CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

SONAPUR DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

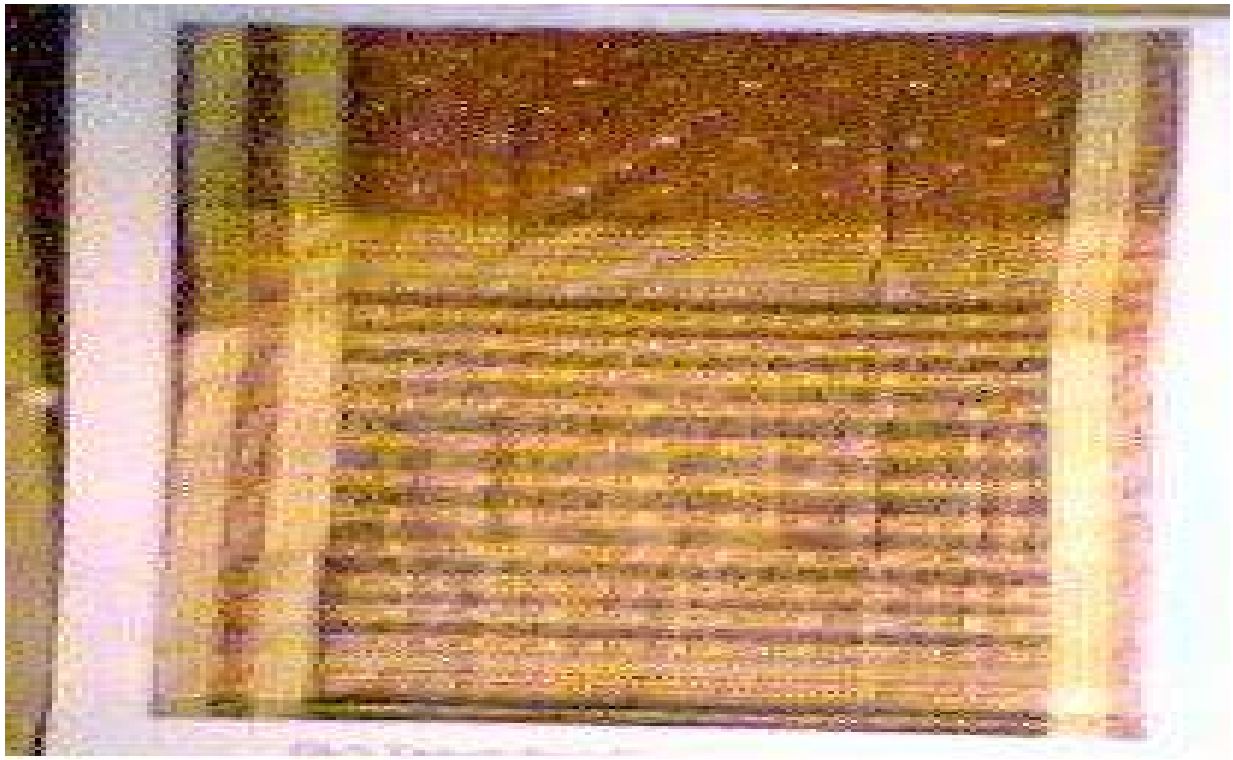
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VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

Manoranjan Saran
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Orissa

Product Code
??? Cen-2001



OLD TASAR SILK BANDHA SAREE

The weavers of Sonapur produce sarees in beautiful designs and colours using the hand operated looms. The distinctive feature is the "Ekat" design, an intricate process of tie and dye. Selected yarns are knotted before dipping them in separate colours at a time and finally weaving them to produce delightful designs in multiple colours and in motifs adopted from nature.

Shri Chaturbhuj Meher, S/o Late Nilamani Meher of Sonapur, a National Award winner and well-known as a Master of the Master-Craftsman, had given a new dimension to the Tie and Dye weaving. Some of his important creations are "Old Tasar Silk Bandha Saree", "Brukshya Bandha and Chakra Bandha" and "Mahalaxmi Puja, Alpara Silk Saree" etc.

Old Tasar Silk Bandha Saree is the popular design with perfect blend of colour, design and composition which depicts the beauty in miniature form of the animals, birds, fishes, leaves, flowers, trees, creepers etc.

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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 tahasil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD Block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD Block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational

facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums". The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bhubaneswar
January, 2004

Manoranjan Saran
Director of Census Operations,
Orissa

Acknowledgement

Editing and Supervision

1	Shri D. Behera	Deputy Director
2	Shri A.K.Samal	Deputy Director
3	Shri P. Singh	Deputy Director
4	Shri P. Tripathy	Deputy Director
5	Shri Pravakar Barad	Deputy Director
6	Shri H. K. Singh	Assistant Director

Village and Town Directory Units

1	Shri A. C. Samantaray	S. I. Gr.I
2	Shri D. C. Sahoo	S. I. Gr.I
3	Shri B. M. Patnaik	S. I. Gr.I
4	Shri Niren Shome	S. I. Gr.I
5	Shri A. C. Behera	S. I. Gr.II
6	Shri Tapanesh Ray	S. I. Gr.II
7	Shri C. R. Mishra	S. I. Gr.II
8	Shri P. K. Das	S. I. Gr.II
9	Shri R. C. Das	S. I. Gr.II
10	Shri A. K. Patnaik	S. I. Gr.II
11	Shri D. K. Bose	S. I. Gr.II
12	Shri Sunaram Mahali	S. I. Gr.II
13	Dr. A. N.Nayak	S.I.Gr.I (SS)
14	Shri Niranjan Panda	S. I. Gr.III
15	Shri K. R. Tripathy	S. I. Gr.III
16	Shri A. K. Dey	S. I. Gr.III
17	Shri P. K. Mishra	S. I. Gr.III
18	Shri S. N. Mohapatra	S. I. Gr.III
19	Shri M. A. Majid	S. I. Gr.III
20	Shri B. C. Mohapatra	S. I. Gr.III
21	Shri S. S. Roy	S. I. Gr.III
22	Shri Sanatan Naik	S. I. Gr.III
23	Shri N. C. Das	S. I. Gr.III
24	Shri P. K. Bhuyan	S. I. Gr.III
25	Shri R.N. Mishra	S. I. Gr.III
26	Shri S. N. Seth	S. I. Gr.III
27	Shri Babu Padhy	Assistant
28	Shri B. K. Rath	Compiler
29	Shri P. K. Padhi	L. D. C.

Programming and Data Processing

1	Shri Padarbinda Rath	DPA Gr. 'A'

C. R. C. Preparation

1	Shri Nabin Chandra Sahu	Stenographer Gr.III
2	Shri Debendra Kumar Mohapatra	DEO Gr.'B'
3	Shri Akshaya Ku. Mohapatra	DEO Gr.'B'
4	Shri Gora Chand Sahoo	DEO Gr.'B'
5	Shri Madan Mohan Behera	DEO Gr.'B'
6	Shri Santosh Ku. Acharya	DEO Gr.'B'

P. C. A. Unit

1	Shri D. Sethy	S. I. Gr.I
2	Shri J. Pati	S.I. Gr.II
3	Shri R. K. Palley	S. I. Gr.II
4	Shri S. K. Dutta	S. I. Gr.II
5	Shri A. K. Jena	S. I. Gr.III
6	Shri S. K. Kabisatpathy	S. I. Gr.III
7	Shri K. C. Padhi	S. I. Gr.III
8	Shri Niranjan Sahoo	S. I. Gr.III
9	Shri P. K. Sahu	S. I. Gr.III
10	Shri Sk. S. Hussain	S. I. Gr.III
11	Shri Sridhar Nayak	S. I. Gr.III
12	Shri Maheswar Nayak	S. I. Gr.III
13	Shri R. C. Singh	S. I. Gr.III
14	Shri Sankarsan Barik	S. I. Gr.III
15	Shri Pramoda Patnaik	Compiler

Map Unit Supervision

1	Shri J. P. Rout	Research Officer (Map)

Preparation of Maps

1	Shri T. S. Khadatkar	Sr. Geographer
2	Shri M. N. Das	Sr. Drawing Assistant
3	Shri R. N. Tiyu	Geographer
4	Shri S. Mulia	Sr. Draftsman
5	Shri S. C. Mallik	Sr. Draftsman
6	Shri S. K. Nayak	Sr. Draftsman
7	Shri D. K. Pradhan	Sr. Draftsman
8	Shri G. N. Mohapatra	Sr. Draftsman
9	Shri P. K. Ray	Draftsman
10	Shri J.N. Acharya	Draftsman
11	Shri P. K. Behera	Draftsman
12	Shri G. C. Nayak	HPMO
13	Shri P. K. Das	HPMO

In-house Printing

1	Shri B. K. Sahu	STA (Ptg.)
2	Shri D. N. Mishra	Printing Inspector
3	Shri S. Mishra	S.I.Gr.III

District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Sonapur is the 28th district in terms of size and 24th in terms of population.

2. Sonapur is the 20th urbanized district in the state having about 7.39 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. Sonapur is the 12th densely populated district in the state.

4. Sonapur has 21st rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are 130 uninhabited villages in the district and not a single village records a population of more than 5000.

6. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in thedistrict 77 are engaged in agricultural pursuits..

7. Birmaharajpur police station is having the highest number of villages (298) in the district while Sonapur police station is having the lowest number of villages (76) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		SONAPUR	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51,349		959
		Inhabited		47,529		829
		Uninhabited		3,820		130
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107		3
		Census Towns		31		0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065		115,533
		Institutional		17,915		156
		Houseless		13,044		169
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660		541,835
		Males		18,660,570		275,601
		Females		18,144,090		266,234
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422		501,767
		Males		15,748,970		254,805
		Females		15,538,452		246,962
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238		40,068
		Males		2,911,600		20,796
		Females		2,605,638		19,272
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION				14.99		7.39
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	65,020	13.64
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	34,616	14.36
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	30,404	12.89
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		2,337
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				236		232
SEX-RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		966
		Rural		987		969
		Urban		895		927
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	291,931	62.84
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	186,549	78.94
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	105,382	46.17
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	128,000	23.62
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	65,073	23.61
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	62,927	23.64

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		SONAPUR	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	52,978	9.78
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	26,786	9.72
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	26,192	9.84
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	236,980	43.74
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	149,776	54.35
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	87,204	32.75
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	148,695	27.44
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	121,737	44.17
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	26,958	10.13
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	88,285	16.29
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	28,039	10.17
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	60,246	22.63
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	304,855	56.26
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	125,825	45.65
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	179,030	67.25
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	77,469	32.69
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	61,859	41.30
	Females	899,970	20.11	15,610	17.90
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	105,626	44.57
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	49,163	32.82
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	56,463	64.75
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	16,146	6.81
	Males	320,011	3.26	9,273	6.19
	Females	381,552	8.53	6,873	7.88
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	37,739	15.92
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	29,481	19.68
	Females	781,052	17.46	8,258	9.47

Definition of Census Town : -

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

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Dunguripali 01		Tarbha 02		Sonapur 03	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	107,307.00	2	93,043.00	3	51,172.00	5
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	279.81	4	429.85	2	233.13	6
3	Density of population per sq. km	383.00	1	216.00	5	219.00	4
4	Sex-Ratio	968.00	3	984.00	1	933.00	6
5	Proportion Urban	0.00	4	8.59	3	34.28	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	22.03	7	22.98	5	24.13	4
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	13.88	1	7.54	5	5.13	6
8	Proportion Literates	61.84	5	57.34	7	70.44	1
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	42.86	5	42.07	6	39.05	7
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	91.23	1	80.66	4	73.85	5
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	14.04	3	7.18	5	7.69	4
12	Percentage of villages having well	85.09	5	59.67	7	73.85	6
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	17.54	2	12.15	4	10.77	5
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	27.19	1	8.84	7	15.38	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	50.00	2	19.89	6	1.54	7
16	Percentage of villages having electricity for domestic use	65.79	5	75.14	2	29.23	7
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	86.84	3	51.93	5	38.46	7
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	97.37	2	22.65	7	84.62	4

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Biramaharajpur 04		Ulunda 05		Binika 06		Rampur 07	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Total Population	124,746.00	1	35,510.00	7	89,718.00	4	40,339.00	6
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	657.90	1	238.30	5	331.52	3	113.89	7
3	Density of population per sq. km	190.00	6	149.00	7	271.00	3	354.00	2
4	Sex-Ratio	968.00	3	981.00	2	960.00	4	956.00	5
5	Proportion Urban	0.00	4	0.00	4	16.21	2	0.00	4
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	24.40	3	25.90	1	24.49	2	22.36	6
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	4.96	7	13.36	3	13.61	2	13.14	4
8	Proportion Literates	63.50	4	60.00	6	63.85	3	66.62	2
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	46.22	2	47.16	1	44.69	3	43.07	4
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	73.31	6	65.31	7	89.61	3	90.70	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	7.17	6	4.08	7	15.58	2	16.28	1
12	Percentage of villages having well	92.43	1	88.78	3	92.21	2	88.37	4
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	9.16	6	8.16	7	18.18	1	13.95	3
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	18.33	4	21.43	2	11.69	6	20.93	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	33.86	3	86.73	1	29.87	4	20.93	5
16	Percentage of villages having electricity for domestic use	62.15	6	66.33	4	77.92	1	74.42	3
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	45.42	6	93.88	1	64.94	4	88.37	2
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	44.22	6	50.00	5	96.10	3	97.67	1

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahasil	Name of District / Tahasil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Sonapur District**	Sonapur	Urban	0
	TAHASILS			
1	Rampur	Rampur	Rural	50
2	Binika	Binika	Urban	33
3	Sonapur	Sonapur	Urban	0
4	Biramaharajpur	Biramaharajpur	Rural	17

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	**Sonapur District**	Sonapur	Urban	0
	C.D.Block			
1	Dunguripali	Dunguripali	Rural	38
2	Binika	Binika	Urban	33
3	Ulunda	Ulunda	Rural	17
4	Biramaharajpur	Biramaharajpur	Rural	17
5	Sonapur	Sonapur	Urban	0
6	Tarbha	Tarbha	Urban	39

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
SONAPUR	Total	1901	117,731	57,668	60,063	-	-
		1911	164,230	80,910	83,320	46,499	39.50
		1921	189,687	93,544	96,143	25,457	15.50
		1931	211,684	104,514	107,170	21,997	11.60
		1941	229,296	113,509	115,787	17,612	8.32
		1951	241,413	119,986	121,427	12,117	5.28
		1961	274,515	136,868	137,647	33,102	13.71
		1971	322,578	161,836	160,742	48,063	17.51
		1981	397,386	200,249	197,137	74,808	23.19
		1991	476,815	240,985	235,830	79,429	19.99
		2001	541,835	275,601	266,234	65,020	13.64
	Rural	1901	108,844	53,178	55,666	-	-
		1911	151,462	74,799	76,663	42,618	39.16
		1921	178,410	88,267	90,143	26,948	17.79
		1931	199,852	98,750	101,102	21,442	12.02
		1941	216,406	107,050	109,356	16,554	8.28
		1951	234,057	116,397	117,660	17,651	8.16
		1961	267,407	133,297	134,110	33,350	14.25
		1971	308,077	154,381	153,696	40,670	15.21
		1981	369,005	185,768	183,237	60,928	19.78
		1991	441,985	222,942	219,043	72,980	19.78
		2001	501,767	254,805	246,962	59,782	13.53
	Urban	1901	8,887	4,490	4,397	-	-
		1911	12,768	6,111	6,657	3,881	43.67
		1921	11,277	5,277	6,000	-1,491	-11.68
		1931	11,832	5,764	6,068	555	4.92
		1941	12,890	6,459	6,431	1,058	8.94
		1951	7,356	3,589	3,767	-5,534	-42.93
		1961	7,108	3,571	3,537	-248	-3.37
		1971	14,501	7,455	7,046	7,393	104.01
		1981	28,381	14,481	13,900	13,880	95.72
		1991	34,830	18,043	16,787	6,449	22.72
		2001	40,068	20,796	19,272	5,238	15.04

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
	Sonapur *	**Total**	**2337.00**	**232**	**829**	**130**	**3**	**0**	**115,533**	**541,835**	**275,601**	**266,234**
		Rural	**2287.50**	**219**	**829**	**130**	**0**	**0**	**107,292**	**501,767**	**254,805**	**246,962**
		Urban	**49.50**	**809**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**8,241**	**40,068**	**20,796**	**19,272**
0001	Dunguripali	Total	279.81	383	114	18	0	0	22,663	107,307	54,518	52,789
		Rural	279.81	383	114	18	0	0	22,663	107,307	54,518	52,789
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Tarbha	Total	429.85	216	181	30	1	0	20,731	93,043	46,896	46,147
		Rural	416.90	204	181	30	0	0	19,181	85,054	42,836	42,218
		Urban	12.95	617	0	0	1	0	1,550	7,989	4,060	3,929
	Tarbha (NAC)	Urban	12.95	617	0	0	1	0	1,550	7,989	4,060	3,929
0003	Sonapur	Total	233.13	219	65	11	1	0	10,512	51,172	26,466	24,706
		Rural	218.00	154	65	11	0	0	6,839	33,632	17,169	16,463
		Urban	15.13	1,159	0	0	1	0	3,673	17,540	9,297	8,243
	Sonapur (M)	Urban	15.13	1,159	0	0	1	0	3,673	17,540	9,297	8,243
0004	Biramaharajpur	Total	657.90	190	251	47	0	0	26,548	124,746	63,398	61,348
		Rural	657.90	190	251	47	0	0	26,548	124,746	63,398	61,348
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Ulunda	Total	239.30	148	98	12	0	0	7,600	35,510	17,924	17,586
		Rural	238.30	149	98	12	0	0	7,600	35,510	17,924	17,586
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Binika	Total	331.52	271	77	11	1	0	19,030	89,718	45,773	43,945
		Rural	310.10	242	77	11	0	0	16,012	75,179	38,334	36,845
		Urban	21.42	679	0	0	1	0	3,018	14,539	7,439	7,100
	Binika (NAC)	Urban	21.42	679	0	0	1	0	3,018	14,539	7,439	7,100
0007	Rampur	Total	113.89	354	43	1	0	0	8,449	40,339	20,626	19,713
		Rural	113.89	354	43	1	0	0	8,449	40,339	20,626	19,713
		Urban	0.00	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	Dunguripali	112	108	116,002	59,201	56,801
2	Binika	99	89	84,463	43,005	41,458
3	Ulunda	227	192	77,662	39,282	38,380
4	Biramaharajpur	181	157	82,594	42,040	40,554
5	Sonapur	157	125	70,030	35,511	34,519
6	Tarbha	183	158	71,016	35,766	35,250
	District (Rural) Total:	**959**	**829**	**501,767**	**254,805**	**246,962**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town +*	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town # is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tarbha (NAC)	NAC	Tarbha	7,989	4,060	3,929
2	Sonapur (M)	M	Sonapur	17,540	9,297	8,243
3	Binika (NAC)	NAC	Binika	14,539	7,439	7,100
	District (Urban) total:			**40,068**	**20,796**	**19,272**

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 Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is C.D. block headquarters	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

NIL

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 Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is C.D. block headquarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu-nication	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / P.S. / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sonapur *	**Total**	**169**	**620**	**301**	**319**	**156**	**1,823**	**1,302**	**521**
		Rural	**161**	**600**	**293**	**307**	**113**	**1,141**	**767**	**374**
		Urban	**8**	**20**	**8**	**12**	**43**	**682**	**535**	**147**
0001	Dunguripali	Total	46	177	83	94	24	227	159	68
		Rural	46	177	83	94	24	227	159	68
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tarbha	Total	9	38	20	18	24	292	189	103
		Rural	5	24	14	10	13	163	117	46
		Urban	4	14	6	8	11	129	72	57
	Tarbha (NAC)	Urban	4	14	6	8	11	129	72	57
0003	Sonapur	Total	43	153	77	76	39	596	502	94
		Rural	40	149	75	74	12	83	47	36
		Urban	3	4	2	2	27	513	455	58
	Sonapur (M)	Urban	3	4	2	2	27	513	455	58
0004	Biramaharajpur	Total	24	83	41	42	43	434	288	146
		Rural	24	83	41	42	43	434	288	146
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ulunda	Total	8	27	13	14	3	18	8	10
		Rural	8	27	13	14	3	18	8	10
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Binika	Total	25	75	33	42	17	212	127	85
		Rural	24	73	33	40	12	172	119	53
		Urban	1	2	-	2	5	40	8	32
	Binika (NAC)	Urban	1	2	-	2	5	40	8	32
0007	Rampur	Total	14	67	34	33	6	44	29	15
		Rural	14	67	34	33	6	44	29	15
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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ANALYTICAL NOTE

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

Sonapur, which was formerly a chief ship sub-ordinate to Patna, was constituted as a separate state about the middle of 17th century A.D. The state of Sonapur and Patna were under occupation of Marathas of Nagpur since 1755, which were occupied by the East India Company during the second Maratha war early in 1804. These states were again restored to the Raja of Nagpur in 1806. After the third Maratha war, these states came under the permanent possession of the British. When the central province was constituted in Novemember, 1861, these states formed a part of new province. From 1877 onwards-feudatory chief of Patna and sonepur administered their own states. In 1905 these states were retransferred to Bengal along with the district of Sambalpur to form a part of Orissa division. After the merger of feudatory states of Orissa on 1st

January, 1948 the ex-state of Kalahandi, Patna and Sonapur were combined together to form a new district called Balangir Patna. Subsequently on 1.11.1949 the Ex-state of Patna and Sonapur were separated and formed a new district Balangir with four sub-divisions viz., Balangir, Patnagarh, Titlagarh and Sonapur. The then sub-division Sonapur was constituted with two Tahasils, Sonapur and Biramaharajpur. During 1981-1991 Biramaharajpur Sub-division was formed taking Biramaharajpur tahasil alone.

(iii) Administrative set-up

The present district of Sonapur formed on 27.3.93 after bifurcation of Balangir district into two districts Balangir and Sonapur (Vide Notification No.14218-DRC-44/93R dated 27.3.93). Sonapur district is formed taking two sub divisions, Sonapur and Biramaharajpur.

Sonapur district is located in the western region of the state of Orissa.For the administrative convenience the district has been divided into two sub divisions, Sonapur and Biramaharajpur. Sonapur sub division is formed taking three tahasils such as Sonapur, Rampur and Binika whereas Biramaharajpur sub-divison is having only one tahsil of the same name. There are five Police stations namely Sonapur, Tarbha, Dunguripali, Binika and Rampur in Sonapur sub-division as against two Police Stations Biramaharajpur and Ulunda under Biramaharajpur sub-division. For the developmental works in rural areas of the district, there are six Community Development Blocks in the district, four namely Sonapur, Binika, Tarbha and Dunguripali under Sonapur sub- division as against Biramaharajpur and Ulunda under Biramaharajpur sub-division. Urban areas of the district comprised of three towns, Sonapur (M), Tarbha (NAC) and Binika (NAC). Total number of villages of the district is 959 of which 829 are inhabited and 130 are uninhabited as per 2001 Census. The villages are distributed among 80 Gram Panchayats under six C.D. Blocks.

Location and size

The district is located in the western part of Orissa between 20^0 30' N and 20^0 10'N latitude and 83^0 27'E and 84^0 15'E longitude.

The district is bounded by Sambalpur and Bargarh district in the north, Baudh in the south, Sambalpur and Anugul in the East and Balangir in the west. The total area of the district based on figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 2,337 sq. kilometers.

(iv) Physical features:-

The district has distinct rolling plains, which can be divided into irrigated plains and non-irrigated plains. The plains are gift of river Mahanadi.

Drainage

The principal river of the district is the Mahanadi, which has its tributaries Tel and Ong and it flows from north to south. It cuts a nearly semi circular area with CD Block Ulunda and Birmaharajpur inside. It receives the river Tel at Sonapur town. The river looks magnificent with great width and depth and causes heavy floods during rains. At places it has dangerous rapids and the entire bed is strewn with rock outcrops and big boulders.

Ong river rises from the hills of Borasambar of Bargarh district and is fed by the streams flowing down the northern slope of the Gandhamardan range. It enters the district at Agalpur, moves from west to east and joins Mahanadi a few killometres from Sonapur town. The river carries considerable volume of water during the rains, but it soon dries up in cold season. A portion of its course forms the boundary between Sonapur and Balangir.

Climate :

The climate of the district is of extreme type, hot and dry in summer, hot and humid in rainy season and cold and dry in winter. In summer the temperature rises up to a high of 46.1^0C and in winter it falls to as low as 6.5^0C. Winds are generally light to moderate. The average rainfall of the district is 1,156.9 mm.

Soils :

The soil of the Mahanadi and Ong basin is alluvial in nature and is very fertile. The soil in remaining part of the eastern side varies from light sandy type to sandy loam.

Geology :

Sonapur district constitutes a portion of the peninsular region. It has largely remained a tableland, a mass of great rigidity and has not been affected by inner movements of the earth though some portions

of the peninsular India have been affected by structural disturbance of vertical nature.

The following rock types are met with in this district (in order of increasing antiquity):-

Recent and sub Recent – Alluvium laterite

Lower Gondwana – Sand stone.

Archaean (Pre-cambrain) Coarse –grained often porphyritic granite with the accompanying pegmatite facies. Large-scale felspathisation of the older rocks, particularly the granulitic rock and the leptynitic gneisses resulted in a variety of injection gneisses.

