CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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MANIKESWARI TEMPLE

The presiding deity of Kalahandi, Manikeswari, is also the family deity of Naga rulers of this ex-state. The temple is situated within the premises of palace of ex-ruler. However, the temple is open for outsiders for worship without any restriction.

The place of origin of Goddess Manikeswari is considered to be Jugsai Patna in Thuamul Rampur from where the river Indravati is originated. From the historical records it was evident that the Goddess was worshipped at this place during 1324-25. Some of the historians opined that the Naga rulers transferred Manikeshwari to her present temple during 1796-97 when Purushottam Dev was king at Puri. Annual *Chhatra Yatra* of Goddess is solemnized during *Dussehra* in memory of her transfer with pomp and gaiety. During this *Chhatra Yatra* animals are sacrificed on the road side and a procession is taken out. On the midnight of *Mahastami* a buffalo is sacrificed to the Goddess.

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

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

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

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

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

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Kalahandi is the 7th district in terms of size and 12th in terms of population.
2. Kalahandi is the 19th urbanized district in the state having about 7.50 per cent of its population in urban areas against about 14.99 per cent of states urban population.
3. In terms of population per sq. km. Kalahandi is 21st densely populated district in the state.
4. Kalahandi has 6th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
5. There are only 137 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 5 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.
6. Jayapatna a police station Hqrs. is the most populated village (9,233) in the district
7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 80 are engaged in agricultural sector.
8. Sadar police station is having the highest number of villages (336) in the district and Dharamgarh police station is having the lowest number of villages (84) in the district.

Important statistics in the district

			ORISSA		Kalahandi
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	51,349		2,236
		Inhabited	47,529		2,099
		Uninhabited	3,820		137
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	107		3
		Census Towns	31		1
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total	7,738,065		320,624
		Institutional	17,915		308
		Houseless	13,044		214
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	36,804,660		1,335,494
		Males	18,660,570		667,526
		Females	18,144,090		667,968
	RURAL	Persons	31,287,422		1,235,275
		Males	15,748,970		615,612
		Females	15,538,452		619,663
	URBAN	Persons	5,517,238		100,219
		Males	2,911,600		51,914
		Females	2,605,638		48,305
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			14.99		7.50
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	204,591	18.09
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	101,931	18.02
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	102,660	18.16
AREA (in sq. km.)			155,707		7,920	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			236		169	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	972		1001	
		Rural	987		1007	
		Urban	895		930	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	513,383	45.94
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	349,473	62.66
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	163,910	29.28
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	236,019	17.67
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	117,344	17.58
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	118,675	17.77

Important statistics in the district

			ORISSA		Kalahandi
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	382,573	28.65
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	188,646	28.26
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	193,927	29.03
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	620,950	46.50
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	381,444	57.14
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	239,506	35.86
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	382,050	28.61
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	313,670	46.99
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	68,380	10.24
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	238,900	17.89
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	67,774	10.15
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	171,126	25.62
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	714,544	53.50
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	286,082	42.86
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	428,462	64.14
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	183,984	29.63
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	146,700	38.46
	Females	899,970	20.11	37,284	15.57
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	312,515	50.33
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	140,538	36.84
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	171,977	71.80
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	17,829	2.87
	Males	320,011	3.26	9,558	2.51
	Females	381,552	8.53	8,271	3.45
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	106,622	17.17
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	84,648	22.19
	Females	781,052	17.46	21,974	9.17

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

Kalahandi (26)

Sl. No.	In terms of	Kokasara 01		Dharamgarh 02		Kegaon 03		Sadar 04		Kesinga 05		Narala 06	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Total Population	137,739	4	118,965	6	83,307	9	187,121	2	120,521	5	94,598	8
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	577.6	7	461	9	385.9	11	1082.6	2	468.8	8	443.1	10
3	Density of population per sq. km	238	3	258	1	216	5	173	7	257	2	213	6
4	Sex Ratio	1014	5	982	9	1018	3	975	10	995	8	998	7
5	Proportion Urban	0	5	0	5	0	5	32.49	1	14.04	2	0	5
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	16.57	8	16.74	6	18.44	5	19.07	3	15.89	9	18.67	4
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	32.59	4	17.42	11	23.68	8	30	5	23.51	9	28.21	7
8	Proportion Literates	42.14	7	42.03	8	37.95	9	54.7	2	56.15	1	52.37	4
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	48.78	5	45.36	6	50.42	4	41.9	10	41.87	11	44.17	8
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	98.84	1	96.43	4	90.48	5	55.52	9	96.61	3	69.61	7
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	25.58	1	21.43	2	11.43	6	6.17	9	15.25	4	6.86	8
12	Percentage of villages having well	95.35	2	98.81	1	90.48	5	80.84	7	94.92	3	79.9	8
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	41.86	1	34.52	2	19.05	6	8.44	9	24.58	3	10.29	7
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	26.74	5	33.33	3	30.48	4	18.18	8	39.83	1	17.65	9
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	53.49	4	86.9	1	60	3	38.96	7	40.68	6	26.96	9
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	59.3	2	34.52	6	31.43	8	20.45	9	62.71	1	48.04	3
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	15.12	11	41.67	10	74.29	5	82.47	4	54.24	8	83.82	3
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	60.47	4	63.1	3	68.57	1	20.45	10	35.59	6	26.47	8

Ranking of police stations in the district

Kalahandi (26)

Sl. No.	In terms of	Madanpur Rampur 07		Lanjigarh 08		Thuamul Rampur 09		Junagarh 10		Jayapatna 11	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Total Population	116,655	7	52,210	11	65,767	10	190,790	1	167,821	3
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	1175.9	1	890.8	5	1072.3	3	896.14	4	743.3	6
3	Density of population per sq. km	99	8	59	10	61	9	213	6	226	4
4	Sex Ratio	995	8	1030	1	1025	2	1000	6	1016	4
5	Proportion Urban	0	5	0	5	0	5	8.26	3	4.03	4
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	15.03	11	25.31	2	25.65	1	16.68	7	15.48	10
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	29.02	6	49.11	2	57.55	1	17.56	10	32.91	3
8	Proportion Literates	53.77	3	27.38	11	28.06	10	43.99	5	43.63	6
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	42.96	9	50.57	3	51.46	2	45.2	7	53.96	1
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	56.4	8	19.65	11	34.17	10	87.37	6	97.22	2
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	6.92	7	3.86	11	4.68	10	12.63	5	18.06	3
12	Percentage of villages having well	73.01	9	48.07	10	3.96	11	86.36	6	93.75	4
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	7.96	10	6.67	11	8.63	8	22.22	4	21.53	5
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	21.8	7	13.33	10	7.55	11	34.34	2	25.69	6
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	26.99	8	25.96	10	21.58	11	73.23	2	45.83	5
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	39.45	5	6.67	10	0.72	11	44.95	4	32.64	7
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	95.5	2	96.14	1	60.79	7	63.64	6	43.75	9
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	31.49	7	15.44	11	22.66	9	65.66	2	56.25	5

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahasil	Name of District / Tahasil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahasil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**KALAHANDI**	Bhawanipatana	Urban	0
	TAHASILS			
1	Dharamgarh	Dharamgarh	Rural	45
2	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatana	Urban	0
3	Kesinga	Kesinga	Urban	35
4	Madanpur Rampur	Madanpur Rampur	Rural	58
5	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Rural	48
6	Thuamul Rampur	Thuamul Rampur	Rural	73
7	Jayapatna	Jayapatna	Rural	78

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	**KALAHANDI**	Bhawanipatna	Urban	0
	C.D.Blocks.			
1	Golamunda	Golamunda	Rural	70
2	Dharamgarh	Dharamgarh	Rural	45
3	Junagarh	Junagarh	Urban	26
4	Kokasara	Kokasara	Rural	61
5	Jayapatna	Jayapatna	Rural	78
6	Kalampur	Kalampur	Rural	64
7	Thuamul Rampur	Thuamul Rampur	Rural	73
8	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Rural	48
9	Bhawanipatna	Bhawanipatna	Urban	0
10	Kesinga	Kesinga	Urban	35
11	Karlamunda	Karlamunda	Rural	68 (Via Kesinga)
12	Madanpur Rampur	Madanpur Rampur	Rural	58
13	Narala	Narala	Rural	30

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KALAHANDI	Total	1901	326,578	162,985	163,593	-	-
		1911	393,006	194,187	198,819	66,428	20.34
		1921	400,178	197,083	203,095	7,172	1.82
		1931	476,407	234,058	242,349	76,229	19.05
		1941	541,934	266,309	275,625	65,527	13.75
		1951	585,825	289,639	296,186	43,891	8.1
		1961	679,602	336,367	343,235	93,777	16.01
		1971	824,975	410,415	414,560	145,373	21.39
		1981	946,509	471,058	475,451	121,534	14.73
		1991	1,130,903	565,595	565,308	184,394	19.48
		2001	1,335,494	667,526	667,968	204,591	18.09
	Rural	1901	322,178	160,660	161,518	-	-
		1911	387,061	191,188	195,873	64,883	20.14
		1921	393,802	193,870	199,932	6,741	1.74
		1931	469,233	230,496	238,737	75,431	19.15
		1941	531,071	260,952	270,119	61,838	13.18
		1951	574,018	283,631	290,387	42,947	8.09
		1961	665,302	329,006	336,296	91,284	15.9
		1971	785,299	289,782	495,517	119,997	18.04
		1981	887,362	440,323	447,039	102,063	13
		1991	1,052,740	524,842	527,898	165,378	18.64
		2001	1,235,275	615,612	619,663	182,535	17.34
	Urban	1901	4,400	2,325	2,075	-	-
		1911	5,945	2,999	2,946	1,545	35.11
		1921	6,376	3,213	3,163	431	7.25
		1931	7,174	3,562	3,612	798	12.52
		1941	10,863	5,357	5,506	3,689	51.42
		1951	11,807	6,008	5,799	944	8.69
		1961	14,300	7,361	6,939	2,493	21.11
		1971	39,676	120,633	-80,957	25,376	177.45
		1981	59,147	30,735	28,412	19,471	49.08
		1991	78,163	40,753	37,410	19,016	32.15
		2001	100,219	51,914	48,305	22,056	28.22

STATEMENT-4

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					In-habite	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Kalahandi	Total	7920.00	169	2,099	137	3	1	320,624	1,335,494	667,526	667,968
		Rural	7872.32	157	2,099	137	0	0	299,942	1,235,275	615,612	619,663
		Urban	47.68	2,102	0	0	3	1	20,682	100,219	51,914	48,305
0001	Kokasara	Total	577.60	238	86	2	0	0	33,270	137,739	68,390	69,349
		Rural	577.60	238	86	2	0	0	33,270	137,739	68,390	69,349
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Dharamgarh	Total	461.00	258	84	0	0	0	28,013	118,965	60,014	58,951
		Rural	461.00	258	84	0	0	0	28,013	118,965	60,014	58,951
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Kegaon	Total	385.90	216	105	3	0	0	20,398	83,307	41,287	42,020
		Rural	385.90	216	105	3	0	0	20,398	83,307	41,287	42,020
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Sadar	Total	108.60	1,723	308	28	1	0	41,993	187,121	94,768	92,353
		Rural	1067.20	118	308	28	0	0	29,718	126,334	63,130	63,204
		Urban	15.40	3,947	0	0	1	0	12,275	60,787	31,638	29,149
	Bhawanipatna (M)	Urban	15.40	3,947	0	0	1	0	12,275	60,787	31,638	29,149
0005	Kesinga	Total	468.80	257	118	9	1	0	29,679	120,521	60,412	60,109
		Rural	454.30	228	118	9	0	0	26,257	103,604	51,831	51,773
		Urban	14.50	1,167	0	0	1	0	3,422	16,917	8,581	8,336
	Kesinga (NAC)	Urban	14.50	1,167	0	0	1	0	3,422	16,917	8,581	8,336
0006	Narala	Total	443.10	213	204	8	0	0	23,763	94,598	47,354	47,244
		Rural	443.10	213	204	8	0	0	23,763	94,598	47,354	47,244
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Madanpur Rampur	Total	1175.90	99	289	22	0	0	29,871	116,655	58,480	58,175
		Rural	1175.90	99	289	22	0	0	29,871	116,655	58,480	58,175
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Lanjigarh	Total	890.80	59	285	37	0	0	11,852	52,210	25,720	26,490
		Rural	890.80	59	285	37	0	0	11,852	52,210	25,720	26,490
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0009	Thuamul Rampur	Total	1072.30	61	278	20	0	0	16,299	65,767	32,483	33,284
		Rural	1072.30	61	278	20	0	0	16,299	65,767	32,483	33,284
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0010	Junagarh	Total	896.14	213	198	7	1	0	45,200	190,790	95,392	95,398
		Rural	880.60	199	198	7	0	0	41,989	175,031	87,356	87,675
		Urban	15.54	1,014	0	0	1	0	3,211	15,759	8,036	7,723
	Junagarh (NAC)	Urban	15.54	1,014	0	0	1	0	3,211	15,759	8,036	7,723
0011	Jayapatna	Total	743.30	226	144	1	0	1	40,286	167,821	83,226	84,595
		Rural	741.06	217	144	1	0	0	38,512	161,065	79,567	81,498
		Urban	2.24	3,016	0	0	0	1	1,774	6,756	3,659	3,097
	Mukhiguda (CT)	Urban	2.24	3,016	0	0	0	1	1,774	6,756	3,659	3,097

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	Golamunda	127	124	107,377	53,587	53,790
2	Dharamgarh	72	71	116,599	58,664	57,935
3	Junagarh	168	162	147,832	73,785	74,047
4	Kokasara	70	69	104,234	51,759	52,475
5	Jayapatna	91	90	108,531	53,565	54,966
6	Kalampur	54	54	52,534	26,002	26,532
7	Thuamul-Rampur	298	278	65,767	32,483	33,284
8	Lanjigarh	483	429	75,145	37,077	38,068
9	Bhawanipatna	283	268	140,431	69,966	70,465
10	Kesinga	106	99	97,861	48,938	48,923
11	Karlamunda	62	60	48,930	24,551	24,379
12	Madanpur-Rampur	249	229	67,725	33,929	33,796
13	Narala	173	166	102,309	51,306	51,003
	District (Rural) Total :	**2,236**	**2,099**	**1,235,275**	**615,612**	**619,663**

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	Bhawanipatna	M	Sadar	60,787	31,638	29,149
2	Junagarh	NAC	Junagarh	15,759	8,036	7,723
3	Kesinga	NAC	Kesinga	16,917	8,581	8,336
4	Mukhiguda	CT	Jayapatna	6,756	3,659	3,097
	District (Urban) total:			**100,219**	**51,914**	**48,305**

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	Popula-tion	Whether it is Tahasil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Commu-nication	Banking	
							Senior Secon-dary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-Centre	Tap water	Railway Station	Comm-ercial Bank	Co-opera-tive Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kokasara	Ladugaon	04254600	5,702	No	No	1	1	1	1	No	No	1	0
2	Kokasara	Badapoda-guda	04255600	5,573	No	No	0	0	1	1	No	No	0	0
3	Dharam-garh	Dharam-garh	04261700	6,306	Yes	Yes	2	1	0	1	Yes	No	2	1
4	Madanpur-Rampur	Madanpur-Rampur	04368800	6,908	Yes	Yes	1	1	0	0	No	No	1	1
5	Jayapatna	Jayapatna	04468000	9,233	Yes	Yes	1	1	0	0	No	No	2	1

STATEMENT-8

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

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

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kalahandi	**Total**	**214**	**925**	**551**	**374**	**308**	**6,598**	**4,736**	**1,862**
		Rural	**173**	**708**	**430**	**278**	**230**	**5,359**	**3,941**	**1,418**
		Urban	**41**	**217**	**121**	**96**	**78**	**1,239**	**795**	**444**
0001	Kokasara	Total	25	79	39	40	16	158	70	88
		Rural	25	79	39	40	16	158	70	88
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT -9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District / Police Station / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0002	Dharamgarh	Total	31	145	73	72	25	344	156	188
		Rural	31	145	73	72	25	344	156	188
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Kegaon	Total	10	30	17	13	7	53	35	18
		Rural	10	30	17	13	7	53	35	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Sadar	Total	34	131	72	59	80	1,431	1,138	293
		Rural	14	44	21	23	28	622	481	141
		Urban	20	87	51	36	52	809	657	152
	Bhawanipatna (M)	Urban	20	87	51	36	52	809	657	152
0005	Kesinga	Total	19	82	38	44	26	224	153	71
		Rural	9	24	12	12	10	80	65	15
		Urban	10	58	26	32	16	144	88	56
	Kesinga (NAC)	Urban	10	58	26	32	16	144	88	56
0006	Narala	Total	22	81	53	28	28	728	412	316
		Rural	22	81	53	28	28	728	412	316
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Madanpur Rampur	Total	21	209	169	40	30	590	529	61
		Rural	21	209	169	40	30	590	529	61
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Lanjigarh	Total	5	10	5	5	20	517	458	59
		Rural	5	10	5	5	20	517	458	59
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Thuamul Rampur	Total	2	4	1	3	37	1,602	1,310	292
		Rural	2	4	1	3	37	1,602	1,310	292
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Junagarh	Total	33	122	66	56	16	428	187	241
		Rural	24	63	30	33	11	178	158	20
		Urban	9	59	36	23	5	250	29	221
	Junagarh (NAC)	Urban	9	59	36	23	5	250	29	221
0011	Jayapatna	Total	12	32	18	14	23	523	288	235
		Rural	10	19	10	9	18	487	267	220
		Urban	2	13	8	5	5	36	21	15
	Mukhiguda (CT)	Urban	2	13	8	5	5	36	21	15

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

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

As per the 1951 publication programme, the DCH was published in one volume and did not contain information given in the Village and Town Directory. Apart from this the brief introduction of the district, general features, density map, prescribed tables for general population, economic tables, social and cultural tables and village statistics were provided 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, barring 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 as illiterate.

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

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

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

According to a popular belief, a powerful man of Rajputana named Kalahambir came to this part and ruled it for many years. After his name, this was called Kalahambir, which in course of time corrupted into Kalahandi. The name Kalahandi as stated may literally mean, "Black pot" or it may mean "Pot of arts". According to another interpretation, the name has possibly been derived from "Gudahandi" a hill located close to Kokasara Police Station of the district, in the caves of which are painted pre-historic paintings in red and black colours. These interpretation

concerning the origin of the name of Kalahandi are, however conjectural.

(iii) Administrative set up :

The present district of Kalahandi comprising sub-divisions Kalahandi and Dharamgarh came into existence vide Government of Orissa Notification No. 14218 – DRC – 44/93 dated 27.03.1993 being carved out from erstwhile undivided Kalahandi district along with Nuapada district. The undivided district Kalahandi was formed on 1st January 1948 with headquarters at Balangir. The district had three constituent Sub-divisions namely Kalahandi, Dharamgarh and Nuapada. The first two Sub-divisions were part of the ex-state areas of Kalahandi, which merged with Orissa on the Ist January 1948. The Ex-state after integration with the ex-states of Patana and Sonapur formed the district of Kalahandi with Headquarters at Balangir. On 1st November 1949, Patana and Sonapur Ex-state areas were separated to form district of Balangirpatna (later Balangir) and the Ex-state of Kalahandi together with Nuapada Sub-division which formed a part of Sambalpur district since 1st April 1936, was reconstituted a separate district Kalahandi with headquarters at Bhawanipatana.

The entire area comprising Kashipur Police Station had no direct communication with the district headquarters Bhawanipatna which posed administrative problems. To overcome such difficulties, Kashipur P.S. was transferred from Kalahandi district and tagged to Rayagada Sub-division of erstwhile Koraput district on 1st August 1962.

After division of erstwhile Kalahandi district into Kalahandi and Nuapada districts the former is constituted taking two Sub-divisions namely Kalahandi and Dharamgarh accommodating seven tahasils viz. Dharamgarh, Jayapatna in Dharamagarh subdivision and Kalahandi, Kesinga, Lanjigarh, Thuamal Rampur, Madanpur Rampur in Kalahandi sub-division. Kesinga and Madanpur Rampur are two new tahasils after 1991 Census. The district has further been divided in to 11 Police Stations, which accommodates 2,236 villages and 4 towns.

Of the four towns of the district, Bhawanipatna Municipality is the district headquarters as against two Notified area councils namely Junagarh and Kesinga and one census town Mukhiguda.

Jurisdictional changes between 1991-2001 in the administrative units of the district of Kalahandi

During 2001 Census the district accommodates seven tahasils having 11 Police Stations and 4 towns. In the1991 Census there were five tahasils namely Kalahandi, Lanjigarh, Thuamul Rampur, Dharamgarh and Jayapatna. In 2001 Census Kalahandi tahasil was bifurcated to Kalahandi and Kesinga and Lanjigarh tahasil to Lanjigarh and Madanpur Rampur Tahasils.

Location and size :

The district of Kalahandi is located in south-west region of the state of Orissa. As regards geographical region, the district is situated between $19^0 3'$N and $20^0 18'$N latitude and $82^0 20'$E and $83^0 47'$E longitudes. The district headquarter town Bhawanipatna is situated at a distance of 418 kms from state capital Bhubaneswar. The district is bounded on the north by Nuapada and Balangir districts, on the east by Kandhamal and Rayagada, on the south by Nabarangapur and Koraput districts, on the west by Raipur (Chhatisgarh) and Nabarangapur districts. Total geographical area of this district as supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 7,920 sq kms. The district ranked seven in this state of Orissa in comparison to other districts in terms of area.

(iv) Physical Feature :

The district is broadly divided into two distinct natural divisions viz. the hill tracts and the plain. The former chiefly comprises the ranges of hills, which run from the north-east to south-west of the district. The later constitutes the river valleys of the Tel along with its tributaries. About eight kilometers south-east of Bhawanipatna commences the mountain tracts called the Dongarla, which cover a vast area of about 3,665 sq. kms on the eastern side of the district, and extends southwards to the Rayagada and Koraput border. These tracts rise in a series of precipitous hill ranges from the plains.

The principal plateau lands are Karlapat, Thuamul-Rampur Ranges and the Baphlimali hill on the district border and these parts have an elevation above sea level of 1,220 metres and above.

Drainage :

The Tel, Indravati and Jonk, which form tributaries of large rivers like the Mahanadi and Godavari, are principal rivers of the district. Most of the hill streams of the district are perennial. The river in the open country seldom carries a large flow of water in the hot weather. The Tel, Sagada, Hatti, Ret and Utei are almost reduced to tiny streams in their lower reaches from February to June. The rivers are scarcely navigable as they dry up in the plain country during the summer. Flow direction of streams and rivers are towards the east.

The principal hill ranges belong to the Eastern Ghats. The main peaks in these ranges are Tangridongar (1,229 M), Kattighara (953 M) and Kalarapat (1,213 M). The highest peak Tangridongar, is situated in Thuamul Rampur Police Station. A few years ago the district had the reputation of being the home of man-eating tigers due to vast tract of jungle areas.

Soil :

The district has mainly three types of soil i.e. red laterite, black soil and sandy loam. The red laterite soil is found all over the district. It is deficient in phosphorus and nitrogen. The Black soil is found mostly in Bhawanipatna, Kesinga and Dharamgarh tahasils. It is reach in potassium and magnesium but poor in nitrogen and phosphorus, and is best suited for cultivation of paddy, cotton, chilly, tobacco and Rabi crops like pulses and wheat. Sandy loam soil is found in Lanjigarh and Bhawanipatna tahasils and is suitable for cultivation of oil seeds and root crops. The river side areas have alluvial sandy and sandy loam soils. The best cultivable soils are found in the plains of Dharamgarh and Jayapatna tahasils.

Climate :

The climate of this district, which is in the northeastern corner of the Deccan Plateau, is in many respects similar to that of the main Deccan plateau. Of the four seasons in a year the hot one from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon, the rainy season from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season. The cold season is from December to February. The mean daily maximum temperature is 41^0C during month of May and minimum temperature is 28^0C. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature of 28^0C and mean daily minimum temperature is 13^0C. Short spell of cold weather occurs in winter often. The relative humidity is high in the southwest monsoon and post monsoon months. The winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force during the summer and monsoon seasons. Direction of the wind is between south-west and north-west in monsoon season as against between west and north-west in post-monsoon and cold season. In the summer months the winds are variable in direction.

The average annual rainfall of the district is 1,210 mm. Irregular and unusual rainfall is often responsible for drought conditions in the rainy season from June to September.

Flora :

The geology, topography, climate and the soil all have a close bearing on the nature of vegetation. Above all, man's influence on the flora is no less important. The one time densely wooded trades on the high hills of Kalahandi is reduced to mere bamboo and dry mixed scrub in no time through denudation brought about by shifting cultivation.

The flora of ravines and valleys is evergreen and where the few small patches of reserve forests occur, the crop inside is that of pure Sal (shorea robusta) or plateau sal, whereas the adjacent hill sides are covered with grass and mixed forest with no trace of Sal.

Sal tends to occur in isolated patches due to the influence of man and as such it is only a relic in the areas wherever it is found. It extends a short distance towards south. There are many excellent groves close to villages, predominated by mango trees (Mangifera Indica) and occasionally by tamarind trees recently grown.

Fauna :

The forests of the district of Kalahandi were reputed for the abundance of wild fauna both

herbivora and carnivora. Extension of cultivation, laxity in the enforcement of game laws and liberal use of fire arms by villagers and Shikaris have all contributed towards fast disappearance of herbivore population during the early days. This has precariously upset the equilibrium in nature compelling the carnivora like tigers to take to man-eating on a menacing scale.

The Indian bison usually called "Gayal" occurs in the denser and remoter forests and was said to be numerous in the high hill of Kalahandi. It lives in small herbs. The sambar, a forest loving animal generally frequents the high and thick inaccessible hills. The largest among the Indian deer, which is nocturnal in habit, grazes chiefly at night. It returns to the hill tops during the day to choose a shady corner to escape from the heat.

The black buck antelope found in the district is declared as a protected species as their number is rapidly dwindling.

The spotted deer known as "Chital" is very common. Gregarious in habit, it is less nocturnal than the sambar. Preferring low lying lands close to water sources it is careless of the neighbourhood of man and therefore falls an easy prey to "Shikaris" aiming from a water hole.

The Indian mouse deer, the smallest of its tribe, is met with, but owing to its diminutive size is seldom seen. It stands 25 to 30 centimetres at the withers and its colour is brown with white or buff spots and longitudinal stripes. In Kalahandi it is generally known as "Kebri". The Indian hare is the only hare found though uncommon. It prefers bushy jungles to thick forests. Its flesh is fairly delicious except in the hot and rainy seasons when they are more or less infected by the grub of a species of Bot fly.

The tiger was fairly numerous and was greatly destructive to human life. The great majority are game killers, some cattle killers and others are man-eaters. Due to steep decline in its number, it has been declared as protected species.

The panther or leopard Chita found in the district is varied in size. It is bolder and more sneaking than a tiger. To add to this, its climbing habit makes it a greater menace. It lifts cattle and other domesticated animal freely from villages and attacks men in "manchan" watching their fields. The leopard is killed by wild dogs. The wild dog is numerous and is extremely destructive.

The jackal avoids heavy forest and chiefly inhabits the scrub-jungle near villages. The fox is common in the open areas as it avoids heavy woods. It is known to become tame in captivity. The sloth bear is found all over the forests generally in caves and in the plain areas of the valley in greater number. It lives on the mahua flowers, berries and white ants but now and again develops carnivorous tendencies. They seldom attack people except when taken by surprise.

Cropping pattern :

Food grains constitute the predominant crop of the district. Paddy is the most important crop and is extensively grown in the district. During 1998-99 it covered an area of 226,628 hectares and 2,445,949 quintals of rice were produced. The average yield being 10.79 quintals (in terms of paddy) per hectare.

There are three regular rice crops, namely, autumn, winter and summer. Early varieties of paddy of 60 to 90 days duration are grown in maximum areas of the uplands. The high land rice is sown at the commencement of the rains i.e. in June and July and harvested towards the last part of September. The autumn rice is sown in June and harvested in October. The winter rice, grown on low lands, is sown or transplanted in July/August, and harvested in November and December. In some hilly areas in the southern part of the district the stream beds are cultivated with summer paddy to a very limited extent. A traditional variety of paddy called 'Baya' was generally cultivated. It was also called "Amdhan" as its period of cultivation corresponds with season of mango crop. The stream beds were converted into terraced fields when the flow of water went down and the plants were transplanted towards the end of May. At present its cultivation has been discontinued and the variety has been replaced by short duration high yielding varieties like P.T.B.– 1.

The plains of Dharamgarh and Jayapatna Tahasil are agriculturally most prosperous and considered as the granary of the district. These are the chief rice growing areas and are inhabited by a number of

progressive farmers. Although high yielding varieties of improved paddy have been introduced in the district, their scope is now limited due to lack of assured irrigation facilities. It has not yet been popular with the tribal farmers of the district who cultivated only traditional crops of local varieties. During 1998-99, high yielding varieties were grown in only 226,628-hectare areas in kharif season and in 3396 hectares as summer rice.

Other cereals and millets normally grown in the district include wheat, maize, jower, bajra, minor millets etc. Pulses like arhar, mung (green gram), biri (black gram), kulthi, field pea, etc. are also extensively grown. Oil seeds include groundnut, til, mustard. Other commercial crops like sugarcane, sweet potato, potato, onion, garlic, chili, vegetable, tobacco, jute and mesta are grown moderately due to lack of irrigation facilities.

Irrigation :

Irrigation facilities are highly deficient in the district. Although its economy is largely dependant on agriculture, no regular or systematic irrigation facilities have been developed so far. The district has a satisfactory rainfall, but it is frequently affected by droughts due to untimely rain and its uneven distribution. Possibilities of irrigation expansion are rendered meagre on account of the undulating terrain and the absence of suitable locations for the storage of rainwater. As hard rocks are found below 9 to 12 meters of the ground surface in the most part of the region, tube wells for lift irrigation are neither feasible nor economical. Tanks and wells are the important sources of irrigation. Most of the tanks, however, are in derelict condition and need repair and renovation as the water available therein does not last beyond December. Wells which irrigate only small plots of land somewhat on a regular basis suffer from paucity of supply and become dry in summer, reducing the extent of their utility.

Forestry :

Kalahandi district is noted for its rich forests, which cover nearly 11.62 percent of its rural geographical area.

