CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

BAUDH DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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KANDHA TRIBE

Kandha, is derived from Telugu word 'Konda' which means a hill. They belong more closely to Proto-Australoid stock with considerable Mongoloid admixture. Their languages are Kui and Kuvi. The Kutia Kandha of Baudh district use Kui dialect. Kandhas were once famous for their brutal act of human sacrifice (Mariah) for bumper crop and killing of infants for better yield of turmeric.

Among the Kandhas, Dongria Kandha of Rayagada and Kutia Kandha of Baudh are primitive. They practise shifting cultivation. But Desia Kandhas are more Hinduized and live in plain and coastal areas and practise settled agriculture.

Kandhas live in linear type housing-pattern in a village on whose center an altar is constructed for community worshipping of Earth-God. Dormitories and Dhanger Iddu, for unmarried boys and girls are erected in the village for their free mixing.

Customs like adult marriage, marriage by capture and consent, bride-price, levirate and sororate marriage, polygamy etc. are prevalent in this community.

While, Kandha males use single cloth for covering their body, females use two pieces, one around waist upto knee and the other for covering upper portion of the body. Kandha women use hairpin, ear-ring, nose-ring, necklace as ornaments whereas the males use wrist-let and ear- ring. Kutia Kandhas favour tattooing their faces and hands.

Juice from sago-palm and date-palm trees are relished by Kandhas. On special and festive occasions they brew an intoxicating drink from mahua flower with local herbs and roots. Kandhas also eat beef (cow & buffalo), pork, mutton, fish, crab and snails including dry-fish along with staple food prepared from rice and millets. This primitive tribe has lost some of their primitiveness with the advent of modern civilisation.

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bhubaneswar
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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Baudh is the 9th smallest district in terms of size and 2nd smallest in terms of population in the State.

2. Baudh is the 28th urbanized district in the state having about 4.83 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km. Baudh is 25th densely populated district in the state.

4. Baudh has 11th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 71 uninhabited villages in the district whereas no village is having a population of more than 5,000.

6. Sarasara in Baudh Sadar P.S. is the most populated village (3,465) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 78 are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Manamunda police station is having the highest number of villages (317) in the district and Baunsuni police station is having lowest number of villages (89) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		BAUDH	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	46,557	12.47
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	23,276	12.37
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	23,281	12.57
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	170,761	45.73
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	104,933	55.77
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	65,828	35.54
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	105,794	28.33
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	85,298	45.33
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	20,496	11.07
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	64,967	17.40
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	19,635	10.44
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	45,332	24.48
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	202,611	54.27
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	83,222	44.23
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	119,389	64.46
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	65,750	38.50
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	50,219	47.86
	Females	899,970	20.11	15,531	23.59
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	67,530	39.55
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	28,960	27.60
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	38,570	58.59
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD	Persons	701,563	4.91	11,381	6.66
INDUSTRY	Males	320,011	3.26	5,931	5.65
	Females	381,552	8.53	5,450	8.28
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	26,100	15.28
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	19,823	18.89
	Females	781,052	17.46	6,277	9.54

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

Baudh (22)

Serial Number	In terms of	Kantamal 01		Manamunda 02		Baunsuni 03	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	63,654	3	88,491	2	36,932	4
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	652.7	4	790	3	144	6
3	Density of population per sq. km.	98	5	112	4	256	1
4	Sex Ratio	1009	1	985	3	983	4
5	Proportion Urban	0	2	0	2	0	2
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	16.92	6	19.73	5	23.97	3
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	21.43	1	10.5	4	3.76	6
8	Proportion Literates	47.38	6	55.73	5	57.02	4
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	47.29	2	46.12	3	45.72	4
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	36.41	6	52.56	3	56.63	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	6.45	1	5.8	3	6.02	2
12	Percentage of villages having well	84.33	4	97.61	1	80.72	5
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	5.99	6	7.85	5	13.25	1
14	Percentage of villages having bus facility	11.52	6	16.04	4	13.25	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	20.28	2	46.76	1	15.66	5
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	30.88	5	42.66	3	43.37	2
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	0	1	0	1	0	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	0	1	0	1	0	1

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Baudh Sadar 04		Puruna Katak 05		Harbhanga 06	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Total Population	117,489	1	31,951	6	34,855	5
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	850.62	2	144.52	5	862.98	1
3	Density of population per sq. km.	138	3	221	2	40	6
4	Sex Ratio	972	5	995	2	971	6
5	Proportion Urban	15.34	1	0	2	0	2
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	22.68	4	25.63	2	28.11	1
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	8.34	5	18.94	2	18.31	3
8	Proportion Literates	62.98	2	63.42	1	59.46	3
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	44.98	5	42.35	6	47.58	1
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	59.42	1	43.64	5	44.85	4
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	4.35	4	1.82	5	1.47	6
12	Percentage of villages having well	92.75	3	73.64	6	93.38	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	11.59	2	8.18	4	9.56	3
14	Percentage of villages having bus facility	19.2	2	29.09	1	16.18	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	14.13	6	18.18	4	19.85	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	40.58	4	50.91	1	27.94	6
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	0	1	0	1	0	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	0	1	0	1	0	1

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahsil	Name of District / Tahasil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahasil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Baudh District**	Baudh	Urban	0
	Tahasils			
1	Kantamal	Kantamal	Rural	57
2	Baudh	Baudh	Urban	0

STATEMENT- 2

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

Serial number	Name of District / C. D. Block	Name of District / C.D.Block headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from C.D.Block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Baudh District C.D.Blocks**	Baudh	Urban	0
1	Kantamal	Kantamal	Rural	57
2	Baudh	Baudh	Urban	0
3	Harbhanga	Harbhanga	Rural	75

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
BAUDH	Total	1901	122,615	60,917	61,698		
		1911	138,767	68,932	69,835	16,152	13.17
		1921	138,149	68,471	69,678	-618	-0.45
		1931	151,112	74,742	76,370	12,963	9.38
		1941	165,204	81,743	83,461	14,092	9.33
		1951	167,713	83,954	83,759	2,509	1.52
		1961	190,436	95,696	94,740	22,723	13.55
		1971	227,902	114,576	113,326	37,466	19.67
		1981	268,366	135,003	133,363	40,464	17.75
		1991	317,622	159,860	157,762	49,256	18.35
		2001	373,372	188,155	185,217	55,750	17.55
	Rural	1901	122,615	60,917	61,698		
		1911	138,767	68,932	69,835	16,152	13.17
		1921	138,149	68,471	69,678	-618	-0.45
		1931	151,112	74,742	76,370	12,963	9.38
		1941	159,464	78,914	80,550	8,352	5.53
		1951	162,215	81,150	81,065	2,751	1.73
		1961	184,348	92,573	91,775	22,133	13.64
		1971	219,011	109,962	109,049	34,663	18.80
		1981	255,777	128,423	127,354	36,766	16.79
		1991	302,164	151,888	150,276	46,387	18.14
		2001	355,347	178,849	176,498	53,183	17.60
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	5,740	2,829	2,911	-	-
		1951	5,498	2,804	2,694	-242	-4.22
		1961	6,088	3,123	2,965	590	10.73
		1971	8,891	4,614	4,277	2,803	46.04
		1981	12,589	6,580	6,009	3,698	41.59
		1991	15,458	7,972	7,486	2,869	22.79
		2001	18,025	9,306	8,719	2,567	16.61

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / P.S. / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	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
	Baudh *	**Total**	**3098.00**	**121**	**1,115**	**71**	**1**	**0**	**83,245**	**373,372**	**188,155**	**185,217**
		Rural	**3077.28**	**115**	**1,115**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**79,653**	**355,347**	**178,849**	**176,498**
		Urban	**20.72**	**870**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3,592**	**18,025**	**9,306**	**8,719**
0001	Kantamal	Total	652.70	98	217	9	0	0	15,380	63,654	31,679	31,975
		Rural	652.70	98	217	9	0	0	15,380	63,654	31,679	31,975
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Manamunda	Total	790.00	112	293	24	0	0	19,653	88,491	44,588	43,903
		Rural	790.00	112	293	24	0	0	19,653	88,491	44,588	43,903
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Baunsuni	Total	144.00	256	83	6	0	0	7,786	36,932	18,620	18,312
		Rural	144.00	256	83	6	0	0	7,786	36,932	18,620	18,312
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Baudh Sadar	Total	850.62	138	276	13	1	0	25,187	117,489	59,574	57,915
		Rural	829.90	120	276	13	0	0	21,595	99,464	50,268	49,196
		Urban	20.72	870	0	0	1	0	3,592	18,025	9,306	8,719
	Baudhgarh (NAC)	Urban	20.72	870	0	0	1	0	3,592	18,025	9,306	8,719
0005	Puruna Katak	Total	144.52	221	110	7	0	0	7,422	31,951	16,014	15,937
		Rural	144.52	221	110	7	0	0	7,422	31,951	16,014	15,937
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Harbhanga	Total	862.98	40	136	12	0	0	7,817	34,855	17,680	17,175
		Rural	862.98	40	136	12	0	0	7,817	34,855	17,680	17,175
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Kantamal	412	393	122,658	61,505	61,153
2	Baudh	415	382	123,012	61,909	61,103
3	Harbhanga	359	340	109,677	55,435	54,242
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,186**	**1,115**	**355,347**	**178,849**	**176,498**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahasil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baudhgarh (NAC)	NAC	Baudh Sadar	18,025	9,306	8,719
District (Urban) Total:				**18,025**	**9,306**	**8,719**

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahasil head quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
							Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway Station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

There is no such village having more than 5000 population

STATEMENT-8

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

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

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Code. No. of P.S.	District / P.S. / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Baudh *	**Total**	**74**	**243**	**104**	**139**	**94**	**1,279**	**860**	**419**
		Rural	**64**	**220**	**93**	**127**	**79**	**1,085**	**696**	**389**
		Urban	**10**	**23**	**11**	**12**	**15**	**194**	**164**	**30**
0001	Kantamal	Total	10	26	11	15	8	57	33	24
		Rural	10	26	11	15	8	57	33	24
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Manamunda	Total	5	8	4	4	19	179	129	50
		Rural	5	8	4	4	19	179	129	50
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Baunsuni	Total	4	10	6	4	13	117	82	35
		Rural	4	10	6	4	13	117	82	35
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Baudh Sadar	Total	33	105	44	61	37	708	561	147
		Rural	23	82	33	49	22	514	397	117
		Urban	10	23	11	12	15	194	164	30
	Baudhgarh (NAC)	Urban	10	23	11	12	15	194	164	30
0005	Puruna Katak	Total	4	15	7	8	8	159	27	132
		Rural	4	15	7	8	8	159	27	132
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Harbhanga	Total	18	79	32	47	9	59	28	31
		Rural	18	79	32	47	9	59	28	31
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Census of India 2001 has introduced the eight 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

Baudh was a sub-division of previous undivided district of Phulabani. This enjoyed the status of a district Vide Notification No. DRC 218/93-56413 dated 22.12.93. This was an ex-State, which merged with Orissa on the Ist January, 1948 and was named after its headquarters town, Baudh, a place located near the bank of Mahanadi.

Baudh is one of the centrally located districts of Orissa. The Marathas occupied this region in 1800 AD and it remained under the rule of the Bhonsala Rajas of Nagpur. In November 1803, when the British occupied Cuttack after defeating the Marathas, the latter led by Shankar Bapu took shelter in the territory of the Raja of Baudh. But when a British detachment appeared at Barmul, the Raja hastended to offer

solicitation to the British and extended his support to them by which British occupied Baudh in 1804. In 1810, the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur claimed Baudh and subsequently in 1818, he got jurisdiction over the State. Baudh was finally ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsala. The Raja of Baudh had suzerainty over Kandhamal from earlier times. But in the Middle of 9th Century, when the Kandhas rose in rebellion under Chakra Bisoyee, the Raja failed to bring law and order in that territory and Kandhamal was brought under the administration of the British in February, 1835. Now this Kandhamal has become a separate district of the State.

During the rule of Raja Pitambar Deva of Baudh, the British Government recognised his hereditary title of Raja and a sanand was granted to him in 1875. Jogendra Deva succeeded him in 1879 and the new ruler received another sanand in 1894 and had his tribute fixed in perpetuity. He died in 1913 and was succeeded by Narayan Deva during whose rule the state of Baudh merged with Orissa on the Ist January 1948.

(iii) Administrative set up

There is only one sub-division in the district known as Baudh sub-division. The district has two Tahasils namely Kantamal and Baudh. Kantamal Tahasil consists of Kantamal police station and Manamunda police station (portion) and Baudh Tahasil consists of Manamunda police station (portion) ,Baunsuni police station,Baudh Sadar police station,Purunakatak police station,Harbhanga police station and Baudhgarh Town(NAC)

Jurisdictional changes during 1991 –2001

The Harbhanga police station under Baudh Tahasil constitutes 136 villages of which 131 are inhabited villages and 5 are un-inhabited. Previously this police station had 138 villages but after 1991 census, two villages namely Salagadu (U.I) and Buduni were transferred to Purunakatak police station vide notification No.57405 –P –16/93 PPA dated 17.12.93. Now these 136 villages come under Harbhanga C.D.Block. The Purunakatak police station of the same tahasil now constitutes 114 villages also come under Harbhanga C.D.Block. Next comes Baudh Sadar police station of Baudh Tahasil, which consists of 273 inhabited villages and only 13 un-inhabited villages. Out of these 286 villages, 189 villages come under Baudh CD Block and 97 villages come under Harbhanga CD Block. Therefore 347 villages from 3 police stations constitute Harbhanga CD Block. Apart from above, taking 82 inhabited villages and 7 un-inhabited villages from Baunsuni police station, there is total 89 villages under Baudh CD Block. The fifth and the last police station of Baudh Tahsil is the Manamunda Portion P.S., which consists of 25 inhabited villages and only one un-inhabited village. These 26 villages also come under Baudh CD Block. Hence leaving aside the Baudh Tahasil, the Kantamal Tahasil starts with Manamunda portion police station having 264 inhabited villages and 15 un-inhabited villages. Out of these 279 villages, 182 villages come under Kantamal CD Block and the rest 97 villages come under Baudh CD Block. Hence 401 villages from 4 police stations constitute the Baudh CD Block. The 2nd and the last police station of Kantamal Tahasil is the Kantamal police station, which consists of 216 inhabited villages and 10 un-inhabited villages. The entire 226 inhabited villages of this police station come under Kantamal CD Block. Therefore the Kantamal CD Block constitutes 408 villages of 2 police stations.

There is only one town in the district namely Baudhgarh Town(NAC). This town is the Headquarter of the district. The area of the town is 20.72 sq.kilometers. This town comes under Baudh Tahasil. There are 1,186 villages in the districts of which 1,115 are inhabited and 71 are un-inhabited.

Location

The district is one of the centrally located districts of Orissa. It lies between $20^0$22'N and $20^0$50'N latitudes and between $83^0$34' E and $84^0$49' E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Sonapur and Anugul, on the east by Anugul and Nayagarh, on the south by Nayagarh and Kandhamal and on the west by Balangir and Sonapur The area of this district is 3098 sq.kilometers which has been carved out from the area (11,119 sq.kms) of Phulabani District. It ranks 22nd in terms of area and ranks 29th in terms of population among the 30 districts of Orissa.

(iv) Physical features

The river Mahanadi forms the northern boundary of the fertile plains of Baudh District. To the south of the plains of Baudh District, the Kandhamal District forms a broken plateau about 518 meters above the sea level girdled almost continuously by high ranges of mountains which cut it off from the surrounding country. On the northeast and west, these ranges quite perceptibly rise abruptly from the plains of Baudh. Primeval forest still covers much of this tract and the villages lie in scattered clearings on the hillsides and in the valleys below. Gondwana rocks occur with ESE-WNW trend in the Mahanadi basin in the northern part of the district.

The hills on the southern border of the District and the country along their foot are thickly covered with forests in which Sal (Shorea robusta) largely predominates. The country excepting the tract in the close proximity of the Mahanadi is unhealthy.

Drainage

The tributaries of the Mahanadi drain the riverine plains of Baudh. The Bagh and the Salki are the principal rivers in the district.

Bagh - The Bagh rises in the hills near Bandhagarh to the extreme south of the Kandhamal and then pursues a westerly course till some distance north of Sardinia, where it turns abruptly at right angle and flows north through the hill, eventually falling into the Mahanadi in Baudh after flowing for about 64 kilometers.

Salki -The Salki rises in the great table-land around Udayagiri in Baliguda sub-divisioin (near the hills of Raikia) and flows north almost straight across the Kandhamal and Baudh Districts, which divides into nearly two equal parts and joins the Mahanadi in Baudh District. The length of the river is about 51 kilometers.

The Bagh and the Salki do not dry up completely in the summer. But after rains almost all of their feeders become dry. None of these streams is fit for navigation.

The Meherani, the Ganduri, the Hinamanda, the Sagolia, the Barajhor are the less important rivers in the district all of which flow within the District. These form the tributaries of the Mahanadi.

There is no lake in the district but there are a large number of tanks. The Government tanks are under control of the Gram Panchayats for bathing, irrigation and pisciculture purposes.

Climate/Temperature

The year is divided into four seasons. The hot season is from March to May; the rainy season from June to September, the October and November constitute the post-monsoon season and the winter endures from December to February. In the district, the month of May is the hottest month and the maximum temperature touched 43.5^{0}C in the year 1999. December is usually the coldest month of the year and the minimum temperature 1.8^{0}C is recorded in the same year. The highest temperature ever recorded in the disrict is 44.6^{0}C on the 10th May 1973 and minimum temperature ever recorded is 1.5^{0}C on the 2nd January, 1971.

Month wise highest and lowest temperature in Baudh District in the year 1999 (In centigrade)

Month	Maximum	Minimum
January	NA	NA
February	NA	NA
March	40.1	13.5
April	44.0	14.5
May	43.5	19.5
June	39.1	19.5
July	32.7	19.2
August	35.1	20.3
September	31.6	19.8
October	32.0	15.7
November	30.1	8.7
December	27.6	1.8

Source: *District Statistical Handbook, 1999.*

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in the south-west monsoon period and are mostly between southwest and northwest direction in the monsoon season. In the post-monsoon

and cold seasons, they are between west and northeast direction. In the summer months, the winds vary its direction.

Rainfall

The months from June to September are considered the months of rainfall. The maximum rainfall occurs in the months of July and August, whereas the minimum rainfall occurs in the month of September. During the period from 1997 to 1999, the highest annual rainfall of 1410.3mm is marked in the year 1997 and the lowest annual rainfall of 874.1 mm marked in the year 1998.

The district is affected by storms and depressions in the monsoon season and sometimes in the month of October. Thunder storms, mostly in the afternoon occur in the summer months and in October. Rain during the southwest monsoon season is also often associated with thunder. Occasionally fog occurs in the cold season.

Soils

The Baudh district has got black soil and has rich deposits of alluvial soil. The best arable lands are found in its riverside plains. Alluvial soil suits the cultivation of paddy, maize, ground nut, til, castor, red gram, green gram, black gram, gram, wheat, jawar, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables and fruit plants like guava, orange, lemon, mango, lichi, sapeta and banana. Black soil is congenial to the growth of cotton, castor, sesame, mustard, groundnut, paddy, wheat, maize, sugarcane, corriander and pulses. Fruit trees such as orange, palm, guava and pomegranate are also suitable to this soil.

Geology

Compared to some other districts of Orissa, Baudh District is very poorly endowed with mineral resources. Kankar, a nodular variety of limestone is found in this district and is locally burnt for lime. Quartz and Quartzite mines are important mines in this district.

Forest

As on 31.12.99 the forest area of Baudh District has been classified as (i) Reserved forest 983.33 sq.kilometers, (2) Demarcated protected forest 43.48 sq. kilometers, (3) Un-classified forest 1.02 sq.kms and (4) Other forest 249.34 sq.kilometers

The reserved forest of Baudh District is chiefly divided into four categories such as (1) Sal Forest (Moist peninsular low level), (2) Riverine Forests, (3) Teak Forests (Southern tropical dry teak forests) and (4) Mixed Forests (northern dry mixed deciduous forests)

Flora and Fauna

Sal forest varies over a wide range of forest blocks such as Subarnagiri, Matakupa and Padmatola. The common associates of Sal are Asan, Harida, Bahada, Mahul, Jamun, Kendu, Piasal, Kasi, Anla, Mahi, Kumbhi ,Mundi, Sunari, Mitikinia, Tentera, Salai, Dhaura, Sidha, Arjuna, Char, Bandhan, Karada and Dhaman, Sal of quality III is found in the eastern part of Baudh, quality IV in Purunakatak range and quality V in Manamunda range. The riverine type of forests generally occurs along the river Mahanadi and the species are Phasi, Arjuna, Pani-gambhari, Kalchi, Kochila and Patuli. Teak forest occurs along the river Tel in Manamunda range and the mixed forests occur extensively throughout the District.

The bears are plentiful in all parts of the forests. They come out of the jungle in large numbers when the fig and jackfruit trees are in fruit and the Mahua in flowers. They cause great damage to the villagers' sugarcane and maize field. So the villagers keep on beating empty tins and keep large fires alive whole night to scare them away. Hyenas are common in the vicinity of villages where they live principally on carrion. They frequently carry off the village dogs. Wild dog is common in almost all the forests. While hunting their preys, they are quite fearless and usually follow and kill Sambar within a village clearing. Jackals and foxes usually prowl about the villages and take away a number of poultry during the rains when the jungle is high. Chittal or spotted deer are plentiful in certain localities where the forest is open and under growth. They do great damage to the winter crops and also to the young paddy. Bison commonly known as 'gaggle' are found in small herds in the reserved forests where there is good pasturage. Barking deer are plentiful everywhere in the hills. Wild pigs swarm in the forest tract and wander about in large herds doing great damage to the crops in the fields. Hares are plentiful and are found chiefly in scrub jungle. Porcupines are common and are very

destructive to the young trees, which they girdle with their sharp teeth. Squirrel, both brown and red, are seen in the forests. The large brown squirrels are usually seen in pairs. It is hunted and eaten with great relish by the aborigines. Two species of monkey are found, the black-faced Hanuman and the ordinary brown species. A wandering tribe called Sabakhia like its flesh very much and hunts it. Wolves are few; they are gray species and usually hunt goat and sheep in certain localities. Among other animals, the name of jungle cat, pangolins, mongoose, wild buffaloes and wild bear may be mentioned.

Land utilisation Pattern

The land utilization pattern of the District for the years 1996-97,1997-98 and 1998-99 is as follows; -

Land Utilisation Pattern of the District (Area in Hectares)

Year	Forest Area	Misc. tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	Permanent Pasture and other grazing lands	Culturable waste	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and un cultivable land	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1996-97	33,285	338	16,186	9,978	19,835	14,837	28,269	13,548	66,985
1997-98	29,482	244	18,019	9,767	21,304	12,380	19,821	12,475	79,857
1998-99	24,380	375	17,244	10,248	18,827	17,369	31,685	13,618	67,600

Source- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

Cropping Pattern

The principal crops grown in the district are paddy, ragi, maize, wheat, and pulses like red gram, green gram and oil-seeds like til, mustard and groundnut. Baudh District is the chief rice growing area where soil is fertile and irrigation facilities are available.

Estimated area, yield rate and production of paddy and different programmed minor crops of Baudh District. (A- Area in Hect.,Y- Yield rate in kgs/hect., P- Production in Qtls.)