Forestry :

Out of the total 415.78 Sq. killometres of forest area of the district, 309.52 Sq. killometres is reserve forest, 0.03 Sq. killometre is unclassified forest and the rest 106.23 Sq. killometres is other forest.

Flora :

The flora of Sonapur district consists of many families, which are common in tropical climate. There is good vegetative growth throughout the district. Good avenues of trees alongside the road mostly of tamarind, karanj and chakunda etc. are found here.

On the open country mango groves are numerous. Tal and Khajuri are seen topping the canopy. On the fields Mahua, Babul and other miscellaneous species such as Harida, Bahara are found. Besides, at the outskirts of the village the species commonly found are Tamarind, Jamun, Bel, Borokoli, Maya, Badhal, Bara and Aswatha. Flowering species commonly noticed in the district are Sunari, Chakunda, Palas, Siris, Kanchan, Kantapalasa and Krushnachuda. Amongst the flowering shrubs Dhatuli, Sefahli or Harasingar, Kurai and Madhabilata are notable in this district. Flora of economic importance in the district are Sal, Teak, Gambhari, Sisoo, Bahara, Sahaj Anla, Bhorum, Kusum simul, Girungila, Ritha, Khair, Murmuria, Siali, Sunari, Kendu, Rohan and Harida. Important grasses commonly found in the district are Dubgrass, Musial, Sukla, Panasi, Kaila, Kasa, Khas and Bambosare like Sabaigrass.

Fauna :

Much of the wild fauna is fast vanishing because of the limitless hunting by the "Shikaries" and destructions of the forest.

Wild mammals of the district are (1) Panthera Tigris: Tigers (Bagha), (2) Panthera pardus: Panthers (Kalara patria), (3) Felis chaus (Bana biradi), (4) Melursus ursinus: Bear (Bhalu), (5) Herpestes edwardsi- Mongoose (Hatia Neula), (6)(Cnon alpinus (Balia kukur), (7) Canis aureus – Jackal (Bilua), (8) Hyaena-hyaena (Gadhia), (9) Viverricula indica (Saliapatani), (10) Paradoxurus hermaphroditus (Katasha), (11) Hystrix indica porcupine (Jhinka), (12) Axix axix: Spotted deer (Chittal), (13) Tragutus meminna; Indian mouse-deer (Khuranta), (14) Muntiacus muntjak; Barking deer (Kutura), (15) Antilope cervicapra Black-buck antelope (Krushna Sara), (16) Cervusnnicolor; Sambar, (17) Bos gaurus; Bison (Gayala), (18) Maccamulatta; Bandar(Pati) and (19) Presbytis entellus: Langur (Hanuman).

Birds found in the district are: - Corvus spleendens: Domestic crow (Patikau), Corvus macrorhynchos (Damara kau), Gallus gallus-jungle fowl (Bana kukuda), Gallus domesticus- Domestic fowl, Pavocristatus- Peacock (Mayura), Corciasbenghalnsis Bluejoy (Bhada bhadalia), Gracula religiosa- Hill Mynah (Sari), Passer domesticus- House sparrow (Chatia), Haliastur Indus (Sankhchila), Milvus migrans(Chila), Torguscalvus Vultures (Saguna) Eudynamys scolopaceas –Koyal (Koili), Halcyon smyrnensis and alccdoatthis (King fisher), Acridotheres tristis – common Mynah, Dicrurus adsimilis-Drongo, Pycnonotuscafer- Redvental bulbul, Streptopellia chinensis- spotted dove.

Cropping pattern

The important crops grown in the district are paddy (Early, Medium, late varieties in Kharif and Dalua in summer), wheat, maize, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Mandia, Kudo Gurji, Arhar, Massor, Khesari, Chhana, Til, Mustard, Castor, Groundnut, Tobacco, Mesta, Sugarcane, Fibra crop (Jute, mesta and sun hemp) and Vegetables.

Varieties of vegetables found in this district are Potato, Cabbage, and Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato, Ladies finger, Sweet potato, Peas, Saru, Onion, Garlic and Chilies, etc.

Land and Land use pattern :

During 1998-99 area (in hectares) of rural land of the district utilized for cultivation is 127,167 (miscellaneous tree crops etc.187, current fallows

18,900, other fallows 13,699 and net area shown 94,381) as against forest area – 13,956, permanent pasture and grazing land – 9,339, culturable waste – 10,148, land put to non-agricultural uses- 15,521, barren and uncultivable land – 3,700.

Irrigation :

Irrigation potential created in the district are of three categories. These are (1) Major/Medium irrigation projects, (2) Minor irrigation projects and (3) Lift irrigation projects. Coverage of area in hectares as regards Major/Medium irrigation projects in Dunguripal CD Block is 23,740 for Kharif and 14,761 for Rabi as against 21,731 for Kharif and 6,749 for Rabi in Binika CD Block and 5,334 for Kharif in Sonapur CD Block. In case of Minor irrigation project area in hectares for Kharif and Rabi is 2,470 and 46 in Tarbha CD Block respectively as against 1,452 and 58 in Birmaharajpur, 813 and 83 in Ulunda and 943 and 291 in Sonapur CD Block. Lift irrigation project is found in all the CD Blocks. The highest area in hectares recorded for Kharif are 2,183 in Biramaharajpur, 1,470 in case of Ulunda CD Block. Lowest area in hectares for Kharif is 131 recorded against Binika CD Block. Area in hectares for Kharif is 1309 for Sonapur CD Block, 615 for Tarbha CD Block and 182 for Dunguripali CD Block.

During 1998-99 area in hectares utilised in the district under major/medium irrigation project for Kharif is 57,540 and for Rabi is 21,510 as against Kharif 5,678 and Rabi 478 under minor irrigation project and 5,890 Kharif and 3,530 Rabi under lift irrigation projects.

Natural wealth :

Type of minerals such as Galena (lead ore), Manganese ore and Bauxite ore are found in the district. Lead ore (Galena) is noted in a set of quartez veins and breccia reefs near Dunguripali, Badipalra etc. The Galena (lead sulphide) is of pure crystalline variety and contains traces of silver and zinc. Copper mineralisation is also reported from these veins.The manganese ore deposits occur in the highly weathered rocks of the “khandalite” series. Manganese ore also occur in association with laterite in several places. Extensive deposits of bauxite, the principal ore of aluminum, have been found in the Gandhamardan plateau on the northern border of the district. Mica is found to occur in the pegmatite veins intruding garnetiferous gneiss and quartz- schists in some places of the district. Steatite, both massive and laminated varieties of gray steatite occur in chlorite and taleschists. The material is locally used for making utensils and is found to be suitable for making refractory tiles and bricks. Other mineral occurrences include Rock crystal at Bahanpadar and Kadlipali and Garnet near Birmaharajpur and Binika. Clay occurrences are seen at the railway cuttings at several places.

Animal Husbandry :

Varieties of domestic animals found in the district are Cows, Bullocks, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Pigs, Ducks, Horses, Ponies, Mules and Donkeys.The cattle of the district solely subsist on grass in the field, as no fodder crop is specially grown for them. The cultivator use buffaloes extensively for ploughing. Cows yield very low quantity of milk. The daily average milk yield of a cow is less than 0.5 litre. As many as ten veterinary hospitals and dispensaries found in the district, are located in the CD blocks Sonapur (1), Biramaharajpur (2), Binika (1), Dunguripali (2), Ulunda (1) and Tarbha (3). Veterinary assistance surgeon (VAS) and additional VAS in the district numbered 12 as against 37 livestock aid centers, 42 livestock Inspectors and 35 artificial insemination centers.

Fishery :

Production of fish in the district during 1998-99 was 3,840 MT in fresh water as there is neither Brakish water production nor marine water production because of location of the district far away from the sea i.e. saline belt.

Industry :

As regards industries established in the district during 1998-99, about 38 small-scale industries established with capital investment of 50.90 lakhs of rupees generating employment for 262 persons as against 2,799 cottage industries with capital investment of Rs. 148.46 lakhs employing 5,614 persons and hand loom industries having 12,767 looms with capital investment of 2800.56 lakhs of rupees with production of 15.88 lakh sq. meters of cloth, employing 25,534 persons.

Trade and Commerce :

Rice is the main export of the district. Other exports include Mung dal, Silk cloth, Kendu leaf, Gudakhu, Silver ornaments and Metal utensils. Important commodities imported to the district are Kerosene, Wheat, Salt, Cloth, German silver, Tobacco and Molasses etc. Storage of articles is done in the godowns set up by the Food Corporation of India at different places of the district. Central warehouse, state warehouse and co-operative godowns in the district are used for storage of goods. Essential commodities are distributed through the civil supply branch of the district Collector's office and the Supply Corporation of the state government for the benefit of the consumers.

Transport and Communication :

As many as 19,259 motor cycles/scooters/mopeds registered in the district during 1998-99 as against 50 three-wheelers and auto rickshaws, 989 jeeps and station wagons, 540 private cars, 160 taxies, 78 contract carriages, 397 state carriages, 1046 trucks and lorries, 1,203 tractors and trailers and 166 miscellaneous vehicles.

Different categories of roads as recorded in the district in the year 1998-99 (in kilometers) are 72 kilometers State Highway, 59 kilometers major district roads, 62 kilometers other district roads, 50 kilometers forest roads, 3,032 kilometers Gram Panchayat roads, 21 kilometers classified village roads, 313 kilometers Panchayat Samiti roads and 384 kilometers village roads. Details of urban roads are not available.

Number of post offices in the district is ninety in rural areas and six in urban areas.

Electricity and Power :

Division wise consumption of electricity in Sonapur district during the year 1997-98 relates to Balangir district also. Consumption of electricity in the category of domestic consumption in million units in urban area is 17.120 and in rural 18.130 as against Kutir Jyoti 1.398, commercial 4.943 urban, 1.948 rural, commercial (over 10 kw) 1.357, small industries 3.572, medium industries 2.040, irrigation (a) OLIC 2.625 (b) private 4.658, public lighting 0.563, public water works 1.027 (below 100 KW), public institution (below 100KW) 0.655.

Large industries (below 132 KV) consumed 4.947 million units of electricity as against 0.197 for general purpose; public water works (above 100 KW) 2.716 and negligible million units for heavy industries.

During 1998-99 as many as six villages of the district are electrified in addition to 618 villages electrified in earlier years. Percentage of villages electrified is 77 only.

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 their own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the district for a normal tenure of five years.

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

development in the district, monitors and evaluates the various developmental programmes of the government which are implemented by the Panchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the intermediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959. The jurisdiction of a Panchayat Samiti is coterminous with the area of the Community Development Block. The Block Development Officer is the Executive head of the Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members. 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 Sarpanch of the Panchayat is elected by the voters of all the wards under the Gram 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 Panchayats under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	Dunguripali	17	112
2	Binika	13	99
3	Ulunda	11	227
4	Biramaharajpur	10	181
5	Sonapur	13	157
6	Tarbha	16	183
	Total	**80**	**959**

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

Sonapur

Situated on the confluence of the river Mahanadi, Suktel and Ong, Sonapur is otherwise known as Subarnapur or the city of Gold having a rich antiquity. A number of Kalachuri gold coins and Ganga gold fanams have been collected from the different parts of the skyline of Sonapur, verily justifying its name as merulingam. As legends holds it, on the occasion of Suvarnamarus's first appearance at Sonapur there was a shower of gold pieces for more than half a day.

The temple of Nrusinghanath is the tallest among the temples and measures 34.37 metres in height. Sonapur known as Paschima Lanka enshrines Goddess Lankeswari on a hillock in the bed of river Mahanadi forming the gorge known as Lankeswari Dhara. Cruising and fishing with local boatmen in the gorge afford a pleasant experience. The doorless temples of Sonapur speaks the tantric occultism which once flourished in this land. The nearest railhead is at Balangir on southeastern railway. Sonapur is connected with good motorable road.

Biramaharajpur

Biramaharajpur, the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name, was established by Maharaj Biramitrodaya Singh (1902-1938) of ex-Sonapur state. It is approachable from Bargarh and at present from Sonapur by the newly built bridge over Mahanadi between Sonapur town and

Dharmasala. It is famous for educational institution up to Degree level and for a sub-divisional hospital. The weekly and daily market is noted for livestocks and cereals. The place is famous for Hari Har Bheta festival, which takes place on Falgun Purnima day.

Binika :

Binika town situated on the right bank of the Mahanadi derived its name from Binitapur, which was a prosperous town in Eastern India in early times. About a kilometer to the south of Binika are located the remains of the Tarapurgada, a medieval fort. The presiding deity of the fort was Tara, a Buddhist Goddess, where image is still being worshipped in the midst of ruins of the fort. The town has a few temples notable among which are those of goddess Narayani and God Dadhibaman. It is famous for its bell metal industry.

Tarbha :

Tarbha, a small town (NAC) situated on Balangir-Sonapur road, is prosperous due to its gold, silver and brass works. Silver workers earned their fame in 20th century and gained popularity in the entire western Orissa and Chhattisgarh state. People belonging to almost all castes take it as a thriving trade. The workers on silver also work on gold and brass. They are often suspected using lien silver, an alloy that responds as silver to all common tests. Its composition is said to be a trade secret. The town contains a few temples dedicated to Dadhivaman (Vishnu), Siva, Sureswari and other deities. The temple of Dadhivaman is beautifully decorated and the idol inside it is a fine figure. Srigundicha Jatra of the place in June-July is attended by a large number of people. The town has a daily market but market (hat) on Sunday is a busy and crowded market.

(vi) Census Concepts :

Building :

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

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

Permanent houses :

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

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

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

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

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

(as per the 1991 Census). With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted : i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths; ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

Household :

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik

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

76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar, Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

Language and Mother tongue :

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

Cultivator :

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money,

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex-ratio :

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

(vii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

Number of currently married females in the age-group 15-44 years per 1,000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

1. Number of children in the age-group 0-4 years per 1,000 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 1,000 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) 2001 Census finding - Population, its Distribution :

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

The distribution of population in Rural-Urban areas of the District shows that majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 541,835 with 501,767 rural and 40,068 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 7.39 percent compared to state urban population share of 14.99 percent. There are 959 villages, out of which 130 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 92.61 percent of the total population of the district.

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

There are three statutory towns located in the district. The population of these three towns are Binika(NAC)14,539,Sonapur(M)17,540 and Tarbha(NAC) 7,989. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Sonapur(M) and Binika (NAC) are categorized as class IV and Tarbha (NAC) is categorised under class V.

While comparing the growth of population in these towns with 1991 Census it is seen that Sonapur(M) has the highest growth rate with 21.73 percent and Binika(NAC)has the lowest growth rate with 1.32 percent only. The density of population in the towns of the district is 809 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The urban sex-ratio of the district is 927 whereas the rural sex-ratio is 969 and the district total sex-ratio is 966.

The District literacy rate is 62.84 percent for total, 78.94 percent for males and 46.17 percent for females.The district male literacy rate is more than the state average.In the urban areas, the literacy percentage is higher than that of rural areas due to better educational facilities available in the town areas. In the urban areas, Sonapur(M) has the highest literacy rate of 82.81percent followed by Tarbha(NAC) with 76.43 percent literacy and Binika(NAC) with 70.87 percent. In the rural areas, Dunguripali C.D. Block tops the list with 65.5 percent literacy and Tarbha C.D. Block is at the bottom with 55.0 percent literacy.

The work participation rate in the district is 43.7 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Ulunda police station has the highest work participation rate of 47.2 per cent and Sonapur police station has the lowest work participation rate of 39 per cent. In the rural areas the work participation rate is 44.6 per cent and in urban areas the rate is 33 per cent.

(viii) Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract Data

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

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

Serial number	Police Stations	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dunguripali	95,311	95,311		107,307	107,307		12.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Tarbha	83,786	76,320	7,466	93,043	85,054	7,989	11.0	11.4	7.0	8.9	8.6
3	Sonapur	42,228	27,819	14,409	51,172	33,632	17,540	21.2	20.9	21.7	34.1	34.3
4	Biramaharajpur	105,811	105,811		124,746	124,746		17.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Ulunda	29,821	29,821		35,510	35,510		19.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Binika	83,356	70,401	12,955	89,718	75,179	14,539	7.6	6.8	12.2	15.5	16.2
7	Rampur	36,502	36,502		40,339	40,339		10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**476,815**	**441,985**	**34,830**	**541,835**	**501,767**	**40,068**	**13.6**	**13.5**	**15.0**	**7.3**	**7.4**

Table–1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 541,835 as against 476,815 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 65,020 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 13.64 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (21.2 per cent) is seen in Sonapur Police Station. The growth rate of Binika Police Station is lowest (7.6 per cent) among all police stations. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas and only 7.4 per cent population in urban areas as per 2001 Census which is slightly higher than 7.3 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate in urban population is highest (34.3 per cent) in Sonapur police station. It is found from the table that out of the total seven police stations in the district, the highest population 124,746 is represented in Biramaharajpur Police Station.

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

Sl. No.	District / C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200		Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dunguripali	108	116,002	59,201	56,801	5 (4.6)	296	270	17 (15.7)	2,872	2,783
2	Binika	89	84,463	43,005	41,458	9 (10.1)	475	447	16 (18.0)	2,801	2,693
3	Ulunda	192	77,662	39,282	38,380	67 (34.9)	2,927	2,823	70 (36.5)	11,142	10,874
4	Biramaharajpur	157	82,594	42,040	40,554	46 (29.3)	2,509	2,485	54 (34.4)	9,237	9,049
5	Sonapur	125	70,030	35,511	34,519	26 (20.8)	1,490	1,436	49 (39.2)	8,674	8,376
6	Tarbha	158	71,016	35,766	35,250	48 (30.4)	2,467	2,389	65 (41.1)	10,726	10,755
Districts (Rural) Total :		**829**	**501,767**	**254,805**	**246,962**	**201 (24.2)**	**10,164**	**9,850**	**271 (32.7)**	**45,452**	**44,530**

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

Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
42 (38.9)	16,076	15,399	35 (32.4)	24,486	23,400	9 (8.3)	15,471	14,949	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
28 (31.5)	11,035	10,473	31 (34.8)	22,222	21,558	5 (5.6)	6,472	6,287	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
40 (20.8)	13,651	13,530	12 (6.3)	7,849	7,587	3 (1.6)	3,713	3,566	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
38 (24.2)	13,385	13,042	15 (9.6)	10,809	10,321	4 (2.5)	6,100	5,657	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
35 (28.0)	12,415	12,117	12 (9.6)	8,891	8,702	3 (2.4)	4,041	3,888	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
29 (18.4)	10,338	10,167	14 (8.9)	9,195	8,981	2 (1.3)	3,040	2,958	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
12 (25.6)	**76,900**	**74,728**	**119 (14.4)**	**83,452**	**80,549**	**26 (3.1)**	**38,837**	**37,305**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table–2 gives the 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. 271(32.7%) are covered under the population size range of 200-499 followed by population size range of less than 200 with 201(24.2%) villages. Both these population size range of villages constitute more than 56 percent of the total 829 inhabited villages in the district. Ulunda C.D. Block has 192 villages which is highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 77,662 and Binika C.D.Block has 89 villages which is the lowest although it has second highest population i.e. 84,463 among all C.D.Blocks. The highest population is seen in Dunguripalli C.D. Block though it has the 2nd lowest (108) number of villages.

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

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

In 1991 Census, there were three statutory towns in the district, namely, Tarbha (NAC), Sonapur (M) and Binika (NAC). IN 2001 Census, no new town is aded or denotified or declassified, keeping the number of towns of the district in tact.

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	4	0.5	17	0.0
11-20	5	0.6	50	0.0
21-50	23	2.8	1,091	0.2
51-100	46	5.5	4,140	0.8
101-200	198	23.9	64,690	12.9
201-300	231	27.9	128,060	25.5
301-500	253	30.5	214,689	42.8
501 +	69	8.3	89,030	17.7
Not known		0.0		0.0
District Total:	**829**	**100.0**	**501,767**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the District :				**291.4**

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 291.4 although maximum population i.e. 42.8 percent population live in the density range of 301-500. So far as the number of villages is concerned, the highest percentage i.e. 30.5 percent of villages are covered under same density range of 301-500. There are 5 villages in the district in the density range of 11-20 and 4 villages are covered under the density range 0-10.

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	1,042	1,047	979
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,030	1,025	1,089
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,028	1,021	1,137
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,025	1,024	1,053
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,020	1,022	996
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,012	1,011	1,050
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1,006	1,006	990
1971	988	1,002	845	993	996	945
1981	981	999	859	984	986	960
1991	971	988	866	979	983	930
2001	972	987	895	966	969	927

Note : *Sex-ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1,000 males*

Table–5 gives a comparative picture of sex-ratio reported over the Censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex-ratio of Sonapur district is 966 in 2001 and slightly lower as compared to the state average of 972. In 1991 it was(979) higher than the state figure. The sex ratio for the district was found to be consistently lower than the state from 1911 to 1951 but from 1961 to 1991 it is more than the state. The decline of sex-ratio in the state and the district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 76 respectively. As regards rural area of the state and the district the sex-ratio has declined by 52 and 78 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the Censuses.

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	Dunguripali	968	968	
2	Tarbha	984	986	968
3	Sonapur	933	959	887
4	Biramaharajpur	968	968	
5	Ulunda	981	981	
6	Binika	960	961	954
7	Rampur	956	956	
	District Total:	**966**	**969**	**927**

Table–6 shows sex-ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In Sonapur district there are 966 females per 1,000 males. The sex-ratio of the district is slightly lower than the State average of 972. There is great variation between rural and urban sex-ratio in the district, which is 969 in rural areas, and 927 in urban areas. In rural areas, Tarbha police station has recorded the highest sex-ratio of 986 and Rampur police station has the lowest sex-ratio of 956. In urban areas Tarbha(NAC) has got the highest sex-ratio of 968, Sonapur(M) has the lowest sex-ratio of 887 whereas Binika(NAC) has the lowest sex-ratio of 954.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Dunguripali	959
2	Binika	964
3	Ulunda	977
4	Biramaharajpur	965
5	Sonapur	972
6	Tarbha	986
	District (Rural) Total:	**969**

Table–7, depicting C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to Police Station level sex ratio. Tarbha C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 986 followed by Ulunda C.D. Block 977 and Sonapur C.D. Block 972 which are above the district rural sex ratio 969. The rest three C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 969. In all C.D. Blocks males outnumber their female counterparts.

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	15	1.8	404	0.1
700-749	8	1.0	653	0.1
750-799	19	2.3	2,824	0.6
800-849	37	4.5	7,977	1.6
850-899	69	8.3	31,040	6.2
900-949	168	20.3	135,081	26.9
950-999	234	28.2	197,514	39.4
1000-1099	204	24.6	109,303	21.8
1100+	75	9.0	16,971	3.4
District Total :	**829**	**100.0**	**501,767**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :			**969**	

Table–8, presenting the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges shows that highest number, 234 (28.2%) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999 followed by 204 (24.6%) villages in the range of 1000-1099. Even in the range of 1100 + sex ratio, there are 75 (9%) villages. It is therefore seen that sex ratio is in favour of females in 33.6 percent villages and in favour of males in 66.4 percent villages in the district.

As per Table–9, the sex ratio of urban area (927) i.e. in towns/UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (969). The lowest (887) sex ratio is seen in Sonapur(M) and the highest (968) sex ratio is seen in Tarbha (NAC). Binika (NAC) stands at the middle with 954 sex-ratio.

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	Tarbha (NAC)	NAC	968
2	Sonapur (M)	M	887
3	Binika (NAC)	NAC	954
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :			**927**

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	Dunguripali	Total	14,138	7,209	6,929	961
		Rural	14,138	7,209	6,929	961
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Tarbha	Total	13,498	6,836	6,662	975
		Rural	12,527	6,346	6,181	974
		Urban	971	490	481	982
3	Sonapur	Total	7,299	3,763	3,536	940
		Rural	5,362	2,753	2,609	948
		Urban	1,937	1,010	927	918
4	Biramaharajpur	Total	20,504	10,416	10,088	969
		Rural	20,504	10,416	10,088	969
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Ulunda	Total	5,524	2,756	2,768	1,004
		Rural	5,524	2,756	2,768	1,004
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Binika	Total	11,479	5,850	5,629	962
		Rural	9,543	4,879	4,664	956
		Urban	1,936	971	965	994
7	Rampur	Total	4,817	2,445	2,372	970
		Rural	4,817	2,445	2,372	970
		Urban	0	0	0	
District Total:		**Total**	**77,259**	**39,275**	**37,984**	**967**
		Rural	**72,415**	**36,804**	**35,611**	**968**
		Urban	**4,844**	**2,471**	**2,373**	**960**

Table–10, presenting 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 the age group 0-6 vary between 940 to 1004 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1004 is found in Ulunda Police Station followed by Tarbha Police Station (975) and Rampur Police Station (970). The sex ratio in rural areas(968) is higher than the sex ratio in urban areas(960) of the district with exception in Binika and Tarbha Police Station where rural sex ratio is less than that shown in urban areas.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dunguripali	14,236	7,279	6,957	956
2	Binika	10,842	5,525	5,317	962
3	Ulunda	12,512	6,363	6,149	966
4	Biramaharajpur	13,516	6,809	6,707	985
5	Sonapur	10,953	5,583	5,370	962
6	Tarbha	10,356	5,245	5,111	974
District (Rural) Total:		**72,415**	**36,804**	**35,611**	**968**

As per Table–11, amongst six C.D. Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio (985) is reported in Biramaharajpur C.D. Block and the lowest (956)sex ratio in Dunguripali C.D. Block. Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (968) is recorded in Tarbha C.D. Block (974) and Biramaharajpur C.D. Block (985). The remaining four C.D. Blocks have shown lower sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

Table–12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number 236 (28.5%) of villages with 20.6 percent of population are covered under the ranges 1,100+ sex ratio. It is seen that 46.5 percent villages have a sex ratio of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 45 percent of population. There are 236 villages where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 135 villages where it is less than 750 which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

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	96	11.6	2,993	4.1
700-749	39	4.7	3,045	4.2
750-799	42	5.1	3,461	4.8
800-849	59	7.1	5,836	8.1
850-899	73	8.8	8,571	11.8
900-949	76	9.2	8,657	12.0
950-999	41	4.9	7,032	9.7
1000-1099	167	20.1	17,868	24.7
1100+	236	28.5	14,952	20.6
District (Rural) Total	**829**	**100.0**	**72,415**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**968**	

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

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tarbha (NAC)	NAC	971	490	481	982
2	Sonapur (M)	M	1,937	1,010	927	918
3	Binika (NAC)	NAC	1,936	971	965	994
District(Urban) Total :			**4,844**	**2,471**	**2,373**	**960**

Table–13 reveals that in the towns of the district the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is adverse than the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 960 as compared to state urban sex ratio 933. The lowest sex ratio 918 among the towns is reported in Sonapur (M) and the highest sex ratio 994 is reported in Binika (NAC), Tarbha (NAC) stands at the middle with sex ratio 982.