The most important forest produce is firewood, timber, bamboos and kendu leaf. Bamboos of excellent quality are the predominant products in the forest tracts in Lanjigarh and Bhawanipatna tahasils. Teak, Sal, Piasal, Sisu, Sahaj, Bija, Jamun, Mohua, etc. are the main timber species found in the district with Sal predominating. There was a time when teak was abundant. The method of exploitation of large timber was being carried out by contract system and the contractors were given the monopoly to fell trees above a certain girth. The forests being worked by the contractors in this way for years and unworthy people being recruited to the Estate forest staff, the bulk of it now contains a few or no large timber of value. Teak was also found in many village lands and in the forest areas in the valley of the Tel River.

Firewood, timber and bamboos are exported in large quantities to outside the district. Kendu leaves possess a good market both inside the country and abroad.

Other forest products are myrobalans, broom-grass, lac, Mahua flowers and seeds Antia bark, sabai grass, cotachu, tamarind, arrowroot, honey hide, horn, etc.

Minerals and mining :

The district is comparatively poor so far as minerals and mining are concerned. However, there are a few number of Graphite, Quartzite and Gem stone mines that are presently in working in the district.

Compared to some other district of Orissa, Kalahandi is rather poorly endowed with mineral resources. Graphite, gemstone, quartz, manganese, bauxite, lithomarge clay, cobalt and galena are the important minerals found locally. But the deposits are either small or of low grade. Bauxite found in the district is low in silicon and high in iron. Graphite deposits are found in Bhawanipatna.

Land and Land use Pattern :

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

Total Geographical Area –8364 sq. km

Forest Area-64, 793 hectares

a) Misc. Groves-2, 246 hectares
b) Permanent pasture-21,702 hectares

c) Cultural waste-26,509 hectares
d) Land put to non-agrl. use-41,372 hectares
e) Barren/uncultivated land-56,961 hectares
f) Current fallow –58,156 hectares
g) Other fallows –26,659 hectares
h) Net area sown: -259,165 hectares

Animal husbandry :

Livestock development in the district is almost neglected. In a largely agrarian society like that of the district, people can supplement their income by rearing livestock and developing dairy farming. But very rarely this has been undertaken by the people as a commercial proposition. Cattle rearing is prevalent among the local people, but only on a domestic scale. Dairy farms have not developed mostly due to the lack of marketing. Domestic poultry farming is prevalent widely among the scheduled castes and the tribal communities. Birds and eggs are sold by the local people in weekly markets. Due to lack of market and transport difficulties, poultry farming is not developing on a commercial basis. Piggery is also widely prevalent mainly among the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Pig meat is a favourite food of the local tribal and scheduled caste people. Goats and sheep are reared for eatable purpose.

The pastures and grazing grounds available in the district are not sufficient for all categories of animals to graze for the whole year. There are extensive areas of forests and wastelands and plenty of green grass for the cattle to graze during the rains. Every village has its own pasture (gochar). Acute shortage of green grass is felt after the rains and the animals remain underfed during the summer months depending mostly on paddy straw.

Agriculture by-products like rice bran, wheat bran, edible oil cakes and pulses like biri and kulthi are also used as cattle feed. Premixed cattle and poultry feeds are marketed by the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation, a state government undertaking.

There were 239,819 milch cows and 125,945 buffaloes in this district according to 1995 Live-stock Census. Milk yield of the local cows is very meagre and they remain dry for most part of the year. Generally the cows are neglected and preference is given to bullocks because of their utility in agriculture. Till recently no systematic attention was given by the local people for improved breeds.

There is a livestock breeding-cum-dairy farm at Bhawanipatna started in 1968. The farm was previously stationed at Balangir due to lack of accommodation in the district. It was shifted to Bhawanipatna in 1974. The cattle belong to Haryana breed. They are being upgraded with Jarsey breed.

Being a drought-prone area, the district is suitable for the development of livestock and dairy, which will help the poor cultivators economically. During recent years steps are being taken by the Government through various development projects to develop dairy farming at commercial basis. Milk Producers Co-operative Societies have been registered in the Community Development Block areas of Bhawanipatna and Kesinga. There is ample prospect of this industry in future when it will be possible to supply milk to bigger markets in an organized manner. Besides, cows have been supplied to the small and marginal farmers of the district for the production of milk for profit. Both the schemes of the single-cow unit and the milk union are subsidized by the Government.

The local breed of cattle are generally poor in quality. Bullocks and buffaloes are employed in ploughing and pulling carts. Cows and she-buffaloes are maintained for milk purpose.

This district is the habitat of a local type of milch breed known as the Khariar cattle, popularly called ‘Tarbod’ after the village of the same name in the Nuapada district. It is a small statured breed with defined medium type character of milch productivity, milk yield being about 2 liters per day. Generally it is reddish gray in colour with a white star or blaze on the forehead. If properly maintained, a cow of this breed is capable of yielding 4 to 5 liters of milk per day. This breed was selected for research by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The goats, sheep and pigs are reared only for meat. The climatic condition of the district is not congenial to the woolly breed of sheep. The local breed of goat yield very little milk, barely sufficient for their kids.

Poultry keeping is widely prevalent among the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes people of the district. The local breed is extremely hardy and requires no special care for rearing. Besides, these birds collect their own food. These small statured birds are mainly used for eatable purpose. The people in some areas of the district have got duck rearing practice.

Cattle shows are organized regularly by the Animal Husbandry Department to encourage people to possess exotic breeds. Each year, during the observation of the Gosambardhana week cattle shows are organised at different centres of the district.

Fishery :

The district has a number of hill streams and important rivers which are the natural sources of fish supply in the district. Besides these streams and rivers, water area is available from tanks under different Grama Panchayats. The Irrigation projects of the district have also created a water area. Although the district has immense potentialities for the development of inland fishery, it has not yet become an important source of subsidiary income to the local people. Pisciculture has been taken up in some Gram Panchayat tanks. In addition, some private persons have taken up pisciculture in their own tanks.

The inland fish produced annually in the district is consumed internally. In addition to this, marine fish (both fresh and dried) is imported from the Ganjam district of Orissa and from Waltair and Vizianagram of Andhra Pradesh.

The Fisheries Department of the state Government has started fry supply centers in different parts of the district located at Bhawanipatna, Bhatrajore, Baldiamal and Kokasara. Fish breeding is conducted at Bhawanipatna, Bhatrajore and Kokasara. In each subdivision a Fisheries Extension officer has been posted to render technical advice to the pisciculturists.

There are a number of fisherman families in the district who fish from rivers, tanks and swamps and sell them in local markets. Fishery is an important source of livelihood of a number of people living on the banks of the rivers Tel and Indravati in Dharamagarh, and Jayapatna tahasils. The population of fishermen is quite negligible in the district.

Industries :

Manufacturing industry was conspicuous by its absence in the Kalahandi ex-state area. Among cottage industries mention may be made of lac processing, weaving of cotton cloth, pottery, bamboo basket making, mat weaving, construction of plough and solid wheeled carts, making brass ornaments and blacksmithy. All these manufacture were to meet the simple requirement of the villages. In the past, melting of iron ore in charcoal furnaces was widely practised by the "Lohars", but in course of time the cheap factory-made iron almost completely replaced the local products, though the practice is being still adhered to by villagers living close to the basing hills and some parts of the plateau region.

Kalahandi district is industrially one of the most backward districts of Orissa. According to the 1991 Census, only 1.28 per cent of the workers of the district were engaged in manufacturing other than household industry as against 3.51 per cent in the state. Household industry engaged 2.71 per cent of the workers, which, however, was less than the state average of 3.13 per cent.

The district is quite rich in agriculture and forest resources. Moreover, a few mineral resources are also there in the district. In spite of having all those resources the district is industrially very backward.

The slow growth of industries in the district is mainly due to the absence of coal and other sources of power, small extent of mineral resources available, and low production of agricultural raw materials excepting paddy, inadequate infrastructure facilities, lack of skilled workers, shortage of capital and entrepreneurial talent and large percentage of backward people in the district.

For the first time in 1925, a diesel powerhouse was installed in Bhawanipatna. It mainly supplied electricity to the palace and a few other government institutions. After the merger of the ex-state, powerhouse was taken over by the state Government and it introduced a number of modifications in the supply and distribution system. In course of time the diesel powerhouses were closed and electricity was supplied to the district from the state Electricity Grid fed by the Hirakud-Hydro-electric Project.

All the three towns, namely, Bhawanipatna, Kesinga and Junagarh have been electrified including the sub divisional headquarters of Dharamgarh.

There is no large-scale or medium size industry in the district. Whatever other industrial units exist are either in the small-scale or in the household sector. Of the small scale industries most of the units are of conventional type like rice mills, saw mills, etc. Processing units predominate the industrial set up of the district.

Trade and commerce :

The items exported from the district mainly include rice, pulses, oil seeds, cotton and forest produce including lac and hide. The imports to the district include garment, petroleum and kerosene oil, spare parts and building materials etc. The transaction are made in more than 140 regulated or unregulated markets known as hats functioning in the district either daily or weekly or bi-weekly where the sale and purchase are transacted, in addition to daily markets in towns. The Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies with its branches spreading over the sub-divisions take up the distribution of agricultural implements, fertilizer, and pesticide etc. through the Primary Co-operative Society, Service Co-operative and LAMPS. They also take up the procurement of paddy in the district and offer fair price to the cultivators. Some private millers have also participated in procurement operations to procure rice on behalf of State Government. Orissa State Warehousing Corporation has godowns in the district like the Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies. These godowns are utilised for storage of food grains, cement, fertilizers etc. The godowns of private millers are also utilised for storage of Government rice. The Food Corporation of India has got their godowns in the district to store bumper stock of rice, wheat and sugar.

The broad gauge rail of southeastern railway line passes through the district and serves as famine relief measure. The length of railway route in the district is 38 kms. having five railway stations.

Transport :

The district does not fall on the alignment of any National Highways. One of the major district road maintains connection with two of the National Highways (No.6 & 42), which run from Kolkata to Mumbai and Cuttack to Sambalpur respectively. Three state high ways passes through the district and they maintain direct communication with all the adjoining districts. During 1998-99 length of different categories of roads in the district in kilometers for state highway is 176 as against major district road 79, other district road 267, Forest roads 309, Gram Panchayat road 9954, classified village roads 282, Police Station roads 517, village roads 834 and approximately 308 urban roads.

During 1998-99 motor cycles, scooters and mopeds registered in the district numbered 13,709 as against 46 three wheelers and auto rickshaws, 969 jeeps and station wagons, 413 private cars, 138 taxies, 66 contract carriages, 1,053 trucks and lorries, 2,348 tractors and trolleys and 255 miscellaneous vehicles.

Electricity and Power :

All the urban areas of the district have been electrified after independence. But even during the year 1998-99 as many as 1,179 villages have been electrified. Consumption of electricity in the district in million units for domestic in urban areas is 8,696 and in rural areas is 6,748 as against commercial category 2,838 in urban areas and 1,007 in rural areas. The category of consumers consuming electricity for Kutir Jyoti is 2,729 million units as against 1.574 for commercial over 10 KW, 2705 for small scale industries, 1.455 for medium industries, 1.579 for irrigation OLIC, 1.095 for irrigation (Private), 0.274 for public lighting, 0.381 public water works below 100 KW, 0.464 for public institution below 100 KW, 0.825 for large industries below 132 KV, 2.389 for general purpose and negligible million units for other category of consumers.

Panchayati Raj System :

The three- tier Panchayati Raj system was introduced in the state with the enforcement of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, w.e.f. 26th January, 1961 which was further strengthened with the implementation of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 w.e.f. 1st November, 1993. The major objective of the Panchayati Raj System is to entrust the people with the management of local

affairs and develop their capacity for self-governance. In the three tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad at district level and the Gram Panchayat at village level and each of them functions within its own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the 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, Chairman of the Municipalities/ NACs and Co-operative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Cooperative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members on the basis of proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including SC and ST women. The members of the Zilla Parishad elect one amongst them as President and another as Vice President. The Collector of the district acts as the Chief Executive Officer. The Zilla Parishad, besides formulating policies for the key areas of rural development in the district, monitors and evaluates the various developmental programmes of the government, which are implemented by the Panchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and its jurisdiction is 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 ward members are directly elected by the voters of each ward. 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-centralization is the main agency to mobilize the rural manpower. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation, supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads, cattle pounds, providing streetlight and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayts under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	2	3	4
1	Golamunda	15	127
2	Dharamgarh	16	72
3	Junagarh	21	168
4	Kokasara	16	70
5	Jayapatna	14	91
6	Kalampur	7	54
7	Thuamul-Rampur	12	298
8	Lanjigarh	12	483
9	Bhawanipatna	23	283
10	Kesinga	19	106
11	Karlamunda	10	62
12	Madarnpur-Rampur	11	249
13	Narla	19	173
	TOTAL :	**195**	**2,236**

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

Gudahandi :

Gudahandi is situated in Kokasara block at a distance of 88 kms. from Bhawanipatna on the border of Kalahandi and Nabarangapur district. It is one of the rarest spots of India where the man of the upper Paleolithic age started living. His characteristic mystery over stone flaking and proportionate carving is perceptibly depicted in the pre-historic caves of Gudahandi hills. These Pre-historic caves at a flat surface on the hill top about 250 meters above surrounded by dense vegetation. Paintings on the cave wall are silently eroding yet assert its antiquity. Visible paintings are more or less of geometrical impression of contemporary cottage. These paintings in red ochre of a hunting scene in the Gudahandi cave are characterized by liveliness, movement and perfection. These caves have stood with the Sun and rain since 2500 to 2000 B.C.

Another distinct part of the hill range pre-historic caves are characterized by specific residential motif. The three caves named as 'Raja Paghar', Rani Paghar', and Jogi Paghar carry a tribal lengend behind. The legend is touchy and specific with the fact of tribal dominance and speculation of mass consciousness. Raja (king) of the area averred by a Yogi (saint) antagonised the Kandhas (tribals) and the tribals retaliated by arresting the Raja, Rani and Yogi in the three respective caves known as Pagharas and later burnt all of them to death. Two other queens committed suicide and yet worshipped by the inhabiting tribals as Bada Dukri And Sana Dukri.

Gudahandi is endowed with pleasant surroundings. One km towards north-west Dukri Chan Chara, the luxuriant waterfall frolics through the polished clean plateau. The plateau is an exquisite piece of nature solely constituting of the quartzite stones and perennially moistened by the fall. Nature has fated the spring to fall continuously. Thus one can never resist the stimuli to roll and bathe.

Asurgarh :

It is a dilapidated fort in Lanjigarh Tahasil and 5 kms. away from Narala. The place is surrounded by deep Gadakhai (trenches) to prevent entry of enemies. There are four gates in four sides of the forest and four deities are being worshipped. It is said, it was the fort of Gosingha Daitya (Asur king). It was excavated and many items of historical importance were found.

Belkhandi :

Belkhandi is a picturesque place located near the confluence of river Tel and Utei. It is a famous pilgrim center in Lanjigarh Tahasil and about 67 kms. from Bhawanipatna. The ruins of Belkhandi are found reserved in a small museum adjacent to the temple premises. Among the sculptures that figures of Sapta Matrukas (Seven Mother Goddess) and Uma Maheswari are strikingly noteworthy. The temple dedicated to the Lord Siva draws a large crowd during Sivaratri festival. The temple is said to be of 12th century A.D. It is one of the archaeological treasures of Orissa.

Phularijharana :

It is a perennial waterfall about 15 kms. from Bhawanipatna on Bhawanipatana-Thuamul Rampur Road. The fall is of 60 ft. height and the place is surrounded by evergreen forest. Multi colours of rainbow are visible when the sunrays fall on the scattered water particles of the fall. It has got its special attraction for its scenic beauty. It is also a beautiful picnic spot.

Karlapat :

Karlapat is a small village in Thuamul Rampur Tahasil, 42 kms. from Bhawanipatna. The entire area is declared as wild life sanctuary by forest department. Different wild animals can be seen in bare eye only after sun set. There are two waterfalls named Kanaijhar and Udaya Sagar rushed from the Khandwal hill and Patshar hill.

Junagarh :

Junagarh (literally meaning old fort or old capital) was the seat of the Naga rulers at Kalahandi up to about 1850 A.D. In an Oriya inscription of 1718 A.D.

the place is called Kalahandinagar. Evidence of Junagarh's past glory consists of the remnants of an encircling moat, about a dozen of temples and a few festivities, what was once a deep moat, now either completely silted beyond the recognition or a shallow place breeding mosquitoes. None of the temples exceeding 50 ft. in height are devoid of ornamentations and sculptures. Importance of the local temples relates to the deities namely Lankeswari (the family Goddess of the Naga Rulers), Jagannath, Ramaswami, Balaji, Gopinath, Kanakdurga, Dadhibamana and Budharaja. Besides, there are a number of Siva shrines. There is no trace of the old place, which, it is said, occupied an extensive area. A large number of people from the surrounding country area congregate here to pay their devotion to Goddess Lankeswar on the occasion of 'Khandabase.'

(vi) Census Concepts

Building :

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

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

Permanent houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

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

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage,

etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

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

in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member household, 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 Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor, Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
20. Chandala
21. Chandhai Maru
22. Cherua, Chhelia

23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba, Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada, Ghantra
31. Ghasi,Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Gorait, Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra, Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala,Jhala,Malo,Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra,Mahar
60. Mehtar, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Painda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan,Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia,Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar,Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada, Dhotada
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar
29. Kharia,Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura Sahara
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua

Language and Mother tongue :

As per the Census Concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The Census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf

mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

Cultivator :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

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 findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in Rural-Urban areas in the District shows that, majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 1,335,494 with 1,235,275 rural and 100,219 urban

population. The share of urban population in the district is 7.50 percent compared to the state urban population share of 14.99 percent. There are 2,236 villages, out of which 137 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 92.5 percent of total population in the district.

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

There are three statutory towns and one census town located in the district. The population of these towns are Bhawanipatna(M) 60,787, Kesinga (NAC) 16,917, Junagarh(NAC) 15,759 and Mukhiguda (CT) 6,756. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Bhawanipatna(M) is categorised under class II towns which is in the range of 50,000 to 99,999 population. Kesinga (NAC) and Junagarh (NAC) belong to class IV category which is in the range of 20,000-49,999 population. Mukhiguda(CT) comes under class V category in the range of 5,000 to 9,999 population of towns.

While comparing the growth of population of four towns with 1991 Census, it is seen that, Mukhiguda(CT) has the highest growth rate of 42.05 percent and Bhawanipatna (M) has the lowest growth rate of 19.05 per cent. The density of population in the towns of the district is 2,102 while the density of urban population in the state is 1,975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 930 whereas the rural sex ratio is 1,007 and district total sex ratio is 1,001.

The District literacy rate is 45.94 percent for total, 62.66 percent for males and 29.28 percent for females, which is less than the state average in the respective category. In the urban areas, the literacy percentage is higher than those of rural areas due to better educational facilities available in the town areas. In the urban areas, Mukhiguda (CT) has the highest literacy rate of 80.96 percent and Kesinga (NAC) has the lowest literacy rate of 64.21 percent. In the rural areas, Karlamunda and Narla CD Block have equal percentage of literacy rate with 55.1 per cent each and both tops the list in the district whereas Thuamul-Rampur CD Block is at the bottom with 28.1percent literacy.

The work participation rate in the district is 46.5 percent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 percent. Jayapatna police station has the highest work participation rate of 54 per cent and Sadar and Kesinga police station both at the bottom for work participation rate of 41.9 per cent each. In the rural areas, the work participation rate is 47.7 percent and in the urban areas, the work participation rate is 31.1 percent.

(ix) Analysis of Primary Census Abstract Data

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

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

Serial number	Police Station	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	Kokasara	116,741	116,741	0	137,739	137,739	0	18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0
2	Dharamgarh	102,292	102,292	0	118,965	118,965	0	16.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	0
3	Kegaon	74,635	74,635	0	83,307	83,307	0	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	0
4	Sadar	157,655	106,593	51,062	187,121	126,334	60,787	18.7	18.5	19.0	32.4	32.5
5	Kesinga	102,462	88,335	14,127	120,521	103,604	16,917	17.6	17.3	19.7	13.8	14
6	Narala	79,879	79,879	0	94,598	94,598	0	18.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	0
7	Madanpur Rampur	98,463	98,463	0	116,655	116,655	0	18.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0
8	Lanjigarh	42,423	42,423	0	52,210	52,210	0	23.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	0
9	Thuamul Rampur	55,777	55,777	0	65,767	65,767	0	17.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0
10	Junagarh	161,150	148,176	12,974	190,790	175,031	15,759	18.4	18.1	21.5	8.1	8.3
11	Jayapatna	139,426	139,426	0	167,821	161,065	6,756	20.4	15.5	100.0	0.0	4
	District Total:	**1,130,903**	**1,052,740**	**78,163**	**1,335,494**	**1,235,275**	**100,219**	**18.1**	**17.3**	**28.2**	**6.9**	**7.5**

Table- 1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during the year 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 1,335,494 as against 1,130,903 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 204,591 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 18.1 percent as compared to the state average of 16.25 percent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (23.1 %) is seen in Lanjigarh police station and lowest growth rate (11.6%) in Kegaon police station. The majority of population in the district lives in rural areas and only 7.50 per cent in urban areas as per 2001 Census, which is slightly higher than 6.91 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate of urban population is highest (21.5%) in Junagarh police station and lowest (19.0%) in Sadar police station. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 11 police stations in the district, the highest population 190,790 is found in Junagarh Police Station.

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

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Golamunda	124	107,377	53,587	53,790	23 (18.5)	1,385	1,451
2	Dharamgarh	71	116,599	58,664	57,935	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Junagarh	162	147,832	73,785	74,047	33 (20.4)	1,699	1,698
4	Kokasara	69	104,234	51,759	52,475	1 (1.4)	16	19
5	Jayapatna	90	108,531	53,565	54,966	4 (4.4)	234	240
6	Kalampur	54	52,534	26,002	26,532	6 (11.1)	429	410
7	Thuamul-Rampur	278	65,767	32,483	33,284	157 (56.5)	7,786	8,150
8	Lanjigarh	429	75,145	37,077	38,068	313 (73.0)	13,066	13,838
9	Bhawanipatna	268	140,431	69,966	70,465	71 (26.5)	3,372	3,450
10	Kesinga	99	97,861	48,938	48,923	2 (2.0)	110	131
11	Karlamunda	60	48,930	24,551	24,379	5 (8.3)	284	279
12	Madanpur-Rampur	229	67,725	33,929	33,796	125 (54.6)	5,649	5,597
13	Narala	166	102,309	51,306	51,003	29 (17.5)	1,776	1,776
Districts (Rural) Total:		**2099**	**1,235,275**	**615,612**	**619,663**	**769 (36.6)**	**35,806**	**37,039**

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Golamunda	24 (19.4)	3,939	4,050	33 (26.6)	11,712	11,980	34 (27.4)	22,835	22,751
2	Dharamgarh	4 (5.6)	824	879	19 (26.8)	7,351	7,262	28 (39.4)	19,910	19,582
3	Junagarh	20 (12.3)	3,638	3,609	50 (30.9)	18,441	18,559	42 (25.9)	27,706	28,074
4	Kokasara	10 (14.5)	1,507	1,519	14 (20.3)	5,250	5,421	27 (39.1)	18,732	19,017
5	Jayapatna	10 (11.1)	1,766	1,874	37 (41.1)	13,332	13,950	29 (32.2)	20,895	21,411
6	Kalampur	8 (14.8)	1,372	1,424	18 (33.3)	6,594	6,760	19 (35.2)	13,411	13,780
7	Thuamul-Rampur	94 (33.8)	14,687	15,272	24 (8.6)	7,581	7,565	2 (0.7)	1,250	1,249
8	Lanjigarh	91 (21.2)	13,555	13,845	21 (4.9)	6,515	6,526	2 (0.5)	1,085	1,193
9	Bhawanipatna	80 (29.9)	13,236	13,459	84 (31.3)	28,883	29,057	28 (10.4)	18,268	18,387
10	Kesinga	18 (18.2)	3,349	3,306	39 (39.4)	13,697	13,775	36 (36.4)	26,312	26,436
11	Karlamunda	17 (28.3)	3,064	3,043	20 (33.3)	7,309	7,392	16 (26.7)	11,489	11,258
12	Madanpur-Rampur	70 (30.6)	10,697	10,951	24 (10.5)	8,199	8,224	9 (3.9)	5,788	5,712
13	Narala	56 (33.7)	9,108	9,095	51 (30.7)	17,428	17,399	24 (14.5)	15,995	16,014
Districts (Rural) Total:		**502 (23.9)**	**80,742**	**82,326**	**434 (20.7)**	**152,292**	**153,870**	**296 (14.1)**	**203,676**	**204,864**

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

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Golamunda	10 (8.1)	13,716	13,558	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Dharamgarh	19 (26.8)	27,434	27,051	1 (1.4)	3,145	3,161	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Junagarh	17 (10.5)	22,301	22,107	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Kokasara	15 (21.7)	20,630	20,848	2 (2.9)	5,624	5,651	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Jayapatna	9 (10.0)	12,630	12,966	1 (1.1)	4,708	4,525	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Kalampur	3 (5.6)	4,196	4,158	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Thuamul-Rampur	1 (0.4)	1,179	1,048	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Lanjigarh	2 (0.5)	2,856	2,666	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Bhawanipatna	5 (1.9)	6,207	6,112	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Kesinga	4 (4.0)	5,470	5,275	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
11	Karlamunda	2 (3.3)	2,405	2,407	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (0.4)	3,596	3,312	0 (0.0)	0	0
13	Narala	6 (3.6)	6,999	6,719	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**93 (4.4)**	**126,023**	**124,915**	**5 (0.2)**	**17,073**	**16,649**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives CD Block wise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10,000 and above. The maximum number of 769 (36.6 per cent) villages are covered under the population size range less than 200 followed by 502 (23.9 per cent) villages with population size range 200-499. Both the villages with these population size ranges constitute 60.5 per cent of the total 2,099 inhabited villages in the district.. So far as the villages having 5,000 population or more are concerned, there are only 5 villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10,000 populations.

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

Name of Town	
1	
(a) New	
(i) Statutory town	Nil
1	
2	
3	
(ii) Census town	
1	Mukhiguda(CT)
2	
3	
(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 Junagarh Town(NAC), Bhawanipatna Town (M) and Kesinga Town (NAC). In 2001 Census, one Census town i.e.Mukhiguda Town(CT) is added enhancing its number to four towns in the district. Earlier in the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population was 6.91per cent, which increased marginally to 7.50 per cent in 2001 Census.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	34	1.6	1,366	0.1
11-20	23	1.1	771	0.1
21-50	99	4.7	7,393	0.6
51-100	217	10.3	32,127	2.6
101-200	560	26.7	201,552	16.3
201-300	535	25.5	419,269	33.9
301-500	438	20.9	432,472	35.0
501 +	193	9.2	140,325	11.4
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**2,099**	**100.0**	**1,235,275**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**243.2**		

The grouping of villages on the basis of density of population (per square kilometer) is displayed in Table -4. The population density (rural) of the district is 243.2 and maximum population i.e 35.0 percent of the population live in the density range of 301-500. Taking the number of villages the highest percentage i.e. 26.7 per cent of villages are covered under the density range of 101-200 followed by 25.5 per cent villages under the density range 201-300 and 20.9 per cent of villages under the density range 301-500. A negligible percentage of villages i.e., 1.1 per cent are under the density range 11-20 and 1.6 per cent villages are 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	1,004	1,005	892
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,024	1,025	982
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,031	1,031	984
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,035	1,036	1,014
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,035	1,035	1,028
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,023	1,024	965
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1,020	1,022	943
1971	988	1,002	845	1,010	1,710	923
1981	981	999	859	1,009	1,015	924
1991	971	988	866	999	1,006	918
2001	972	987	895	1,001	1,007	930

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

Table – 5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the Censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of the district is 1,001 in 2001 and it is higher compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio of the district is found to be consistently lower than the state from 1901 to 1941 but from 1951 and onwards the district sex ratios lay above the state sex ratio till 2001. The decline of sex ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 3 respectively. As regards the rural areas of the state and the district, the sex ratio has declined by 52 and increased by 2 respectively during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas, there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the Censuses in the state and in the district. The over all sex ratio for both the state and the district have shown a fluctuating trend during the Census periods since 1901.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tahasil	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kokasara	1,014	1,014	
2	Dharamgarh	982	982	
3	Kegaon	1,018	1,018	
4	Sadar	975	1,001	921
5	Kesinga	995	999	971
6	Narala	998	998	
7	Madanpur Rampur	995	995	
8	Lanjigarh	1,030	1,030	
9	Thuamul Rampur	1,025	1,025	
10	Junagarh	1,000	1,004	961
11	Jayapatna	1,016	1,024	846
	District Total:	**1,001**	**1,007**	**930**

Table- 6 shows sex ratio of population by police stations as per 2001 Census. In the district, there are 1,001 females per 1000 males. However there is a great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 1,007 in rural areas and 930 in urban areas. In rural areas, Lanjigarh police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,030 and Dharamgarh police station has the lowest sex ratio of 982. Among the towns, Kesinga has got the highest sex ratio of 971 whereas Jayapatna has the lowest sex ratio of 846 in the district

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	'3
1	Golamunda	1,004
2	Dharamgarh	988
3	Junagarh	1,004
4	Kokasara	1,014
5	Jayapatna	1,026
6	Kalampur	1,020
7	Thuamul-Rampur	1,025
8	Lanjigarh	1,027

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	'3
9	Bhawanipatna	1,007
10	Kesinga	1,000
11	Karlamunda	993
12	Madanpur-Rampur	996
13	Narala	994
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,007**

Table- 7 depicting the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Lanjigarh C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1,027 followed by Jayapatna (1,026), Thuamul-Rampur (1,025), Kalampur(1,020) and Kokasara (1,014) C.D. Blocks. Other eight CD Blocks have sex ratio either equal to or less than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 1,007.