Sl.No	Crops	Area/ Yield/Prod	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Wheat	A	74	41	27
		Y	1,218	951	1,070
		P	901	390	289
2	Maize	A	560	374	480
		Y	644	666	755
		P	3,606	2,489	3,622
3	Ragi	A	33	56	37
		Y	318	370	330
		P	105	207	122
4	Greengram	A	1,839	1,881	1,991
		Y	102	136	352
		P	1,875	2,561	2,356
5	Blackgram	A	663	356	606
		Y	64	133	129
		P	422	475	783
6	Horsegram	A	2,685	3,584	2,889
		Y	121	214	191
		P	3,249	7,665	5,518
7	Til	A	1,424	1,615	1,709
		Y	86	126	164
		P	1,222	2,033	2,808
8	Groundnut	A	74	435	106
		Y	682	874	541
		P	505	3,803	573
9	Mustard	A	318	220	446
		Y	60	80	72
		P	191	176	321
10	Patato	A	42	44	47
		Y	7,892	7,731	6,869
		P	3,315	3,402	3,228
11	Sugarcane	A	208	259	405
		Y	49,732	44,544	47,076
		P	103,443	115,369	190,658
12	Paddy	A	58,285	70,207	59,315
		Y	887	2,208	1,418
		P	517,229	1,550,352	841,038

Source: *District Statistical Handbook, 1999.*

Irrigation

Medium Irrigation Project (Salki irrigation project) -The river Salki is one of the major tributaries of the river Mahanadi. It takes its origin in

Baliguda sub-division and after traversing 130 kilometers in hilly area, finally falls into the Mahanadi at about 16 kilometers west of Baudh.

The construction of a diversion over the river Salki was started during the year 1958-59 and completed in the year 1966-67. It has two canals on both the sides, which irrigate 20,000 hectares during Kharif and 2,000 hectares during Rabi in the District.

The Bagh Irrigation Project envisages the construction of a masonry dam across the river Bagh near village Kanapa to irrigate an area of 20,000 hectares during Kharif season and 9,236 hectares during Rabi Season.

There are a number of Minor Irrigation Projects and Lift Irrigation Projects in the district, which irrigate the lands of the district as shown below during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Irrigation Potentials of Baudh District (Area in Hectares)

Year	Major / Medium Irrigation Projects		Minor Irrigation		Lift Irrigation Projects	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1996-97	19,870	2,020	9,394	959	4,972	2,983
1997-98	19,870	2,020	9,376	476	4,979	2,820
1998-99	19,870	2,040	9,370	960	5,110	3,070

Source: *District Statistical Handbook, 1999.*

Natural Wealth

The quartzite and manganese are found in the District. Quartzite is found at Badapadar, Mutabali and Ranjhabali on the south of the Tel River near Patharkandi and Sulia parbat. Manganese occurs as conformable bands in kodurite within the khondalite near Sitalpani of the District. It is of low grade. The manganese bearing horizon is 185 meter long and 26 meter wide. The ores of manganese include pyrolusite and psilomilane.

Animal Husbandry

Agriculture alone can not improve the economic condition of the weaker section, which depends upon monsoon for its yield and is visited by drought frequently. People can supplement their income by rearing livestock and developing dairy farms. The tribals usually do not take milk and many tribal farmers utilise the bullock and heifers in cultivation. Goats, sheep and pigs are reared for eatable purpose. Piggery is widely found among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. The cocks are usually sacrificed on ritual ceremonies and eaten by the tribal prople.

The 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1995 of the district

Category	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Cows	110,227	3,188	113,415
2. Total cattle	226,117	5,763	231,880
3. Buffaloes	35,234	375	35,609
4. Sheep	58,548	479	59,027
5. Goats	67,460	2,152	69,612
6. Pigs	3,053	-	3,053
7. Fowls	192,495	4,268	196,763

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

Fisheries

The district has a number of hill streams and rivers, which are natural source of fish supply in the district. The river Mahanadi on its course passes through this district for about 100 kilometers. Besides these streams and rivers, tanks are found under different Gram Panchayats and with private persons where Pisciculture has also been taken up .The departmental fish farms are supplying spawn and fry to minor irrigation projects.

Industry

A number of industries have been grown up in the district such as engineering units (iron and steel fabrication work), chemical and allied industries (confectionary, candles, gudakhu, shell lime, ayurvedic medicine, ice candy and cotton yarn dying), agriculture based industries (flour-cum-oil expeller, oil mills, rice huller and flour mills, turmeric powder and spices grinding), food industry (bakery units). Forest based industries (carpentry units, mills and industrial units of bamboo products), brick and tile making industries, leather industries (tannery, bark tanning), foot wear units and cottage industries(handlom weaving, pottery, blacksmith, carpentry, leather works, mat weaving, making of hill brooms, basket making, making of lime, gur and khandasari, stitching of siali leaves and rope making.

A particular community in the district is engaged in appliqué work. They manufacture attractive umbrellas, decorative bags, pillow covers etc.

Trade and Commerce

In ancient times, there was trade route from Kosala to Kalinga through the district. Brahmapur is connected with Baudh through Kalinga Ghati and Balangir is connected via Anga valley. The Mahanadi on the northern and the Tel on the western boundaries of the ex-State of Baudh offered good facilities for water carriage.

In the ex-state of Baudh, in ordinary years, the produce of rice, food grains and oil-seeds was in excess of requirements. A considerable trade was carried on by the traders who came from Cuttack in the rainy season and exported the excess produce on boats down the Mahanadi. There was also fair trade in forest products such as, lac, myrobalans, bamboos and small timber for rafts. The district has trade links with the adjoining districts, such as Balangir, Sonapur, Sambalpur and Anugul. The chief exports of this district are turmeric, oil seeds, red gram, black gram, green gram, maize, tamarind, hill-brooms, siali leaves, ginger, arrowroot, resin, genduli gums, sunari bark, timber, firewood, bamboo, Mahua flower, mahua seed, bidi leaves, tobacco, chilli, oil cakes and tanned leather. The important commodities imported are rice, fertilizers, grocery, iron and steel goods, cement, kerosene oil, salt, stationery, medicines, vegetables, agricultural implements, petrol, oil, clothes, sugar, wheat etc. Road transport handles the entire trade of the district.

The shops in rural areas mostly deal in articles of daily requirement of the local people, such as cereals, pulses, salt, oil, sugar, molasses, spices and groceries. The shops in the urban areas are comparatively better equipped to meet the requirements of the town people as well as the rural folk. The main commercial centres of the district are Baudh, Purunakatak and Manamunda. There are a number of weekly markets throughout the district, which are important channels of local trade.Large number of merchants at Baudh transact business mostly on paddy, pulses, timber, cloth, oil seeds and vegetables. A number of fishermen live here to carry on trade in fish on a moderate scale. Handloom weaving is the principal household industry in the area. In rural areas, a greater portion of the local trade is carried on at various markets (Hats) usually held once or twice a week. At these markets, villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, pulses and other local produce. The economy is not yet monetised and as a matter of fact, barter system prevails on a large scale. Merchants from local urban areas as well as from outside the district visit these markets for purchasing goods at lower rate. Trade in cattle is also carried on in some of the big weekly markets. Fowls and eggs are also available in these markets.

Transport

The district is still backward in its transport and communication system. No railway line or National Highway passes through this district. Other roads which pass through the district are given below with their lengths in kilometers for the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Length of different categories of Roads in Baudh District (In Kilometers)

Sl No	Categories of roads	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1	State Highways	168	168	168
2	Major district roads	57	57	57
3	Other district roads	30	30	29
4	Forest roads	256	256	256
5	Grampanchayat roads	3,745	3,745	3,745
6	Classified village roads	41	41	41
7	P.S.Roads	173	173	173
8	Village roads	468	468	468
9	Urban roads	62	N.A	N.A

Source: *District Statistical Handbook, 1999.*

Addition to this, the number of different kinds of motor vehicles registered in this District in the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 are given in the following table to know something about the transport facilities in the districts.

Motor Vehicles registered in Baudh District
(In Numbers)

Sl No	Vehicles	Numbers registered by the end of		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1	Motor cycles, Scooters and Mopeds	4048	4367	4743
2	Three Wheelers & Auto Rickshaws	42	51	67
3	Jeeps and Station Wagons	526	536	547
4	Private Cars	96	124	128
5	Taxies	21	23	25
6	Contract Carriages	24	24	28
7	State Carriages	125	150	163
8	Trucks and Lorries	445	483	494
9	Tractors and Trailors	508	595	621
10	Misc. Vehicles	88	167	177

Source ;- *State Transport Authority, Orissa, Cuttack.*

Waterways

The river Tel and Mahanadi are flowing on the western and northern boundaries of the district respectively. Despite their rocky beds, they are navigable all the year round except for a certain period in summer. Mainly in rainy season, goods like paddy, rice, logs, bamboos and vegetables are transported in country boats to distant places.

Electricity and Power

The supply of electricity in the district is highly inadequate. The first electrical powerhouse was established at Phulabani during 1955 and power was made available to the consumers of the town by a diesel generating station of 57 kilowatt. Subsequently, a diesel generating station was installed at Baudh. In course of time, all these diesel powerhouses and generators were closed down and electricity was transmitted to the district from the hydro generating stations of Machhkund and Hirakud.

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 the rural areas of the district for a normal tenure of five years.

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

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and its jurisdiction is co-terminous with the area of the Community Development Block. The Block Development Officer is the Executive head of the Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members. The Sarpanchs of all Gram Panchayats within the C.D. Block become non-official members

of the Panchayat Samiti. The elected members of the Panchayat Samiti elect one amongst them as the Chairman and another as Vice Chairman of whom one must be a woman. Panchayat Samities are not only responsible for the planning, execution and supervision of all types of Governmental development programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments etc. and all other developmental matters in their respective localities.

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. Of Gram Panchayts under Panchayat Samiti	No. Of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	2	3	4
1	Kantamal	23	412
2	Baudh	18	415
3	Harbhanga	17	359
	Total	**58**	**1186**

SC/ST - Welfare Schemes

There are two types of SC/ ST welfare schemes in Baudh district. One is Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and the other is ‘’Clusters”. The areas having minimum 10,000 population with 50 per cent inhabitants of scheduled tribe and lying outside the jurisdiction of Integrated Tribal Development Area (ITDA) are identified as MADA pockets. The MADA pocket in Baudh district is known as Baudh MADA pocket. This constitutes 149 villages having scheduled tribe population (as per 1991 census). Schemes providing individual benefits and community development are implemented in these areas through Special Central Assistance (SCA).

The “Clusters” are the contiguous areas having minimum 5,000 population with 50 per cent or more scheduled tribe population. The “ Clusters” in Boudh district are identified as Kantamal Clusters. This is constituted by 34 villages having ST population 3,281 (as per 1981 census). Under this programme community oriented schemes and individual beneficiary schemes are implemented through Special Central Assistance (SCA).

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

Baudh

The headquarters of the newly formed Baudh District is a place with great cultural heritage. It was the headquarters of the State before its merger with the province of Orissa in 1948.

The town contains several temples of which mention may be made of the Rameswar or Ramnath Temple, Chandrachuda Temple on the bank of the river Mahanadi, the Jagannath and the Bhairabi temples near the palace of the ex-ruler and the Hanuman temple in the midst of the river Mahanadi. The Hanuman temple, it is reported, was constructed by a religious mendicant about thirty years back on public donation and the affairs of the temple are now being managed by the Endowment Department. The temple, being in the midst of the river Mahanadi, commands a beautiful view especially when the Mahanadi is full of water. The most important, however, are the three Siva Temples locally known as the Ramnath Temple. These magnificent temples built of red sandstone are constructed in the mid-ninth century A.D. The temples with their rich texture and curved surfaces are strikingly note-worthy.

The palace of the ex-ruler of Baudh is a picturesque and handsome building commanding a fine

view of the Mahanadi. Just opposite to the palace there is a statue of Buddha sitting on a lotus throne in Bhumisparsa Mudra. This appears to be the site of an ancient Buddhist monastery, the remains of which are still to be found.

Baudh is a business centre of the district and there are many wholesale traders. Handloom weaving is the main industry here. The town is well connected by all weather road with other neighbouring districts.

Naikpada Cave

There is a cave near the village Talbahal known as Naikpada cave. It has beautiful surrounding and the people from far and near visit this place throughout the year. This is situated at a distance of 13 kilometer from Baudh.

Hari-Hara Jagati Temple

At a distance of 16 kilometer from Baudh, there is the famous twin temple of Gandharadi or Hari-Hara in the village Jagati. Devotees from different places come to visit this place frequently. Hari-Hara here are known as Nilamadhava and Sidheswar. These two temples are built on one platform, which are exactly similar to each other. The one on the left hand is dedicated to Siva named Sidheswar and its 'sikhara' is surmounted by a 'Sivalinga'. The second is dedicated to Vishnu, named Nilamadhava and its "sikhara" is surmounted by a wheel of blue chlorite. These temples were constructed under the patronage of the Bhanja rulers of the Khinjali Mandala. The Gandharadi temple is also locally known as "Chari Sambhu Mandira". In the Siva Temple, Sidheswar is the presiding deity. In the Jagamohan, to the left of the door leading to the sanctum is the Siva Linga called Jogeswar and to the right of the door is the Linga called Kapileswar. At a little distance from Sidheswar stands the temple of Paschima Somanath, the door of the temple opening to the west.

A 5ft. high Hanuman image of good workmanship is being worshipped near the village Jagati and a beautifully carved Nabagraha slab is lying in the cornfield.

Purunakatak

Purunakatak, situated at a distance of 30 kilometers from Baudh on Baudh-Dasapalla road, is a trading centre of some importance. Goddess Vairabi is the presiding deity of the place. Durga Puja festival is observed here for 16 days. Just opposite to the Vairabi temple is the newly constructed temple of Maheswar Mahadev. A large number of devotees from the locality congregate here during the Sivaratri festival.

(vi) Census Concepts :

Building :

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

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Permanent houses :

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

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office., etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

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

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a

case,'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

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

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

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

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential

Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

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

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

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

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

Language and Mother tongue :

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non worker :

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

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex ratio :

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

(vii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

M4 (500,000-999,999);

M3 (300,000-499,999);

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

M1 (100,000-199,999).

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

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

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

The distribution of population in Rural-Urban areas in the District shows that majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 373,372 with 355,347 rural and 18,025 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 4.83 per cent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 1186 villages out of which 71 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 95.17 per cent of total population in the district.

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

Baudhgarh Town (NAC) is the only one statutory town located in the district. The total population of this town is 18,025 and categorised under class IV town.There is no Census town in the district.

The growth of population of Baudhgarh (NAC) is 16.6 per cent. The density of population of this town is 870 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 937 whereas the rural sex ratio is 987 and district total sex ratio is 984.

The District has a literacy rate of 57.73 per cent for total, 76.23 percent for males and 39.02 per cent for females. In the urban areas the literacy percentage is higher than those of rural areas due to better educational facilities available in the town areas. In the rural areas Harbhanga C.D. Block tops the list with 61.5 per cent and Kantamal C.D. Block has the lowest literacy of 52.3 per cent.

The work participation rate in the district is 45.7 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Harbhanga police station has the highest work participation rate (47.6 %) and Puruna Katak police station has the lowest work participation rate (42.3%). In the rural area the work participation rate is quite higher (46.5 %) in comparison to urban areas (31.61 %).

(ix) ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT DATA

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

Table–1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during 1991-2001. The

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

Serial number	Police Stations	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kantamal	54,681	54,681	0	63,654	63,654	0	16.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Manamunda	74,915	74,915	0	88,491	88,491	0	18.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Baunsuni	31,364	31,364	0	36,932	36,932	0	17.8	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Baudh Sadar	99,902	84,444	15,458	117,489	99,464	18,025	17.6	17.8	16.6	15.5	15.3
5	Puruna Katak	26,974	26,974	0	31,951	31,951	0	18.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Harbhanga	29,786	29,786	0	34,855	34,855	0	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District Total :		**317,622**	**302,164**	**15,458**	**373,372**	**355,347**	**18,025**	**17.6**	**17.6**	**16.6**	**4.9**	**4.8**

population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 373,372 as against 317,622 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 55,750 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 17.55 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district the highest growth rate (18.45 per cent) is seen in Puruna Katak police station. The growth rate of Kantamal police station is lowest (16.41%) among all police stations. The majority of population in the district lives in rural areas and only 4.83 per cent in urban areas as per 2001 census, which is slightly lower than the percentage of urban population (4.9 %) in 1991 census. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 6 police stations in the district the highest population 1,17,489 is represented in Baudh Sadar police station, which is the district, headquarters of the district.

Table–2 gives distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2001. The maximum number of villages i.e. 493 (44.2%) is covered under the population size range less than 200 followed by population size range 200-499 with 414 (37.1%) villages. Both these population size range of villages constitute more than 80 per cent of the total 1,115 inhabited villages in the district. The Kantamal C.D. Block has 393 villages which is highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 122,658 and Harbhanga C.D.Block has 340 villages which is the lowest, having population i.e. 1,09,677 among all

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

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200		Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kantamal	393	122,658	61,505	61,153	173 (44.0)	8,884	8,828	153 (38.9)	24,597	24,709	49 (12.5)
2	Baudh	382	123,012	61,909	61,103	172 (45.0)	7,988	8,018	135 (35.3)	22,597	22,451	59 (15.4)
3	Harbhanga	340	109,677	55,435	54,242	148 (43.5)	6,253	6,236	126 (37.1)	20,388	19,926	50 (14.7)
Districts (Rural) Total:		**1,115**	**355,347**	**178,849**	**176,498**	**493 (44.2)**	**23,125**	**23,082**	**414 (37.1)**	**67,582**	**67,086**	**158 (14.2)**

Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
16,845	16,616	18 (4.6)	11,179	11,000	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
19,803	19,324	13 (3.4)	7,866	7,669	3 (0.8)	3,655	3,641	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
16,904	16,420	13 (3.8)	7,966	7,966	3 (0.9)	3,924	3,694	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
53,552	**52,360**	**44 (3.9)**	**27,011**	**26,635**	**6 (0.5)**	**7,579**	**7,335**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

C.D.Blocks. So far as villages having 5000 population or more are concerned there is no village in the district. Three villages in Baudh C.D.Block and three villages in Harbhanga C.D.Block have more than 2,000 population in the entire district.

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

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

As per Table-3, in 1991 there is only one Statutory Town in the district namely Baudhgarh (NAC). In 2001 Census no more town has been added and the number of town remained intact. Earlier in the 1991 Census the percentage of urban population was 4.9 per cent which is decreased marginally to 4.83 per cent in 2001 Census.

The density of population according to different density ranges (per square kilometer) is explained in Table–4. The population density (rural) of the district is 197 although maximum population i.e. 27.3 per cent populations live in the density range of 301-500. So

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	24	2.2	554	0.2
11-20	16	1.4	528	0.1
21-50	82	7.4	5,464	1.5
51-100	180	16.1	21,112	5.9
101-200	338	30.3	90,728	25.5
201-300	221	19.8	94,615	26.6
301-500	187	16.8	97,097	27.3
501 +	67	6.0	45,249	12.7
Not known		0.0		0.0
District Total:	**1,115**	**100.0**	**355,347**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:				**197**

far as the number of villages is concerned the highest percentage i.e. 30.3 per cent of villages are covered under density range of 101-200. There are 16 villages reported in the density range of 11-20 persons and 24 villages are covered under 0-10 population range.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1,013	1,013	
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,013	1,013	
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,018	1,018	
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,022	1,022	
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,021	1,021	1,029
1951	1,022	1,029	881	998	999	961
1961	1,001	1,015	807	990	991	949
1971	988	1,002	845	989	992	927
1981	981	999	859	988	992	913
1991	971	988	866	987	989	939
2001	972	987	895	984	987	937

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 Baudh district is 984 in 2001 and is much higher compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio for the district was found to be consistently lower than the state from 1901 to till 1961 but from 1971 onwards it has shown an increasing trend. The decline of sex ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 29 respectively. As regards the rural areas of the state and district the sex ratio has declined by 52 and 26 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the Censuses. The over all sex ratio for both the state and the district has shown a fluctuating trend since 1901 Census.

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	Kantamal	1,009	1,009	
2	Manamunda	985	985	
3	Baunsuni	983	983	
4	Baudh Sadar	972	979	937
5	Puruna Katak	995	995	
6	Harbhanga	971	971	
	District Total:	**984**	**987**	**937**

Table–6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In Baudh district there are 984 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio of the district is quite higher than the State average of 972. There is great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 987 in rural areas and 937 in urban areas. In rural areas, Kantamal police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,009 and Harbhanga police station has the lowest sex ratio of 971. In urban areas, Baudh Sadar police station has got the sex ratio of 937, which is the only town in the district.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Kantamal	994
2	Baudh	987
3	Harbhanga	978
	District (Rural) Total:	**987**

Table–7 depicting the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Kantamal C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 994 followed by Baudh C.D. Block with 987 sex ratio. One C.D. Block has lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 987 whereas one block has more than that.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	24	2.2	1,254	0.4
700-749	11	1.0	535	0.2
750-799	23	2.1	3,975	1.1
800-849	42	3.8	7,770	2.2
850-899	97	8.7	27,974	7.9
900-949	175	15.7	65,865	18.5
950-999	197	17.7	91,245	25.7
1000-1099	368	33.0	128,698	36.2
1100+	178	16.0	28,031	7.9
District Total:	**1,115**	**100.0**	**355,347**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**987**	

Table–8 giving the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges shows that 197 (17.7%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999. The largest number of villages 368 (33%) fall in the sex ratio range of 1,000-1,099. Even in the range of 1100 + sex ratio there are 178 (16%) villages. It is found that sex ratio in 49 per cent of villages is in favour of females and in 51 per cent of villages in favour of males.

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	Baudhgarh (NAC)	NAC	937
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District:			**937**

As per table–9, the sex ratio (937) of urban area i.e. in Baudhgarh towns is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (987).

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	Kantamal	Total	10,499	5,364	5,135	957
		Rural	10,499	5,364	5,135	957
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Manamunda	Total	14,870	7,532	7,338	974
		Rural	14,870	7,532	7,338	974
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Baunsuni	Total	5,908	2,956	2,952	999
		Rural	5,908	2,956	2,952	999
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Baudh Sadar	Total	18,777	9,530	9,247	970
		Rural	16,465	8,322	8,143	978
		Urban	2,312	1,208	1,104	914
5	Puruna Katak	Total	5,161	2,668	2,493	934
		Rural	5,161	2,668	2,493	934
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Harbhanga	Total	5,827	2,999	2,828	943
		Rural	5,827	2,999	2,828	943
		Urban	0	0	0	
District Total:		**Total**	**61,042**	**31,049**	**29,993**	**966**
		Rural	**58,730**	**29,841**	**28,889**	**968**
		Urban	**2,312**	**1,208**	**1,104**	**914**

Table–10 giving the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district exhibits a fluctuating trend. The sex ratio of population in 0-6 age group vary between 934 to 999 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 999 is found in Baunsuni police station followed by Manamunda police station (974). The sex ratio in rural areas is higher than urban area of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is higher in total and rural areas but lower in urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same group.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kantamal	20,284	10,309	9,975	968
2	Baudh	20,305	10,276	10,029	976
3	Harbhanga	18,141	9,256	8,885	960
District (Rural) Total:		**58,730**	**29,841**	**28,889**	**968**

As per Table–11, amongst 3 CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Baudh block (976) and the lowest in Harbhanga (960) C.D Block. Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (968) is recorded in Baudh (976) and lower sex ratio in Harbhanga (960). Kantamal C.D.Block has sex ratio (968) equal to the district.

Table–12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of 365 (32.7%) villages having population of 28.5 percent are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 48.3 per cent villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 44.8 percent of population. There are 401 villages where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 287

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	226	20.3	5,701	9.7
700-749	61	5.5	3,177	5.4
750-799	54	4.8	3,194	5.4
800-849	60	5.4	3,917	6.7
850-899	69	6.2	4,938	8.4
900-949	68	6.1	5,375	9.2
950-999	49	4.4	5,267	9.0
1000-1099	163	14.6	10,402	17.7
1100+	365	32.7	16,759	28.5
District (Rural)	**1,115**	**100.0**	**58,730**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 968

villages where it is less than 750, which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

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

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baudhgarh (NAC)	NAC	2,312	1,208	1,104	914
District(Urban) Total			**2,312**	**1,208**	**1,104**	**914**

Table–13 reveals that in the only town 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 914 as compared to state urban sex ratio 933.