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	Dunguripali	Total	107,307	23,637	14,892	22.0	13.9
		Rural	107,307	23,637	14,892	22.0	13.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Tarbha	Total	93,043	21,385	7,018	23.0	7.5
		Rural	85,054	20,371	6,968	24.0	8.2
		Urban	7,989	1,014	50	12.7	0.6
3	Sonapur	Total	51,172	12,350	2,623	24.1	5.1
		Rural	33,632	7,925	2,235	23.6	6.6
		Urban	17,540	4,425	388	25.2	2.2
4	Biramaharajpur	Total	124,746	30,440	6,184	24.4	5.0
		Rural	124,746	30,440	6,184	24.4	5.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Ulunda	Total	35,510	9,196	4,745	25.9	13.4
		Rural	35,510	9,196	4,745	25.9	13.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Binika	Total	89,718	21,973	12,215	24.5	13.6
		Rural	75,179	17,491	11,091	23.3	14.8
		Urban	14,539	4,482	1,124	30.8	7.7
7	Rampur	Total	40,339	9,019	5,301	22.4	13.1
		Rural	40,339	9,019	5,301	22.4	13.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**541,835**	**128,000**	**52,978**	**23.6**	**9.8**
		Rural	**501,767**	**118,079**	**51,416**	**23.5**	**10.2**
		Urban	**40,068**	**9,921**	**1,562**	**24.8**	**3.9**

Table–14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of Sonapur district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the district constitute 23.6 per cent and 9.8 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 24.8 per cent and 3.9 per cent of the total population of the towns are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population 25.9 per cent in Ulunda police station and the lowest concentration of 22.0 per cent in Dunguripalli police station. So far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration(13.9%) is recorded in Dunguripalli police station and lowest concentration (5.0 %) in Biramaharajpur police station.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dunguripali	116,002	26,018	15,609	22.4	13.5
2	Binika	84,463	18,942	12,249	22.4	14.5
3	Ulunda	77,662	21,161	6,622	27.2	8.5
4	Biramaharajpur	82,594	18,475	4,307	22.4	5.2
5	Sonapur	70,030	15,699	6,612	22.4	9.4
6	Tarbha	71,016	17,784	6,017	25.0	8.5
	District (Rural) Total:	**501,767**	**118,079**	**51,416**	**23.5**	**10.2**

Table–15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of Sonapur district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Ulunda (27.2%) C.D. Block followed by Tarbha (25.0%) C.D. Block. In rest four C.D. Blocks the percentage of scheduled caste population is 22.4 per cent. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Binika C.D.Block tops the list with 14.5 per cent followed by Dunguripalli (13.5%) and the lowest percentage is recorded in Biramaharajpur (5.2%) C.D. Block.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	124	15.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	22	2.7	249	0.2
5-10	84	10.1	3,849	3.3
11-20	214	25.8	29,380	24.9
21-30	158	19.1	32,784	27.8
31-40	126	15.2	31,811	26.9
41-50	52	6.3	10,616	9.0
51-75	30	3.6	6,838	5.8
76 and above	19	2.3	2,552	2.2
District Total	**829**	**100.0**	**118,079**	**100.0**

Table–16 shows proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in the villages by ranges. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of villages is divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 829 inhabited villages of the district, 124 (15.0%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 19 (2.3%) villages have more than 75 percent of scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 214 (25.8%) have scheduled caste population ranging between 11-20 percent of their total population and they constitute 24.9 percent of scheduled caste population of the district.

Like the previous table, Table-17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out

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	261	31.5	0	0.0
Less than 5	142	17.1	2,399	4.7
5-10	122	14.7	7,498	14.6
11-20	118	14.2	13,282	25.8
21-30	58	7.0	11,889	23.1
31-40	33	4.0	6,076	11.8
41-50	14	1.7	2,249	4.4
51-75	26	3.1	3,477	6.8
76 and above	55	6.6	4,546	8.8
District Total	**829**	**100.0**	**51,416**	**100.0**

of the total 829 inhabited villages of the district, 261 (31.5%) villages have no scheduled tribe population. In contrast 55 villages have 8.8 per cent of total scheduled tribes population of the district and the concentration of scheduled tribes population in these villages is highest (above 75 per cent of total population). Highest percentage of scheduled tribes population (25.8%) is found in 118 villages under the range of 11-20 per cent.

Table–18 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes population and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 24.8 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. Binika (NAC) has the highest concentration of both scheduled castes (30.8%) and scheduled tribes (7.7%) and Tarbha (NAC) has the lowest concentration of both scheduled castes (12.7%) and scheduled tribes (0.6%)population in the district. Sonapur (M) stands at the middle with 25.2 percent of scheduled castes and 2.2 percent of scheduled tribes 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	Tarbha (NAC)	7,989	1,014	50	12.7	0.6
2	Sonapur (M)	17,540	4,425	388	25.2	2.2
3	Binika (NAC)	14,539	4,482	1,124	30.8	7.7
District(Urban) Total:		**40,068**	**9,921**	**1,562**	**24.8**	**3.9**

Table–19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 970 and 982 respectively. In case of scheduled castes

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	Dunguripali	971	970
2	Binika	969	979
3	Ulunda	968	1,008
4	Biramaharajpur	968	949
5	Sonapur	974	1,001
6	Tarbha	967	993
District (Rural) Total		**970**	**982**

population, Sonapur C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 974 followed by Dunguripalli (971), Binika (969), Ulunda and Biramaharajpur (968) and Tarbha (967). As regards sex ratio of scheduled tribes population, three C.D. Blocks namely Ulunda (1008), Sonapur (1001) and Tarbha (993) have recorded higher sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district and the other three C.D Blocks of the district are in the lower side. It is interesting to note that in case of Ulunda and Sonapur C.D.Blocks, the female population of scheduled tribe communities out number their male counterparts.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Tarbha (NAC)	988	1,083
2	Sonapur (M)	919	702
3	Binika (NAC)	945	902
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District :		**938**	**853**

Like the previous table, Table–20 indicates sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 938 and 853 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively. The scheduled castes sex ratio is highest (988) in Tarbha (NAC) and lowest (919) in Sonapur (M). Like-wise scheduled tribe sex ratio is highest (1083) in Tarbha (NAC) and lowest(702) in Sonapur (M). Binika (NAC) stands in the middle with scheduled castes sex ratio of 945 and scheduled tribes sex ratio of 902.

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	Dunguripali	Total	57,618	36,518	21,100	49,689	18,000	31,689	61.8	77.2	46.0	31.2
		Rural	57,618	36,518	21,100	49,689	18,000	31,689	61.8	77.2	46.0	31.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Tarbha	Total	45,609	29,370	16,239	47,434	17,526	29,908	57.3	73.3	41.1	32.2
		Rural	40,245	26,237	14,008	44,809	16,599	28,210	55.5	71.9	38.9	33.0
		Urban	5,364	3,133	2,231	2,625	927	1,698	76.4	87.8	64.7	23.1
3	Sonapur	Total	30,906	19,416	11,490	20,266	7,050	13,216	70.4	85.5	54.3	31.3
		Rural	17,985	11,810	6,175	15,647	5,359	10,288	63.6	81.9	44.6	37.4
		Urban	12,921	7,606	5,315	4,619	1,691	2,928	82.8	91.8	72.7	19.1
4	Biramaharajpur	Total	66,189	43,204	22,985	58,557	20,194	38,363	63.5	81.5	44.8	36.7
		Rural	66,189	43,204	22,985	58,557	20,194	38,363	63.5	81.5	44.8	36.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

(Contd.)

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
5	Ulunda	Total	17,991	11,681	6,310	17,519	6,243	11,276	60.0	77.0	42.6	34.4
		Rural	17,991	11,681	6,310	17,519	6,243	11,276	60.0	77.0	42.6	34.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Binika	Total	49,953	31,653	18,300	39,765	14,120	25,645	63.9	79.3	47.8	31.5
		Rural	41,021	26,162	14,859	34,158	12,172	21,986	62.5	78.2	46.2	32.0
		Urban	8,932	5,491	3,441	5,607	1,948	3,659	70.9	84.9	56.1	28.8
7	Rampur	Total	23,665	14,707	8,958	16,674	5,919	10,755	66.6	80.9	51.7	29.2
		Rural	23,665	14,707	8,958	16,674	5,919	10,755	66.6	80.9	51.7	29.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**291,931**	**186,549**	**105,382**	**249,904**	**89,052**	**160,852**	**62.8**	**78.9**	**46.2**	**32.8**
		Rural	**264,714**	**170,319**	**94,395**	**237,053**	**84,486**	**152,567**	**61.7**	**78.1**	**44.7**	**33.5**
		Urban	**27,217**	**16,230**	**10,987**	**12,851**	**4,566**	**8,285**	**77.3**	**88.6**	**65.0**	**23.6**

Table–21 presents Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 62.8 per cent for the total population and it is 78.9 per cent and 46.2 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district the literacy comes to 61.7 per cent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 77.3 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. Sonapur Police Station which is also the district headquarters records the highest literacy of 70.4 per cent followed by Rampur (66.6%), Binika (63.9%), Biramaharajpur (63.5%), Dunguripali (61.8%), Ulunda (60.0%) and Tarbha (57.3%). Column 13 of the table reflecting gap in male and female literacy rates reveals that the gaps in case of different police stations vary between 29.2 to 36.7 as against the gap of 32.8 percent for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rates is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dunguripali	66,701	41,597	25,104	49,301	17,604	31,697	65.5	80.1	50.4	29.7
2	Binika	45,687	29,189	16,498	38,776	13,816	24,960	62.1	77.9	45.6	32.2
3	Ulunda	39,648	25,804	13,844	38,014	13,478	24,536	60.9	78.4	43.0	35.4
4	Biramaharajpur	44,532	29,081	15,451	38,062	12,959	25,103	64.5	82.5	45.6	36.9
5	Sonapur	34,797	22,853	11,944	35,233	12,658	22,575	58.9	76.4	41.0	35.4
6	Tarbha	33,349	21,795	11,554	37,667	13,971	23,696	55.0	71.4	38.3	33.1
District (Rural) Total:		**264,714**	**170,319**	**94,395**	**237,053**	**84,486**	**152,567**	**61.7**	**78.1**	**44.7**	**33.5**

Table–22 shows the number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the district i.e. in C.D. Blocks. In so far as the percentage of literates for the total and rural population is concerned, Dunguripali C.D. Block tops the list with 65.5 per cent followed by Biramaharajpur (64.5%), Binika (62.1%), Ulunda (60.9%), Sonapur (58.9%) and Tarbha (55.0%). The male literacy is highest in Biramaharajpur (82.5%) C.D. Block and lowest in Tarbha (71.4%) C.D. Block. Like-wise, the female literacy is highest in Dunguripali (50.4%) C.D. Block and lowest in Tarbha (38.3%) C.D. 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	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	1	0.1	148	0.0
11-20	12	1.4	701	0.1
21-30	22	2.7	4,620	0.9
31-40	37	4.5	8,995	1.8
41-50	110	13.3	39,085	7.8
51-60	221	26.7	143,934	28.7
61-70	314	37.9	239,626	47.8
71-80	94	11.3	59,281	11.8
81-90	12	1.4	5,248	1.0
91-99	2	0.2	110	0.0
100	4	0.5	19	0.0
District Total :	**829**	**100.0**	**501,767**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:	**62.8**			

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. 314 (37.9%) constituting 47.8 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district have literacy rates in between 61-70 per cent. It further reveals that 739 number of villages out of 829 inhabited villages of the district, constituting 96.1 percent of the total rural population have the literacy rates between 41 per cent to 80 per cent. There are only six villages in the district, which has achieved more than 90 per cent of literacy and twelve villages have literacy in the range of 81 to 90 per cent. Like-wise 72 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates of 40 percent or less.

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

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	Tarbha (NAC)	5,364	3,133	2,231	2,625	927	1,698	76.4	87.8	64.7	23.1
2	Sonapur (M)	12,921	7,606	5,315	4,619	1,691	2,928	82.8	91.8	72.6	19.1
3	Binika (NAC)	8,932	5,491	3,441	5,607	1,948	3,659	70.9	84.9	56.1	28.8
District (Urban) Total :		**27,217**	**16,230**	**10,987**	**12,851**	**4,566**	**8,285**	**77.3**	**88.6**	**65.0**	**23.6**

Table–24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 77.3 per cent, out of which male literacy is 88.6 per cent and female literacy is 65.0 per cent. Amongst three towns in the district, Sonapur (M) has recorded highest literacy of 82.8 per cent, out of which male literacy is 91.8 per cent and female literacy is 72.6 per cent. Binika (NAC) is at the bottom with 70.9 per cent of literates wherein males and females constitute 84.9 per cent and 56.1 per cent respectively. Tarbha (NAC) stands at the middle with 76.4 percent, 87.8 per cent and 64.7 per cent for persons, males and females respectively. The gap in male and female literacy varies between 19.1 to 28.8.

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	Dunguripali	13,634	8,619	5,015	12,384	4,581	7,803	60.6	75.8	45.0	30.7
2	Binika	9,103	6,001	3,102	9,839	3,621	6,218	55.8	72.3	38.7	33.6
3	Ulunda	9,468	6,362	3,106	11,693	4,389	7,304	53.8	71.5	35.7	35.9
4	Biramaharajpur	8,630	5,925	2,705	9,845	3,461	6,384	56.6	76.3	36.1	40.2
5	Sonapur	7,043	4,738	2,305	8,656	3,213	5,443	53.9	71.8	35.7	36.1
6	Tarbha	7,983	5,298	2,685	9,801	3,745	6,056	53.1	69.2	36.3	32.9
District (Rural) Total:		**55,861**	**36,943**	**18,918**	**62,218**	**23,010**	**39,208**	**56.0**	**73.0**	**38.5**	**34.6**

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 56.0 per cent as against the district rural literacy of 61.7 per cent. The variation in the literacy rate among the CD Blocks is found to be between 53.1 per cent and 60.6 per cent. Taking the male literacy, Biramaharajpur C.D. Block tops the list with 76.3 per cent and Tarbha CD Block is at the bottom with 69.2 per cent. Among the females, Dunguripali CD Block has the highest literacy rate (45 %) and Ulunda and Sonapur CD Blocks have the lowest literacy rates (35.7%). The gap between male and female literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (40.2) in Biramaharajpur and the lowest (30.7) in Dunguripali 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	1	0.1	2	0.0
1-10	1	0.1	28	0.0
11-20	11	1.6	382	0.3
21-30	32	4.5	2,747	2.3
31-40	65	9.2	6,432	5.4
41-50	143	20.3	21,105	17.9
51-60	219	31.1	45,206	38.3
61-70	178	25.2	34,954	29.6
71-80	47	6.7	6,953	5.9
81-90	6	0.9	265	0.2
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	0.3	5	0.0
District Total:	**705**	**100.0**	**118,079**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**56**		

Table–26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in the district of Sonapur as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 705 numbers of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 219 (31.1%) have the literacy within the range 51-60 per cent. The table further reveals that 605 (85.8%) number of inhabited villages, constituting 91.2 per cent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-70. It is interesting to note that one village has no literate persons and in another two 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	Tarbha (NAC)	506	315	191	508	195	313	58.7	71.3	45.5	25.8
2	Sonapur (M)	2,675	1,665	1,010	1,750	641	1,109	69.8	83.3	55.1	28.2
3	Binika (NAC)	2,463	1,617	846	2,019	687	1,332	63.5	80.9	44.9	36.0
Sonapur * (Urban)		**5,644**	**3,597**	**2,047**	**4,277**	**1,523**	**2,754**	**65.8**	**81.1**	**49.5**	**31.6**

Table–27 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different towns of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 65.8 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 77.3 per cent. Taking the male literacy, Sonapur (M) tops the list with 83.3 per cent and Tarbha (NAC) is at the bottom with 71.3 per cent. Among the females, Sonapur (M) has the highest literacy (55.1 per cent) and Binika (NAC) has the lowest literacy (44.9%). The gap between male and female literacy among the towns is highest (36.0%) in Binika (NAC) and the lowest (25.8%) in Tarbha (NAC).

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	Dunguripali	7,632	5,011	2,621	7,977	2,912	5,065	56.0	71.9	39.3	32.6
2	Binika	5,521	3,712	1,809	6,728	2,477	4,251	52.1	69.5	34.5	35.0
3	Ulunda	2,532	1,777	755	4,090	1,520	2,570	46.1	64.6	27.5	37.1
4	Biramaharajpur	1,840	1,291	549	2,467	919	1,548	52.2	71.4	32.0	39.3
5	Sonapur	2,711	1,875	836	3,901	1,430	2,471	48.9	67.3	30.3	37.0
6	Tarbha	2,688	1,808	880	3,329	1,211	2,118	51.7	69.6	33.9	35.8
District (Rural) Total:		**22,924**	**15,474**	**7,450**	**28,492**	**10,469**	**18,023**	**52.1**	**69.6**	**34.3**	**35.3**

Table–28 reveals number of literates and illiterates 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 52.1 per cent as against the district rural literacy of 61.7 per cent. The variation among the CD Blocks is found

to be between 46.1 to 56.0 per cent. Taking the male literacy, Dunguripali CD Block tops the list with 71.9 per cent and Ulunda CD Block is at the bottom with 64.6 per cent. Among the females, Dunguripali CD Block has the highest literacy rate (39.3 per cent) and Ulunda CD Block has the lowest literacy (27.5 %). The gap between male and female literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (39.3%) in Biramaharajpur and the lowest (32.6%) in Dunguripali CD Block.

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	20	3.5	116	0.2
1-10	2	0.4	64	0.1
11-20	22	3.9	723	1.4
21-30	40	7.0	2,561	5.0
31-40	69	12.1	6,183	12.0
41-50	132	23.2	14,327	27.9
51-60	133	23.4	13,926	27.1
61-70	86	15.1	8,982	17.5
71-80	40	7.0	3,980	7.7
81-90	15	2.6	502	1.0
91-99	1	0.2	26	0.1
100	8	1.4	26	0.1
District Total:	**568**	**100.0**	**51,416**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**52.1**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in Table-29. There are 568 number of inhabited villages in the district having scheduled tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 133 (23.4%) and constituting 27.1 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 51-60 per cent. Next to it, there are 132 (23.2%) villages having 27.9 per cent of scheduled tribe population of the district, who have achieved literacy within the range of 41-50 per cent. The table shows that there are 20 villages wherein no literate person is available. Eight villages in the district have achieved 100 percent literacy wherein 26 scheduled tribe persons are recorded constituting 0.1 per cent of population.

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	Tarbha (NAC)	19	14	5	31	10	21	45.2	63.6	25.0	38.6
2	Sonapur (M)	283	187	96	105	41	64	82.5	90.3	70.6	19.7
3	Binika (NAC)	394	290	104	730	301	429	42.6	59.7	23.7	36.0
District (Urban) :		**696**	**491**	**205**	**866**	**352**	**514**	**53.1**	**68.7**	**34.5**	**34.2**

Table–30 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different towns of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the towns of the district is 53.1 percent as against the district urban literacy rate of 77.3 per cent. Taking the male literacy, Sonapur (M) tops the list with 90.3 per cent and Binika (NAC) is at the bottom with 59.7 per cent. Among the females, Sonapur (M) has the highest literacy rate (70.6 per cent) and Binika (NAC) has the lowest literacy (23.7 per cent). The gap between male and female literacy among the towns is highest (38.6%) in Tarbha (NAC) and the lowest(19.7%) in Sonapur (M).

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	Dunguripali	Persons	107,307	27,871	26.0	18,118	16.9	45,989	42.9	61,318	57.1
		Males	54,518	23,659	43.4	6,362	11.7	30,021	55.1	24,497	44.9
		Females	52,789	4,212	8.0	11,756	22.3	15,968	30.2	36,821	69.8
2	Tarbha	Persons	93,043	22,663	24.4	16,478	17.7	39,141	42.1	53,902	57.9
		Males	46,896	19,712	42.0	6,016	12.8	25,728	54.9	21,168	45.1
		Females	46,147	2,951	6.4	10,462	22.7	13,413	29.1	32,734	70.9
3	Sonapur	Persons	51,172	13,049	25.5	6,932	13.5	19,981	39.0	31,191	61.0
		Males	26,466	11,127	42.0	2,480	9.4	13,607	51.4	12,859	48.6
		Females	24,706	1,922	7.8	4,452	18.0	6,374	25.8	18,332	74.2
4	Biramaharajpur	Persons	124,746	35,370	28.4	22,284	17.9	57,654	46.2	67,092	53.8
		Males	63,398	27,248	43.0	6,593	10.4	33,841	53.4	29,557	46.6
		Females	61,348	8,122	13.2	15,691	25.6	23,813	38.8	37,535	61.2
5	Ulunda	Persons	35,510	11,881	33.5	4,866	13.7	16,747	47.2	18,763	52.8
		Males	17,924	8,732	48.7	902	5.0	9,634	53.7	8,290	46.3
		Females	17,586	3,149	17.9	3,964	22.5	7,113	40.4	10,473	59.6
6	Binika	Persons	89,718	26,386	29.4	13,710	15.3	40,096	44.7	49,622	55.3
		Males	45,773	21,579	47.1	4,023	8.8	25,602	55.9	20,171	44.1
		Females	43,945	4,807	10.9	9,687	22.0	14,494	33.0	29,451	67.0
7	Rampur	Persons	40,339	11,475	28.4	5,897	14.6	17,372	43.1	22,967	56.9
		Males	20,626	9,680	46.9	1,663	8.1	11,343	55.0	9,283	45.0
		Females	19,713	1,795	9.1	4,234	21.5	6,029	30.6	13,684	69.4
	District Total:	**Persons**	**541,835**	**148,695**	**27.4**	**88,285**	**16.3**	**236,980**	**43.7**	**304,855**	**56.3**
		Males	**275,601**	**121,737**	**44.2**	**28,039**	**10.2**	**149,776**	**54.3**	**125,825**	**45.7**
		Females	**266,234**	**26,958**	**10.1**	**60,246**	**22.6**	**87,204**	**32.8**	**179,030**	**67.2**

Table–31 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. For the district as a whole, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers constitute 27.4 per cent, 16.3 per cent and 56.3 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of male population of the district main workers are 44.2

per cent, marginal workers are 10.2 per cent and non-workers are 45.7 per cent and that of females it is 10.1 per cent, 22.6 percent and 67.2 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 43.7 per cent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Ulunda police station tops the list in percentage of total workers with 47.2 per cent followed by Biramaharajpur (46.2%), Binika (44.7%) exhibiting above the district figure of 43.7 per cent. Rest four police stations are below the district figure and among them Sonapur police station is at the bottom with 39 per cent of total workers.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dunguripali	Persons	116,002	30,873	26.6	17,662	15.2	48,535	41.8	67,467	58.2
		Males	59,201	26,681	45.1	5,705	9.6	32,386	54.7	26,815	45.3
		Females	56,801	4,192	7.4	11,957	21.1	16,149	28.4	40,652	71.6
2	Binika	Persons	84,463	24,468	29.0	14,452	17.1	38,920	46.1	45,543	53.9
		Males	43,005	20,039	46.6	4,180	9.7	24,219	56.3	18,786	43.7
		Females	41,458	4,429	10.7	10,272	24.8	14,701	35.5	26,757	64.5
3	Ulunda	Persons	77,662	23,987	30.9	12,663	16.3	36,650	47.2	41,012	52.8
		Males	39,282	17,794	45.3	3,273	8.3	21,067	53.6	18,215	46.4
		Females	38,380	6,193	16.1	9,390	24.5	15,583	40.6	22,797	59.4
4	Biramaharajpur	Persons	82,594	23,264	28.2	14,487	17.5	37,751	45.7	44,843	54.3
		Males	42,040	18,186	43.3	4,222	10.0	22,408	53.3	19,632	46.7
		Females	40,554	5,078	12.5	10,265	25.3	15,343	37.8	25,211	62.2
5	Sonapur	Persons	70,030	16,808	24.0	14,194	20.3	31,002	44.3	39,028	55.7
		Males	35,511	14,074	39.6	5,290	14.9	19,364	54.5	16,147	45.5
		Females	34,519	2,734	7.9	8,904	25.8	11,638	33.7	22,881	66.3
6	Tarbha	Persons	71,016	17,660	24.9	13,251	18.7	30,911	43.5	40,105	56.5
		Males	35,766	15,319	42.8	4,711	13.2	20,030	56.0	15,736	44.0
		Females	35,250	2,341	6.6	8,540	24.2	10,881	30.9	24,369	69.1
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**501,767**	**137,060**	**27.3**	**86,709**	**17.3**	**223,769**	**44.6**	**277,998**	**55.4**
		Males	**254,805**	**112,093**	**44.0**	**27,381**	**10.7**	**139,474**	**54.7**	**115,331**	**45.3**
		Females	**246,962**	**24,967**	**10.1**	**59,328**	**24.0**	**84,295**	**34.1**	**162,667**	**65.9**

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 44.6 percent of its total population,out of which 27.3 percent are main workers and 17.3 percent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up of the district level data reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 54.7 percent and females constitute

34.1 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Ulunda C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (47.2%) out of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 30.9 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Dunguripali C.D. Block is at the bottom with 41.8 per cent of total workers, of which 26.6 per cent and 15.2 per cent are the main workers and marginal workers respectively. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in all the C.D.Blocks of the district.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tarbha (NAC)	Persons	7,989	2,068	25.9	480	6.0	2,548	31.9	5,441	68.1
		Males	4,060	1,865	45.9	170	4.2	2,035	50.1	2,025	49.9
		Females	3,929	203	5.2	310	7.9	513	13.1	3,416	86.9
2	Sonapur (M)	Persons	17,540	4,953	28.2	245	1.4	5,198	29.6	12,342	70.4
		Males	9,297	4,097	44.1	171	1.8	4,268	45.9	5,029	54.1
		Females	8,243	856	10.4	74	0.9	930	11.3	7,313	88.7
3	Binika (NAC)	Persons	14,539	4,614	31.7	851	5.9	5,465	37.6	9,074	62.4
		Males	7,439	3,682	49.5	317	4.3	3,999	53.8	3,440	46.2
		Females	7,100	932	13.1	534	7.5	1,466	20.6	5,634	79.4
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**40,068**	**11,635**	**29.0**	**1,576**	**3.9**	**13,211**	**33.0**	**26,857**	**67.0**
		Males	**20,796**	**9,644**	**46.4**	**658**	**3.2**	**10,302**	**49.5**	**10,494**	**50.5**
		Females	**19,272**	**1,991**	**10.3**	**918**	**4.8**	**2,909**	**15.1**	**16,363**	**84.9**

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 constitute 33.0 per cent, out of which 29.0 per cent are main workers and 3.9 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data reveals that 49.5 per cent and 15.1 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 3.9 per cent of the total urban population, out of which males and females contribute 3.2 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Binika (NAC) stands at the top with 37.6 per cent of total workers and Sonapur (M) lies at the bottom with 29.6 per cent of total workers.