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	40	1.9	4,128	0.3
700-749	16	0.8	2,487	0.2
750-799	32	1.5	4,675	0.4
800-849	58	2.8	7,895	0.6
850-899	104	5.0	39,365	3.2
900-949	190	9.1	123,147	10.0
950-999	398	19.0	369,024	29.9
1,000-1,099	790	37.6	573,323	46.4
1,100+	471	22.4	111,231	9.0
District Total:	**2,099**	**100.0**	**1,235,275**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District : 1007

Table-8 is giving the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. It shows that the largest number 790 (37.6%) of villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 1,000-1,099. 471 (22.4%) number of villages in the district fall in the sex ratio range of 1,100+ sex ratio and 398 villages in the district are in the sex ratio range of 950-999. It is therefore seen that sex ratio is 55.4 per cent in favour of females and 44.6 per cent in favour of males in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	'2	3	4
1	Bhawanipatna	M	921
2	Junagarh	NAC	961
3	Kesinga	NAC	971
4	Mukhiguda	CT	846
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**930**

As per Table 9, the sex ratio (930) of urban area i.e, in towns/Urban Agglomerations is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (1,007). The lowest sex ratio of (846) is seen in Mukhiguda (CT) and the highest sex ratio (971) is seen in Kesinga (NAC).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	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	Kokasara	Total	22,212	11,142	11,070	994
		Rural	22,212	11,142	11,070	994
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Dharamgarh	Total	19,064	9,670	9,394	971
		Rural	19,064	9,670	9,394	971
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Kegaon	Total	13,511	6,813	6,698	983
		Rural	13,511	6,813	6,698	983
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Sadar	Total	28,242	14,245	13,997	983
		Rural	20,710	10,405	10,305	990
		Urban	7,532	3,840	3,692	961
5	Kesinga	Total	18,435	9,365	9,070	968
		Rural	15,856	8,093	7,763	959
		Urban	2,579	1,272	1,307	1,028
6	Narala	Total	15,071	7,633	7,438	974
		Rural	15,071	7,633	7,438	974
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Madanpur Rampur	Total	18,937	9,625	9,312	967
		Rural	18,937	9,625	9,312	967
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Lanjigarh	Total	11,012	5,418	5,594	1,032
		Rural	11,012	5,418	5,594	1,032
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Thuamul Rampur	Total	14,061	6,908	7,153	1,035
		Rural	14,061	6,908	7,153	1,035
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Junagarh	Total	30,250	15,356	14,894	970
		Rural	27,916	14,210	13,706	965
		Urban	2,334	1,146	1,188	1,037
11	Jayapatna	Total	27,094	13,632	13,462	988
		Rural	26,215	13,162	13,053	992
		Urban	879	470	409	870
	District Total:	**Total**	**217,889**	**109,807**	**108,082**	**984**
		Rural	**204,565**	**103,079**	**101,486**	**985**
		Urban	**13,324**	**6,728**	**6,596**	**980**

Table-10, displays the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is found to vary between 967 to 1,035 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1,035 is found in Thuamul-Rampur police station followed by Lanjigarh(1,032) and Kokasara (994). The sex ratio in rural areas (985) is higher than the sex ratio in urban areas (980) of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is higher in total, rural and urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same age group.

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

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	Golamunda	17,216	8,695	8,521	980
2	Dharamgarh	18,863	9,543	9,320	977
3	Junagarh	23,767	12,103	11,664	964
4	Kokasara	16,552	8,316	8,236	990
5	Jayapatna	17,962	8,966	8,996	1,003
6	Kalampur	8,253	4,196	4,057	967
7	Thuamul-Rampur	14,061	6,908	7,153	1,035
8	Lanjigarh	15,318	7,588	7,730	1,019
9	Bhawanipatna	22,974	11,593	11,381	982
10	Kesinga	14,808	7,500	7,308	974
11	Karlamunda	7,963	4,059	3,904	962
12	Madanpur-Rampur	10,974	5,566	5,408	972
13	Narala	15,854	8,046	7,808	970
	District (Rural) Total:	**204,565**	**103,079**	**101,486**	**985**

As per Table-11, amongst thirteen CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Thuamul-Rampur (1,035) and the lowest in Karlamunda (962) . Lower sex ratio than the district rural figure (985) is recorded in nine C.D Blocks. The remaining four C.D. Blocks have higher sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	277	13.2	7,746	3.8
700-749	73	3.5	5,658	2.8
750-799	105	5.0	10,277	5.0
800-849	144	6.9	14,695	7.2
850-899	170	8.1	23,126	11.3
900-949	143	6.8	23,010	11.2
950-999	122	5.8	23,132	11.3
1000-1099	373	17.8	48,219	23.6
1100+	692	33.0	48,702	23.8
District (Rural) Total	**2,099**	**100.0**	**204,565**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :	**985**			

Table-12 gives distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages i.e., 692 (33 per cent) villages having 23.8 per cent of population is covered under the ranges 1,100+ sex ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 49.2 per cent of villages have a sex ratio of less than 1,000 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 52.6 per cent of population. There are 912 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 950 and 350 villages where it is less than 750, which visualizes the shortage of girl child in comparison to boy.

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

Serial number	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	Bhawanipatna	M	7,532	3,840	3,692	961
2	Junagarh	NAC	2,334	1,146	1,188	1,037
3	Kesinga	NAC	2,579	1,272	1,307	1,028
4	Mukhiguda	CT	879	470	409	870
	District(Urban) Total		**13,324**	**6,728**	**6,596**	**980**

Table-13 reveals that in the towns of the district, sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is less than that of the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 980 as compared to district rural sex ratio 985. Among the towns, the lowest sex ratio (870) is reported in Mukhiguda (CT) and the highest sex ratio (1,037) is reported in Junagarh (NAC).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	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	Kokasara	Total	137,739	22,830	44,894	16.6	32.6
		Rural	137,739	22,830	44,894	16.6	32.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Dharamgarh	Total	118,965	19,912	20,728	16.7	17.4
		Rural	118,965	19,912	20,728	16.7	17.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Kegaon	Total	83,307	15,359	19,725	18.4	23.7
		Rural	83,307	15,359	19,725	18.4	23.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Sadar	Total	187,121	35,680	56,132	19.1	30.0
		Rural	126,334	25,180	52,730	19.9	41.7
		Urban	60,787	10,500	3,402	17.3	5.6
5	Kesinga	Total	120,521	19,150	28,337	15.9	23.5
		Rural	103,604	16,267	26,359	15.7	25.4
		Urban	16,917	2,883	1,978	17.0	11.7

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Narala	Total	94,598	17,663	26,687	18.7	28.2
		Rural	94,598	17,663	26,687	18.7	28.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Madanpur Rampur	Total	116,655	17,529	33,851	15.0	29.0
		Rural	116,655	17,529	33,851	15.0	29.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Lanjigarh	Total	52,210	13,213	25,638	25.3	49.1
		Rural	52,210	13,213	25,638	25.3	49.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9	Thuamul Rampur	Total	65,767	16,872	37,850	25.7	57.6
		Rural	65,767	16,872	37,850	25.7	57.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
10	Junagarh	Total	190,790	31,831	33,503	16.7	17.6
		Rural	175,031	29,259	32,855	16.7	18.8
		Urban	15,759	2,572	648	16.3	4.1
11	Jayapatna	Total	167,821	25,980	55,228	15.5	32.9
		Rural	161,065	24,813	54,479	15.4	33.8
		Urban	6,756	1,167	749	17.3	11.1
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,335,494**	**236,019**	**382,573**	**17.7**	**28.6**
		Rural	**1,235,275**	**218,897**	**375,796**	**17.7**	**30.4**
		Urban	**100,219**	**17,122**	**6,777**	**17.1**	**6.8**

Table-14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the district constitutes 17.7 per cent and 28.6 per cent 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 17.7 per cent and 17.1 per cent of total population are scheduled castes and 30.4 and 6.8 per cent are scheduled tribes. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (25.7%) in Thuamul-Rampur police station and lowest concentration (15.0%) in Madanpur-Rampur police station. In so far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration(57.6%) is recorded in Thuamul-Rampur police station and lowest concentration (17.4percent) is recorded in Dharamgarh police station.

Table-15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Thuamul- Rampur (25.7%) C.D. Block followed by Lanjigarh (24.1%) C.D. Block. In contrast, Madanpur-Rampur C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 13.9 per cent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population,

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	Golamunda	107,377	18,339	27,545	17.1	25.7
2	Dharamgarh	116,599	20,475	20,533	17.6	17.6
3	Junagarh	147,832	24,753	25,702	16.7	17.4
4	Kokasara	104,234	16,938	36,261	16.2	34.8
5	Jayapatna	108,531	16,369	41,054	15.1	37.8
6	Kalampur	52,534	8,444	13,425	16.1	25.6
7	Thuamul-Rampur	65,767	16,872	37,850	25.7	57.6
8	Lanjigarh	75,145	18,097	36,693	24.1	48.8
9	Bhawanipatna	140,431	27,091	48,967	19.3	34.9
10	Kesinga	97,861	15,146	26,534	15.5	27.1
11	Karlamunda	48,930	8,085	7,427	16.5	15.2
12	Madanpur-Rampur	67,725	9,444	26,424	13.9	39.0
13	Narala	102,309	18,844	27,381	18.4	26.8
District (Rural) Total:		**1,235,275**	**218,897**	**375,796**	**17.7**	**30.4**

Thuamul-Rampur C.D.Block tops the list with 57.6 percent of tribal population and Karlamunda C.D. Block is at the bottom with 15.2 percent of tribal population.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	471	22.4	0	0.0
Less than 5	125	6.0	1,839	0.8
5-10	311	14.8	21,091	9.6
11-20	552	26.3	78,255	35.7
21-30	319	15.2	63,828	29.2
31-40	138	6.6	23,674	10.8
41-50	78	3.7	15,269	7.0
51-75	63	3.0	10,309	4.7
76 and above	42	2.0	4,632	2.1
District Total	**2,099**	**100.0**	**218,897**	**100.0**

Table-16 shows proportion of scheduled castes population to total population of the villages. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of villages is divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil to 76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 2,099 villages of the district, 471 (22.4%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 42(2.0%) villages have more than 75 per cent of

scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 1320 (62.9%) have scheduled caste population ranging between 5 to 40 percent and they constitute 85.3 per cent of scheduled caste population of the district.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	141	6.7	0	0.0
Less than 5	90	4.3	2,485	0.7
5-10	133	6.3	11,304	3.0
11-20	254	12.1	37,437	10.0
21-30	227	10.8	50,460	13.4
31-40	180	8.6	50,803	13.5
41-50	157	7.5	47,256	12.6
51-75	357	17.0	99,797	26.6
76 and above	560	26.7	76,254	20.3
District Total	**2,099**	**100.0**	**375,796**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this Table distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out of 2,099 inhabited villages of the district, 141 (6.7%) villages have no scheduled tribes population. It is found that the maximum percentage (26.6%) of total scheduled tribes population of the district live in 357 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribes population in these villages is in the range 51-75 percent of the total population of the village.

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	Bhawanipatna (M)	60,787	10,500	3,402	17.3	5.6
2	Junagarh (NAC)	15,759	2,572	648	16.3	4.1
3	Kesinga (NAC)	16,917	2,883	1,978	17.0	11.7
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	6,756	1,167	749	17.3	11.1
District(Urban) Total		**100,219**	**17,122**	**6,777**	**17.1**	**6.8**

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 17.1 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. Bhawanipatna (M) and Mukhiguda (CT) have the highest concentration (17.3%) of scheduled castes population in the district and Junagarh (NAC) has the lowest concentration (16.3%) of scheduled castes population. Likewise, Kesinga (NAC) has the highest concentration (11.7%) of scheduled tribes population and Junagarh (NAC) has the lowest cocentration (4.1%) of scheduled tribes population in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	'2	3	4
1	Golamunda	1,027	1,030
2	Dharamgarh	996	1,019
3	Junagarh	1,000	1,020
4	Kokasara	1,009	1,037
5	Jayapatna	1,047	1,043
6	Kalampur	1,031	1,042
7	Thuamul-Rampur	1,005	1,041
8	Lanjigarh	1,031	1,039
9	Bhawanipatna	990	1,032
10	Kesinga	1,000	1,018
11	Karlamunda	1,021	1,004
12	Madanpur-Rampur	997	1,000
13	Narala	1,021	1,017
	District (Rural) Total	**1,011**	**1,029**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D Blocks as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are 1,011 and 1,029 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Jayapatna C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1,047 followed by Kalampur and Lanjigarh (1,031),Golamunda(1,027) and Karlamunda and Narala(1,021). Other seven C.D Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of the scheduled castes population recorded for the district.. As regards, the sex ratio of the scheduled tribes population, seven C.D. Blocks have recorded higher sex ratio and other six C.D Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district. Among the CD Blocks Jayapatna has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,043 and Madanpur-Rampur has the lowest sex ratio of 1,000 of the scheduled tribes population.

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	Bhawanipatna (M)	1,000	890
2	Junagarh (NAC)	1,152	1,306
3	Kesinga (NAC)	986	1,109
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	904	783
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**1,012**	**971**

Like the previous table, Table-20 indicates sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 1,012 and 971 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively. The highest scheduled castes sex ratio of (1,152) is recorded in Junagarh (NAC) and lowest sex ratio of (904) is in Mukhiguda(CT). The highest scheduled tribe sex ratio of 1,306 is recorded in Junagarh(NAC) and lowest sex ratio of 783 is in Mukhiguda(CT).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kokasara	Total	48,684	35,077	13,607	89,055	33,313	55,742	42.1	61.3	23.4	37.9
		Rural	48,684	35,077	13,607	89,055	33,313	55,742	42.1	61.3	23.4	37.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Dharamgarh	Total	41,988	30,107	11,881	76,977	29,907	47,070	42.0	59.8	24.0	35.8
		Rural	41,988	30,107	11,881	76,977	29,907	47,070	42.0	59.8	24.0	35.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kegaon	Total	26,489	19,103	7,386	56,818	22,184	34,634	38.0	55.4	20.9	34.5
		Rural	26,489	19,103	7,386	56,818	22,184	34,634	38.0	55.4	20.9	34.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Sadar	Total	86,906	55,574	31,332	100,215	39,194	61,021	54.7	69.0	40.0	29.0
		Rural	44,866	31,141	13,725	81,468	31,989	49,479	42.5	59.1	26	33.1
		Urban	42,040	24,433	17,607	18,747	7,205	11,542	78.9	87.9	69.2	18.7
5	Kesinga	Total	57,326	37,043	20,283	63,195	23,369	39,826	56.2	72.6	39.7	32.8
		Rural	48,119	31,441	16,678	55,485	20,390	35,095	54.8	71.9	37.9	34.0
		Urban	9,207	5,602	3,605	7,710	2,979	4,731	64.2	76.7	51.3	25.4
6	Narala	Total	41,650	27,020	14,630	52,948	20,334	32,614	52.4	68.0	36.8	31.3
		Rural	41,650	27,020	14,630	52,948	20,334	32,614	52.4	68.0	36.8	31.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Madanpur Rampur	Total	52,539	34,170	18,369	64,116	24,310	39,806	53.8	69.9	37.6	32.4
		Rural	52,539	34,170	18,369	64,116	24,310	39,806	53.8	69.9	37.6	32.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lanjigarh	Total	11,278	8,632	2,646	40,932	17,088	23,844	27.4	42.5	12.7	29.9
		Rural	11,278	8,632	2,646	40,932	17,088	23,844	27.4	42.5	12.7	29.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Thuamul Rampur	Total	14,507	11,349	3,158	51,260	21,134	30,126	28.1	44.4	12.1	32.3
		Rural	14,507	11,349	3,158	51,260	21,134	30,126	28.1	44.4	12.1	32.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Junagarh	Total	70,622	48,755	21,867	120,168	46,637	73,531	44.0	60.9	27.2	33.8
		Rural	61,985	43,499	18,486	113,046	43,857	69,189	42.1	59.5	25.0	34.5
		Urban	8,637	5,256	3,381	7,122	2,780	4,342	64.3	76.3	51.7	24.6
11	Jayapatna	Total	61,394	42,643	18,751	106,427	40,583	65,844	43.6	61.3	26.4	34.9
		Rural	56,636	39,729	16,907	104,429	39,838	64,591	42.0	59.8	24.7	35.1
		Urban	4,758	2,914	1,844	1,998	745	1,253	81.0	91.4	68.6	22.8
	District Total :	**Total**	**513,383**	**349,473**	**163,910**	**822,111**	**318,053**	**504,058**	**45.9**	**62.7**	**29.3**	**33.4**
		Rural	**448,741**	**311,268**	**137,473**	**786,534**	**304,344**	**482,190**	**43.5**	**60.7**	**26.5**	**34.2**
		Urban	**64,642**	**38,205**	**26,437**	**35,577**	**13,709**	**21,868**	**74.4**	**84.6**	**63.4**	**21.2**

Table-21 presents Police Station level data giving the number of literates and illiterates along with percentage of literates as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 45.9 per cent of the total population and it is 62.7 per cent and 29.3 per cent incase of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 43.5 per cent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 74.4 per cent. In all the police stations along with the district, the literacy rates in case of males are higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Kesinga Police Station records the highest literacy of 56.2 per cent followed by Sadar (54.7%), Madanpur-Rampur (53.8%) and Narala (52.4%). The other seven police stations have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Golamunda	34,218	24,567	9,651	73,159	29,020	44,139	38.0	54.7	21.3	33.4
2	Dharamgarh	41,883	30,024	11,859	74,716	28,640	46,076	42.9	61.1	24.4	36.7
3	Junagarh	52,586	36,980	15,606	95,246	36,805	58,441	42.4	60.0	25.0	34.9
4	Kokasara	37,338	26,752	10,586	66,896	25,007	41,889	42.6	61.6	23.9	37.7
5	Jayapatna	36,610	26,027	10,583	71,921	27,538	44,383	40.4	58.4	23.0	35.3
6	Kalampur	20,026	13,702	6,324	32,508	12,300	20,208	45.2	62.8	28.1	34.7
7	Thuamul-Rampur	14,507	11,349	3,158	51,260	21,134	30,126	28.1	44.4	12.1	32.3
8	Lanjigarh	17,262	12,726	4,536	57,883	24,351	33,532	28.9	43.2	15.0	28.2
9	Bhawanipatna	48,658	34,093	14,565	91,773	35,873	55,900	41.4	58.4	24.7	33.8
10	Kesinga	45,451	30,032	15,419	52,410	18,906	33,504	54.7	72.5	37.1	35.4
11	Karlamunda	22,568	14,513	8,055	26,362	10,038	16,324	55.1	70.8	39.3	31.5
12	Madanpur-Rampur	29,971	19,657	10,314	37,754	14,272	23,482	52.8	69.3	36.3	33.0
13	Narala	47,663	30,846	16,817	54,646	20,460	34,186	55.1	71.3	38.9	32.4
District (Rural) Total :		**448,741**	**311,268**	**137,473**	**786,534**	**304,344**	**482,190**	**43.5**	**60.7**	**26.5**	**34.2**

Table-22 shows the number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the district. So far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Karlamunda and Narala C.D. Block have the highest literacy of 55.1 percent followed by Kesinga (54.7%), Madanpur-Rampur (52.8%) and Kalampur (45.2%). The male literacy is highest in Kesinga(72.5%) C.D. Block and lowest in Lanjigarh (43.2%) C.D. Block. Like-wise, the female literacy is highest in Karlamunda (39.3%) C.D. Block and lowest in Thuamul-Rampur (12.1%) 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	108	5.1	5,596	0.5
1-10	186	8.9	23,668	1.9
11-20	240	11.4	46,188	3.7
21-30	273	13.0	124,516	10.1
31-40	389	18.5	298,840	24.2

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
41-50	412	19.6	357,108	28.9
51-60	323	15.4	255,271	20.7
61-70	140	6.7	105,350	8.5
71-80	22	1.0	16,659	1.3
81-90	3	0.1	1,685	0.1
91-99	2	0.1	390	0.0
100	1	0.0	4	0.0
District Total:	**2,099**	**100.0**	**1,235,275**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District : 45.9

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates of the villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 412 constituting 28.9 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 41-50 per cent. It further reveals that 389 number of villages have literacy rates in between 31-40 per cent and 323 villages have literacy rates in between 51-60 per cent. There is only one village in the district, which has achieved 100 per cent literacy, and six villages have achieved more than 80 percent of literacy. 699 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates of 30 per cent or less and in 108 villages there is nil literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/ Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	42,040	24,433	17,607	18,747	7,205	11,542	78.9	87.9	69.2	18.7
2	Junagarh (NAC)	8,637	5,256	3,381	7,122	2,780	4,342	64.3	76.3	51.7	24.5
3	Kesinga (NAC)	9,207	5,602	3,605	7,710	2,979	4,731	64.2	76.6	51.3	25.4
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	4,758	2,914	1,844	1,998	745	1,253	81.0	91.4	68.6	22.8
District (Urban) Total :		**64,642**	**38,205**	**26,437**	**35,577**	**13,709**	**21,868**	**74.4**	**84.6**	**63.4**	**21.2**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 74.4 per cent, out of which male literacy is 84.6 per cent and female literacy is 63.4 per cent. Amongst all the towns in the district, Mukhiguda (CT) has recorded the highest literacy of 81.0 per cent, out of which male literacy is 91.4 per cent and female literacy is 68.6 per cent. Kesinga (NAC) is at the bottom with 64.2 per cent of literates wherein males and females constitute 76.6 per cent and 51.3 per cent respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Golamunda	6,518	4,453	2,065	11,821	4,594	7,227	42.7	59.3	26.6	32.7
2	Dharamgarh	8,983	6,031	2,952	11,492	4,225	7,267	52.6	71	34.4	36.6
3	Junagarh	10,041	6,854	3,187	14,712	5,521	9,191	48.9	67.2	30.8	36.4
4	Kokasara	7,409	4,928	2,481	9,529	3,502	6,027	52.1	70.1	34.5	35.7
5	Jayapatna	6,176	4,206	1,970	10,193	3,789	6,404	45.9	64.4	28.5	35.9
6	Kalampur	3,686	2,414	1,272	4,758	1,744	3,014	52.2	69.9	35.2	34.7
7	Thuamul-Rampur	5,131	3,728	1,403	11,741	4,689	7,052	38.6	56.6	21	35.6
8	Lanjigarh	3,598	2,725	873	14,499	6,187	8,312	25.5	39.2	12.2	27.0
9	Bhawanipatna	9,403	6,486	2,917	17,688	7,130	10,558	42.1	58.1	26.1	32.0
10	Kesinga	6,645	4,369	2,276	8,501	3,204	5,297	52.5	69.3	35.8	33.5
11	Karlamunda	3,611	2,273	1,338	4,474	1,728	2,746	53.1	67.5	38.9	28.6
12	Madanpur-Rampur	3,926	2,587	1,339	5,518	2,143	3,375	50.5	66.5	34.5	32.0
13	Narala	7,162	4,730	2,432	11,682	4,594	7,088	46.1	61.6	31.0	30.6
District (Rural) Total :		**82,289**	**55,784**	**26,505**	**136,608**	**53,050**	**83,558**	**45.7**	**62.6**	**29.1**	**33.4**

Table -25 displays literacy figures of the scheduled castes by sex in different CD Blocks in the district. Taking the percentage of literates in the blocks, Karlamunda has the highest percentage of literates (53.1%) followed by Dharamgarh (52.6%), Kesinga (52.5%), Kalampur (52.2%) and Kokasara (52.1%). Lanjigarh has the lowest percentage of literates (25.5%). There is a greater variation in the percentage of literates among males and females, males having 62.6 per cent and females having 29.1 per cent of literates.

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	100	6.1	1,598	0.7
1-10	48	2.9	3,070	1.4
11-20	143	8.8	9,235	4.2
21-30	210	12.9	21,260	9.7
31-40	292	17.9	36,265	16.6
41-50	362	22.2	57,454	26.2
51-60	274	16.8	56,585	25.9
61-70	143	8.8	28,638	13.1
71-80	35	2.1	4,087	1.9
81-90	8	0.5	450	0.2
91-99	2	0.1	202	0.1
100	11	0.7	53	0.0
District Total:	**1,628**	**100.0**	**218,897**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural) : 45.7

Table-26 shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in the district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 1,628 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 1,138 (69.8%) have the literacy within the range 21-60 per cent. It further reveals that 143 number of inhabited villages, constituting 8.8 per cent of villages have the literacy within the range 61-70 per cent and another 143 villages have literacy within the range 11-20 per cent. It is interesting to note that 100 villages have no literate persons and 11 villages have 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	6,064	3,639	2,425	4,436	1,611	2,825	67.5	80.6	54.3	26.4
2	Kesinga (NAC)	1,281	808	473	1,602	644	958	54.0	68.0	40.0	27.9
3	Junagarh (NAC)	1,362	771	591	1,210	424	786	62.1	75.8	50.3	25.5
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	731	461	270	436	152	284	74.2	88.1	58.4	29.7
	Kalahandi (Urban) :	**9,438**	**5,679**	**3,759**	**7,684**	**2,831**	**4,853**	**65.0**	**78.4**	**51.6**	**26.8**

Table-27 depicts number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of scheduled caste population in the towns of the district. It is found that literacy rate of the scheduled caste population in the district (urban) is 65.0 per cent. Mukhiguda (CT) has the highest rate of literacy (74.2%) and Kesinga (NAC) has the lowest rate of literacy (54.0%). There is a wide gap (26.8%) between male literacy (78.4%) and female literacy (51.6%) in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Golamunda	6,513	5,181	1,332	21,032	8,385	12,647	28.0	45.2	11.3	33.9
2	Dharamgarh	5,830	4,489	1,341	14,703	5,680	9,023	34.2	53.2	15.6	37.6
3	Junagarh	7,142	5,409	1,733	18,560	7,312	11,248	33.6	51.6	16.0	35.6
4	Kokasara	11,501	8,651	2,850	24,760	9,153	15,607	37.8	57.9	18.4	39.5
5	Jayapatna	11,277	8,627	2,650	29,777	11,464	18,313	33.0	51.5	15.2	36.3
6	Kalampur	4,138	3,039	1,099	9,287	3,537	5,750	36.5	55.2	18.8	36.4
7	Thuamul-Rampur	6,162	5,177	985	31,688	13,366	18,322	20.8	35.6	6.6	29.0
8	Lanjigarh	5,906	4,733	1,173	30,787	13,261	17,526	20.5	33.4	8.0	25.4
9	Bhawanipatna	12,979	9,799	3,180	35,988	14,304	21,684	31.8	49.0	15.3	33.7
10	Kesinga	10,463	7,442	3,021	16,071	5,704	10,367	46.2	66.5	26.4	40.1
11	Karlamunda	3,355	2,224	1,131	4,072	1,482	2,590	53.6	71.1	36.1	35.0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	9,275	6,589	2,686	17,149	6,624	10,525	42.2	60.0	24.4	35.6
13	Narala	10,483	7,243	3,240	16,898	6,332	10,566	45.4	63.5	27.7	35.8
	District (Rural) Total :	**105,024**	**78,603**	**26,421**	**270,772**	**106,604**	**164,168**	**33.8**	**51.4**	**16.7**	**34.6**

Table-28 shows the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of scheduled tribes population in various CD Blocks of the district. The table reveals that literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population in the district (Rural) is 33.8 per cent. Among the CD Blocks, Karlamunda has the highest literacy of 53.6 per cent and Lanjigarh has the lowest literacy of 20.5 per cent. There is a wide gap between male literacy (51.4%) and female literacy (6.7%) among the tribals, which is 34.7 per cent for the district. The CD Block Kesinga shows the highest difference of 40.1 per cent and Lanjigarh CD Block has the lowest difference of 25.4 per cent in male and female literacy.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	148	7.6	6,408	1.7
1-10	208	10.6	23,435	6.2
11-20	280	14.3	39,433	10.5
21-30	369	18.8	81,705	21.7
31-40	380	19.4	106,967	28.5
41-50	305	15.6	70,956	18.9
51-60	165	8.4	33,101	8.8
61-70	70	3.6	11,422	3.0
71-80	21	1.1	1,979	0.5
81-90	4	0.2	228	0.1
91-99	2	0.1	112	0.0
100	6	0.3	50	0.0
District Total:	**1,958**	**100.0**	**375,796**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural) : 33.8

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in Table-29. There are 1,958 number of inhabited villages in the district having scheduled tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 1,054 (53.8%) and constituting 69.1 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 21-50 per cent. In 488 villages of the district, there is low literacy within the range 1-20 per cent. The table shows that there are 148 villages, where 'there is no literate person and in 6 villages of the district there is 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	1,793	1,158	635	1,609	642	967	61.2	74.2	46.4	27.8
2	Kesinga (NAC)	702	461	241	1,276	477	799	42.6	59.3	27.7	31.5
3	Junagarh (NAC)	294	138	156	354	143	211	53.1	58.2	49.2	9.0
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	339	243	96	410	177	233	53.3	69.4	33.6	35.9
	Kalahandi (Urban) :	**3,128**	**2,000**	**1,128**	**3,649**	**1,439**	**2,210**	**54.2**	**68.4**	**39.7**	**28.6**

Table-30 presents literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population, by sex in the towns of the district as recorded in 2001 Census. It is found that the literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population of the district (urban) is 54.2 per cent. Among the towns, Bhawanipatna (M) has the highest rate of literacy (61.2%) and Kesinga (NAC) has the lowest rate of literacy (42.6%). The gap in male and female literacy is 28.6 per cent in the district; the gap is maximum 35.9 per cent in Mukhiguda (CT) and minium 9.0 per cent in Junagarh(NAC).

