02878400	Lembaupada
	02900000	Chadeya
	02905600	Odasamudi
Name of CD Block: Delanga		
Less than 5		
	02985500	Nagan
	02880900	Basantapur
	02888600	Sebatipurpaschimpari
	02885100	Muninda
	02886600	Jokanadua
	02881800	Jayapur
	02882000	Khandimangalapur
	02888800	Gudapailo
	02993500	Prachandapur
	02884500	Tigiria
5-10		
	02884300	Ghanipur
	02887700	Poshal
	02885500	Manijipur
	02887500	Hakapada
	02880700	Kumundal
	02882100	Bankilo
	02884100	Gopapatna
	02881100	Nipur
	02879500	Sadangoi Dakhinabar
	02883600	Sauria
	02889100	Machhapara
	02881600	Nuagarh
	02882700	Ratanapur
	02901600	Nuagan
11-20		
	02879300	Danapara
	02885600	Dakapara
	02890400	Paradeipur
	02887600	Sadapada No.1
	02885200	Ankula
	02889500	Jenapur-I
	02884200	Gangapur-Patna
	02884600	Balihunka
	02901900	Bramhapur
	02886200	Udayapur
	02888000	Panchupala
	02881200	Garamotari
	02882400	Buali
	02985700	Dhanakera(Egarapana)
	02885000	Radhuo
	02883000	Jagadalapur
	02887800	Pidhapatana
	02981400	Biramakundapur
	02878900	Surangapur
	02889800	Sadapada No.2
	02880400	Jamuna Jharapada
	02879700	Singhaberahampur Purbabad
	02882800	Sujanapur
	02890100	Deypur
	02879900	Singhbrahmapur Paschimbar
	02881900	Singharakeri
	02879000	Maligan
	02885900	Beraboi
	02887900	Humar
	02981500	Indipurdeuli
	02898800	Rainsola
	02888700	Sebatipurpurbapari
	02888400	Alautabelapada
	02878600	Tigiria
	02890900	Chandrakota
	02878100	Harirajpur
	02898900	Khandigaon
	02882600	Patanapur
	02884000	Bitipur
	02879200	Sadangoiuttarbad
	02902000	Jajapur
	02885700	Delangakothabar
	02889300	Sripurushotamapur
	02888300	Bolakana
	02880300	Rengal
21-30		
	02883900	Jorakani
	02886800	Praharajapur
	02887400	Tolapada
	02884900	Sisuapada

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02899000	Odalanga
	02884400	Gangapur
	02883100	Benupara
	02880200	Aragada
	02890600	Kialanda
	02879400	Guabati
	02878000	Bang
	02889400	Chitalapur
	02877900	Godiputamatiapara
	02882500	Amalanga
	02890700	Chhabatia
	02888100	Dampur
	02879600	Sadangoipaschimbar
	02981700	Abhyamukhiramachandrapur
	02981900	Dhanakerapanchapana
	02881500	Chainpur
	02884800	Kalyanapur
	02886400	Odataraboi
	02883500	Kanaphasia
	02889900	Jenapur-2
	02888200	Gualipada
	02880600	Manitri
	02885300	Sankhapata
	02901700	Khelaur
	02886300	Rench(Delanga)
	02890200	Gobindapur
	02882300	Brahmanataraboi
31-40		
	02889700	Bidiripur
	02882200	Arisal
	02890500	Depursasan
	02879800	Golapada
	02880800	Batol
	02886900	Sripatipur
	02883800	Beguniapada
	02883200	Amrutapur
41-50		
	02878200	Bhansara
	02889200	Thentana
	02881400	Gandapara
	02885800	Ramachandrapur
	02881300	Ankoi
	02883700	Daluanuapada
51-75		
	02886000	Ayatanarua
	02882900	Gauradeipur
76 and above		
	02883300	Baghilipari
	02890000	Jenapur-3
Name of CD Block: Kanas		
Less than 5		
	03018000	Sahupada
	03016500	Baku
	03016400	Gadabarapada
	03018100	Khuntiabanapur
	03017000	Pahilundi
	03023100	Basantapur
	03018800	Dochhian
	02978900	Gadabadput
	03016300	Sodharapur
	02985200	Madhipur
	02980000	Pandiakera
	03022900	Alibada
	02980700	Ranipada
	03020300	Khandahota
	02983600	Badas
	03015800	Baragada
	02983900	Ichhapur
	02993900	Jagannathpur
	03018200	Gadakharada No.1
	03017200	Tainlo
	03018700	Deipur
	02984100	Manijapur
	03016000	Dibyasinghapur
	03023700	Sahaspur
	02985100	Kanrapur
	02980800	Nuapada
	02982400	Rahandia
	03017500	Maitratrilochanpur
	02985600	Rudhupur
	03020000	Balipada
	02981300	Tipuri
	02979500	Chancheipada
	03020500	Naduapur
	03023900	Gopinathpur
5-10		
	03016100	Raigurpur
	02983800	Raktapata
	02985000	Kotakana
	02983700	Kakharubasta
	03020900	Tigiria
	02983500	Ostapari
	02983300	Balabhadrapur
	02979800	Gadamatiapada
	02980400	Chandapada
	03017800	Balipada
	03017900	Siriapada
	03023500	Nuagan
	02978700	Anlajodi
	03017300	Anjira
	03016900	Chupurungi
	02979400	Trilochanpur
	02980500	Bhatapada
	02982300	Sirei
	02981200	Chandaparabalajitpur
	03019000	Adala
11-20		
	02981000	Gaupada

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02979200	Barada
	03019100	Badal
	02985300	Nandigoda
	02993700	Andarsingha
	03023800	Kalapadar
	02994100	Radhakrushnapur
	02978800	Gadasanput
	02985400	Bakrisahi
	02983000	Kanas
	03023300	Jamilagoda
	02982600	Pasiapada
	02979700	Barimandal
	03016600	Srimakundapur
	02984800	Benagan
21-30		
	03016200	Patajosipur
	02982900	Dimiri
	02979000	Delangacharipada
	03015900	Abhayapur
	02984000	Kesarpur
	02979600	Katapada
	02981100	Sudagar
	03022800	Karamala
	02979100	Badalapur
	03017600	Olhan
	03015700	Birakesarpur
	02984900	Gadasahi
	02984600	Botalama
31-40		
	02979300	Kanthapada
	02982200	Janghar
	02983100	Dokanda
	03023400	Gadisagada
41-50		
	02980900	Manapur
	02984700	Jankia
	02980600	Bagipada
	03019300	Kadua
51-75		
	02980200	Krushnanagar
76 and above		
	02983200	Tarapada
	03023600	Jagulaipadar
	03018400	Gadakharada No.2
	02980100	Balipatna
Name of CD Block: Krushnaprasad		
Less than 5		
	03046600	Naba
	03040700	Jharakata
	03044800	Siandi
	03042100	Tichhini
	03040500	Janhikuda
	03037800	Manikapatna
	03042300	Sananla

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	03037900	Anandapur
	03044500	Nuagaon
	03046000	Budhibar
	03038800	Banamalipurpatna
	03038600	Baghamunda
	03039300	Gopinathpurpatna
	03048100	Paikarapur
	03039900	Khatisahi
	03048300	Ramalenka
5-10		
	03042200	Krushnaprasad
	03048400	Bramhanadeo
	03036400	Jenapur
	03037500	Bhagabanpur
	03045500	Siala
	03040800	Khirisahi
	03043600	Titipa
	03039200	Alupatna
11-20		
	03037300	Golapur
	03046800	Fatepur
	03047300	Kandasar
	03043400	Chadheya
	03040200	Berhampur
	03041500	Golpur
	03038300	Pirijipur
	03045800	Patharganja
	03038500	Nuagan
	03039800	Gurubai
	03041000	Badajhada
	03043000	Badaanla
	03043800	Gomundia
21-30		
	03037100	Gambhari
	03047000	Bajrakote
	03045200	Kanheipur
	03046100	Sahabajpur
	03036800	Panasapada
31-40		
	03039700	Nuapada
	03045000	Morada
41-50		
	03046200	Maludkhas
	03038000	Mirjapur
	03048700	Hunjan
	03039100	Satapada
51-75		
	03037600	Rameswarapur
	03044000	Kamalasing
	03038100	Padanapur
	03038400	Gorapur
	03043100	Uthanikuda
	03036700	Siara
	03036500	Gopinathpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	03039000	Bankijala
	03042400	Iping
	03034800	Keutakudi
	03044400	Deulapada
76 and above		
	03042700	Kandaragaon
	03036600	Jadupur
	03040100	Maensa
	03045700	Kholamuhan
	03044200	Biripadar
	03043200	Alandapatna
	03041400	Gobaradhuli
	03047500	Kuanarpur
	03042900	Rasakudi
	03037400	Duarasuni
	03038200	Gangadharapur
	03047400	Patanasi
Name of CD Block: Brahmagiri		
Less than 5		
	03035400	Chapamanik
	03036300	Hasimpur
	03024300	Gagadala
	03022600	Podakera
	03025000	Raibidhar
	03022300	Parikula
	03033000	Kalkabadi No-2
	03012700	Bandalo
	03029600	Dharanikudi
	03033400	Doani
	03024400	Talamala
	03026000	Manapada
	03013100	Alipada
	03021800	Chandapada
	03021600	Palli
	03011100	Kadajit
	03022500	Badabali
	03033300	Gadarodanga
	03011000	Denga
5-10		
	03028000	Sanabandhakera
	03028200	Bengama
	03031400	Bijipur
	03007300	Krishnasaranpur
	03021100	Kandagoda
	03032400	Hatia
	03026500	Haridas
	03028100	Kasia
	03021300	Manapur
	03021500	Jadipur
	03030500	Sahaspur No-1
	03021900	Budhanga
	03035900	Gobindapur
	03012600	Barudi
	03032100	Chandipur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	03025900	Gunjara
	03021400	Mundal
	03027900	Badabandhakera
	03026100	Bhubanapati
	03030900	Brahmagiri
	03032000	Palanka
	03012000	Redhagargh
	03007100	Ghatakudi
	03036200	Sahajanpur
	03011200	Tinikudi
11-20		
	03011400	Sahanikera
	03010800	Kesakera
	03011900	Arada
	03026700	Kusubenti
	03031000	Alarpur
	03027200	Gopalibaramhapur
	03013200	Girola
	03028900	Talabangla
	03013000	Gorual
	03012300	Narasinghpatana
	03033100	Naranpur
	03031200	Gopinathapur
	03025100	Khataphiringi
	03028800	Timilikudi
	03031900	Rebananuagaon
	03032500	Kapileswarpur
	03011500	Rahadamala
	03027400	Aruagobindpur
	03028500	Bramahnia
	03026200	Chhotapur
	03034100	Harichandanapur
	03022100	Dimirisena
	03024700	Bhandarikuda
	03027300	Danduasipada
	03024800	Chhatabara
	03025300	Dharmakirti
	03032700	Nageswar
	03007400	Kapileswarpur
	03026400	Golara
	03034000	Gokhara
	03007200	Goudaranapada
	03027700	Srikatanuapada
21-30		
	03011300	Balikerapachhipala
	03031600	Raighata
	03012900	Torana
	03025200	Brahmapur
	03028600	Dahanigadia
	03034900	Khandualpur
	03032300	Kathuaredi
	03010900	Ambapada
	03035800	Tantakera
	03025700	Raisimul