Table–14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of Baudh district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled

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	Kantamal	Total	63,654	10,773	13,642	16.9	21.4
		Rural	63,654	10,773	13,642	16.9	21.4
		Urban				0.0	0.0
2	Manamunda	Total	88,491	17,455	9,295	19.7	10.5
		Rural	88,491	17,455	9,295	19.7	10.5
		Urban				0.0	0.0
3	Baunsuni	Total	36,932	8,852	1,390	24.0	3.8
		Rural	36,932	8,852	1,390	24.0	3.8
		Urban				0.0	0.0
4	Baudh Sadar	Total	117,489	26,641	9,796	22.7	8.3
		Rural	99,464	22,611	9,418	22.7	9.5
		Urban	18,025	4,030	378	22.4	2.1
5	Puruna Katak	Total	31,951	8,190	6,053	25.6	18.9
		Rural	31,951	8,190	6,053	25.6	18.9
		Urban				0.0	0.0
6	Harbhanga	Total	34,855	9,799	6,381	28.1	18.3
		Rural	34,855	9,799	6,381	28.1	18.3
		Urban				0.0	0.0
District Total:		**Total**	**373,372**	**81,710**	**46,557**	**21.9**	**12.5**
		Rural	**355,347**	**77,680**	**46,179**	**21.9**	**13.0**
		Urban	**18,025**	**4,030**	**378**	**22.4**	**2.1**

castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the district is 21.9 and 12.5 per cent respectively as against 16.5 per cent and 22.1 per cent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the district shows that 22.4 per cent and 2.1 per cent of total population of towns are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (28.1%) in Harbhanga police station and lowest concentration (16.9%) in Kantamal police station. In so far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Kantamal police station (21.4%) and Baunsuni police station is at the bottom (3.8%) in the district.

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	Kantamal	122,658	22,513	18,179	18.4	14.8
2	Baudh	123,012	26,536	13,877	21.6	11.3
3	Harbhanga	109,677	28,631	14,123	26.1	12.9
District (Rural) Total:		**355,347**	**77,680**	**46,179**	**21.9**	**13.0**

Table–15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different CD Blocks of Baudh district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Harbhanga (26.1%) CD Block followed by Baudh (21.6%) CD Block. In contrast, Kantamal CD Block lies at the bottom with 18.4 percent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Kantamal CD Block tops the list with 14.8 percent followed by Harbhanga (12.9%) while the lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is recorded in Baudh (11.3%) CD Block.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	318	28.5	0	0.0
Less than 5	48	4.3	339	0.4
5-10	124	11.1	3,212	4.1
11-20	222	19.9	16,520	21.3
21-30	183	16.4	23,657	30.5
31-40	97	8.7	15,925	20.5
41-50	60	5.4	9,561	12.3
51-75	39	3.5	6,070	7.8
76 and above	24	2.2	2,396	3.1
District Total :	**1,115**	**100.0**	**77,680**	**100.0**

Table–16 shows proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in the villages. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of villages are divided into different ranges starting from 'Nil to 76 and above'. The table reveals that out of the total 1,115 inhabited villages of the district, 318 (28.5%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 24 (2.2%) villages have more than 75 percent scheduled caste population. However, the majority of villages in the district numbering 222 (19.9%) have scheduled caste population ranging between 11-20 percent of their total population and they constitute 21.3 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	328	29.4	0	0.0
Less than 5	143	12.8	1,616	3.5
5-10	122	10.9	3,674	8.0
11-20	109	9.8	7,242	15.7
21-30	62	5.6	4,247	9.2
31-40	41	3.7	3,341	7.2
41-50	47	4.2	5,347	11.6
51-75	90	8.1	9,233	20.0
76 and above	173	15.5	11,479	24.9
District Total	**1,115**	**100.0**	**46,179**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this Table-17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out of 1,115 inhabited villages of the district, 328 (29.4%) villages have no scheduled tribes population. In contrast, 24.9 per cent of the total

scheduled tribes population of the district live in 173 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribes population in these villages is highest, above 75 per cent to 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	Baudhgarh (NAC)	18,025	4,030	378	22.4	2.1
District (Urban) Total :		**18,025**	**4,030**	**378**	**22.4**	**2.1**

Table–18 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 22.4 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. Baudhgarh being the only town the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the town is the same as the district percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population.

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	Kantamal	1,015	999
2	Baudh	986	995
3	Harbhanga	984	1,010
District (Rural) Total		**994**	**1,001**

Table–19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different CD Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 994 and 1001 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Kantamal CD Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1,015 followed by Baudh (986) and Harbhanga (984). Baudh and Harbhanga CD Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of scheduled castes population recorded for the district. As regards, the sex ratio of scheduled tribes population, one CD Block i.e. Harbhanga (1010), has recorded higher sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district and the other two CD Blocks in the district are in the lower side.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Baudhgarh (NAC)	975	871
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district		**975**	**871**

Like the previous table, Table–20 indicates sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the towns of the district. The only town, Baudhgarh (NAC) of the district has recorded sex ratio of 975 and 871 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively and the district figure is same as that of the town.

Table–21 presents the Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 57.7 per cent for the total population and

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

Serial Number	Name of Police Stations	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kantamal	Total	25186	17413	7773	38468	14266	24202	47.4	66.2	29.0	37.2
		Rural	25186	17413	7773	38468	14266	24202	47.4	66.2	29.0	37.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Manamunda	Total	41029	27740	13289	47462	16848	30614	55.7	74.9	36.3	38.5
		Rural	41029	27740	13289	47462	16848	30614	55.7	74.9	36.3	38.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Baunsuni	Total	17690	11798	5892	19242	6822	12420	57.0	75.3	38.4	37.0
		Rural	17690	11798	5892	19242	6822	12420	57.0	75.3	38.4	37.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Baudh Sadar	Total	62167	40428	21739	55322	19146	36176	63.0	80.8	44.7	36.1
		Rural	49278	32907	16371	50186	17361	32825	59.4	78.5	39.9	38.6
		Urban	12889	7521	5368	5136	1785	3351	82.0	92.9	70.5	22.4
5	Puruna Katak	Total	16990	10954	6036	14961	5060	9901	63.4	82.1	44.9	37.2
		Rural	16990	10954	6036	14961	5060	9901	63.4	82.1	44.9	37.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Harbhanga	Total	17259	11424	5835	17596	6256	11340	59.5	77.8	40.7	37.1
		Rural	17259	11424	5835	17596	6256	11340	59.5	77.8	40.7	37.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**180321**	**119757**	**60564**	**193051**	**68398**	**124653**	**57.7**	**76.2**	**39.0**	**37.2**
		Rural	**167432**	**112236**	**55196**	**187915**	**66613**	**121302**	**56.5**	**75.3**	**37.4**	**37.9**
		Urban	**12889**	**7521**	**5368**	**5136**	**1785**	**3351**	**82.0**	**92.9**	**70.5**	**22.4**

it is 76.2 per cent and 39 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 56.5 per cent and for the total urban population of the district it is at higher level of 82.0 per cent. In almost all the police stations and at the district level, the literacy in case of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Puruna Katak Police Station records the highest literacy rates of 63.4 per cent followed by Baudh Sadar (63.0 %), Harbhanga (59.5%), Baunsuni (57.0 %), Manamunda (55.7%) and Kantamal (47.4%). The gaps in male-female literacy rates in case of different police stations vary between 36.1 to 38.5 as against the gap of 37.2 for the district. It further reveals that the gaps in male-female literacy rates are prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

Table–22 shows the number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. CD Blocks. In so far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Harbhanga CD Block tops the list with 61.5 per cent followed by Baudh (56.1%) and Kantamal (52.3%). The male literacy is highest in Harbhanga (79.5%)

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kantamal	53,550	36,335	17,215	69,108	25,170	43,938	52.3	71.0	33.6	37.3
2	Baudh	57,581	39,184	18,397	65,431	22,725	42,706	56.1	75.9	36.0	39.9
3	Harbhanga	56,301	36,717	19,584	53,376	18,718	34,658	61.5	79.5	43.2	36.3
District (Rural) Total:		**167,432**	**112,236**	**55,196**	**187,915**	**66,613**	**121,302**	**56.4**	**75.3**	**37.4**	**37.9**

CD Block and lowest in Kantamal (71.0 %) CD Block. Like-wise, the female literacy is highest in Harbhanga (43.2%) CD Block and lowest in Kantamal (33.6%) CD Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	8	0.7	179	0.1
1-10	8	0.7	269	0.1
11-20	22	2.0	1,465	0.4
21-30	71	6.4	11,813	3.3
31-40	149	13.4	28,317	8.0
41-50	230	20.6	57,641	16.2
51-60	298	26.7	107,534	30.3
61-70	243	21.8	113,855	32.0
71-80	71	6.4	29,663	8.3
81-90	9	0.8	4,494	1.3
91-99	5	0.4	116	0.0
100	1	0.1	1	0.0
District Total:	**1,115**	**100.0**	**355,347**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District :	**57.7**			

Table–23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates for villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 298 (26.7%) constituting 30.3 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district have literacy rates in between 51-60 per cent. It further reveals that 920 (82.5%) villages out of 1,115 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 86.5 per cent of the total rural population have the literacy rates between 31 percent to 70 per cent. There are six villages in the district, which have achieved more than 90 per cent of literacy and nine villages have achieved the literacy rates in the range 81-90 per cent. Like-wise 30 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates up to 20 per cent and 8 villages have zero literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baudhgarh (NAC)	12,889	7,521	5,368	5,136	1,785	3,351	82.0	92.9	70.5	22.4
District(Urban) Total :		**12,889**	**7,521**	**5,368**	**5,136**	**1,785**	**3,351**	**82.0**	**92.9**	**70.5**	**22.4**

Table–24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 82.0 per cent, out of which male literacy is 92.9 per cent and female literacy is 70.5 per cent.

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	Kantamal	8,740	6,001	2,739	13,773	5,169	8,604	47.1	65.4	29.2	36.2
2	Baudh	10,558	7,604	2,954	15,978	5,759	10,219	48.0	68.7	27.0	41.7
3	Harbhanga	12,162	8,554	3,608	16,469	5,876	10,593	51.3	71.7	30.7	41.1
District (Rural) Total:		**31,460**	**22,159**	**9,301**	**46,220**	**16,804**	**29,416**	**49.0**	**68.9**	**29.0**	**39.9**

Table–25 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 49.0 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 56.4 per cent and the variation in the scheduled castes literacy rate among the CD Blocks is found to be between 47.1 per cent to 51.3 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Harbhanga CD Block tops the list with 71.7 per cent and Kantamal CD Block is at the bottom with 65.4 per cent literacy. Among the females Harbhanga CD Block again has the highest literacy rate (30.7 per cent) and Baudh CD Block has the lowest literacy rate (27.0 %). The gap between male and female literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (41.7) in Baudh and the lowest (36.2) in Kantamal CD Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	17	2.1	158	0.2
1-10	10	1.3	435	0.6
11-20	38	4.8	1,620	2.1
21-30	73	9.2	5,336	6.9
31-40	137	17.2	10,703	13.8

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001 *(Contd.)*

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
41-50	207	26.0	23,506	30.3
51-60	178	22.3	21,891	28.2
61-70	96	12.0	11,584	14.9
71-80	29	3.6	2,301	3.0
81-90	6	0.8	99	0.1
91-99	2	0.3	37	0.0
100	4	0.5	10	0.0
District Total:	**797**	**100.0**	**77,680**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural) : 49

Table–26 shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in Baudh district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 797 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 207 (26.0 %) have literacy within the range 41-50 per cent. The table further reveals that 618 (77.5%) villages, constituting 87.2 per cent of scheduled castes population have literacy within the ranges 31-70 per cent. It is interesting to note that 17 villages have no literate persons and in 4 villages there is 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baudhgarh (NAC)	2,324	1,452	872	1,706	589	1,117	68.2	84.8	51.4	33.5
	Baudh * (Urban)	**2,324**	**1,452**	**872**	**1,706**	**589**	**1,117**	**68.2**	**84.8**	**51.4**	**33.5**

Table–27 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different Towns of the district. The scheduled Castes literacy rate in Baudhgarh (NAC) is 68.2 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 82.0 per cent. Baudhgarh being the only town, the district figure is equal to the town. The male and femele literacy among the scheduled castes in the town is 84.8 per cent and 51.4 per cent respectively and the gap is 33.5 per cent.

Table–28 reveals the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 46.3 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 56.5 per cent and the variation among CD Blocks is found to be between 42.2 per cent and 52.4 per cent. Taking the male literacy rate Harbhanga CD Block tops the list with 73.8 per cent and Kantaqmal CD Block is at the bottom with 62.7 per cent. Among the females, Harbhanga CD

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	Kantamal	6,476	4,781	1,695	11,703	4,313	7,390	42.2	62.7	22.0	40.7
2	Baudh	5,282	4,019	1,263	8,595	2,936	5,659	45.6	69.3	21.8	47.5
3	Harbhanga	6,184	4,318	1,866	7,939	2,707	5,232	52.4	73.8	31.3	42.5
District (Rural) Total:		**17,942**	**13,118**	**4,824**	**28,237**	**9,956**	**18,281**	**46.3**	**68.1**	**24.8**	**43.3**

Block has the highest literacy rate (31.3 per cent) and Baudh CD Block has the lowest literacy rate (21.8 per cent). The gap between male and female literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (47.5) in Baudh and the lowest (40.7) in Kantamal CD Block.

Distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in Table-29. There are 787 number of inhabited villages in the district wherein scheduled tribes population reside. The majority of villages numbering 166 (21.1%)

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	21	2.7	167	0.4
1-10	14	1.8	428	0.9
11-20	30	3.8	1,626	3.5
21-30	77	9.8	3,907	8.5
31-40	147	18.7	10,000	21.7
41-50	166	21.1	11,525	25.0
51-60	160	20.3	10,294	22.3
61-70	93	11.8	6,374	13.8
71-80	37	4.7	1,209	2.6
81-90	15	1.9	455	1.0
91-99	1	0.1	15	0.0
100	26	3.3	179	0.4
District Total:	**787**	**100.0**	**46,179**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :	**46.3**			

constituting 25.0 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy rate within the range 41-50 per cent. Next to it, there are 160 (20.3%) villages having 22.3 per cent of scheduled tribes population of the district, who have achieved literacy within the range of 51-60 per cent. The table shows that there are 21 villages wherein no literate person is available. Twenty-six villages in the district have achieved cent per cent literacy wherein 179 scheduled tribe persons are found.

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	Baudhgarh (NAC)	280	166	114	98	36	62	85.1	93.8	75.0	18.8
	Baudh (Urban)	**280**	**166**	**114**	**98**	**36**	**62**	**85.1**	**93.8**	**75.0**	**18.8**

Table–30 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different Towns of the district. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes in Baudhgarh (NAC), the only town of the district is 85.1 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 82.0 per cent. The male and female literacy is 93.8 per cent and 75 per cent respectively and the gap between male and female literacy is 18.8 percent.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kantamal	Persons	63,654	16,647	26.2	13,457	21.1	30,104	47.3	33,550	52.7
		Males	31,679	14,230	44.9	4,125	13.0	18,355	57.9	13,324	42.1
		Females	31,975	2,417	7.6	9,332	29.2	11,749	36.7	20,226	63.3
2	Manamunda	Persons	88,491	25,791	29.1	15,021	17.0	40,812	46.1	47,679	53.9
		Males	44,588	20,523	46.0	4,475	10.0	24,998	56.1	19,590	43.9
		Females	43,903	5,268	12.0	10,546	24.0	15,814	36.0	28,089	64.0
3	Baunsuni	Persons	36,932	10,358	28.0	6,529	17.7	16,887	45.7	20,045	54.3
		Males	18,620	8,336	44.8	2,032	10.9	10,368	55.7	8,252	44.3
		Females	18,312	2,022	11.0	4,497	24.6	6,519	35.6	11,793	64.4
4	Baudh Sadar	Persons	117,489	35,681	30.4	17,162	14.6	52,843	45.0	64,646	55.0
		Males	59,574	28,024	47.0	4,423	7.4	32,447	54.5	27,127	45.5
		Females	57,915	7,657	13.2	12,739	22.0	20,396	35.2	37,519	64.8
5	Puruna Katak	Persons	31,951	7,699	24.1	5,832	18.3	13,531	42.3	18,420	57.7
		Males	16,014	6,466	40.4	2,445	15.3	8,911	55.6	7,103	44.4
		Females	15,937	1,233	7.7	3,387	21.3	4,620	29.0	11,317	71.0
6	Harbhanga	Persons	34,855	9,618	27.6	6,966	20.0	16,584	47.6	18,271	52.4
		Males	17,680	7,719	43.7	2,135	12.1	9,854	55.7	7,826	44.3
		Females	17,175	1,899	11.1	4,831	28.1	6,730	39.2	10,445	60.8
District Total:		**Persons**	**373,372**	**105,794**	**28.3**	**64,967**	**17.4**	**170,761**	**45.7**	**202,611**	**54.3**
		Males	**188,155**	**85,298**	**45.3**	**19,635**	**10.4**	**104,933**	**55.8**	**83,222**	**44.2**
		Females	**185,217**	**20,496**	**11.1**	**45,332**	**24.5**	**65,828**	**35.5**	**119,389**	**64.5**

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 28.3 per cent, 17.4 per cent and 54.3 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of males of the district, main workers are 45.3 per cent; marginal workers are 10.4 per cent and non-workers are 44.2 per cent and that of females it is 11.1 per cent, 24.5 per cent and 64.5 per cent respectively. The table clearly indicates that more male members have been netted as main workers while more female members have been netted as marginal workers in all the police stations during 2001 Census. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 45.7 per cent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Harbhanga Police Station tops the list in percentage of total workers with 47.6 per cent followed by Kantamal (47.3%) and Puruna Katak Police Station lies at the bottom with 42.3 per cent.

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	Kantamal	Persons	122,658	32,906	26.8	23,767	19.4	56,673	46.2	65,985	53.8
		Males	61,505	27,762	45.1	7,190	11.7	34,952	56.8	26,553	43.2
		Females	61,153	5,144	8.4	16,577	27.1	21,721	35.5	39,432	64.5
2	Baudh	Persons	123,012	37,259	30.3	22,685	18.4	59,944	48.7	63,068	51.3
		Males	61,909	28,998	46.8	5,984	9.7	34,982	56.5	26,927	43.5
		Females	61,103	8,261	13.5	16,701	27.3	24,962	40.9	36,141	59.1
3	Harbhanga	Persons	109,677	30,712	28.0	17,735	16.2	48,447	44.2	61,230	55.8
		Males	55,435	24,350	43.9	6,182	11.2	30,532	55.1	24,903	44.9
		Females	54,242	6,362	11.7	11,553	21.3	17,915	33.0	36,327	67.0
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**355,347**	**100,877**	**28.4**	**64,187**	**18.1**	**165,064**	**46.5**	**190,283**	**53.5**
		Males	**178,849**	**81,110**	**45.4**	**19,356**	**10.8**	**100,466**	**56.2**	**78,383**	**43.8**
		Females	**176,498**	**19,767**	**11.2**	**44,831**	**25.4**	**64,598**	**36.6**	**111,900**	**63.4**

Table–32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 46.5 per cent of its total population, out of which 28.4 per cent are main workers and 18.1 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up of the district level data reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 56.2 per cent and females constitute 36.6 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different CD Blocks reveals that Baudh CD Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (48.7%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 30.3 per cent and 18.4 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Harbhanga CD Block is at the bottom with 44.2 per cent of total workers, of which 28.0 per cent and 16.2 per cent are main workers and marginal workers respectively. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in all the CD 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	Baudhgarh (NAC)	Persons	18,025	4,917	27.3	780	4.3	5,697	31.6	12,328	68.4
		Males	9,306	4,188	45.0	279	3.0	4,467	48.0	4,839	52.0
		Females	8,719	729	8.4	501	5.7	1,230	14.1	7,489	85.9
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**18,025**	**4,917**	**27.3**	**780**	**4.3**	**5,697**	**31.6**	**12,328**	**68.4**
		Males	**9,306**	**4,188**	**45.0**	**279**	**3.0**	**4,467**	**48.0**	**4,839**	**52.0**
		Females	**8,719**	**729**	**8.4**	**501**	**5.7**	**1,230**	**14.1**	**7,489**	**85.9**

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, i.e in Baudhgarh (NAC),only town in the district, constitute 31.6 per cent, out of which 27.3 per cent are main workers and 4.3 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up of the district level data reveals that 48.0 per cent and 14.1 per cent of the total workers in the urban areas of the district are male workers and female workers respectively. It is note-worthy to mention that the percentage of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 4.3 per cent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 3.0 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kantamal	Persons	63,654	30,104	10,574	15,479	925	3,126
				(47.3)	(35.1)	(51.4)	(3.1)	(10.4)
		Males	31,679	18,355	8,820	6,682	551	2,302
				(57.9)	(48.1)	(36.4)	(3.0)	(12.5)
		Females	31,975	11,749	1,754	8,797	374	824
				(36.7)	(14.9)	(74.9)	(3.2)	(7.0)
2	Manamunda	Persons	88,491	40,812	15,369	16,657	3,729	5,057
				(46.1)	(37.7)	(40.8)	(9.1)	(12.4)
		Males	44,588	24,998	11,998	7,327	1,922	3,751
				(56.1)	(48.0)	(29.3)	(7.7)	(15.0)
		Females	43,903	15,814	3,371	9,330	1,807	1,306
				(36.0)	(21.3)	(59.0)	(11.4)	(8.3)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Baunsuni	Persons	36,932	16,887	5,711	6,463	1,875	2,838
				(45.7)	(33.8)	(38.3)	(11.1)	(16.8)
		Males	18,620	10,368	4,448	2,781	1,078	2,061
				(55.7)	(42.9)	(26.8)	(10.4)	(19.9)
		Females	18,312	6,519	1,263	3,682	797	777
				(35.6)	(19.4)	(56.5)	(12.2)	(11.9)
4	Baudh Sadar	Persons	117,489	52,843	23,018	17,048	3,522	9,255
				(45.0)	(43.6)	(32.3)	(6.7)	(17.5)
		Males	59,574	32,447	16,496	6,758	1,762	7,431
				(54.5)	(50.8)	(20.8)	(5.4)	(22.9)
		Females	57,915	20,396	6,522	10,290	1,760	1,824
				(35.2)	(32.0)	(50.5)	(8.6)	(8.9)
5	Puruna Katak	Persons	31,951	13,531	5,356	4,533	710	2,932
				(42.3)	(39.6)	(33.5)	(5.2)	(21.7)
		Males	16,014	8,911	4,036	2,331	262	2,282
				(55.6)	(45.3)	(26.2)	(2.9)	(25.6)
		Females	15,937	4,620	1,320	2,202	448	650
				(29.0)	(28.6)	(47.7)	(9.7)	(14.1)
6	Harbhanga	Persons	34,855	16,584	5,722	7,350	620	2,892
				(47.6)	(34.5)	(44.3)	(3.7)	(17.4)
		Males	17,680	9,854	4,421	3,081	356	1,996
				(55.7)	(44.9)	(31.3)	(3.6)	(20.3)
		Females	17,175	6,730	1,301	4,269	264	896
				(39.2)	(19.3)	(63.4)	(3.9)	(13.3)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**373,372**	**170,761**	**65,750**	**67,530**	**11,381**	**26,100**
				(45.7)	**(38.5)**	**(39.5)**	**(6.7)**	**(15.3)**
		Males	**188,155**	**104,933**	**50,219**	**28,960**	**5,931**	**19,823**
				(55.8)	**(47.9)**	**(27.6)**	**(5.7)**	**(18.9)**
		Females	**185,217**	**65,828**	**15,531**	**38,570**	**5,450**	**6,277**
				(35.5)	**(23.6)**	**(58.6)**	**(8.3)**	**(9.5)**

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, 38.5 per cent are cultivators, 39.5 per cent are agricultural labourers, 6.7 per cent are household industry workers and 15.3 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and

Other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic activities. The Police Station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that maximum number of workers are either cultivators or agricultural labourers in almost all police stations.