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kokasara	Persons	137,739	39,183	28.4	28,002	20.3	67,185	48.8	70,554	51.2
		Males	68,390	32,881	48.1	7,110	10.4	39,991	58.5	28,399	41.5
		Females	69,349	6,302	9.1	20,892	30.1	27,194	39.2	42,155	60.8
2	Dharamgarh	Persons	118,965	31,109	26.1	22,856	19.2	53,965	45.4	65,000	54.6
		Males	60,014	26,566	44.3	7,133	11.9	33,699	56.2	26,315	43.8
		Females	58,951	4,543	7.7	15,723	26.7	20,266	34.4	38,685	65.6
3	Kegaon	Persons	83,307	20,565	24.7	21,438	25.7	42,003	50.4	41,304	49.6
		Males	41,287	18,513	44.8	5,771	14.0	24,284	58.8	17,003	41.2
		Females	42,020	2,052	4.9	15,667	37.3	17,719	42.2	24,301	57.8
4	Sadar	Persons	187,121	55,059	29.4	23,352	12.5	78,411	41.9	108,710	58.1
		Males	94,768	45,871	48.4	5,949	6.3	51,820	54.7	42,948	45.3
		Females	92,353	9,188	9.9	17,403	18.8	26,591	28.8	65,762	71.2
5	Kesinga	Persons	120,521	32,380	26.9	18,083	15.0	50,463	41.9	70,058	58.1
		Males	60,412	28,774	47.6	5,544	9.2	34,318	56.8	26,094	43.2
		Females	60,109	3,606	6.0	12,539	20.9	16,145	26.9	43,964	73.1
6	Narala	Persons	94,598	29,182	30.8	12,604	13.3	41,786	44.2	52,812	55.8
		Males	47,354	23,913	50.5	3,627	7.7	27,540	58.2	19,814	41.8
		Females	47,244	5,269	11.2	8,977	19.0	14,246	30.2	32,998	69.8
7	Madanpur Rampur	Persons	116,655	29,202	25.0	20,913	17.9	50,115	43.0	66,540	57.0
		Males	58,480	25,913	44.3	7,387	12.6	33,300	56.9	25,180	43.1
		Females	58,175	3,289	5.7	13,526	23.3	16,815	28.9	41,360	71.1
8	Lanjigarh	Persons	52,210	15,612	29.9	10,790	20.7	26,402	50.6	25,808	49.4
		Males	25,720	11,443	44.5	2,661	10.3	14,104	54.8	11,616	45.2
		Females	26,490	4,169	15.7	8,129	30.7	12,298	46.4	14,192	53.6
9	Thuamul Rampur	Persons	65,767	20,179	30.7	13,662	20.8	33,841	51.5	31,926	48.5
		Males	32,483	13,140	40.5	4,354	13.4	17,494	53.9	14,989	46.1
		Females	33,284	7,039	21.1	9,308	28.0	16,347	49.1	16,937	50.9
10	Junagarh	Persons	190,790	53,090	27.8	33,140	17.4	86,230	45.2	104,560	54.8
		Males	95,392	44,308	46.4	10,123	10.6	54,431	57.1	40,961	42.9
		Females	95,398	8,782	9.2	23,017	24.1	31,799	33.3	63,599	66.7

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Jayapatna	Persons	167,821	56,489	33.7	34,060	20.3	90,549	54.0	77,272	46.0
		Males	83,226	42,348	50.9	8,115	9.8	50,463	60.6	32,763	39.4
		Females	84,595	14,141	16.7	25,945	30.7	40,086	47.4	44,509	52.6
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,335,494**	**382,050**	**28.6**	**238,900**	**17.9**	**620,950**	**46.5**	**714,544**	**53.5**
		Males	**667,526**	**313,670**	**47.0**	**67,774**	**10.2**	**381,444**	**57.1**	**286,082**	**42.9**
		Females	**667,968**	**68,380**	**10.2**	**171,126**	**25.6**	**239,506**	**35.9**	**428,462**	**64.1**

Table-31 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. For the district as a whole, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers constitute 28.6 per cent, 17.9 per cent and 53.5 percent respectively of the total population. In case of males of the district, main workers are 47.0 per cent; marginal workers are 10.2 percent and non-workers are 42.9 percent and that of females it is 10.2 per cent, 25.6 per cent and 64.1 per cent respectively. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 46.5 percent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Jayapatna Police Station tops the list in percentage of total workers (54.0%) followed by Thuamul-Rampur (51.5%), Lanjigarh (50.6%), Kegaon (50.4%) and Kokasara (48.8%). Sadar and Kesinga police station lie at the bottom with each 41.9 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	Golamunda	Persons	107,377	25,959	24.2	24,603	22.9	50,562	47.1	56,815	52.9
		Males	53,587	22,592	42.2	8,212	15.3	30,804	57.5	22,783	42.5
		Females	53,790	3,367	6.3	16,391	30.5	19,758	36.7	34,032	63.3
2	Dharamgarh	Persons	116,599	31,686	27.2	22,167	19.0	53,853	46.2	62,746	53.8
		Males	58,664	27,421	46.7	5,732	9.8	33,153	56.5	25,511	43.5
		Females	57,935	4,265	7.4	16,435	28.4	20,700	35.7	37,235	64.3
3	Junagarh	Persons	147,832	42,938	29.0	25,685	17.4	68,623	46.4	79,209	53.6
		Males	73,785	35,161	47.7	7,390	10.0	42,551	57.7	31,234	42.3
		Females	74,047	7,777	10.5	18,295	24.7	26,072	35.2	47,975	64.8
4	Kokasara	Persons	104,234	29,605	28.4	21,740	20.9	51,345	49.3	52,889	50.7
		Males	51,759	24,747	47.8	5,608	10.8	30,355	58.6	21,404	41.4
		Females	52,475	4,858	9.3	16,132	30.7	20,990	40.0	31,485	60.0
5	Jayapatna	Persons	108,531	36,650	33.8	23,041	21.2	59,691	55.0	48,840	45.0
		Males	53,565	27,121	50.6	5,664	10.6	32,785	61.2	20,780	38.8
		Females	54,966	9,529	17.3	17,377	31.6	26,906	49.0	28,060	51.0

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
6	Kalampur	Persons	52,534	17,894	34.1	10,598	20.2	28,492	54.2	24,042	45.8
		Males	26,002	13,480	51.8	2,209	8.5	15,689	60.3	10,313	39.7
		Females	26,532	4,414	16.6	8,389	31.6	12,803	48.3	13,729	51.7
7	Thuamul-Rampur	Persons	65,767	20,179	30.7	13,662	20.8	33,841	51.5	31,926	48.5
		Males	32,483	13,140	40.5	4,354	13.4	17,494	53.9	14,989	46.1
		Females	33,284	7,039	21.1	9,308	28.0	16,347	49.1	16,937	50.9
8	Lanjigarh	Persons	75,145	21,886	29.1	15,432	20.5	37,318	49.7	37,827	50.3
		Males	37,077	16,766	45.2	3,895	10.5	20,661	55.7	16,416	44.3
		Females	38,068	5,120	13.4	11,537	30.3	16,657	43.8	21,411	56.2
9	Bhawanipatna	Persons	140,431	40,790	29.0	27,526	19.6	68,316	48.6	72,115	51.4
		Males	69,966	34,197	48.9	6,565	9.4	40,762	58.3	29,204	41.7
		Females	70,465	6,593	9.4	20,961	29.7	27,554	39.1	42,911	60.9
10	Kesinga	Persons	97,861	26,746	27.3	16,220	16.6	42,966	43.9	54,895	56.1
		Males	48,938	23,371	47.8	4,877	10.0	28,248	57.7	20,690	42.3
		Females	48,923	3,375	6.9	11,343	23.2	14,718	30.1	34,205	69.9
11	Karlamunda	Persons	48,930	11,818	24.2	8,468	17.3	20,286	41.5	28,644	58.5
		Males	24,551	10,629	43.3	3,251	13.2	13,880	56.5	10,671	43.5
		Females	24,379	1,189	4.9	5,217	21.4	6,406	26.3	17,973	73.7
12	Madanpur-Rampur	Persons	67,725	17,384	25.7	12,445	18.4	29,829	44.0	37,896	56.0
		Males	33,929	15,284	45.0	4,136	12.2	19,420	57.2	14,509	42.8
		Females	33,796	2,100	6.2	8,309	24.6	10,409	30.8	23,387	69.2
13	Narala	Persons	102,309	30,978	30.3	13,635	13.3	44,613	43.6	57,696	56.4
		Males	51,306	25,912	50.5	3,927	7.7	29,839	58.2	21,467	41.8
		Females	51,003	5,066	9.9	9,708	19.0	14,774	29.0	36,229	71.0
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**1,235,275**	**354,513**	**28.7**	**235,222**	**19.0**	**589,735**	**47.7**	**645,540**	**52.3**
		Males	**615,612**	**289,821**	**47.1**	**65,820**	**10.7**	**355,641**	**57.8**	**259,971**	**42.2**
		Females	**619663**	**64692**	**10.4**	**169,402**	**27.3**	**234,094**	**37.8**	**385,569**	**62.2**

Table –32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. in C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 47.7 per cent of its total population, out of which 28.7 per cent are main workers and 19.0 per cent are marginal workers. The sex wise break-up of the district level data reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 57.8 per cent and females constitute 37.8 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Jayapatna C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage (55.0%) of total workers of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 33.8 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Karlamunda C.D. Block is at the bottom with 41.5 percent of total workers of which 24.2 per cent and 17.3 per cent are main workers and marginal workers respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	Persons	60,787	16,595	27.3	1,380	2.3	17,975	29.6	42,812	70.4
		Males	31,638	14,127	44.7	866	2.7	14,993	47.4	16,645	52.6
		Females	29,149	2,468	8.5	514	1.8	2,982	10.2	26,167	89.8
2	Junagarh (NAC)	Persons	15,759	4,125	26.2	1,073	6.8	5,198	33.0	10,561	67.0
		Males	8,036	3,610	44.9	597	7.4	4,207	52.4	3,829	47.6
		Females	7,723	515	6.7	476	6.2	991	12.8	6,732	87.2
3	Kesinga (NAC)	Persons	16,917	4,872	28.8	804	4.8	5,676	33.6	11,241	66.4
		Males	8,581	4,365	50.9	249	2.9	4,614	53.8	3,967	46.2
		Females	8,336	507	6.1	555	6.7	1,062	12.7	7,274	87.3
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	Persons	6,756	1,945	28.8	421	6.2	2,366	35.0	4,390	65.0
		Males	3,659	1,747	47.7	242	6.6	1,989	54.4	1,670	45.6
		Females	3,097	198	6.4	179	5.8	377	12.2	2,720	87.8
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**100,219**	**27,537**	**27.5**	**3,678**	**3.7**	**31,215**	**31.1**	**69,004**	**68.9**
		Males	**51,914**	**23,849**	**45.9**	**1,954**	**3.8**	**25,803**	**49.7**	**26,111**	**50.3**
		Females	**48,305**	**3,688**	**7.6**	**1,724**	**3.6**	**5,412**	**11.2**	**42,893**	**88.8**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute 31.1 per cent, out of which 27.5 per cent are main workers and 3.7 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data reveals that 49.7 per cent and 11.2 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 is substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 3.7 per cent of the total urban population, out of which males and females contribute 3.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Mukhiguda (CT) stands at the top with 35.0 per cent of total workers and Bhawanipatna (M) is at the bottom with 29.6 per cent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kokasara	Persons	137,739	67,185	22,228	35,062	2,186	7,709
				(48.8)	(33.1)	(52.2)	(3.3)	(11.5)
		Males	68,390	39,991	18,441	14,550	1,077	5,923
				(58.5)	(46.1)	(36.4)	(2.7)	(14.8)
		Females	69,349	27,194	3,787	20,512	1,109	1,786
				(39.2)	(13.9)	(75.4)	(4.1)	(6.6)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Dharamgarh	Persons	118,965	53,965	16,172	27,746	1,311	8,736
				(45.4)	(30.0)	(51.4)	(2.4)	(16.2)
		Males	60,014	33,699	13,709	12,494	725	6,771
				(56.2)	(40.7)	(37.1)	(2.2)	(20.1)
		Females	58,951	20,266	2,463	15,252	586	1,965
				(34.4)	(12.2)	(75.3)	(2.9)	(9.7)
3	Kegaon	Persons	83,307	42,003	13,555	23,802	1,424	3,222
				(50.4)	(32.3)	(56.7)	(3.4)	(7.7)
		Males	41,287	24,284	10,937	9,973	760	2,614
				(58.8)	(45.0)	(41.1)	(3.1)	(10.8)
		Females	42,020	17,719	2,618	13,829	664	608
				(42.2)	(14.8)	(78.0)	(3.7)	(3.4)
4	Sadar	Persons	187,121	78,411	15,866	29,605	1,765	31,175
				(41.9)	(20.2)	(37.8)	(2.3)	(39.8)
		Males	94,768	51,820	12,999	12,720	1,109	24,992
				(54.7)	(25.1)	(24.5)	(2.1)	(48.2)
		Females	92,353	26,591	2,867	16,885	656	6,183
				(28.8)	(10.8)	(63.5)	(2.5)	(23.3)
5	Kesinga	Persons	120,521	50,463	14,313	24,236	1,172	10,742
				(41.9)	(28.4)	(48.0)	(2.3)	(21.3)
		Males	60,412	34,318	12,577	11,896	679	9,166
				(56.8)	(36.6)	(34.7)	(2.0)	(26.7)
		Females	60,109	16,145	1,736	12,340	493	1,576
				(26.9)	(10.8)	(76.4)	(3.1)	(9.8)
6	Narala	Persons	94,598	41,786	12,170	21,449	1,100	7,067
				(44.2)	(29.1)	(51.3)	(2.6)	(16.9)
		Males	47,354	27,540	10,093	11,353	646	5,448
				(58.2)	(36.6)	(41.2)	(2.3)	(19.8)
		Females	47,244	14,246	2,077	10,096	454	1,619
				(30.2)	(14.6)	(70.9)	(3.2)	(11.4)
7	Madanpur Rampur	Persons	116,655	50,115	17,322	24,351	1,725	6,717
				(43.0)	(34.6)	(48.6)	(3.4)	(13.4)
		Males	58,480	33,300	14,385	12,882	699	5,334
				(56.9)	(43.2)	(38.7)	(2.1)	(16.0)
		Females	58,175	16,815	2,937	11,469	1,026	1,383
				(28.9)	(17.5)	(68.2)	(6.1)	(8.2)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Lanjigarh	Persons	52,210	26,402	10,019	14,196	306	1,881
				(50.6)	(37.9)	(53.8)	(1.2)	(7.1)
		Males	25,720	14,104	6,638	6,024	157	1,285
				(54.8)	(47.1)	(42.7)	(1.1)	(9.1)
		Females	26,490	12,298	3,381	8,172	149	596
				(46.4)	(27.5)	(66.4)	(1.2)	(4.8)
9	Thuamul Rampur	Persons	65,767	33,841	17,251	13,432	476	2,682
				(51.5)	(51.0)	(39.7)	(1.4)	(7.9)
		Males	32,483	17,494	10,095	5,358	242	1,799
				(53.9)	(57.7)	(30.6)	(1.4)	(10.3)
		Females	33,284	16,347	7,156	8,074	234	883
				(49.1)	(43.8)	(49.4)	(1.4)	(5.4)
10	Junagarh	Persons	190,790	86,230	21,712	46,937	2,935	14,646
				(45.2)	(25.2)	(54.4)	(3.4)	(17.0)
		Males	95,392	54,431	18,445	22,596	1,661	11,729
				(57.1)	(33.9)	(41.5)	(3.1)	(21.5)
		Females	95,398	31,799	3,267	24,341	1,274	2,917
				(33.3)	(10.3)	(76.5)	(4.0)	(9.2)
11	Jayapatna	Persons	167,821	90,549	23,376	51,699	3,429	12,045
				(54.0)	(25.8)	(57.1)	(3.8)	(13.3)
		Males	83,226	50,463	18,381	20,692	1,803	9,587
				(60.6)	(36.4)	(41.0)	(3.6)	(19.0)
		Females	84,595	40,086	4,995	31,007	1,626	2,458
				(47.4)	(12.5)	(77.4)	(4.1)	(6.1)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,335,494**	**620,950**	**183,984**	**312,515**	**17,829**	**106,622**
				(46.5)	**(29.6)**	**(50.3)**	**(2.9)**	**(17.2)**
		Males	**667,526**	**381,444**	**146,700**	**140,538**	**9,558**	**84,648**
				(57.1)	**(38.5)**	**(36.8)**	**(2.5)**	**(22.2)**
		Females	**667,968**	**239,506**	**37,284**	**171,977**	**8,271**	**21,974**
				(35.9)	**(15.6)**	**(71.8)**	**(3.5)**	**(9.2)**

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

Table-34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district, 29.6 percent are cultivators, 50.3 per cent are agricultural labourers, 2.9 per cent are household industry workers and 17.2 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and

other workers and vice-versa in case of agricultural labourers and household industry workers. The Police Station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that in almost all police stations maximum number of workers are engaged as agricultural labourers except Thuamul Rampur police station where maximum workers are cultivators and Sadar police station where maximum workers are engaged in 'other activities' other than agriculture and household industry.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Golamunda	Persons	107,377	50,562	14,796	27,436	1,611	6,719
				(47.1)	(29.3)	(54.3)	(3.2)	(13.3)
		Males	53,587	30,804	12,372	12,724	877	4,831
				(57.5)	(40.2)	(41.3)	(2.8)	(15.7)
		Females	53,790	19,758	2,424	14,712	734	1,888
				(36.7)	(12.3)	(74.5)	(3.7)	(9.6)
2	Dharamgarh	Persons	116,599	53,853	17,518	27,834	1,302	7,199
				(46.2)	(32.5)	(51.7)	(2.4)	(13.4)
		Males	58,664	33,153	14,873	11,842	678	5,760
				(56.5)	(44.9)	(35.7)	(2.0)	(17.4)
		Females	57,935	20,700	2,645	15,992	624	1,439
				(35.7)	(12.8)	(77.3)	(3.0)	(7.0)
3	Junagarh	Persons	147,832	68,623	17,589	39,497	2,356	9,181
				(46.4)	(25.6)	(57.6)	(3.4)	(13.4)
		Males	73,785	42,551	14,899	19,111	1,263	7,278
				(57.7)	(35.0)	(44.9)	(3.0)	(17.1)
		Females	74,047	26,072	2,690	20,386	1,093	1,903
				(35.2)	(10.3)	(78.2)	(4.2)	(7.3)
4	Kokasara	Persons	104,234	51,345	16,815	26,554	1,754	6,222
				(49.3)	(32.7)	(51.7)	(3.4)	(12.1)
		Males	51,759	30,355	13,795	10,795	892	4,873
				(58.6)	(45.4)	(35.6)	(2.9)	(16.1)
		Females	52,475	20,990	3,020	15,759	862	1,349
				(40.0)	(14.4)	(75.1)	(4.1)	(6.4)
5	Jayapatna	Persons	108,531	59,691	16,467	34,449	2,436	6,339
				(55.0)	(27.6)	(57.7)	(4.1)	(10.6)
		Males	53,565	32,785	13,133	13,426	1,304	4,922
				(61.2)	(40.1)	(41.0)	(4.0)	(15.0)
		Females	54,966	26,906	3,334	21,023	1,132	1,417
				(49.0)	(12.4)	(78.1)	(4.2)	(5.3)

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Kalampur	Persons	52,534	28,492	6,839	17,080	952	3,621
				(54.2)	(24.0)	(59.9)	(3.3)	(12.7)
		Males	26,002	15,689	5,183	7,175	476	2,855
				(60.3)	(33.0)	(45.7)	(3.0)	(18.2)
		Females	26,532	12,803	1,656	9,905	476	766
				(48.3)	(12.9)	(77.4)	(3.7)	(6.0)
7	Thuamul-Rampur	Persons	65,767	33,841	17,251	13,432	476	2,682
				(51.5)	(51.0)	(39.7)	(1.4)	(7.9)
		Males	32,483	17,494	10,095	5,358	242	1,799
				(53.9)	(57.7)	(30.6)	(1.4)	(10.3)
		Females	33,284	16,347	7,156	8,074	234	883
				(49.1)	(43.8)	(49.4)	(1.4)	(5.4)
8	Lanjigarh	Persons	75,145	37,318	12,777	19,454	730	4,357
				(49.7)	(34.2)	(52.1)	(2.0)	(11.7)
		Males	37,077	20,661	8,781	8,363	454	3,063
				(55.7)	(42.5)	(40.5)	(2.2)	(14.8)
		Females	38,068	16,657	3,996	11,091	276	1,294
				(43.8)	(24.0)	(66.6)	(1.7)	(7.8)
9	Bhawanipatna	Persons	140,431	68,316	18,476	34,237	1,657	13,946
				(48.6)	(27.0)	(50.1)	(2.4)	(20.4)
		Males	69,966	40,762	15,005	14,172	955	10,630
				(58.3)	(36.8)	(34.8)	(2.3)	(26.1)
		Females	70,465	27,554	3,471	20,065	702	3,316
				(39.1)	(12.6)	(72.8)	(2.5)	(12.0)
10	Kesinga	Persons	97,861	42,966	13,184	22,399	943	6,440
				(43.9)	(30.7)	(52.1)	(2.2)	(15.0)
		Males	48,938	28,248	11,349	11,009	587	5,303
				(57.7)	(40.2)	(39.0)	(2.1)	(18.8)
		Females	48,923	14,718	1,835	11,390	356	1,137
				(30.1)	(12.5)	(77.4)	(2.4)	(7.7)
11	Karlamunda	Persons	48,930	20,286	7,154	9,754	512	2,866
				(41.5)	(35.3)	(48.1)	(2.5)	(14.1)
		Males	24,551	13,880	6,099	5,199	286	2,296
				(56.5)	(43.9)	(37.5)	(2.1)	(16.5)
		Females	24,379	6,406	1,055	4,555	226	570
				(26.3)	(16.5)	(71.1)	(3.5)	(8.9)

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
12	Madanpur-Rampur	Persons	67,725	29,829	10,168	14,597	1,213	3,851
				(44.0)	(34.1)	(48.9)	(4.1)	(12.9)
		Males	33,929	19,420	8,286	7,683	413	3,038
				(57.2)	(42.7)	(39.6)	(2.1)	(15.6)
		Females	33,796	10,409	1,882	6,914	800	813
				(30.8)	(18.1)	(66.4)	(7.7)	(7.8)
13	Narala	Persons	102,309	44,613	13,900	23,114	1,216	6,383
				(43.6)	(31.2)	(51.8)	(2.7)	(14.3)
		Males	51,306	29,839	11,869	12,175	662	5,133
				(58.2)	(39.8)	(40.8)	(2.2)	(17.2)
		Females	51,003	14,774	2,031	10,939	554	1,250
				(29.0)	(13.7)	(74.0)	(3.7)	(8.5)
District (Rural) Total :		**Persons**	**1,235,275**	**589,735**	**182,934**	**309,837**	**17,158**	**79,806**
				(47.7)	**(31.0)**	**(52.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(13.5)**
		Males	**615,612**	**355,641**	**145,739**	**139,032**	**9,089**	**61,781**
				(57.8)	**(41.0)**	**(39.1)**	**(2.6)**	**(17.4)**
		Females	**619,663**	**234,094**	**37,195**	**170,805**	**8,069**	**18,025**
				(37.8)	**(15.9)**	**(73.0)**	**(3.4)**	**(7.7)**

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

Like previous table, Table-35 distributes workers of the district, C.D. Blocks wise, by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 47.7 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, 31.0 per cent, 52.5 percent, 2.9 per cent and 13.5 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex-wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (73.0%) and household industry workers (3.4%) is comparatively higher than that of males. It is found that workers in majority of CD Blocks are engaged as agricultural labourers and cultivators.

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	Bhawanipatna (M)	Persons	60,787	17,975	369	371	385	16,850
				(29.6)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(93.7)
		Males	31,638	14,993	336	247	262	14,148
				(47.4)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(94.4)
		Females	29,149	2,982	33	124	123	2,702
				(10.2)	(1.1)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(90.6)

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
2	Junagarh (NAC)	Persons	15,759	5,198	273	1,159	167	3,599
				(33.0)	(5.3)	(22.3)	(3.2)	(69.2)
		Males	8,036	4,207	243	721	121	3,122
				(52.4)	(5.8)	(17.1)	(2.9)	(74.2)
		Females	7,723	991	30	438	46	477
				(12.8)	(3.0)	(44.2)	(4.6)	(48.1)
3	Kesinga (NAC)	Persons	16,917	5,676	338	978	78	4,282
				(33.6)	(6.0)	(17.2)	(1.4)	(75.4)
		Males	8,581	4,614	317	447	63	3,787
				(53.8)	(6.9)	(9.7)	(1.4)	(82.1)
		Females	8,336	1,062	21	531	15	495
				(12.7)	(2.0)	(50.0)	(1.4)	(46.6)
4	Mukhiguda (CT)	Persons	6,756	2,366	70	170	41	2,085
				(35.0)	(3.0)	(7.2)	(1.7)	(88.1)
		Males	3,659	1,989	65	91	23	1,810
				(54.4)	(3.3)	(4.6)	(1.2)	(91.0)
		Females	3,097	377	5	79	18	275
				(12.2)	(1.3)	(21.0)	(4.8)	(72.9)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**100,219**	**31,215**	**1,050**	**2,678**	**671**	**26,816**
				(31.1)	**(3.4)**	**(8.6)**	**(2.1)**	**(85.9)**
		Males	**51,914**	**25,803**	**961**	**1,506**	**469**	**22,867**
				(49.7)	**(3.7)**	**(5.8)**	**(1.8)**	**(88.6)**
		Females	**48,305**	**5,412**	**89**	**1,172**	**202**	**3,949**
				(11.2)	**(1.6)**	**(21.7)**	**(3.7)**	**(73.0)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex into four categories of economic activities in the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 31.1 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers majority (85.9 %) are engaged in 'Other activities' other than agriculture and household industry while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (3.4%), agricultural labourers (8.6%) and household industry workers (2.1%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male- female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns.

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Golamunda	124	113	15	120	24	11	49	6	5	82	73
		(100)	(91.1)	(12.1)	(96.8)	(19.4)	(8.9)	(39.5)	(4.8)	(4.0)	(66.1)	(58.9)

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
2	Dharamgarh	71	71	21	71	29	17	24	6	5	62	47
		(100)	(100.0)	(29.6)	(100.0)	(40.8)	(23.9)	(33.8)	(8.5)	(7.0)	(87.3)	(66.2)
3	Junagarh	162	138	25	157	36	12	57	5	7	108	117
		(100)	(85.2)	(15.4)	(96.9)	(22.2)	(7.4)	(35.2)	(3.1)	(4.3)	(66.7)	(72.2)
4	Kokasara	69	68	17	68	30	11	16	6	3	32	49
		(100)	(98.6)	(24.6)	(98.6)	(43.5)	(15.9)	(23.2)	(8.7)	(4.3)	(46.4)	(71.0)
5	Jayapatna	90	87	19	87	21	9	14	4	4	29	34
		(100)	(96.7)	(21.1)	(96.7)	(23.3)	(10.0)	(15.6)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(32.2)	(37.8)
6	Kalampur	54	53	10	54	10	4	23	3	3	37	37
		(100)	(98.1)	(18.5)	(100.0)	(18.5)	(7.4)	(42.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(68.5)	(68.5)
7	Thuamul-Rampur	278	95	17	237	24	5	38	3	2	60	2
		(100)	(34.2)	(6.1)	(85.3)	(8.6)	(1.8)	(13.7)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(21.6)	(0.7)
8	Lanjigarh	429	96	18	394	30	7	46	4	3	98	59
		(100)	(22.4)	(4.2)	(91.8)	(7.0)	(1.6)	(10.7)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(22.8)	(13.8)
9	Bhawanipatna	268	185	25	260	28	7	58	5	10	159	132
		(100)	(69.0)	(9.3)	(97.0)	(10.4)	(2.6)	(21.6)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(59.3)	(49.3)
10	Kesinga	99	97	16	98	28	11	37	4	6	40	88
		(100)	(98.0)	(16.2)	(99.0)	(28.3)	(11.1)	(37.4)	(4.0)	(6.1)	(40.4)	(88.9)
11	Karlamunda	60	57	11	60	10	7	18	3	2	13	54
		(100)	(95.0)	(18.3)	(100.0)	(16.7)	(11.7)	(30.0)	(5.0)	(3.3)	(21.7)	(90.0)
12	Madanpur-Rampur	229	106	13	199	13	8	45	4	1	65	92
		(100)	(46.3)	(5.7)	(86.9)	(5.7)	(3.5)	(19.7)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(28.4)	(40.2)
13	Narala	166	149	17	164	19	9	44	5	6	43	123
		(100)	(89.8)	(10.2)	(98.8)	(11.4)	(5.4)	(26.5)	(3.0)	(3.6)	(25.9)	(74.1)
	District Total:	**2,099**	**1,315**	**224**	**1,969**	**302**	**118**	**469**	**58**	**57**	**828**	**907**
		(100)	**(62.6)**	**(10.7)**	**(93.8)**	**(14.4)**	**(5.6)**	**(22.3)**	**(2.8)**	**(2.7)**	**(39.4)**	**(43.2)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. Out of the total 2,099 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 1,315 (62.6%) villages, medical facility in 224 (10.7%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1,969 (93.8%) villages, post office in 302(14.4%) villages, telephone in 118(5.6%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 469(22.3%) villages,

banks in 58(2.8%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 57(2.7%) villages. As many as 828(39.4%) villages are approached by pucca road and 907 (43.2%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that although spectacular progress has been made on education and improved drinking water facility in the district, yet the areas like power supply, medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agri-cultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Golamunda	107,377	105,568	30,404	106,767	45,513	24,389	62,693	14,159	11,975	85,465	87,182
		(100)	(98.3)	(28.3)	(99.4)	(42.4)	(22.7)	(58.4)	(13.2)	(11.2)	(79.6)	(81.2)
2	Dharamgarh	116,599	116,599	51,961	116,599	63,733	40,819	52,680	19,891	20,485	102,552	85,090
		(100)	(100.0)	(44.6)	(100.0)	(54.7)	(35.0)	(45.2)	(17.1)	(17.6)	(88.0)	(73.0)
3	Junagarh	147,832	145,483	44,315	146,902	58,809	27,047	80,098	12,762	18,045	116,601	130,418
		(100)	(98.4)	(30.0)	(99.4)	(39.8)	(18.3)	(54.2)	(8.6)	(12.2)	(78.9)	(88.2)
4	Kokasara	104,234	104,199	45,487	102,939	68,870	33,968	35,617	19,783	7,275	59,288	87,411
		(100)	(100.0)	(43.6)	(98.8)	(66.1)	(32.6)	(34.2)	(19.0)	(7.0)	(56.9)	(83.9)
5	Jayapatna	108,531	108,228	40,350	107,506	37,078	23,944	31,810	15,408	18,298	47,974	56,253
		(100)	(99.7)	(37.2)	(99.1)	(34.2)	(22.1)	(29.3)	(14.2)	(16.9)	(44.2)	(51.8)
6	Kalampur	52,534	52,477	15,818	52,534	16,853	7,413	30,649	5,431	5,431	35,351	45,258
		(100)	(99.9)	(30.1)	(100.0)	(32.1)	(14.1)	(58.3)	(10.3)	(10.3)	(67.3)	(86.1)
7	Thuamul-Rampur	65,767	40,152	10,567	60,887	12,298	4,694	10,282	2,150	2,784	14,404	2,693
		(100)	(61.1)	(16.1)	(92.6)	(18.7)	(7.1)	(15.6)	(3.3)	(4.2)	(21.9)	(4.1)
8	Lanjigarh	75,145	38,801	12,402	72,577	16,840	7,799	20,157	6,407	6,779	30,824	23,882
		(100)	(51.6)	(16.5)	(96.6)	(22.4)	(10.4)	(26.8)	(8.5)	(9.0)	(41.0)	(31.8)
9	Bhawanipatna	140,431	125,281	31,351	139,932	35,230	12,825	45,157	8,955	12,651	114,456	99,844
		(100)	(89.2)	(22.3)	(99.6)	(25.1)	(9.1)	(32.2)	(6.4)	(9.0)	(81.5)	(71.1)
10	Kesinga	97,861	97,542	26,331	97,257	44,310	18,372	42,267	7,731	10,604	42,359	87,862
		(100)	(99.7)	(26.9)	(99.4)	(45.3)	(18.8)	(43.2)	(7.9)	(10.8)	(43.3)	(89.8)
11	Karlamunda	48,930	48,690	17,227	48,930	13,806	10,550	21,233	5,224	3,810	17,500	46,359
		(100)	(99.5)	(35.2)	(100.0)	(28.2)	(21.6)	(43.4)	(10.7)	(7.8)	(35.8)	(94.7)
12	Madanpur-Rampur	67,725	53,864	15,844	65,269	17,931	14,789	26,115	10,739	6,908	30,135	47,257
		(100)	(79.5)	(23.4)	(96.4)	(26.5)	(21.8)	(38.6)	(15.9)	(10.2)	(44.5)	(69.8)
13	Narala	102,309	99,187	22,123	102,163	25,474	15,055	39,497	10,163	12,485	37,027	85,690
		(100)	(96.9)	(21.6)	(99.9)	(24.9)	(14.7)	(38.6)	(9.9)	(12.2)	(36.2)	(83.8)
	District Total :	**1,235,275**	**1,136,071**	**364,180**	**1,220,262**	**456,745**	**241,664**	**498,255**	**138,803**	**137,530**	**733,936**	**885,199**
		(100)	**(92.0)**	**(29.5)**	**(98.8)**	**(37.0)**	**(19.6)**	**(40.3)**	**(11.2)**	**(11.1)**	**(59.4)**	**(71.7)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-38 presents data on number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. It may be seen from the table that out of 1,235,275 rural inhabitants, 92.0 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 29.5 per cent by medical facility, 98.8 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 37.0 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 19.6 per cent by telephone facility, 40.3 per cent by transport and communication facility, 11.2 per cent by Bank facility, 11.1 per cent by agricultural co-operative societies, 59.4 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 71.7 per cent served by power supply facility. The rural areas of the district as a whole is quite advanced in providing education, improved drinking water and power supply whereas lagging behind in providing facility of banking and agricultural credit societies.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
'1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	545	175	64	784
(b) Middle School	1,008	457	233	1,698
(c) Degree College	252	429	1,398	2,079
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	109	175	1,810	2,094
(b) PHC	371	534	1,145	2,050
3. Post Office	477	367	954	1,798
4. Telephone	316	337	1,328	1,981
5. Bus Service	760	468	422	1,650
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	442	552	1,047	2,041
(b) Cooperative Bank	207	320	1,565	2,092
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	461	465	1,117	2,043