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	03025500	Kahara
	03031700	Dihapanchagochhia
31-40		
	03025400	Tiarapari
	03031300	Bentapur
	03011600	Nisibhanra
	03034700	Badabenakudi
	03034500	Mudiratha
41-50		
	03031100	Katakapada
	03031800	Kusupur
	03022000	Ramchandrapur
	03012400	Sipasurubili
	03024900	Ranapada
	03035100	Bhubanpur
51-75		
	03022400	Nijigadakokal
	03012500	Sandhapur
76 and above		
	03032600	Khilakantia
	03022200	Raikera
	03032900	Budhisahi No-1
	03036100	Sipasurubili
	03030700	Barabatia
	03034600	Karimpur
Name of CD Block: Puri Sadar		
Less than 5		
	03000200	Alasana
	02996400	Bhailpur
	02996800	Khandighar
	03002100	Baniakera
	02997300	Arolapattana
	03009600	Alikia
	02997600	Karadi
	02999800	Chalisabatia
	03005400	Markandpur
	03003200	Hantuk
5-10		
	03003100	Kurunti
	02996300	Ola
	03004300	Talajanga
	03000700	Chandanpur
	02996700	Gaudukera
	03009300	Samangara
	02999700	Bhikaripada
	03014500	Samanga
	03010500	Totabadanaraharipur
	03004400	Balabhadrapur Uttarhana
	03002600	Kalikanuapada
	03006400	Sanuan
	02996900	Arihan
	03014700	Atharanala Alias Jitikar Muduli Patana
	03003000	Khamar
	03004600	Tandikera
	03000300	Nahadia
	03009000	Beldal
	03004000	Jagannathballava
	03005300	Palli
	03005600	Amuri
11-20		
	03001000	Birakishorpur
	03004200	Kantasila
	02998700	Kaliakera
	03003900	Maltipatpur
	03006100	Naiguan
	03009400	Rendua
	02999100	Gadamrugasira
	03002800	Siruli
	02997500	Ankia
	02999500	Odasamal
	02944200	Siaro
	02999000	Patajosipur
	03005700	Baliput
	03013800	Damodarpursasana
	03007800	Ura
	03004500	Naudikera
	03007500	Gokulpur
	02998000	Ganganarayanpur
	03010000	Uttarakona
	03004100	Purusottamballav
	03009700	Chakrabarti
	03001400	Kusupada
	03000900	Dolagobindapur
	03015500	Balukhanda
	03014300	Kharipada
	02998200	Balipada
	03006000	Barana
	03000400	Jhinkiriajagannathpur
	03004700	Kamasasana
	03000100	Nabatia
	03009800	Batagan
	03000800	Birapratappur
	03010600	Jagannath Bidyadharpur
	02997200	Inipina
	03014900	Atharanala
	03015300	Bhartipur
	03001900	Bijeramachandrapur
21-30		
	02996100	Bedarpada
	03013700	Gadhiapatna
	03003500	Singmapur
	03000000	Balia
	02998600	Gopinathapur
	03002700	Sujanapur
	03001800	Purunakoranga
	03005800	Betal
	03001600	Pratapramachandrapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	03013400	Kasijagannathpur
	03004800	Jamarsuan
	03003400	Kerandipur
	03015400	Kadlibaripatana
	03001200	Siulitota
	02999200	Sundar
	02997900	Apila
	03003300	Pratap Purusottampur
	03001100	Tikarasodabha
	03005000	Baliput Samil Jagannathpur
	03005900	Ankupada
	03010300	Basudeipur
	02997700	Biranarasinghpur
	02998100	Jagannathapur
	03003700	Birabalabhadrapur
31-40		
	02999900	Kanchisasan
	03010400	Dasabatia
	02998500	Bangurbagadadharpur
	02998300	Tadasramahanshpur
	03000600	Janakadeipur
	03002200	Kanheibidyadharpur
	03014600	Gopinathpur Alias Routrapur
	03009500	Harekrushnapur
	02997100	Rua
	03014800	Kasiharipur
41-50		
	03006200	Raigorada
	03006500	Nuapada
	03005500	Garailo
	03003600	Krushnanjanpur
	03013300	Sankarpur
	03000500	Dashagoba
	02998400	Alapur
51-75		
	03002900	Parakhand
	02998800	Dhola
	02997800	Samjajpur
	03001300	Siuli
	03006700	Bagha
	02999400	Paikerapur
	03004900	Dailibati
	03014200	Rebatiraman
76 and above		
	03006900	Alaba
	02998900	Malikera
Name of CD Block: Satyabadi		
Less than 5		
	02993200	Banapur
	02994800	Benakera
	02995000	Parahat
	02995300	Mulaalasa
	02992400	Satyabadi
	02985800	Dohana
5-10		
	02986700	Kanhupur
	02986900	Badabhimadaspur
	02993400	Golabinjheipada
	02991100	Dangura
	02991500	Chakrapada
	02985900	Hatapada
	02989100	Barala
	02995200	Tentulia
	02992800	Narendrapur
	02988000	Kabirajapur
11-20		
	02994600	Alisa
	02993000	Alaguma
	02991400	Suanlo
	02988400	Kadua
	02991000	Alikia
	02991200	Bilipada
	02988700	Chaudabatia
	02993600	Bamabarada
	02994500	Sukala
	02988900	Badaharisankrpur
	02991700	Parajapada
	02989300	Sarangajodi
	02992600	Nuasamasarpur
	02990500	Padmapur
	02990000	Purunabudhakera
	02995100	Alasaranga
	02988600	Kadampada
	02992200	Kanjia
	02990900	Alandapada
	02995400	Fulaalasa
21-30		
	02987700	Otarakera
	02992100	Biswanathapur
	02992300	Jayapur
	02987000	Majhikera
	02989200	Balapur
	02990700	Ketakipatana
	02992900	Hiranapada
	02990600	Mahura
	02989600	Bidyadharpur
	02991900	Torania
	02989000	Muninda
	02987500	Bhimadasapur
	02990100	Nuabudhakera
	02987600	Sandhrasasan
	02995700	Dugala
	02989700	Goaligorada
	02993300	Brahmapur
	02992500	Sriramchandrapur
	02986200	Dasabidyadharpur
	02995600	Biragobindapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02986500	Singakuda
	02987900	Talapada
	02989500	Bijipur
	02986300	Bhimapur
	02989900	Balarampurgarh
	02990800	Biswanathadeuli
	02987300	Gaudahata
31-40		
	02988300	Biramchandrapur
	02991800	Raikhandi
	02990300	Parakana
	02989800	Dipideuli
	02988500	Bhatapur
	02992000	Raichakradharpur
	02986600	Jeepur
	02995900	Bamadeipur
	02987400	Bastapada
	02995500	Athaisa
	02987800	Banapur
41-50		
	02988100	Sadanadapur
	02987100	Jayarampur
	02995800	Brahmanpada
	02992700	Purunasamasarpur
51-75		
	02989400	Suando
	02986800	Solahala
76 and above		
	02986000	Chalisabatia
Name of CD Block: Nimapada		
Less than 5		
	02920100	Torihanbandha
	02914900	Thakurpatana
	02917600	Ekamakana
	02913100	Ankusipur
	02932100	Saderia
	02932000	Barimundei
	02914800	Majhipada
	02932600	Patigram
	02929600	Dandipur
	02933800	Musunapur
	02919500	Kasipur
	02927700	Indola
	02913000	Dekhata
	02925300	Begunia
	02915800	Bisimatri
	02931000	Sandhagorada
5-10		
	02930600	Madhyasahi
	02923700	Belapada
	02928600	Badagan
	02913200	Kerandiabindha
	02921800	Panchumaila
	02920400	Arilo
	02924700	Ateihuda
	02924600	Tentuliguan
	02917200	Ratilo
	02932300	Pipalia
	02922800	Brahmakundi
	02918400	Kuanarpur
	02930800	Brahmankhandi
	02916500	Bhilideuli
	02920500	Talatanla
	02925500	Alakunda
	02918200	Garapada
	02916100	Gadajhinkiria
	02914600	Mahal
	02932900	Paikasahi
	02918000	Kanapur
	02933700	Dighalo
	02912600	Mathasahi
	02923900	Chhabatia
	02912800	Raidbazar
	02913300	Badamachhapur
	02934400	Sorada
	02927900	Taradapada
	02928400	Nahantara
	02931100	Daspurusottampur
11-20		
	02925000	Khorada
	02926400	Tuansahi
	02919200	Terahalla
	02924800	Balunka
	02928200	Ola
	02919800	Durgapur
	02915100	Madhibrahamapur
	02915200	Umamaheswarpur
	02927600	Amaranga
	02926000	Jajalpur
	02923300	Agarkothabada
	02930200	Uchhupur
	02914500	Chitikana
	02913700	Dhamantira Niagorada
	02929900	Balanga
	02933400	Arisandha
	02933500	Terabatiabindha
	02926200	Analapur
	02921000	Dahijanga
	02918500	Renchkhelar
	02921500	Alandi
	02934800	Dineilo
	02928900	Torabanga
	02931300	Bandhapadadas Purusottampur
	02924400	Odaguan
	02928800	Badasurubila
	02913800	Chhatahar
	02930500	Parbatipur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02916300	Tadhana
	02934500	Chadheigan
	02920000	Juanla
	02930900	Brahmanchandpur Patana
	02920700	Pateligan
	02912700	Baulapada
	02920300	Manijanga
	02935800	Olamara
	02916000	Olans
	02912300	Bianal
	02931900	Sairi
	02929100	Resinga
	02920900	Nambilo
	02912500	Biswalsahi
	02922300	Ampora
	02933900	Rajarasi
	02915500	Sankhapada
	02922700	Lankapada
	02928000	Kuansa
	02933600	Bamadeipur
	02929800	Garhchandpur
	02911600	Baliasasan
	02931500	Beruhansasan
	02924100	Chaurasi
	02917300	Sagada
	02936300	Ambilihana
	02934200	Palasri
	02923100	Dandikera
21-30		
	02917500	Srimukha
	02918300	Harispur
	02930400	Sahadapada
	02919700	Taraboisasan
	02913600	Renghalo
	02925700	Tampalo
	02927800	Bhantigram
	02915900	Kantilo
	02919100	Gopinathpur
	02922100	Nadhana
	02917100	Seulakhala
	02913400	Sagadadeuli
	02929300	Sanasurubila
	02915000	Kalapanchana
	02926600	Terundia
	02927100	Jageswarpur
	02935000	Madhipur
	02927400	Bijipur
	02934900	Baharana
	02914700	Gadaitapokhari
	02916200	Andhoti
	02917900	Porakana
	02933300	Salanga
	02920200	Alanda
	02925100	Chhanijanga