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	Kantamal	Persons	122,658	56,673	20,530	26,530	3,028	6,585
				(46.2)	(36.2)	(46.8)	(5.3)	(11.6)
		Males	61,505	34,952	16,697	11,433	1,754	5,068
				(56.8)	(47.8)	(32.7)	(5.0)	(14.5)
		Females	61,153	21,721	3,833	15,097	1,274	1,517
				(35.5)	(17.6)	(69.5)	(5.9)	(7.0)
2	Baudh	Persons	123,012	59,944	25,494	22,366	5,255	6,829
				(48.7)	(42.5)	(37.3)	(8.8)	(11.4)
		Males	61,909	34,982	18,401	9,176	2,571	4,834
				(56.5)	(52.6)	(26.2)	(7.3)	(13.8)
		Females	61,103	24,962	7,093	13,190	2,684	1,995
				(40.9)	(28.4)	(52.8)	(10.8)	(8.0)
3	Harbhanga	Persons	109,677	48,447	19,556	18,442	2,258	8,191
				(44.2)	(40.4)	(38.1)	(4.7)	(16.9)
		Males	55,435	30,532	14,970	8,253	1,150	6,159
				(55.1)	(49.0)	(27.0)	(3.8)	(20.2)
		Females	54,242	17,915	4,586	10,189	1,108	2,032
				(33.0)	(25.6)	(56.9)	(6.2)	(11.3)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**355,347**	**165,064**	**65,580**	**67,338**	**10,541**	**21,605**
				(46.5)	**(39.7)**	**(40.8)**	**(6.4)**	**(13.1)**
		Males	**178,849**	**100,466**	**50,068**	**28,862**	**5,475**	**16,061**
				(56.2)	**(49.8)**	**(28.7)**	**(5.4)**	**(16.0)**
		Females	**176,498**	**64,598**	**15,512**	**38,476**	**5,066**	**5,544**
				(36.6)	**(24.0)**	**(59.6)**	**(7.8)**	**(8.6)**

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

Like the previous table, Table–35 distributes workers in different CD Blocks and the district (rural areas only) by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 46.5 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up 39.7 per cent, 40.8 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 13.1 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex-

wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (59.6%) and household industry workers (7.8%) is comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature in the rural areas of the district as revealed by the table is that in Kantamal CD Block the majority of workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and in case of Baudh and in Harbhanga CD Blocks majority of workers are cultivators.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Baudhgarh (NAC)	Persons	18,025	5,697	170	192	840	4,495
				(31.6)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(14.7)	(78.9)
		Males	9,306	4,467	151	98	456	3,762
				(48.0)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(10.2)	(84.2)
		Females	8,719	1,230	19	94	384	733
				(14.1)	(1.5)	(7.6)	(31.2)	(59.6)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**18,025**	**5,697**	**170**	**192**	**840**	**4,495**
				(31.6)	**(3.0)**	**(3.4)**	**(14.7)**	**(78.9)**
		Males	**9,306**	**4,467**	**151**	**98**	**456**	**3,762**
				(48.0)	**(3.4)**	**(2.2)**	**(10.2)**	**(84.2)**
		Females	**8,719**	**1,230**	**19**	**94**	**384**	**733**
				(14.1)	**(1.5)**	**(7.6)**	**(31.2)**	**(59.6)**

Table–36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities in the urban areas of the district i.e in Baudhgarh(NAC),only town in the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 31.6 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers 78.9 per cent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (3.0%), agricultural labourers (3.4%) and household industry workers (14.7%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found in case of male and female break-up of the district (urban) data.

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kantamal	393	185	25	360	28	27	60	4	11	106	178
		(100.0)	(47.1)	(6.4)	(91.6)	(7.1)	(6.9)	(15.3)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(27.0)	(45.3)
2	Baudh	382	200	25	358	39	6	61	5	16	109	186
		(100.0)	(52.4)	(6.5)	(93.7)	(10.2)	(1.6)	(16.0)	(1.3)	(4.2)	(28.5)	(48.7)

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Harbhanga	340	177	15	325	34	17	78	7	9	65	158
		(100.0)	(52.1)	(4.4)	(95.6)	(10.0)	(5.0)	(22.9)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(19.1)	(46.5)
District Total:		**1,115**	**562**	**65**	**1,043**	**101**	**50**	**199**	**16**	**36**	**280**	**522**
		(100.0)	**(50.4)**	**(5.8)**	**(93.5)**	**(9.1)**	**(4.5)**	**(17.8)**	**(1.4)**	**(3.2)**	**(25.1)**	**(46.8)**

Note of Table - 37 : - *Percentages are given in brackets.*

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

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

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

Table–37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of Baudh district. Out of the total 1,115 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 562 (50.4%) villages, medical facility in 65 (5.8%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,043 (93.5%) villages, post office in 101 (9.1%) villages, telephone in 50 (4.5%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways available in 199 (17.8%) villages, banks in 16 (1.4%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 36 (3.2%) villages. As many as 280 (25.1%) villages are approached by pucca road and 522 (46.8%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicates that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kantamal	122,658	87,344	20,956	113,825	24,150	18,023	32,649	5,115	10,804	47,454	82,534
		(100.0)	(71.2)	(17.1)	(92.8)	(19.7)	(14.7)	(26.6)	(4.2)	(8.8)	(38.7)	(67.3)
2	Baudh	123,012	96,529	19,835	118,860	34,600	7,438	37,011	5,125	15,360	44,887	92,991
		(100.0)	(78.5)	(16.1)	(96.6)	(28.1)	(6.0)	(30.1)	(4.2)	(12.5)	(36.5)	(75.6)
3	Harbhanga	109,677	91,082	18,808	108,827	33,949	15,807	43,650	8,269	12,767	29,780	77,796
		(100.0)	(83.0)	(17.1)	(99.2)	(31.0)	(14.4)	(39.8)	(7.5)	(11.6)	(27.2)	(70.9)
District Total:		**355,347**	**274,955**	**59,599**	**341,512**	**92,699**	**41,268**	**113,310**	**18,509**	**38,931**	**122,121**	**253,321**
		(100.0)	**(77.4)**	**(16.8)**	**(96.1)**	**(26.1)**	**(11.6)**	**(31.9)**	**(5.2)**	**(11.0)**	**(34.4)**	**(71.3)**

Note : - *Percentages are given in brackets.*

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

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

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

Table–38 presents data on number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities in different CD. Blocks of Baudh district. It may be seen from the table that out of 355,347 rural inhabitants of Baudh district, 77.4 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 16.8 percent by medical facility, 96.1 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 26.1 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 11.6 per cent by telephone facility, 31.9 per cent by transport and communication facility, 5.2 per cent by Banks facility, 11 per cent by agricultural credit co-operative societies, 34.4 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 71.3 per cent are having power supply facility. Now coming to the individual CD Blocks of the district, it is seen that in case of all the CD Blocks the amenities are in similar proportion as that of the district.

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	420	142	0	562
(b) Middle School	625	338	31	994
(c) Degree College	121	139	853	1,113
2 Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	43	88	982	1,113
(b) PHC	58	90	954	1,102
3 Post Office	672	218	124	1,014
4 Telephone	311	230	524	1,065
5 Bus Service	443	185	297	925
6 Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	275	230	594	1,099
(b) Cooperative Bank	132	106	875	1,113
7 Agricultural Credit Societies	437	294	348	1,079

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 1,115 inhabited villages of the district, 562 villages do not have Primary School, 994 villages have no Middle School and 1,113 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 1113 villages of the district while Primary Health Center is not available in 1,102 villages. Likewise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1014, 1065, 925, 1099, 1113 and 1,079 number of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Post Office are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometres. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometres or even more than 10 kilometres in order to avail the facilities of Degree College, Hospital, PHC, Telephone, Bus Services, 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	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	18	10	2	4	1	8	3	1	13
	(100.0)	(55.6)	(11.1)	(22.2)	(5.6)	(44.4)	(16.7)	(5.6)	(72.2)
5 -15	261	175	20	28	13	67	4	11	99
	(100.0)	(67.0)	(7.7)	(10.7)	(5.0)	(25.7)	(1.5)	(4.2)	(37.9)
16 - 50	649	306	38	57	30	97	6	20	127
	(100.0)	(47.1)	(5.9)	(8.8)	(4.6)	(14.9)	(0.9)	(3.1)	(19.6)
51+	183	71	5	12	6	27	3	4	41
	(100.0)	(38.8)	(2.7)	(6.6)	(3.3)	(14.8)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(22.4)
Unspecified	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**1,115**	**562**	**65**	**101**	**50**	**199**	**16**	**36**	**280**
	(100.0)	**(50.4)**	**(5.8)**	**(9.1)**	**(4.5)**	**(17.8)**	**(1.4)**	**(3.2)**	**(25.1)**

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 649 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometres from the nearest statutory town while 18 villages are at less than 5 kilometres from the towns, 261 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometres and 183 villages are at above 51 kilometres from the towns. It is generally seen from the table that the villages, which are far away from the statutory towns have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport 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	907	364	15	840	20	18	116	1	7	200	338
	(100.0)	(40.1)	(1.7)	(92.6)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(12.8)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(22.1)	(37.3)
500-999	158	149	27	154	43	16	52	5	11	50	137
	(100.0)	(94.3)	(17.1)	(97.5)	(27.2)	(10.1)	(32.9)	(3.2)	(7.0)	(31.6)	(86.7)
1000-1999	44	43	18	43	32	12	26	7	14	25	41
	(100.0)	(97.7)	(40.9)	(97.7)	(72.7)	(27.3)	(59.1)	(15.9)	(31.8)	(56.8)	(93.2)
2000-4,999	6	6	5	6	6	4	5	3	4	5	6
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(83.3)	(50.0)	(66.7)	(83.3)	(100.0)
5000-9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	**1,115**	**562**	**65**	**1,043**	**101**	**50**	**199**	**16**	**36**	**280**	**522**
	(100.0)	**(50.4)**	**(5.8)**	**(93.5)**	**(9.1)**	**(4.5)**	**(17.8)**	**(1.4)**	**(3.2)**	**(25.1)**	**(46.8)**

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

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

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

Table–41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 907 villages come under less than 500 population, 158 villages come under the range 500-999, 44 villages come under 1000-1999, 6 villages come under 2000-4999, no village come under the range 5,000-9,999 and above 10,000. It is evident from the table that the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kantamal	393	67,898	43.0	7.6
2	Baudh	382	62,824	49.2	39.9
3	Harbhanga	340	49,658	55.0	30.8
	District Total:	**1,115**	**180,380**	**48.5**	**26.2**

Note : - *Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area*

Table–42 shows land use pattern of different CD Blocks in the district based on the area of the inhabited villages. It indicates that the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is only 48.5 per cent and the rest 51.5 per cent of the area of the district covers 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 26.2 per cent.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	297	71	226	297	143	2	12	0	140
District Total :		**297**	**71**	**226**	**297**	**143**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**140**

Table–43 gives the detail account of the per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. Per capita receipt and expenditure is equal for the district and the only town i.e. Baudhgarh (NAC)

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	5.5	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
District Total		**5.5**	**2.8**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**

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

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	Baudhgarh(N.A.C.)	20
	Distrct Total	**20**

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 populations pertaining to the only town in Baudh district is presented in Table–45. It shows that only 20 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district.

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
		NIL		

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	Shoes	Rice
		Handloom Cloth	Mohua Flower
		Gudakhu	Leather

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 shoes, handloom cloth and gudakhu. The items exported mainly include Rice, Mahua flower and leather.

(xi) Analysis based on Houselist Data Census, 2001

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

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

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

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

This operation also provides a massive data 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 in different projects of housing sector.

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Baudh 22										
Owned	Total	79,496	77,086	2,410	19,696	18,957	739	11,358	11,279	79
	No exclusive room	1,197	1,153	44	398	392	6	193	191	2
	One room	28,886	28,238	648	9,338	8,955	383	4,724	4,696	28
	Two rooms	29,920	29,177	743	6,969	6,758	211	4,459	4,427	32
	Three rooms	11,156	10,718	438	1,866	1,792	74	1,184	1,174	10
	3+ rooms	8,337	7,800	537	1,125	1,060	65	798	791	7
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Rented	Total	2,206	1,419	787	318	196	122	257	182	75
	No exclusive room	45	30	15	11	8	3	5	2	3
	One room	911	635	276	164	103	61	116	80	36
	Two rooms	765	513	252	84	57	27	95	77	18
	Three rooms	303	152	151	32	16	16	25	15	10
	3+ rooms	182	89	93	27	12	15	16	8	8
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Others	Total	2,998	2,720	278	774	732	42	358	347	11
	No exclusive room	114	110	4	22	22		17	17	
	One room	1,442	1,386	56	449	431	18	173	169	4
	Two rooms	911	801	110	193	184	9	116	111	5
	Three rooms	305	255	50	65	58	7	34	32	2
	3+ rooms	226	168	58	45	37	8	18	18	
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
District Total	Total	84,700	81,225	3,475	20,788	19,885	903	11,973	11,808	165
	No exclusive room	1,356	1,293	63	431	422	9	215	210	5
	One room	31,239	30,259	980	9,951	9,489	462	5,013	4,945	68
	Two rooms	31,596	30,491	1,105	7,246	6,999	247	4,670	4,615	55
	Three rooms	11,764	11,125	639	1,963	1,866	97	1,243	1,221	22
	3+ rooms	8,745	8,057	688	1,197	1,109	88	832	817	15
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	1	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 such as 'owned', 'rented' and 'others' among total, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each of the households in total, rural and urban areas of the district. The total number of households in the district is 84,700 out of which 20,788 are scheduled castes households and 11,973 are scheduled tribe households. As per the figures presented in this table, 93.86 perc ent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 94.90 percent in rural areas and 69.35 per cent of households in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 2.60 per cent in total areas of the district as against 1.75 per cent in rural and 22.65 per cent in urban areas. So far as scheduled tribe households are concerned, 94.86 per cent of households in total, 95.52 per cent of households in rural, and 47.88 per cent of households in urban areas of the district are living in their own houses. Scheduled tribe households living in rented houses cover 2.15 per cent in total, 1.54 per cent in rural and 45.45 per cent in urban areas of the district.

The tenure status in the district exhibits a normal and identical trend in rural areas whereas in urban areas the rented households are comparatively more.

A striking feature of distribution of households in respect of tenure status is that some households live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses but live either in houses constructed on encroached land or in unregularised slums or the land of the structure does not belong to the households. The tenure status of this type of households in Census is termed as 'others'. The percentage of 'others' is dominant in urban areas. The households of this status for total constitute 3.54 per cent whereas the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households are occupying 3.72 per cent and 2.99 per cent respectively.

A dwelling room as defined in Census is a room having walls and a roof with a doorway and should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a width of at least 1.5 metres. It includes living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant room and other habitable rooms. Considering these factors the availability of number of rooms to a household has been calculated in Col.2 of this table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in Col.2 of the house list Table 48 represents 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 lives in it. In the district 1,356 numbers of households in total, 431 number of households in respect of scheduled caste and 215 number of households in respect of scheduled tribe households are staying in 'no exclusive room' category. Such type of living room status is negligible in urban areas.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Baudh 22		8,582	6,907	69,211	7,168	6,571	67,486	1,414	336	1,725
		(10.13)	(8.15)	(81.71)	(8.82)	(8.09)	(83.09)	(40.69)	(9.67)	(49.64)
01	Kantamal	2,203	2,637	10,758	2,203	2,637	10,758	0	0	0
		(14.12)	(16.91)	(68.97)	(14.12)	(16.91)	(68.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Manamunda	1,912	1,750	16,814	1,912	1,750	16,814	0	0	0
		(9.34)	(8.55)	(82.12)	(9.34)	(8.55)	(82.12)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Baunsuni	533	607	6,832	533	607	6,832	0	0	0
		(6.69)	(7.61)	(85.70)	(6.69)	(7.61)	(85.70)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Baudh Sadar	2,616	1,127	21,496	1,202	791	19,771	1,414	336	1,725
		(10.36)	(4.47)	(85.17)	(5.52)	(3.63)	(90.84)	(40.69)	(9.67)	(49.64)

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
05	Puruna Katak	768	253	6,537	768	253	6,537	0	0	0
		(10.16)	(3.35)	(86.49)	(10.16)	(3.35)	(86.49)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Harbhanga	550	533	6,774	550	533	6,774	0	0	0
		(7.00)	(6.78)	(86.22)	(7.00)	(6.78)	(86.22)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

Note:-

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

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

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

Table 49 gives a picture of percent distribution of households living in permanent, Semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at the district. The implication of the status of permanent, temporary, and semi permanent houses is depicted at the last portion of the table for clarification of the data users.

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses cover only 10.13 per cent as against 8.15 per cent in semi permanent houses and 81.71 per cent in temporary houses. The distribution of households in rural areas indicates the similar pattern of percentage in respect of permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses. So far as urban area is concerned, the households living in permanent houses constitute about 41 per cent, in semi permanent houses about 10 per cent and in temporary houses about 50 per cent.

This distribution of percentage of households living in total, rural and urban areas at police station level also holds good as compared to district level. On the observation of Police Station level data it is found that maximum number of households of all the police stations are living in temporary houses both in rural and urban areas of the district.

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 - Baudh * 22		Total	84,700	78,924	10,685	3,085	4,641	12,743
				(93.18)	(12.62)	(3.64)	(5.48)	(15.04)
		Rural	81,225	75,786	8,575	2,115	3,035	11,225
				(93.30)	(10.56)	(2.60)	(3.74)	(13.82)
		Urban	3,475	3,138	2,110	970	1,606	1,518
				(90.30)	(60.72)	(27.91)	(46.22)	(43.68)
01	Kantamal	Total	15,598	14,619	993	299	357	821
				(93.72)	(6.37)	(1.92)	(2.29)	(5.26)
		Rural	15,598	14,619	993	299	357	821
				(93.72)	(6.37)	(1.92)	(2.29)	(5.26)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Manamunda	Total	20,476	19,906	2,716	591	875	2,517
				(97.22)	(13.26)	(2.89)	(4.27)	(12.29)
		Rural	20,476	19,906	2,716	591	875	2,517
				(97.22)	(13.26)	(2.89)	(4.27)	(12.29)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Baunsuni	Total	7,972	7,414	1,206	260	337	2,965
				(93.00)	(15.13)	(3.26)	(4.23)	(37.19)
		Rural	7,972	7,414	1,206	260	337	2,965
				(93.00)	(15.13)	(3.26)	(4.23)	(37.19)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Baudh Sadar	Total	25,239	22,514	4,289	1,495	2,269	5,439
				(89.20)	(16.99)	(5.92)	(8.99)	(21.55)
		Rural	21,764	19,376	2,179	525	663	3,921
				(89.03)	(10.01)	(2.41)	(3.05)	(18.02)
		Urban	3,475	3,138	2,110	970	1,606	1,518
				(90.30)	(60.72)	(27.91)	(46.22)	(43.68)

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
05	Puruna Katak	Total	7,558	7,265	908	287	426	640
				(96.12)	(12.01)	(3.80)	(5.64)	(8.47)
		Rural	7,558	7,265	908	287	426	640
				(96.12)	(12.01)	(3.80)	(5.64)	(8.47)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Harbhanga	Total	7,857	7,206	573	153	377	361
				(91.71)	(7.29)	(1.95)	(4.80)	(4.59)
		Rural	7,857	7,206	573	153	377	361
				(91.71)	(7.29)	(1.95)	(4.80)	(4.59)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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 situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. 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 of households enjoying improved drinking water facility, electricity, bathroom and toilet and drainage facilities in total, rural and urban areas of the district and in all its police stations.

The source of improved drinking water as described in the said table refers to tap, hand pump, and tube well and well. Out of the total households of 84,700 in the district, 78,924 households are provided with improved drinking water facility. It also covers 93.30 per cent in rural areas and 90.30 per cent in urban areas. It is a peculiar situation in this district that rural people enjoy this facility at a higher percentage than the urban people.

At the police station level, in the rural areas of Manamunda Police Station, 97.22 per cent households enjoy improved water facility, which is the highest and in Baudh Sadar Police Station the lowest percentage (89.03 %) of households have this facility. The only town Baudhgarh town(NAC) provides drinking water facility to 90.30 per cent households, which is less than all rural Police Stations except Baudh Sadar Police Station (89.03%). As regards the availability of electricity, this amenity is available to 12.62 per cent in total areas of the district as against 10.56 per cent in rural areas and 60.72 per cent in urban areas. At rural level, the highest number of households (15.13%) enjoying electricity facility is found in Baunsuni Police Station and the lowest percentage (6.37%) of households availing this facility is found in Kantamal Police Station. In Baudhgarh town (NAC) 60.72 per cent of households are provided with this facility.

Regarding bathroom facilities available to the households of the district, it is reported that 3.64 per cent in total, 2.60 per cent in rural and 27.91 per cent in urban areas of the district are enjoying this facility. In the rural areas of the district, Puruna Katak police station has the highest percentage (3.80 %) and Kantamal Police Station has the lowest percentage (1.92 %).

About the toilet facility, only 5.48 per cent of households of the district are enjoying this facility out of which 3.74 per cent of households reported from rural areas and 46.22 per cent of households from urban areas. In the rural areas of the district, it is seen that in Puruna Katak Police Station 5.64 per cent of households enjoy this facility which is the highest and in Kantamal Police Station, only 2.29 per cent households enjoy the facility which is the lowest percentage. In Baudhgarh (NAC) which is the only town of the district, 46.22 per cent of households are availing this facility.

So far as the provision of drainage system of the district is concerned, it is found that 15.04 per cent households in total areas, 13.82 per cent households in rural areas and 43.68 per cent households in urban areas of the district are enjoying this provision. At police station level, it is seen that in rural areas of the district the highest number of households (37.19%) enjoy this facility in Baunsuni Police Station and the lowest per cent of households (4.59%) availing this facility is found in Harbhanga Police Station. In urban areas 43.68 per cent of households are enjoying this facility.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District - Baudh		**Total**	**84,700**	**78,372**	**1,812**	**1,747**	**262**	**52**	**1,189**	**161**	**714**	**173**	**218**
				(92.53)	**(2.14)**	**(2.06)**	**(0.31)**	**(0.06)**	**(1.40)**	**(0.19)**	**(0.84)**	**(0.20)**	**(0.26)**
		Rural	**81,225**	**76,213**	**1,708**	**1,730**	**235**	**47**	**406**	**159**	**362**	**173**	**192**
				(93.83)	**(2.10)**	**(2.13)**	**(0.29)**	**(0.06)**	**(0.50)**	**(0.20)**	**(0.45)**	**(0.21)**	**(0.24)**
		Urban	**3,475**	**2,159**	**104**	**17**	**27**	**5**	**783**	**2**	**352**	**0**	**26**
				(62.13)	**(2.99)**	**(0.49)**	**(0.78)**	**(0.14)**	**(22.53)**	**(0.06)**	**(10.13)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.75)**
01	Kantamal	Total	15,598	15,075	306	11	53	23	41	4	58	1	26
				(96.65)	(1.96)	(0.07)	(0.34)	(0.15)	(0.26)	(0.03)	(0.37)	(0.01)	(0.17)
		Rural	15,598	15,075	306	11	53	23	41	4	58	1	26
				(96.65)	(1.96)	(0.07)	(0.34)	(0.15)	(0.26)	(0.03)	(0.37)	(0.01)	(0.17)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Manamunda	Total	20,476	19,271	366	328	51	8	149	58	119	70	56
				(94.12)	(1.79)	(1.60)	(0.25)	(0.04)	(0.73)	(0.28)	(0.58)	(0.34)	(0.27)
		Rural	20,476	19,271	366	328	51	8	149	58	119	70	56
				(94.12)	(1.79)	(1.60)	(0.25)	(0.04)	(0.73)	(0.28)	(0.58)	(0.34)	(0.27)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Baunsuni	Total	7,972	7,282	298	277	19	2	40	4	36	0	14
				(91.34)	(3.74)	(3.47)	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.50)	(0.05)	(0.45)	(0.00)	(0.18)
		Rural	7,972	7,282	298	277	19	2	40	4	36	0	14
				(91.34)	(3.74)	(3.47)	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.50)	(0.05)	(0.45)	(0.00)	(0.18)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
04	Baudh Sadar	Total	25,239	21,811	613	1,125	99	12	861	85	469	102	62
				(86.42)	(2.43)	(4.46)	(0.39)	(0.05)	(3.41)	(0.34)	(1.86)	(0.4)	(0.25)
		Rural	21,764	19,652	509	1,108	72	7	78	83	117	102	36
				(90.30)	(2.34)	(5.09)	(0.33)	(0.03)	(0.36)	(0.38)	(0.54)	(0.47)	(0.17)
		Urban	3,475	2,159	104	17	27	5	783	2	352	0	26
				(62.13)	(2.99)	(0.49)	(0.78)	(0.14)	(22.53)	(0.06)	(10.13)	(0.00)	(0.75)
05	Puruna Katak	Total	7,558	7,211	157	4	21	6	92	2	23	0	42
				(95.41)	(2.08)	(0.05)	(0.28)	(0.08)	(1.22)	(0.03)	(0.30)	(0.00)	(0.56)
		Rural	7,558	7,211	157	4	21	6	92	2	23	0	42
				(95.41)	(2.08)	(0.05)	(0.28)	(0.08)	(1.22)	(0.03)	(0.30)	(0.00)	(0.56)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Harbhanga	Total	7,857	7,722	72	2	19	1	6	8	9	0	18
				(98.28)	(0.92)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(0.01)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.23)
		Rural	7,857	7,722	72	2	19	1	6	8	9	0	18
				(98.28)	(0.92)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(0.01)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

Table - 51 presents the number and percentage distribution of households by the type of fuel used for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and at the police station level. The different kinds of fuels used by households are shown in col.5 to col. 13 of the table. Though fuel is used for different purposes, here fuel indicates the materials of fire for cooking purpose only. As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 84,700 households in the district. It is reflected from the table that, maximum number of households (92.53%) uses firewood as their fuel for cooking. So it is the major source of fuel in the district. In the distribution of rural and urban areas of the district 93.83 per cent households in rural area and 62.13 per cent households in urban area uses firewood as their fuel. Next to firewood, crop residue is used by 2.14 per cent, cow dung cake by 2.06 per cent, cooking gas by 1.40 per cent, kerosene by 0.84 per cent, electricity by 0.31 percent, bio-gas by 0.19 per cent, coal/lignite (charcoal) by 0.06 percent and only 0.20 per cent households use other sources of fuel for their cooking purpose.