Table–34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district by sex and four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district 32.7 percent are cultivators, 44.6 percent are agricultural labourers, 6.8 percent are household industry workers and 15.9 percent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic

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	Dunguripali	Persons	107,307	45,989	16,726	20,099	2,363	6,801
				(42.9)	(36.4)	(43.7)	(5.1)	(14.8)
		Males	54,518	30,021	13,735	9,991	1,380	4,915
				(55.1)	(45.8)	(33.3)	(4.6)	(16.4)
		Females	52,789	15,968	2,991	10,108	983	1,886
				(30.2)	(18.7)	(63.3)	(6.2)	(11.8)
2	Tarbha	Persons	93,043	39,141	12,712	18,244	1,788	6,397
				(42.1)	(32.5)	(46.6)	(4.6)	(16.3)
		Males	46,896	25,728	10,506	9,015	1,142	5,065
				(54.9)	(40.8)	(35.0)	(4.4)	(19.7)
		Females	46,147	13,413	2,206	9,229	646	1,332
				(29.1)	(16.4)	(68.8)	(4.8)	(9.9)
3	Sonapur	Persons	51,172	19,981	3,683	6,164	2,986	7,148
				(39.0)	(18.4)	(30.8)	(14.9)	(35.8)
		Males	26,466	13,607	3,147	2,834	1,808	5,818
				(51.4)	(23.1)	(20.8)	(13.3)	(42.8)
		Females	24,706	6,374	536	3,330	1,178	1,330
				(25.8)	(8.4)	(52.2)	(18.5)	(20.9)
4	Biramaharajpur	Persons	124,746	57,654	19,008	26,215	5,102	7,329
				(46.2)	(33.0)	(45.5)	(8.8)	(12.7)
		Males	63,398	33,841	14,124	11,250	2,770	5,697
				(53.4)	(41.7)	(33.2)	(8.2)	(16.8)
		Females	61,348	23,813	4,884	14,965	2,332	1,632
				(38.8)	(20.5)	(62.8)	(9.8)	(6.9)
5	Ulunda	Persons	35,510	16,747	4,759	7,611	2,005	2,372
				(47.2)	(28.4)	(45.4)	(12.0)	(14.2)
		Males	17,924	9,634	3,622	3,180	1,067	1,765
				(53.7)	(37.6)	(33.0)	(11.1)	(18.3)
		Females	17,586	7,113	1,137	4,431	938	607
				(40.4)	(16.0)	(62.3)	(13.2)	(8.5)
6	Binika	Persons	89,718	40,096	12,990	19,889	1,442	5,775
				(44.7)	(32.4)	(49.6)	(3.6)	(14.4)
		Males	45,773	25,602	10,521	9,623	843	4,615
				(55.9)	(41.1)	(37.6)	(3.3)	(18.0)
		Females	43,945	14,494	2,469	10,266	599	1,160
				(33.0)	(17.0)	(70.8)	(4.1)	(8.0)
7	Rampur	Persons	40,339	17,372	7,591	7,404	460	1,917
				(43.1)	(43.7)	(42.6)	(2.6)	(11.0)
		Males	20,626	11,343	6,204	3,270	263	1,606
				(55.0)	(54.7)	(28.8)	(2.3)	(14.2)
		Females	19,713	6,029	1,387	4,134	197	311
				(30.6)	(23.0)	(68.6)	(3.3)	(5.2)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**541,835**	**236,980**	**77,469**	**105,626**	**16,146**	**37,739**
				(43.7)	**(32.7)**	**(44.6)**	**(6.8)**	**(15.9)**
		Males	**275,601**	**149,776**	**61,859**	**49,163**	**9,273**	**29,481**
				(54.3)	**(41.3)**	**(32.8)**	**(6.2)**	**(19.7)**
		Females	**266,234**	**87,204**	**15,610**	**56,463**	**6,873**	**8,258**
				(32.8)	**(17.9)**	**(64.7)**	**(7.9)**	**(9.5)**

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

activities. The police station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that maximum number of workers are either engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourers in almost all police stations except Sonapur P.S. where other workers category is highest, i.e., 35.8 per cent.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dunguripali	Persons	116,002	48,535	19,326	20,323	2,036	6,850
				(41.8)	(39.8)	(41.9)	(4.2)	(14.1)
		Males	59,201	32,386	16,059	9,773	1,247	5,307
				(54.7)	(49.6)	(30.2)	(3.9)	(16.4)
		Females	56,801	16,149	3,267	10,550	789	1,543
				(28.4)	(20.2)	(65.3)	(4.9)	(9.6)
2	Binika	Persons	84,463	38,920	13,405	21,078	745	3,692
				(46.1)	(34.4)	(54.2)	(1.9)	(9.5)
		Males	43,005	24,219	10,859	10,051	415	2,894
				(56.3)	(44.8)	(41.5)	(1.7)	(11.9)
		Females	41,458	14,701	2,546	11,027	330	798
				(35.5)	(17.3)	(75.0)	(2.2)	(5.4)
3	Ulunda	Persons	77,662	36,650	12,087	17,795	2,552	4,216
				(47.2)	(33.0)	(48.6)	(7.0)	(11.5)
		Males	39,282	21,067	8,857	7,562	1,393	3,255
				(53.6)	(42.0)	(35.9)	(6.6)	(15.5)
		Females	38,380	15,583	3,230	10,233	1,159	961
				(40.6)	(20.7)	(65.7)	(7.4)	(6.2)
4	Biramaharajpur	Persons	82,594	37,751	11,680	16,031	4,555	5,485
				(45.7)	(30.9)	(42.5)	(12.1)	(14.5)
		Males	42,040	22,408	8,889	6,868	2,444	4,207
				(53.3)	(39.7)	(30.6)	(10.9)	(18.8)
		Females	40,554	15,343	2,791	9,163	2,111	1,278
				(37.8)	(18.2)	(59.7)	(13.8)	(8.3)
5	Sonapur	Persons	70,030	31,002	9,506	13,115	3,300	5,081
				(44.3)	(30.7)	(42.3)	(10.6)	(16.4)
		Males	35,511	19,364	7,580	6,141	1,910	3,733
				(54.5)	(39.1)	(31.7)	(9.9)	(19.3)
		Females	34,519	11,638	1,926	6,974	1,390	1,348
				(33.7)	(16.5)	(59.9)	(11.9)	(11.6)
6	Tarbha	Persons	71,016	30,911	10,264	15,544	1,332	3,771
				(43.5)	(33.2)	(50.3)	(4.3)	(12.2)
		Males	35,766	20,030	8,601	7,717	784	2,928
				(56.0)	(42.9)	(38.5)	(3.9)	(14.6)
		Females	35,250	10,881	1,663	7,827	548	843
				(30.9)	(15.3)	(71.9)	(5.0)	(7.7)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**501,767**	**223,769**	**76,268**	**103,886**	**14,520**	**29,095**
				(44.6)	**(34.1)**	**(46.4)**	**(6.5)**	**(13.0)**
		Males	**254,805**	**139,474**	**60,845**	**48,112**	**8,193**	**22,324**
				(54.7)	**(43.6)**	**(34.5)**	**(5.9)**	**(16.0)**
		Females	**246,962**	**84,295**	**15,423**	**55,774**	**6,327**	**6,771**
				(34.1)	**(18.3)**	**(66.2)**	**(7.5)**	**(8.0)**

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

Like previous table, Table–35 distributes workers in different C.D. Blocks and the district (rural areas only) by sex and into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 44.6 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, 34.1 per cent, 46.4 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 13.0 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex-wise break-up of the district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (66.2%) and household industry workers (7.5%) are comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature in the rural areas of the district is that in almost all the C.D. Blocks, the majority of workers are agricultural labourers.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons/ Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tarbha (NAC)	Persons	7,989	2,548	177	400	198	1,773
				(31.9)	(6.9)	(15.7)	(7.8)	(69.6)
		Males	4,060	2,035	168	215	184	1,468
				(50.1)	(8.3)	(10.6)	(9.0)	(72.1)
		Females	3,929	513	9	185	14	305
				(13.1)	(1.8)	(36.1)	(2.7)	(59.5)
2	Sonapur (M)	Persons	17,540	5,198	95	42	480	4,581
				(29.6)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(9.2)	(88.1)
		Males	9,297	4,268	89	38	339	3,802
				(45.9)	(2.1)	(0.9)	(7.9)	(89.1)
		Females	8,243	930	6	4	141	779
				(11.3)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(15.2)	(83.8)
3	Binika (NAC)	Persons	14,539	5,465	929	1,298	948	2,290
				(37.6)	(17.0)	(23.8)	(17.3)	(41.9)
		Males	7,439	3,999	757	798	557	1,887
				(53.8)	(18.9)	(20.0)	(13.9)	(47.2)
		Females	7,100	1,466	172	500	391	403
				(20.6)	(11.7)	(34.1)	(26.7)	(27.5)
District (Urban) Total :		**Persons**	**40,068**	**13,211**	**1,201**	**1,740**	**1,626**	**8,644**
				(33.0)	**(9.1)**	**(13.2)**	**(12.3)**	**(65.4)**
		Males	**20,796**	**10,302**	**1,014**	**1,051**	**1,080**	**7,157**
				(49.5)	**(9.8)**	**(10.2)**	**(10.5)**	**(69.5)**
		Females	**19,272**	**2,909**	**187**	**689**	**546**	**1,487**
				(15.1)	**(6.4)**	**(23.7)**	**(18.8)**	**(51.1)**

Table–36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex into four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 33.0 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers 65.4 per cent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (9.1%), agricultural labourers (13.2%) and household industry workers (12.3%) is very less. The same trend is found not only in case of male-female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns and their sex wise break-ups.

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

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	Dunguripali	108	101	18	105	20	24	34	3	6	49	93
		(100)	(93.5)	(16.7)	(97.2)	(18.5)	(22.2)	(31.5)	(2.8)	(5.6)	(45.4)	(86.1)
2	Binika	89	80	15	78	15	25	22	3	7	25	76
		(100)	(89.9)	(16.9)	(87.6)	(16.9)	(28.1)	(24.7)	(3.4)	(7.9)	(28.1)	(85.4)
3	Ulunda	192	139	16	173	21	34	41	3	7	132	129
		(100)	(72.4)	(8.3)	(90.1)	(10.9)	(17.7)	(21.4)	(1.6)	(3.6)	(68.8)	(67.2)
4	Biramaharajpur	157	122	13	143	10	29	63	2	8	38	101
		(100)	(77.7)	(8.3)	(91.1)	(6.4)	(18.5)	(40.1)	(1.3)	(5.1)	(24.2)	(64.3)
5	Sonapur	125	98	24	120	16	31	17	2	6	32	99
		(100)	(78.4)	(19.2)	(96.0)	(12.8)	(24.8)	(13.6)	(1.6)	(4.8)	(25.6)	(79.2)
6	Tarbha	158	128	13	146	18	19	14	3	5	20	115
		(100)	(81.0)	(8.2)	(92.4)	(11.4)	(12.0)	(8.9)	(1.9)	(3.2)	(12.7)	(72.8)
	District Total:	**829**	**668**	**99**	**765**	**100**	**162**	**191**	**16**	**39**	**296**	**613**
		(100)	**(80.6)**	**(11.9)**	**(92.3)**	**(12.1)**	**(19.5)**	**(23.0)**	**(1.9)**	**(4.7)**	**(35.7)**	**(73.9)**

Note : - *Percentages are given in brackets.*

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well 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.

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 Sonapur district. Out of 829 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 668 (80.6%) villages, medical facility in 99 (11.9%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 765 (92.3%) villages, post office in 100 (12.1%) villages, telephone in 162 (19.5%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways available in 191 (23.0%) villages, banks in 16 (1.9%) villages and agricultural credit societies in 39 (4.7%) villages. As many as 296 (35.7%) villages are approached by pucca road and 613 (73.9%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development.

Table–38 presents data on number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of Sonapur district. It may be seen from the table that out of 501,767 rural inhabitants of Sonapur district, 95.9 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 28.2 per cent by medical facility, 98.0 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 30.7 percent by post and telegraph facility, 41.7 percent by telephone facility, 34.7 per cent by transport and communication facility, 7.0 per cent by Banking facility, 13.9 per cent benefited from agricultural credit societies, 46.6 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 89.6 per cent served by power supply facility. Now

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dunguripali	116,002	113,891	40,076	115,263	45,227	49,891	53,163	11,504	16,513	63,805	106,872
		(100)	(98.2)	(34.5)	(99.4)	(39.0)	(43.0)	(45.8)	(9.9)	(14.2)	(55.0)	(92.1)
2	Binika	84,463	82,775	24,362	80,095	26,066	38,853	22,753	5,423	11,154	27,353	79,066
		(100)	(98.0)	(28.8)	(94.8)	(30.9)	(46.0)	(26.9)	(6.4)	(13.2)	(32.4)	(93.6)
3	Ulunda	77,662	73,178	17,306	75,867	21,991	29,829	28,846	4,324	10,929	60,346	68,510
		(100)	(94.2)	(22.3)	(97.7)	(28.3)	(38.4)	(37.1)	(5.6)	(14.1)	(77.7)	(88.2)
4	Biramaharajpur	82,594	77,903	19,259	81,412	16,347	35,438	43,218	6,262	13,605	35,050	68,888
		(100)	(94.3)	(23.3)	(98.6)	(19.8)	(42.9)	(52.3)	(7.6)	(16.5)	(42.4)	(83.4)
5	Sonapur	70,030	64,496	23,194	68,721	21,842	32,031	13,083	3,964	8,390	25,780	62,923
		(100)	(92.1)	(33.1)	(98.1)	(31.2)	(45.7)	(18.7)	(5.7)	(12.0)	(36.8)	(89.9)
6	Tarbha	71,016	68,707	17,531	70,290	22,608	23,171	13,095	3,621	9,312	21,387	63,291
		(100)	(96.7)	(24.7)	(99.0)	(31.8)	(32.6)	(18.4)	(5.1)	(13.1)	(30.1)	(89.1)
District Total :		**501,767**	**480,950**	**141,728**	**491,648**	**154,081**	**209,213**	**174,158**	**35,098**	**69,903**	**233,721**	**449,550**
		(100)	**(95.9)**	**(28.2)**	**(98.0)**	**(30.7)**	**(41.7)**	**(34.7)**	**(7.0)**	**(13.9)**	**(46.6)**	**(89.6)**

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 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.

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

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

coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is seen that in case of all the six C.D. Blocks educational facility, improved drinking water facility and power supply are available to about cent percent population. Dunguripali C.D. Block is at the top with 34.5 per cent medical facility and 39.0 per cent postal facility. The rural areas of the district as a whole are lagging behind with respect to facilities like, medical, banking and agricultural credit societies.

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 829 inhabited villages of the district, 133 villages do not have Primary School, 574 villages have no Middle School and 778 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 786 villages of the district, while Primary Health Centre is not available in 766 villages. Like-wise, non-availability of Post Office in 686, Telephone in 624, Bus Service in 644, Commercial Bank in 775, Co-operative Bank in 780 and Agricultural Credit Societies in 747 villages are recorded. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Post Office and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometres. However, a sizeable number of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometres or even more

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	121	11	1	133
(b) Middle School	410	140	24	574
(c) Degree College	141	291	346	778
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	81	162	543	786
(b) PHC	93	181	492	766
3. Post Office	423	212	51	686
4. Telephone	160	167	297	624
5. Bus Service	305	218	121	644
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	158	273	344	775
(b) Cooperative Bank	100	197	483	780
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	247	239	261	747

than 10 kilometres in order to avail the facilities of Hospital, Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

Table–40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	27	24	3	3	6	10	1	2	3
	(100.0)	(88.9)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(22.2)	(37.0)	(3.7)	(7.4)	(11.1)
5 -15	233	205	36	42	66	48	6	14	74
	(100.0)	(88.0)	(15.5)	(18.0)	(28.3)	(20.6)	(2.6)	(6.0)	(31.8)
16 - 50	480	402	55	50	84	121	9	23	194
	(100.0)	(83.8)	(11.5)	(10.4)	(17.5)	(25.2)	(1.9)	(4.8)	(40.4)
51+	43	34	3	5	6	12	0	0	25
	(100.0)	(79.1)	(7.0)	(11.6)	(14.0)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.1)
Unspecified	46	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(6.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District Total :	**829**	**668**	**99**	**100**	**162**	**191**	**16**	**39**	**296**
	(100.0)	**(80.6)**	**(11.9)**	**(12.1)**	**(19.5)**	**(23.0)**	**(1.9)**	**(4.7)**	**(35.7)**

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

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

town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that majority of villages in the district numbering 480 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometres from the nearest statutory town while 27 villages are at less than 5 kilometres from the towns, 233 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometres and 43 villages are at above 51 kilometres from the towns. It is clear from the table that the villages, which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport 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	472	313	8	414	9	25	79	1	2	134	280
	(100.0)	(66.3)	(1.7)	(87.7)	(1.9)	(5.3)	(16.7)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(28.4)	(59.3)
500-999	212	211	34	207	24	50	47	1	8	87	193
	(100.0)	(99.5)	(16.0)	(97.6)	(11.3)	(23.6)	(22.2)	(0.5)	(3.8)	(41.0)	(91.0)
1000-1999	119	118	38	118	46	63	50	8	16	56	114
	(100.0)	(99.2)	(31.9)	(99.2)	(38.7)	(52.9)	(42.0)	(6.7)	(13.4)	(47.1)	(95.8)
2000-4,999	26	26	19	26	21	24	15	6	13	19	26
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(73.1)	(100.0)	(80.8)	(92.3)	(57.7)	(23.1)	(50.0)	(73.1)	(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	**829**	**668**	**99**	**765**	**100**	**162**	**191**	**16**	**39**	**296**	**613**
	(100.0)	**(80.6)**	**(11.9)**	**(92.3)**	**(12.1)**	**(19.5)**	**(23.0)**	**(1.9)**	**(4.7)**	**(35.7)**	**(73.9)**

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 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.

Table–41 depicts picture of distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 472 villages come under less than 500, 212 villages come under the range 500-999, 119 villages come under 1000-1999 and 26 villages come under 2000-4999 population range. 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	Dunguripali	108	29,661	78.0	89.6
2	Binika	89	27,415	74.6	84.7
3	Ulunda	192	31,077	68.8	14.5
4	Biramaharajpur	157	30,938	72.5	15
5	Sonapur	125	25,922	67.4	11.2
6	Tarbha	158	27,188	75.2	6.0
	District Total:	**829**	**172,201**	**72.8**	**38.1**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table–42 shows land use pattern of different C.D. Blocks in the district. It indicates that the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 72.8 per cent and the rest 27.2 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 38.1 per cent. Although percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D. Blocks are more or less same and varies between 67.4 per cent to 78 per cent, there is glaring variation in the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Dunguripali C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 89.6 per cent of irrigated area to its total cultivable area and Tarbha C.D. Block is at the bottom with 6 per cent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	183	2	181	117	34	20	36	0	28
2	IV Sonapur (M)	320	76	244	238	58	49	72	3	57
3	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	293	50	243	245	94	38	82	1	29
District Total :		**265**	**44**	**221**	**196**	**57**	**36**	**61**	**2**	**41**

Table–43 gives detailed account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district. In these towns the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share of taxes in the per capita receipt is lower than the receipt from all other sources. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to Public Works in respect of Binika (NAC) and Sonapur (M) but for Tarbha (NAC), higher percentage goes to General Administration.

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	Binika (N.A.C.)	9.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
2	Sonapur (M)	5.7	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
3	Tarbha (N.A.C.)	15.0	3.8	2.5	1.3	1.3
District Total :		**9.0**	**2.7**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.2**

Table–44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in towns of Sonapur district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are nine Primary Schools, about three Middle Schools, about two Secondary Schools and about one Senior Secondary and one 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	Binika(N.A.C.)	11
2	Sonapur(M)	34
3	Tarbha(N.A.C.)	20
Distrct Total :		23

Number of beds in Medical Institution per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in Sonapur district is presented in Table–45. It shows that only 23 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (34) per 10,000 population is recorded in Sonapur (M). On the other hand, Binika (NAC) has recorded the lowest number of beds (11) per 10,000 urban population.

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–46 presents data on proportion of slum population in the towns of the district. The district Sonapur has no slum area, thus needs any mention.

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	Binika (N.A.C.)	Brass Utensil Handloom Bamboo Craft	Brass Utensil Handloom Paddy
2	Sonapur (M)	Silk Saree Terracotta Yarn	Silk Thread Fish Yarn
3	Tarbha (N.A.C.)	Bellmetal Utensil Ornament	Paddy Bellmetal Utensil Gold Ornament

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 Bell metals utensil, Brass Utensils, Handloom, Bamboo craft, Terracotta, yarn and Ornament. The items exported mainly include Paddy, Rice, Handloom cloth, Brass, Bellmetal, Utensil, slik thread, fish, Yarn and Gold Ornament.

(xi) Analysis based on Houselist Data, Census 2001

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

With the commencement of five year plans lack of data 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 household.