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02915700	Bhodar
	02931800	Nuasantha
	02912400	Brahmanpada
	02912100	Renchsasan
	02916800	Denuan
	02932500	Tihula
	02912900	Sunugoradi
	02929200	Garhtorinha
	02917700	Olikana
	02922000	Kantia
	02915600	Gobindpur
	02911700	Gadapadanpur
	02931400	Kotakosanga
	02932700	Bamanal
	02924300	Garaamarprasad
	02916400	Bhiligram
	02912000	Bhanapur
	02929700	Beraboi
	02935200	Titingapada
	02928100	Antuara
	02921600	Bishnupur
31-40		
	02918800	Bangurusa Sasan
	02931700	Ghodak
	02935100	Kantilo
	02913900	Bhatabandha
	02911400	Haripur
	02919000	Sainsasasan
	02919600	Kaliapada
	02925400	Keutasalada
	02916600	Miteipur
	02914000	Murudi
	02932200	Badaninigan
	02930100	Brahmanchandpur
	02924000	Chahata
	02923200	Srikoili
	02927000	Dhirapur
	02911800	Salajanga
	02922400	Nuagan
	02921700	Ansalo
	02912200	Pupusandha
	02929500	Kasiasasan
	02923400	Tulasipur
	02914100	Chhenua
	02917800	Kusikana
	02919900	Bhagabatipur
	02925200	Janra
	02924900	Sudarekha
41-50		
	02914400	Bantugram
	02923600	Sanahuli
	02921300	Dhaleswar
	02926900	Sarbapada
	02926700	Sanrikilo

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02924200	Agarasasan
	02926300	Bhogasalada
	02929400	Balipada
	02922600	Orapata
	02918700	Beleswar
	02925800	Podana
	02934100	Asapurana
	02926800	Badarikilo
	02917000	Hansapada
	02922900	Sudhabarimul
	02931600	Kolhana
	02930000	Purunabalanga
	02911900	Dalavanapur
51-75		
	02916700	Bhilisasan
	02916900	Chanarpada
	02914200	Palasudha
	02911500	Samareisasan
	02922500	Gopalpur
	02921400	Uhanga
	02914300	Ranga
	02929000	Nijogakasati
	02933000	Odual
	02928500	Budhei
	02917400	Chitra
76 and above		
	02923500	Handiapada
	02923000	Ainsamula
	02931200	Kanyakuda
	02915400	Naraharipur
Name of CD Block: Gop		
Less than 5		
	02948400	Aingol
	02949700	Baniasahi
	02950600	Bairipur
	02949500	Putupada
	02948700	Otanga
	02948500	Durgapur
	02938900	Jogeswarpur
	02975900	Kantijhari
	02943500	Bhitar Darigan
	02950200	Parala
	02945300	Kuanpada
	02975600	Khalakata
	02946700	Badakundura
5-10		
	02943300	Santaras
	02946100	Mallagan
	02952100	Itibhuan
	02939600	Isanapur
	02942400	Srikerenda
	02974500	Banakhandi
	02948800	Gundi
	02940800	Sithura
	02974200	Jantana
	02939000	Khanijipur
	02952000	Dubutara
	02936200	Khandasahi
	02936000	Rahangorada
	02974100	Baharana
	02943200	Olandi
	02948200	Raisa
	02942300	Dihuda
	02941600	Nahiti
	02938100	Manapada
	02943700	Balibasta
	02948100	Sorabha
	02941300	Marad
	02939900	Arei
	02951300	Kabirajapur
	02951900	Ilajanga
	02949300	Narua
	02952200	Banbarada
	02939700	Desunthi
	02970800	Girimakanra
11-20		
	02937600	Naroda
	02942600	Siso
	02935600	Oratanda
	02949900	Alisi
	02975200	Bandalo
	02940600	Bhhanpada
	02942900	Galadari
	02945500	Dalava
	02945200	Chadheigan
	02947300	Kundisa
	02974300	Nuagan
	02950800	Tarahana
	02952400	Haingara
	02946900	Redhua
	02936400	Adhena
	02944900	Uruali
	02952700	Badagan
	02948900	Sareda
	02943900	Bhadis
	02939500	Nipania
	02949200	Badatara
	02938400	Otarasasan
	02975100	Bam
	02936100	Sanaaloi
	02940300	Banahara
	02951600	Bereda
	02974000	Banilo
	02975400	Tarakor
	02945900	Solapur
	02947800	Karamanga
	02939800	Amapada
	03008400	Chhaitana

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02939400	Jangalbori
	02948300	Muruda
	02935500	Nuakholamara
	02974900	Sadanandapur
	02946300	Bedapur
	02938000	Gadakaramala
	02939300	Dhumalo
	02944800	Uchhupur
	02938800	Bisulipada
	02935700	Nairasasan
21-30		
	02946200	Ogalpur
	02944000	Sankhatira
	02970400	Mandapokhari
	02943800	Davara
	02946800	Sanakundura
	02936700	Kusupur
	02942200	Ganeswarpur
	03008900	Gaindol
	02975800	Paitabarei
	02942800	Lunahar
	02974600	Kharagan
	02946600	Hantasura
	02941000	Korual
	02945400	Nagapur
	02940100	Suaro
	02950700	Rusipada
	02938700	Bharago,La
	02949800	Inchol
	02942100	Sobhanpur
	03006600	Gadabhingura
	02947000	Patelia
	02951700	Inchera
	02936600	Andhraichhapur
	02973500	Anasara
	02938200	Durgeswar
	02975300	Sutana
	02949100	Khagipur
	02949400	Sujanagar
	02973900	Bagalei
	02950300	Madaranga
	02974700	Achutpur
	02948600	Samakula
	02939200	Narasinghapursasan
	02941800	Gop
	02938300	Simuli
	02945600	Kosalada
	02950400	Bantaligan
	02940000	Sirei
	02947100	Girima
	02937900	Nirgundi
	02970200	Chitra
	02941700	Erabanga
	02948000	Tiruna
	02976000	Matiapada
	02936500	Rankoi
	02973800	Orei
	02941200	Kanti
	03006300	Paikpada
	02951100	Alasankha
31-40		
	02938600	Desthali
	02944700	Mahapur
	02937300	Jamara
	02975500	Bangar
	02939100	Narasinghapurhat
	02951400	Chatola
	02971200	Ambiligan
	02937800	Gadasitha
	02940900	Barimunda
	02949000	Gadarupas
	02946000	Golapur
	02947900	Panchana
	02937500	Pahara
	02976100	Siripur
	02938500	Kolar
	02975000	Rupas
	02973700	Murkundi
	02940700	Baulanga
41-50		
	02945000	Bisarpur
	02974800	Alapur
	02940500	Pindol.
	02952300	Bhuan
	02942000	Begunia
	02941900	Bayakuda Alias Purusottampur
	02944600	Sudukhanda
	02974400	Kunanga
	02941400	Sauria
	02941500	Biritunga
	02949600	Alanda
51-75		
	03006800	Thorab
	02937200	Helari
	02937100	Khadisa
	02943600	Gabadiha
	02946400	Bhairipur
	02970300	Mahalpada
	02951500	Dikhitapur
	03008100	Nalihana
	02942700	Tilipadagarh
76 and above		
	02950100	Kurujanga
	02945800	Bankipur
	02947600	Badamachhamara
Name of CD Block: Kakatpur		
Less than 5		

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02961800	Kundhei
	02968600	Kania
	02968000	Sahubuda
	02963400	Chheliberuhan
	02958300	Katakana
	02962000	Chhotarapur
	02968300	Tikarpada
	02977600	Jamara
	02972000	Santaras
	02971500	Bobua
	02977700	Godhanpada
5-10		
	02957500	Sadenga
	02956400	Kuapada
	02958700	Badaolangar
	02955900	Bhandagarh
	02957400	Patapur
	02963500	Karuna
	02956100	Bibhutipur
	02961600	Bajapur
11-20		
	02976600	Adhual
	02953400	Mahadebbasta
	02972400	Suara
	02977900	Odasamul
	02953200	Hasinipur
	02953100	Suhagpur
	02972300	Kotang
	02976700	Khandol
	02976500	Kuruma
	02976800	Orei
	02972200	Kantimala
	02968700	Bania
	02968100	Nasikeswar
	02971600	Dhanitri
	02953600	Bhandisahi
	02963700	Srichandanpur
	02963200	Kansilo
	02968200	Bangurigram
	02953500	Patasundarpur
	02977300	Kunja
21-30		
	02955800	Lataharan
	02976400	Talasuan
	02958600	Kahal
	02956000	Ajamapur
	02957100	Suhanpur
	02957900	Kakatpur
	02962400	Runkei
	02962500	Jaleswarpada
	02971900	Upula
	02971700	Jaganathapada
	02971300	Tailo
	02956700	Tulamal
	02963800	Kurujanga
	02978100	Singharpal
	02962100	Haridaspur
31-40		
	02958200	Samia
	02976300	Bianla
	02958500	Mulagarh
	02956600	Balara
	02957800	Naranpur
	02961900	Naruasankareswar
	02957000	Gopikantapur
	02956200	Kandalpur
	02977800	Guhalpur
	02958100	Sriramapur
41-50		
	02956300	Sadansha
	02963900	Garanayarchhara
	02953300	Kantapada
	02962300	Pateligaon
	02957600	Sarangadharpur
	02962200	Tarat
	02962700	Kajalpatia
	02976900	Naranpur
	02957300	Othaka
	02968800	Tentulia
	02963600	Haladibasanta
	02977100	Kurujang
	02977400	Champahar
	02957700	Anantapur
51-75		
	02978000	Abadan
	02956800	Somanathapur
	02957200	Phanaphana
	02977200	Bhanapur
76 and above		
	02956900	Praharajapur
	02963100	Bagal
	02958000	Deuli
Name of CD Block: Astaranga		
Less than 5		
	02969400	Belanga
	02955600	Ostapur
	02959300	Alangapur
	02954900	Athatira
	02959100	Beguniabasta
	02953800	Paikhala
5-10		
	02967800	Inaetpur
	02969100	Sanasirei
	02959000	Ramachandrapur
	02965100	Chakarpada
	02959500	Ananta
	02969300	Badaola
	02955300	Gopalpur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02954000	Dihakarada
	02969200	Badasirei
	02964200	Sariphipur
	02953900	Edabans
	02967300	Korana
	02960500	Damasun
11-20		
	02964800	Namaro
	02960800	Kuhudi
	02954100	Rishala
	02960900	Malada
	02964900	Nagapur
	02959700	Olihan
	02966100	Timar
	02969900	Raiberuan
	02978600	Tandahar
	02966700	Gundalaba
	02961700	Kerandiapal
	02955500	Khandasahi
	02955400	Naiguan
	02965400	Silari
	02966400	Nuagarh
	02955100	Asana
	02965000	Olara
	02964300	Udayapur
	02955200	Derunia
	02966800	Chhuriana
	02967600	Bankuri
	02965900	Kusumbar
	02954300	River Block
	02961500	Jiola
	02960600	Astaranga
21-30		
	02965800	Gudubani
	02966200	Nanapur
	02953700	Talada
	02959600	Baranga
	02958900	Jiunti
	02961100	Amaraula
	02959200	Barapada
	02967500	Ratanpur
	02967400	Bantilo
	02964700	Mudugal
	02965500	Kantapayara
	02964000	Kundeswar
	02961000	Raghunathpur
	02966600	Sudikeswar
	02960700	Gopalpur
	02966500	Sahana
	02959400	Karanjapur
31-40		
	02967200	Manduki
	02965600	Kuanarpur
	02964400	Gangapur
	02961400	Kendrapati
	02961300	Kantapada
	02970000	Daluakani
41-50		
	02961200	Anko
	02960000	Dakhinapantal
	02960300	Balipantal
	02978300	Katakana
	02966000	Patalada
	02969700	Natara
	02967000	Sundar
	02966900	Kanamana
	02969800	Bandarikaral
	02978400	Udaykani
51-75		
	02960400	Jharling
	02965700	Badananapada
	02954800	Alasahi
	02966300	Madhupur
	02964500	Padasahi
76 and above		
	02954500	Nagar
	02954200	Patasundarpur
	02960200	Birudipantal
	02970100	Dakhinmul