In the rural areas of the district at police station level, it is found that, in Harbhanga Police Station highest number of households (98.28%) use firewood as fuel whereas the Baudh Sadar police station is at the bottom (90.30 %) in the district for using firewood as fuel.

The only town Baudhgarh (NAC), representing the total urban figure in the district shows that 62.13 per cent of households use fire wood, next to it cooking gas (LPG) is used by 22.53 per cent, kerosene by 10.13 per cent, crop residue by 2.99 per cent, electricity by 0.78 per cent, cowdung cake by 0.49 percent, coal, lignite (charcoal) by 0.14 percent and bio-gas used by 0.06 per cent of households in the district.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Stations	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
District - Baudh		**Total**	**84,700**	**18,074**	**17,828**	**5,308**	**1,414**	**47,614**	**2,895**	**474**	**33,538**
				(21.34)	**(21.05)**	**(6.27)**	**(1.67)**	**(56.21)**	**(3.42)**	**(0.56)**	**(39.6)**
		Rural	**81,225**	**16,712**	**16,518**	**3,681**	**992**	**45,126**	**2,294**	**392**	**32,874**
				(20.57)	**(20.34)**	**(4.53)**	**(1.22)**	**(55.56)**	**(2.82)**	**(0.48)**	**(40.47)**
		Urban	**3,475**	**1,362**	**1,310**	**1,627**	**422**	**2,488**	**601**	**82**	**664**
				(39.19)	**(37.70)**	**(46.82)**	**(12.14)**	**(71.60)**	**(17.29)**	**(2.36)**	**(19.11)**
01	Kantamal	Total	15,598	1,947	2,348	464	113	7,384	299	44	7,706
				(12.48)	(15.05)	(2.97)	(0.72)	(47.34)	(1.92)	(0.28)	(49.40)
		Rural	15,598	1,947	2,348	464	113	7,384	299	44	7,706
				(12.48)	(15.05)	(2.97)	(0.72)	(47.34)	(1.92)	(0.28)	(49.40)
		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	Manamunda	Total	20,476	5,022	4,076	994	176	12,868	626	113	6,985
				(24.53)	(19.91)	(4.85)	(0.86)	(62.84)	(3.06)	(0.55)	(34.11)
		Rural	20,476	5,022	4,076	994	176	12,868	626	113	6,985
				(24.53)	(19.91)	(4.85)	(0.86)	(62.84)	(3.06)	(0.55)	(34.11)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Baunsuni	Total	7,972	1,371	1,889	508	184	5,118	247	72	2,486
				(17.20)	(23.70)	(6.37)	(2.31)	(64.20)	(3.10)	(0.90)	(31.18)
		Rural	7,972	1,371	1,889	508	184	5,118	247	72	2,486
				(17.20)	(23.70)	(6.37)	(2.31)	(64.20)	(3.10)	(0.90)	(31.18)
		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)
04	Baudh Sadar	Total	25,239	6,695	6,395	2,600	708	15,821	1,239	176	8,240
				(26.53)	(25.34)	(10.30)	(2.81)	(62.68)	(4.91)	(0.7)	(32.65)
		Rural	21,764	5,333	5,085	973	286	13,333	638	94	7,576
				(24.5)	(23.36)	(4.47)	(1.31)	(61.26)	(2.93)	(0.43)	(34.81)
		Urban	3,475	1,362	1,310	1,627	422	2,488	601	82	664
				(39.19)	(37.7)	(46.82)	(12.14)	(71.6)	(17.29)	(2.36)	(19.11)
05	Puruna Katak	Total	7,558	1,409	1,458	487	148	2,979	270	45	4,149
				(18.64)	(19.29)	(6.44)	(1.96)	(39.42)	(3.57)	(0.60)	(54.90)
		Rural	7,558	1,409	1,458	487	148	2,979	270	45	4,149
				(18.64)	(19.29)	(6.44)	(1.96)	(39.42)	(3.57)	(0.60)	(54.90)
		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	Harbhanga	Total	7,857	1,630	1,662	255	85	3,444	214	24	3,972
				(20.75)	(21.15)	(3.25)	(1.08)	(43.83)	(2.72)	(0.31)	(50.55)
		Rural	7,857	1,630	1,662	255	85	3,444	214	24	3,972
				(20.75)	(21.15)	(3.25)	(1.08)	(43.83)	(2.72)	(0.31)	(50.55)
		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)

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

Table - 52 presents the data on information of number and percentage of households availing banking services in total, rural and urban areas of district and its police stations. Simultaneously, this table also reflects the data on the availability of household assets like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter/ motorcycle/moped and car/jeep/van etc. in total, rural and urban sectors of the district as well as its police stations.

As regards banking services, it is depicted that bank means all types of commercial banks and nationalized banks and services available means the head of the household or any of the members is a holder of any type of account in a bank or in post office. In the district out of total 84,700 number of households only 18,074 (21.34%) households are availing these services against 20.57 per cent in rural areas and 39.19 per cent in urban areas. Among the different household assets, use of bicycles constitute the highest percentage (56.21%) in total, 55.56 per cent in rural areas and 71.60 per cent in urban areas of the district. Next comes the use of radio/ transistor, which is used by 21.05 per cent households in total, 20.34 per cent in rural and 37.70 per cent in urban areas.

Television at the third position is used by 6.27 per cent households in total, 4.53 per cent in rural and 46.82 per cent in urban areas of the district. The use of other household assets like telephone, scooter/ motor cycle/ moped and car/ jeep/ van is quite negligible.

The use of bicycle at police station level shows that Baunsuni police station comes first with 64.20 per cent and Puruna Katak police station comes lowest with 39.42 per cent households possessing bicycles. Next comes the use of radio/transistor, which is used by 25.34 per cent households at the highest in Baudh Sadar Police Station and at the lowest by 15.05 per cent households in Kantamal police station. Televisions are used by the highest percentage (10.30%) of households in Baudh sadar police station and the lowest percentage (2.97%) is shown in Kantamala Police Station.

Regarding the availability of banking services at Police Station level in rural areas, it is found that in Manamunda Police Station highest number of households availing this facility 24.53 per cent and in Kantamal Police Station lowest number of households are enjoying this facility 12.48 per cent.

Regarding banking services in urban areas it is found that 39.19 per cent of households are availing this service. Other households assets like bicycle by 71.60 per cent, television by 46.82 per cent, radio/ transistor by 37.70 per cent, scooter, motor cycle by 17.29 per cent, telephone by 12.14 per cent and car, jeep, van, etc. are possessed by 2.36 per cent households in the urban areas of the district.

(xii) Scope of Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

respective authorities of Government of India. Likewise, Reserve Bank of India has supplied information on commercial and co-operative banks. Data on agricultural/non-agricultural/other credit societies have been verified, wherever possible, with the information furnished by the concerned Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

(xiii) Scope of Town Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the town are furnished under different columns.

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

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

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

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

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

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

Columns 1 & 25 : Serial Number

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

Columns 2 & 24 : Name and Location Code Number of village

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

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

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

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

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

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

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

Column 7 : Medical

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

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

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

Column 8 : Drinking Water :

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

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

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

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

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

Column 11 : Credit Societies

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

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

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

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

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

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

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

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

(v)	Tubewell(with electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell(with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

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

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

The district Baudh was having one town namely, Baudhgarh (NAC) in 1991 Census. No more town has been created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there is no village merged in any town. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

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

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
HARBHANGA C.D. BLOCK - 0003

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF BAUDH

C.D. BLOCK MAP OF HARBHANGA

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 : BAUDH

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. Block	Educational institutions							
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kantamal	393	122,658	182	182	42	42	16	16	1	1
2	Baudh	382	123,012	194	195	44	44	18	18	1	1
3	Harbhanga	340	109,677	177	178	35	35	17	17	2	2
District (Rural) :		**1,115**	**355,347**	**553**	**555**	**121**	**121**	**51**	**51**	**4**	**4**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Educational institutions (contd.)							Medical institutions			
College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	1	17	18	1	2	208	1	1	4	4
0	0	6	6	0	0	182	0	0	5	5
1	1	0	0	4	4	163	1	1	5	5
2	**2**	**23**	**24**	**5**	**6**	**553**	**2**	**2**	**14**	**14**

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

Medical institutions (contd.)												
Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	3	24	24	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	368
7	7	19	19	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	357
3	3	9	9	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	325
13	**13**	**52**	**52**	**5**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1,050**

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

Drinking water source										Post, Telegraph & Telephone						
Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No. of drinking water facilities	Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
4	357	323	0	50	40	3	360	377	0	28	0	0	14	0	0	27
4	351	265	0	62	36	41	358	366	0	39	0	0	5	0	0	6
0	293	160	0	58	105	75	326	323	2	34	0	0	9	0	0	17
8	**1,001**	**748**	**0**	**170**	**181**	**119**	**1,044**	**1,066**	**2**	**101**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**50**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Transport communications			Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
Bus service	Railway Station	Navigable waterway	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
60	0	0	4	6	178	215	11	11	1	1
53	0	13	5	5	186	196	16	16	1	1
77	0	1	7	8	158	182	9	9	0	0
190	**0**	**14**	**16**	**19**	**522**	**593**	**36**	**36**	**2**	**2**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Credit societies(Contd)		Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
0	0	0	0	0	66	50	50
0	0	0	1	0	53	30	29
0	0	0	3	0	71	43	43
0	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**190**	**123**	**122**

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

Name of the District:BAUDH *

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	Kantamal	393	211	182	0	0	0
2	Baudh	382	188	193	1	0	0
3	Harbhanga	340	163	176	1	0	0
District Total:		**1,115**	**562**	**551**	**2**	**0**	**0**

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

Name of the District:BAUDH *

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No. of School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kantamal	393	211	140	42	16
2	Baudh	382	188	150	44	18
3	Harbhanga	340	163	142	35	17
	Total:	**1,115**	**562**	**432**	**121**	**51**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:BAUDH *

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	Kantamal	0	6	0	10	324
2	Baudh	0	2	0	11	333
3	Harbhanga	0	2	0	9	285
	District Total:	**0**	**10**	**0**	**30**	**942**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:BAUDH *

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

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District : BAUDH

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

Name of the District : BAUDH

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

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

There is no Census Town in the district

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:BAUDH *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
1	03787600	Tileimal
2	03788900	Dhaurakuda
3	03789300	Nagada
4	03790100	Jharfesferedi
5	03790900	Khaliamunda
6	03791700	Nuapali
7	03791900	Ghantapali
8	03792000	Madarandha
9	03792200	Salepali
10	03792500	Pipalpali
11	03792800	Selmal
12	03793500	Beherapada

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
13	03793600	Dolabali
14	03793700	Rekdol
15	03793800	Mundra
16	03793900	Purunapani
17	03794000	Malangi
18	03794200	Mundapada
19	03794300	Khairmal
20	03794500	Demuhani
21	03794700	Sankoch
22	03794800	Jamakhol
23	03795000	Lakhparbat
24	03795200	Gadiajore

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
25	03795300	Kinikupa
26	03795600	Kanikupa
27	03796400	Dumalpakhal
28	03796500	Kanisimili
29	03796600	Labarkani
30	03796700	Dhendkuti
31	03796800	Uturla
32	03796900	Budhakhol
33	03797000	Gadagadia
34	03797100	Khaliapali
35	03797200	Matakupa
36	03797300	Dumuripali
37	03797400	Kandhapali
38	03797500	Kumelbandha
39	03797600	Lendrimal
40	03797700	Budhimal
41	03798100	Selmapali
42	03798200	Sahajpita
43	03798300	Parbatipur
44	03798400	Sanatandamunda
45	03798600	Malapada
46	03798700	Tabada
47	03798800	Badabahal
48	03798900	Baghia
49	03799000	Tambasena
50	03799600	Gadaguba
51	03799700	Biramunda
52	03799800	Gouribengas
53	03800000	Birasingpur
54	03800100	Banjimunda
55	03800200	Alikud
56	03800300	Padhel
57	03800400	Surkapanga
58	03800500	Barigoba
59	03800600	Putaketa
60	03800700	Bhatagora
61	03800800	Khaliapali
62	03800900	Kakenjore
63	03801000	Pajimuhan
64	03801100	Sauribengas
65	03801200	Mahibila
66	03801300	Kunasila
67	03801400	Narayanapali
68	03802300	Rabangora
69	03802800	Sargipada

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
70	03803200	Kumbharapadar
71	03803400	Siletpada
72	03803500	Khemundigada
73	03803600	Talmalka
74	03803700	Pandarapita
75	03803800	Lundrubahal
76	03803900	Sileimal
77	03804100	Ringapada
78	03804200	Badaasura
79	03804400	Anuguba
80	03804500	Barnasul
81	03804800	Bhanjibeda
82	03804900	Gudamenda
83	03805000	Fulbahal
84	03805100	Kachetmal
85	03805700	Fatamunda
86	03805800	Rugudipali
87	03806000	Chhapapali
88	03806500	Gunjaramal
89	03806600	Machhibandh
90	03806900	Pitabahal
91	03807300	Muchelpadar
92	03807500	Sukhamunda
93	03807600	Ader
94	03807700	Kacharpali
95	03807800	Kendubeda
96	03808600	Bardibahal
97	03808800	Badakalarakotha
98	03808900	Pratimal
99	03809000	Tentulimunda
100	03809400	Londonpada
101	03809600	Lundru
102	03815800	Siletpada
103	03816400	Nagapur
104	03817400	Dimirijhuli
105	03818000	Jamumal
106	03818700	Srinibaspur
107	03818800	Padmalavpur
108	03819600	Gochhapada
109	03820300	Khairahana
110	03823200	Bikrampur
111	03823500	Dinabandhupur
112	03824300	Dhundigora
113	03824900	Ambapakhal
114	03825400	Rugudipali

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
115	03826100	Sialijhuli
116	03826600	Rugudipali
117	03826700	Dengapadar
118	03826800	Jhinkarapali
119	03827500	Phatamunda
120	03827800	Tunimunda
121	03828000	Badapal
122	03828200	Mrutunjayapur
123	03828400	Rahasbiharipur
124	03829300	Thatipali
125	03829400	Jamurlapadar
126	03829700	Badajunani
127	03830900	Chingudipali
128	03831000	Satachangudi
129	03831600	Sunyapadar
130	03831900	Mahatpur
131	03832100	Binayakpur
132	03832200	Chichenga
133	03832700	Saradhapur
134	03832800	Tokeipali
135	03833000	Tilikamal
136	03833100	Karamakhol
137	03833600	Palajhari
138	03833900	Banjimunda
139	03834200	Bendroka
140	03834300	Sanajhankarpali
141	03834500	Badadehuripali
142	03834600	Mundapada
143	03834700	Chamarabahal
144	03834800	Badalagora
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
145	03812100	Tangarpali
146	03812200	Sunakhaijhuli
147	03813700	Kandhariapada
148	03814000	Sandhapali
149	03814400	Badamal
150	03815000	Ghantapali
151	03821400	Patalipada
152	03821500	Budhikana
153	03822500	Gudabhanga
154	03823000	Ghugurmunda
155	03829800	Kuaghara
156	03829900	Pauka
157	03830200	Dholapada
158	03830400	Palasigori

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
159	03830700	Rugudapada
160	03835500	Dimirimunda
161	03835900	Benamunda
162	03836000	Chuhurakan
163	03836100	Gopigan
164	03836500	Tangiapadar
165	03836600	Kakatapanga
166	03836800	Gunduliajor
167	03836900	Saskapadar
168	03837000	Chhalanda
169	03837100	Dariguba
170	03837200	Chancher
171	03837300	Adasingi
172	03837500	Lahorapada
173	03837600	Kuerbhuin
174	03837700	Nalikupa
175	03837800	Badebanga
176	03837900	Netijora
177	03838000	Batepanga
178	03838100	Kanagun
179	03838200	Menakasahi
180	03838300	Chuhuranali
181	03838600	Kuakumuda
182	03838700	Bharua
183	03839700	Tunikhamar
184	03839800	Bandhapada
185	03839900	Lochana
186	03840100	Gansangudhi
187	03840200	Ankun
188	03840400	Kuthulipada
189	03840500	Ereda
190	03840600	Patuapali
191	03840700	Kumbharua
192	03840800	Bhadimunda
193	03840900	Kureipada
194	03841200	Saragadu
195	03843800	Sitapur
196	03845100	Janakipur
197	03846400	Barhapathar
198	03846700	Tribenipur
199	03846800	Talapada
200	03847400	Ainlajhuli
201	03847900	Panchupali
202	03848300	Keutipali
203	03848400	Balandapada

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
204	03848700	Malisahi
205	03848800	Sialimunda
206	03849300	Udbilika
207	03849500	Tentulipadar
208	03849700	Talagari
209	03849800	Rangamatia
210	03850000	Ambakana
211	03850100	Khairmal
212	03850600	Kaudiatola
213	03852000	Jagannathpur
214	03856200	Gochhapada
215	03856500	Khandipada
216	03861500	Jamupali
217	03862200	Gauddhrumal
218	03862300	Karadipali
219	03862600	Rangamatia
220	03867100	Podagora
221	03867300	Bhuktapada
222	03867700	Dardiringa
223	03867800	Laxmipur
224	03868000	Sunajhari
225	03868500	Banki
226	03868600	Didingapadar
227	03868700	Dimirikhol
228	03868900	Gochhapada
229	03869000	Gandapadar
230	03869200	Tandapada
231	03869300	Surjyalata
232	03869500	Barakoda
233	03869700	Luhurakata
234	03870200	Nuapada
235	03872700	Kadamunda
236	03872800	Jagadala
237	03873000	Barakholi
238	03873300	Gochhapada
239	03873400	Dihakupa
240	03873500	Jaganathpali
241	03873600	Kutukur
242	03873700	Pabulipada
243	03873800	Anamunda
244	03874000	Karadapada
245	03874200	Kanagun
246	03874300	Jharmunda
247	03874600	Dangakhol
248	03874800	Saramundajhuli
249	03874900	Rameswar
250	03875200	Gudabahali
251	03875300	Katamsing
252	03875500	Gudhiali
253	03875700	Bhurkipada
254	03875800	Meniapaju
255	03876000	Talagora
256	03876400	Damada
257	03876800	Karadapadar
258	03877000	Pinjabali
259	03877100	Udamud
260	03877200	Bisiruda
261	03877300	Khajurichuan
262	03877500	Buruguda
263	03877600	Tendapadar
264	03877700	Kamapadar
265	03877800	Maridisuga
266	03877900	Danken
267	03878200	Kamarkoda
268	03878300	Padam
269	03878500	Bhutamundi
270	03878600	Sikaora
271	03878700	Saldarnga
272	03878800	Lakadpaju
273	03878900	Sanababada
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
274	03859100	Balipur
275	03859300	Damodarpur
276	03863000	Khandabar
277	03863300	Raipur
278	03864400	Badasubalaya
279	03866300	Dantapali
280	03870800	Titirikata
281	03871800	Balarampur
282	03872300	Chandipur
283	03879300	Barabani
284	03880000	Baghuakata
285	03880700	Tabhapadar
286	03880900	Gheemuhani
287	03881100	Kutuniapada
288	03881500	Manipur
289	03882400	Jirad
290	03883700	Birapratappur
291	03883900	Kusumjholi
292	03884600	Kundurkata

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block:Harbhanga		
293	03884800	Khuntapada
294	03884900	Tilikup
295	03885300	Patdohali
296	03885400	Kitangapada
297	03885900	Gadimunda
298	03886000	Ghodadian
299	03886300	Bhainripathar
300	03886500	Bhimkhol
301	03886700	Karadakotha
302	03886800	Pichikodi
303	03886900	Digpadar
304	03887000	Kalimati
305	03887800	Bankpaju
306	03887900	Sulketi
307	03888100	Kandara
308	03888700	Saberi
309	03888800	Mandali
310	03888900	Chhatrapada
311	03889100	Balaju
312	03889200	Adapaju
313	03889300	Rasahi
314	03889400	Sulugaon
315	03889500	Lengerpaju
316	03889600	Phalpaju
317	03889800	Dhipasahi
318	03890200	Dakapadar
319	03890300	Khalgadu
320	03890500	Buduni
321	03891000	Baikunthapur
322	03891900	Durgapur
323	03892200	Paramanandapur
324	03892400	Tentulipadar
325	03892500	Sajalganda
326	03893700	Padamal
327	03893900	Bisipalli
328	03894000	Chhelikhai
329	03894500	Bankarjuna
330	03894700	Tilichapadar
331	03894900	Adipadar
332	03895000	Saradakhol
333	03895300	Dimirikhol
334	03895700	Damada
335	03895800	Pilichapadar
336	03896000	Nedisahi
337	03896400	Trilochanpur

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block:Harbhanga		
338	03896600	Bingigada
339	03897300	Nuakodasinga
340	03898400	Sitalpani
341	03898500	Marada
342	03898600	Padmatola
343	03898800	Hinjal
344	03899100	Dhadiamba
345	03899200	Sripaju
346	03899300	Semigora
347	03899500	Bodhamba
348	03899600	Ghungurpada
349	03899900	Sankari
350	03900000	Balisahi
351	03900300	Badanandagadu
352	03900400	Karadakotha
353	03900600	Kukuti
354	03900800	Bandigadu
355	03900900	Sagunibara
356	03901000	Brundabanpur
357	03901100	Maradi
358	03901300	Sanakhajuri
359	03901400	Delaganj
360	03901600	Gothakhal
361	03901800	Sagajhari
362	03901900	Patakabali
363	03902100	Sanabhurta
364	03902300	Chitikabari
365	03902400	Gobindapur
366	03902600	Dumukutch
367	03902700	Beherasahi
368	03902800	Dalaksahi
369	03902900	Badagundurisahi
370	03903000	Jamujhari
371	03903100	Lembagochha
372	03903200	Badakoi
373	03903300	Kurusukhol
374	03903400	Sankoi
375	03903500	Kiramaska
376	03903700	Purunapani
377	03903800	Katarada
378	03903900	Chandranagar
379	03904000	Ramanda
380	03904100	Kuturumu
381	03904300	Gochhabari
382	03904500	Badapankalsahi
383	03904800	Gotibira
384	03905000	Burudi