Like the previous Vensus, 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 - Sonapur	23									
Owned	Total	109,494	103,784	5,710	27,632	25,978	1,654	13,561	13,285	276
	No exclusive room	2,171	2,144	27	704	698	6	253	250	3
	One room	43,926	42,452	1,474	14,374	13,805	569	6,008	5,920	88
	Two rooms	38,362	36,413	1,949	9,128	8,407	721	4,951	4,840	111
	Three rooms	14,130	13,132	998	2,147	1,952	195	1,443	1,403	40
	3+ rooms	10,905	9,643	1,262	1,279	1,116	163	906	872	34
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	3,650	2,176	1,474	563	352	211	372	275	97
	No exclusive room	52	37	15	9	6	3	8	4	4
	One room	1,499	948	551	307	198	109	181	142	39
	Two rooms	1,363	785	578	173	96	77	138	100	38
	Three rooms	469	253	216	54	36	18	23	16	7
	3+ rooms	267	153	114	20	16	4	22	13	9
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Others	Total	4,682	3,689	993	1,343	1,048	295	837	621	216
	No exclusive room	170	159	11	70	68	2	11	9	2
	One room	2,572	2,154	418	834	661	173	499	434	65
	Two rooms	1,295	943	352	324	235	89	242	126	116
	Three rooms	409	293	116	73	55	18	53	32	21
	3+ rooms	236	140	96	42	29	13	32	20	12
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
District Total	Total	117,826	109,649	8,177	29,538	27,378	2,160	14,770	14,181	589
	No exclusive room	2,393	2,340	53	783	772	11	272	263	9
	One room	47,997	45,554	2,443	15,515	14,664	851	6,688	6,496	192
	Two rooms	41,020	38,141	2,879	9,625	8,738	887	5,331	5,066	265
	Three rooms	15,008	13,678	1,330	2,274	2,043	231	1,519	1,451	68
	3+ rooms	11,408	9,936	1,472	1,341	1,161	180	960	905	55
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2

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

Table-48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status namely owned, rented and others among total, Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of Sonapur district. The total number of households in the district is 117,826 of which 29,538 are Scheduled Caste households and 14,770 are

Scheduled Tribe households. As shown in the table 92.93 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 94.65 per cent in rural areas and 69.83 per cent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 3.10 per cent in total areas of the district as against 1.98 per cent in rural areas and 18.03 per cent in urban areas.

Tenure status among Scheduled Caste households shows that 93.55 per cent households of total areas live in their owned houses as against 94.89 per cent in rural area and 76.57 per cent in urban areas whereas households living in rented houses in total area constitute 1.91 per cent as against 1.28 per cent in rural area and 9.77 per cent in urban area. A remarkable feature of the distribution of households as far as tenure status of households of Scheduled Castes is concerned is that in urban area of the district 13.66 per cent households live neither in owned house nor in rented house.

Tenure status among Scheduled Tribe households in total area in the district shows that 91.81 per cent households live in owned houses as against 93.68 percent in rural area and 46.86 per cent in urban area. The Scheduled Tribe households living in rented houses constitute 2.52 per cent in total area as against 1.94 per cent in rural areas and 16.47 per cent in urban area.

A striking feature of distribution of households among Scheduled Tribes as far as tenure status of households is concerned is that in urban area of the district 36.67 per cent households live neither in owned house nor in rented houses which is categorized as others.

The table also gives the details on the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households. A room used for dwelling purpose should have walls with a door way 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. Taking these factors into consideration availability of number of dwelling rooms to households has been calculated.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in Col.2 of the houselist table 48, means a dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only one room which is in a census house, used as a shop or office and the household also stays in it. Thus, households having no exclusive room numbered 2,393 among total households, 783 among Scheduled Castes households and 272 among Scheduled Tribe households in the district.

Table-49 provides percentage distribution of households living in Permanent, Semi-Permanent and Temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas of Sonapur district and its police stations. The definition of different houses is given at the bottom of the table for appreciation of the data users.

In the total areas of the district, households living in Permanent houses constitute 19.28 per cent as against 20.40 per cent households in Semi Permanent houses and 60.30 per cent in Temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in different categories of houses also holds good in rural areas of the district. But the distribution of households in urban areas of the district depicts a different picture. Here, about 50 per cent (49.25 per cent) of households live in permanent houses, 24.91 per cent live in temporary houses and 25.84 per cent live in semi-permanent houses.

The distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police station level manifests a different trend. Out of the seven police stations of Sonapur district, in five police stations more than 50 per cent households live in temporary houses and other two police stations accommodate 43.95 per cent and 46.89 per cent households in temporary houses. Almost the same pattern of percentage distribution of households living in three categories of houses is also seen in rural areas of the police stations of the district. Of the three police stations having urban

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
Dist. Sonapur-23		22,721	24,035	71,052	18,694	21,922	69,015	4,027	2,113	2,037
		(19.28)	(20.40)	(60.30)	(17.05)	(19.99)	(62.94)	(49.25)	(25.84)	(24.91)
01	Dunguripali	4,788	7,370	10,738	4,788	7,370	10,738	0	0	0
		(20.91)	(32.19)	(46.89)	(20.91)	(32.19)	(46.89)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Tarbha	4,095	3,897	13,689	3,206	3,482	13,433	889	415	256
		(18.88)	(17.97)	(63.12)	(15.93)	(17.30)	(66.74)	(56.99)	(26.60)	(16.41)
03	Sonapur	3,036	1,970	5,649	857	1,300	4,888	2,179	670	761
		(28.49)	(18.49)	(53.01)	(12.16)	(18.45)	(69.37)	(60.36)	(18.56)	(21.08)
04	Biramaharajpur	2,896	2,325	21,718	2,896	2,325	21,718	0	0	0
		(10.75)	(8.63)	(80.62)	(10.75)	(8.63)	(80.62)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Ulunda	1,432	1,733	4,508	1,432	1,733	4,508	0	0	0
		(18.66)	(22.58)	(58.74)	(18.66)	(22.58)	(58.74)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Binika	4,148	4,310	11,020	3,189	3,282	10,000	959	1,028	1,020
		(21.29)	(22.12)	(56.56)	(19.35)	(19.92)	(60.69)	(31.89)	(34.19)	(33.92)
07	Rampur	2,326	2,430	3,730	2,326	2,430	3,730	0	0	0
		(27.41)	(28.64)	(43.95)	(27.41)	(28.64)	(43.95)	(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.

areas percentage of households living in permanent houses ranges from 31.89 per cent in Binika, 56.99 per cent in Tarbha and 60.36 per cent in Sonapur.

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

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, hand-pump, Tube-well and well. Out of the total 117,826 households in the district 106,769 constituting 90.62 per cent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 90.80 per cent in rural areas and 88.21 per cent in urban areas.

Coming to the police station levels, it is seen that the highest proportion of households enjoying improved drinking water facility is recorded in Rampur police station (96.37%) followed by Dunguripalli police station (95.76%) and Sonapur police station (94.73%). In the rest of the police stations, the percentage of households enjoying improved drinking water facility varies between 77.29 per cent to 91.29 per cent. The households in three towns namely Sonapur

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 - Sonapur 23		Total	117,826	106,769	21,821	4,985	7,902	16,854
				(90.62)	(18.52)	(4.23)	(6.71)	(14.30)
		Rural	109,649	99,556	17,135	3,288	5,062	14,336
				(90.80)	(15.63)	(3.00)	(4.62)	(13.07)
		Urban	8,177	7,213	4,686	1,697	2,840	2,518
				(88.21)	(57.31)	(20.75)	(34.73)	(30.79)
01	Dunguripali	Total	22,898	21,926	3,901	810	1,281	4,611
				(95.76)	(17.04)	(3.54)	(5.59)	(20.14)
		Rural	22,898	21,926	3,901	810	1,281	4,611
				(95.76)	(17.04)	(3.54)	(5.59)	(20.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Tarbha	Total	21,687	19,798	2,400	700	1,152	2,800
				(91.29)	(11.07)	(3.23)	(5.31)	(12.91)
		Rural	20,127	18,380	1,656	350	539	2,066
				(91.32)	(8.23)	(1.74)	(2.68)	(10.26)
		Urban	1,560	1,418	744	350	613	734
				(90.90)	(47.69)	(22.44)	(39.29)	(47.05)
03	Sonapur	Total	10,656	10,094	4,325	1,244	2,028	2,341
				(94.73)	(40.59)	(11.67)	(19.03)	(21.97)
		Rural	7,046	6,675	1,553	175	296	844
				(94.73)	(22.04)	(2.48)	(4.20)	(11.98)
		Urban	3,610	3,419	2,772	1,069	1,732	1,497
				(94.71)	(76.79)	(29.61)	(47.98)	(41.47)
04	Biramaharajpur	Total	26,940	23,686	3,605	779	1,133	2,481
				(87.92)	(13.38)	(2.89)	(4.21)	(9.21)
		Rural	26,940	23,686	3,605	779	1,133	2,481
				(87.92)	(13.38)	(2.89)	(4.21)	(9.21)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Ulunda	Total	7,674	5,931	1,285	272	345	610
				(77.29)	(16.74)	(3.54)	(4.50)	(7.95)
		Rural	7,674	5,931	1,285	272	345	610
				(77.29)	(16.74)	(3.54)	(4.50)	(7.95)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
06	Binika	Total	19,485	17,156	4,240	869	1,463	3,106
				(88.05)	(21.76)	(4.46)	(7.51)	(15.94)
		Rural	16,478	14,780	3,070	591	968	2,819
				(89.70)	(18.63)	(3.59)	(5.87)	(17.11)
		Urban	3,007	2,376	1,170	278	495	287
				(79.02)	(38.91)	(9.25)	(16.46)	(9.54)
07	Rampur	Total	8,486	8,178	2,065	311	500	905
				(96.37)	(24.33)	(3.66)	(5.89)	(10.66)
		Rural	8,486	8,178	2,065	311	500	905
				(96.37)	(24.33)	(3.66)	(5.89)	(10.66)
		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

(M)(94.71%), Tarbha (NAC)(90.90%) and Binika (NAC)(79.02%) in the district enjoy improved drinking water facility.

As regards the availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that less than one-fourth (18.52%) of the households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas as against 15.63 per cent in rural areas and 57.31 per cent in the urban areas of the district.

At the police station levels the proportion of households having electricity facility is still more discouraging both in total and rural areas in Tarabha, Biramaharajpur, Ulunda and Dunguripali police stations and it varies between 8.23 percent to 17.04 per cent. Maximum proportion of households having electricity facility is recorded in Sonapur police station (40.59%) followed by Rampur police station(24.33%) and Binika police station(21.76%) and the lowest proportion of 11.07 percent is recorded in Tarbha police station. Among the towns, 76.79 percent of households have electricity facility in Sonapur (M) followed by 47.69 percent in Tarbha (NAC) and 38.91 percent in Binika (NAC).

As regards bathroom facilities available to the households, a very negligible proportion of households constituting 4.23 percent enjoy bathroom facility in total areas of the district as against 3.00 percent in rural areas. But in the urban areas, 20.75 percent of households enjoy bathroom facility in the district. Among the towns, Sonapur(M) enjoys bathroom facility up to 29.61 percent followed by Tarbha (22.44%) and Binika (9.25 %).

As regards the availability of toilet facilities, 7,902 households constituting 6.71 percent have toilet facility

in total area of the district as against 4.62 per cent in rural areas and 34.73 per cent in urban area.

As regards drainage facility available to households living in the census houses, it is seen that the provision of drainage facility is somehow encouraging both in total, rural and urban areas of the district in comparison to the provisions of bathroom, toilet etc. Households having this facility in the houses constitute 14.30 per cent in total area of the district as against 13.07 per cent in the rural area and 30.79 per cent in urban area.

Out of the total seven police stations of the district, the proportion of households having drainage provision in their houses vary between 7.95 per cent to 21.97 percent in all police stations in the total areas and rural areas. In the urban areas, the highest proportion of 47.05 per cent households with drainage provision in their houses is recorded in Tarbha (NAC) followed by Sonapur (M) with 41.47 per cent and Binika (NAC) with 9.54 per cent.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	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
Dist. - Sonapur -23		Total	117,826	98,019	3,828	10,036	569	144	1,687	540	2,134	434	435
				(83.19)	(3.25)	(8.52)	(0.48)	(0.12)	(1.43)	(0.46)	(1.81)	(0.37)	(0.37)
		Rural	109,649	92,546	3,624	9,926	512	96	515	515	1,133	425	357
				(84.40)	(3.31)	(9.05)	(0.47)	(0.09)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(1.03)	(0.39)	(0.33)
		Urban	8,177	5,473	204	110	57	48	1,172	25	1,001	9	78
				(66.93)	(2.49)	(1.35)	(0.70)	(0.59)	(14.33)	(0.31)	(12.24)	(0.11)	(0.95)
01	Dunguripali	Total	22,898	18,199	998	2,837	91	62	198	46	365	41	61
				(79.48)	(4.36)	(12.39)	(0.40)	(0.27)	(0.86)	(0.20)	(1.59)	(0.18)	(0.27)
		Rural	22,898	18,199	998	2,837	91	62	198	46	365	41	61
				(79.48)	(4.36)	(12.39)	(0.40)	(0.27)	(0.86)	(0.20)	(1.59)	(0.18)	(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)
02	Tarbha	Total	21,687	19,715	447	868	74	29	120	53	312	15	54
				(90.91)	(2.06)	(4.00)	(0.34)	(0.13)	(0.55)	(0.24)	(1.44)	(0.07)	(0.25)
		Rural	20,127	18,579	431	867	69	7	14	51	52	12	45
				(92.31)	(2.14)	(4.31)	(0.34)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.06)	(0.22)
		Urban	1,560	1,136	16	1	5	22	106	2	260	3	9
				(72.82)	(1.03)	(0.06)	(0.32)	(1.41)	(6.79)	(0.13)	(16.67)	(0.19)	(0.58)
03	Sonapur	Total	10,656	8,136	329	206	55	1	944	85	724	113	63
				(76.35)	(3.09)	(1.93)	(0.52)	(0.01)	(8.86)	(0.80)	(6.79)	(1.06)	(0.59)
		Rural	7,046	6,310	184	196	31	0	23	84	90	112	16
				(89.55)	(2.61)	(2.78)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.33)	(1.19)	(1.28)	(1.59)	(0.23)
		Urban	3,610	1,826	145	10	24	1	921	1	634	1	47
				(50.58)	(4.02)	(0.28)	(0.66)	(0.03)	(25.51)	(0.03)	(17.56)	(0.03)	(1.30)
04	Biramaharajpur	Total	26,940	23,685	847	1,586	120	8	123	58	298	154	61
				(87.92)	(3.14)	(5.89)	(0.45)	(0.03)	(0.46)	(0.22)	(1.11)	(0.57)	(0.23)
		Rural	26,940	23,685	847	1,586	120	8	123	58	298	154	61
				(87.92)	(3.14)	(5.89)	(0.45)	(0.03)	(0.46)	(0.22)	(1.11)	(0.57)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	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
05	Ulunda	Total	7,674	7,284	174	42	53	1	27	9	50	0	34
				(94.92)	(2.27)	(0.55)	(0.69)	(0.01)	(0.35)	(0.12)	(0.65)	(0.00)	(0.44)
		Rural	7,674	7,284	174	42	53	1	27	9	50	0	34
				(94.92)	(2.27)	(0.55)	(0.69)	(0.01)	(0.35)	(0.12)	(0.65)	(0.00)	(0.44)
		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	Binika	Total	19,485	15,239	632	2,646	121	29	212	224	231	96	55
				(78.21)	(3.24)	(13.58)	(0.62)	(0.15)	(1.09)	(1.15)	(1.19)	(0.49)	(0.28)
		Rural	16,478	12,728	589	2,547	93	4	67	202	124	91	33
				(77.24)	(3.57)	(15.46)	(0.56)	(0.02)	(0.41)	(1.23)	(0.75)	(0.55)	(0.20)
		Urban	3,007	2,511	43	99	28	25	145	22	107	5	22
				(83.51)	(1.43)	(3.29)	(0.93)	(0.83)	(4.82)	(0.73)	(3.56)	(0.17)	(0.73)
07	Rampur	Total	8,486	5,761	401	1,851	55	14	63	65	154	15	107
				(67.89)	(4.73)	(21.81)	(0.65)	(0.16)	(0.74)	(0.77)	(1.81)	(0.18)	(1.26)
		Rural	8,486	5,761	401	1,851	55	14	63	65	154	15	107
				(67.89)	(4.73)	(21.81)	(0.65)	(0.16)	(0.74)	(0.77)	(1.81)	(0.18)	(1.26)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

Table-51 provides the number and percentAGE of households using various types of fuel for cooking purpose in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations. The various types of fuel used by households for cooking purpose are shown in Col-5-13 of the table.

As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuel used for cooking purpose by the total 1,17,826 households in the district. Of these fuels, firewood is used in 83.19 per cent of households in total areas of the district as against 84.40 per cent in rural and 66.93 per cent in urban areas. Cowdung is used in 8.52 per cent of households in total areas and 9.05 per cent households in rural areas of the district as against 1.35 per cent in urban areas.

In the urban areas of the district, 66.93 per cent households consume firewood, 14.33 per cent households use Liquid Petroleum Gas, 12.24 per cent use kerosene and only 0.70 per cent households use electricity for cooking purpose. This evidently shows the better economic condition of urban households, which have considerable access to modern fuels besides the traditional ones.

In urban areas of three police stations namely Sonapur, Tarbha and Binika more than 50 per cent of households use firewood for cooking. In two police stations Ulunda and Tarabha more than 90 per cent households use firewood as against 87.92 per cent households in Biramaharajpur police station and 79.48 percent households in Dunguripalli police station.

Table – 52 presents the number and percentage of households availing banking service in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations in Sonapur district. This table also provides information on availability of household assets like radio / transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motor cycle, moped, car, jeep etc in the households in total, rural and urban areas in the district and police stations.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of house holds	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	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 - Sonapur * 23		Total	117,826	18,324	23,890	10,683	2,097	71,672	5,306	808	41,783
				(15.55)	(20.28)	(9.07)	(1.78)	(60.83)	(4.50)	(0.69)	(35.46)
		Rural	109,649	15,008	21,306	7,655	1,400	66,275	4,161	662	39,576
				(13.69)	(19.43)	(6.98)	(1.28)	(60.44)	(3.79)	(0.60)	(36.09)
		Urban	8,177	3,316	2,584	3,028	697	5,397	1,145	146	2,207
				(40.55)	(31.60)	(37.03)	(8.52)	(66.00)	(14.00)	(1.79)	(26.99)
01	Dunguripali	Total	22,898	3,344	4,484	1,976	302	13,841	1,071	167	8,235
				(14.60)	(19.58)	(8.63)	(1.32)	(60.45)	(4.68)	(0.73)	(35.96)
		Rural	22,898	3,344	4,484	1,976	302	13,841	1,071	167	8,235
				(14.60)	(19.58)	(8.63)	(1.32)	(60.45)	(4.68)	(0.73)	(35.96)
		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	Tarbha	Total	21,687	2,375	3,274	1,409	259	10,618	670	169	10,323
				(10.95)	(15.10)	(6.50)	(1.19)	(48.96)	(3.09)	(0.78)	(47.6)
		Rural	20,127	1,762	2,816	838	126	9,680	472	133	9,825
				(8.75)	(13.99)	(4.16)	(0.63)	(48.09)	(2.35)	(0.66)	(48.82)
		Urban	1,560	613	458	571	133	938	198	36	498
				(39.29)	(29.36)	(36.60)	(8.53)	(60.13)	(12.69)	(2.31)	(31.92)
03	Sonapur	Total	10,656	3,030	2,585	2,229	722	7,321	904	111	2,792
				(28.43)	(24.26)	(20.92)	(6.78)	(68.70)	(8.48)	(1.04)	(26.20)
		Rural	7,046	1,017	1,261	506	269	4,710	198	44	2,069
				(14.43)	(17.90)	(7.18)	(3.82)	(66.85)	(2.81)	(0.62)	(29.36)
		Urban	3,610	2,013	1,324	1,723	453	2,611	706	67	723
				(55.76)	(36.68)	(47.73)	(12.55)	(72.33)	(19.56)	(1.86)	(20.03)
04	Biramaharajpur	Total	26,940	5,124	6,018	1,654	300	17,819	1,045	136	8,274
				(19.02)	(22.34)	(6.14)	(1.11)	(66.14)	(3.88)	(0.50)	(30.71)
		Rural	26,940	5,124	6,018	1,654	300	17,819	1,045	136	8,274
				(19.02)	(22.34)	(6.14)	(1.11)	(66.14)	(3.88)	(0.50)	(30.71)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Ulunda	Total	7,674	1,135	1,517	543	83	5,127	291	44	2,264
				(14.79)	(19.77)	(7.08)	(1.08)	(66.81)	(3.79)	(0.57)	(29.50)
		Rural	7,674	1,135	1,517	543	83	5,127	291	44	2,264
				(14.79)	(19.77)	(7.08)	(1.08)	(66.81)	(3.79)	(0.57)	(29.50)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of house holds	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
06	Binika	Total	19,485	2,277	3,865	2,076	309	11,389	880	129	7,321
				(11.69)	(19.84)	(10.65)	(1.59)	(58.45)	(4.52)	(0.66)	(37.57)
		Rural	16,478	1,587	3,063	1,342	198	9,541	639	86	6,335
				(9.63)	(18.59)	(8.14)	(1.20)	(57.90)	(3.88)	(0.52)	(38.45)
		Urban	3,007	690	802	734	111	1,848	241	43	986
				(22.95)	(26.67)	(24.41)	(3.69)	(61.46)	(8.01)	(1.43)	(32.79)
07	Rampur	Total	8,486	1,039	2,147	796	122	5,557	445	52	2,574
				(12.24)	(25.30)	(9.38)	(1.44)	(65.48)	(5.24)	(0.61)	(30.33)
		Rural	8,486	1,039	2,147	796	122	5,557	445	52	2,574
				(12.24)	(25.30)	(9.38)	(1.44)	(65.48)	(5.24)	(0.61)	(30.33)
		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."

As regards baking services, it may be mentioned here that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalised banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks and the service availed means the head of the household or any other member in the household is availing banking service provided by the bank or post office bank as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly 18,324 (15.55%) households out of the total 117,826 households in Sonapur district avail banking services as against 40.55 per cent in the urban and 13.69 per cent in the rural areas.

As regards different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets since 60.83 per cent households in total, 60.44 per cent in rural and 66.00 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset. Radio/ Transistor claims the second position closely followed by television as household assets both in total, rural and urban areas of the district. Expensive household assets like telephone, scooter, car, jeep claim very negligible proportion both in rural and total areas of the district. However in the urban areas 8.52 per cent households have telephone connection and 14 per cent households possess scooter, motorcycle, moped and only 1.79 per cent own car, jeep, van etc.

As regards banking services availed by households at police station levels it is seen that 28.43 per cent of households in total areas of Sonapur police station followed by 19.02 per cent households in Biramaharajpur police station, 14.79 per cent households in Ulunda police station and 14.60 per cent households in Dunguripali police station avail banking services. In the remaining three police stations, it varies between 10.95 per cent to 12.24 per cent. In the rural areas of the police stations, this proportion varies between 8.75 to 19.02 per cent. However, in the urban areas the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably higher varying between 22.95 to 55.76 per cent.

Coming to the household assets at the police station level, it is seen that maximum proportion of households ranging between 48.96 per cent to 68.70 in total, 48.09 per cent to 66.85 in rural areas and 60.13 to 72.33 per cent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset distantly followed by Radio/ Transistor and television sets. Valuable assets like scooter, motorcycle, moped, car, jeep, van, telephone etc. are possessed by a negligible proportion of households both in total and rural areas.

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

(xii) Scope of Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART A :
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

Section I - Village Directory

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

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location 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 23 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

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

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares is 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 (without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C. D Block-wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A : Indicates number of villages C D Block-wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B : Indicates number of villages C D Block-wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C : Shows number of villages C D Block-wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II : Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A : Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III : It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.

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

Appendix-V : Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI : Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII A, VII B : The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII : Indicates C D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

Appendix-IX : Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

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

The district Sonapur was having three statutory towns, namely, Tarbha (NAC), Sonapur (M) and Binika (NAC) in 1991 Census and no further new town is created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there is no village merged in any town situated earlier. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 census has been cropped up.

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

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

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
TARBHA C.D. BLOCK - 0006

BLANK

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BINIKA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : ULUNDA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BIRAMAHARAJPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : SONAPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK :TARBHA

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:SONAPUR *

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions					
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dunguripali	108	116,002	101	104	56	59	20	23
2	Binika	89	84,463	80	85	40	40	15	15
3	Ulunda	192	77,662	136	139	40	41	13	13
4	Biramaharajpur	157	82,594	112	118	27	28	13	14
5	Sonapur	125	70,030	97	108	24	24	11	11
6	Tarbha	158	71,016	128	131	25	25	17	17
	District(Rural)	**829**	**501,767**	**654**	**685**	**212**	**217**	**89**	**93**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Educational institutions (contd.)									Medical institutions	
Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	56	0	0
2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	44	0	0
3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	28	0	0
0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
11	**11**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**173**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Medical institutions (contd.)											
Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home /		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2	2	5	5	17	17	2	2	2	2	0	0
2	2	2	2	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0
3	3	5	7	11	11	3	3	3	3	0	0
2	2	3	3	11	11	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	4	3	3	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	4	3	3	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	**17**	**21**	**23**	**75**	**75**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Medical institutions (contd.)			Drinking water source									
Others		No medical facilities	Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
Villages	Institutions											
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	1	89	5	95	82	0	2	0	54	105	100	0
1	1	73	2	80	78	0	19	0	26	77	84	0
4	4	177	48	188	174	0	30	3	5	173	187	2
0	0	144	0	156	135	0	6	0	0	144	156	1
0	0	110	2	92	81	0	11	3	22	120	95	2
0	0	144	1	113	120	0	14	0	0	146	127	0
6	**6**	**737**	**58**	**724**	**670**	**0**	**82**	**6**	**107**	**765**	**749**	**5**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications			Banks	
Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
19	0	1	19	0	1	24	31	1	4	3	4
15	0	0	15	0	0	25	14	0	11	3	3
20	0	1	20	0	1	34	41	0	1	3	3
9	0	1	9	0	1	29	26	0	39	2	2
15	0	1	15	0	1	31	16	0	0	2	2
18	0	0	18	0	0	19	14	0	0	3	3
96	**0**	**4**	**96**	**0**	**4**	**162**	**142**	**1**	**55**	**16**	**17**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Power supply		Credit societies						Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
93	15	6	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	42	23	23
76	13	7	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	19	8	8
129	63	7	7	5	6	2	2	0	1	0	43	27	27
101	56	8	8	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	32	4	4
99	26	6	6	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	29	11	11
115	43	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	16	10	10
613	**216**	**39**	**40**	**15**	**17**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**181**	**83**	**83**

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

Name of the District:SONAPUR *

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	Dunguripali	108	7	98	3	0	0
2	Binika	89	9	75	5	0	0
3	Ulunda	192	56	134	1	1	0
4	Biramaharajpur	157	45	108	2	2	0
5	Sonapur	125	28	87	9	1	0
6	Tarbha	158	30	126	1	1	0
	District Total:	**829**	**175**	**628**	**21**	**5**	**0**

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

Name of the District:SONAPUR *

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dunguripali	108	7	45	56	20
2	Binika	89	9	40	40	15
3	Ulunda	192	55	97	39	13
4	Biramaharajpur	157	45	85	27	13
5	Sonapur	125	28	73	24	11
6	Tarbha	158	30	103	25	17
	Total:	**829**	**174**	**443**	**211**	**89**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:SONAPUR *

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	Dunguripali	0	1	0	7	93
2	Binika	0	4	0	0	71
3	Ulunda	0	1	0	2	171
4	Biramaharajpur	0	0	0	0	143
5	Sonapur	0	0	0	28	89
6	Tarbha	0	0	0	31	101
	District Total:	**0**	**6**	**0**	**68**	**668**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:SONAPUR *

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

NIL

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Sl. No.	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 this district.