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:PURI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Pipili		
Less than 5		
	02897500	Panidola
	02891400	Pubasasan
	02893700	Patasahanipur
	02895700	Daradada
	02909200	Jasuapursultan Nagar
	02892900	Nizigada-Kurukhi
	02893400	Poparanga
	02900800	Dandamukunda Pur
	02901000	Kulasekharapatana
	02909100	Nanpur
	02892100	Sangaleisasan
	02906600	Madhipatali
	02900600	Agarapada
	02907100	Solana
5-10		
	02909800	Purohitapur
	02900500	Khatuabramhapur
	02910300	Subalapur
21-30		
	02896400	Hasanapur
Name of CD Block: Delanga		
Less than 5		
	02877900	Godiputamatiapara
	02878200	Bhansara
	02882800	Sujanapur
	02885800	Ramachandrapur
	02883600	Sauria
	02890200	Gobindapur
	02880000	Majhibara
	02881500	Chainpur
	02886300	Rench(Delanga)
	02888500	Chandol
	02880200	Aragada
	02882200	Arisal
5-10		
	02885100	Muninda
11-20		
	02879300	Danapara
	02882400	Buali
21-30		
	02888700	Sebatipurpurbapari
76 and above		
	02881000	Deranchi
Name of CD Block: Kanas		
Less than 5		
	03023400	Gadisagada
	03020000	Balipada
	03016400	Gadabarapada
	02980000	Pandiakera
	02984800	Benagan
	02980600	Bagipada
	02984600	Botalama
	03016200	Patajosipur
11-20		
	02981100	Sudagar
Name of CD Block: Krushnaprasad		
Less than 5		
	03039700	Nuapada
	03037600	Rameswarapur
	03042300	Sananla
	03036800	Panasapada
	03047000	Bajrakote
	03036700	Siara
	03046100	Sahabajpur
	03040100	Maensa
	03042400	Iping
	03045700	Kholamuhan
	03036900	Tua
	03036400	Jenapur
11-20		
	03036500	Gopinathpur
21-30		
	03042700	Kandaragaon
Name of CD Block: Brahmagiri		
Less than 5		
	03029600	Dharanikudi
	03031300	Bentapur
	03028500	Bramahnia
	03030900	Brahmagiri
	03032100	Chandipur
	03035400	Chapamanik
	03036300	Hasimpur
	03027700	Srikatanuapada
	03034000	Gokhara
	03022000	Ramchandrapur
	03010900	Ambapada
5-10		
	03033100	Naranpur
	03034900	Khandualpur
	03032000	Palanka
	03031200	Gopinathapur
31-40		
	03033400	Doani
76 and above		
	03027200	Gopalibaramhapur
Name of CD Block: Puri Sadar		
Less than 5		
	03000600	Janakadeipur
	03015500	Balukhanda
	03001900	Bijeramachandrapur
	02998200	Balipada

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	02999200	Sundar
	03002700	Sujanapur
	03004300	Talajanga
	03009600	Alikia
	03001600	Pratapramachandrapur
	03014900	Atharanala
	03005600	Amuri
	02998500	Bangurbagadadharpur
	03004400	Balabhadrapur Uttarhana
5-10		
	02997700	Biranarasinghpur
	03003300	Pratap Purusottampur
	03002100	Baniakera
11-20		
	03015300	Bhartipur
	03004000	Jagannathballava
21-30		
	03001300	Siuli
	03009700	Chakrabarti
Name of CD Block: Satyabadi		
Less than 5		
	02991400	Suanlo
	02992500	Sriramchandrapur
	02992400	Satyabadi
	02989200	Balapur
	02990500	Padmapur
	02995600	Biragobindapur
	02992900	Hiranapada
	02988400	Kadua
	02995400	Fulaalasa
5-10		
	02988700	Chaudabatia
	02987700	Otarakera
11-20		
	02988100	Sadanadapur
Name of CD Block: Nimapada		
Less than 5		
	02916800	Denuan
	02917000	Hansapada
	02929900	Balanga
	02915700	Bhodar
	02917700	Olikana
	02911600	Baliasasan
	02911900	Dalavanapur
	02921600	Bishnupur
	02926800	Badarikilo
	02923400	Tulasipur
	02924200	Agarasasan
	02934500	Chadheigan
	02922100	Nadhana
	02932100	Saderia
	02918800	Bangurusa Sasan
	02920700	Pateligan
	02929200	Garhtorinha
5-10		
	02915900	Kantilo
31-40		
	02915500	Sankhapada
51-75		
	02926100	Singharpur
Name of CD Block: Gop		
Less than 5		
	02941700	Erabanga
	02936700	Kusupur
	02945400	Nagapur
	02936200	Khandasahi
	02949200	Badatara
	02946900	Redhua
	02943800	Davara
	02942100	Sobhanpur
Name of CD Block: Kakatpur		
Less than 5		
	02958300	Katakana
	02958100	Sriramapur
	02958700	Badaolangar
	02957900	Kakatpur
	02958500	Mulagarh
	02968200	Bangurigram
	02962500	Jaleswarpada
	02953600	Bhandisahi
Name of CD Block: Astaranga		
Less than 5		
	02954900	Athatira
	02954100	Rishala
	02966000	Patalada
	02960600	Astaranga
	02965500	Kantapayara
	02964900	Nagapur

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

APPENDIX-VIII Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pipili	0001	Kanti	16	21.71	1,948	10,856	1,878	14
		Poparanga	11	11.51	864	5,177	1,013	12
		Pamasara	5	4.58	499	2,827	650	0
		Pubasasan	6	8.73	990	5,748	1,524	1
		Laxminarayanpur	11	12.46	1,338	7,140	2,447	20
		Govindpur	8	12.3	1,435	7,943	1,137	3
		Jagannathpur	9	9.38	842	5,062	1,152	3
		Orakal	10	6.59	500	2,809	428	0
		Hatasahi	14	14.91	1,786	10,092	2,547	161
		Dandamakundapur	15	12.82	1,967	10,349	2,485	107
		Nuasasan	11	15.05	1,692	9,330	2,055	23
		Rupadeipur	16	13.89	2,000	11,192	1,556	21
		Mangalpur	14	13.71	1,729	8,884	2,770	0
		Sahajpur	6	4.57	598	3,006	1,042	0
		Teisipur	17	10.03	1,104	6,535	1,383	5
		Jasuapur	26	16.1	1,811	10,092	2,012	133
		Saraswatipur	13	13.14	1,716	9,759	1,600	0
		C.D Block Total	**208**	**201.48**	**22,819**	**126,801**	**27,679**	**503**
Delanga	0002	Godiput-Matiapada	6	23.58	1,930	11,868	2,355	59
		Singiberhampur	15	15.22	1,876	10,430	2,030	38
		Chainpur	6	10.14	1,007	5,558	1,007	45
		Garhmotori	5	8.54	1,002	5,577	1,493	0
		Sauria	10	15.51	2,052	10,454	1,415	22
		Sujanapur	10	10.37	801	4,757	1,071	1
		Arisal	14	17.59	1,904	10,551	2,048	76
		Delang Kothabad	5	9.31	1,083	5,817	1,264	3
		Berboi	14	14.64	1,522	9,084	1,689	97
		Munida	7	9.46	799	4,120	508	128
		Kalyanpur	6	7.3	908	4,813	879	0
		Dhankera	6	20.05	1,214	6,713	879	0
		Abhayamukhi	2	6.69	878	4,478	820	0
		Sri Purusottampur	5	10.21	801	3,952	919	0
		Gualipada	7	16.5	1,392	7,984	1,316	0
		Jenapur	17	10.93	1,096	6,320	1,325	6
		C.D Block Total	**135**	**206.04**	**20,265**	**112,476**	**21,018**	**475**
Kanas	0003	Dibyasinghpur	5	5.72	940	5,100	513	0
		Baku	5	6.5	900	5,114	665	56
		Dokanda	13	12.36	1,328	7,805	1,228	9