APPENDIX V - Village Directory
Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kantamal	412	19	393	118
2	Baudh	415	33	382	110
3	Harbhanga	359	19	340	90
	District Total:	**1,186**	**71**	**1,115**	**318**

APPENDIX VI - Village Directory
Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kantamal	412	19	393	103
2	Baudh	415	33	382	132
3	Harbhanga	359	19	340	93
	District Total:	**1,186**	**71**	**1,115**	**328**

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:BAUDH *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
Less than 5		
	03801500	Talabeda
	03816800	Guhipita
	03794300	Khairmal
	03798800	Badabahal
	03795200	Gadiajore
	03800000	Birasingpur
	03788200	Kekamanji
	03806100	Landabahal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
Less than 5		
	03803700	Pandarapita
	03801300	Kunasila
	03795100	Sargipali
	03808600	Bardibahal
	03809900	Patharkhandi
	03790500	Charpali
	03817700	Dahimal
	03801200	Mahibila

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
5-10		
	03802000	Taparna
	03834500	Badadehuripali
	03809000	Tentulimunda
	03801000	Pajimuhan
	03826400	Guabahal
	03832000	Sekamal
	03816600	Hatipali Alias Rangapali
	03801600	Kodibahal
	03827500	Phatamunda
	03789400	Janimunda
	03792600	Lambosori
	03817200	Hatipali
	03800800	Khaliapali
	03811500	Jamupali
	03835300	Khajroj
	03808500	Sindhugora
	03802100	Gidhamal
	03825400	Rugudipali
	03826200	Khambeswaripali
	03833200	Similikata
	03825900	Tubuda
	03823300	Thurubandhali
	03788600	Barpadar
	03824400	Kundhipadar
	03816900	Kalarajhuli
	03799500	Surkabhata
	03790600	Rengali
	03817900	Gabajore
	03827400	Pipalpali
	03805300	Reghamunda
	03791300	Anilachua
	03791800	Hatipali
	03788900	Dhaurakuda
	03833600	Palajhari
	03806200	Sialijhuli
	03831500	Nunapanga
	03833400	Manoharpur
	03828500	Baulapur
11-20		
	03801900	Chhapara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
11-20		
	03826000	Junani
	03818300	Baghad
	03819100	Simulipadar
	03818000	Jamumal
	03802700	Ambagam
	03804100	Ringapada
	03810500	Mahulabahali
	03829100	Chatrubhujpur
	03819400	Damamunda
	03817300	Ghikundi
	03823800	Dhungiapadar
	03808300	Masinagora
	03790400	Badakusang
	03800500	Barigoba
	03797600	Lendrimal
	03794600	Podhamunda
	03816700	Majhipada
	03832600	Gurudaspur
	03791100	Kantamal
	03820100	Bilaspur
	03799300	Podapadar
	03819800	Dangajhol
	03818500	Fagunamal
	03798000	Similijore
	03829600	Gambharipadar
	03789900	Kulhiapali
	03787300	Malikpadar
	03807200	Deogam
	03809100	Uma
	03828200	Mrutunjayapur
	03820000	Asinabir
	03825500	Brahmani
	03815800	Siletpada
	03832300	Paribandh
	03815900	Uchabahali
	03806700	Barapadar
	03823900	Sanarahajore
	03798500	Srimal
	03790900	Khaliamunda
	03810600	Khaliamunda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
11-20		
	03800600	Putaketa
	03810300	Kapasira
	03805500	Barakali
	03827200	Baghamunda
	03807000	Deuli
	03826700	Dengapadar
	03831300	Sariapali
	03817500	Rengali
	03791600	Bandhapali
	03824600	Santipali
	03841300	Basudevapali
	03799100	Manikpur
	03797900	Gochhangi
	03802400	Nuapali
	03802600	Gunachitara
	03799900	Baragam
	03803500	Khemundigada
	03819900	Bukuramunda
	03831100	Baragochha
	03803400	Siletpada
	03818100	Patharla
	03824500	Bardola
	03811200	Bichanapati
	03794900	Pindapadar
	03788400	Tangiapali
	03788000	Rundimahul
	03808000	Khairmal
	03807900	Bandhugora
	03789800	Guhirapali
	03808700	Sanakalarakotha
	03828100	Baulasingh
	03811400	Purunapani
	03835200	Malikpada
	03827000	Baghiabahal
	03795600	Kanikupa
	03818200	Lokapada
	03834400	Sanadehuripali
	03811600	Khaeramal
	03832800	Tokeipali
	03787600	Tileimal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
11-20		
	03806500	Gunjaramal
	03803100	Samakupa
	03796700	Dhendkuti
	03790700	Baradipadar
	03825000	Kumarakeli
	03791200	Khaliapali
	03832900	Dapala
	03788800	Panchakhandi
	03818600	Charpali
	03787100	Kamaghat
	03788700	Balijori
	03811000	Bhaliapadar
	03824700	Rabedi
21-30		
	03798200	Sahajpita
	03806800	Keutipali
	03816000	Guduvelipadar
	03790200	Nuapali
	03832400	Nadianabar
	03828300	Paratala
	03831700	Majhipada
	03805200	Dhekalamunda
	03801700	Kurukupa
	03795700	Badachhapapali
	03825800	Gopalmal
	03811300	Saraswatipur
	03805400	Dedhanmal
	03824900	Ambapakhal
	03829000	Gopalpur
	03827100	Palasagora
	03810900	Manamunda
	03791700	Nuapali
	03829200	Bichika
	03790300	Sulia
	03811100	Jogipadar
	03824200	Gambharigora
	03810700	Nurpa
	03794100	Balamtumba
	03818900	Khatakhatia
	03795400	Deuldunguri

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
21-30		
	03799400	Landapadar
	03806300	Digunumal
	03805700	Fatamunda
	03826600	Rugudipali
	03810000	Tundumal
	03816300	Padmatoli
	03832500	Laeda
	03787200	Charbhati
	03829300	Thatipali
	03825700	Sanamanamunda
	03802500	Kulutajore
	03805600	Kanakutura
	03792500	Pipalpali
	03799200	Ghantapada
	03789700	Gadfesferedi
	03804900	Gudamenda
	03832700	Saradhapur
	03827300	Para
	03792300	Badajharmunda
	03824300	Dhundigora
	03825200	Sauripali
	03795500	Kalarakotha
	03793200	Turideula
	03788300	Dhanakhandi
	03803900	Sileimal
	03819300	Jalapali
	03826800	Jhinkarapali
	03810200	Ratakhandi
	03817000	Bandhanjhuli
	03804000	Narayanaprasad
	03801800	Rekdole
	03800400	Surkapanga
	03820300	Khairahana
	03826300	Dapala
	03808200	Uder
	03824000	Padarapada
	03792900	Mardol
	03809400	Londonpada
	03817100	Gariapali
	03825600	Butumunda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
21-30		
	03819500	Jogindrapur
	03796100	Tilikamal
	03796000	Malikud
	03787800	Sanachhapapali
	03793500	Beherapada
31-40		
	03834700	Chamarabahal
	03828900	Sundhipadar
	03799000	Tambasena
	03824100	Talapada
	03798600	Malapada
	03805900	Ashregam
	03834100	Kanabir
	03808100	Khuntigora
	03823700	Narasinghapur
	03801100	Sauribengas
	03795900	Udepur
	03809700	Kirla
	03826900	Ghulughulapadar
	03817400	Dimirijhuli
	03817800	Tulasikata
	03794400	Khamar
	03823600	Pandiripada
	03787500	Thelakbeda
	03811700	Bhurkipada
	03790800	Bhaliapadar
	03810400	Deuli
41-50		
	03797800	Loising
	03787900	Sanakusang
	03804200	Badaasura
	03819000	Patrapali
	03826500	Kundamal
	03819200	Sindurpur
	03809800	Ambagahana
	03802200	Fased
	03809600	Lundru
	03829500	Pankualapada
	03820400	Tilatinga
	03815600	Kirikichipali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
41-50		
	03810800	Subarnapali
	03825100	Dimirimunda
	03788500	Dumurigora
	03787700	Gambharipadar
	03816100	Dangamunda
	03798300	Parbatipur
	03809200	Todibahal
	03807500	Sukhamunda
	03793100	Arakhapadar
51-75		
	03819700	Jayadapur
	03820200	Badarahajor
	03816500	Keutipali
	03797200	Matakupa
	03792100	Biramunda
	03794500	Demuhani
76 and above		
	03802800	Sargipada
	03815700	Rakshyasakuti
	03818800	Padmalavpur
	03790000	Sanajharmunda
	03834800	Badalagora
	03789300	Nagada
	03806600	Machhibandh
	03818700	Srinibaspur
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
Less than 5		
	03853600	Saranda
	03814400	Badamal
	03839000	Budhibalanda
	03873100	Phuruda
	03812000	Padmapur
	03854500	Dangapada
	03853300	Alania
	03846500	Banapali
	03841200	Saragadu
	03862100	Kandhadhrumal
	03851400	Sapadohali
	03839700	Tunikhamar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
5-10		
	03836600	Kakatapanga
	03842100	Maulimunda
	03875100	Rambhikata
	03830800	Jhagudugadia
	03846600	Jharmunda
	03845000	Barapudug
	03839800	Bandhapada
	03874100	Bijamari
	03874400	Babada
	03836900	Saskapadar
	03812900	Chaunriapadar
	03814900	Bagadia
	03854400	Lundaberini
	03814100	Manupali
	03840900	Kureipada
	03821000	Kumarakani
	03837400	Jodasing
	03856000	Kasalpur
	03851200	Majhiaghara
	03875000	Kurukuja
	03877400	Dimirikhole
	03842800	Ainlapali
	03843600	Podhakhal
	03812600	Nuapali
	03862200	Gauddhrumal
	03862300	Karadipali
	03835400	Saradhapali
	03856400	Badapal
	03849700	Talagari
	03845400	Nuapada
	03848500	Ghodakhai
	03867800	Laxmipur
	03836700	Barakuthuli
	03842500	Dantapali
11-20		
	03815000	Ghantapali
	03853700	Murusundhi
	03847100	Haridapali
	03811900	Sanadunguripali
	03870300	Beredabari

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
11-20		
	03844500	Kanekpur
	03872400	Samapaju
	03853800	Tutusinga
	03875800	Meniapaju
	03852100	Balidohali
	03851000	Janhapank
	03830500	Kurumunda
	03856800	Jogibhogra
	03847800	Mangalamunda
	03874900	Rameswar
	03847700	Gochhapada
	03852200	Chandigada
	03821400	Patalipada
	03854800	Badhigam
	03852800	Polam
	03813100	Amurda
	03873300	Gochhapada
	03861600	Laxmipadar
	03838900	Jadapal
	03839100	Khamar
	03814800	Tabada
	03851300	Laxmiprasad
	03840800	Bhadimunda
	03843700	Dambargad
	03850700	Chandrapur
	03844900	Kulutakhali
	03855900	Kamalpur
	03836300	Rugudikanapa
	03873600	Kutukur
	03839200	Gundulia
	03866600	Kanekpur
	03853200	Balasinga
	03868100	Jhankarpada
	03847000	Baurijharkata
	03856300	Badakhaligan
	03876700	Dhadalapada
	03841000	Tilipanga
	03843300	Bramhani
	03844600	Routbahal
	03839300	Kurumunda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
11-20		
	03850600	Kaudiatola
	03845900	Gopinathpur
	03861300	Khuntiapada
	03862800	Ereda
	03842600	Sahupada
	03846300	Juramunda
	03849400	Santumb
	03876200	Chariapali
	03838400	Sigadi
	03862400	Krushnapali
	03855700	Dhudurubahal
	03820600	Badadunguripali
	03813600	Jamatangi
	03849500	Tentulipadar
	03852300	Bendripali
	03813500	Khaliapaliandpuramunda
	03875900	Jamukhol
	03873800	Anamunda
	03841800	Jamghati
	03848600	Khameswarijhuli
	03872900	Tutumsing
	03877700	Kamapadar
	03835700	Jhankarpada
	03822200	Mundipadar
	03852900	Madhupur
	03855000	Kusumjholi
	03812800	Bahajore
	03821500	Budhikana
	03857200	Ichhapur
	03840300	Kirimakhole
	03836200	Bhaliapadar
	03822000	Digi
21-30		
	03844200	Sangrampur
	03846200	Badajharkata
	03856700	Olanda
	03868400	Khajuripada
	03857300	Chhataniakata
	03861800	Khamaripada
	03830700	Rugudapada

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
21-30		
	03844100	Mundipadar
	03839400	Lumburjena
	03843500	Tainjan
	03869300	Surjyalata
	03814000	Sandhapali
	03829900	Pauka
	03839600	Damada
	03841700	Dimiripali
	03856200	Gochhapada
	03845700	Jaloi
	03846400	Barhapathar
	03852400	Saradhapur
	03838500	Malatigochhapada
	03848200	Karadapada
	03856600	Kamira
	03844800	Palaspat
	03843400	Singari
	03840200	Ankun
	03855600	Budhipadar
	03846000	Bastampur
	03852700	Bramhachari
	03814300	Talapadar
	03841500	Baunsuni
	03855800	Telibandha
	03854900	Girasinga
	03877300	Khajurichuan
	03856500	Khandipada
	03876600	Buragora
	03854100	Kantuani
	03853100	Gobindpur
	03847300	Jatipali
	03866800	Baghiapada
	03875300	Katamsing
	03851500	Jagati
	03830100	Sagada
	03868300	Bailbeda
	03841600	Tikirapada
	03853500	Gambharipadar
	03842400	Tatarkila
	03875500	Gudhiali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
21-30		
	03830000	Damapada
	03853900	Palasa
	03814200	Juragura
	03842700	Kantha
	03840600	Patuapali
	03836400	Khandikanapa
	03843200	Bahira
	03847200	Khajapadar
	03814500	Khairamal
	03867400	Kasalpur
	03813300	Maheswarpinda
	03854600	Saligan
	03813700	Kandhariapada
	03845300	Jadapal
	03821800	Mahule
	03862900	Paljhar
	03855300	Makundpur
	03861700	Issirisinga
	03852500	Khuntbandh
	03821300	Rugudighura
	03821700	Kanapada
	03862000	Mundapada
	03870100	Amthapada
	03861900	Kirasira
	03876900	Bahalpada
31-40		
	03876500	Malikpada
	03869800	Gochhapada
	03848900	Usumilika
	03838700	Bharua
	03852600	Burakata
	03866700	Saleising
	03812400	Masinapada
	03861500	Jamupali
	03814600	Raxa
	03835800	Baligora
	03813800	Sahupada
	03875400	Tikarpada
	03876100	Birigada
	03821200	Pudugapathar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
31-40		
	03830600	Kuanrapada
	03813200	Kirasira
	03848000	Chhelibahal
	03877500	Buruguda
	03815100	Karamapadar
	03842900	Gajarajpur
	03854200	Tetelenga
	03813000	Dahya
	03855100	Charada
	03813400	Kadopadar
	03850100	Khairmal
	03847500	Badikata
	03855500	Damodarpur
	03844400	Kampara
	03855400	Padmanpur
	03843000	Hilung
	03830200	Dholapada
	03843800	Sitapur
	03867900	Tarabha
	03866900	Khaliapali
	03850900	Gautampali
	03837100	Dariguba
	03844000	Talasarada
	03855200	Kumarsinga
	03873200	Nenden
	03850400	Anandapur
41-50		
	03842000	Baidyanathpur
	03845800	Balakira
	03821600	Rishibandha
	03866500	Durgaprasad
	03851600	Gudhiali
	03845500	Pingalabeda
	03862500	Nagapali
	03844300	Kankala
	03867200	Bijapadar
	03861400	Nuapali
	03838800	Damagora
	03844700	Haripur
	03848100	Talupali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
41-50		
	03842200	Gudupada
	03875200	Gudabahali
	03848400	Balandapada
	03868200	Ambajhari
51-75		
	03878900	Sanababada
	03854300	Bhaliapadar
	03840500	Ereda
	03849300	Udbilika
	03856100	Tulasipur
	03815300	Kasurabandha
	03843900	Maneswar
	03867300	Bhuktapada
	03846100	Sadeipur
	03846800	Talapada
	03869000	Gandapadar
	03868800	Gaundisar
	03850800	Podabalas
76 and above		
	03841400	Malipadakhandajami
	03853000	Marjadpur
	03815400	Kakudichira
	03851700	Dumuribeda
	03830400	Palasigori
	03836500	Tangiapadar
	03862600	Rangamatia
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
Less than 5		
	03871700	Madhusudanpur
	03893700	Padamal
	03880300	Manikpur
	03894100	Hariharpur
	03870600	Bharatapur
	03888500	Madhapur
	03893500	Dharmnagar
	03893800	Sankarada
	03885200	Haridabida
	03859300	Damodarpur
	03871300	Mahibahal
	03880400	Chelilendi

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
Less than 5		
	03883100	Ratanpur
	03881100	Kutuniapada
	03901100	Maradi
	03899600	Ghungurpada
	03858200	Raithani
	03887200	Surtaganda
	03900500	Jabar
	03857000	Lambakani
5-10		
	03896100	Jharkhaman
	03897600	Bhagamunda
	03904700	Ranisahi
	03860500	Ballipatta
	03893900	Bisipalli
	03870400	Balipur
	03897500	Ajodhya
	03864100	Gopa
	03861000	Menda
	03881600	Jajpur
	03883400	Jiankata
	03870700	Sanasubalaya
	03857800	Baghapali
	03857500	Gudapada
	03858000	Narayanpur
	03866400	Pankual
	03901200	Badakhajuri
	03894600	Baisipada
	03871900	Bhubaneswar
	03882200	Jaipur
	03880700	Tabhapadar
	03892700	Bulura
	03900100	Bahali
	03899900	Sankari
	03860000	Bamanda
	03893000	Bruhaspatipur
	03882900	Phuljhori
	03857100	Bhejimal
	03883700	Birapratappur
	03870900	Bishnupur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
11-20		
	03858300	Butupali
	03882000	Bhabanipur
	03882100	Brahmangan
	03890400	Gandapaju
	03863900	Brundaban
	03893400	Dianghat
	03898900	Kutibari
	03883000	Balanda
	03860600	Birigarh
	03864200	Champapur
	03860200	Raghunathpur
	03866100	Biranarsinghpur
	03860300	Naikpada
	03899200	Sripaju
	03865000	Ghorada
	03884000	Lokapada
	03872200	Dimirijholi
	03897800	Tirad
	03864900	Mangalpur
	03886600	Marding
	03872000	Harekrishnapur
	03864300	Mathura
	03881300	Jubarajpur
	03871800	Balarampur
	03884300	Laxmanpur
	03884900	Tilikup
	03887500	Kuchupaju
	03865600	Shyamsundarpur
	03897200	Kusasinga
	03881800	Chaurpur
	03891700	Belapadar
	03897400	Prakhapadar
	03887800	Bankpaju
	03904000	Ramanda
	03893600	Sambalpur
	03879800	Tarusingh
	03894800	Kutigadu
	03881700	Purunakatak
	03881400	Badabandha
	03898200	Atalsara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
11-20		
	03882700	Rajing
	03895100	Kharbhuin
	03885500	Singanibida
	03893200	Bhejigora
	03896500	Bhaliagora
	03882500	Pitambarpur
	03871600	Takud
21-30		
	03899500	Bodhamba
	03884500	Sorisapankal
	03889700	Gochhasahi
	03885600	Thidikajore
	03890000	Badalasahi
	03864700	Mahakudpali
	03857400	Bandhapathar
	03882800	Indrapur
	03883800	Jamupadar
	03864000	Kelakata
	03894200	Kambunathpur
	03856900	Nakuanali
	03860700	Tangarpali
	03880100	Ghantapali
	03863600	Landibandha
	03857700	Ranisahi
	03882400	Jirad
	03885800	Digsira
	03879700	Lunibahal
	03859500	Pipalkata
	03858700	Badabankapada
	03902200	Baramunda
	03864400	Badasubalaya
	03865300	Palaspat
	03859100	Balipur
	03857600	Sarasara
	03894400	Sankulai
	03897900	Kusanga
	03865900	Champamal
	03895200	Chhatrang
	03865800	Barajholi
	03879900	Jharkata

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
21-30		
	03895800	Pilichapadar
	03884200	Tukulunda
	03896200	Tangarkupa
	03880800	Tileswar
	03881200	Musad
	03894300	Nuapada
	03885100	Gunduribida
	03860800	Basantabahal
	03871000	Fakirpur
	03887400	Adenigarh
	03863100	Karunapali
	03893100	Malikpada
	03879300	Barabani
	03882600	Saradhapur
	03871100	Khajuria
	03899100	Dhadiamba
	03859700	Jatesinga
	03879200	Loigam
	03891200	Kankala
	03902500	Talagaon
31-40		
	03889500	Lengerpaju
	03880200	Sukapali
	03901500	Lundurjhuri
	03892800	Routapara
	03863200	Debgarh
	03896900	Harabhanga
	03870500	Nuapada
	03857900	Sidhapur
	03880600	Khandahata
	03865700	Sampoch
	03866000	Biramchandrapur
	03893300	Surundi
	03880500	Krusnapali
	03892000	Palsakutuni
	03885700	Kalakhandi
	03858800	Sanabankapada
	03864500	Karadi
	03903600	Kantisar
	03889800	Dhipasahi

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
31-40		
	03892100	Sakusingha
	03901300	Sanakhajuri
	03892300	Kharasankulai
	03896700	Kutijhar
	03885400	Kitangapada
	03887300	Gundurisahi
	03863400	Badabagbar
	03899700	Hatigada
	03865200	Pargalpur
	03900700	Uduguj
	03863300	Raipur
	03866200	Khajuripada
	03871200	Srirampur
	03870800	Titirikata
	03885000	Karanjakata
	03863800	Radhanagar
	03883300	Salkata
	03902900	Badagundurisahi
	03879600	Kantiapadar
41-50		
	03865400	Ramgad
	03896800	Bukesinga
	03860100	Talabahal
	03872100	Rambhikata
	03888000	Kachpaju
	03895900	Kanthipadar
	03859600	Bethiabereni
	03883500	Chhatrapur
	03891500	Budhikan
	03882300	Kanpur
	03886100	Jhadrajing
	03861200	Pankhimal
	03888200	Raniganja
	03881000	Burubuda
	03859800	Ratanpur
	03900400	Karadakotha
	03900200	Mahalikpada
	03902000	Badabhurta
	03887600	Gochhabari
	03899000	Satakhanda (Sitakhanda)

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
41-50		
	03883600	Kamalpur
	03889900	Baring
	03888100	Kandara
	03858900	Bagharpali
	03865500	Kodapada
	03864800	Hatagam
	03901700	Gandisar
	03899800	Bhabapur
	03898100	Kumari
51-75		
	03858600	Kaleswor
	03891100	Unal
	03859200	Krushnamohanpur
	03871400	Koilisuta
	03881900	Udepur
	03884100	Pabulipada
	03884400	Uparkata
	03886400	Lundrujore
	03898700	Geredisahi
	03890200	Dakapadar
	03891600	Dhalpur
	03888600	Kuchuda
	03880900	Gheemuhani
	03904400	Goradamunda
	03898800	Hinjal
	03891000	Baikunthapur
	03886300	Bhainripathar
	03895500	Gundurisahi
	03858400	Maulisinga
	03864600	Mahulburi
	03884700	Bahali
	03861100	Biswanathpur
	03891400	Jabalpur
76 and above		
	03900600	Kukuti
	03885300	Patdohali
	03892400	Tentulipadar
	03895400	Dhungiamunda
	03897300	Nuakodasinga
	03887700	Gorasahi
	03863700	Gandhigram
	03886500	Bhimkhol
	03897000	Kodasinga Pande
	03898400	Sitalpani
	03902700	Beherasahi