APPENDIX III - Village Directory
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:SONAPUR *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
1	03910800	Jampali
2	03993100	Kulthipalijungle
3	03999400	Sialinalijungle
4	04000200	Brahmanipali Jungle
Name of CD Block: Binika		
5	03913300	Bausuni Bahal
6	03994000	Bagbahali Jungle
7	03994200	Bagbahali
8	03994300	Silati Jungle
9	03996000	Bausuni Jungle
10	04001500	Padhanpalijungle
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
11	03947600	Khajuriapali
12	03948200	Rijhaidadar
13	03948600	Mahukhandi
14	03955300	Bairagipali
15	03955400	Umadeipali
16	03955500	Litipali
17	03955700	Bagabahali
18	03955800	Bairagipali Jungle
19	03956600	Kotsamalijungle
20	03957800	Krushnanagar
21	03958000	Kulbasa
22	03958300	Badpur
23	03968400	Gagankhalai
24	03977400	Dhanbahalijungle
25	03977500	Dhanbahali
26	03977900	Beheramaljungle
27	03978000	Dejharan
28	03978100	Patrapalijungle
29	03978400	Budhijharanjungle
30	03978600	Kamalkata
31	03979300	Lamtul
32	03979400	Kusumpal
33	03979800	Dabapali
34	03979900	Sarmundapal
35	03980100	Kharapurajungle
36	03980200	Krushnapurjungle
37	03980400	Suliajungle
38	03980600	Chadeigudi
39	03980700	Pardiapali
40	03980900	Ganjachhapper
41	03981100	Ganjachhapperjungle
42	03981300	Dakhinipalijungle
43	03982400	Daltangar
44	03983500	Singhapali
45	03983800	Kutmendajungle
46	03984000	Kalipur
47	03984300	Jharabahalijungle
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
48	03949000	Kendupali
49	03949100	Surdhapali Jungle

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
50	03949300	Durjantailajungle
51	03949400	Durjantaila
52	03949700	Goudgadjungle
53	03949900	Malidadar
54	03950000	Kuhidadar
55	03950300	Badmal Jungle
56	03950700	Gudgudajungle
57	03951000	Puipani
58	03951600	Suliadadar
59	03952300	Badkirasirijungle
60	03953000	Hatilimunda
61	03953100	Patrapali
62	03953500	Chingranali
63	03953900	Bhaludungrijungle
64	03954100	Kenjheriapali Jungle
65	03954300	Kesalgaon
66	03954600	Hirapali
67	03956000	Baraghatdadar
68	03956100	Goghat
69	03960300	Yubaranisitapur
70	03963100	Thakurpurjungle
71	03963700	Malidadar
72	03963800	Duleswar Jungle
73	03965900	Mundidamak
74	03966100	Madhupur
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
75	03915300	Kudopalijungle
76	03915700	Asurmundajungle
77	03916700	Dablongjungle
78	03917100	Jhilimunda
79	03918200	Bajikhol
80	03921600	Majhipali
81	03921800	Chuhanpali
82	03942500	Baiganjuri
83	03944600	Majhi Fabsi
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
84	03919300	Kandhapali
85	03920500	Dheramunda
86	03920700	Paikbahaljangle
87	03923800	Dilkhuspur
88	03927900	Panimurajangle
89	03928800	Gunjimunda
90	03930900	Bandhakhol
91	03931300	Pudugpathor
92	03933600	Dubula Jungle
93	03933900	Jamkani Jungle
94	03935600	Rengsa Jungle
95	03935800	Sagarpali Jungle
96	03936500	Jadapali
97	03936600	Chirbahal
98	03937000	Badtenda
99	03937900	Charbhata Jungle
100	03938000	Saiduli
101	03938500	Karla Muhan Jungle
102	03939300	Ainlapali Jungle
103	03939500	Sukhilasar Jungle

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	Dunguripali	112	4	108	4
2	Binika	99	10	89	7
3	Ulunda	227	35	192	49
4	Biramaharajpur	181	24	157	30
5	Sonapur	157	32	125	17
6	Tarbha	183	25	158	17
	District Total:	**959**	**130**	**829**	**124**

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	Dunguripali	112	4	108	10
2	Binika	99	10	89	16
3	Ulunda	227	35	192	68
4	Biramaharajpur	181	24	157	87
5	Sonapur	157	32	125	36
6	Tarbha	183	25	158	44
	District Total:	**959**	**130**	**829**	**261**

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:SONAPUR *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
Less than 5		
	03998000	Amamunda
5-10		
	03910400	Gajamal
	03908000	Pankel
	03906700	Patharkhandi
	03999800	Sulei
	03909800	Sahajbahal
	03909200	Majhimunda
	03909500	Chhanchani
	03908900	Bandhapali
	03993100	Kulthipalijungle
	03997300	Dhanbasa
11-20		
	03999500	Sialinali
	03999100	Baghahandi
	04001200	Samarchipa
	03910200	Dumerpali
	03907900	Thenganal
	03997500	Sarasmal
	03999200	Bairagimunda
	04000100	Kushdadar
	03997400	Sahajbahal

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
11-20		
	03906300	Gulihapadar
	03911200	Poind
	03911000	Kushamal
	03906600	Antapali
	03997900	Badkarle
	03906800	Titerkund
	03909900	Kandumunda
	03997800	Tangarkarle
	03907600	Salepali
	04000000	Andharibanji
	03999000	Dhatukipali
	03912100	Kapasira
	03998900	Kandagarh
	03998100	Pandakital
	03907300	Dunguripali
	03992000	Adakasa
	03998400	Khaliapali
	03909300	Salgul
	03997200	Badbhalupali
	03909000	Barpadar
	03999600	Chandali
	03906900	Sannuapali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
11-20		
	03998300	Mayabarha
	03998700	Mahulpali
	03911500	Sunapali
	03909700	Tileimal
	03911800	Dahukbud
	03908700	Lariabahal
	03907800	Pipilipali
	03905700	Lingmarni
21-30		
	03912000	Bhatbahali
	03908600	Baidupali
	03911600	Gadhapali
	04000300	Kundupali
	03907200	Chingerkata
	03998500	Balenpali
	03993400	Bhimtikira
	03999400	Sialinalijungle
	03910600	Sukha
	03908100	Ainlasari
	03909400	Kankarajuri
	03910000	Ichhapur
	03992700	Sanbhalupali
	03908500	Sahala
	03998800	Bankipali
	03911900	Tamamura
	03911100	Cherupali
	03998600	Jibandadar
	03999700	Chanabeda
	03907100	Khuntpali
	03907500	Sadhapali
	03993200	Kulthipali
	03909600	Champaduli
	03907000	Chindajuri
	04001000	Salepali
	03910300	Karlajuri
	03908200	Samaleichuan
	03999300	Pandarapali
	03911300	Badphatamunda
31-40		
	04000600	Kainshkanda
	03997700	Katapali
	03907400	Kudharikata
	03910100	Phatamunda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
31-40		
	03998200	Naikenpali
	03910500	Mahulpali
	03993300	Gania
	03910900	Badnuapali
	04000400	Gidhmal
	03911700	Digsira
	03907700	Langalkata
	03905800	Bahubasa
	03908400	Gandapali
	04000800	Gajabandh
	03908300	Tuniamunda
	04000500	Brahmanipali
	03905900	Beheramal
	03908800	Gambharipali
	03997600	Rampur
	03910700	Haldi
41-50		
	03906100	Ludukibeda
	03906200	Chhitkelbandhali
51-75		
	03909100	Sialbahali
	04000200	Brahmanipali Jungle
76 and above		
	04000900	Salepalijungle
Name of CD Block: Binika		
Less than 5		
	03995000	Sahaj Bahal
	03991000	Kadalipali
5-10		
	04001500	Padhanpalijungle
	03990300	Akhidadar
	03994800	Padhipali
	03993600	Nandanmal
	03989900	Jampali
	03996500	Mahadebpali
	03912400	Julunda
11-20		
	03994000	Bagbahali Jungle
	03912500	Mahubahali
	03996300	Nagapali
	03913200	Babupali
	03912900	Mahada
	03994500	Charda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Binika		
11-20		
	03992100	Kadalipali
	03993500	Jashapur
	03994400	Silati
	03989800	Kukudajholi
	03912600	Amamunda
	03994900	Phul Muthi
	03989000	Palsapali
	03990000	Sarguna
	03991900	Chulimal
	03996200	Sakma
	03997100	Pandakital
	03993700	Meghala
	03913100	Chaukamal
	03913400	Siali
	03994700	Sankara
	03995800	Ghantopali
	03990800	Ganeshpur
	03988800	Talmunda
	03993800	Sahajbahal
	03989100	Khairmal
	03995900	Fapasi
	03993900	Banjipali
	03992300	Papi
	03988500	Ainlamunda
	03912700	Khurdiabahal
	03995600	Kaintara
21-30		
	03994200	Bagbahali
	03989500	Hutuma
	04001300	Kuhibahal
	04001400	Padhanpali
	03988600	Teleimal
	03992400	Singhijuba
	03996700	Kartang
	03990100	Balaranga
	03994100	Kaudiamunda
	03990400	Arigaon
	03995100	Gadgad Bahal
	03996900	Sansamura
	03995500	Bausuni
	03991800	Bhandar
	03989700	Bankigiridi
	04000700	Rangapur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Binika		
31-40		
	04001100	Kalsaipali
	03988900	Bagdia
	03991700	Mahulpali
	03990700	Sindurpur
	03997000	Ghodadhar
	03990200	Sarangapali
	03989200	Dendupadar
	03912300	Bileibahali
	03990500	Manigaon
	03996100	Bhikabahali
	03989300	Babupali
	03990900	Bisalpali
	03990600	Cherupali
	03988700	Asurgarh
	03912200	Patharkhandi
	03996400	Padhanpali
	03995400	Tundupali
41-50		
	03991200	Antarda
	03989400	Khaliapali
	03995300	Seledi
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
Less than 5		
	03969500	Anantapali
	03958100	Gailgudi
	03978100	Patrapalijungle
	03972900	Brahmanipali
	03973800	Gandpali
	03981000	Radhanagar
5-10		
	03984100	Mankadabahal
	03957800	Krushnanagar
	03979700	Brahmanipali
	03988200	Udepadar
	03981300	Dakhinipalijungle
	03968200	Saharapali
	03980300	Sulia
	03985600	Matikhai
	03986000	Pipalkuda
	03985500	Ulunda
11-20		
	03967400	Babupali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
11-20		
	03973600	Tikuda
	03973300	Gumurdula
	03955400	Umadeipali
	03967300	Nuapali
	03987900	Amurda
	03973200	Mahada
	03980800	Hatipahul
	03982000	Badmal
	03982200	Badmaljungle
	03973400	Paligaon
	03985700	Gailmura
	03978300	Patrapali
	03956500	Khuntulapali
	03987300	Manamal
	03981800	Chadeipankjungle
	03980900	Ganjachhapper
	03973000	Paikpali
	03985200	Maulimal
	03958600	Bamaraj
	03981400	Dakhinipali
	03967100	Jayapur
	03968300	Radhiapali
	03982900	Meghanad
	03973100	Parbatipur
	03981600	Sahanidiha
	03977800	Kutapali
	03988300	Pipalikani
21-30		
	03972500	Patrapali
	03986900	Kukia
	03956700	Kotsamali
	03969600	Daldaba
	03957900	Gargadabahal
	03981500	Matupali
	03970700	Palash
	03967000	Jambhalipali
	03967500	Kalapathar
	03957400	Baghapali
	03981900	Chadeipank
	03987600	Nimna
	03972800	Gurpanga
	03981200	Jaunrabhounra

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
21-30		
	03984200	Jharabahali
	03981700	Manpur
	03967900	Kudapada
	03968100	Khirpur
	03973900	Kumarkeli
	03985900	Badmal
	03967600	Bagchhera
	03979000	Sindhol
	03955500	Litipali
	03971500	Marichapur
	03983700	Kutmenda
	03977700	Beheramal
	03968700	Gunjipali
	03985800	Badali
	03956900	Redam
	03987200	Barigaon
	03973700	Ghamadiapali
	03967800	Jaloi
	03984800	Nakdein
	03988100	Gaurgaon
	03956800	Golabandha
	03967200	Padhanpali
	03971700	Dudupali
	03957500	Jagannathpali
31-40		
	03970200	Gopalpur
	03972700	Hingama
	03969200	Sanankaria
	03987500	Telenda
	03955300	Bairagipali
	03978900	Mundomahul
	03984500	Khemaloi
	03971800	Raksa
	03971300	Hikudi
	03987100	Panchamahala
	03984900	Sindiriabahal
	03983000	Tentulikhol
	03968600	Jamgaon
	03974100	Apatnuagarh
	03985300	Gandabahal
	03986400	Lambakani
	03970100	Sansanpur
	03972200	Mundoghat

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
31-40		
	03958200	Kadodar
	03982100	Ainlachhat
	03967700	Kairajhuli
	03977600	Kapasira
	03969800	Bidurpali
	03986100	Didimal
	03972600	Lehedi
41-50		
	03987700	Dasarajpurpandafal
	03957700	Harinapali
	03984300	Jharabahalijungle
	03972300	Lankabahal
	03974000	Bhudobar
	03970800	Bejpali
	03971900	Sauripali
	03969000	Kesalpura
	03974500	Yamapali
	03986500	Dhuldhula
	03972100	Bijepur
	03986600	Jampali
	03970900	Badhila
	03985100	Lastala
	03969300	Badankaria
	03983900	Patrapali
	03982500	Dipapali
	03971200	Nuagaon
	03972400	Bhajabalpur
51-75		
	03984600	Pipalkata
	03982600	Dhelei
	03986700	Maraloi
	03970000	Bisipara
	03986200	Kapasira
	03972000	Sripura
	03971600	Baghalpur
	03986300	Jagannathpali
	03968500	Ghikundi
	03969900	Naikapada
	03970600	Gobindapali
76 and above		
	03957100	Ranipali
	03970500	Bhejimal
	03978800	Hud

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
76 and above		
	03971000	Khajariapali
	03978700	Keutipali
	03968400	Gagankhalai
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
Less than 5		
	03965900	Mundidamak
	03959500	Karadapal
	03974300	Pandiapali
5-10		
	03966300	Duhulpali
	03961300	Sunariberni
	03951400	Sankirasira
	03950000	Kuhidadar
	03974600	Dahanipali
	03948400	Sagajuri
	03965000	Chandali
	03964900	Govindapur
	03960000	Purastampoli
	03975700	Ranapali
	03949400	Durjantaila
	03951100	Sahajlatha
	03966200	Tentulimahada
	03976100	Jharkumunda
11-20		
	03954600	Hirapali
	03954200	Badmal
	03948900	Brahmanipali
	03965100	Bad Khamar
	03975300	Buroghat
	03949800	Goudgad
	03950400	Bahal Padar
	03963700	Malidadar
	03963400	Thakurpur
	03960600	Rijumunda
	03975000	Tithipali
	03959700	Bhutiapali
	03954900	Khairmal
	03960400	Barghat
	03950200	Dadarpali
	03965500	Anandapur
	03953600	Bardakata
	03959000	Kadalipali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
11-20		
	03976000	Sandha
	03966800	Amulyamaniranipur
	03965700	Basudevpur
	03964300	Kamira
	03952100	Yubarajpur
	03975800	Champamal
	03966000	Mrusundhi
	03975100	Kamalpur
	03965600	Kudapada
	03965400	Dunguri
	03965300	Godhaneswar
	03959200	Telipali
	03956000	Baraghatdadar
	03948700	Masinapali
	03960700	Khandahata
21-30		
	03964500	Subalaya
	03975500	Ufula
	03976800	Phulchara
	03959800	Ghantopali
	03952800	Kusadadar
	03954500	Kenjhiriapali
	03962400	Sangrampur
	03954300	Kesalgaon
	03977200	Jatesingha
	03976500	Deuli
	03950500	Amarpali
	03955000	Baghartaila
	03964200	Amsarbhata
	03959400	Ludumunda
	03949900	Malidadar
	03959600	Gopapali
	03960100	Bankia
	03964100	Tebhapadar
	03976400	Lumurjena
	03974700	Kanpur
	03961100	Buthipadar
	03962200	Sergeda
	03954000	Luturpanka
	03966700	Baghamari
	03966600	Hilung Patharghat
	03976900	Bagbar
	03964000	Pitamahul

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
21-30		
	03964800	Kelgaon
	03950800	Bhaludunguri
	03974200	Rathapur
31-40		
	03953100	Patrapali
	03961200	Pandua
	03963500	Kunjamahul
	03961400	Barapadar
	03976300	Deulmunda
	03961000	Rambhipali
	03966900	Mendamal
	03958800	Puleswar
	03975200	Khambeswaripali
	03959300	Barajhula
	03961600	Janakpur
	03953700	Ghichapali
	03965800	Yudhistirpur
	03960500	Adal
	03956100	Goghat
	03960200	Chauka
	03961800	Bikalpur
	03974800	Dantapali
	03962000	Lakhani
	03951300	Badkirasira
	03963600	Duleswar
	03956200	Kunjapali
	03959900	Mendilipali
	03965200	Ektal
	03975900	Krushnapali
	03976700	Nuagad
	03962500	Sanbardakata
	03954700	Amatpali
	03966100	Madhupur
41-50		
	03960900	Gudipali
	03954400	Jatiapali
	03955100	Achandbaghartaila
	03958700	Rugudipali
	03962700	Bhatapadar
	03975600	Laturpet
	03975400	Goudkela
	03976200	Bhaliapadar
	03962100	Madhupur

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
41-50		
	03958900	Balipali
	03953400	Bisalpali
	03953300	Burbuda
51-75		
	03976600	Kumursingha
	03966500	Manikpur
	03953500	Chingranali
76 and above		
	03952300	Badkirasirijungle
	03963800	Duleswar Jungle
	03950300	Badmal Jungle
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
Less than 5		
	03940500	Nandanmal
	03916000	Bisalpali
	03942000	Pratappur
	03940400	Jharpada
5-10		
	03917300	Pipilipali
	03943500	Haradkhol
	03947400	Dunguripali
	03944800	Sialjhuli
	03941200	Gailberna
	03924200	Taraikela
	03917200	Khemundiamunda
	03943000	Kalapathar
	03916400	Badipadia
	03920800	Sankadalipali
	03943900	Kasurpali
	03918300	Chandrapur
	03941800	Jampali
	03916900	Dumerkhol
	03940700	Sargunamunda
	03946000	Baljuri
11-20		
	03922700	Naikenpalli
	03916600	Baslat
	03941000	Karlakhaman
	03947300	Haladipali
	03945700	Dunguripali
	03942800	Badajhinki
	03922300	Kutsira

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
11-20		
	03918700	Govindapur
	03916100	Majhimunda
	03945800	Baidyanath
	03943800	Mallikmunda
	03914900	Lupursingha
	03915400	Rengali
	03917000	Jhankarpali
	03940800	Nagapali(Or) Thapapali
	03945000	Kharjhura
	03915700	Asurmundajungle
	03921200	Sankhachol
	03942700	Sanjhinki
	03943200	Arjunpur
	03918100	Jamkhol
	03917900	Kudadera
	03924600	Bahirkhaman
	03942100	Saradhapali
	03944200	Medinipali
	03922400	Malisirgidi
	03918600	Raipali
	03925000	Khaliapali
	03945400	Bagduli
	03946200	Lakarma
	03945900	Rupali Or Chhepapali
	03916300	Chhakormal
	03944500	Mahule
	03914400	Biseswarpali
	03913600	Balapur
	03947100	Baldapali
	03920900	Narayanpur
21-30		
	03941500	Khairtikira
	03917600	Saharapali
	03943600	Ainlapali
	03916800	Chahatakhol
	03915100	Khaliapali
	03946800	Gatarkela
	03946100	Sahajpita
	03941900	Banbija(Bankbija)
	03944700	Uparfabsi
	03922800	Matikod
	03941100	Kendumunda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
21-30		
	03943400	Sanfabsi
	03917500	Luhurapali
	03915200	Banktentuli
	03924400	Khari
	03914100	Matiapali
	03940900	Mayurudan
	03915800	Asurmunda
	03940000	Kirtipur
	03944600	Majhi Fabsi
	03946700	Pipilipali
	03943100	Kulipali
31-40		
	03914700	Bhursapali
	03922500	Budelbahal
	03914600	Lachhipur
	03940200	Rugudipali
	03922100	Baladi
	03915000	Kudopali
	03916200	Dablang
	03945500	Eswaripali(Khameswaripali)
	03946300	Dahaja
	03942500	Baiganjuri
	03942300	Babupali
	03941300	Jaganathpali
41-50		
	03941400	Bisimunda
	03943700	Buromunda
	03942600	Dhubabahali
	03922600	Singbahali
	03946600	Singhari
	03921900	Salepali
	03944100	Gadia
	03921600	Majhipali
	03915600	Dabapali
	03943300	Majhimunda
	03946500	Dhubamunda
51-75		
	03918500	Pandakital
	03946900	Janmura
	03942400	Pansiali
76 and above		
	03942200	Kabattalai
	03940300	Dhaurakhaman

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
76 and above		
	03945600	Narsing Garh
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
Less than 5		
	03933800	Badjor
	03927300	Bhaludunguri
	03925600	Katapali
	03936800	Badjorjhar
	03939400	Sukhilasar
	03936400	Tithipali
5-10		
	03937700	Badamunda
	03934900	Badphatamunda
	03923600	Rangpur
	03927100	Deogaon
	03923700	Bhalubahal
	03933700	Jamkani
	03930200	Koyapadar
	03939000	Sindhol
	03935500	Hafriaberna
11-20		
	03938600	Karla Muhan
	03939700	Basasankar
	03930500	Katapali
	03919600	Arda
	03937600	Khairbhadi
	03929800	Jurabandh
	03939200	Ainlapali
	03926200	Jhartarbha
	03939500	Sukhilasar Jungle
	03938900	Balikhamar
	03927600	Badbhainro
	03923100	Kekatpali
	03927200	Makadchuan
	03919700	Menda
	03928200	Budelmunda
	03933200	Sardhapali
	03929700	Sargaj
	03925400	Pandkimal
	03933000	Baghia
	03933100	Dumerpali
	03920300	Dahimal
	03934200	Lembupali
	03919300	Kandhapali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
11-20		
	03922900	Badkadalipali
	03936900	Balipata
	03928400	Rugudipali
	03926400	Garja
	03920400	Paikbahal
	03932600	Rugudipali
	03925100	Bijapadar
	03923000	Takarla
	03930800	Surjamunda
	03935100	Kumbharmunda
	03931300	Pudugpathor
	03931500	Kirasira
	03936100	Putukipali
	03929300	Silatimunda
21-30		
	03937500	Budhakhaman
	03934800	Dangajor
	03924300	Thakapali
	03934700	Pol Bandh
	03935300	Kulthiapadar
	03933500	Dubula
	03927500	Barkani
	03933300	Patharteka
	03927700	Sanbhainro
	03926500	Sibtula
	03931900	Bandhpali
	03930100	Nadhara
	03920100	Brahmanipali
	03937800	Charaniapali
	03926600	Padmapur
	03925900	Garamahul
	03934400	Pandakimal
	03932900	Purunapani
	03930600	Tulunda
	03928700	Bankeda
	03930700	Jharmunda
	03929500	Tentulikhunti
	03925200	Chirgunimuhan
	03920200	Deulpadar
	03938200	Jhilimunda
	03923300	Jarajaring
	03932700	Khuntbandh