APPENDIX-VIII Village Directory

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

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kanas	6	6.03	862	5,327	921	0
		Pandiakera	9	13.71	1,381	8,544	1,708	20
		Gadasanaput	2	18.31	1,742	10,300	1,252	0
		Gadabadput	5	11.88	959	5,012	589	0
		Trilochanpur	9	8.8	1,173	5,965	903	0
		Sirei	9	11.25	948	5,594	436	40
		Gadasahi	5	7.86	821	5,285	1,301	14
		Chupurungi	4	5.12	481	2,766	124	0
		Sahupada	13	11.28	946	5,629	266	0
		Deipur	6	17.22	1,153	7,239	286	0
		Badal	5	11.98	1,272	8,465	438	0
		Gopinathpur	9	16.57	1,426	10,070	3,742	0
		Jamalgoda	5	11.07	593	4,211	300	0
		Alibada	5	15.19	1,029	6,366	1,385	1
		Khandahata	13	17.42	1,238	8,001	140	1
		Bijipur	11	16.58	942	5,916	553	0
		C.D Block Total	**139**	**224.85**	**20,134**	**122,709**	**16,750**	**141**
Krushnapras	0004	Krushnaprasad	5	15.28	649	3,460	989	26
		Badaanla	8	20.38	755	4,024	1,188	78
		Sial	6	7.08	565	2,963	516	0
		Budhibar	4	15.34	646	3,465	259	2
		Ramlenka	14	22.17	811	4,645	1,494	0
		Bajrakot	9	21.58	802	4,309	407	9
		Malud	5	16.4	875	4,641	1,245	0
		Siandi	6	17.26	549	2,965	3	0
		Alanda	5	21.73	480	2,747	358	0
		Titipa	10	23.02	528	3,002	432	0
		Gomundia	7	5.44	453	2,526	804	0
		Badajhada	10	7.02	586	3,487	516	0
		Nuapada	6	7.46	892	4,888	818	2
		Berhampur	5	3.33	676	3,980	1,081	6
		Satapada	6	13.69	1,150	6,722	1,941	0
		Parijipur	12	34.54	777	4,964	1,293	7
		Panasapada	4	26.31	925	5,287	2,107	18
		Manika	3	4.78	540	2,953	848	0
		Arakhakuda	6	46.03	1,382	7,598	1,651	289
		C.D Block Total	**131**	**328.84**	**14,041**	**78,626**	**17,950**	**437**
Brahmagiri	0005	Talamala	3	12.57	697	4,600	122	0

APPENDIX-VIII Village Directory

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

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dimirisena	5	10.46	805	4,899	1,141	34
		Kandagoda	8	14.41	1,025	6,042	314	0
		Kapileswarpur	3	18.34	1,821	9,819	1,596	0
		Rahadamala	9	21.26	1,557	10,247	1,373	0
		Raibidhar	13	12.01	1,277	7,330	2,021	0
		Manpada	14	13.25	1,379	8,187	798	30
		Kusubenti	19	29.12	1,211	7,914	662	72
		Dharanikudi	5	10.79	475	2,792	37	1
		Badabenakudi	4	1.9	638	3,705	1,489	0
		Gadarodanga	15	24.75	1,307	6,757	676	119
		Brahmagiri	23	25.22	2,143	13,435	1,160	39
		Bentapur	17	21.51	1,765	10,439	1,620	98
		Rebananuagoan	13	38.16	2,135	11,727	2,101	162
		Ambapada	10	16.64	1,222	6,846	905	18
		Gorual	6	32.45	853	4,485	870	0
		C.D Block Total	**167**	**302.84**	**20,310**	**119,224**	**16,885**	**573**
Puri Sadar	0006	Kanheibidyadharpur	6	11.56	853	4,666	1,007	11
		Goudakera	16	15.84	1,276	7,652	706	0
		Bijayramchandrapur	2	4.23	385	1,990	394	11
		Pratapramchandrapur	7	9.74	1,074	5,660	848	74
		Biranarasinghpur	2	6.19	701	3,549	960	161
		Birapratappur	5	9.56	1,593	9,363	1,727	0
		Balipada	6	7.69	890	4,994	1,284	50
		Jamarsuan	4	6.75	552	2,548	947	0
		Baliput	12	12.69	1,166	6,511	825	29
		Raigorada	6	5.37	473	2,518	467	0
		Gadamrugasira	6	11.67	793	4,311	1,359	12
		Chalisibatia	15	17.55	1,469	8,100	1,697	0
		Malatipatpur	4	7.39	1,534	8,432	1,428	67
		Chandanpur	2	1.06	764	4,191	274	0
		Birabalabhadrapur	3	4.67	575	3,049	771	0
		Pratappurusattampur	4	8.61	744	4,059	1,222	222
		Hantuka	4	8.93	534	3,053	131	31
		Basudevpur	3	5.1	515	2,717	545	0
		Kerandipur	4	7.83	953	5,038	680	88
		Sasandamodarpur	13	15.97	982	5,497	747	0
		Samanga	6	13.45	1,269	7,175	1,184	0
		Gopinathpur	11	5.48	1,136	5,933	1,301	173

APPENDIX-VIII Village Directory

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

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Harekrushnapur	7	13.79	1,466	8,245	1,586	177
		Baliguali	8	48.74	1,856	10,711	1,104	17
		C.D Block Total	**156**	**259.86**	**23,553**	**129,962**	**23,194**	**1,123**
Satyabadi	0007	Sukal	6	19.72	1,316	7,665	889	0
		Madhubana	7	8.28	721	3,993	512	0
		Alagum	3	7.71	1,025	5,175	617	0
		Dasabidyadharpur	6	9.53	730	3,682	867	0
		Sandharasasan	10	9.47	1,021	5,492	1,611	44
		Nuasameswarpur	4	6.32	680	3,585	1,217	0
		Narendrapur	3	6.01	499	2,625	147	0
		Sriramchandrapur	1	8.4	1,339	6,190	1,597	5
		Mulaalasa	4	7.27	744	4,092	214	0
		Joyapur	2	4.15	822	4,362	891	69
		Biraramchandrapur	6	12.06	1,244	6,990	1,928	137
		Kadua	7	5.02	765	4,091	682	13
		Penthapada	2	3.54	829	4,790	677	3
		Dugal	3	7.75	839	4,339	1,216	13
		Biswanthpur	3	7.76	826	4,555	1,205	0
		Balapur	4	12.13	1,418	7,498	1,730	7
		Balarampurgarh	7	12.15	1,613	8,047	2,175	0
		Raikhandi	8	12.28	1,374	7,219	1,420	1
		Mahura	6	8	741	3,699	398	0
		Ketakipatna	4	5.76	779	4,008	829	7
		C.D Block Total	**96**	**173.31**	**19,325**	**102,097**	**20,822**	**299**
Nimapada	0008	Haripur	11	15.42	1,778	8,422	2,622	21
		Renchsasan	6	7.03	1,056	5,331	1,232	0
		Dhanua	8	7.05	1,107	5,842	696	0
		Sagada	12	13.48	1,793	8,751	1,247	1
		Chanarpada	8	11.69	1,911	8,856	2,280	1
		Denua	2	13.08	1,243	6,042	1,793	1
		Miteipur	9	9.12	1,407	6,469	1,893	0
		Kalapanchan	6	5.51	1,463	6,744	1,171	0
		Bhodar	13	9.48	1,232	5,427	1,177	57
		Tulasipur	14	10.2	1,713	7,966	2,172	13
		Chhanijanga	16	15.31	1,635	7,058	1,346	0
		Bhiligram	4	13.94	1,938	9,448	2,652	11
		Dhaleswar	17	17.24	1,782	8,789	1,949	14
		Alanda	11	16	1,982	9,475	2,043	45

APPENDIX-VIII Village Directory

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

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sainsasasan	8	14.11	1,664	8,048	1,561	0
		Balanga	7	11.62	1,943	10,195	1,657	4
		Uchhupur	16	15.52	2,342	10,730	2,052	0
		Kothakusanga	9	8.42	923	4,485	923	0
		Bamanal	13	13.91	1,453	6,987	1,210	15
		Salanga	14	15.79	2,073	8,663	1,496	0
		Terundia	8	11.09	1,630	7,435	1,327	0
		Bhogasalada	8	9.85	996	4,457	1,479	34
		Tampalo	11	9.01	925	4,153	896	17
		Baharna	10	11.81	1,581	6,531	956	0
		C.D Block Total	**241**	**285.68**	**37,570**	**176,304**	**37,830**	**234**
Gop	0009	Nuakholamara	8	5.88	635	3,226	574	0
		Rahangorada	14	16.41	1,246	6,263	839	38
		Andhra Inchhapur	3	8.22	857	4,403	863	0
		Ganeswarpur	11	16.89	1,494	7,525	1,564	28
		Gop	14	18.44	2,651	12,868	3,538	10
		Erabanga	2	12.61	1,081	5,390	1,505	9
		Birtung	9	15.99	1,373	6,469	1,719	0
		Baulanga	15	12.36	1,248	5,765	1,292	0
		Desthali	13	15.15	1,819	8,623	1,544	0
		Dhumalo	8	8.15	2,447	12,010	2,192	0
		Sorava	8	12.18	1,484	6,809	773	0
		Mahalapada	16	12.56	855	4,138	837	4
		Bedapur	4	4.69	1,057	5,054	1,679	0
		Badatara	4	7.47	962	4,957	973	11
		Nagapur	6	11.41	1,447	7,932	1,606	24
		Bantaligram	18	24.03	2,064	10,633	1,940	0
		Baniasahi	7	7.78	785	4,155	804	0
		Gadabhingura	4	10	504	2,501	779	0
		Chhaitana	9	17.07	720	3,879	721	0
		Itibhuan	6	4.2	573	2,684	290	0
		Badagaon	14	37.59	811	4,457	1,198	0
		Sutana	4	32.67	1,528	8,491	1,711	0
		Achutapur	8	7.06	777	3,803	920	0
		Banakhandi	9	10.33	1,082	5,419	871	0
		Simili	10	13.11	1,210	6,054	1,308	0
		C.D Block Total	**224**	**342.25**	**30,710**	**153,508**	**32,040**	**124**
Kakatpur	0010	Kantapara	5	13.01	2,298	10,595	2,619	0

APPENDIX-VIII Village Directory

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

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Patasundarpur	3	10.96	1,963	8,128	1,218	59
		Lataharan	5	12.73	2,376	10,652	1,710	1
		Kotakana	9	4.09	1,390	6,780	1,021	2
		Kakatpur	5	13.36	1,618	7,468	2,032	15
		Othaka	9	9.74	1,823	7,792	3,044	0
		Kundhei	6	7.85	1,923	8,562	740	0
		Jaleswarapada	13	11.94	2,030	8,511	2,173	16
		Bangurigan	17	20.01	2,651	11,697	2,057	7
		Kurujanga	27	30.14	2,314	10,004	2,020	0
		Abadhan	15	34.6	2,055	8,689	1,922	0
		C.D Block Total	**114**	**168.43**	**22,441**	**98,878**	**20,556**	**100**
Astaranga	0011	Talada	5	10.59	963	3,879	455	1
		Alasahi	8	7.55	1,320	6,367	2,822	0
		Nagar	10	21.31	1,210	6,582	4,864	0
		Astarang	7	8.86	1,367	6,245	1,015	40
		Alangapur	6	6.91	1,068	5,320	525	1
		Naiguan	5	8.13	1,514	6,726	812	0
		Kendrapati	8	11.62	1,449	6,649	1,586	0
		Saripur	6	6.37	1,089	5,174	881	0
		Sisua	14	11.84	963	4,367	337	0
		Korana	9	9.25	1,305	6,054	1,458	0
		Chhuriana	10	17.72	1,575	7,543	1,979	0
		Patalada	11	9.94	1,083	5,300	1,240	11
		Nuagarh	5	33.93	1,608	7,863	2,428	0
		C.D Block Total	**104**	**164.02**	**16,514**	**78,069**	**20,402**	**53**

SECTION – II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

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

Others columns need no comments.