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:BAUDH *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
Less than 5		
	03818900	Khatakhatia
	03824700	Rabedi
	03798500	Srimal
	03825500	Brahmani
	03815900	Uchabahali
	03816100	Dangamunda
	03808100	Khuntigora
	03795600	Kanikupa
	03828100	Baulasingh
	03810600	Khaliamunda
	03827200	Baghamunda
	03831500	Nunapanga
	03791000	Tikirapada
	03826800	Jhinkarapali
	03810800	Subarnapali
	03810500	Mahulabahali
	03787600	Tileimal
	03788300	Dhanakhandi
	03809900	Patharkhandi
	03810400	Deuli
	03820400	Tilatinga
	03811600	Khaeramal
	03827100	Palasagora
	03823700	Narasinghapur
	03823400	Kadampal
	03841300	Basudevapali
	03791600	Bandhapali
	03832500	Laeda
	03810700	Nurpa
	03809800	Ambagahana
	03790300	Sulia
	03815700	Rakshyasakuti
	03791800	Hatipali
	03810000	Tundumal
	03819900	Bukuramunda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
Less than 5		
	03824500	Bardola
	03790500	Charpali
	03827000	Baghiabahal
	03795500	Kalarakotha
	03798000	Similijore
	03826200	Khambeswaripali
	03810900	Manamunda
	03791100	Kantamal
	03815600	Kirikichipali
	03788000	Rundimahul
	03794900	Pindapadar
	03805300	Reghamunda
	03810300	Kapasira
	03789200	Chandaniamunda
	03787100	Kamaghat
	03826700	Dengapadar
	03796100	Tilikamal
	03816600	Hatipali Alias Rangapali
	03800100	Banjimunda
	03816800	Guhipita
	03787800	Sanachhapapali
	03802000	Taparna
	03811400	Purunapani
	03826300	Dapala
5-10		
	03795200	Gadiajore
	03818200	Lokapada
	03811700	Bhurkipada
	03826500	Kundamal
	03788500	Dumurigora
	03787500	Thelakbeda
	03787300	Malikpadar
	03817100	Gariapali
	03790000	Sanajharmunda
	03800300	Padhel
	03801900	Chhapara
	03788800	Panchakhandi
	03806900	Pitabahal
	03788400	Tangiapali
	03817900	Gabajore

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
Less than 5		
	03800000	Birasingpur
	03795400	Deuldunguri
	03803100	Samakupa
	03825100	Dimirimunda
	03792900	Mardol
	03804000	Narayanaprasad
	03825000	Kumarakeli
	03795800	Dumalpali
	03819800	Dangajhol
	03789100	Bhadrapali
	03799100	Manikpur
	03802500	Kulutajore
	03833000	Tilikamal
	03799900	Baragam
	03807000	Deuli
	03832300	Paribandh
	03832800	Tokeipali
	03818100	Patharla
	03827300	Para
	03803400	Siletpada
	03790600	Rengali
	03809100	Uma
	03794500	Demuhani
	03829400	Jamurlapadar
11-20		
	03798700	Tabada
	03827400	Pipalpali
	03826000	Junani
	03787200	Charbhati
	03806400	Khamanmunda
	03798800	Badabahal
	03801700	Kurukupa
	03826600	Rugudipali
	03806700	Barapadar
	03792800	Selmal
	03790700	Baradipadar
	03803500	Khemundigada
	03809700	Kirla
	03820300	Khairahana
	03827600	Sandhapali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
Less than 5		
	03800400	Surkapanga
	03819400	Damamunda
	03788600	Barpadar
	03788200	Kekamanji
	03828300	Paratala
	03826900	Ghulughulapadar
	03807300	Muchelpadar
	03831100	Baragochha
	03815800	Siletpada
	03816500	Keutipali
	03817500	Rengali
	03799500	Surkabhata
	03799400	Landapadar
	03795700	Badachhapapali
	03792600	Lambosori
	03829200	Bichika
	03819500	Jogindrapur
	03790800	Bhaliapadar
	03803300	Uden
	03791300	Anilachua
	03831800	Kalasulia
	03797900	Gochhangi
	03835300	Khajroj
	03790400	Badakusang
	03796000	Malikud
	03806300	Digunumal
	03800700	Bhatagora
	03819100	Simulipadar
	03808500	Sindhugora
	03817000	Bandhanjhuli
	03791200	Khaliapali
	03804700	Gajamara
	03818600	Charpali
	03799200	Ghantapada
	03795900	Udepur
	03828700	Paichhadadar
	03818300	Baghad
	03827500	Phatamunda
	03828500	Baulapur
	03827700	Paikabahal
	03818500	Fagunamal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
21-30		
	03832900	Dapala
	03801800	Rekdole
	03790100	Jharfesferedi
	03798400	Sanatandamunda
	03808300	Masinagora
	03816200	Kurtipali
	03807200	Deogam
	03789400	Janimunda
	03799300	Podapadar
	03835000	Ghorelmunda
	03787900	Sanakusang
	03816300	Padmatoli
	03787700	Gambharipadar
	03798300	Parbatipur
	03825700	Sanamanamunda
	03816900	Kalarajhuli
	03833900	Banjimunda
	03791700	Nuapali
	03833200	Similikata
	03834100	Kanabir
	03823900	Sanarahajore
	03789700	Gadfesferedi
	03800800	Khaliapali
	03829300	Thatipali
	03794100	Balamtumba
	03801400	Narayanapali
	03799000	Tambasena
	03797500	Kumelbandha
	03803800	Lundrubahal
	03833300	Penajora
	03824800	Sadanandapur
31-40		
	03801100	Sauribengas
	03792100	Biramunda
	03793600	Dolabali
	03805900	Ashregam
	03806100	Landabahal
	03789900	Kulhiapali
	03793700	Rekdol
	03797800	Loising
	03832700	Saradhapur
	03802200	Fased

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
31-40		
	03795100	Sargipali
	03807100	Balangijore
	03801500	Talabeda
	03804300	Sanaasura
	03801000	Pajimuhan
	03800600	Putaketa
	03793100	Arakhapadar
	03818400	Kantiapali
	03804900	Gudamenda
	03793500	Beherapada
	03807500	Sukhamunda
41-50		
	03797200	Matakupa
	03802600	Gunachitara
	03794800	Jamakhol
	03808700	Sanakalarakotha
	03791900	Ghantapali
	03833800	Sigadi
	03792500	Pipalpali
	03796700	Dhendkuti
	03789800	Guhirapali
	03807700	Kacharpali
	03804800	Bhanjibeda
	03833500	Laxmiprasad
	03804100	Ringapada
	03805700	Fatamunda
	03806000	Chhapapali
	03835200	Malikpada
	03808600	Bardibahal
	03802400	Nuapali
51-75		
	03834300	Sanajhankarpali
	03808900	Pratimal
	03806500	Gunjaramal
	03792000	Madarandha
	03807400	Gochhagora
	03808200	Uder
	03801200	Mahibila
	03800200	Alikud
	03793000	Baragam
	03805800	Rugudipali
	03805400	Dedhanmal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
51-75		
	03807900	Bandhugora
	03794600	Podhamunda
	03809600	Lundru
	03804200	Badaasura
	03790200	Nuapali
	03833600	Palajhari
	03792300	Badajharmunda
	03829600	Gambharipadar
	03797600	Lendrimal
	03803900	Sileimal
	03797000	Gadagadia
	03809400	Londonpada
	03829700	Badajunani
	03800500	Barigoba
	03794300	Khairmal
	03792200	Salepali
	03834700	Chamarabahal
	03806800	Keutipali
	03794700	Sankoch
	03834400	Sanadehuripali
76 and above		
	03831700	Majhipada
	03796600	Labarkani
	03799800	Gouribengas
	03805100	Kachetmal
	03805200	Dhekalamunda
	03802100	Gidhamal
	03808000	Khairmal
	03807800	Kendubeda
	03817700	Dahimal
	03795000	Lakhparbat
	03803700	Pandarapita
	03793300	Gairakana
	03831000	Satachangudi
	03796500	Kanisimili
	03798900	Baghia
	03800900	Kakenjore
	03797300	Dumuripali
	03804400	Anuguba
	03792400	Sanarundimahul
	03793900	Purunapani
	03794000	Malangi

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kantamal		
76 and above		
	03794200	Mundapada
	03796400	Dumalpakhal
	03796900	Budhakhol
	03797100	Khaliapali
	03797400	Kandhapali
	03797700	Budhimal
	03799700	Biramunda
	03802300	Rabangora
	03804500	Barnasul
	03804600	Palunkibahal
	03805000	Fulbahal
	03816400	Nagapur
	03828000	Badapal
	03833100	Karamakhol
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
Less than 5		
	03841700	Dimiripali
	03854900	Girasinga
	03842800	Ainlapali
	03844200	Sangrampur
	03844700	Haripur
	03844500	Kanekpur
	03839200	Gundulia
	03853200	Balasinga
	03847500	Badikata
	03841500	Baunsuni
	03822000	Digi
	03846000	Bastampur
	03852200	Chandigada
	03842100	Maulimunda
	03813600	Jamatangi
	03814800	Tabada
	03853700	Murusundhi
	03841600	Tikirapada
	03812900	Chaunriapadar
	03853300	Alania
	03851300	Laxmiprasad
	03848900	Usumilika
	03876600	Buragora
	03853500	Gambharipadar
	03813500	Khaliapaliandpuramunda
	03843400	Singari

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
Less than 5		
	03813800	Sahupada
	03844900	Kulutakhali
	03814600	Raxa
	03821700	Kanapada
	03815100	Karamapadar
	03812800	Bahajore
	03821400	Patalipada
	03853600	Saranda
	03846100	Sadeipur
	03846300	Juramunda
	03842000	Baidyanathpur
	03842500	Dantapali
	03815300	Kasurabandha
	03843300	Bramhani
	03813400	Kadopadar
	03839500	Salepada
	03870100	Amthapada
	03814500	Khairamal
	03848600	Khameswarijhuli
5-10		
	03847800	Mangalamunda
	03849500	Tentulipadar
	03830800	Jhagudugadia
	03861500	Jamupali
	03861700	Issirisinga
	03814300	Talapadar
	03867500	Brahmanipali
	03814100	Manupali
	03845700	Jaloi
	03868200	Ambajhari
	03847900	Panchupali
	03838800	Damagora
	03815400	Kakudichira
	03854300	Bhaliapadar
	03813200	Kirasira
	03814400	Badamal
	03843700	Dambargad
	03867300	Bhuktapada
	03815000	Ghantapali
	03848200	Karadapada
	03811900	Sanadunguripali
	03821000	Kumarakani

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
5-10		
	03813000	Dahya
	03851400	Sapadohali
	03847700	Gochhapada
	03856500	Khandipada
	03847400	Ainlajhuli
	03830100	Sagada
	03849400	Santumb
	03847000	Baurijharkata
11-20		
	03866900	Khaliapali
	03850000	Ambakana
	03814900	Bagadia
	03841800	Jamghati
	03839300	Kurumunda
	03848000	Chhelibahal
	03821800	Mahule
	03868300	Bailbeda
	03862900	Paljhar
	03867400	Kasalpur
	03862800	Ereda
	03866700	Saleising
	03821200	Pudugapathar
	03830300	Panjana
	03866800	Baghiapada
	03866600	Kanekpur
	03812400	Masinapada
	03811800	Bhainamunda
	03850700	Chandrapur
	03862000	Mundapada
	03849300	Udbilika
	03839000	Budhibalanda
	03821300	Rugudighura
	03856400	Badapal
	03835800	Baligora
	03876100	Birigada
	03836200	Bhaliapadar
	03848100	Talupali
	03867600	Bakapali
	03866500	Durgaprasad
21-30		
	03868800	Gaundisar
	03838500	Malatigochhapada

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
21-30		
	03845500	Pingalabeda
	03841000	Tilipanga
	03835600	Paikabahal
	03835400	Saradhapali
	03812500	Kurumpadar
	03830700	Rugudapada
	03848500	Ghodakhai
	03821600	Rishibandha
	03836400	Khandikanapa
	03814200	Juragura
	03867700	Dardiringa
	03849900	Gohirakhandi
	03840500	Ereda
	03846600	Jharmunda
	03836300	Rugudikanapa
31-40		
	03829800	Kuaghara
	03845300	Jadapal
	03830500	Kurumunda
	03875300	Katamsing
	03873100	Phuruda
	03849700	Talagari
	03869000	Gandapadar
	03823000	Ghugurmunda
	03839800	Bandhapada
41-50		
	03840900	Kureipada
	03862100	Kandhadhrumal
	03874000	Karadapada
	03873600	Kutukur
	03836100	Gopigan
	03868100	Jhankarpada
	03869800	Gochhapada
	03873900	Dhanabalas
	03875900	Jamukhol
	03835700	Jhankarpada
	03861600	Laxmipadar
	03876700	Dhadalapada
51-75		
	03845400	Nuapada
	03878900	Sanababada
	03876500	Malikpada

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
51-75		
	03848400	Balandapada
	03876900	Bahalpada
	03875200	Gudabahali
	03840800	Bhadimunda
	03870000	Mendhimal
	03876800	Karadapadar
	03849000	Bijapadar
	03837700	Nalikupa
	03839100	Khamar
	03877600	Tendapadar
	03868400	Khajuripada
	03838700	Bharua
	03849100	Mallikpada
	03840200	Ankun
	03873200	Nenden
	03875400	Tikarpada
	03837100	Dariguba
	03869200	Tandapada
	03838900	Jadapal
	03877300	Khajurichuan
	03874400	Babada
	03837000	Chhalanda
	03877500	Buruguda
	03877700	Kamapadar
	03877400	Dimirikhole
	03869100	Patalipada
	03874100	Bijamari
	03875500	Gudhiali
	03872900	Tutumsing
	03837400	Jodasing
	03875000	Kurukuja
76 and above		
	03876200	Chariapali
	03836600	Kakatapanga
	03836700	Barakuthuli
	03829900	Pauka
	03869300	Surjyalata
	03873300	Gochhapada
	03840000	Tirchipada
	03869400	Debandh
	03875100	Rambhikata
	03840300	Kirimakhole

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
76 and above		
	03876300	Barapadar
	03873800	Anamunda
	03838400	Sigadi
	03838300	Chuhuranali
	03876400	Damada
	03836900	Saskapadar
	03872500	Rengali
	03872800	Jagadala
	03835900	Benamunda
	03872400	Samapaju
	03874900	Rameswar
	03873700	Pabulipada
	03875800	Meniapaju
	03839900	Lochana
	03835500	Dimirimunda
	03837500	Lahorapada
	03872700	Kadamunda
	03841200	Saragadu
	03837200	Chancher
	03868000	Sunajhari
	03812200	Sunakhaijhuli
	03822500	Gudabhanga
	03836000	Chuhurakan
	03836800	Gunduliajor
	03837300	Adasingi
	03837600	Kuerbhuin
	03837800	Badebanga
	03837900	Netijora
	03838000	Batepanga
	03838100	Kanagun
	03838200	Menakasahi
	03838600	Kuakumuda
	03840100	Gansangudhi
	03840400	Kuthulipada
	03840700	Kumbharua
	03849800	Rangamatia
	03867000	Talagari
	03868500	Banki
	03868600	Didingapadar
	03868700	Dimirikhol
	03869500	Barakoda
	03872600	Bhuktapada

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Baudh		
76 and above		
	03873500	Jaganathpali
	03874200	Kanagun
	03874300	Jharmunda
	03874600	Dangakhol
	03874800	Saramundajhuli
	03875600	Kuthulimunda
	03875700	Bhurkipada
	03876000	Talagora
	03877000	Pinjabali
	03877100	Udamud
	03877200	Bisiruda
	03877800	Maridisuga
	03877900	Danken
	03878100	Matagadu
	03878200	Kamarkoda
	03878300	Padam
	03878400	Jileju
	03878500	Bhutamundi
	03878600	Sikaora
	03878700	Saldarnga
	03878800	Lakadpaju
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
Less than 5		
	03859500	Pipalkata
	03892000	Palsakutuni
	03865200	Pargalpur
	03857500	Gudapada
	03863800	Radhanagar
	03865400	Ramgad
	03858400	Maulisinga
	03866000	Biramchandrapur
	03880600	Khandahata
	03880300	Manikpur
	03893800	Sankarada
	03861200	Pankhimal
	03865500	Kodapada
	03882700	Rajing
	03863300	Raipur
	03863200	Debgarh
	03884100	Pabulipada
	03858300	Butupali
	03870900	Bishnupur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
Less than 5		
	03860700	Tangarpali
	03882200	Jaipur
	03900600	Kukuti
	03866200	Khajuripada
	03881700	Purunakatak
	03881900	Udepur
	03865800	Barajholi
	03865900	Champamal
	03897400	Prakhapadar
	03881300	Jubarajpur
	03883400	Jiankata
	03860100	Talabahal
	03896700	Kutijhar
	03857600	Sarasara
	03891600	Dhalpur
	03883500	Chhatrapur
	03880800	Tileswar
	03896900	Harabhanga
	03884200	Tukulunda
	03860200	Raghunathpur
	03864800	Hatagam
	03882000	Bhabanipur
	03864100	Gopa
	03895500	Gundurisahi
	03893300	Surundi
	03879200	Loigam
	03887700	Gorasahi
	03883300	Salkata
	03891300	Sambarkata
	03864200	Champapur
	03863900	Brundaban
	03882900	Phuljhori
	03865700	Sampoch
	03883800	Jamupadar
	03864500	Karadi
5-10		
	03893500	Dharmnagar
	03881100	Kutuniapada
	03880500	Krusnapali
	03892300	Kharasankulai
	03890400	Gandapaju
	03897900	Kusanga

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
5-10		
	03864000	Kelakata
	03864700	Mahakudpali
	03882400	Jirad
	03898100	Kumari
	03858700	Badabankapada
	03863100	Karunapali
	03895400	Dhungiamunda
	03891900	Durgapur
	03893600	Sambalpur
	03899600	Ghungurpada
	03894300	Nuapada
	03892100	Sakusingha
	03864300	Mathura
	03882600	Saradhapur
	03872000	Harekrishnapur
	03887400	Adenigarh
	03866100	Biranarsinghpur
	03881800	Chaurpur
	03899500	Bodhamba
	03863000	Khandabar
	03870400	Balipur
	03871700	Madhusudanpur
11-20		
	03887600	Gochhabari
	03879700	Lunibahal
	03900200	Mahalikpada
	03897600	Bhagamunda
	03882300	Kanpur
	03880900	Gheemuhani
	03893900	Bisipalli
	03860300	Naikpada
	03900100	Bahali
	03884300	Laxmanpur
	03883000	Balanda
	03896600	Bingigada
	03885700	Kalakhandi
	03902500	Talagaon
	03870800	Titirikata
	03896500	Bhaliagora
	03880000	Baghuakata
	03885000	Karanjakata
	03885600	Thidikajore

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
11-20		
	03896800	Bukesinga
	03899000	Satakhanda (Sitakhanda)
	03894400	Sankulai
	03887100	Nuagam
	03904400	Goradamunda
	03866400	Pankual
	03887200	Surtaganda
	03884000	Lokapada
	03901700	Gandisar
	03872100	Rambhikata
	03895100	Kharbhuin
	03879900	Jharkata
21-30		
	03895200	Chhatrang
	03894200	Kambunathpur
	03885300	Patdohali
	03886400	Lundrujore
	03892700	Bulura
	03894100	Hariharpur
	03896200	Tangarkupa
	03881600	Jajpur
	03861100	Biswanathpur
	03890000	Badalasahi
	03886100	Jhadrajing
	03884700	Bahali
	03886600	Marding
	03872200	Dimirijholi
	03879600	Kantiapadar
31-40		
	03898000	Paidabhumi
	03902300	Chitikabari
	03883100	Ratanpur
	03884400	Uparkata
	03890200	Dakapadar
	03900500	Jabar
	03870500	Nuapada
	03898800	Hinjal
	03888200	Raniganja
	03898700	Geredisahi
	03887300	Gundurisahi
41-50		
	03896300	Sartagadu

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
41-50		
	03895900	Kanthipadar
	03888600	Kuchuda
	03902900	Badagundurisahi
	03881400	Badabandha
	03899800	Bhabapur
	03904500	Badapankalsahi
	03879300	Barabani
	03889900	Baring
	03884800	Khuntapada
	03903600	Kantisar
	03902000	Badabhurta
	03863600	Landibandha
51-75		
	03888500	Madhapur
	03889700	Gochhasahi
	03888100	Kandara
	03885400	Kitangapada
	03889800	Dhipasahi
	03900400	Karadakotha
	03899100	Dhadiamba
	03888000	Kachpaju
	03885800	Digsira
	03904300	Gochhabari
	03900700	Uduguj
	03894700	Tilichapadar
	03901500	Lundurjhuri
	03900000	Balisahi
	03899900	Sankari
	03881500	Manipur
	03901300	Sanakhajuri
	03895800	Pilichapadar
	03896100	Jharkhaman
	03883700	Birapratappur
	03901600	Gothakhal
	03889500	Lengerpaju
	03885500	Singanibida
	03885100	Gunduribida
	03904100	Kuturumu
	03884500	Sorisapankal
	03902200	Baramunda
	03883900	Kusumjholi
	03872300	Chandipur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
76 and above		
	03903500	Kiramaska
	03885200	Haridabida
	03895000	Saradakhol
	03894600	Baisipada
	03902600	Dumukutch
	03896400	Trilochanpur
	03894800	Kutigadu
	03904000	Ramanda
	03884900	Tilikup
	03887800	Bankpaju
	03903900	Chandranagar
	03903100	Lembagochha
	03887500	Kuchupaju
	03899200	Sripaju
	03879500	Talapadar
	03903400	Sankoi
	03894500	Bankarjuna
	03886200	Banibhusanpur
	03901200	Badakhajuri
	03896000	Nedisahi
	03894000	Chhelikhai
	03904700	Ranisahi
	03901900	Patakabali
	03890300	Khalgadu
	03901100	Maradi
	03879400	Khaliapali
	03884600	Kundurkata
	03885900	Gadimunda
	03886000	Ghodadian
	03886700	Karadakotha
	03886800	Pichikodi
	03886900	Digpadar
	03887000	Kalimati

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Harbhanga		
76 and above		
	03887900	Sulketi
	03888700	Saberi
	03888800	Mandali
	03888900	Chhatrapada
	03889100	Balaju
	03889200	Adapaju
	03889300	Rasahi
	03889400	Sulugaon
	03889600	Phalpaju
	03890500	Buduni
	03892500	Sajalganda
	03894900	Adipadar
	03895300	Dimirikhol
	03895700	Damada
	03898500	Marada
	03898600	Padmatola
	03899300	Semigora
	03900300	Badanandagadu
	03900800	Bandigadu
	03900900	Sagunibara
	03901000	Brundabanpur
	03901400	Delaganj
	03901800	Sagajhari
	03902100	Sanabhurta
	03902400	Gobindapur
	03902800	Dalaksahi
	03903000	Jamujhari
	03903200	Badakoi
	03903300	Kurusukhol
	03903700	Purunapani
	03903800	Katarada
	03904800	Gotibira
	03905000	Burudi