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
21-30		
	03937500	Budhakhaman
	03934800	Dangajor
	03924300	Thakapali
	03934700	Pol Bandh
	03935300	Kulthiapadar
	03933500	Dubula
	03927500	Barkani
	03933300	Patharteka
	03927700	Sanbhainro
	03926500	Sibtula
	03931900	Bandhpali
	03930100	Nadhara
	03920100	Brahmanipali
	03937800	Charaniapali
	03926600	Padmapur
	03925900	Garamahul
	03934400	Pandakimal
	03932900	Purunapani
	03930600	Tulunda
	03928700	Bankeda
	03930700	Jharmunda
	03929500	Tentulikhunti
	03925200	Chirgunimuhan
	03920200	Deulpadar
	03938200	Jhilimunda
	03923300	Jarajaring
	03932700	Khuntbandh
	03923200	Pua
	03932500	Nuamunda
	03938100	Charbhata
	03938700	Bileiberna
	03937100	Junani
	03930300	Kamsara
31-40		
	03930000	Narda
	03935200	Janakpur
	03927800	Kendumunda
	03935900	Singhari

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
31-40		
	03919800	Khagsakana
	03929900	Kutsira
	03925800	Nuapali
	03934600	Nuapali
	03923900	Rambhasindhol
	03928600	Maradu Guchha
	03919500	Ranisarda
	03929200	Tentuliamunda
	03926700	Manhira
	03931700	Brahmani
	03924800	Kankeda
	03932100	Bahiramuhan
	03935700	Arda
	03930400	Palsapadar
	03939100	Sindhijore
	03926300	Jadamunda
	03925500	Baghiabahali
	03931100	Pandaripita
	03920000	Rajapali
	03918900	Kumunde
	03936300	Debandh
41-50		
	03929600	Baghia Munda
	03935000	Runjphatamunda
	03934500	Raikeda
	03928900	Laxmimunda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
41-50		
	03924700	Arakhpadar
	03924000	Ghatkaintara
	03931000	Naktikana
	03936200	Lukapali
	03929000	Chandanpali
	03923400	Tilesara
	03936000	Sagarpali
	03928000	Panimura
51-75		
	03926800	Atasingha
	03935800	Sagarpali Jungle
	03932800	Talpadar
	03933400	Badmal
	03931800	Bhurad
	03933900	Jamkani Jungle
	03939300	Ainlapali Jungle
	03931400	Guhiraghat
	03929400	Balmunda
	03927000	Sargijharia
	03923500	Fakiramunda
	03939900	Jharbahali
76 and above		
	03937900	Charbhata Jungle
	03935600	Rengsa Jungle
	03927900	Panimurajangle
	03926100	Haridapali
	03938500	Karla Muhan Jungle
	03933600	Dubula Jungle
	03926000	Daitpur

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:SONAPUR *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
Less than 5		
	03911700	Digsira
	03997800	Tangarkarle
	03909600	Champaduli
	03908700	Lariabahal
	03998400	Khaliapali
	03911100	Cherupali
	03906200	Chhitkelbandhali
	03998500	Balenpali
	03910300	Karlajuri
	04000000	Andharibanji
	03911200	Poind
	03912000	Bhatbahali
	03998100	Pandakital
	03997200	Badbhalupali
	03999400	Sialinalijungle
	03907800	Pipilipali
	03908300	Tuniamunda
5-10		
	03907500	Sadhapali
	03905800	Bahubasa
	03997900	Badkarle
	03911500	Sunapali
	03910200	Dumerpali
	03997400	Sahajbahal
	03998800	Bankipali
	03999800	Sulei
	03907400	Kudharikata
	03911300	Badphatamunda
	03909800	Sahajbahal
	03908400	Gandapali
	03910700	Haldi
	03909900	Kandumunda
	03907300	Dunguripali
	03905700	Lingmarni
	03907700	Langalkata
	04000400	Gidhmal
11-20		
	04000900	Salepalijungle
	03909300	Salgul
	03993400	Bhimtikira
	03906100	Ludukibeda
	03911900	Tamamura
	03907200	Chingerkata
	03906800	Titerkund
	04001000	Salepali
	03912100	Kapasira
	03911600	Gadhapali
	03998200	Naikenpali
	03906900	Sannuapali
	03908500	Sahala
	03998300	Mayabarha
	03908600	Baidupali
	03998900	Kandagarh
	03998600	Jibandadar
	03997600	Rampur
	03910900	Badnuapali
	03909200	Majhimunda
	03909100	Sialbahali
	03992000	Adakasa
	03997700	Katapali
	03908100	Ainlasari
	03907900	Thenganal
	03999000	Dhatukipali
	03999500	Sialinali
	03911400	Chamarpur
	03908900	Bandhapali
	03907100	Khuntpali
	03911800	Dahukbud
	03910800	Jampali
	04000300	Kundupali
21-30		
	03997500	Sarasmal
	03993300	Gania
	03910000	Ichhapur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dunguripali		
21-30		
	03907600	Salepali
	03908800	Gambharipali
	04000200	Brahmanipali Jungle
	03999100	Baghahandi
	03992700	Sanbhalupali
	03997300	Dhanbasa
	04000800	Gajabandh
	03909500	Chhanchani
	03993100	Kulthipalijungle
	03910600	Sukha
	04000500	Brahmanipali
	03999200	Bairagimunda
31-40		
	03905900	Beheramal
	03907000	Chindajuri
	03906300	Gulihapadar
	03906700	Patharkhandi
	03910100	Phatamunda
	03999600	Chandali
41-50		
	03908200	Samaleichuan
	03909400	Kankarajuri
	03908000	Pankel
51-75		
	03999700	Chanabeda
	03906600	Antapali
	04000100	Kushdadar
	03998000	Amamunda
76 and above		
	03906400	Rabanguda
	03906000	Dunguripali
Name of CD Block: Binika		
Less than 5		
	04001300	Kuhibahal
	03988700	Asurgarh
	03996200	Sakma
	03995400	Tundupali
	03990100	Balaranga
	03991600	Piteipali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Binika		
Less than 5		
	03988500	Ainlamunda
	03991700	Mahulpali
	03988800	Talmunda
	03996100	Bhikabahali
	03989900	Jampali
5-10		
	03995800	Ghantopali
	03912600	Amamunda
	03991400	Gulunda
	03994500	Charda
	03992500	Kamira
	03990900	Bisalpali
	03996700	Kartang
	03912400	Julunda
	03990000	Sarguna
	03994200	Bagbahali
	03993500	Jashapur
	03995700	Katapali
	03989300	Babupali
	03988400	Bhabanipali
	03994400	Silati
11-20		
	03989500	Hutuma
	03993600	Nandanmal
	03989200	Dendupadar
	03995500	Bausuni
	04001100	Kalsaipali
	03990400	Arigaon
	03994900	Phul Muthi
	03994100	Kaudiamunda
	03993900	Banjipali
	03989700	Bankigiridi
	03989100	Khairmal
	03988600	Teleimal
	03997100	Pandakital
	03993700	Meghala
	03990700	Sindurpur
	03996500	Mahadebpali
	03989000	Palsapali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Binika		
11-20		
	03990200	Sarangapali
21-30		
	03992400	Singhijuba
	03996900	Sansamura
	03991200	Antarda
	03990800	Ganeshpur
	03990500	Manigaon
	03995300	Seledi
	03991800	Bhandar
	04001500	Padhanpalijungle
	03996400	Padhanpali
	03995600	Kaintara
	03994700	Sankara
	03913100	Chaukamal
	03989800	Kukudajholi
	03912900	Mahada
	03913400	Siali
	03992300	Papi
	03992100	Kadalipali
	03991900	Chulimal
	03989400	Khaliapali
31-40		
	03913200	Babupali
	03988900	Bagdia
	03912500	Mahubahali
	03990600	Cherupali
	03993800	Sahajbahal
	04000700	Rangapur
41-50		
	03995900	Fapasi
51-75		
	03990300	Akhidadar
76 and above		
	03991000	Kadalipali
	03994300	Silati Jungle
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
Less than 5		
	03967500	Kalapathar
	03981900	Chadeipank

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
Less than 5		
	03987900	Amurda
	03985300	Gandabahal
	03967900	Kudapada
	03982600	Dhelei
	03969800	Bidurpali
	03972200	Mundoghat
	03973400	Paligaon
	03973000	Paikpali
	03967800	Jaloi
	03978700	Keutipali
	03982500	Dipapali
	03967600	Bagchhera
	03977700	Beheramal
	03967300	Nuapali
	03986400	Lambakani
	03970000	Bisipara
	03985500	Ulunda
	03974500	Yamapali
	03985100	Lastala
	03970700	Palash
	03956700	Kotsamali
	03970900	Badhila
	03979000	Sindhol
	03956500	Khuntulapali
	03971500	Marichapur
	03985200	Maulimal
	03987100	Panchamahala
	03956900	Redam
	03968600	Jamgaon
	03972900	Brahmanipali
	03988300	Pipalikani
	03981700	Manpur
	03985800	Badali
5-10		
	03984800	Nakdein
	03968200	Saharapali
	03982100	Ainlachhat
	03955700	Bagabahali
	03986700	Maraloi

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
5-10		
	03983900	Patrapali
	03971200	Nuagaon
	03958600	Bamaraj
	03967400	Babupali
	03982900	Meghanad
	03971300	Hikudi
	03988100	Gaurgaon
	03984500	Khemaloi
	03969000	Kesalpura
	03986800	Khaliapali
	03987700	Dasarajpurpandafal
11-20		
	03968100	Khirpur
	03955500	Litipali
	03984200	Jharabahali
	03987300	Manamal
	03955300	Bairagipali
	03968500	Ghikundi
	03985400	Puturupali
	03984900	Sindiriabahal
	03985600	Matikhai
	03957500	Jagannathpali
	03981400	Dakhinipali
	03984600	Pipalkata
	03982000	Badmal
	03983700	Kutmenda
	03968300	Radhiapali
	03984700	Pipalkatajungle
	03986000	Pipalkuda
	03986900	Kukia
21-30		
	03984400	Pandakital
	03981200	Jaunrabhounra
	03957700	Harinapali
	03957100	Ranipali
	03988200	Udepadar
	03978900	Mundomahul
	03983000	Tentulikhol
	03969600	Daldaba

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
21-30		
	03969200	Sanankaria
31-40		
	03978300	Patrapali
	03984100	Mankadabahal
	03977600	Kapasira
	03980300	Sulia
	03981000	Radhanagar
	03981500	Matupali
41-50		
	03978600	Kamalkata
	03977800	Kutapali
	03958100	Gailgudi
51-75		
	03981300	Dakhinipalijungle
	03957900	Gargadabahal
	03980800	Hatipahul
	03947600	Khajuriapali
	03983200	Hatimunda
	03947700	Sarasdadar
76 and above		
	03980500	Guja
	03979700	Brahmanipali
	03980400	Suliajungle
	03982200	Badmaljungle
	03948200	Rijhaidadar
	03983500	Singhapali
	03980200	Krushnapurjungle
	03947800	Sunapali
	03980600	Chadeigudi
	03983800	Kutmendajungle
	03978100	Patrapalijungle
	03981100	Ganjachhapperjungle
	03980000	Kharapura
	03979500	Gindilamal
	03982300	Bagharmunda
	03958000	Kulbasa
	03958300	Badpur
	03977400	Dhanbahalijungle
	03977500	Dhanbahali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Ulunda		
76 and above		
	03977900	Beheramaljungle
	03978000	Dejharan
	03978200	Salepali
	03978400	Budhijharanjungle
	03978500	Budhijharan
	03979300	Lamtul
	03979400	Kusumpal
	03979800	Dabapali
	03979900	Sarmundapal
	03980100	Kharapurajungle
	03980700	Pardiapali
	03984000	Kalipur
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
Less than 5		
	03951300	Badkirasira
	03975300	Buroghat
	03951400	Sankirasira
	03976700	Nuagad
	03959200	Telipali
	03966900	Mendamal
	03965200	Ektal
	03976000	Sandha
	03955100	Achandbaghartaila
	03964500	Subalaya
	03966500	Manikpur
	03976400	Lumurjena
	03956100	Goghat
	03954500	Kenjhiriapali
	03976100	Jharkumunda
	03960700	Khandahata
	03961800	Bikalpur
	03962200	Sergeda
	03950500	Amarpali
	03975800	Champamal
	03975200	Khambeswaripali
	03960100	Bankia
	03949000	Kendupali
	03975700	Ranapali
	03966200	Tentulimahada

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
Less than 5		
	03976300	Deulmunda
	03955000	Baghartaila
	03951000	Puipani
5-10		
	03954600	Hirapali
	03951900	Tamkiadadar
	03975600	Laturpet
	03965600	Kudapada
	03954900	Khairmal
	03966600	Hilung Patharghat
	03964800	Kelgaon
	03974700	Kanpur
	03975500	Ufula
	03963500	Kunjamahul
	03949800	Goudgad
	03966800	Amulyamaniranipur
	03975900	Krushnapali
	03964200	Amsarbhata
	03954300	Kesalgaon
11-20		
	03960200	Chauka
	03965100	Bad Khamar
	03952500	Chupukadadar
	03965500	Anandapur
	03950400	Bahal Padar
	03950200	Dadarpali
	03954000	Luturpanka
	03950800	Bhaludunguri
	03950000	Kuhidadar
21-30		
	03951200	Nuapali
31-40		
	03953600	Bardakata
	03963400	Thakurpur
	03949400	Durjantaila
	03966100	Madhupur
	03948700	Masinapali
41-50		
	03948400	Sagajuri

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Biramaharajpur		
51-75		
	03956200	Kunjapali
	03950700	Gudgudajungle
76 and above		
	03949300	Durjantailajungle
	03949700	Goudgadjungle
	03953000	Hatilimunda
	03953900	Bhaludungrijungle
	03963900	Durdura
	03949100	Surdhapali Jungle
	03950600	Gudguda
	03963100	Thakurpurjungle
	03963300	Gariamunda
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
Less than 5		
	03941500	Khairtikira
	03944500	Mahule
	03922100	Baladi
	03921200	Sankhachol
	03943900	Kasurpali
	03946100	Sahajpita
	03940300	Dhaurakhaman
	03947300	Haladipali
	03943700	Buromunda
	03940500	Nandanmal
	03946200	Lakarma
	03943800	Mallikmunda
	03944800	Sialjhuli
	03942600	Dhubabahali
	03946800	Gatarkela
	03914100	Matiapali
	03946900	Janmura
	03922400	Malisirgidi
	03947100	Baldapali
	03922500	Budelbahal
	03914600	Lachhipur
	03941100	Kendumunda
	03945000	Kharjhura
	03915100	Khaliapali
	03917300	Pipilipali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
Less than 5		
	03922600	Singbahali
	03942100	Saradhapali
5-10		
	03945500	Eswaripali(Khameswaripali)
	03945700	Dunguripali
	03914700	Bhursapali
	03946600	Singhari
	03940900	Mayurudan
	03945900	Rupali Or Chhepapali
	03916200	Dablang
	03943500	Haradkhol
	03924600	Bahirkhaman
	03940200	Rugudipali
	03913600	Balapur
	03918700	Govindapur
	03924200	Taraikela
	03946700	Pipilipali
	03924400	Khari
11-20		
	03945800	Baidyanath
	03917500	Luhurapali
	03925000	Khaliapali
	03916300	Chhakormal
	03945400	Bagduli
	03943100	Kulipali
	03921700	Badbahali
	03916100	Majhimunda
	03920800	Sankadalipali
	03944100	Gadia
	03920900	Narayanpur
	03940700	Sargunamunda
	03916900	Dumerkhol
	03918500	Pandakital
	03915000	Kudopali
	03922700	Naikenpalli
	03915600	Dabapali
	03914900	Lupursingha
	03940000	Kirtipur
	03916000	Bisalpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Sonapur		
11-20		
	03916800	Chahatakhol
	03916600	Baslat
21-30		
	03914400	Biseswarpali
	03944600	Majhi Fabsi
	03942800	Badajhinki
	03943000	Kalapathar
	03917600	Saharapali
	03944300	Deuli
	03924500	Bandhapali
31-40		
	03915800	Asurmunda
	03915400	Rengali
	03944200	Medinipali
	03918600	Raipali
41-50		
	03917200	Khemundiamunda
	03944700	Uparfabsi
51-75		
	03921500	Mukundapur
	03921600	Majhipali
	03918100	Jamkhol
	03917000	Jhankarpali
	03946300	Dahaja
	03916400	Badipadia
	03917900	Kudadera
76 and above		
	03917100	Jhilimunda
	03942700	Sanjhinki
	03918200	Bajikhol
	03942900	Kalapathar Jungal
	03947000	Kustapali
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
Less than 5		
	03924000	Ghatkaintara
	03938900	Balikhamar
	03933000	Baghia
	03939400	Sukhilasar
	03935700	Arda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
Less than 5		
	03925600	Katapali
	03928200	Budelmunda
	03925800	Nuapali
	03929800	Jurabandh
	03938700	Bileiberna
	03930800	Surjamunda
	03939100	Sindhijore
	03920400	Paikbahal
	03932500	Nuamunda
	03926400	Garja
	03931300	Pudugpathor
	03925900	Garamahul
	03920200	Deulpadar
	03928800	Gunjimunda
	03925500	Baghiabahali
	03931400	Guhiraghat
	03918900	Kumunde
	03929600	Baghia Munda
	03919700	Menda
	03932800	Talpadar
	03936100	Putukipali
	03929700	Sargaj
	03934600	Nuapali
	03922900	Badkadalipali
	03919500	Ranisarda
	03933800	Badjor
5-10		
	03932600	Rugudipali
	03931700	Brahmani
	03934900	Badphatamunda
	03930600	Tulunda
	03923200	Pua
	03920300	Dahimal
	03937600	Khairbhadi
	03930400	Palsapadar
	03929300	Silatimunda
	03932900	Purunapani
	03935100	Kumbharmunda
	03933400	Badmal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
5-10		
	03933200	Sardhapali
	03932700	Khuntbandh
	03935000	Runjphatamunda
	03932100	Bahiramuhan
	03939200	Ainlapali
	03928600	Maradu Guchha
	03934500	Raikeda
	03935200	Janakpur
	03930000	Narda
	03926700	Manhira
	03928900	Laxmimunda
	03925400	Pandkimal
	03931100	Pandaripita
	03928000	Panimura
	03923700	Bhalubahal
	03930300	Kamsara
11-20		
	03937800	Charaniapali
	03938100	Charbhata
	03919600	Arda
	03930700	Jharmunda
	03924800	Kankeda
	03927100	Deogaon
	03939500	Sukhilasar Jungle
	03937500	Budhakhaman
	03939000	Sindhol
	03931000	Naktikana
	03927700	Sanbhainro
	03936900	Balipata
	03925100	Bijapadar
	03931800	Bhurad
	03929500	Tentulikhunti
	03927300	Bhaludunguri
	03933900	Jamkani Jungle
	03923000	Takarla
	03920100	Brahmanipali
	03925200	Chirgunimuhan
21-30		
	03939700	Basasankar

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tarbha		
21-30		
	03919800	Khagsakana
	03935900	Singhari
	03938200	Jhilimunda
	03927800	Kendumunda
	03930900	Bandhakhol
	03933300	Patharteka
	03936800	Badjorjhar
31-40		
	03936200	Lukapali
	03929900	Kutsira
	03933500	Dubula
	03933100	Dumerpali
	03937400	Rengsa
	03933700	Jamkani
	03934200	Lembupali
	03925300	Satrupali
41-50		
	03931900	Bandhpali
	03935800	Sagarpali Jungle
	03935300	Kulthiapadar
	03936000	Sagarpali
	03937700	Badamunda
51-75		
	03920500	Dheramunda
	03919300	Kandhapali
	03936300	Debandh
	03937100	Junani
76 and above		
	03930500	Katapali
	03938000	Saiduli
	03934100	Mahulpali
	03934800	Dangajor
	03919900	Kandhapali
	03920600	Tileimal
	03937000	Badtenda
	03939800	Dungripali

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

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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 Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dunguripali	0001	Ichhapur	8	20.15	1,745	7,750	1,551	770
		Sukha	3	15.99	1,410	6,619	1,666	1,325
		Sargul	8	19.22	1,586	7,307	1,400	1,021
		Dunguripali	3	10.54	1,479	7,060	1,453	807
		Chinajuri	7	13.23	1,083	5,228	1,013	1,082
		Beheramal	12	23.44	1,681	7,929	2,264	1,151
		Mayabarha	7	19.92	1,595	7,601	1,167	948
		Rampur	3	11.39	1,312	6,426	2,287	840
		Badkarley	9	24.20	1,668	7,960	1,277	1,189
		Bankipali	6	19.00	1,356	6,476	1,251	879
		Samalaichuan	6	16.38	1,183	5,734	1,154	1,547
		Sahala	4	13.32	1,331	6,173	1,709	601
		Cherupali	7	15.31	1,535	7,518	1,772	468
		Digsira	4	16.49	1,527	7,381	1,663	268
		Tamamura	5	21.18	1,651	7,366	1,450	812
		Gajabandha	9	20.85	1,238	5,804	1,647	1,257
		Bhimtikira	11	17.73	1,249	5,670	1,294	644
		CDBlock Total	**112**	**298.34**	**24,629**	**116,002**	**26,018**	**15,609**
Binika	0002	Babupalli	8	20.46	1,497	7,183	2,005	916
		Bankigiridi	7	28.82	1,573	7,666	1,781	1,538
		Sindurpur	7	23.50	1,459	6,585	1,823	1,277
		Singhjuba	7	23.06	1,560	7,453	1,814	722
		Bhandar	14	29.25	1,778	7,834	1,986	1,413
		Charda	5	14.02	973	4,172	529	356
		Silati	7	19.41	1,510	7,560	1,000	1,069
		Julunda	12	23.38	1,367	6,388	1,249	431
		Mahada	8	24.87	1,742	8,468	1,479	1,591
		Sankara	4	10.97	994	4,483	843	907
		Seledi	4	24.22	944	4,444	1,754	457
		Baunsuni	6	21.27	1,286	6,320	1,389	1,031
		Mahadevpali	10	21.47	1,242	5,907	1,290	541
		CDBlock Total	**99**	**284.70**	**17,925**	**84,463**	**18,942**	**12,249**
Ulunda	0003	Petrapali	31	29.17	1,119	5,087	1,492	1,750
		Chadeipanka	39	88.15	2,274	10,719	2,433	1,883
		Kotasa Malai	37	47.16	1,562	7,073	1,712	1,000
		Jaloi	19	28.68	1,446	7,169	2,135	370
		Ulunda	23	40.40	2,489	11,754	2,990	872
		Panchamahala	12	18.64	962	4,519	1,271	195

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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 Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Nimna	5	8.21	748	3,372	964	35
		Bisipada	16	24.12	1,396	6,153	2,488	336
		Roxa	15	24.38	1,537	7,431	2,786	60
		Mahada	14	25.44	1,409	7,031	1,492	31
		Kalapathar	16	34.03	1,559	7,354	1,398	90
		CDBlock Total	**227**	**368.38**	**16,501**	**77,662**	**21,161**	**6,622**
Biramaharajpur	0004	Bahalpadar	36	55.75	1,803	8,706	1,583	2,201
		Khandahata	29	46.68	2,082	9,236	2,143	339
		Kenjhariapalli	20	46.30	1,733	8,508	2,400	284
		Mursundhi	17	35.91	1,798	8,500	2,002	112
		Hilunga	10	30.21	2,028	9,848	2,174	265
		Ufula	10	17.88	1,807	7,973	1,714	232
		Bagbar	10	21.76	1,669	8,210	1,980	42
		Jatesingha	10	22.76	1,343	6,023	977	196
		Subalaya	8	58.73	1,663	7,690	1,477	163
		Pitamahul	31	41.60	1,721	7,900	2,025	473
		CDBlock Total	**181**	**377.58**	**17,647**	**82,594**	**18,475**	**4,307**
Sonapur	0005	Chhokermal	18	39.74	1,432	6,831	1,467	754
		Lachhipur	7	19.60	1,259	6,463	1,777	788
		Rengali	22	36.98	1,107	5,437	819	1,579
		Khaliapali	5	18.17	772	3,629	1,124	305
		Mayurudan	12	33.02	928	4,670	979	362
		Kalapathar	30	52.34	1,777	8,582	2,621	670
		Haradakhol	12	28.48	1,233	6,006	1,150	289
		Bisimunda	10	12.47	1,024	4,908	1,570	193
		Mallikmunda	5	12.63	1,125	5,812	1,021	376
		Narayanpur	9	16.59	812	3,866	776	319
		Balladi	7	15.29	1,017	4,513	1,170	181
		Mahule	5	11.46	849	4,093	510	114
		Khari	15	24.19	1,085	5,220	715	682
		CDBlock Total	**157**	**320.96**	**14,420**	**70,030**	**15,699**	**6,612**
Tarbha	0006	Ranisarda	7	14.20	850	3,868	1,094	245
		Menda	4	7.82	798	3,924	652	272
		Deulpadar	8	18.05	1,189	5,450	1,265	436
		Pua	8	22.56	1,212	5,614	1,460	273
		Sibtula	8	18.48	1,083	5,041	1,692	83
		Jhadtarbha	8	12.65	838	3,804	722	24
		Katapali	10	12.89	597	2,442	612	251

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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 Household	Total Population	Scheduled Cast Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Badvairo	11	16.70	706	3,180	913	279
		Maraduguchha	11	17.94	868	3,857	1,196	161
		Sargaj	14	20.41	1,047	4,496	1,169	331
		Dubula	18	33.65	2,031	8,308	2,296	879
		Brahmani	10	12.93	695	3,001	1,029	315
		Singhari	17	25.49	867	3,706	840	637
		Kamasara	20	26.14	1,474	6,297	1,476	748
		Charvata	19	20.18	1,028	4,417	813	849
		Balikhamar	10	11.80	887	3,611	555	234
		CDBlock Total	**183**	**291.89**	**16,170**	**71,016**	**17,784**	**6,017**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic 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 status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

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

Others columns need no comments.