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 2,099 inhabited villages of the district, 784 villages do not have Primary School, 1,698 villages have no Middle School and 2,079 villages do not have any Degree College. There is no Hospital in 2094 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 2,050 villages. Like wise, non-availability of Post Office in 1,798, Telephone in1,981, Bus Service in 1,650, Commercial Bank in 2041, Co-operative Bank in 2,092 and Agricultural Credit Societies in 2,043 villages are recorded in the district. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School and Middle School are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometres. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometres or even more than 10 kilometres in order to avail the facilities of Post Office, Bus Service, Public Health Centre, Hospital, Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available								
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Less than 5	44	37	6	11	3	11	0	2	29	
	(100.0)	(84.1)	(13.6)	(25.0)	(6.8)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(65.9)	
5 -15	314	233	36	52	18	95	8	9	154	
	(100.0)	(74.2)	(11.5)	(16.6)	(5.7)	(30.3)	(2.5)	(2.9)	(49.0)	
16 - 50	1,004	716	123	160	70	243	35	38	441	
	(100.0)	(71.3)	(12.3)	(15.9)	(7.0)	(24.2)	(3.5)	(3.8)	(43.9)	
51+	735	329	59	79	27	120	15	8	204	
	(100.0)	(44.8)	(8.0)	(10.7)	(3.7)	(16.3)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(27.8)	
Unspecified	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
District Total :	**2,099**	**1,315**	**224**	**302**	**118**	**469**	**58**	**57**	**828**	
	(100.0)	**(62.6)**	**(10.7)**	**(14.4)**	**(5.6)**	**(22.3)**	**(2.8)**	**(2.7)**	**(39.4)**	

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

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

Table-40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that majority of villages in the district numbering 1,004 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometres from the nearest statutory town while 44 villages are at less than 5 kilometres from the towns, 314 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometres and 735 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 #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
'1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	1,271	497	28	1,147	47	7	155	2	1	334	277
	(100.0)	(39.1)	(2.2)	(90.2)	(3.7)	(0.6)	(12.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(26.3)	(21.8)
500-999	434	426	46	429	59	15	116	6	6	221	290
	(100.0)	(98.2)	(10.6)	(98.8)	(13.6)	(3.5)	(26.7)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(50.9)	(66.8)
1000-1999	296	295	84	295	115	48	133	20	17	192	255
	(100.0)	(99.7)	(28.4)	(99.7)	(38.9)	(16.2)	(44.9)	(6.8)	(5.7)	(64.9)	(86.1)
2000-4,999	93	92	61	93	77	43	61	26	30	77	80
	(100.0)	(98.9)	(65.6)	(100.0)	(82.8)	(46.2)	(65.6)	(28.0)	(32.3)	(82.8)	(86.0)
5000-9999	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(60.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	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
10,000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	**2,099**	**1,315**	**224**	**1,969**	**302**	**118**	**469**	**58**	**57**	**828**	**907**
	(100.0)	**(62.6)**	**(10.7)**	**(93.8)**	**(14.4)**	**(5.6)**	**(22.3)**	**(2.8)**	**(2.7)**	**(39.4)**	**(43.2)**

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

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

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

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that maximum number 1,271 villages come under less than 500 population, 434 villages come under the range 500-999, 296 villages come under 1000-1999, 93 villages come under 2000-4999, 5 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 and no village has the population above 10,000. It is evident from the table that the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Golamunda	124	42,553	66.0	10.1
2	Dharamgarh	71	37,715	87.3	38.1
3	Junagarh	162	50,424	77.4	8.8
4	Kokasara	69	35,645	78.5	22.4
5	Jayapatna	90	40,197	73.5	16.6
6	Kalampur	54	15,595	73.1	33.9
7	Thuamul-Rampur	278	31,419	46.3	3.1
8	Lanjigarh	429	61,796	33.3	5.1
9	Bhawanipatna	268	61,768	66.0	7.0
10	Kesinga	99	37,189	77.9	8.4
11	Karlamunda	60	19,427	80.9	43.8
12	Madanpur-Rampur	229	30,444	61.4	8.6
13	Narala	166	43,816	72.8	11.9
	District Total :	**2,099**	**507,988**	**67.0**	**15.6**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows land use pattern of different C.D. Blocks in the district. It indicates that the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 67 percent and the rest 33 percent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 15.6 percent. Taking the percentage of cultivable area to total area in different CD Blocks into account, Dharamgarh is at the top with 87.3 percent and Lanjigarh is at the bottom with 33.3 percent of cultivable area. Taking the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area, Karlamunda is at the top with 43.8 percent and Thuamul-Rampur is at the bottom with 3.1 percent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	208	72	136	179	13	53	31	23	60
2	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	542	116	426	536	74	35	184	0	242
3	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	288	144	144	257	38	36	87	0	96
	District Total	279	93	186	253	28	47	67	15	97

Table-43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. In all of the towns, the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share of revenue from all other sources in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to public works and others.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	6.3	2.3	1.8	0.7	0.8
2	Junagarh (N.A.C.)	7.6	4.4	2.5	1.3	1.3
3	Kesinga (N.A.C.)	8.3	3.5	2.4	1.2	0.6
	District Total	**6.8**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**0.9**	**0.6**

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 populations in the towns of the district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are about seven Primary Schools, about three Middle Schools, about two Secondary Schools and one each of Senior Secondary School and 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	Bhawanipatna(M)	25
2	Junagarh(N.A.C.)	19
3	Kesinga(N.A.C.)	18
4	Mukhiguda(C.T.)	0
	Distrct Total	**21**

Table-45 presents number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 populations pertaining to different towns in the district. It shows that 21 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	'2	3	4	5
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	60,787	15,310	25.2
	District Total	**60,787**	**15,310**	**25.2**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in the towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that there is one town in the district, Bhawanipatna (M), wherein slums are available. The slum population of the town constitutes 25.2 per cent of its total population.

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	Bhawanipatna (M)	Rice	Paddy
		Milk Product	Groundnut
		Biscuit	Kandul
2	Junagarh (N.A.C.)	Steel Furniture	Rice
		Battery	Pulses
		Handloom Cloth	Rice Barn
3	Kesinga (N.A.C.)	Cycle tyre & tube	Vegetables
		Alluminium Products	Rice Barn
		Biscuits	Rice
4	Mukhiguda (C.T.)		Rice
			Rice Barn

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 Rice,Milk product,Biscuit, Steel furniture,Battery,Handloom clothes and Cycle tyres and tubes. The items exported mainly include Paddy,Groundnut,Kandul,Rice Barn and Vegetables.

(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 the quality of living of household.

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

The basic objective of this elementary exercise was to prepare a frame indispensable for smooth and

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

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

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	Total	303,398	289,934	13,464	57,386	54,887	2,499	92,587	91,120	1,467
	No exclusive room	4,260	4,151	109	835	821	14	1,236	1,212	24
	One room	94,699	92,239	2,460	17,874	17,322	552	28,614	28,302	312
	Two rooms	142,399	137,313	5,086	27,853	26,777	1,076	46,220	45,515	705
	Three rooms	41,549	38,900	2,649	7,673	7,217	456	12,243	12,001	242
	3+ rooms	20,491	17,331	3,160	3,151	2,750	401	4,274	4,090	184
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	10,008	4,647	5,361	1,034	594	440	1,332	848	484
	No exclusive room	169	119	50	41	33	8	40	26	14
	One room	2,348	1,340	1,008	296	211	85	421	294	127
	Two rooms	3,908	1,861	2,047	409	227	182	605	397	208
	Three rooms	2,173	812	1,361	166	70	96	162	78	84
	3+ rooms	1,410	515	895	122	53	69	104	53	51
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Others	Total	11,365	9,903	1,462	2,203	1,967	236	2,791	2,623	168
	No exclusive room	391	368	23	106	98	8	89	88	1
	One room	4,382	3,965	417	889	827	62	1,069	1,011	58
	Two rooms	4,510	3,974	536	847	742	105	1,273	1,203	70
	Three rooms	1,415	1,134	281	260	225	35	263	241	22
	3+ rooms	667	462	205	101	75	26	97	80	17
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
District Total	Total	324,771	304,484	20,287	60,623	57,448	3,175	96,710	94,591	2,119
	No exclusive room	4,820	4,638	182	982	952	30	1,365	1,326	39
	One room	101,429	97,544	3,885	19,059	18,360	699	30,104	29,607	497
	Two rooms	150,817	143,148	7,669	29,109	27,746	1,363	48,098	47,115	983
	Three rooms	45,137	40,846	4,291	8,099	7,512	587	12,668	12,320	348
	3+ rooms	22,568	18,308	4,260	3,374	2,878	496	4,475	4,223	252
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

Table -48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status, namely owned, rented and others among total, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of this district. The total number of households in the district is 324,771 of which 60,623 (18.67 %) are scheduled caste households and 96,710 (29.78 %) are scheduled tribe households. As shown in the table, 93.42 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 95.22 per cent in rural areas and 66.37 in the urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitutes 3.08 per cent in total areas of the district as against 1.53 per cent in rural and 26.43 per cent in urban areas.

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

The households who live neither in their own houses nor in the rented houses are categorised as others in the table. They may live either in encroached land or in unregularised slums. Their percentage is also very low i.e., 3.50 in case of total households, 3.63 in case of scheduled caste and 2.88 in case of scheduled tribe households. Percentage of households in urban areas is a bit more than the rural area.

From the category 'Number of dwelling rooms' it is observed that more percentage of households are having two rooms followed by one room category in all the four types tenure status i.e., owned, rented and others.

A room used for dwelling purposes should have walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in it. 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, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration availability of number of dwelling rooms to households has been calculated and is shown in Col.2 of the table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in Col.2 of the houselist table -48 means a dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only one room in a census house, which is used as a shop, or office but the household also stays in it. Thus households having ' no exclusive room' number 4,820 among total households, 982 among the scheduled caste households and 1,365 among scheduled tribe households in total areas of the district.

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kalahandi 26	**94,999**	**204,643**	**25,115**	**84,808**	**196,178**	**23,484**	**10,191**	**8,465**	**1,631**
		(29.25)	**(63.01)**	**(7.73)**	**(27.85)**	**(64.43)**	**(7.71)**	**(50.23)**	**(41.73)**	**(8.04)**
01	Kokasara	10,077	20,672	2,723	10,077	20,672	2,723	0	0	0
		(30.10)	(61.75)	(8.13)	(30.10)	(61.75)	(8.13)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Dharamgarh	6,777	17,594	4,944	6,777	17,594	4,944	0	0	0
		(23.11)	(60.00)	(16.86)	(23.11)	(60.00)	(16.86)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kegaon	9,133	12,483	227	9,133	12,483	227	0	0	0
		(41.81)	(57.15)	(1.04)	(41.81)	(57.15)	(1.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Sadar	15,489	23,766	2,667	9,165	19,159	1,578	6,324	4,607	1,089
		(36.95)	(56.69)	(6.36)	(30.65)	(64.07)	(5.28)	(52.61)	(38.33)	(9.06)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
05	Kesinga	9,929	18,097	1,996	8,332	16,422	1,927	1,597	1,675	69
		(33.07)	(60.28)	(6.65)	(31.23)	(61.55)	(7.22)	(47.80)	(50.13)	(2.07)
06	Narala	6,714	16,594	681	6,714	16,594	681	0	0	0
		(27.99)	(69.17)	(2.84)	(27.99)	(69.17)	(2.84)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Madanpur Rampur	9,807	16,653	3,744	9,807	16,653	3,744	0	0	0
		(32.47)	(55.14)	(12.40)	(32.47)	(55.14)	(12.40)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Lanjigarh	804	9,635	1,317	804	9,635	1,317	0	0	0
		(6.84)	(81.96)	(11.20)	(6.84)	(81.96)	(11.20)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Thuamul Rampur	2,091	12,657	1,561	2,091	12,657	1,561	0	0	0
		(12.82)	(77.61)	(9.57)	(12.82)	(77.61)	(9.57)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Junagarh	11,438	30,684	3,609	10,403	28,741	3,380	1,035	1,943	229
		(25.01)	(67.10)	(7.89)	(24.46)	(67.59)	(7.95)	(32.27)	(60.59)	(7.14)
11	Jayapatna	12,740	25,808	1,646	11,505	25,568	1,402	1,235	240	244
		(31.69)	(64.20)	(4.09)	(29.90)	(66.45)	(3.64)	(71.84)	(13.96)	(14.19)

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

In the total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 29.25 per cent as against 63.01 per cent households in semi permanent houses and 7.73 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi permanent anad temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But the distribution of households in the urban areas of the district depicts a different picture . Here, 50.23 per cent of households are having permanent houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police station level manifests a different trend. There are 11 police stations in Kalahandi district. Percentage distribution of permanent houses in these police stations varies from 6.84 per cent to 41.81 per cent in the total areas. The same pattern of percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is also seen in the rural areas among police stations.

However, in case of the urban areas of all the four police stations in the district percentage of permanent household varies from 32.27 per cent to 71.84 per cent and likewise the percentage of semi-permanent households varies from 13.96 per cent to 60.59 per cent.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	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 - Kalahandi 2	**Total**	**324,771**	**304,029**	**42,932**	**18,501**	**26,926**	**30,629**
				(93.61)	**(13.22)**	**(5.70)**	**(8.29)**	**(9.43)**
		Rural	**304,484**	**283,949**	**29,778**	**9,663**	**15,574**	**21,207**
				(93.26)	**(9.78)**	**(3.17)**	**(5.11)**	**(6.96)**
		Urban	**20,287**	**20,080**	**13,154**	**8,838**	**11,352**	**9,422**
				(98.98)	**(64.84)**	**(43.56)**	**(55.96)**	**(46.44)**
01	Kokasara	Total	33,475	32,607	2,390	1,376	2,217	3,336
				(97.41)	(7.14)	(4.11)	(6.62)	(9.97)
		Rural	33,475	32,607	2,390	1,376	2,217	3,336
				(97.41)	(7.14)	(4.11)	(6.62)	(9.97)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Dharamgarh	Total	29,321	27,746	2,939	1,362	1,846	3,371
				(94.63)	(10.02)	(4.65)	(6.30)	(11.50)
		Rural	29,321	27,746	2,939	1,362	1,846	3,371
				(94.63)	(10.02)	(4.65)	(6.30)	(11.50)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kegaon	Total	21,843	19,795	1,062	284	627	1,243
				(90.62)	(4.86)	(1.30)	(2.87)	(5.69)
		Rural	21,843	19,795	1,062	284	627	1,243
				(90.62)	(4.86)	(1.30)	(2.87)	(5.69)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Sadar	Total	41,923	40,175	12,013	6,789	9,148	7,065
				(95.83)	(28.65)	(16.19)	(21.82)	(16.85)
		Rural	29,903	28,292	3,119	637	1,350	1,292
				(94.61)	(10.43)	(2.13)	(4.51)	(4.32)
		Urban	12,020	11,883	8,894	6,152	7,798	5,773
				(98.86)	(73.99)	(51.18)	(64.88)	(48.03)
05	Kesinga	Total	30,022	29,368	5,670	1,393	2,173	2,859
				(97.82)	(18.89)	(4.64)	(7.24)	(9.52)
		Rural	26,681	26,027	4,104	499	979	1,571
				(97.55)	(15.38)	(1.87)	(3.67)	(5.89)
		Urban	3,341	3,341	1,566	894	1,194	1,288
				(100)	(46.87)	(26.76)	(35.74)	(38.55)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	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	Narala	Total	23,989	23,095	3,264	799	1,300	810
				(96.27)	(13.61)	(3.33)	(5.42)	(3.38)
		Rural	23,989	23,095	3,264	799	1,300	810
				(96.27)	(13.61)	(3.33)	(5.42)	(3.38)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Madanpur Rampur	Total	30,204	28,423	3,601	803	1,416	1,718
				(94.10)	(11.92)	(2.66)	(4.69)	(5.69)
		Rural	30,204	28,423	3,601	803	1,416	1,718
				(94.10)	(11.92)	(2.66)	(4.69)	(5.69)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Lanjigarh	Total	11,756	9,998	875	192	430	732
				(85.05)	(7.44)	(1.63)	(3.66)	(6.23)
		Rural	11,756	9,998	875	192	430	732
				(85.05)	(7.44)	(1.63)	(3.66)	(6.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Thuamul Rampur	Total	16,309	10,812	387	192	301	886
				(66.29)	(2.37)	(1.18)	(1.85)	(5.43)
		Rural	16,309	10,812	387	192	301	886
				(66.29)	(2.37)	(1.18)	(1.85)	(5.43)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Junagarh	Total	45,732	44,368	6,068	2,394	3,724	4,867
				(97.02)	(13.27)	(5.23)	(8.14)	(10.64)
		Rural	42,525	41,196	4,669	1,651	2,551	3,683
				(96.87)	(10.98)	(3.88)	(6.00)	(8.66)
		Urban	3,207	3,172	1,399	743	1,173	1,184
				(98.91)	(43.62)	(23.17)	(36.58)	(36.92)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	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
11	Jayapatna	Total	40,197	37,642	4,663	2,917	3,744	3,742
				(93.64)	(11.60)	(7.26)	(9.31)	(9.31)
		Rural	38,478	35,958	3,368	1,868	2,557	2,565
				(93.45)	(8.75)	(4.85)	(6.65)	(6.67)
		Urban	1,719	1,684	1,295	1,049	1,187	1,177
				(97.96)	(75.33)	(61.02)	(69.05)	(68.47)

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

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

Note: Percentage has been 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.

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

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, handpump, tubewell, and well. Out of the total 324,771 households in the district 304,029 constituting 93.61 percent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 93.26 percent in the rural areas and 98.98 percent in the urban areas.

Coming to the police station level, it is seen that, similar proportion of households in all the police stations enjoy the improved drinking water facility.

Coming to the availability of electricity in the households it is recorded that only 13.22 % of the households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district as against 9.78 % in the rural areas and 64.84 % in the urban areas.

At the police station level, the proportion of households having electricity facility is 4.86 % in Kegaon P.S. 2.37 % in Thuamul Rampur P.S. which are quite low in comparison to district average.

In case of other police stations, both in rural and urban, the proportions are nearer to the district standard.

As regards to bathroom, toilet and drainage facility only 5.7 %, 8.29 % and 9.43 % respectively are enjoying in the total area of the district (Col.7, 8 and 9). In rural , the proportion are 3.17 %, 5.11 % and 6.96 % respectively. In urban area, percentage are naturally higher i.e., 43.56 %, 55.96 % and 46.44 % respectively.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Kalahandi 26	**Total**	**324,771**	**283,024**	**11,135**	**16,305**	**2,343**	**647**	**7,514**	**678**	**1,831**	**638**	**656**
				(87.15)	**(3.43)**	**(5.02)**	**(0.72)**	**(0.20)**	**(2.31)**	**(0.21)**	**(0.56)**	**(0.20)**	**(0.20)**
		Rural	**304,484**	**270,823**	**10,627**	**16,281**	**1,108**	**302**	**2,349**	**655**	**1,135**	**633**	**571**
				(88.94)	**(3.49)**	**(5.35)**	**(0.36)**	**(0.10)**	**(0.77)**	**(0.22)**	**(0.37)**	**(0.21)**	**(0.19)**
		Urban	**20,287**	**12,201**	**508**	**24**	**1,235**	**345**	**5,165**	**23**	**696**	**5**	**85**
				(60.14)	**(2.50)**	**(0.12)**	**(6.09)**	**(1.70)**	**(25.46)**	**(0.11)**	**(3.43)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.42)**
01	Kokasara	Total	33,475	25,705	1,837	5,036	101	25	290	85	99	237	60
				(76.79)	(5.49)	(15.04)	(0.30)	(0.07)	(0.87)	(0.25)	(0.30)	(0.71)	(0.18)
		Rural	33,475	25,705	1,837	5,036	101	25	290	85	99	237	60
				(76.79)	(5.49)	(15.04)	(0.30)	(0.07)	(0.87)	(0.25)	(0.30)	(0.71)	(0.18)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Dharamgarh	Total	29,321	22,453	1,380	4,234	108	11	617	52	267	170	29
				(76.58)	(4.71)	(14.44)	(0.37)	(0.04)	(2.10)	(0.18)	(0.91)	(0.58)	(0.10)
		Rural	29,321	22,453	1,380	4,234	108	11	617	52	267	170	29
				(76.58)	(4.71)	(14.44)	(0.37)	(0.04)	(2.10)	(0.18)	(0.91)	(0.58)	(0.10)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kegaon	Total	21,843	20,717	708	251	68	1	41	12	25	4	16
				(94.85)	(3.24)	(1.15)	(0.31)	0.00	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.02)	(0.07)
		Rural	21,843	20,717	708	251	68	1	41	12	25	4	16
				(94.85)	(3.24)	(1.15)	(0.31)	0.00	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.02)	(0.07)
		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)
04	Sadar	Total	41,923	34,625	1,481	444	99	337	4,322	48	459	6	102
				(82.59)	(3.53)	(1.06)	(0.24)	(0.80)	(10.31)	(0.11)	(1.09)	(0.01)	(0.24)
		Rural	29,903	27,927	1,157	432	59	4	151	29	94	1	49
				(93.39)	(3.87)	(1.44)	(0.20)	(0.01)	(0.50)	(0.10)	(0.31)	0.00	(0.16)
		Urban	12,020	6,698	324	12	40	333	4,171	19	365	5	53
				(55.72)	(2.70)	(0.10)	(0.33)	(2.77)	(34.70)	(0.16)	(3.04)	(0.04)	(0.44)
05	Kesinga	Total	30,022	26,410	1,648	872	82	19	626	23	285	4	53
				(87.97)	(5.49)	(2.90)	(0.27)	(0.06)	(2.09)	(0.08)	(0.95)	(0.01)	(0.18)
		Rural	26,681	23,999	1,523	869	55	10	107	22	61	4	31
				(89.95)	(5.71)	(3.26)	(0.21)	(0.04)	(0.40)	(0.08)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.12)
		Urban	3,341	2,411	125	3	27	9	519	1	224	0	22
				(72.16)	(3.74)	(0.09)	(0.81)	(0.27)	(15.53)	(0.03)	(6.70)	(0.00)	(0.66)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
06	Narala	Total	23,989	23,090	377	64	64	15	282	10	21	0	66
				(96.25)	(1.57)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.06)	(1.18)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.28)
		Rural	23,989	23,090	377	64	64	15	282	10	21	0	66
				(96.25)	(1.57)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.06)	(1.18)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Madanpur Rampur	Total	30,204	28,845	390	318	97	77	215	17	96	0	149
				(95.50)	(1.29)	(1.05)	(0.32)	(0.25)	(0.71)	(0.06)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.49)
		Rural	30,204	28,845	390	318	97	77	215	17	96	0	149
				(95.50)	(1.29)	(1.05)	(0.32)	(0.25)	(0.71)	(0.06)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.49)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Lanjigarh	Total	11,756	11,390	207	8	56	66	12	0	5	0	12
				(96.89)	(1.76)	(0.07)	(0.48)	(0.56)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.10)
		Rural	11,756	11,390	207	8	56	66	12	0	5	0	12
				(96.89)	(1.76)	(0.07)	(0.48)	(0.56)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.10)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Thuamul Rampur	Total	16,309	15,707	401	6	112	5	10	0	37	1	30
				(96.31)	(2.46)	(0.04)	(0.69)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.18)
		Rural	16,309	15,707	401	6	112	5	10	0	37	1	30
				(96.31)	(2.46)	(0.04)	(0.69)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.23)	(0.01)	(0.18)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Junagarh	Total	45,732	38,689	1,777	3,566	269	18	694	183	343	124	69
				(84.60)	(3.89)	(7.80)	(0.59)	(0.04)	(1.52)	(0.40)	(0.75)	(0.27)	(0.15)
		Rural	42,525	36,101	1,727	3,559	266	16	253	181	236	124	62
				(84.89)	(4.06)	(8.37)	(0.63)	(0.04)	(0.59)	(0.43)	(0.55)	(0.29)	(0.15)
		Urban	3,207	2,588	50	7	3	2	441	2	107	0	7
				(80.70)	(1.56)	(0.22)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(13.75)	(0.06)	(3.34)	(0.00)	(0.22)
11	Jayapatna	Total	40,197	35,393	929	1,506	1,287	73	405	248	194	92	70
				(88.05)	(2.31)	(3.75)	(3.20)	(0.18)	(1.01)	(0.62)	(0.48)	(0.23)	(0.17)
		Rural	38,478	34,889	920	1,504	122	72	371	247	194	92	67
				(90.67)	(2.39)	(3.91)	(0.32)	(0.19)	(0.96)	(0.64)	(0.50)	(0.24)	(0.17)
		Urban	1,719	504	9	2	1,165	1	34	1	0	0	3
				(29.32)	(0.52)	(0.12)	(67.77)	(0.06)	(1.98)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.17)

Percentage in brackets

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

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

As shown in the tables, there are nine types of fuels, which are used for cooking purpose in the district. Of these fuels, firewood is used by 87.15 per cent of households in total areas of the district as against 88.94 per cent in rural and 60.14 per cent in the urban areas. Cowdung cake is used by 5.02 % households in total area and 5.35 per cent in rural areas of the district for cooking purposes. In urban areas, 25.46 % households use LPG that claims the second position to firewood and 6.09 per cent of household use electricity.