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

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECOTRY

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kantamal	0001	Similipadar	13	27.02	1,349	5,924	928	582
		Khatakhatia	30	59.45	1,961	8,699	1,780	479
		Jogendrapur	19	32.92	1,288	5,859	1,187	456
		Manamunda	14	26.99	1,752	7,889	1,870	165
		Guduvelipadar	7	10.39	724	3,239	744	33
		Bilaspur	27	37.79	1,804	7,642	1,973	350
		Baragochha	30	33.43	1,033	4,580	577	1,196
		Sundhipadar	16	26.73	781	3,383	395	232
		Dapala	15	23.01	1,285	5,260	874	666
		Palasagora	16	29	1,778	7,574	1,590	446
		Rundimahul	11	20.12	865	3,428	598	278
		Rangali	12	18.83	967	3,737	772	305
		Baradipadar	12	14.45	734	3,065	459	415
		Kantamal	13	23.22	1,475	6,266	1,183	502
		Lambasory	40	55.56	1,308	5,435	1,102	1,642
		Baragaon	36	57.04	1,696	7,338	1,169	2,156
		Ghantapada	18	32.68	1,586	6,861	1,134	1,051
		Ambagaon	6	18.3	974	4,142	762	748
		Kultajor	12	33.13	1,455	6,210	1,144	1,658
		Khamanmunda	11	29.12	972	4,056	477	1,084
		Khuntigora	16	23.52	964	3,879	564	1,360
		Uma	13	20.08	760	3,057	438	583
		Narayanprasad	22	40.23	1,377	5,135	793	1,792
		CDBlock Total	**409**	**693.01**	**28,888**	**122,658**	**22,513**	**18,179**
Baudh	0002	Raxa (Dahya)	30	36.87	1,969	9,599	2,265	396
		Manupalli	35	49.52	1,829	8,960	1,851	571
		Gochhapada	23	27.8	1,047	5,157	778	556
		Baunsuni	14	21.49	1,721	7,960	2,092	192
		Bohira	17	22.36	1,869	8,794	2,240	62
		Talasarada	13	25.78	1,278	6,183	1,582	75
		Mundipadar	13	26.22	1,290	5,946	1,416	53
		Telibandha	17	36.8	2,166	10,729	2,298	143
		Khuntabandha	25	39.34	2,279	10,382	2,877	4
		Mursundi	10	18.83	1,168	5,963	1,100	46
		Badhigaon	12	20.98	1,371	6,518	984	9
		Mundapada	12	24.23	1,210	5,537	1,180	364
		Baghiapada	18	45.92	1,372	5,980	1,538	1,061

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECOTRY

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brahmanipalli	25	47.44	993	4,447	953	876
		Sagada	43	54.22	1,247	5,828	891	2,196
		Gundulia	33	47.29	1,151	5,216	687	1,920
		Ambajhari	44	65.19	1,058	4,642	745	2,642
		Tikarpada	31	52.57	1,119	5,171	1,059	2,711
		CDBlock Total	**415**	**662.85**	**26,137**	**123,012**	**26,536**	**13,877**
Harbhanga	0003	Bandhapathar	9	11.66	977	4,459	779	2
		Sarsara	13	17.24	1,492	6,977	1,793	121
		Bamanda	18	27.53	1,389	6,161	1,355	179
		Mathura	20	32.32	1,739	7,769	1,853	483
		Sampoch	26	51.69	2,639	12,021	3,164	862
		Ramagarh	10	21.58	988	4,766	1,771	17
		Dhalpur	15	27.32	1,194	5,097	1,891	157
		Tileswar	16	29.32	1,586	6,863	1,829	163
		Lunibahal	14	20.38	1,186	5,279	1,160	1,157
		Purunakatak	18	20.92	1,761	7,614	1,536	530
		Banibhusanpur	35	49.66	1,824	8,124	2,301	2,375
		Sankulai	15	29.45	987	4,726	802	585
		Harbhanga	17	25.73	1,489	6,810	1,987	400
		Kusanga	32	49.63	1,948	8,810	2,419	1,375
		Chhatrang	19	28.89	1,085	4,592	1,159	1,613
		Adenigarh	32	26.12	1,236	4,964	1,471	1,797
		Talagaon	53	54.63	1,108	4,645	1,361	2,307
		CDBlock Total	**362**	**524.07**	**24,628**	**109,677**	**28,631**	**14,123**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 lakh and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

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

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

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

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 6) : Self explanatory

Column (7) : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column (8) : System of Sewerage

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

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

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

Column 9 to 12 : Number of latrines

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

Column 13 : 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 14 and 15 : Water supply

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

Column 14 :

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

Column 15 :

(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 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

Column 16 : 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 17 to 21 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

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

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

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

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

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

The following codes are used :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

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

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

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

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

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

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

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

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

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

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

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

Column 9 : Number of Banks

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

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

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

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

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

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Srl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	IV Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	42201000	Puruna Katak	Baudh	20.7	3,592			

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
									1981	1991	2001
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	5,740	5,498	6,088	8,891	12,589	15,458	18,025	869.9	913	939	937
		(-4.2)	(+10.7)	(+46.0)	(+41.6)	(+22.8)	(+16.6)				

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IV Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	1513.43	32.37	10.1	Bhubaneswar (228)	Baudh (0)

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahasil /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
Baudh (0)	Brahmapur (235)		Balangir (99)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)			
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	1,276	246	2,918	210

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
91	616	5,357	2,585	50	33	220	0	2,469	5,357

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road 'length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	IV Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	18,025	4,030	378	KR(29) PR(25)	OSD	260	212

Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	48	ST, Pt	T,TW	RIG (568)	Yes	674	29	412	259	-

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	18,025	H, FWC, TB	36	A, AC

Educational facilities				
Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
7	8	9	10	11
Burla(226)	Burla(226)	Balangir(101)	SHType(2) O(2)	2

Educational facilities (Contd....)				Number of recreational and cultural facilities				
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
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	5	10		Brahmapur (235)	-	1	-	PL RR

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	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 Baudhgarh (N.A.C.)	Rice	Mahua Flower	Leather	Shoes	Handloom Cloth	Gudakhu	5	2	5

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyati Raj System. It entrusts the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation, 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 Baudh district shows that among the 3 C.D. Blocks in the district, Kantamal C.D. Block has highest number (23 nos.) of Gram Panchayats and Harbhanga C.D Blocks is at the least with 17 number of Gram Panchayats.

Table -I

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kantamal	0001	Similipadar	13	27.02	1,349	5,924	928	582
		Khatakhatia	30	59.45	1,961	8,699	1,780	479
		Jogendrapur	19	32.92	1,288	5,859	1,187	456
		Manamunda	14	26.99	1,752	7,889	1,870	165
		Guduvelipadar	7	10.39	724	3,239	744	33
		Bilaspur	27	37.79	1,804	7,642	1,973	350
		Baragochha	30	33.43	1,033	4,580	577	1,196
		Sundhipadar	16	26.73	781	3,383	395	232
		Dapala	15	23.01	1,285	5,260	874	666
		Palasagora	16	29	1,778	7,574	1,590	446
		Rundimahul	11	20.12	865	3,428	598	278
		Rangali	12	18.83	967	3,737	772	305
		Baradipadar	12	14.45	734	3,065	459	415
		Kantamal	13	23.22	1,475	6,266	1,183	502
		Lambasory	40	55.56	1,308	5,435	1,102	1,642
		Baragaon	36	57.04	1,696	7,338	1,169	2,156
		Ghantapada	18	32.68	1,586	6,861	1,134	1,051
		Ambagaon	6	18.3	974	4,142	762	748
		Kultajor	12	33.13	1,455	6,210	1,144	1,658
		Khamanmunda	11	29.12	972	4,056	477	1,084
		Khuntigora	16	23.52	964	3,879	564	1,360
		Uma	13	20.08	760	3,057	438	583
		Narayanprasad	22	40.23	1,377	5,135	793	1,792
		CDBlock Total	**409**	**693.01**	**28,888**	**122,658**	**22,513**	**18,179**

Table -I

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baudh	0002	Raxa (Dahya)	30	36.87	1,969	9,599	2,265	396
		Manupalli	35	49.52	1,829	8,960	1,851	571
		Gochhapada	23	27.8	1,047	5,157	778	556
		Baunsuni	14	21.49	1,721	7,960	2,092	192
		Bohira	17	22.36	1,869	8,794	2,240	62
		Talasarada	13	25.78	1,278	6,183	1,582	75
		Mundipadar	13	26.22	1,290	5,946	1,416	53
		Telibandha	17	36.8	2,166	10,729	2,298	143
		Khuntabandha	25	39.34	2,279	10,382	2,877	4
		Mursundi	10	18.83	1,168	5,963	1,100	46
		Badhigaon	12	20.98	1,371	6,518	984	9
		Mundapada	12	24.23	1,210	5,537	1,180	364
		Baghiapada	18	45.92	1,372	5,980	1,538	1,061
		Brahmanipalli	25	47.44	993	4,447	953	876
		Sagada	43	54.22	1,247	5,828	891	2,196
		Gundulia	33	47.29	1,151	5,216	687	1,920
		Ambajhari	44	65.19	1,058	4,642	745	2,642
		Tikarpada	31	52.57	1,119	5,171	1,059	2,711
		CDBlock Total	**415**	**662.85**	**26,137**	**123,012**	**26,536**	**13,877**
Harbhanga	0003	Bandhapathar	9	11.66	977	4,459	779	2
		Sarsara	13	17.24	1,492	6,977	1,793	121
		Bamanda	18	27.53	1,389	6,161	1,355	179
		Mathura	20	32.32	1,739	7,769	1,853	483
		Sampoch	26	51.69	2,639	12,021	3,164	862
		Ramagarh	10	21.58	988	4,766	1,771	17
		Dhalpur	15	27.32	1,194	5,097	1,891	157
		Tileswar	16	29.32	1,586	6,863	1,829	163
		Lunibahal	14	20.38	1,186	5,279	1,160	1,157
		Purunakatak	18	20.92	1,761	7,614	1,536	530
		Banibhusanpur	35	49.66	1,824	8,124	2,301	2,375
		Sankulai	15	29.45	987	4,726	802	585
		Harbhanga	17	25.73	1,489	6,810	1,987	400
		Kusanga	32	49.63	1,948	8,810	2,419	1,375
		Chhatrang	19	28.89	1,085	4,592	1,159	1,613
		Adenigarh	32	26.12	1,236	4,964	1,471	1,797
		Talagaon	53	54.63	1,108	4,645	1,361	2,307
		CDBlock Total	**362**	**524.07**	**24,628**	**109,677**	**28,631**	**14,123**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertlity and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district of Phulabani located at the central part of Orissa was split up into two districts namely Baudh and Kandhamal after the 1991 Census. The fertility indicators and all other information pertaining to 1991 Census discussed here are not available separately for these districts. Hence fertility indicators such as CBR, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been calculated for the undivided district of Phulabani and the same information have been presented for both the districts Baudh and Kandhamal

The fertility indicators and all other information pertaining to population growth are explained in this chapter.

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
Phulabani	1981	200	216	198	212	241	240	210	221	160	190	186	202
	1991	119	152	164	170	125	154	169	174	114	148	154	165

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

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 the 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. 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".

The district of Phulabani located at the central part of Orissa was split up into two districts namely Baudh and Kandhamal after the 1991 Census. The fertility indicators and all other information pertaining to 1991 Census discussed here are not available separately for these districts. Hence fertility indicators such as CBR, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been calculated for the undivided district of Phulabani and the same information have been presented for both the districts Baudh and Kandhamal.

Table -III depicts the crude birth rate (CBR), total fertility rate (TFR), total marital fertility rate (TMFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and general marital fertility rate (GMFR) for both state and undivided Phulabani district for the 1991 Census.

It is observed from the table that the crude birth rate had registered a declined trend from 1981 to 1991 for state. But at the district level, it had recorded a higher rate i.e. from in 34.80 in 1981 to 39.06 in 1991. The higher birth rate for the district may be attributed to marriage of tribal females at a lower age.

As regards to general fertility rate (GFR) it is seen from the annexure that the district had registered a higher fertility rate in 1991 than of 1981. In 1981 the fertility rate was 142, which increased to 156 in 1991. Similarly the general marital fertility rate in the district was higher in 1991 than 1981.

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 18.21 for Phulabani district as per the 1991 Census.

Child-woman ratio

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and a simple form of fertility measurement. Child-woman ratio is the ratio of children under five

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

State/ District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	No. of Children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Child woman Ratio (0-4) Ages	Mean age at marriage of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	**135**	**178**	**4.27**	**5.84**	**32.98**	**4.22**	**46.5**	**17.96**
1. Sambalpur	131	171	4.21	5.87	32.01	3.88	44.5	17.92
2. Sundargarh	121	168	3.91	5.84	30.24	3.96	44.8	18.76
3. Kendujhar	134	184	4.15	6.28	32.94	4.34	50.0	18.83
4. Mayurbhanj	132	163	4.05	5.53	32.79	3.80	51.5	17.88
5. Baleshwar	160	212	4.96	6.71	38.06	5.32	49.7	17.24
6. Cuttack	134	180	4.27	6.03	32.27	4.61	44.4	18.24
7. Dhenkanal	134	171	4.35	5.73	32.43	4.30	46.6	17.82
8. Phulbani	**156**	**204**	**5.00**	**6.60**	**39.06**	**4.06**	**49.5**	**18.21**
9. Balangir	132	170	4.30	5.71	32.57	4.02	46.0	17.83
10. Kalahandi	120	141	3.82	4.57	29.86	3.94	44.7	17.57
11.Koraput	133	166	4.18	5.33	34.10	3.63	49.3	18.03
12. Ganjam	99	129	3.12	4.17	24.06	4.21	48.5	17.69
13. Puri	123	164	3.96	5.38	29.92	4.28	41.9	18.00

Col.8 CWR (0-4) No. of children of age 0-4 years per 100 women aged 45-49 years (District profile, 91)

years of age (0-4 year) to 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-woman ratio. Phulbani has child woman ratio 49.5.

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

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married women in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and 4.34 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, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri. The lowest number of 3.80 children per ever-married women in this age group is noticed in Mayurbhanj district. In Phulabani district the highest number of children ever born to women in this age group is 4.06.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women

Mean age or in other words, the average age at marriage of currently married women in the state is 17.96 years as per the 1991 Census. As far as the average age of currently married women at the districts is concerned, it is observed that six districts namely Sundargarh, Koraput, Phulabani, Kendujhar, Cutttack and Puri have recorded higher average age than the state. Mean age at marriage of currently married women in Phulabani district is 18.21. Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by scheduled tribe population.

ANNEXURE-IV

Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth / place of last residence 2001

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 inmigrants in the district more than 94 per cent of males and more than 99 per cent of females are from other districts of the state. Immigrants from other states of the country constitute 5.12 per cent of males and only 0.96 per cent females. Inmigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage.

Table - IV

Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/ District	Total			From other district of the state			From other states/UTs			From other countries		
	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	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)
Baudh	29,633	6,225	23,408	29,079	5,901	23,178	543	319	224	11	5	6
				(98.13)	(94.80)	(99.02)	(1.83)	(5.12)	(0.96)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.03)

Table-V

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

State/ District	Total migrants			From other district of the state			From other state /UTs of India			From other countries		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Baudh	9,240	2,563	6,677	8,970	2,376	6,594	267	187	80	3	0	3
				(97.08)	(92.70)	(98.76)	(2.89)	(7.30)	(1.20)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.04)

Table-V depicts immigrants by place of last residence in the state and in the district. In the district Baudh there are 8,970 immigrants classified by their place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years of which 2,376 are males and 6,594 are females. Among these 97.08 per cent are inter district migrants. Immigrants from other states are 2.89 per cent for the district and 19.52 per cent for state. In case of immigrants from other countries to Baudh, it is only 0.03 per cent as against 0.33 per cent for the state. Coming to the sex wise distribution of migrants in the district it is noticed that 92.70 per cent males and 98.76 per cent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 7.30 per cent males and 1.20 per cent females. International migration to the district is confined to 0.04 per cent females only.

It may be mentioned here that Kandhamal and Baudh districts were created from the old Phulabani district. The district 'Phulabani' ceased to exist and was bifurcated. In Phulabani district the number of inmigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 26,345 with 11,335 males and 15,010 females in the 1991 Census.

ANNEXURE-V

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

Religion is one 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 Baudh District along with their population are shown in Table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute 94.35 per cent in the state and 99.65 per cent in Baudh district. The proportion of Muslim in the district is 0.20 per cent. The followers of Christian is only 0.06 per cent and other religions claim a very negligible proportion.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 85 per cent of followers of Hindu and Christian religions are reported from rural areas of the state. But the concentration of followers of Buddhist and Muslim is conspicuous in urban areas of the district.

Muslim religion comes next to Christian (58.33 per cent) in rural areas of the state. But Christian religion reported 67.78 per cent and Muslim religion reported 46.45 per cent in rural area of the district.

In the 1991 Census, Kandhamal district was not in existence as a separate district and it was a part of undivided Phulabani district. The total number of followers of all Religions in Phulabani district was 863,903 of which highest number of followers was claimed by Huindus (91.02 per cent)followed by Christian (8.77 per cent) and Muslim (0.2 per cent) only.

Table - VI

Six numerically major religions arranged in descending order for the state and Baudh district 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Proportion	
				Rural	Urban
ORISSA	**All Religions**	**36,804,660**	**100.00**	**85.01**	**14.99**
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
	Sikhs	17,492	0.05	11.96	88.04
	Buddhists	9,863	0.03	85.93	14.07
	Jains	9,154	0.02	34.04	65.96
Baudh	All Religions	373,372	100.00	95.17	4.83
	Hindus	372,070	99.65	95.29	4.71
	Muslims	747	0.20	46.45	53.55
	Religion not stated	294	0.08	97.62	2.38
	Christians	239	0.06	67.78	32.22
	Others	12	0.00	100.00	-
	Buddhists	4	0.00	25.00	75.00
	Jains	4	0.00	100.00	-
	Sikhs	2	0.00	100.00	-

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 in the state and the district is presented in Table- VII.

As shown in Table-VII, the never married category claims 48.43 per cent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 46.37 per cent. The widowed category forms 4.65 per cent and divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.55 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 51.81 per cent males belong to never married category as against 45.00 per cent among females. Similarly 45.81 per cent of males and 46.95 per cent of females belong to married category. 2.13 per cent of males and 7.21 per cent of females belong to widowed category and divorced and separated marital status constitutes 0.25 per cent males and 0.84 per cent females, a very negligible proportion both among males and females of the district. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

During the Census 1991, in the undivided district of Phulabani, the percentage of married persons was 45.22, whereas the percentage of never married persons was 49.28. The marital status percentage of widowed was 4.95 and the percentage of divorced/ separated was 0.54.

Table -VII

Sexwise distribution of Population by Marital Status, 2001 Census

State /District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	**Total**	**36,804,660**	**18,660,570**	**18,144,090**
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/ Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Baudh	**Total**	**373,372**	**188,155**	**185,217**
	Never married	180,831	97,491	83,340
		(48.43)	(51.81)	(45.00)
	Married	173,144	86,187	86,957
		(46.37)	(45.81)	(46.95)
	Widowed	17,362	4,000	13,362
		(4.65)	(2.13)	(7.21)
	Divorced/ Separated	2,035	477	1,558
		(0.55)	(0.25)	(0.84)

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

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

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

Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown in the tabular form on the next page. The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 55 per cent (58.25 per cent) of literate persons, 55.11 per cent males and 63.04 per cent females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 per cent persons constituting 14.87 per cent males and 13.93 per cent females. As far as technical education is concerned, it may be mentioned here that the proportion of such persons to total literate persons is abysmally low, it is only 0.74 per cent. Among the higher educational levels, graduate and above educational level claims 5.98 per cent followed by higher secondary/ intermediate with 5.15 per cent.

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 including educational level unclassified	428,001 (2.16)	279,304 (2.33)	148,697 (1.90)
	ii) Below Primary	5,755,797 (29.02)	3,328,385 (27.75)	2,427,412 (30.94)
	iii) Primary	5,798,954 (29.23)	3,280,957 (27.36)	2,517,997 (32.10)
	iv) Middle	2,875,760 (14.50)	1,783,236 (14.87)	1,092,524 (13.93)
	v) Matric/Secondary	2,616,294 (13.19)	1,665,245 (13.89)	951,049 (12.12)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	1,021,802 (5.15)	664,408 (5.54)	357,394 (4.56)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	8,944 (0.05)	7,495 (0.06)	1,449 (0.02)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	145,863 (0.74)	116,593 (0.97)	29,270 (0.37)
	ix) Graduate & above	1,185,640 (5.98)	866,710 (7.23)	318,930 (4.07)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Baudh district was 373,372 of which 61,042 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Baudh district for seven years plus comes to 312,330 of which 157,106 are males and 155,224 are females. The literate and educated people in the district are 180,321 comprising of 119,757 males and 60,564 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 57.73 per cent of the total population of the district. The distribution of literates for the district is shown in the Table-IX.

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels in the district also does not provide an encouraging picture since 73.29 per cent among literate persons have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 11.43 per cent persons constituting 12.08 per cent males and 10.16 per cent females. As far as technical education is concerned, it may be mentioned here that the proportion of such persons to total literate persons is abysmally low, it is only 0.42 per cent. Among the higher educational levels, graduate and above educational level claims 2.63 per cent followed by higher secondary/ intermediate with only 2.72 per cent.

In the 1991 Census, the total literate persons of the undivided Phulabani district was 273,750 of which the highest percentage was recorded under Below Primary i.e. 39.06 and the lowest percentage was 0.17 in the edicational level of Non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of graduate and above persons was 2.45 only.

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

Name of District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Baudh	Total Population	373,372	188,155	185,217
	Literate	180,321	119,757	60,564
	i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	4,872 (2.70)	3,610 (3.01)	1,262 (2.08)
	ii) Below Primary	77,074 (42.74)	49,286 (41.16)	27,788 (45.88)
	iii) Primary	55,094 (30.55)	35,535 (29.67)	19,559 (32.29)
	iv) Middle	20,616 (11.43)	14,464 (12.08)	6,152 (10.16)
	v) Matric/Secondary	12,231 (6.78)	8,738 (7.30)	3,493 (5.77)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	4,909 (2.72)	3,607 (3.01)	1,302 (2.15)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	16 (0.01)	13 (0.01)	3 (0.00)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	766 (0.42)	618 (0.52)	148 (0.24)
	ix) Graduate & above	4,743 (2.63)	3,886 (3.24)	857 (1.42)

Table-X given below provides distribution of women in the age group 15-44 in different educational levels in the State and District. The proportion of female literacy in the district is below the state average in all levels of education.

As per the records of 1991 Census, the proportion of female literacy in Phulabani district was below the state average in all educational levels except in educational level of literate but below middle in urban areas 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
Baudh	Total	86,043	100	61.55	26.58	5.35	5.57	0.95
	Rural	81,649	100	63.53	26.42	5.02	4.46	0.56
	Urban	4,394	100	24.78	29.52	11.42	26.17	8.1

Table- XI depicts the sex-wise distribution of children in the age group 0-14 in rural and urban areas and the proportion of children attending school in the State/District. In the district of Baudh, there are 127,531 children of which 64,531 are males and 63,000 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 122,063 as against 5,468 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 43.55 per cent among males and 35.88 per cent among females were attending schools, whereas in the urban areas, 57.55 per cent among males and 54.89 per cent among females were attending schools. The proportion of children attending schools in urban areas of the district is almost same as compared to the state average but in case of rural areas it is quite less.

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

Name of the State/ District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	(46.03)	(48.80)	(43.14)	(44.57)	(47.57)	(41.45)	(55.57)	(56.74)	(54.33)
Baudh	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	127,531	64,531	63,000	122,063	61,761	60,302	5,468	2,770	2,698
	No. of Children attending School	51,611	28,491	23,120	48,536	26,897	21,639	3,075	1,594	1,481
	Percentage	(40.47)	(44.15)	(36.70)	(39.76)	(43.55)	(35.88)	(56.24)	(57.55)	(54.89)

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 as recorded in the 2001 Census are given in Table- XII.

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

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

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

As shown in the Table-XIII below, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order by the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 98.24 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the Table. The next numerically major mother tongue is Savara, but the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 0.89 per cent followed by Kui mother tongue with 0.37 per cent to total population.

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

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	BAUDH	**373,372**	**100.00**	**355,347**	**18,025**	**95.17**	**4.83**
1	ORIYA	366,783	98.24	349,569	17,214	95.31	4.69
2	SAVARA	3,330	0.89	3,142	188	94.35	5.65
3	KUI	1,372	0.37	1,362	10	99.27	0.73
4	TELUGU	671	0.18	616	55	91.80	8.20
5	HINDI	571	0.15	315	256	55.17	44.83
6	URDU	295	0.08	87	208	29.49	70.51
7	Total of Other Mother Tongues	350	0.09	256	94	73.14	26.86

Distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 95.31 per cent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district and more than 99 per cent of speakers of Kui are seen in the rural areas of the district. But the speakers of Hindi and Urdu, are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

The total number of Oriya speakers in undivided Phulabani district was 585,561 during 1991 Census and their percentage to total population was 67.78 per cent. The speakers of Kui was next to Oriya and their percentage was 31.49 per cent to total population of the district. The percentage of other mother tongues was very negligible in proportion.