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

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

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

Column 9& 10 :

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

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

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

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

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

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column 1 to 5 : Self explanatory

Column 6 : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column 7 : System of Sewerage

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

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

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

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both public and private are given in these columns.

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

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

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13 :

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

Column 14 :

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

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 13 and the storage capacity against each in kilolitres (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, these are treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

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

In case of more than one institution of any type, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

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

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

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

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

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

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

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

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

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

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

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

Column 9 : Number of Banks

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

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

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

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

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

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sl.No	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ 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	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	41801000	Pipili	Pipili	8.8	2,596			
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	41802000	Nimapada	Nimapada	14.6	3,217			
3	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	41803000	Chandanpur	Gop	35.1	2,999			
4	I Puri (M)	41804000	Puri	Puri Sadar	16.8	30,969	49,334	39,686 (-19.6)	38,694 (-2.5)

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
				-	8,739	11,649 (+33.3)	14,263 (+22.4)	1,621	970	956	944
					11,406	13,658 (+19.7)	16,915 (+23.8)	1,157	886	906	934
						10,899	15,013 (+37.7)	428	0	918	915
37,568 (-2.9)	41,055 (+9.3)	49,057 (+19.5)	60,815 (+24.0)	72,674 (+19.5)	100,942 (+38.9)	125,199 (+24.0)	157,837 (+26.1)	9,373	877	882	919

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (19)	Puri (40)
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	1812.66	35.86	18.53	Bhubaneswar (43)	Puri (65)
3	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	1628.99	33.19	21.12	Bhubaneswar (65)	Puri (35)
4	I Puri (M)	1628.99	33.19	21.12	Bhubaneswar (59)	Puri (0)

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
Pipili (0)	Bhubaneswar (19)	Bhubaneswar	Khordha Road (14)	Yes (0)	-
Nimapada (0)	Bhubaneswar (43)	Bhubaneswar	Khordha Road (38)	Yes (0)	Kushavadra (R) (0)
Nimapada (25)	Puri (35)	Bhubaneswar	Puri (35)	Yes (0)	-
Puri (0)	Puri (0)	Bhubaneswar	Puri (0)	Yes (0)	Bhargabi (R) (9)

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)			
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	1,122	233	1,904	150
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	786	118	2,507	0
3	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	246	1,858	2,080	480
4	I Puri (M)	17,583	6,401	16,239	0

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)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	69	3,478	1,190	381	236	604	9	150
0	251	3,661	626	335	450	1,001	21	321
1,041	124	5,829	1,252	122	646	1,800	0	1,346
0	10,301	50,524	5,994	1,273	15,504	147	4,469	14,535

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	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	14,263	2,358	46	KR(9) PR(66)	OSD	629	464
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	16,915	3,071	6	KR(19) PR(53)	OSD	862	575
3	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	15,013	2,812	31	KR(33) PR(88)	OSD	338	188
4	I Puri (M)	157,837	10,550	337	KR(58) PR(272)	OSD	35122	28,122

Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				Others
Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	165	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	805	19	420	420	8
-	287	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	1,212	9	510	426	0
-	150	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Nimapada (25)	685		255	392	0
-	7,000	ST, Pt		OHT (15809)	Yes	17,592	242	5,008	3,678	16

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*			
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	14263	H D HC FWC	12	ASC	Bhubaneswar (19)	Bhubaneswar (19)	Bhubaneswar (19)
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	16915	H HC FWC	20	AS ASC	Bhubaneswar (43)	Bhubaneswar (43)	Bhubaneswar (43)
3	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	15013	HC H-Nimapada(25) HC-Nimapada(25)	0	AS	Puri(35)	Puri(35)	Bhubaneswar (65)
4	I Puri (M)	157837	H(8) FWC(2) TB(2)	537	A ASC(3) L U O	1	1	Bhubaneswar (59)

Educational facilities (Contd....)							Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VT O(2)	1	3	4	11		Bhubaneswar (19)	-	2	-	PL RR
SH(2)	2	2	5	12		Bhubaneswar (43)	-	1	-	PL RR
SHType	1	5	5	7		Bhubaneswar (65)	1	1	2	PL RR
VT Type(4) SHType(3)	6	13	14	41		Bhubaneswar (59)	-	4	4	PL(8) RR(7)

STATEMENT - VI
Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	Applique	Betel Leaf	Coconut	Applique	Soap	Canopy	3	4	4
2	IV Nimapada (N.A.C.)	Rice	Coconut	Milk	Steel Furniture	Wooden Furniture	Dust Coal	4	2	4
3	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	Cashewnut	Fish	Stone Carving	Stone Carving	Coir Work	Seashell Product	1	1	-
4	I Puri (M)	Sea Fish	Handicraft	Earthen Pot	Pattachitra	Coirmaterial	Seashell Product	19	3	28

STATEMENT - VII
Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Sl.No	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IV Pipili (N.A.C.)	Pipili Sasan Sarbanasahi,Ashrampatna Bhoisahi,Bhabanipur Harijan/Muslimsahi	No	536	3,130	16	OSD, O
		Hazarimahala Muslimsahi, Jayapurkilla, Narsinghpursinghsahi,Siriapur,Sultanna	No				
		Gar,Jayapursasan, Jayapurhat	No				
2	IV Konark (N.A.C.)	Nalakanakolasahi,Chandrabhaganoliasahi, Karamanga,Madhipurharijansahi	No	1,325	4,567	5	OSD, O
		Dalimbgoradiharijansahi, Junei, Beruhanbirijanga,Sijugoradi, Gagapur,Raulpatna	No				
3	I Puri (M)	Tikarapada, Golapadaharijansahi, Matiapada,Kumbharpada,Binobanagar, Gokhasahi	No	7,679	40,777	16	OSD, O
		Markandeswarharijansahi,Paranoliasahi, Baliharijansahi,Leprosycolony,Noliasa	No				
		Goudabadsahi,Matitota,Mangalaghat, Baliapanda,Narendrakona Harijansahi	No				
		Mangalasahi,Ramchandibalikuda, Penthakata(Ka),Penthakata(Kha), Chakratirtha	No				
		Noliasahi,Gorakabara,Dhobasahi, Ghodabazar,Mochisahi	No				

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night-soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
waterborne	service	others						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27		15	-	ST, Pt		30	41	
			-					
			-					
15		100	-	ST, Pt	26	80	35	
			-					
800		6,020	10	ST, Pt	1,800	4,820	600	
			-					
			-					
			-					
			-					

PART-B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

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

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

Data Processing

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

Task Force on Quality Assurance

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Census Abstract

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

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

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

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

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

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

Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of Presentation
1. District Primary Census Abstract	District/CD Block/UA/City/Town
2. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/CD Block/Town
3. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/CD Block/Town
4. Village Primary Census Abstract	CD Block / Village wise
5. Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

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

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

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

Area Figures

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

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

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

APPENDIX TO
DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF PIPILI C.D. BLOCK-0001

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF DELANGA C.D. BLOCK-0002

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF KANAS C.D. BLOCK-0003

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF KRUSHNAPRASAD C.D. BLOCK-0004

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF BRAHMAGIRI C.D. BLOCK-0005

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF PURI SADAR C.D. BLOCK-0006

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF SATYABADI C.D. BLOCK-0007

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF NIMAPADA C.D. BLOCK-0008

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF GOP C.D. BLOCK-0009

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF KAKATPUR C.D. BLOCK-0010

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF ASTARANGA C.D. BLOCK-0011

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyati Raj System. It entrust the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation, 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 Puri district shows that among 11 C.D. Blocks in the district, Gop C.D. Block has highest number (25 nos.) of Gram Panchayats and in Kakatpur C.D.Block the number of Gram Panchayat is at the least (11 nos.).

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pipili	0001	Kanti	16	21.71	1,948	10,856	1,878	14
		Poparanga	11	11.51	864	5,177	1,013	12
		Pamasara	5	4.58	499	2,827	650	0
		Pubasasan	6	8.73	990	5,748	1,524	1
		Laxminarayanpur	11	12.46	1,338	7,140	2,447	20
		Govindpur	8	12.3	1,435	7,943	1,137	3
		Jagannathpur	9	9.38	842	5,062	1,152	3
		Orakal	10	6.59	500	2,809	428	0
		Hatasahi	14	14.91	1,786	10,092	2,547	161
		Dandamakundapur	15	12.82	1,967	10,349	2,485	107
		Nuasasan	11	15.05	1,692	9,330	2,055	23
		Rupadeipur	16	13.89	2,000	11,192	1,556	21
		Mangalpur	14	13.71	1,729	8,884	2,770	0
		Sahajpur	6	4.57	598	3,006	1,042	0
		Teisipur	17	10.03	1,104	6,535	1,383	5
		Jasuapur	26	16.1	1,811	10,092	2,012	133
		Saraswatipur	13	13.14	1,716	9,759	1,600	0
		C.D Block Total	**208**	**201.48**	**22,819**	**126,801**	**27,679**	**503**
Delanga	0002	Godiput-Matiapada	6	23.58	1,930	11,868	2,355	59
		Singiberhampur	15	15.22	1,876	10,430	2,030	38
		Chainpur	6	10.14	1,007	5,558	1,007	45
		Garhmotori	5	8.54	1,002	5,577	1,493	0
		Sauria	10	15.51	2,052	10,454	1,415	22
		Sujanapur	10	10.37	801	4,757	1,071	1

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Arisal	14	17.59	1,904	10,551	2,048	76
		Delang Kothabad	5	9.31	1,083	5,817	1,264	3
		Berboi	14	14.64	1,522	9,084	1,689	97
		Munida	7	9.46	799	4,120	508	128
		Kalyanpur	6	7.3	908	4,813	879	0
		Dhankera	6	20.05	1,214	6,713	879	0
		Abhayamukhi	2	6.69	878	4,478	820	0
		Sri Purusottampur	5	10.21	801	3,952	919	0
		Gualipada	7	16.5	1,392	7,984	1,316	0
		Jenapur	17	10.93	1,096	6,320	1,325	6
		C.D Block Total	**135**	**206.04**	**20,265**	**112,476**	**21,018**	**475**
Kanas	0003	Dibyasinghpur	5	5.72	940	5,100	513	0
		Baku	5	6.5	900	5,114	665	56
		Dokanda	13	12.36	1,328	7,805	1,228	9
		Kanas	6	6.03	862	5,327	921	0
		Pandiakera	9	13.71	1,381	8,544	1,708	20
		Gadasanaput	2	18.31	1,742	10,300	1,252	0
		Gadabadput	5	11.88	959	5,012	589	0
		Trilochanpur	9	8.8	1,173	5,965	903	0
		Sirei	9	11.25	948	5,594	436	40
		Gadasahi	5	7.86	821	5,285	1,301	14
		Chupurungi	4	5.12	481	2,766	124	0
		Sahupada	13	11.28	946	5,629	266	0
		Deipur	6	17.22	1,153	7,239	286	0
		Badal	5	11.98	1,272	8,465	438	0
		Gopinathpur	9	16.57	1,426	10,070	3,742	0
		Jamalgoda	5	11.07	593	4,211	300	0
		Alibada	5	15.19	1,029	6,366	1,385	1
		Khandahata	13	17.42	1,238	8,001	140	1
		Bijipur	11	16.58	942	5,916	553	0
		C.D Block Total	**139**	**224.85**	**20,134**	**122,709**	**16,750**	**141**
Krushnapras	0004	Krushnaprasad	5	15.28	649	3,460	989	26
		Badaanla	8	20.38	755	4,024	1,188	78
		Sial	6	7.08	565	2,963	516	0
		Budhibar	4	15.34	646	3,465	259	2
		Ramlenka	14	22.17	811	4,645	1,494	0
		Bajrakot	9	21.58	802	4,309	407	9
		Malud	5	16.4	875	4,641	1,245	0