Coming to the police station level more than 90% households use firewood in seven police stations except Kokasara (76.79 %), Dharamgarh (76.58%), Sadar(82.59 %), Kesinga(87.97 %), Junagarh (84.60%) and Jaypatna(88.05 %). In Kesinga town 72.16 households use firewood, followed by cooking gas (15.53 %) and Kerosene (6.70 %). In Sadar town use of firewood is 55.72 % followed by cooking gas 34.70 %. In Jayapatna town firewood use is 29.32% and electricity is 67.77 %.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bi-cycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Kalahandi 26	**Total**	**324,771**	**60,463**	**59,277**	**24,996**	**5,969**	**143,347**	**11,981**	**1,958**	**164,427**
				(18.62)	**(18.25)**	**(7.70)**	**(1.84)**	**(44.14)**	**(3.69)**	**(0.60)**	**(50.63)**
		Rural	**304,484**	**52,897**	**52,507**	**15,227**	**2,688**	**130,803**	**8,069**	**1,450**	**158,688**
				(17.37)	**(17.24)**	**(5.00)**	**(0.88)**	**(42.96)**	**(2.65)**	**(0.48)**	**(52.12)**
		Urban	**20,287**	**7,566**	**6,770**	**9,769**	**3,281**	**12,544**	**3,912**	**508**	**5,739**
				(37.29)	**(33.37)**	**(48.15)**	**(16.17)**	**(61.83)**	**(19.28)**	**(2.50)**	**(28.29)**
01	Kokasara	Total	33,475	6,356	6,458	1,576	407	13,856	810	182	17,721
				(18.99)	(19.29)	(4.71)	(1.22)	(41.39)	(2.42)	(0.54)	(52.94)
		Rural	33,475	6,356	6,458	1,576	407	13,856	810	182	17,721
				(18.99)	(19.29)	(4.71)	(1.22)	(41.39)	(2.42)	(0.54)	(52.94)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Dharamgarh	Total	29,321	5,160	5,335	1,804	357	14,148	1,109	177	13,898
				(17.60)	(18.20)	(6.15)	(1.22)	(48.25)	(3.78)	(0.60)	(47.40)
		Rural	29,321	5,160	5,335	1,804	357	14,148	1,109	177	13,898
				(17.60)	(18.20)	(6.15)	(1.22)	(48.25)	(3.78)	(0.60)	(47.40)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Kegaon	Total	21,843	4,432	3,094	590	149	8,945	378	71	12,078
				(20.29)	(14.16)	(2.70)	(0.68)	(40.95)	(1.73)	(0.33)	(55.29)
		Rural	21,843	4,432	3,094	590	149	8,945	378	71	12,078
				(20.29)	(14.16)	(2.70)	(0.68)	(40.95)	(1.73)	(0.33)	(55.29)
		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 / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bi-cycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
04	Sadar	Total	41,923	11,592	9,557	8,295	2,613	22,074	3,532	421	17,300
				(27.65)	(22.80)	(19.79)	(6.23)	(52.65)	(8.42)	(1.00)	(41.27)
		Rural	29,903	7,060	5,049	1,533	241	14,058	776	103	14,504
				(23.61)	(16.88)	(5.13)	(0.81)	(47.01)	(2.60)	(0.34)	(48.50)
		Urban	12,020	4,532	4,508	6,762	2,372	8,016	2,756	318	2,796
				(37.70)	(37.50)	(56.26)	(19.73)	(66.69)	(22.93)	(2.65)	(23.26)
05	Kesinga	Total	30,022	7,707	5,025	2,806	573	16,247	1,245	163	12,459
				(25.67)	(16.74)	(9.35)	(1.91)	(54.12)	(4.15)	(0.54)	(41.50)
		Rural	26,681	6,681	4,216	1,699	193	14,472	806	91	11,215
				(25.04)	(15.8)	(6.37)	(0.72)	(54.24)	(3.02)	(0.34)	(42.03)
		Urban	3,341	1,026	809	1,107	380	1,775	439	72	1,244
				(30.71)	(24.21)	(33.13)	(11.37)	(53.13)	(13.14)	(2.16)	(37.23)
06	Narala	Total	23,989	4,142	4,327	1,516	238	10,794	609	85	11,968
				(17.27)	(18.04)	(6.32)	(0.99)	(45.00)	(2.54)	(0.35)	(49.89)
		Rural	23,989	4,142	4,327	1,516	238	10,794	609	85	11,968
				(17.27)	(18.04)	(6.32)	(0.99)	(45.00)	(2.54)	(0.35)	(49.89)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Madanpur Rampur	Total	30,204	5,772	4,199	1,728	225	13,454	757	103	15,645
				(19.11)	(13.90)	(5.72)	(0.74)	(44.54)	(2.51)	(0.34)	(51.80)
		Rural	30,204	5,772	4,199	1,728	225	13,454	757	103	15,645
				(19.11)	(13.90)	(5.72)	(0.74)	(44.54)	(2.51)	(0.34)	(51.80)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Lanjigarh	Total	11,756	1,800	1,536	260	71	2,654	156	45	8,379
				(15.31)	(13.07)	(2.21)	(0.6)	(22.58)	(1.33)	(0.38)	(71.27)
		Rural	11,756	1,800	1,536	260	71	2,654	156	45	8,379
				(15.31)	(13.07)	(2.21)	(0.6)	(22.58)	(1.33)	(0.38)	(71.27)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Thuamul Rampur	Total	16,309	1,564	1,278	102	45	984	129	55	14,295
				(9.59)	(7.84)	(0.63)	(0.28)	(6.03)	(0.79)	(0.34)	(87.65)
		Rural	16,309	1,564	1,278	102	45	984	129	55	14,295
				(9.59)	(7.84)	(0.63)	(0.28)	(6.03)	(0.79)	(0.34)	(87.65)
		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 / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bi-cycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Junagarh	Total	45,732	5,349	9,246	3,510	709	21,357	1,753	356	21,666
				(11.70)	(20.22)	(7.68)	(1.55)	(46.7)	(3.83)	(0.78)	(47.38)
		Rural	42,525	4,313	8,335	2,499	407	19,724	1,327	259	20,446
				(10.14)	(19.60)	(5.88)	(0.96)	(46.38)	(3.12)	(0.61)	(48.08)
		Urban	3,207	1,036	911	1,011	302	1,633	426	97	1,220
				(32.30)	(28.41)	(31.52)	(9.42)	(50.92)	(13.28)	(3.02)	(38.04)
11	Jayapatna	Total	40,197	6,589	9,222	2,809	582	18,834	1,503	300	19,018
				(16.39)	(22.94)	(6.99)	(1.45)	(46.85)	(3.74)	(0.75)	(47.31)
		Rural	38,478	5,617	8,680	1,920	355	17,714	1,212	279	18,539
				(14.60)	(22.56)	(4.99)	(0.92)	(46.04)	(3.15)	(0.73)	(48.18)
		Urban	1,719	972	542	889	227	1,120	291	21	479
				(56.54)	(31.53)	(51.72)	(13.21)	(65.15)	(16.93)	(1.22)	(27.87)

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

Table-52 shows only 18.62 per cent households avail banking facility. Among the household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion i.e., 44.14 per cent in the total area of the district as against 42.96 per cent in rural and 61.83 per cent in urban. Radio/ Transistor claims the second position (18.25 %, 17.24 % and 33.37 % for total, rural and urban respectively). Similarly, Scooter, motor cycle and moped claims 3.69 per cent, 2.65 per cent and 19.28 per cent in total, rural and urban area of the district. Car, jeep and van claims only 0.6 per cent, 0.48 per cent and 2.50 per cent in total, rural and urban area of the district.

Coming to the police station level, 27.65 per cent households of Sadar police station avail banking facility followed by Kesinga(25.67 %), Kegaon (20.29 %) and Madanpur Rampur(19.11%), Kokasara (18.99 %) in the total area. In rural area Kesinga police station has highest (25.04%) and Thuamul Rampur has lowest (9.59 %) number of households availing banking facility. 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.

Apart from this, households not having any household assets as mentioned in Col.6-11 of the table claim considerable proportion in total, rural and urban areas of the district.

(xii) Scope of Village Directory :

The publication of District Census Handbook (DCH) is an excellent venture of the Census network. Information pertaining to quality of life and facilities available in village and urban areas after being collected through perfect articulated schedules, are presented in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory respectively for each district from which a planner envisages to transform the backward society to a modern one Village Directory contains data on each and every village, may be a revenue village or unsurveyed village or notified forest village or forest cluster in the rural areas C.D. Block wise/P.S. wise. The names of village have been arranged in ascending order of the permanent location code of the villages under different Police Station within the jurisdiction of the concerned C.D. Block. It is noteworthy to mention that Census of India 2001 has introduced the assignment of permanent eight digited location code number to all villages in the state for facilitating

easy comparability of data over the period . In order to facilitate the readers & data users, an alphabetical list of villages under each C.D. Block showing the Police station with its location code number has been provided at the beginning of the village directory. In case of village (s) treated as an out growth(s) in an urban agglomeration or treated as a Census town, the code number(s) and the name(s) of village(s) has been provided minus data thereof separately. In case of part village forming a portion of an outgrowth, the corresponding data of the rural portion of the village only have been presented in the village directory. However the land utilization data for such census towns have been made available in Appendix-III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information on village wise amenities and land-use pattern for the village directory have been collected from the Tahasildars who in turn had utilized

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

(xiii) Scope of Town Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement- IV: The statement depicts the picture of civic and other amenities available in the town. These include total population, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe 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	S
(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 not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI : Summary showing number of villages 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 Kalahandi was having three statutory towns, namely, Bhawanipatna(M), Kesinga (NAC) and Junagarh (NAC) in 1991 Census.The village Mukhiguda converted into a new CensusTown namely Mukhiguda (CT) in 2001 Census. In the district no outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Location code No.	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
1	Mukhiguda	132	Mukhiguda (CT)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
NARALA C.D. BLOCK - 0013

BLANK

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : DHARAMGARH

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : JUNAGARH

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KOKASARA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : JAYAPATNA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KALAMPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : THUAMUL-RAMPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : LANJIGARH

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BHAWANIPATNA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KESINGA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : MADANPUR-RAMPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : NARALA

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions			
				Primary school		Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Golamunda	124	107,377	113	122	39	40
2	Dharamgarh	71	116,599	71	92	37	41
3	Junagarh	162	147,832	138	148	46	46
4	Kokasara	69	104,234	68	97	38	41
5	Jayapatna	90	108,531	87	133	25	26
6	Kalampur	54	52,534	53	69	17	17
7	Thuamul-Rampur	278	65,767	95	96	15	15
8	Lanjigarh	429	75,145	96	98	26	27
9	Bhawanipatna	268	140,431	185	190	38	38
10	Kesinga	99	97,861	97	109	30	30
11	Karlamunda	60	48,930	57	69	17	18
12	Madanpur-Rampur	229	67,725	106	112	20	21
13	Narala	166	102,309	149	165	53	54
	District (Rural) :	**2,099**	**1,235,275**	**1,315**	**1,500**	**401**	**414**

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Educational institutions (contd.)							
		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Golamunda	22	22	3	3	2	2	0	0
2	Dharamgarh	19	20	4	5	2	2	0	0
3	Junagarh	28	28	2	2	1	1	0	0
4	Kokasara	18	20	2	2	2	2	0	0
5	Jayapatna	12	13	2	2	2	2	0	0
6	Kalampur	6	6	2	2	1	1	0	0
7	Thuamul-Rampur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lanjigarh	9	10	2	2	2	2	0	0
9	Bhawanipatna	21	21	2	2	2	2	0	0
10	Kesinga	17	17	4	4	3	3	0	0
11	Karlamunda	8	8	1	1	1	1	0	0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	10	11	1	1	1	1	0	0
13	Narala	20	21	2	3	1	1	0	0
	District (Rural) :	**193**	**200**	**27**	**29**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**0**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Educational institutions (contd.)			Medical institutions					
		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre	
		Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Golamunda	2	3	11	0	0	2	2	5	5
2	Dharamgarh	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	6	6
3	Junagarh	0	0	24	0	0	4	4	5	5
4	Kokasara	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	4
5	Jayapatna	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	4
6	Kalampur	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2
7	Thuamul-Rampur	0	0	183	0	0	3	3	4	4
8	Lanjigarh	0	0	333	1	1	3	3	4	4
9	Bhawanipatna	0	0	83	0	0	2	2	5	5
10	Kesinga	0	0	2	0	0	4	4	3	3
11	Karlamunda	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	2
12	Madanpur-Rampur	0	0	123	1	1	3	3	4	4
13	Narala	0	0	17	0	0	2	2	6	6
	District (Rural) :	**4**	**6**	**784**	**5**	**5**	**30**	**30**	**54**	**54**

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Medical institutions (contd.)										
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Golamunda	13	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	109
2	Dharamgarh	20	20	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	50
3	Junagarh	22	22	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	137
4	Kokasara	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	52
5	Jayapatna	18	18	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	71
6	Kalampur	8	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	44
7	Thuamul-Rampur	13	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	261
8	Lanjigarh	16	16	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	411
9	Bhawanipatna	22	22	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	243
10	Kesinga	15	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	83
11	Karlamunda	9	9	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	49
12	Madanpur-Rampur	11	11	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	216
13	Narala	15	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	149
	District (Rural) :	**198**	**198**	**17**	**22**	**17**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**1,875**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Golamunda	0	111	91	0	20	2	8	120	120	0
2	Dharamgarh	2	69	59	0	14	0	11	71	71	0
3	Junagarh	0	137	74	0	20	7	4	158	157	0
4	Kokasara	0	67	66	0	10	0	7	68	68	0
5	Jayapatna	0	88	87	0	12	1	29	89	90	0
6	Kalampur	0	47	39	0	5	1	30	54	53	0
7	Thuamul-Rampur	0	11	8	0	26	121	0	242	126	9
8	Lanjigarh	1	245	130	0	96	71	25	402	323	6
9	Bhawanipatna	0	231	195	0	39	2	10	260	237	1
10	Kesinga	0	97	97	0	26	0	0	98	99	0
11	Karlamunda	0	59	17	0	10	0	0	60	59	0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	0	152	68	0	27	53	0	201	175	1
13	Narala	0	135	32	0	21	0	2	165	143	0
	District (Rural) :	**3**	**1,449**	**963**	**0**	**326**	**258**	**126**	**1,988**	**1,721**	**17**

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications		
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Golamunda	23	0	1	10	0	1	11	49	0	0
2	Dharamgarh	27	0	2	12	0	2	17	24	0	0
3	Junagarh	35	0	1	9	0	1	12	56	0	2
4	Kokasara	27	0	3	8	0	3	11	16	0	0
5	Jayapatna	21	0	0	8	0	0	9	14	0	1
6	Kalampur	9	0	1	3	0	1	4	23	0	0
7	Thuamul-Rampur	24	0	0	4	0	0	5	21	0	17
8	Lanjigarh	30	0	0	5	0	0	7	45	1	0
9	Bhawanipatna	27	0	1	6	0	1	7	58	0	0
10	Kesinga	25	0	3	8	0	3	11	36	1	0
11	Karlamunda	10	0	0	6	0	0	7	18	0	0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	12	0	1	7	0	1	8	45	0	0
13	Narala	18	0	1	8	0	1	9	44	2	0
	District (Rural) :	**288**	**0**	**14**	**94**	**0**	**14**	**118**	**449**	**4**	**20**

APENDIX I - Village Directory

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Golamunda	6	7	73	51	5	5	0	0
2	Dharamgarh	6	9	47	24	5	5	1	1
3	Junagarh	5	5	117	45	7	7	1	1
4	Kokasara	6	7	49	20	3	3	0	0
5	Jayapatna	4	6	34	56	4	4	0	0
6	Kalampur	3	4	37	17	3	3	0	0
7	Thuamul-Rampur	3	3	2	276	2	2	0	0
8	Lanjigarh	4	5	59	370	3	3	0	0
9	Bhawanipatna	5	6	132	136	10	10	1	1
10	Kesinga	4	4	88	11	6	6	0	0
11	Karlamunda	3	3	54	6	2	2	0	0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	4	5	92	137	1	1	0	0
13	Narala	5	8	123	43	6	6	0	0
	District (Rural) :	**58**	**72**	**907**	**1,192**	**57**	**57**	**3**	**3**

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Credit societies (contd.)		Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Golamunda	0	0	1	0	0	23	16	16
2	Dharamgarh	0	0	1	1	1	18	17	17
3	Junagarh	0	0	0	0	0	30	14	14
4	Kokasara	0	0	1	0	0	28	23	23
5	Jayapatna	0	0	1	1	1	11	7	7
6	Kalampur	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
7	Thuamul-Rampur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	Lanjigarh	0	0	0	1	0	8	8	8
9	Bhawanipatna	0	0	0	2	0	43	29	29
10	Kesinga	0	0	0	0	0	31	30	30
11	Karlamunda	0	0	0	0	0	34	25	25
12	Madanpur-Rampur	2	2	0	0	0	30	14	14
13	Narala	0	0	0	0	0	40	35	35
	District (Rural) :	**2**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**299**	**220**	**220**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

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	Golamunda	124	11	109	3	0	1
2	Dharamgarh	71	0	62	6	1	2
3	Junagarh	162	24	131	6	0	1
4	Kokasara	69	1	53	9	2	4
5	Jayapatna	90	3	61	15	6	5
6	Kalampur	54	1	45	5	2	1
7	Thuamul-Rampur	278	183	94	1	0	0
8	Lanjigarh	429	333	94	2	0	0
9	Bhawanipatna	268	83	182	2	0	1
10	Kesinga	99	2	87	9	0	1
11	Karlamunda	60	3	46	10	1	0
12	Madanpur-Rampur	229	123	101	4	1	0
13	Narala	166	17	137	8	4	0
	District Total:	**2,099**	**784**	**1,202**	**80**	**17**	**16**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:KALAHANDI

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	Golamunda	124	11	74	39	22
2	Dharamgarh	71	0	34	37	19
3	Junagarh	162	24	92	46	28
4	Kokasara	69	1	30	38	18
5	Jayapatna	90	3	62	25	12
6	Kalampur	54	1	36	17	6
7	Thuamul-Rampur	278	183	80	15	3
8	Lanjigarh	429	333	70	26	9
9	Bhawanipatna	268	83	147	38	21
10	Kesinga	99	2	67	30	17
11	Karlamunda	60	3	40	17	8
12	Madanpur-Rampur	229	123	86	20	10
13	Narala	166	17	96	53	20
	Total:	**2,099**	**784**	**914**	**401**	**193**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

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	Golamunda	0	1	0	2	109
2	Dharamgarh	0	0	0	0	69
3	Junagarh	0	0	0	4	133
4	Kokasara	0	0	0	1	66
5	Jayapatna	0	0	0	0	87
6	Kalampur	0	0	0	1	47
7	Thuamul-Rampur	0	0	0	117	8
8	Lanjigarh	0	2	0	83	235
9	Bhawanipatna	0	1	0	29	224
10	Kesinga	0	0	0	0	97
11	Karlamunda	0	0	0	1	59
12	Madanpur-Rampur	0	3	0	31	143
13	Narala	0	0	0	22	134
	District Total:	**0**	**7**	**0**	**291**	**1,411**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commer-cial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dharamgarh	04261700	Dharamgarh	6,306	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Ladugaon	04254600	Kokasara	5,702	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
3	Badapodaguda	04255600	Kokasara	5,573	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Jayapatna	04468000	Jayapatna	9,233	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
5	Madanpur Rampur	04368800	Madanpur-Rampur	6,908	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mukhiguda	IV	Mukhiguda	6756	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : Kalahandi

Serial number	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mukhiguda (CT) (Jayapatna C.D. Block)	224.34	4.00	-	177.00	28.00	15.34

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 : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Golamunda		
1	04257000	Patelpada
2	04257100	Bhataguda
3	04257400	Kankarakhol
4	04271800	Bhandarkachar
5	04272800	Sargiphuljuba
6	04273100	Ambamunda
7	04274000	Dakadongri
8	04438600	Kuturachuan
Name of CD Block: Dharamgarh		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Junagarh		
9	04441300	Padiagada(Padiagarh)
10	04447000	Cheramahul
11	04447400	Gunjuguda
12	04447600	Suruguda
13	04447800	Sureli
14	04447900	Kusumbara
15	04448100	Banjibahal
16	04450200	Sekhapada
17	04452500	Kodoguda
18	04454400	Bhaluguda
19	04454500	Pipalguda
20	04454600	Kuhilamunda
21	04454700	Dahaniguda
22	04454800	Khutuluguda
23	04456000	Taldhunda
Name of CD Block: Kokasara		
		Nil
Name of CD Block: Jayapatna		
24	04463600	Nuamunda
25	04466100	Patakusumi
26	04470500	Dungriguda
Name of CD Block: Kalampur		
27	04461100	Parkiguda
Name of CD Block: Thuamul-Rampur		
28	04406100	Biraguda
29	04406200	Gambhariguda
30	04406300	Barsikana
31	04406400	Mundichuan
32	04406500	Pipili

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 : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
33	04406600	Samapala
34	04407300	Ghutimaska
35	04407400	Kanjiguda
36	04407500	Kenduguda
37	04407600	Ghutipokhara
38	04407800	Buturuguda
39	04408000	Nehela
40	04408100	Bhataguda
41	04408300	Dalguma
42	04408600	Melghara
43	04408700	Nigunaguda
44	04408900	Goudpadar
45	04409200	Badtikiraguda
46	04409300	Surumeli
47	04409400	Poiguda
48	04409500	Salpang
49	04409800	Jilagaon
50	04409900	Tadingpadar
51	04410100	Kuang
52	04410200	Amthaguda
53	04410300	Bhejiguda
54	04411100	Chaudaguda
55	04411200	Lainguda
56	04411600	Phuldumer
57	04411700	Medkatara
58	04411800	Pridimaska
59	04411900	Madangguda
60	04412400	Sialipadar
61	04413100	Dabriguda
62	04413200	Ranapur
63	04413400	Ushamaska
64	04413500	Kirkicha
65	04413600	Khandala
66	04413800	Khajuraguda
67	04413900	Bhitarsungi
68	04414200	Jhudingjore
69	04414300	Turibhejiguda
70	04414400	Raymal
71	04414500	Kelua
72	04414600	Jhanjigaon
73	04414700	Durbalguda
74	04414800	Sikerguda
75	04414900	Marguma
76	04415100	Bilamal
77	04415200	Kandulguda
78	04415300	Bordijhola
79	04415400	Surumandi
80	04415500	Silet
81	04415600	Semikhal
82	04415700	Rupen
83	04415800	Dandpadar
84	04415900	Melrafa
85	04416100	Pindapadar
86	04416200	Podapai
87	04416300	Kutrumali
88	04416400	Murlimuhin
89	04416500	Sungergadh
90	04416700	Serkapai
91	04417200	Ranibali
92	04417400	Taijhola
93	04417600	Tadadei
94	04417700	Chimrangpadar
95	04417800	Mahajal
96	04417900	Taramundi
97	04418000	Jurkabundel
98	04418100	Malianikana
99	04418300	Dengen
100	04418400	Melghara
101	04418500	Espanji
102	04418600	Ambajhola
103	04418700	Tijmali
104	04418800	Uparambpadar
105	04418900	Tundamuhin
106	04419400	Karniber
107	04419500	Kumarguda
108	04419600	Tentulipadar
109	04419700	Bhataguda
110	04419800	Tarapadar
111	04419900	Pokharesh
112	04420000	Nunresh
113	04420400	Bhitarguma
114	04420700	Sachikana
115	04420800	Dalimguda
116	04420900	Dengpharsi
117	04421100	Tadiguda
118	04421400	Udiguna
119	04421500	Kantabanji
120	04421800	Bhataguda
121	04422000	Gunjiguda
122	04422400	Parelguda
123	04422900	Babubundel
124	04423000	Ghutiguda
125	04423500	Derguda
126	04423900	Lanjigada
127	04424000	Pokhara
128	04424200	Chirkelguda
129	04424400	Tikaraguda
130	04424800	Tukuguda
131	04425200	Jhapiguda
132	04425700	Badadarla
133	04425800	Ranipadar
134	04426000	Malipada
135	04426100	Terangasil
136	04426300	Motachuan

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

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
137	04426400	Semelpadar
138	04426500	Ghumer
139	04426600	Tumunikhol
140	04426700	Suksan
141	04426900	Godaramaska
142	04427400	Sanadarla
143	04427600	Damamunda
144	04427700	Birmalguda
145	04427800	Kamaraghat
146	04428200	Kalduga
147	04428400	T Angari
148	04428600	Dholpas
149	04428700	Chirka
150	04429000	Paikpadar
151	04429100	Talchobri
152	04429200	Sikatuji
153	04429300	Kenduguda
154	04429400	Raealpas
155	04429500	Kokelpadar
156	04429700	Biribad
157	04429900	Kamaridhuti
158	04430100	Tikilipadar
159	04430200	Kumudasil
160	04430500	Tanginiguda
161	04430700	Mundighati
162	04430800	Kardapas
163	04430900	Hadshil
164	04431000	Jhiripadar
165	04431100	Benakhamar
166	04431300	Sanachhatarang
167	04431700	Chingiripas
168	04431900	Kendumundi
169	04432000	Kanarpas
170	04432100	Durmusi
171	04432200	Muskuta
172	04432300	Bhitarpadar
173	04432500	Duarsunicheptaghat
174	04432600	Maligaon
175	04432700	Mushajal
176	04432800	Badabag (Bandabag)
177	04432900	Durkhal
178	04433100	Phatkimahul
179	04433500	Dingiribandha
180	04433900	Mendhakuta
181	04434400	Bhitardunga
182	04435800	Sarapash
Name of CD Block: Lanjigarh		
183	04281100	Matibeda
184	04287000	Kumpadar
185	04287300	Lakhapadar
186	04287400	Madibandha
187	04287700	Koteju
188	04288200	Barangpadar
189	04288300	Leheda
190	04288400	Padapanga
191	04288600	Sankarli
192	04289100	Nandakana
193	04289200	Naktibijepur
194	04289300	Pirul
195	04294300	Uparmuruji
196	04294700	Ranikata
197	04294800	Kanikupa
198	04295000	Sanpajipita
199	04295100	Kinkela
200	04295300	Kanarla
201	04295400	Talsindhakhunti
202	04295500	Uparsindhakhunti
203	04295600	Perpadar
204	04295700	Kabangheju
205	04296000	Badasosapadar
206	04296100	Sansosapadar
207	04296300	Ota Bahali
208	04296400	Jakesnanda
209	04296500	Taranel
210	04296600	Manastara
211	04296700	Tadijhola
212	04296800	Salpanga
213	04296900	Taladardbang
214	04297000	Gares
215	04297100	Dialbahali
216	04297500	Kandha Bori
217	04297700	Ranarana
218	04297800	Rindabahali Alias Totguma
219	04297900	Talnangalbahali
220	04298000	Kuturughati
221	04298100	Saked
222	04298200	Suliya
223	04298600	Taltangankana
224	04298700	Kolagaon
225	04302200	Kulmuhi-Alias Baghanakhi
226	04302500	Sindhbahali
227	04302600	Amapadar
228	04302700	Hatigaon
229	04302800	Uparnangal Bahali
230	04303100	Machul
231	04303200	Jabagaon
232	04303300	Kachanar
233	04303700	Turka
234	04306400	Kankoruan
235	04329100	Dhamankata
236	04329200	Souragaon
237	04329300	Goten
238	04329500	Turibakti
239	04329600	Kurlubhata

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Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
240	04329700	Madangdani
241	04329800	Anajore
242	04330000	Gandharabaru
243	04335600	Kathajanipadar
244	04335700	Amajhari
245	04336400	Gambharghati
246	04336500	Merdikupa
247	04336700	Sirigaon
248	04336800	Kapelpadar
249	04336900	Mundighati
250	04337000	Pushamundi
251	04337100	Bhurtigarh
252	04337400	Khiksabhata
253	04337500	Danbahal
254	04337800	Karkuli
255	04338000	Kothasama
256	04339800	Madibandha
257	04340700	Kanchili
258	04340800	Lokanathapur
259	04340900	Kesa Padar
260	04341000	Bedhal Khaman
261	04341100	Fukar Padara
262	04341200	Umer
263	04341300	Makundpur
264	04341400	Jadimara
265	04341600	Podaumer
266	04341800	Isarbaru
267	04341900	Binayakpur
268	04342100	Bedaghati
269	04342200	Karlakupa
270	04342300	Talipada
271	04374000	Kuturimundi Dangara
272	04374100	Shikharguda
273	04374200	Lamer
274	04374300	Khaichuan
275	04374400	Palki
276	04374500	Janakipadara
277	04374600	Dengasargi
278	04374700	Pujerana Or Adakhu
279	04374800	Saibhatta
280	04375000	Redhapadar
281	04375100	Barabahali
282	04375200	Dharamkhandi
283	04375300	Gambhariguda
284	04375400	Bhejipadar
285	04375600	Sargilefa
286	04375800	Deheda
287	04376100	Danikapel
288	04376200	Kandhasulim
289	04376300	Dudhelbhata
290	04376400	Domsulim
291	04376500	Kumbharbaru
292	04376600	Raelaguda
293	04376700	Khasiguda
294	04376800	Kaner
295	04377100	Isnila
296	04377200	Tamkurunja
297	04377300	Bedagaon
298	04377400	Sukapadar
299	04377500	Khilapadar
300	04377600	Maisipita
301	04377700	Sindhibahala
302	04377900	Matakera
303	04378100	Puniguda
304	04378200	Dhanarabhata
305	04378300	Pajikhaman
306	04378800	Pidelbaju
307	04378900	Kutingapadar
308	04379300	Dhaurabhata
309	04379600	Badajamkiheju
310	04379700	Jamkiheju
311	04379800	Merengpadar
312	04379900	Timanbhadi
313	04380000	Mandiarucha
314	04380500	Kumbharpada
315	04380600	Bachaka
316	04380700	Leramba
317	04380900	Suruguda
318	04381000	Janbali
319	04381200	Bundel
320	04381400	Balisara
321	04381500	Kenduguda
322	04381600	Kuburi
323	04381700	Gurang
324	04382000	Kukelkubori
325	04382200	Kutruguda
326	04382400	Rajendrapur
327	04382500	Thuaguda
328	04382700	Kutrubandha
329	04382800	Badabanigaon
330	04382900	Panchkudi
331	04383000	Sapulkucha
332	04383100	Sargiheju
333	04383500	Khamankhunti
334	04383600	Nutanbateli
335	04384200	Tentulipanga
336	04384300	Mathaguda
337	04384400	Goipita
338	04384700	Railguda
339	04384800	Kumudapadar
340	04385000	Saragoda
341	04385100	Dukriguda
342	04385200	Babupadar
343	04385300	Jangerguda

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

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
344	04385400	Kulanar
345	04385500	Goicharcha
346	04385600	Ladang
347	04385700	Umej
348	04385800	Karkamaska
349	04385900	Katulbai
350	04386000	Bairikupuli
351	04386400	Turiguda
352	04386600	Laichhanpur
353	04386900	Boringpadar
354	04387500	Barabali
355	04387900	Dolama
356	04388000	Kutrusol
357	04388100	Khajorigoda
358	04388300	Asurguda
359	04388400	Damaghati
360	04388700	Podeikhunti
361	04388800	Dhanurabhata
362	04389000	Kokasur
363	04389100	Barpali
364	04389200	Karlijodi
365	04389300	Litibundel
366	04389400	Goipata
367	04389500	Tangankana
368	04390000	Kapaguda
369	04390100	Belamba
370	04390300	Kutendeli
371	04390400	Banipanga
372	04390500	Rasabundel
373	04390700	Kansari
374	04390800	Parbatipur
375	04391000	Dengasargi
376	04391300	Bandhaguda
377	04391400	Kinari
378	04391500	Barabhata
379	04391600	Kothadwara
380	04391800	Rengopali
381	04391900	Narayanpur
382	04392100	Banigaon
383	04392200	Bhatajhari
384	04392300	Netrei
385	04392400	Kotabundel
386	04392500	Bandakhal
387	04392600	Dumenijhola-Damenjhola
388	04392700	Ghodapokhari
389	04392800	Baliguda
390	04392900	Padmathopa
391	04393000	Khamari
392	04393100	Pajibahal
393	04393300	Telengsur
394	04393400	Kutingpadar
395	04393500	Kamalei
396	04393600	Katlang
397	04393800	Rangiguda
398	04394100	Lermunhi
399	04394600	Kandhasarli
400	04394800	Tarangel
401	04395200	Khalaguda
402	04395300	Balabhadrapur
403	04395400	Semilivata
404	04395600	Dangaragarh
405	04395900	Kadambaguda
406	04396200	Gandhani
407	04396500	Patangapadar
408	04396600	Panasapadar
409	04396700	Sirikijhola
410	04397000	Bundel
411	04397100	Ghatikundru
412	04397200	Raksi
413	04397300	Jamchuan
414	04397500	Khalguda
415	04397600	Borpadar
416	04397800	Titijhola
417	04397900	Kenduguda
418	04398000	Dakariguda
419	04398100	Balisara
420	04398200	Soroguda
421	04398300	Kadomali
422	04398400	Ambaguda
423	04398600	Olabali
424	04398800	Belangabundel
425	04399000	Kidingbhata
426	04399100	Phuldumer
427	04399200	Palbiri
428	04399300	Kanakudu
429	04399400	Tadijhola
430	04399500	Haridaguda
431	04399600	Shyamsundarpur
432	04399700	Belguda
433	04399800	Dangabahal
434	04399900	Sapachanchara
435	04400000	Talkalima
436	04400100	Gopiguda
437	04400200	Purnapani
438	04400300	Sahajpada
439	04400500	Kharka
440	04400600	Madanguda
441	04400900	Kanchanmuhin
442	04401000	Badasemelpadar
443	04401200	Kutruguda
444	04401300	Kanaksarpa
445	04401400	Nishanpur
446	04401600	Kandhajubang
447	04401700	Bankakundru