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

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

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

Column 9 & 10 :

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

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

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

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

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

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, 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 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

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

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13:

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

Column 14:

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

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

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

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

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

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

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom.

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

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

The following codes are used :

(i)	Vocational Training Institute	VT
(ii)	Shorthand	SH
(iii)	Typewriting	Type
(iv)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(v)	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

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahasil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households 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	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	42303000	Biramaharajpur	Tarbha	13.0	1,550			
2	IV Sonapur (M)	42302000	Ulunda	Sonapur	15.1	3,673	8,887	8,638 (-2.8)	7,680 (-11.1)
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	42301000	Ulunda	Binika	21.4	3,018		4,130	3,597 (-12.9)

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
				6,417	6,926	7,466	7,989	616.9	1,000	973	968
					(+7.9)	(+7.8)	(+7.0)				
8,506	9,065	7,356	7,108	8,084	10,451	14,409	17,540	1,159.3	931	897	887
(+10.8)	(+6.6)	(+18.9)	(-3.4)	(+13.7)	(+29.3)	(+37.9)	(+21.7)				
3,326	3,825				11,004	12,955	14,539	678.8	963	944	954
(-7.5)	(+15.0)					(+17.7)	(+12.2)				

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State Hqrs.	District Hqrs.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	1478.4	36.29	13.03	Bhubaneswar (318)	Sonapur (39)
2	IV Sonapur (M)	1478.4	36.29	13.03	Bhubaneswar (279)	Sonapur (0)
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	1478.4	36.29	13.03	Bhubaneswar (312)	Sonapur (33)

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahasil / Police Station/ Community Development Block/ Island Hqrs.	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
Sonapur (39)	Sambalpur (162)	Cuttack (288)	Balangir (21)	Yes (0)	-
Sonapur (0)	Sambalpur (189)	Cuttack (249)	Balangir (48)	Yes (0)	Mahanadi (R) (0)
Binika (0)	Sambalpur (142)	Cuttack (282)	Dunguripali (39)	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	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	398	239	1,448	-
2	IV Sonapur (M)	1,336	512	2,735	735
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	27	160	1,492	-

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
193	65	2,342	751	61	303	658	12	172	1,956
96	205	5,619	1,024	611	854	1,254	50	385	4,178
108	869	2,656	492	182	291	523	-	220	1,708

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	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	7,989	1,014	50	KR(25) PR(10)	OSD	525	452
2	IV Sonapur (M)	17,540	4,425	388	KR(18) PR(17)	OSD	777	417
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	14,539	4,482	1,124	KR(21) PR(41)	OSD	506	261

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	73	ST, Pt	T,TW	RIG (227)	Yes	540	18	172	150	-
-	360	ST, Pt	T,TW	-	Yes	1,368	10	362	627	24
-	245	Pt, ST	T,TW	-	Rampur (17)	1,761	33	309	281	-

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

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	7,989	HC FWC H-Balangir(21)	16	ASC
2	IV Sonapur (M)	17,540	H D FWC	59	A ASC
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	14,539	HC FWC H-Sonapur(33)	16	A ASC

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	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
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	Balangir(21)	Burla(148)	Balangir(21)	Type(2)	1
2	IV Sonapur (M)	Balangir(48)	Burla(115)	Balangir(48)	O	2
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	Balangir(83)	Burla(128)	Balangir(83)	SHType(2)	2

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)				
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	2	3	12		Sambalpur(162)
2	IV Sonapur (M)	2	4	10		Sambalpur(189)
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	2	4	14		Sambalpur(142)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
		Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	17	18	19	20
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	-	-	-	-
2	IV Sonapur (M)	-	1	-	PL RR
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	Paddy	Bellmetal Utensil	Gold Ornament
2	IV Sonapur (M)	Silk Thread	Fish	Yarn
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	Brass Utensil	Handloom	Paddy

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Tarbha (N.A.C.)	Bellmetal Utensil	Ornament		2	1	-
2	IV Sonapur (M)	Silk Saree	Terracotta	Yarn	4	-	2
3	IV Binika (N.A.C.)	Brass Utensil	Handloom	Bamboo Craft	3	1	2

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

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

There is no such town in this district

System of sewerage	Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
	Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
	water borne	service	others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

There is no such town in this district

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyati Raj System. It entrusts the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation, 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 Sonapur district shows that among 6 number of C.D. Blocks in the district, Dunguripali C.D. Block has highest number (17 number) of Gram Panchayats and Biramaharajpur C.D Block is at the least with 10 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
Dunguripali	0001	Ichhapur	8	20.15	1,745	7,750	1,551	770
		Sukha	3	15.99	1,410	6,619	1,666	1,325
		Sargul	8	19.22	1,586	7,307	1,400	1,021
		Dunguripali	3	10.54	1,479	7,060	1,453	807
		Chinajuri	7	13.23	1,083	5,228	1,013	1,082
		Beheramal	12	23.44	1,681	7,929	2,264	1,151
		Mayabarha	7	19.92	1,595	7,601	1,167	948
		Rampur	3	11.39	1,312	6,426	2,287	840
		Badkarley	9	24.20	1,668	7,960	1,277	1,189
		Bankipali	6	19.00	1,356	6,476	1,251	879
		Samalaichuan	6	16.38	1,183	5,734	1,154	1,547
		Sahala	4	13.32	1,331	6,173	1,709	601
		Cherupali	7	15.31	1,535	7,518	1,772	468
		Digsira	4	16.49	1,527	7,381	1,663	268
		Tamamura	5	21.18	1,651	7,366	1,450	812
		Gajabandha	9	20.85	1,238	5,804	1,647	1,257
		Bhimtikira	11	17.73	1,249	5,670	1,294	644
		CDBlock Total	**112**	**298.34**	**24,629**	**116,002**	**26,018**	**15,609**
Binika	0002	Babupalli	8	20.46	1,497	7,183	2,005	916
		Bankigiridi	7	28.82	1,573	7,666	1,781	1,538
		Sindurpur	7	23.50	1,459	6,585	1,823	1,277
		Singhjuba	7	23.06	1,560	7,453	1,814	722
		Bhandar	14	29.25	1,778	7,834	1,986	1,413
		Charda	5	14.02	973	4,172	529	356
		Silati	7	19.41	1,510	7,560	1,000	1,069

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
		Julunda	12	23.38	1,367	6,388	1,249	431
		Mahada	8	24.87	1,742	8,468	1,479	1,591
		Sankara	4	10.97	994	4,483	843	907
		Seledi	4	24.22	944	4,444	1,754	457
		Baunsuni	6	21.27	1,286	6,320	1,389	1,031
		Mahadevpali	10	21.47	1,242	5,907	1,290	541
		CDBlock Total	**99**	**284.70**	**17,925**	**84,463**	**18,942**	**12,249**
Ulunda	0003	Petrapali	31	29.17	1,119	5,087	1,492	1,750
		Chadeipanka	39	88.15	2,274	10,719	2,433	1,883
		Kotasa Malai	37	47.16	1,562	7,073	1,712	1,000
		Jaloi	19	28.68	1,446	7,169	2,135	370
		Ulunda	23	40.40	2,489	11,754	2,990	872
		Panchamahala	12	18.64	962	4,519	1,271	195
		Nimna	5	8.21	748	3,372	964	35
		Bisipada	16	24.12	1,396	6,153	2,488	336
		Roxa	15	24.38	1,537	7,431	2,786	60
		Mahada	14	25.44	1,409	7,031	1,492	31
		Kalapathar	16	34.03	1,559	7,354	1,398	90
		CDBlock Total	**227**	**368.38**	**16,501**	**77,662**	**21,161**	**6,622**
Biramaharajpur	0004	Bahalpadar	36	55.75	1,803	8,706	1,583	2,201
		Khandahata	29	46.68	2,082	9,236	2,143	339
		Kenjhariapalli	20	46.30	1,733	8,508	2,400	284
		Mursundhi	17	35.91	1,798	8,500	2,002	112
		Hilunga	10	30.21	2,028	9,848	2,174	265
		Ufula	10	17.88	1,807	7,973	1,714	232
		Bagbar	10	21.76	1,669	8,210	1,980	42
		Jatesingha	10	22.76	1,343	6,023	977	196
		Subalaya	8	58.73	1,663	7,690	1,477	163
		Pitamahul	31	41.60	1,721	7,900	2,025	473
		CDBlock Total	**181**	**377.58**	**17,647**	**82,594**	**18,475**	**4,307**
Sonapur	0005	Chhokermal	18	39.74	1,432	6,831	1,467	754
		Lachhipur	7	19.60	1,259	6,463	1,777	788
		Rengali	22	36.98	1,107	5,437	819	1,579
		Khaliapali	5	18.17	772	3,629	1,124	305
		Mayurudan	12	33.02	928	4,670	979	362
		Kalapathar	30	52.34	1,777	8,582	2,621	670
		Haradakhol	12	28.48	1,233	6,006	1,150	289
		Bisimunda	10	12.47	1,024	4,908	1,570	193

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
		Mallikmunda	5	12.63	1,125	5,812	1,021	376
		Narayanpur	9	16.59	812	3,866	776	319
		Balladi	7	15.29	1,017	4,513	1,170	181
		Mahule	5	11.46	849	4,093	510	114
		Khari	15	24.19	1,085	5,220	715	682
		CDBlock Total	**157**	**320.96**	**14,420**	**70,030**	**15,699**	**6,612**
Tarbha	0006	Ranisarda	7	14.20	850	3,868	1,094	245
		Menda	4	7.82	798	3,924	652	272
		Deulpadar	8	18.05	1,189	5,450	1,265	436
		Pua	8	22.56	1,212	5,614	1,460	273
		Sibtula	8	18.48	1,083	5,041	1,692	83
		Jhadtarbha	8	12.65	838	3,804	722	24
		Katapali	10	12.89	597	2,442	612	251
		Badvairo	11	16.70	706	3,180	913	279
		Maraduguchha	11	17.94	868	3,857	1,196	161
		Sargaj	14	20.41	1,047	4,496	1,169	331
		Dubula	18	33.65	2,031	8,308	2,296	879
		Brahmani	10	12.93	695	3,001	1,029	315
		Singhari	17	25.49	867	3,706	840	637
		Kamasara	20	26.14	1,474	6,297	1,476	748
		Charvata	19	20.18	1,028	4,417	813	849
		Balikhamar	10	11.80	887	3,611	555	234
		CDBlock Total	**183**	**291.89**	**16,170**	**71,016**	**17,784**	**6,017**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

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

Table- II provide 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 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.

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
Balangir	1981	183	153	150	164	197	163	159	172	170	142	140	155
	1991	101	129	131	139	106	125	128	132	99	132	137	143

ANNEXURE-III

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

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

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

As shown in Table- III the fertility rate for the state and district are 4.27 and 4.30 respectively per 1000 population and the crude birth rate of the state is slightly higher than the rate recorded for the district. Among all the districts of the state Phulabani district records highest fertility rate of 5.0% whereas Balangir district claims fourth position with 4.30 per thousand population.

Child-woman ratio

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and simple form of fertility measurement. Child-woman ratio is the ratio of children under five years of age (0-4 year) and women from 15-49 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,

Table- III

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

State/ District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	Number of Children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Child-woman Ratio (0-4) Ages	Mean age at marriage of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	135	178	4.27	5.84	32.98	4.22	46.50	17.96
1. Sambalpur	131	171	4.21	5.87	32.01	3.88	44.50	17.92
2.Sundargarh	121	168	3.91	5.84	30.24	3.96	44.80	18.76
3.Kendujhar	134	184	4.15	6.28	32.94	4.34	50.00	18.83
4.Mayurbhanj	132	163	4.05	5.53	32.79	3.80	51.50	17.88
5.Baleshwar	160	212	4.96	6.71	38.06	5.32	49.70	17.24
6.Cuttack	134	180	4.27	6.03	32.27	4.61	44.40	18.24
7.Dhenkanal	134	171	4.35	5.73	32.43	4.30	46.60	17.82
8.Phulabani	156	204	5.00	6.60	39.06	4.06	49.50	18.21
9.Balangir	**132**	**170**	**4.30**	**5.71**	**32.57**	**4.02**	**46.00**	**17.83**
10.Kalahandi	120	141	3.82	4.57	29.86	3.94	44.70	17.57
11.Koraput	133	166	4.18	5.33	34.10	3.63	49.30	18.03
12.Ganjam	99	129	3.12	4.17	24.06	4.21	48.50	17.69
13.Puri	123	164	3.96	5.38	29.92	4.28	41.90	18.00

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

Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child-woman ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child-woman ratio.

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

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married women in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and 4.02 at the district level. Highest number of children ever born to women in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married woman in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women:

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

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

ANNEXURE-IV

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

Among the different factors that influence growth of population of a particular geographical area, migration plays a vital role. Though reasons of migration are numerous, the Census of India for the first time in 1981 Census endeavored to enlist 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 immigrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district, 92.61 per cent males and 98.09 per cent females are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states and Union Territories are comparatively of lesser percentage i.e. 7.00 percent males and 1.87 percent females. In case of immigrants from other countries the percentage is least, 0.40 per cent males and 0.03 percent females recorded for Sonapur district as against 2.67 per cent males and 1.33 per cent females for state.

Table - IV

Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/ District	Total			From other districts of the state			From other states/UTs			From other countries		
	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	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)
Sonapur	54,354	11,346	43,008	52,694	10,507	42,187	1,600	794	806	60	45	15
				(96.95)	(92.61)	(98.09)	(2.94)	(7.00)	(1.87)	(0.11)	(0.40)	(0.03)

Table-V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence in the state and in the district. In Sonapur district, there are 15,260 inmigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years of which females (10,927) outnumber males (4,333). As many as 96.07 per cent inmigrants of Sonapur district are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states are 3.87 per cent for the district and 19.52 per cent for state. In case of immigrants from other countries to Sonapur district, it is 0.07 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 92.91per cent males and 97.32 per cent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 6.97 per cent males and 2.64 per cent females. International migration to the district is confined to 0.12 per cent (males) and 0.05 per cent (females). In most cases the females outnumber the males.

It may be mentioned here that, Sonapur and Bolangir districts were created from old Balangir district in which the number of inmigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 35,420 with 11,120 males and 24,300 females in 1991 Census.

TABLE-V

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

State/ District	Total migrants			From other districts of the state			From other states /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)
Sonapur	15,260	4,333	10,927	14,660	4,026	10,634	590	302	288	10	5	5
				(96.07)	(92.91)	(97.32)	(3.87)	(6.97)	(2.64)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.05)

ANNEXURE-V

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

Religion is one of the important characteristics of population. It influences the socio-cultural life of the people as well as it 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 as a whole and anthropologists, administrators, sociologists, demographers and planners in particulars.

At the 2001 Census, six numerically major religions of the State of Sonapur district along with their population are shown in Table-VI. The followers of Hindu religion as noticed in this table constitute about 94.35 per cent in the state and 99.38 per cent in Sonapur district. The proportion of Christian and Muslim religion are 0.26 and 0.30 per cent respectively in the district. The followers of Sikh religion claim a very negligible proportion. The distribution of rural and urban column for the district shows that 92.69 per cent of Hindu, 92.41 percent Christian, 66.44 per cent Muslim, 80.00 percent Jain and 55.56 per cent Buddhist belong to rural area and the remaining percent of respective religions belong to urban areas.

The distribution of population in different religions in the district Sonapur shows that the highest population are the followers of Hindu religion in the district which is 99.38 per cent followed by Muslim, constituting only 0.30 per cent. Christian religion has got only 0.26 per cent of population followed by Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists who have got very megre presents in the district.

In 1991 Census, Sonapur district was not in existence as a separate district and it was a part of undivided Balangir district. In 1991 Census the total number of followers of all religions in undivided Balangir district was 1,707,753 of which the highest number of followers was claimed by Hindus (98.81 per cent) followed by Christians (0.72 per cent), Muslims (0.33 per cent), Swarna (0.11 per cent) and Sikhs (0.02 per cent).

Table -VI
Religions arranged in descending order for the State and District, 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage of Population	Population	
				Rural	Urban
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	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
Sonapur	All Religions	541,835	100.00	92.61	7.39
	Hindus	538,472	99.38	92.69	7.31
	Muslims	1,633	0.30	66.44	33.56
	Christians	1,396	0.26	92.41	7.59
	Religion not stated	284	0.05	100.00	-
	Sikhs	22	0.00	-	100.00
	Jains	10	0.00	80.00	20.00
	Buddhists	9	0.00	55.56	44.44
	Others	9	0.00	100.00	-

ANNEXURE-VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

Martial 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 are presented in Table –VII.

As indicated below in Table-VII, the never married category constitutes 50.39 per cent of the total population of the district whereas married category population covers 44.67 per cent. The widowed group covers 4.51 per cent and the divorced/ separated group constitutes only 0.43 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 53.95 per cent males belong to never married category as against 46.70 per cent among females. Similarly 43.75 per cent of males and 45.63 per cent of females belong to married category. Only 2.11 per cent of males and 7.00 per cent of females come under widowed group. The category of divorced/separated claims a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

In the undivided district of Balangir, the percentage of Married persons was 46.30, whereas the percentage of Never Married persons was 48.25. The percentage of Widowed and Divorced/ Separated persons constituted 4.79 and 0.40 respectively in the 1991 Census.

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)
Sonapur	**Total**	**541,835**	**275,601**	**266,234**
	Never married	273,025	148,686	124,339
		(50.39)	(53.95)	(46.70)
	Married	242,053	120,583	121,470
		(44.67)	(43.75)	(45.63)
	Widowed	24,450	5,803	18,647
		(4.51)	(2.11)	(7.00)
	Divorced/ Separated	2,307	529	1,778
		(0.43)	(0.19)	(0.67)

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:

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

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

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

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

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

Name of District		Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Sonapur		Total Population	541,835	275,601	266,234
		Literate	291,931	186,549	105,382
	i)	Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	10,102 (3.46)	7,356 (3.94)	2,746 (2.61)
	ii)	Below Primary	101,666 (34.83)	61,586 (33.01)	40,080 (38.03)
	iii)	Primary	92,739 (31.77)	55,936 (29.98)	36,803 (34.92)
	iv)	Middle	38,938 (13.34)	26,146 (14.02)	12,792 (12.14)
	v)	Matric/Secondary	27,411 (9.39)	18,891 (10.13)	8,520 (8.08)
	vi)	Higher secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University/Senior Secondary	10,551 (3.61)	7,860 (4.21)	2,691 (2.55)
	vii)	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	25 (0.01)	25 (0.01)	0 (0.00)
	viii)	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1,337 (0.46)	1,101 (0.59)	236 (0.22)
	ix)	Graduate & above	9,162 (3.14)	7,648 (4.10)	1,514 (1.44)

As per 2001 Census, the population of Sonapur district was 541,835 of which 77,259 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Sonapur district for seven years plus comes to 464,576 of which 236,326 are males and 228,250 are females. The literate and educated people in the district are 291,931 comprising of 186,549 males and 105,382 females. The percentage of literates constitutes 62.84 percent of the total population of the district. The distribution of literates for the district is shown in the above Table -IX.

The educational attainment of the population has been classified into different educational levels. Among these educational levels in the district, primary educational level claims 31.77 per cent closely followed by middle level with 13.34 per cent and below primary level with 34.83 per cent. Matriculation and secondary level claims 9.39 per cent among higher educational level whereas graduate and above educational levels claims 3.14 per cent and higher secondary/senior secondary with 3.61 per cent. The pattern of distribution of males and females in different educational level also holds well with a slight variation among females in below primary and primary level education.

In the 1991 Census, the total literate persons of the undivided Balangir district was 567,723 of which the highest percentage was recorded under Below primary i.e. 42.41 per cent and the lowest percentage was 0.71 in the educational level of Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree category. The percentage of Graduate and above persons was 3.02 only whereas Middle standard claimed 22.54 per cent to total literate persons of the district

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

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	No. of Women aged 15-44 Years	Percentage of Women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	46.29	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100	50.62	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100	23.39	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Sonapur	Total	122,331	100	52.56	30.16	6.94	9.15	1.19
	Rural	112,661	100	54.49	30.16	6.6	7.95	0.8
	Urban	9,670	100	30.05	30.17	10.93	23.06	5.79

Table-X as depicted above, presents the women in different educational levels in the district of Sonapur. The proportion of female literacy in the district is less than the state average in total, rural and urban areas pertaining to different levels of education. The total number of females in this district in the age group of 15-44(females) is 122,331. In rural area the percentage of illiterate is 54.49 per cent whereas in urban it is only 30.05 per cent.

During the Census 1991, the percentage of illiterate was 79.44 and on the literary group the highest percentage with 11.64 claimed by literate but below middle followed by middle but below matric with 5.75 per cent, matric but below graduate with 2.43 percent and lastly graduate and above claimed only 0.74 per cent among the different educational level in the age group 15-44 of women in undivided district of Balangir.

Table -XI
Children in the age group of 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)
Sonapur	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	179,436	90,707	88,729	167,501	84,589	82,912	11,935	6,118	5,817
	No. of Children attending School	89,407	47,543	41,864	82,444	43,873	38,571	6,963	3,670	3,293
	Percentage	(49.83)	(52.41)	(47.18)	(49.22)	(51.87)	(46.52)	(58.34)	(59.99)	(56.61)

The Table - XI describes the sex-wise distribution of children in the age group of 0-14 years in rural and urban areas who are attending schools in Sonapur district during 2001 Census. The number of persons attending school is only 89,407 i.e. 49.83 percent which is less than the half of the total children available in the district. The total number of males attending schools is 52.41 per cent whereas it is only 47.18 per cent in case of females. In rural area the percentage of people attending school in this particular age group is 49.22 per cent whereas it is 58.34 per cent in the urban areas. Hence the urban children in this category attending schools is more than their rural counterparts.

ANNEXURE- VIII

Mother tongue, 2001 Census

Language is an important attribute of population and has great relevance and significance in multi ethnic and multi lingual social structure like Orissa. The definition of mother tongue is given under "Census concept".

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

At the state level the major language returned as mother tongue are Oriya (81.22 percent) followed by Kui(2.48 percent), Telugu(1.94 percent), Santali(1.82 percent) 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 percent), Urdu (1.66 percent) Bengali(1.33 percent) and Hindi (1.02 percent).

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

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
11	MUNDA	231,980	0.63	203,766	28,214	87.84	12.16
12	SAVARA	172,287	0.47	166,342	5,945	96.55	3.45
13	KISAN	139,428	0.38	129,905	9,523	93.17	6.83
14	MUNDARI	119,573	0.32	112,440	7,133	94.03	5.97
15	KOYA	113,668	0.31	113,300	368	99.68	0.32
16	KURMALI THAR	112,916	0.31	111,430	1,486	98.68	1.32
17	KHOND/KONDH	110,602	0.30	108,101	2,501	97.74	2.26
18	CHHATTISGARHI	107,350	0.29	96,185	11,165	89.60	10.40
19	Total of Other Mother Tongues	936,314	2.54	807,445	128,869	86.24	13.76

Table-XIII describes major tongues spoken inthe district of Sonapur. In the district persons having Oriya mother tongue are highest constituing 98.75 per cent followed by Telugu 0.29 per cent, Savara 0.24 per cent, Hindi 0.20 per cent, Sambalpuri 0.15 per cent, Munda 0.08 per cent and other mother gongues 0.28 per cent.

It may be seen from the table that the percentage of people belonging to different mother tongues are invariably more in rural areas in comparison to urban places. As mentioned above, 92.75 per cent people speaking Oriya mother tongue live in rural areas as against only 7.25 per cent in urban areas. Same is the case in respect of other mother tongues mentioned above, except the mother tongue Munda where cent per cent people live in the rural part of the district.

Table - XIII

Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Sonapur 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
	SONAPUR	541,835	100.00	501,767	40,068	92.61	7.39
1	ORIYA	535,063	98.75	496,250	38,813	92.75	7.25
2	TELUGU	1,549	0.29	1,218	331	78.63	21.37
3	SAVARA	1,321	0.24	1,192	129	90.23	9.77
4	HINDI	1,075	0.20	627	448	58.33	41.67
5	SAMBALPURI	826	0.15	816	10	98.79	1.21
6	MUNDA	459	0.08	459	0	100.00	0.00
7	Total of Other Mother Tongues	1,542	0.28	1,205	337	78.15	21.85

The total number of Oriya speakers in undivided Balangir district was 1,671,548 during 1991 Census and their percentage to total population was 97.88. Next to Oriya, the speakers of Hindi claimed 0.78 per cent followed by Sambalpuri with 0.41 per cent, Telugu 0.23 per cent, Urdu 0.13 per cent and the remaining mother tongues constituted very negligible percentage in the district.