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Siandi	6	17.26	549	2,965	3	0
		Alanda	5	21.73	480	2,747	358	0
		Titipa	10	23.02	528	3,002	432	0
		Gomundia	7	5.44	453	2,526	804	0
		Badajhada	10	7.02	586	3,487	516	0
		Nuapada	6	7.46	892	4,888	818	2
		Berhampur	5	3.33	676	3,980	1,081	6
		Satapada	6	13.69	1,150	6,722	1,941	0
		Parijipur	12	34.54	777	4,964	1,293	7
		Panasapada	4	26.31	925	5,287	2,107	18
		Manika	3	4.78	540	2,953	848	0
		Arakhakuda	6	46.03	1,382	7,598	1,651	289
		C.D Block Total	**131**	**328.84**	**14,041**	**78,626**	**17,950**	**437**
Brahmagiri	0005	Talamala	3	12.57	697	4,600	122	0
		Dimirisena	5	10.46	805	4,899	1,141	34
		Kandagoda	8	14.41	1,025	6,042	314	0
		Kapileswarpur	3	18.34	1,821	9,819	1,596	0
		Rahadamala	9	21.26	1,557	10,247	1,373	0
		Raibidhar	13	12.01	1,277	7,330	2,021	0
		Manpada	14	13.25	1,379	8,187	798	30
		Kusubenti	19	29.12	1,211	7,914	662	72
		Dharanikudi	5	10.79	475	2,792	37	1
		Badabenakudi	4	1.9	638	3,705	1,489	0
		Gadarodanga	15	24.75	1,307	6,757	676	119
		Brahmagiri	23	25.22	2,143	13,435	1,160	39
		Bentapur	17	21.51	1,765	10,439	1,620	98
		Rebananuagoan	13	38.16	2,135	11,727	2,101	162
		Ambapada	10	16.64	1,222	6,846	905	18
		Gorual	6	32.45	853	4,485	870	0
		C.D Block Total	**167**	**302.84**	**20,310**	**119,224**	**16,885**	**573**
Puri Sadar	0006	Kanheibidyadharpur	6	11.56	853	4,666	1,007	11
		Goudakera	16	15.84	1,276	7,652	706	0
		Bijayramchandrapur	2	4.23	385	1,990	394	11
		Pratapramchandrapur	7	9.74	1,074	5,660	848	74
		Biranarasinghpur	2	6.19	701	3,549	960	161
		Birapratappur	5	9.56	1,593	9,363	1,727	0
		Balipada	6	7.69	890	4,994	1,284	50
		Jamarsuan	4	6.75	552	2,548	947	0
		Baliput	12	12.69	1,166	6,511	825	29

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Raigorada	6	5.37	473	2,518	467	0
		Gadamrugasira	6	11.67	793	4,311	1,359	12
		Chalisibatia	15	17.55	1,469	8,100	1,697	0
		Malatipatpur	4	7.39	1,534	8,432	1,428	67
		Chandanpur	2	1.06	764	4,191	274	0
		Birabalabhadrapur	3	4.67	575	3,049	771	0
		Pratappurusattampur	4	8.61	744	4,059	1,222	222
		Hantuka	4	8.93	534	3,053	131	31
		Basudevpur	3	5.1	515	2,717	545	0
		Kerandipur	4	7.83	953	5,038	680	88
		Sasandamodarpur	13	15.97	982	5,497	747	0
		Samanga	6	13.45	1,269	7,175	1,184	0
		Gopinathpur	11	5.48	1,136	5,933	1,301	173
		Harekrushnapur	7	13.79	1,466	8,245	1,586	177
		Baliguali	8	48.74	1,856	10,711	1,104	17
		C.D Block Total	**156**	**259.86**	**23,553**	**129,962**	**23,194**	**1,123**
Satyabadi	0007	Sukal	6	19.72	1,316	7,665	889	0
		Madhubana	7	8.28	721	3,993	512	0
		Alagum	3	7.71	1,025	5,175	617	0
		Dasabidyadharpur	6	9.53	730	3,682	867	0
		Sandharasasan	10	9.47	1,021	5,492	1,611	44
		Nuasameswarpur	4	6.32	680	3,585	1,217	0
		Narendrapur	3	6.01	499	2,625	147	0
		Sriramchandrapur	1	8.4	1,339	6,190	1,597	5
		Mulaalasa	4	7.27	744	4,092	214	0
		Joyapur	2	4.15	822	4,362	891	69
		Biraramchandrapur	6	12.06	1,244	6,990	1,928	137
		Kadua	7	5.02	765	4,091	682	13
		Penthapada	2	3.54	829	4,790	677	3
		Dugal	3	7.75	839	4,339	1,216	13
		Biswanthpur	3	7.76	826	4,555	1,205	0
		Balapur	4	12.13	1,418	7,498	1,730	7
		Balarampurgarh	7	12.15	1,613	8,047	2,175	0
		Raikhandi	8	12.28	1,374	7,219	1,420	1
		Mahura	6	8	741	3,699	398	0
		Ketakipatna	4	5.76	779	4,008	829	7
		C.D Block Total	**96**	**173.31**	**19,325**	**102,097**	**20,822**	**299**
Nimapada	0008	Haripur	11	15.42	1,778	8,422	2,622	21
		Renchsasan	6	7.03	1,056	5,331	1,232	0

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dhanua	8	7.05	1,107	5,842	696	0
		Sagada	12	13.48	1,793	8,751	1,247	1
		Chanarpada	8	11.69	1,911	8,856	2,280	1
		Denua	2	13.08	1,243	6,042	1,793	1
		Miteipur	9	9.12	1,407	6,469	1,893	0
		Kalapanchan	6	5.51	1,463	6,744	1,171	0
		Bhodar	13	9.48	1,232	5,427	1,177	57
		Tulasipur	14	10.2	1,713	7,966	2,172	13
		Chhanijanga	16	15.31	1,635	7,058	1,346	0
		Bhiligram	4	13.94	1,938	9,448	2,652	11
		Dhaleswar	17	17.24	1,782	8,789	1,949	14
		Alanda	11	16	1,982	9,475	2,043	45
		Sainsasasan	8	14.11	1,664	8,048	1,561	0
		Balanga	7	11.62	1,943	10,195	1,657	4
		Uchhupur	16	15.52	2,342	10,730	2,052	0
		Kothakusanga	9	8.42	923	4,485	923	0
		Bamanal	13	13.91	1,453	6,987	1,210	15
		Salanga	14	15.79	2,073	8,663	1,496	0
		Terundia	8	11.09	1,630	7,435	1,327	0
		Bhogasalada	8	9.85	996	4,457	1,479	34
		Tampalo	11	9.01	925	4,153	896	17
		Baharna	10	11.81	1,581	6,531	956	0
		C.D Block Total	**241**	**285.68**	**37,570**	**176,304**	**37,830**	**234**
Gop	0009	Nuakholamara	8	5.88	635	3,226	574	0
		Rahangorada	14	16.41	1,246	6,263	839	38
		Andhra Inchhapur	3	8.22	857	4,403	863	0
		Ganeswarpur	11	16.89	1,494	7,525	1,564	28
		Gop	14	18.44	2,651	12,868	3,538	10
		Erabanga	2	12.61	1,081	5,390	1,505	9
		Birtung	9	15.99	1,373	6,469	1,719	0
		Baulanga	15	12.36	1,248	5,765	1,292	0
		Desthali	13	15.15	1,819	8,623	1,544	0
		Dhumalo	8	8.15	2,447	12,010	2,192	0
		Sorava	8	12.18	1,484	6,809	773	0
		Mahalapada	16	12.56	855	4,138	837	4
		Bedapur	4	4.69	1,057	5,054	1,679	0
		Badatara	4	7.47	962	4,957	973	11
		Nagapur	6	11.41	1,447	7,932	1,606	24
		Bantaligram	18	24.03	2,064	10,633	1,940	0

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayati (CD Blocks-wise)

Name of C.D Block	C.D Block Code	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Baniasahi	7	7.78	785	4,155	804	0
		Gadabhingura	4	10	504	2,501	779	0
		Chhaitana	9	17.07	720	3,879	721	0
		Itibhuan	6	4.2	573	2,684	290	0
		Badagaon	14	37.59	811	4,457	1,198	0
		Sutana	4	32.67	1,528	8,491	1,711	0
		Achutapur	8	7.06	777	3,803	920	0
		Banakhandi	9	10.33	1,082	5,419	871	0
		Simili	10	13.11	1,210	6,054	1,308	0
		C.D Block Total	**224**	**342.25**	**30,710**	**153,508**	**32,040**	**124**
Kakatpur	0010	Kantapara	5	13.01	2,298	10,595	2,619	0
		Patasundarpur	3	10.96	1,963	8,128	1,218	59
		Lataharan	5	12.73	2,376	10,652	1,710	1
		Kotakana	9	4.09	1,390	6,780	1,021	2
		Kakatpur	5	13.36	1,618	7,468	2,032	15
		Othaka	9	9.74	1,823	7,792	3,044	0
		Kundhei	6	7.85	1,923	8,562	740	0
		Jaleswarapada	13	11.94	2,030	8,511	2,173	16
		Bangurigan	17	20.01	2,651	11,697	2,057	7
		Kurujanga	27	30.14	2,314	10,004	2,020	0
		Abadhan	15	34.6	2,055	8,689	1,922	0
		C.D Block Total	**114**	**168.43**	**22,441**	**98,878**	**20,556**	**100**
Astaranga	0011	Talada	5	10.59	963	3,879	455	1
		Alasahi	8	7.55	1,320	6,367	2,822	0
		Nagar	10	21.31	1,210	6,582	4,864	0
		Astarang	7	8.86	1,367	6,245	1,015	40
		Alangapur	6	6.91	1,068	5,320	525	1
		Naiguan	5	8.13	1,514	6,726	812	0
		Kendrapati	8	11.62	1,449	6,649	1,586	0
		Saripur	6	6.37	1,089	5,174	881	0
		Sisua	14	11.84	963	4,367	337	0
		Korana	9	9.25	1,305	6,054	1,458	0
		Chhuriana	10	17.72	1,575	7,543	1,979	0
		Patalada	11	9.94	1,083	5,300	1,240	11
		Nuagarh	5	33.93	1,608	7,863	2,428	0
		C.D Block Total	**104**	**164.02**	**16,514**	**78,069**	**20,402**	**53**

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, Khurdha and Nayagarh after 1991 Census. The fertility indicators and all other information pertaining 1991 Census discussed hereafter are not available separately for all three districts. Hence fertility indicators such as CBR, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been calculated for the undivided district of Puri only and the same information have been presented for Khordha, Nayagarh and Puri district.