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

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
448	04401800	Bengbhata
449	04401900	Karnamunda
450	04402200	Melbahali
	04402300	Mainaguda Alias -Amathapada
451		
452	04402400	Gaudathuaguda
453	04402500	Ladang
	04402600	Beherankupuli -Alias
454		Beherenpinda
455	04402800	Jalakirida
456	04403100	Danariguda
457	04403200	Mandipata
458	04403400	Khajuriguda
459	04403500	Kendupati
460	04403600	Panpadar
461	04403700	Serkojhola
462	04404000	Chachagan
463	04404100	Durpadar
464	04404200	Bhejranga
465	04404400	Dangamundi
466	04404500	Phuker
467	04404600	Saralanji
468	04404800	Ghumer
469	04405100	Jiragan
470	04405200	Taipadar
471	04405300	Salpadar
472	04405500	Turisemel
473	04405600	Baterpada
474	04405700	Sargiguda
475	04405800	Pidisal
476	04405900	Poiguda
477	04406000	Badama
Name of CD Block: Bhawanipatna		
478	04267000	Baijantipur
479	04269000	Urlang
480	04278300	Jojananuapada
481	04279400	Ghatikana
482	04282000	Balajipita
483	04283700	Beherakuni
484	04284100	Loharakuni
485	04284800	Raisingpur
486	04286600	Upargajakhola
487	04286800	Dengen
488	04290000	Upkabhata
489	04290500	Damodarpur
490	04292000	Herateka
491	04293400	Upar Kenduguda
492	04293500	Katyayanipur
493	04294200	Sanmurji Alias Guva Pada
494	04294500	Pengsur
495	04298800	Jurkabhata Alias Musiguda
496	04298900	Uparbelgaon
497	04299100	Raksi
498	04299300	Khaing
499	04299900	Durduri
500	04300100	Kerukuda
501	04300200	Palasapada
502	04300400	Tentulipada
503	04300500	Dangarigada
504	04300800	Kharabahali
505	04300900	Bhoiguda
506	04301100	Payarmal
507	04301600	Kotenpadar
508	04302000	Kuturuguda
509	04302100	Bodhipadar
510	04302900	Kaksi
511	04303500	Paradangaguda
512	04303600	Pirunguda
513	04304000	Latakabhata
514	04304100	Bhalia
515	04304400	Bengaon
516	04304900	Khangargoda
517	04305000	Kot Enpadar
518	04305100	Amba Balasa
519	04305300	Adaranga
520	04305400	Sargichuan
521	04305600	Rakas Tunda
522	04305700	Talbarahkhoj
523	04305800	Parlanggada
524	04305900	Talarachuguda
525	04306100	Tala Pipili
526	04306200	Upar Pipili
527	04306300	Atagarla
528	04306500	Mandia Biri Alias Panchakula
529	04306600	Talapanghakola
530	04306700	Tanganabahali
531	04306800	Marana Bahali
532	04307000	Merkul
533	04307300	Jakam
534	04307400	Nehela
535	04307500	Makhaguda
536	04307700	Karaga Damba Pancha Bahali
537	04307800	Upar Pakhi
538	04308000	Gurupang
539	04308100	Rukunibundel
540	04308200	Herlaguda
541	04308400	Rupang Padar
542	04308500	Kaskinar
543	04308600	Jhenjakapita
Name of CD Block: Kesinga		
544	04316200	Belamal
Name of CD Block: Karlamunda		
545	04361800	Podgudipadar
546	04361900	Batikupa

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

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
547	04363600	Kernapala
Name of CD Block: Madanpur-Rampur		
548	04343800	Pirulmal
549	04343900	Jamlakh Bahali
550	04344100	Banjipadar
551	04346300	Kujamahul
552	04346600	Kandhakundeipalli
553	04347400	Dandimaska
554	04349800	Madanpur Tukuda
555	04350000	Badpitamal
556	04350900	Sirgun
557	04351400	Pipalpada
558	04351900	Badpidel
559	04352900	Sirel Padar
560	04353100	Kamegaon
561	04353300	Kutihezu
562	04353400	Talabaju
563	04354800	Sidrubali
564	04354900	Bodensara
565	04355000	Tagabaju
566	04355200	Bag Bila
567	04355300	Jamuli
568	04355600	Tentulipada
569	04355700	Kamreng
570	04356100	Pajibudunga
571	04356200	Parselpada
572	04356300	Bundelpadar
573	04356400	Tarsupada
574	04356500	Damani
575	04356600	Ladamaska
576	04356700	Padelpada
577	04356800	Roben
578	04356900	Dengenpadel
579	04357000	Padelpadar
580	04357100	Kaladei
581	04357200	Goskapada
582	04357300	Mudis
583	04357400	Badendei
584	04357500	Kaupadar
585	04357600	Napadulu
586	04357700	Kudtel
587	04357800	Rakshyasa Bandh
588	04357900	Drama
589	04358000	Poijori
590	04358100	Tudapada
591	04358300	Mundamaska
592	04358500	Kachelaku
593	04358600	Dakelpada
594	04358700	Kur Epada
595	04359000	Pangabajo
596	04359200	Kalesur
597	04359300	Pokhari
598	04359400	Matakupa
599	04359500	Sitapodi
600	04359600	Kachupada
601	04359700	Maskapadar
602	04359800	Pidel
603	04359900	Lahadi
604	04360100	Jarka
605	04360200	Budung
606	04360300	Kusumdigi
607	04360400	Musung
608	04360500	Sankus
609	04360600	Balibaju
610	04360700	Ganiguda
611	04361000	Dutamunda
612	04361500	Belgova
613	04363700	Sitarampali
614	04364400	Sidingpadar
615	04364700	Aranjharan
616	04364900	Mundabahali
617	04365000	Ganjipadar
618	04365100	Madingnala
619	04365800	Harischandrapur
620	04366000	Patiguda
621	04366300	Ulurupi
622	04366500	Paiksadel
623	04369000	Chochobahali
624	04369500	Sadalgochha
625	04369700	Khinipadar
626	04370200	Mansara
627	04370500	Barcharana
628	04370700	Esnala Bankuni
629	04370800	Loharsada
630	04370900	Kankeri
631	04371000	Madangajodi
632	04371100	Lundurubaru
633	04371200	Chitra
634	04371400	Karlakipadar
635	04371500	Dumeri
636	04371600	Dadangmal
637	04371700	Dholepada
638	04371900	Tikrapada
639	04372000	Rahangi
640	04372200	Gundurupi
641	04372400	Udegiri
642	04373100	Khaliamunda
643	04373500	Gadadi
644	04373700	Putrimahul
Name of CD Block: Narala		
645	04322300	Kharika
646	04330500	Bamak
647	04330600	Chapata Khanda
648	04333100	Ghupti -
649	04339000	Sonepur
650	04339500	Nagajhari

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	Golamunda	127	3	124	13
2	Dharamgarh	72	1	71	0
3	Junagarh	168	6	162	27
4	Kokasara	70	1	69	0
5	Jayapatna	91	1	90	3
6	Kalampur	54	0	54	4
7	Thuamul-Rampur	298	20	278	86
8	Lanjigarh	483	54	429	177
9	Bhawanipatna	283	15	268	50
10	Kesinga	106	7	99	4
11	Karlamunda	62	2	60	4
12	Madanpur-Rampur	249	20	229	83
13	Narala	173	7	166	20
	District Total:	**2,236**	**137**	**2,099**	**471**

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	Golamunda	127	3	124	4
2	Dharamgarh	72	1	71	7
3	Junagarh	168	6	162	26
4	Kokasara	70	1	69	2
5	Jayapatna	91	1	90	5
6	Kalampur	54	0	54	1
7	Thuamul-Rampur	298	20	278	18
8	Lanjigarh	483	54	429	48
9	Bhawanipatna	283	15	268	8
10	Kesinga	106	7	99	2
11	Karlamunda	62	2	60	1
12	Madanpur-Rampur	249	20	229	6
13	Narala	173	7	166	13
	District Total:	**2,236**	**137**	**2,099**	**141**

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Golamunda		
Less than 5		
	04264600	Betrajpali
	04258400	Gandamehra
	04271500	Badjor
	04273300	Ramchandrapur
	04256100	Manjhari
	04257200	Naktikani
5-10		
	04258000	Goindimunda
	04439400	Sankaripali
	04257300	Antarla
	04438000	Kumbhari
	04274700	Latabanji
	04273900	Dhanramal
	04438600	Kuturachuan
	04272100	Khaliapali
	04264900	Bordi
	04256700	Tumura
	04256800	Guduruguma
	04436600	Khasiguda
	04273000	Bagdori
	04265100	Kendumundi
	04257000	Patelpada
	04272000	Udepur
	04258200	Brundabahal
	04439600	Karpa
	04256900	Jhulenbar
	04436100	Dhamanpur
	04256600	Golamunda
	04256500	Grindul
11-20		
	04258500	Amurlapadar
	04272300	Kegaon
	04270500	Kulihapada
	04273600	Chahaka
	04274300	Uchhala
	04436800	Daspur
	04257600	Khaliakani
	04273500	Sitapur
	04274500	Garagaba
	04437900	Temri
	04265300	Kantamal
	04258300	Babeguda
	04270300	Lanji
	04436000	Mukundapur
	04439700	Nuamunda
	04257400	Kankarakhol
	04274400	Kuturabahali
	04437100	Ghutia
	04272500	Padampur
	04440100	Karmath
	04438400	Karlaguda
	04256300	Udeshrunga
	04258600	Sargiguda
	04437200	Khamarhaladi
	04275000	Meramahul
	04273200	Sindhibhadi
	04271400	Mirimiri
	04436900	Dekote
	04438900	Chilgaon
	04439300	Rengasapali
	04257900	Baijalpur
	04270600	Mahaling
	04256200	Dungariguda
	04271200	Banjipadar
	04438200	Farang
	04439100	Putiachura
	04274000	Dakadongri
	04270800	Bagha Munda (Bagamunda)
21-30		
	04437300	Shosia(Susia)
	04272700	Balabhadrapita
	04272900	Karanjkot
	04265000	Kuhura
	04270700	Makraguda
	04264700	Kodobhata
	04272600	Nuagaon
	04437600	Lakhurbhata
	04271100	Chapria
	04272800	Sargiphuljuba
	04257700	Sukunimunda
	04264800	Bhatipada
	04271700	Kasturapadar
	04436500	Khairapadar
	04274800	Karlagaon (Kalagaon)
	04439000	Bandhagaon
	04438800	Borguda
	04436700	Kulihariguda
	04438300	Phunda
	04271600	Kalipur
	04439200	Padampur
	04271900	Kanakpur
	04272200	Sanchergaon
	04270400	Sinapali
	04274200	Ainli
	04438100	Amatha
	04271300	Tingipadar
	04437000	Chichia

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04265200	Balipadar
	04270900	Leter
	04273700	Sialjhudangi (Sihaljodi)
	04275100	Phatamunda
	04274600	Badchergaon
31-40		
	04256400	Dudukel
	04440000	Karli
	04275200	Gundri
	04274100	Makhala
	04437700	Sarasaguda
41-50		
	04437800	Pandkul
	04437500	Panjia
51-75		
	04439500	Bodelpali
	04271800	Bhandarkachar
	04271000	Turechhada
	04437400	Beheraguda
76 and above		
	04257100	Bhataguda
Name of CD Block: Dharamgarh		
Less than 5		
	04260500	Dashaghar
	04263900	Dabripadar
	04262500	Ichhapur
5-10		
	04261400	Rajmoter
	04259900	Brahmanchhendia
	04249900	Tendapali
	04262700	Gadiajor
	04260700	Kebadi
	04261500	Bikramguda
	04248800	Sag Bahali
	04263600	Khutuluguda
	04259300	Banjipadar
	04263700	Ainlajor
	04248900	Padampur
	04248000	Tarapur
11-20		
	04260600	Merghara
	04259000	Bokrasil
	04247400	Chanchan Bahali
	04263000	Semla
	04263500	Ghumer
	04247300	Dhanpur
	04247500	Beherguda
	04259400	Kandamal
	04262300	Rahurahaldi
	04250500	Ichhapur
	04262600	Bagad
	04259200	Tipiguda
	04263200	Kadalimunda
	04259100	Kotmer
	04247600	Jayantapur
	04262200	Badabasul
	04259700	Luhagaon
	04264300	Biramal
	04259500	Dumerguda
	04258700	Kermunda
	04259600	Gataguda
	04260300	Khanatara
	04261200	Kulihari
	04263100	Lachhipur
	04261700	Dharamgarh
	04261300	Chhilpa
	04248700	Behera
	04261800	Kasibahal
	04262000	Khairpadar
	04262400	Rankabahal
21-30		
	04261900	Gambhariguda
	04262800	Turihaldi
	04260100	Telipalas
	04264000	Nandagaon
	04260900	Kuturu
	04263400	Ambaguda
	04258800	Mukhiguda
	04248100	Jharkundamal
	04261600	Godabhanja
	04263800	Boden
	04263300	Parla
	04264100	Badfurla
	04258900	Kirkakani
	04260400	Matia
	04260800	Thanat
	04261100	Kankeri
	04248300	Poda Beda
31-40		
	04260000	Taranja
	04261000	Kanagaon
	04249800	Chota Gohira
	04262900	Pipala
	04260200	Tambachada
	04264200	Malpada
	04259800	Chilchila
41-50		
	04249700	Kenduguda
51-75		
	04262100	Kanter

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Junagarh		
Less than 5		
	04445600	Kaleigaon
	04447400	Gunjuguda
	04443000	Gangapur
	04441400	Padiagaon
	04446500	Banamalipur
	04444800	Dabjharan
	04444600	Budhipadar
	04440600	Badaldei
	04444500	Bhatraguda
	04443700	Baldhiamal
	04445200	Kharlabeda
	04446700	Manikapadar
	04454900	Kandaripadar
	04444100	Naktiguda
	04449300	Koiligaon
	04452600	Badtikraguda(2)
5-10		
	04448300	Bandoguda
	04452000	Rajapur
	04455900	Lakhanapada
	04444900	Charbhati
	04449900	Chhoriagada
	04449700	Gaudatulsipalli
	04456200	Beheraguda
	04453000	Borguda (4)
	04451300	Goudchhendia (2)
	04447300	Ghantabahali
	04445700	Sandumerbahal
	04453900	Bankapalas (2)
	04441100	Sahajakana
	04450900	Belguda
	04442500	Bhaunriguda
	04446600	Chancharabhadi
	04450000	Sanfurla
	04441900	Masigaon
	04446200	Baxitulasipali
11-20		
	04452300	Banijara (I)
	04442400	Michhagaon
	04452200	Karlakot
	04448200	Dedar
	04440800	Kandhabramhaniguda
	04444400	Palas
	04454200	Charbhati (3)
	04444300	Mathura
	04441200	Chingedisar
	04448900	Tentulikhunti
	04442300	Kelia
	04451700	Kutengan
	04453700	Jilingdara
	04442600	Baghadungri
	04248200	Dhaner
	04441600	Murlapadar
	04446800	Dumerbahal
	04443400	Jamunabahal
	04450100	Ghulijuba
	04451600	Antarla
	04453800	Ratanpala (3)
	04445100	Bramhaniguda
	04449800	Sanyasikundamal
	04450400	Budel
	04449400	Matigaon
	04441000	Panigaon
	04443800	Chicheiguda
	04446000	Ranapur
	04447000	Cheramahul
	04443900	Mahibhar
	04449100	Kandhasargiguda
	04440900	Jharabandha
	04450300	Maliguda
	04451900	Purunasar(2)
	04455700	Bandhanpala (2)
	04455100	Karli (1)
	04449600	Baragaon
	04452700	Budhidara
	04442200	Kandulguda
	04451400	Karchala
	04443300	Balichhada
	04445000	Kulihari
	04453200	Kutingpadar (2)
	04444700	Khinibahal
	04450600	Mahichala
	04442700	Bhejipadar
	04439800	Mankadshola(Makarsola)
	04442800	Mundiguda
21-30		
	04443200	Nuaguda
	04450800	Kachhimdola
	04440300	Nandol
	04447500	Michasola
	04448400	Golamunda
	04455200	Khaensaguda
	04442100	Atigaon
	04454100	Sankarpala (3)
	04448800	Pitaguda
	04455300	Chilguda
	04451500	Habaspur (I)

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04455500	Dasigaon (5)
	04449500	Gaudsargiguda
	04453100	Dundelmal (1)
	04450700	Devandi
	04452400	Barabesal
	04451100	Kandulbandh (I)
	04440500	Labanipur
	04452800	Tentulipada
	04450500	Chakuli
	04451000	Khurselguda
	04455400	Chilakpur
	04451200	Chikili (I)
	04455000	Mundaraguda (2)
	04455600	Talpadar (1)
	04453300	Makundapur (1)
	04439900	Amathola(Ambajhola)
	04442900	Kaliakundal
	04250700	Char Bahal
	04445300	Meriabandhali (Meriabandli)
	04456100	Upardhunda
	04444200	Khaliapali
	04441800	Kuruguda
	04446400	Krushnapur
	04441700	Murjor(Marajore)
	04442000	Talamala
31-40		
	04250600	Ghumerguda
	04264400	Kalopala
	04445400	Malgund
	04456300	Bijaradara
	04443100	Pilikia
	04447200	Talajaring
	04455800	Chor-Khaesguda (1)
	04444000	Bandibasul
	04449200	Dudungguda
41-50		
	04440200	Kendupati
	04446300	Kupagaon
	04451800	Ambadula
51-75		
	04445800	Dabriguda
	04440400	Khairamal
	04447600	Suruguda
76 and above		
	04452500	Kodoguda
Name of CD Block: Kokasara		
Less than 5		
	04256000	Jhulenbar
	04247800	Tentulipada
5-10		
	04249300	Ghanti Guda
	04251600	Kadopadar
	04250300	Chhili Pamal
	04252000	Panigan
	04255200	Barahadanga
	04249200	Khaligarh
	04249500	Negiguda
	04251900	Rengal Pali
	04249000	Gotamunda
	04254000	Kashibahal
	04252300	Dal Guma
11-20		
	04254800	Supad
	04255600	Badapodaguda
	04249100	Pipal Chhapar
	04253000	Dhobenchanchara
	04250400	Saras Mal
	04251500	Phupgaon
	04252400	Majhiguda
	04251200	Khutuluguda
	04247900	Sargiguda
	04248400	Dahagan
	04255900	Biriman
	04252900	Dudukathenga
	04250800	Moter
	04255100	Kendudangari
	04251700	Chilguda
	04253500	Sirliguda
	04255500	Ampani
	04254900	Sunamal
	04251100	Batiguda
	04254400	Chikili
	04252800	Mahima
	04250100	Musapali
	04247700	Khuntia
	04251400	Madhupur
	04254500	Gambhariguda
	04254300	Ainli
	04250900	Kusum Khunti
	04251300	Jalatamunda
	04251000	Dangari Guda
	04253400	Bangomunda
	04252600	Temara
	04249400	Podaguda
	04255300	Kandagarh
21-30		
	04253100	Badakenduguda
	04255000	Kaudola
	04253600	Gadramal

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04252500	Sirliguda
	04255400	Siuni
	04254600	Ladugaon
	04253300	Bobaria
	04253700	Olma
	04253800	Majhursai
	04252100	Kokasara
	04253200	Dengaguda
	04255800	Kuturu
	04252200	Jhariaguda
	04248500	Khaparamal
	04254100	Kandabutura
	04254200	Dhansara
31-40		
	04249600	Mangalpur
	04252700	Karlaguda
	04250200	Gahanamunda
	04254700	Pitabaspur
	04253900	Gatabandha
51-75		
	04248600	Sardhapur
76 and above		
	04251800	Kachhar Padar
Name of CD Block: Jayapatna		
Less than 5		
	04467900	Chirka
	04466100	Patakusumi
	04469500	Patiguda
	04467600	Atigaon
	04470300	Bhalujore
	04460100	Nuaguda
	04466900	Paikbahal
	04467700	Benger
	04460200	Bhejiguda
5-10		
	04469800	Ranibahal
	04468200	Badakarlakote
	04465300	Polkamunda
	04463200	Kumjor
	04460500	Bandigaon
	04470800	Chandpur
	04467800	Kanakpur
	04467200	Podaguda
	04469600	Mundraguda
	04460300	Rengalpali
	04468900	Gandaguda
	04462600	Uchhala
	04458400	Umer
	04463700	Luhabahal
	04465600	Sargiguda
11-20		
	04470200	Sastuguda
	04466400	Jariguma
	04469000	Paikkendumundi
	04463300	Kuchagaon
	04468700	Karanjiguda
	04465400	Baner
	04467500	Dhamanguda
	04463000	Pipalguda
	04468000	Jayapatna
	04468800	Khairmal
	04462200	Bimala
	04466200	Podakhol
	04467300	Sindhikaguda
	04462500	Talpadar
	04462900	Beherensil
	04467000	Nagpheni
	04465500	Karmeli
	04462000	Naikaniguma
	04468500	Mangalpur
	04462300	Mohanguda
	04456900	Matualguda
	04463100	Pujhariguda
	04462800	Ghantiguda
	04458200	Bhursiguda
	04469300	Mahipani
	04468400	Hirapur
	04468100	Pratappur
	04466600	Lakhabahali
	04469700	Kuhuriguma
	04466500	Sileijor
	04469200	Nagupada
	04458100	Ranamal
	04458300	Gungunia
	04465900	Anlabhata
	04470000	Dhansuli
	04463500	Bhainripali
	04469400	Talgud
	04465200	Kadopadar
	04460400	Amjor
	04462400	Renalpali
	04457000	Thelkomunda
	04457100	Arebeda
21-30		
	04466800	Banjibahal
	04467100	Khaliabhata
	04466000	Palas
	04470700	Kenduguda
	04463400	Gopalpur

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04460600	Sundrijor
	04468300	Pabli
	04470600	Pandi
	04456800	Khaliabhata
	04466300	Kukudi
31-40		
	04465800	Chachiguda
	04463800	Balijor
	04469100	Pipalguda
	04462700	Pandaripakhan
	04456700	Badatemari
	04465700	Sagjor
	04456400	Santemari
	04462100	Kadlibahali
	04469900	Chhatabandhuguda
	04470100	Sanakarlakot
	04468600	Kapurmal
Name of CD Block: Kalampur		
Less than 5		
	04467400	Churagaon
5-10		
	04464600	Tuturaguda
	04459600	Bargaon
	04460900	Biripur
	04465100	Temera
	04459300	Ghodabandh
	04458000	Nuagaon
	04458900	Ichhapur
	04459400	Sagabari
	04464900	Haramal
	04464300	Paruaguda
	04465000	Bandakana
	04457700	Deypur
	04458600	Dhanapur
11-20		
	04460800	Khangarguda
	04464500	Bodelbandh
	04464800	Brahmankenduguda
	04464200	Panigaon
	04456500	Bindhaniguda
	04461500	Bardoli
	04461200	Pajen
	04463900	Bijamara
	04458500	Bhainri
	04459200	Gharla
	04461400	Potes
	04459700	Kalampur
	04457200	Naikguda
	04461000	Gumabahal
	04459800	Karmel
	04456600	Bhalubutura
	04461900	Dulkibandh
	04459900	Derlapada
	04457600	Bankapala
	04464100	Barchhi
	04457400	Balagaon
	04459500	Kasabahi
21-30		
	04457800	Bhatigaon
	04458700	Bhelagaon
	04461600	Pandigaon
	04461700	Patrabasa
	04457900	Mandal
	04460000	Mingur
	04457300	Kotagaon
31-40		
	04461800	Badakutru
	04458800	Balichhada
	04460700	Sankutru
41-50		
	04459100	Kadalichua
	04457500	Khandidangriguda
	04459000	Babukenduguda
	04464400	Tentulikhuti
Name of CD Block: Thuamul-Rampur		
Less than 5		
	04415700	Rupen
	04409000	Sapamundi
	04427600	Damamunda
	04433700	Kudikudacheptaghat
	04420600	Tevamahul
	04408800	Kiapadar
	04411300	Purunaguma
	04411400	Taragaon
	04420900	Dengpharsi
	04409200	Badtikiraguda
	04422500	Sundhijuba
	04413400	Ushamaska
	04421100	Tadiguda
	04409700	Semelpadar
	04431100	Benakhamar
	04431600	Gopinathpur
	04414500	Kelua
5-10		
	04413600	Khandala
	04413900	Bhitarsungi
	04428700	Chirka
	04431300	Sanachhatarang
	04415200	Kandulguda

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04412600	Panabhata
	04407400	Kanjiguda
	04419500	Kumarguda
	04430200	Kumudasil
	04412200	Semelpadar
	04419300	Khakesh
	04413000	Polingpadar
	04407700	Tebhakalam
	04415800	Dandpadar
	04412000	Kathaghara
	04435700	Podapadar (B)
	04426300	Motachuan
11-20		
	04422100	Khamarpadar
	04415100	Bilamal
	04432200	Muskuta
	04408000	Nehela
	04416700	Serkapai
	04421400	Udiguna
	04421300	Dhuliguda
	04410400	Malipermanji
	04424800	Tukuguda
	04413200	Ranapur
	04432500	Duarsunicheptaghat
	04425800	Ranipadar
	04421500	Kantabanji
	04425700	Badadarla
	04426700	Suksan
	04417900	Taramundi
	04433400	Kanasukuli
	04428800	Adri
	04434200	Ghutrukhal
	04419700	Bhataguda
	04420100	Karang
	04421600	Thuamul
	04415500	Silet
	04412400	Sialipadar
	04421700	Mardiguda
	04428200	Kalduga
	04426400	Semelpadar
	04427100	Badachhatrang
	04409600	Karlapat
	04419000	Chulbadi
	04423200	Baiganaguda
	04428500	Dalaguda
	04421000	Latiaguda
	04408300	Dalguma
	04423000	Ghutiguda
	04420200	Jubang
	04431700	Chingiripas
	04422800	Kumudabahal
	04414200	Jhudingjore
	04410100	Kuang
	04407200	Sirimaska
	04426900	Godaramaska
	04425900	Kumbharkani
	04429700	Biribad
	04413500	Kirkicha
	04420300	Pastiguda
	04425300	Uparajhapi
	04407000	Nichemaska
21-30		
	04407100	Kandaguda
	04413100	Dabriguda
	04432600	Maligaon
	04425100	Kumjore
	04424700	Loharajore
	04412700	Hadakharsi
	04420000	Nunresh
	04411200	Lainguda
	04419800	Tarapadar
	04423100	Melkundel
	04434500	Jhirigaon
	04435600	Uparpanga
	04433100	Phatkimahul
	04428300	Pengdhusi
	04429200	Sikatuji
	04417000	Sargipadar
	04422600	Ranidumer
	04419200	Talambpadar
	04412500	Gunpur
	04408100	Bhataguda
	04406800	Aluaguda
	04430100	Tikilipadar
	04421900	Tunapali
	04426100	Terangasil
	04406600	Samapala
	04428900	Badbafala
	04410500	Uparpermanji
	04419900	Pokharesh
	04420500	Kaniguma
	04408500	Podapadar
	04424600	Dakakota
	04425400	Talajhapi
	04406700	Sindhipadar
	04423300	Badabundel
	04427800	Kamaraghat
	04430300	Podapadar
	04414000	Nakarundi

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04412300	Gokloma
	04427300	Jamguda
	04428600	Dholpas
	04423700	Kathakura
	04406900	Kandajhabi
	04411500	Pitamandi
	04424500	Dhamanguda
31-40		
	04428000	Tashiguda
	04425200	Jhapiguda
	04434900	Bahadaghat
	04425600	Barakaudi
	04431200	Padepadar
	04408600	Melghara
	04422300	Bendajhola
	04428100	Champachuan
	04414100	Sepeskanda
	04415900	Melrafa
	04421200	Amathaguda
	04423400	Poiguda
	04412100	Jatangpada
	04418900	Tundamuhin
	04423800	Nikeshjore
	04423600	Rampur
	04427000	Balangi
	04408200	Bundelguda
	04428400	T Angari
41-50		
	04422200	Gopalpur
	04412900	Kurkuti
	04424900	Sargiguda
	04416800	Majhigaon
	04432400	Surjyagad
	04423500	Derguda
	04413700	Mohangiri
	04421800	Bhataguda
	04434100	Nagi
	04430600	Uparchobari
	04427200	Bagadiani
	04410300	Bhejiguda
	04424100	Paljore
	04426200	Kosabara
	04412800	Saisurni
	04430000	Mahulpatna
	04423900	Lanjigada
	04427900	Dabriguda
	04429900	Kamaridhuti
	04417300	Kachalekha
	04422400	Parelguda
	04429600	Bad Sukuli
51-75		
	04430400	Khamarpadar
	04427500	Dumerpadar
	04430700	Mundighati
	04425000	Pokhariguda
	04424000	Pokhara
	04427700	Birmalguda
	04422700	Dudukaguda
	04433000	Brahmanichanchara
	04418100	Malianikana
	04432800	Badabag (Bandabag)
	04429100	Talchobri
	04432700	Mushajal
	04424300	Jamguda
	04427400	Sanadarla
	04407300	Ghutimaska
76 and above		
	04426800	Birikote
	04430800	Kardapas
	04429000	Paikpadar
	04431900	Kendumundi
	04410800	Karadapadar
	04414700	Durbalguda
	04418500	Espanji
	04424400	Tikaraguda
	04432900	Durkhal
	04434300	Tentulipadar
Name of CD Block: Lanjigarh		
Less than 5		
	04381100	Kandama
	04387000	Harekrusnapur
	04338200	Podapadar
	04386300	Bilatipadar
	04399000	Kidingbhata
	04395400	Semilivata
	04403600	Panpadar
	04385800	Karkamaska
	04385400	Kulanar
	04401600	Kandhajubang
	04400300	Sahajpada
	04387100	Raghunathapur
	04390300	Kutendeli
	04398000	Dakariguda
	04387300	Bhataguda
	04394600	Kandhasarli
	04391700	Bundel
5-10		
	04392500	Bandakhal
	04400900	Kanchanmuhin