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

Table-II

Estimates of child mortality indicators by sex at State and district

State/ District	Year	Person				Male				Female			
		q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ORISSA	1981	163	162	165	179	172	170	170	181	153	153	160	176
	1991	125	127	129	133	129	142	147	154	111	114	125	128
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 below.

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 women ratio

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

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

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

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married women in the 15-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and 4.28 at the district level, the highest number of children ever born to women in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack district, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever married women in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women:

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

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

Table-III

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

Sl. No.	State/District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	No. of Children ever born per woman in age group 15-49	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**

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

ANNEXURE-IV

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

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

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of inmigrants classified by place of birth. Among the in migrants in the district 81.45 per cent of males and 93.78 per cent of females are from other districts of the state. Immigrants from other states of the country constitute 17.91 per cent of males and 6.04 per cent females. Immigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage.

Table IV

Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/	Total			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
District	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	3,189,242	1,159,780	2,029,462	2,472,336	868,127	1,604,209	658,984	260,729	398,255	57,922	30,924	26,998
				(77.52)	(74.85)	(79.05)	(20.66)	(22.48)	(19.62)	(1.82)	(2.67)	(1.33)
Puri	81,634	20,747	60,887	73,999	16,898	57,101	7,393	3,716	3,677	242	133	109
				(90.65)	(81.45)	(93.78)	(9.06)	(17.91)	(6.04)	(0.30)	(0.64)	(0.18)

Table-V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 28,148 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence of which 9,310 are males and 18,838 are females. Among these 90.22 per cent are inter district migrants.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of inmigrants in the district, it is noticed that 83.76 per cent males and 93.42 per cent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 9.46 per cent of which 15.75 per cent are males and 6.35 per cent are females. International inmigration to the district is confined to 0.32 per cent only.

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

Table-V

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

State/	State / District			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
District	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Puri	28,148	9,310	18,838	25,396	7,798	17,598	2,663	1,466	1,197	89	46	43
				(90.22)	(83.76)	(93.42)	(9.46)	(15.75)	(6.35)	(0.32)	(0.49)	(0.23)

ANNEXURE -V

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

Religion is one of the important characteristics of population. It not only influences the socio-cultural life of the people but also binds the whole population belonging to a specific religion in the bonds of unity and brotherhood. The information on religion collected by census is of great 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 Puri District along with their population are shown in Table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute 94.35 per cent in the State. In the district of Puri followers of Hindu religion constitute 97.15 per cent. The proportion of Muslim religion is 2.55 per cent. The followers of Christian and Buddhist are 0.18 per cent and 0.01 per cent respectively.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 85 per cent of followers of Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist religions are reported from rural areas of the District, and the concentration of followers of Sikh and Jain religions is also much higher in rural than those of urban areas. Only Christians constitue much higher percentage 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 de cending order for the State and District, 2001 Census.

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Population	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	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
Puri	All Religions	1,502,682	100.00	86.42	13.58
	Hindus	1,459,872	97.15	86.57	13.43
	Muslims	38,318	2.55	85.42	14.58
	Christians	2,764	0.18	21.85	78.15
	Buddhists	200	0.01	87.00	13.00
	Jains	48	0.00	68.75	31.25
	Sikhs	27	0.00	59.26	40.74
	Others	919	0.06	94.89	5.11
	Religion not stated	534	0.04	79.96	20.04

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 49.41 per cent of the total population of the district followed by married category with 46.01 per cent. The widowed category forms only 4.36 percent and divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.22 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status in the district, it is seen that 53.37 per cent males belong to never married category as against 45.33 per cent among females. Similarly 44.86 per cent of males and 47.20 per cent of females belong to married category. Only 1.67 per cent of males and 7.13 per cent of females belong to widowed category and 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 with slight variation.

During 1991 Census, in the undivided district of Puri, the percentage of Married persons was 44.73, whereas the percentage of Never Married persons was 51.00. The percentage of widow and divorced/ separated persons constitute 4.14 and 0.12 respectively. As per the sex-wise distribution of marital status in the district, it was found that 42.77 percent males 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.

Table -VII

Sexwise distribution of Population by Marital Status, 2001 Census

State / District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
		(100)	(100)	(100)
	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)
Puri	Total	1,502,682	763,389	739,293
		(100)	(100)	(100)
	Never married	742,515	407,429	335,086
		(49.41)	(53.37)	(45.33)
	Married	691,396	342,426	348,970
		(46.01)	(44.86)	(47.20)
	Widowed	65,475	12,786	52,689
		(4.36)	(1.67)	(7.13)
	Divorced/Separated	3,296	748	2,548
		(0.22)	(0.10)	(0.34)

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 below.

Table - VIII

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

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

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 50 per cent among literate persons, males and females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 per cent persons, 14.87 per cent males and 13.95 per cent females.

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

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

e of State/ District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Puri	Total Population	1,502,682	763,389	739,293
	Literate	1,024,523	586,378	438,145
i)	Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	16,252 (1.59)	10,075 (1.72)	6,177 (1.41)
ii)	Below Primary	302,914 (29.57)	162,393 (27.69)	140,521 (32.07)
iii)	Primary	306,686 (29.93)	163,455 (27.88)	143,231 (32.69)
iv)	Middle	173,065 (16.89)	104,246 (17.78)	68,819 (15.71)
v)	Matric/Secondary	114,215 (11.15)	70,342 (12.00)	43,873 (10.01)
vi)	Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	48,194 (4.70)	30,248 (5.16)	17,946 (4.10)
vii)	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	200 (0.02)	170 (0.03)	30 (0.01)
viii)	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4,642 (0.45)	3,308 (0.56)	1,334 (0.30)
ix)	Graduate & above	58,355 (5.70)	42,141 (7.19)	16,214 (3.70)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Puri district was 1,502,682 of which 1,88,558 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Puri district comes to 1,314,124 of which 665,725 are males and 648,399 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 1,024,523 with 586,378 males and 438,145 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 77.96 per cent which is distributed as per the educational qualification in tabular form.

The attainment of education of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary and primary educational level together claim more than 50 per cent 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 5.70 per cent. Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre- University/ Senior Secondary educational levels claims 4.70 per cent whereas Technical diploma claims 0.45 per cent and Non-technical diploma claims only 0.02 per cent.

In the1991 Census the total literate persons of the undivided Puri district was 1,939,634 of which the highest percentage was recorded under Below primary i.e.34.80 and the lowest percentage was 0.06 in the 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 per cent to total literate persons of the district.

Table - X

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

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of Women aged 15-44 Years	Percentage of Women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	46.29	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100	50.62	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100	23.39	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Puri	Total	360,041	100	25.51	38.98	14.6	16.64	4.27
	Rural	308,866	100	26.42	41.06	15.05	14.46	3.00
	Urban	51,175	100	19.97	26.43	11.88	29.76	11.96

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, rural and urban areas pertaining to different levels of education. Details are available in the table. At the district level, the percentage female literate in the educational level of literate but below middle is highest with 38.98 percent and Gaduate & above educational level is at lowest with 4.27 per cent.

In undivided Puri district, the record of Census 1991 for the particular female age group of 15-44 also says that the percentage female literate in the educational level of literate but below middle was highest with 27.15 per cent and Graduate & above educational level was at lowest with 3.04 per cent. On the comparison with state level data it was found that the percentage of district level data at each 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 nos. of children attending school, 2001 Census

Name of the State/District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	(46.03)	(48.80)	(43.14)	(44.57)	(47.57)	(41.45)	(55.57)	(56.74)	(54.33)
Puri	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	448,152	229,746	218,406	391,467	200,231	191,236	56,685	29,515	27,170
	No. of Children attending School	251,567	130,988	120,579	220,164	114,351	105,813	31,403	16,637	14,766
	Percentage	(56.13)	(57.01)	(55.21)	(56.24)	(57.11)	(55.33)	(55.40)	(56.37)	(54.35)

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 Puri, there are 448,152 children of which 229,746 are males and 218,406 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 391,467 as against 56,685 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 57.11 percent among males and 55.33 per cent among females are attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas, 56.37 per cent among males and 54.35 per cent among females are attending schools. The percentage of children attending school at the district level is highest than the state level for the both total and rural areas of the district as comapred with the state.

ANNEXURE- VIII

Mother tongue, 2001 Census

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

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

At the State level, the major languages returned as monther tongue are Oriya (81.22 %) 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ORISSA	36,804,660	100.00	31,287,422	5,517,238	85.01	14.99
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
10	HO	252,526	0.69	240,756	11,770	95.34	4.66

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

As depicted in the table -XIII, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order of speakers as per 2001 census. Out of 6 mother tongues in the district, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are found the highest and constitute 94.82 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the annexure. The next numerically mother tongue is Urdu and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 2.38 per cent.

The district attracts number of pilgrims from various parts of the country to have a darshan of Lord Jagannath and also to have a dip in the sea of Bay of Bengal nearby. Mostly people of neighbouring states of Orissa such as Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal like to settle in the Puri town 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 1.87 per cent followed by Bengali 0.37 per cent. The proportion of the rest of the mother tongues in the district varies between 0.07 to 0.34 per cent.

Table - XIII

Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Puri 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PURI	1,502,682	100.00	1,298,654	204,028	86.42	13.58
1	ORIYA	1,424,816	94.82	1,257,054	167,762	88.23	11.77
2	URDU	35,786	2.38	31,342	4,444	87.58	12.42
3	TELUGU	28,152	1.87	3,809	24,343	13.53	86.47
4	BENGALI	5,576	0.37	1,159	4,417	20.79	79.21
5	SAVARA	5,107	0.34	4,720	387	92.42	7.58
6	HINDI	2,257	0.15	251	2,006	11.12	88.88
7	Total of Other Mother Tongues	988	0.07	319	669	32.29	67.71

Distribution of speakers of different mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district reveal that 88.23 per cent Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Speakers of Urdu mother tongue are found 86.58 per cent whereas speakers of Urdu and Savara mother tongue in rural areas are found 87.58 per cent and 92.42 per cent respectively. But the speakers of Telugu, Bengali and Hindi are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

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