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04395200	Khalaguda
	04386100	Kutunipadar
	04289300	Pirul
	04289200	Naktibijepur
	04379400	Golangbandha
	04385500	Goicharcha
	04404200	Bhejranga
	04294700	Ranikata
	04329900	Kamarda
	04393500	Kamalei
	04340100	Kak Bhata
	04389600	Kashibadi
	04379500	Sitapur
	04308700	Manaska
	04337700	Tadabala
	04336800	Kapelpadar
	04387700	Leptaguda
	04335100	Laktakhaman
	04338000	Kothasama
	04330100	Maskaguda
	04335300	Paidmala
	04375800	Deheda
	04336200	Mundagaon
11-20		
	04341200	Umer
	04405100	Jiragan
	04405500	Turisemel
	04335600	Kathajanipadar
	04384000	Pratappur
	04384600	Dandiguda
	04391200	Basantapada
	04337000	Pushamundi
	04382600	Pratibeda
	04405000	Punjam
	04403500	Kendupati
	04340600	Kauguda
	04389000	Kokasur
	04386900	Boringpadar
	04399900	Sapachanchara
	04287100	Kadam
	04336600	Kajumaska
	04396800	Bariguda
	04334800	Ramchandra Pur
	04374100	Shikharguda
	04393200	Bengaon
	04390100	Belamba
	04402400	Gaudathuaguda
	04384400	Goipita
	04336000	Uligunduli
	04399100	Phuldumer
	04382800	Badabanigaon
	04401100	Ushabahali
	04400400	Sindhabhata
	04391800	Rengopali
	04405900	Poiguda
	04397800	Titijhola
	04337900	Kadamguda
	04384700	Railguda
	04404500	Phuker
	04339900	Kiding
	04335000	Madhupur
	04288800	Gunduri
	04400700	Parapadar
	04383500	Khamankhunti
	04400500	Kharka
	04297200	Kankutru
	04335500	Bhaluchanchara
	04386000	Bairikupuli
	04337200	Soraparu
	04336500	Merdikupa
	04379200	Bishwanathapur
	04395300	Balabhadrapur
	04342700	Pokhari Bandha
	04374500	Janakipadara
	04334900	Gopalpur
	04404600	Saralanji
21-30		
	04296900	Taladardbang
	04401200	Kutruguda
	04378100	Puniguda
	04390200	Batelima
	04377000	Dumermunda
	04397100	Ghatikundru
	04303200	Jabagaon
	04288300	Leheda
	04400100	Gopiguda
	04329500	Turibakti
	04288400	Padapanga
	04394900	Betapada
	04289100	Nandakana
	04296500	Taranel
	04287800	Hatimunda
	04383200	Champadeipur
	04340200	Lanjigarh Road
	04381600	Kuburi
	04385100	Dukriguda
	04383900	Jodabandha
	04339800	Madibandha
	04394700	Dorasarli

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04330000	Gandharabaru
	04394200	Talabara
	04401000	Badasemelpadar
	04402600	Beherankupuli -Alias Beherenpinda
	04401500	Malijubang
	04281300	Kumkarlaalias Sargimal
	04303300	Kachanar
	04297100	Dialbahali
	04405600	Baterpada
	04386500	Niali
	04337300	Jamuguda
	04388900	Dhodel
	04281100	Matibeda
	04381500	Kenduguda
	04380500	Kumbharpada
	04402800	Jalakirida
	04392000	Lanjigarh
	04393100	Pajibahal
	04337400	Khiksabhata
	04400600	Madanguda
	04391300	Bandhaguda
	04387900	Dolama
	04380700	Leramba
	04338100	Durvata
31-40		
	04402900	Kalakupa
	04394400	Rughaguda
	04381800	Dangajor
	04341500	Budha Umer
	04381900	Bandhapari
	04389300	Litibundel
	04394100	Lermunhi
	04380200	Dangari
	04383300	Hariharapur
	04378400	Kumkhal
	04387400	Maskapadar
	04329300	Goten
	04374200	Lamer
	04382200	Kutruguda
	04396500	Patangapadar
	04384200	Tentulipanga
	04380800	Talkalsur
	04397700	Patangpadar
	04388500	Pengsur
	04393600	Katlang
	04340900	Kesa Padar
	04335400	Gobardhanpur
	04296000	Badasosapadar
	04377700	Sindhibahala
	04392700	Ghodapokhari
	04383800	Gopinathpur
	04340300	Gajrajapur
	04389500	Tangankana
	04295800	Badjamkana
	04394300	Thuangpadar
	04380600	Bachaka
	04337100	Bhurtigarh
	04382500	Thuaguda
41-50		
	04393700	Salpang
	04297300	Paikbori
	04387200	Mohanguda
	04396900	Lakhbahal
	04288100	Badabatua
	04376900	Bakatpur
	04377300	Bedagaon
	04382400	Rajendrapur
	04395500	Jagannathapur
	04383400	Chandanpur
	04287000	Kumpadar
	04386200	Mangalabeda
	04380300	Luma
	04389700	Kenduguda
	04384900	Sindhipadar
	04379700	Jamkiheju
	04297000	Gares
	04389900	Chhatrapur
	04379300	Dhaurabhata
	04401700	Bankakundru
	04400000	Talkalima
	04397600	Borpadar
	04381300	Mushanal
51-75		
	04329400	Badibahal
	04388400	Damaghati
	04402100	Bijepur
	04393800	Rangiguda
	04390700	Kansari
	04381200	Bundel
	04405200	Taipadar
	04378600	Khajuriguda
	04389100	Barpali
	04298200	Suliya
	04337500	Danbahal
	04398900	Trilochanpur
	04341000	Bedhal Khaman
	04404100	Durpadar
	04286900	Kerandimal
	04302500	Sindhbahali

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04340500	Sikarakupa
	04381000	Janbali
	04379900	Timanbhadi
	04381400	Balisara
	04393400	Kutingpadar
	04385200	Babupadar
	04402000	Pradhanipada
	04397000	Bundel
	04329600	Kurlubhata
	04388800	Dhanurabhata
	04294900	Bhatangpadar
	04398200	Soroguda
76 and above		
	04340800	Lokanathapur
	04295200	Melenda
	04388600	Damaghati
	04377900	Matakera
	04399700	Belguda
	04341700	Melghutu
	04295100	Kinkela
	04288500	Badakarli
	04340000	Maheswaripur
	04288600	Sankarli
	04298600	Taltangankana
	04341600	Podaumer
	04375200	Dharamkhandi
	04376200	Kandhasulim
	04376400	Domsulim
	04378200	Dhanarabhata
	04378300	Pajikhaman
	04378800	Pidelbaju
	04380000	Mandiarucha
	04380400	Tankalasur
	04381700	Gurang
	04382000	Kukelkubori
	04385600	Ladang
	04385700	Umej
	04392900	Padmathopa
	04394500	Kumbharguda
	04403400	Khajuriguda
	04405700	Sargiguda
Name of CD Block: Bhawanipatna		
Less than 5		
	04306100	Tala Pipili
	04292000	Herateka
	04289400	Saragalanji
	04300200	Palasapada
	04293600	Gothabhata
	04279500	Kholandi
	04285700	Dorapadar
	04285400	Gudialipadar
	04302000	Kuturuguda
	04267300	Gopalpur
	04279300	Bileikuni
	04293900	Sripur
	04281400	Sinangabhata
	04294200	Sanmurji Alias Guva Pada
	04305900	Talarachuguda
5-10		
	04278400	Salepali
	04299800	Jamunasagar
	04283100	Ghusurigudi
	04267200	Matia
	04305500	Labanyasara
	04283900	Bhataguda
	04275400	Budhipadar
	04277300	Madingpadar
	04299600	Palsipada
	04284400	Kusumdara
	04308300	Jugasaipatna
	04267900	Senpur
	04290300	Karlasoda
	04282400	Tentulikhunti
	04291100	Gondbarajhola
	04265600	Donga Pakhan
	04292500	Kasakendu
	04301600	Kotenpadar
	04292400	Partola
	04265800	Balipadar
	04284700	Dakabahali
	04280400	Jamunabahal
	04300300	Tikirapada
	04266700	Karlasoda
	04286300	Basumatipur
	04303600	Pirunguda
11-20		
	04286200	Dangargada
	04292100	Singajharan
	04266900	Salebhata
	04291500	Rangiguda
	04268300	Tepasa
	04292200	Kandha Bando Pala
	04275800	Chahagaon
	04267100	Loharadabari
	04267500	Chandanpur
	04304700	Nagjhari
	04285800	Salebhata
	04300000	Atangaguda
	04282900	Sankhairmal

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04265700	Karlapita
	04268100	Chapatakhanda
	04290400	Karlakot
	04279600	Palsijharan
	04291200	Tilajodi
	04269000	Urlang
	04289800	Medinipur
	04307300	Jakam
	04289700	Kanakpur
	04291700	Kapsara
	04278900	Pastipada
	04292800	Narengkhola
	04282100	Dadpur
	04293100	Thuapadar
	04276700	Karlapada
	04285600	Kurlubhata
	04280700	Dumerbahal
	04301400	Sankariguda
	04282700	Dumal
	04291900	Badli
	04290000	Upkabhata
	04266600	Borbhata
	04290900	Phukjodi
	04307800	Upar Pakhi
	04283300	Kaugopana
	04269100	Ajarai
	04290800	Phatapada
	04283400	Kurumachuan
	04269400	Balipati
	04267400	Madiguda
	04300100	Kerukuda
	04268600	Kandakhal
	04280100	Thuapadar
	04281700	Suagapur
	04299700	Beheraguda
	04265500	Kholpala
	04277100	Turpi
	04284800	Raisingpur
	04308100	Rukunibundel
	04281000	Chhatikuda
	04266000	Borda
	04285100	Balarampur
	04268800	Kanduljhar
	04282300	Borguda
	04279000	Bhikajharan
	04277200	Podamundi
	04276500	Kendugupka
	04281900	Udepur
	04275300	Turkel
	04269600	Dumuria
	04292300	Gond Bandopala
	04284600	Kamthana
	04268000	Sapasilet
	04278800	Boraguda
	04280500	Jajaldeipur
	04293200	Damodarpur
	04284500	Borbhata
	04306700	Tanganabahali
	04267700	Khairmal
	04269200	Aratala
	04293700	Laxmipur
	04304300	Dhanrabhata
	04293500	Katyayanipur
	04299100	Raksi
	04304600	Kitpadar
	04282500	Dangaripadar
21-30		
	04291000	Kandhabarajhola
	04299000	Talabelgaon
	04300400	Tentulipada
	04268200	Paikapada
	04268400	Palana
	04289600	Sujanpur
	04293300	Kenduguda
	04275500	Mankadipada
	04266300	Nuapada
	04301900	Kerandi Hapar
	04301500	Musiguda
	04279700	Dungipunga
	04276900	Chheliamal
	04282600	Kusumkhunti
	04282800	Bhimadanga
	04290200	Bhangabari
	04306000	Upar Rachuguda
	04268900	Dudhel
	04307100	Ambajor
	04284300	Kulihamal
	04303900	Sikerguda
	04290100	Paramanandapur
	04285500	Saradhapur
	04286700	Gopinathpur Alias Gagara Bahali
	04291400	Gobara
	04270100	Masigaon
	04283600	Chandopala
	04279100	Tentulipada
	04281600	Depur
	04283500	Kalam
	04275700	Ghantabahal
	04269800	Salegaon

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04279900	Goipita
	04269300	Kulerguda
	04291800	Kutru Khamar
	04267600	Chikili
	04284000	Rojanaguda
	04283800	Bargaon
	04294000	Manoharpur
	04279800	Karlaguda
	04266400	Bargaon
	04301800	Mahijor
	04270000	Sikuan
	04266200	Goikela
	04307000	Merkul
	04290700	Malgaon
	04280900	Khairmal
	04290500	Damodarpur
	04301000	Dakibundel
	04304100	Bhalia
	04286400	Janakpur
31-40		
	04280800	Khairbhadi
	04285000	Gananathpur
	04283200	Tentulichuan
	04266500	Kendupati
	04279200	Themera
	04284100	Loharakuni
	04269500	Barafa
	04284200	Kachharpadar
	04290600	Risigaon
	04286100	Ichhapur
	04266100	Phapsi
	04281500	Dangriguda
	04284900	Bhejipadar
	04293000	Gosanimunda
	04304800	Sagada
	04283000	Badkhairmal
	04303000	Jamchuan
	04289500	Kusumsila
	04306200	Upar Pipili
	04292900	Duarsuni
	04301200	Bundelguda
	04281200	Uparchhatikuda
	04307600	Lelingpadar
	04289900	Jaganathpur
	04265900	Gurujung
	04300600	Ambapada
41-50		
	04275900	Ghugurpala
	04277000	Padiagaon
	04280600	Jhikimiki
	04276000	Padiagaon
	04301700	Sukunabhata
	04299300	Khaing
	04291600	Badafunda
	04306600	Talapanghakola
	04286000	Bijepur
	04268500	Kharsel
	04294500	Pengsur
	04267800	Kacchar Padar
	04291300	Karatikili
51-75		
	04304200	Pokharighat
	04298900	Uparbelgaon
	04299900	Durduri
	04301300	Siriliguda
	04276600	Haladigarh
	04278300	Jojananuapada
76 and above		
	04276100	Dangariguda
	04294600	Bhairabpur
Name of CD Block: Kesinga		
Less than 5		
	04310900	Limgaon
	04309000	Belkhandi
	04308900	Digsira
	04319200	Godtola
	04320100	Matia
	04321500	Mahagaon
	04318000	Kokadmal
	04311700	Rengali
5-10		
	04277900	Pujiguda
	04318100	Turla
	04309200	Pipalpadar
	04316000	Kandel
	04309400	Badipada
	04318300	Brahmani
	04311000	Bijkhaman
	04319900	Kantamal
	04316100	Bhanramal
	04317800	Balsi
	04321400	Gokulsara
	04309300	Sirjapali
11-20		
	04321300	Kirokuda
	04311100	Amath
	04315400	Patharla
	04276400	Amatha
	04312700	Sanrapadar

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04277500	Adhamunda
	04278500	Pipalbhadi
	04319300	Gurjimunda
	04278000	Kanabira
	04316300	Rengali
	04321100	Makhapala
	04320300	Jamujor
	04315000	Podakham
	04318500	Dendoguda
	04278700	Latakabahali
	04309800	Hatikhoj
	04309500	Rajapada
	04314800	Paralsinga
	04277600	Boringpadar
	04311500	Ghatpada
	04321200	Gaigaon
	04315900	Sirol
	04309700	Kulihari Gumpha
	04309100	Talbhaira
	04317900	Masanibandha
	04318600	Gaidara
	04319700	Dumermunda
	04318400	Sindhbahali
	04320700	Utkela
	04311200	Nunmath
	04315100	Dumermunda
	04320500	Bishodi
	04312200	Kantesir
	04318900	Chichirla
	04319400	Kundabandha
	04277400	Jharkusum Khunti
	04276200	Bhejapadar
	04310700	Tundala
	04320900	Chancher
	04314700	Jurkabhadi
	04319800	Kikia
	04312100	Ghantsola
	04311300	Khasbahal
	04280300	Nasigaon
	04315700	Laitara
	04310500	Bandhapada
	04320400	Degaon
	04318200	Karlakhunta
	04312400	Tansir
21-30		
	04312500	Kurlupada
	04320000	Themara
	04277800	Themera
	04319000	Malpada
	04315500	Jolako
	04278600	Pastikudi
	04277700	Phatakamal
	04311800	Bineikela
	04311400	Kinerkela
	04315800	Karlabhadi
	04320800	Kokomunda
	04311900	Kashrupada
	04310600	Khajurpada
	04319100	Dangarmurli
	04310400	Babejore
	04318800	Boria
	04320600	Jujurang
	04276300	Kokadmal
	04280200	Belamal
	04312000	Sukunabhata
31-40		
	04278100	Khamari
	04314900	Bahadurpita
	04315200	Masani Munda
	04318700	Nagupala
	04278200	Dunguriguda
41-50		
	04309600	Siletpada
Name of CD Block: Karlamunda		
Less than 5		
	04367900	Ekatara
	04362800	Bhoirpada
5-10		
	04348700	Bagburai
	04349300	Kendumundi
	04348800	Rinja
	04363300	Kandrei
	04348200	Rajpur
	04363600	Kernapala
	04342900	Budhipadar
	04345300	Jharmunda
	04362400	Borpadar
	04345100	Bindhani
	04348900	Degaon
	04349200	Sialpala
	04362500	Khaliapali
	04348100	Sarujuli
	04345400	Brahmanimunda
	04362300	Jamunapur
11-20		
	04349500	Bhatapala
	04363400	Juradubara
	04343500	Tetengpadar
	04361900	Batikupa

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04345200	Sandungiriguda
	04344900	Risida Kumbharpada
	04348300	Dukermal
	04367000	Kusurla
	04363000	Karnikhunti
	04344500	Dangarmunda
	04343400	Sirabahal
	04363500	Saplahara
	04348600	Jogipala
	04349000	Takarumal
	04342800	Kharjura
	04343700	Kansil
	04344700	Abujbahal
	04367200	Terchapala
	04344600	Gajabahal
	04347900	Goindamunda
21-30		
	04349600	Telisarabahali
	04362600	Regeda
	04348500	Sargulmalpara
	04345000	Teresinga
	04345600	Badadungiri Guda
	04349100	Sanrengali
	04343000	Paurkela
	04348400	Putigaon
	04363100	Sisakhal
	04345800	Paramanandapur
	04345500	Odiya Munda
	04344800	Salandiamunda
31-40		
	04348000	Bhalupia
	04362700	Bijapati
41-50		
	04349400	Agadhupur
	04343200	Goudakundeipali
	04363200	Siletpada
	04343300	Risida Kandhapara
Name of CD Block: Madanpur-Rampur		
Less than 5		
	04358900	Lobengarh
	04355900	Dedsuli
	04372200	Gundurupi
	04365700	Motoganda
	04358000	Poijori
	04370200	Mansara
	04352700	Upar Nuagaon
	04360500	Sankus
	04347500	Sagarpali
	04357900	Drama
	04373200	Harlonga
	04369200	Gunagbeda
	04344000	Budhikhaman
	04364000	Mankadakhola
	04369400	Balbeda
	04359400	Matakupa
	04372900	Urladani
	04368000	Duta
	04363700	Sitarampali
5-10		
	04367800	Chitalpata
	04350700	Sargipala
	04356400	Tarsupada
	04366900	Turchi
	04371200	Chitra
	04359200	Kalesur
	04362200	Bankel
	04373000	Jharkhaman
	04367400	Karlabahali
	04365300	Jakabahali
	04349700	Antarla
	04364200	Gothbeda
	04373700	Putrimahul
	04350000	Badpitamal
	04359000	Pangabajo
	04366500	Paiksadel
	04372800	Bidabaru
	04371300	Rangaparu
	04368100	Kachharpali
	04373500	Gadadi
	04370300	Bimalpadar
	04355400	Serangapada
	04370100	Lamer
	04346900	Baliguda
	04369600	Jamguda
	04353700	Bijamal
	04372300	Dangsurpipadi
	04366700	Ainlapali
11-20		
	04346800	Benaguda
	04366800	Saidalanga
	04366400	Nunpur
	04367100	Maskadandi
	04371000	Madangajodi
	04370400	Ghunghuti
	04368500	Salepali
	04360000	Marding
	04366200	Jambahali
	04357600	Napadulu
	04346100	Tentulikupa

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04353500	Kutrupala
	04365400	Goudkela
	04364100	Kutigudum
	04355200	Bag Bila
	04354400	Dalabahali
	04365200	Chandanpinda
	04347100	Belur
	04353900	Muchalbeda
	04368700	Pandakamal
	04368800	Madanpur Rampur
	04352300	Gand Padar
	04372500	Nagjhori
	04346000	Kachardengan
	04367700	Ghodapokhari
	04350100	Madanpur
	04352400	Sindhiguda
	04364300	Ramud
	04372700	Kurupadar
	04355500	Patangi
	04361600	Borbhata
	04347200	Pendra
	04369900	Belgaon
	04343800	Pirulmal
	04368900	Burat
	04354700	Deulasulia
	04345700	Dhumabhata
	04363800	Bamak
	04353600	Singpur
	04352000	Manikera
	04353000	Sirkiheju
	04369100	Pujiladu
	04360600	Balibaju
	04345900	Alatara
	04352800	Tal Nuagaon
	04344200	Talkuna
	04367500	Muding
	04353400	Talabaju
	04361200	Kandegaon
	04354200	Tejipada
	04344300	Sikelkupa
	04355300	Jamuli
21-30		
	04366000	Patiguda
	04369000	Chochobahali
	04368600	Ambagaon
	04360800	Taprang
	04349900	Jharan Dungri
	04347800	Narasinghpur
	04354500	Mohangiri
	04367600	Dangapata
	04346200	Gochadengen
	04350600	Dumerguda
	04367300	Govindpur
	04346300	Kujamahul
	04347000	Metaguda
	04369700	Khinipadar
	04361100	Domkarlakhunta
	04347600	Gopalpur
	04364700	Aranjharan
	04344400	Kumerpata
	04360900	Pajikeri
	04363900	Kadel
	04353100	Kamegaon
	04353800	Kotobahali
	04366100	Tujung
	04351400	Pipalpada
	04361300	Pajibahli
	04346700	Kandhasara Bahali
31-40		
	04347300	Borighat
	04350200	Sanpitamal
	04354300	Later
	04347700	Kabichandrapur
	04371800	Dudukaranja
	04365800	Harischandrapur
	04361400	Phatamunda
	04368400	Jhaliagova
	04370700	Esnala Bankuni
	04354100	Panda Padar
	04369800	Barbandha
	04350400	Kusmel
	04365500	Goudkarla Khunta
41-50		
	04359500	Sitapodi
	04366600	Kendubandha
	04368200	Karnimal
	04360400	Musung
	04365100	Madingnala
51-75		
	04365900	Phapsi
	04370000	Tarkabahali
	04351900	Badpidel
Name of CD Block: Narala		
Less than 5		
	04326100	Gokhara
	04338900	Dhusuguda
	04331800	Tileimal
	04334100	Sukunabhata
	04333700	Pajibahali

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04326700	Boring Padar
	04339700	Dhurkuti
	04331000	Regedimal
	04316700	Thuapadar
	04339500	Nagajhari
5-10		
	04332300	Luhajore
	04310300	Thapen
	04326600	Rupraroad
	04328300	Kame Gaon
	04325800	San Gundri
	04338400	Kucheijore
	04326300	Raksi
	04333900	Sanchiching
	04333000	Kanagaon
	04339300	Ratul
	04339600	Tentulipadar
	04324900	Budhi Padar
	04333200	Dhmankhunta
	04325500	Ulikupa
	04310200	Salebhata
	04332600	Karanja
	04317400	Mursing
	04338800	Gumapadar
	04321700	Lamsinga
	04334600	Sanadhar Pur
	04309900	Kendubahali
	04324300	Bhimkela
	04314600	Kuten
	04323800	Bagpur
	04328100	Gorkel
	04328900	Dudalo
	04326800	Bilat
	04334000	Santpur
11-20		
	04316800	Saling
	04326500	Bargaon
	04310100	Palam
	04323100	Jampadar
	04338500	Badadharpur
	04333300	Panimunda
	04329000	Ponga
	04339000	Sonepur
	04314400	Muskuti
	04328800	Terlo
	04335800	Samarkota
	04323200	Kanakpur
	04313300	Raidhunipadar
	04332700	Nisanpur
	04334400	Alabula
	04335200	Bankel
	04327400	Narla
	04313000	Taparang
	04332000	Kespala
	04331500	Sargiguda
	04324100	Palasapada
	04325600	Gunupur
	04333800	Madhel
	04324400	Lakhguda
	04331300	Tulagaon
	04314200	Jodabandh
	04322400	Ratanpur
	04331100	Bhatang
	04332900	Parbangi
	04316900	Gidhamal
	04328200	Khirmal
	04317200	Ruphuda
	04325000	Arjun Gaon
	04322700	Dengsargi
	04332100	Ghantmal
	04321800	Ghodabandha
	04316500	Dhanramal
	04310000	Khairamal
	04323900	Tentulikhunti
	04326900	Dahal
	04327000	Pujipadar
	04331400	Budel Padar
	04323400	Tulapada
	04312800	Karmupadar
	04313600	Alim
	04334300	Burat
	04339400	Sapdahani
	04313400	Rindabahali
	04322500	Sergarh
	04327300	Mandel
	04322600	Upher
	04323000	Limur Singa
	04323300	Balisinga
	04316600	Tuting
21-30		
	04333400	Khasbahali
	04322900	Sripalli
	04333100	Ghupti -
	04314100	Gigina
	04317700	Gudipata
	04331200	Ulisirka
	04338600	Tikirapara
	04321600	Raksi
	04322200	Sadengtara

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04313700	Takarla
	04317000	Sripur
	04324600	Lakhpadar
	04313900	Sinang
	04326000	Fatka Bahali
	04324700	Dendrabahali
	04325200	Saria
	04332400	Ranipata
	04322000	Brahmani
	04327100	Asurgarh
	04328700	Boring Padar
	04314500	Kendupada
	04322800	Bhatel
	04328400	Patangpadar
	04339200	Pajidahani
	04316400	Kalarpadar
	04327900	Jamapada
	04325900	Gade Bandh
	04313500	Mahagaon
	04333600	Sankarmal
	04323600	Bhanpur
31-40		
	04324800	Balbaspur
	04317100	Titkela
	04326200	Khaichun
	04327500	Deheli
	04325100	Chian Padar
	04323700	Bafla
	04326400	Chhatamahul
	04325700	Dangargundri
	04331600	Behera Pati
	04314300	Chalikipadar
	04317500	Surupadar
41-50		
	04325300	Dendoguda
	04317300	Karmegaon
	04314000	Dampadar
	04327200	Rekpur
	04330300	Kurmel
	04325400	Dhoben
	04322100	Dhaunramal
51-75		
	04321900	Joda Bandha
	04327800	Jurkabhata
	04327700	Pipal Padar
	04338700	Badchiching
	04330600	Chapata Khanda
76 and above		
	04324000	Kerandikhunti

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Golamunda		
Less than 5		
	04256400	Dudukel
	04436900	Dekote
	04258200	Brundabahal
	04437400	Beheraguda
	04257500	Karangamunda
	04437900	Temri
	04437800	Pandkul
	04437000	Chichia
5-10		
	04256700	Tumura
	04436300	Jamgudabahal
	04436500	Khairapadar
	04439100	Putiachura
	04437600	Lakhurbhata
	04272300	Kegaon
	04438000	Kumbhari
	04271100	Chapria
11-20		
	04274500	Garagaba
	04439000	Bandhagaon
	04275000	Meramahul
	04264900	Bordi
	04270600	Mahaling
	04438800	Borguda
	04256300	Udeshrunga
	04438300	Phunda
	04270300	Lanji
	04271000	Turechhada
	04437700	Sarasaguda
	04438200	Farang
	04437300	Shosia(Susia)
	04258400	Gandamehra
	04256100	Manjhari
	04274100	Makhala
	04436800	Daspur
	04265100	Kendumundi
	04258500	Amurlapadar
	04438900	Chilgaon
	04272200	Sanchergaon
	04265000	Kuhura
	04272100	Khaliapali
	04271600	Kalipur
	04265300	Kantamal
	04273600	Chahaka
	04272600	Nuagaon
	04438100	Amatha
	04270400	Sinapali
	04258000	Goindimunda
	04257800	Kuresiuni
21-30		
	04437200	Khamarhaladi
	04274800	Karlagaon (Kalagaon)
	04257600	Khaliakani
	04274600	Badchergaon
	04438400	Karlaguda
	04270700	Makraguda
	04275100	Phatamunda
	04258100	Dumerbahal
	04275200	Gundri
	04265200	Balipadar
	04257700	Sukunimunda
	04437100	Ghutia
	04274400	Kuturabahali
	04271500	Badjor
	04440000	Karli
	04439300	Rengasapali
31-40		
	04271900	Kanakpur
	04271300	Tingipadar
	04264700	Kodobhata
	04272500	Padampur
	04271200	Banjipadar
	04273900	Dhanramal
	04256200	Dungariguda
	04258600	Sargiguda
	04437500	Panjia
	04274700	Latabanji
	04440100	Karmath
	04271800	Bhandarkachar
	04257300	Antarla
	04273700	Sialjhudangi (Sihaljodi)
	04439600	Karpa
	04258300	Babeguda
	04436600	Khasiguda
41-50		
	04436100	Dhamanpur
	04256500	Grindul
	04274200	Ainli
	04264800	Bhatipada
	04439500	Bodelpali
	04274300	Uchhala
	04256600	Golamunda
	04257200	Naktikani
	04270800	Bagha Munda (Bagamunda)
	04264600	Betrajpali
	04435900	Tendopani
	04270900	Leter
51-75		
	04271700	Kasturapadar

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04272900	Karanjkot
	04257900	Baijalpur
	04257400	Kankarakhol
	04439700	Nuamunda
	04273300	Ramchandrapur
	04436400	Kamalabari
	04273500	Sitapur
	04438600	Kuturachuan
	04436700	Kulihariguda
	04271400	Mirimiri
	04439200	Padampur
	04273000	Bagdori
	04436000	Mukundapur
76 and above		
	04270500	Kulihapada
	04274000	Dakadongri
	04272000	Udepur
	04273200	Sindhibhadi
	04264500	Jayantpur
	04273800	Purunapani
	04438700	Bagabahal
	04257000	Patelpada
	04256900	Jhulenbar
	04256800	Guduruguma
	04270200	Mahendrapur
	04439400	Sankaripali
	04273100	Ambamunda
	04436200	Jamjharan
Name of CD Block: Dharamgarh		
Less than 5		
	04260800	Thanat
	04260400	Matia
	04263800	Boden
	04262400	Rankabahal
	04262500	Ichhapur
	04259500	Dumerguda
	04263200	Kadalimunda
	04261700	Dharamgarh
	04260700	Kebadi
	04263400	Ambaguda
	04248900	Padampur
5-10		
	04260000	Taranja
	04261200	Kulihari
	04264300	Biramal
	04247400	Chanchan Bahali
	04259400	Kandamal
	04263300	Parla
	04247500	Beherguda
	04262600	Bagad
	04263700	Ainlajor
	04262300	Rahurahaldi
	04259600	Gataguda
	04249700	Kenduguda
11-20		
	04259700	Luhagaon
	04261600	Godabhanja
	04259800	Chilchila
	04262900	Pipala
	04261800	Kasibahal
	04262000	Khairpadar
	04259300	Banjipadar
	04259200	Tipiguda
	04260100	Telipalas
	04261300	Chhilpa
	04261900	Gambhariguda
	04261500	Bikramguda
	04258900	Kirkakani
	04261100	Kankeri
	04259100	Kotmer
	04262100	Kanter
	04248700	Behera
	04263500	Ghumer
21-30		
	04263600	Khutuluguda
	04260600	Merghara
	04263900	Dabripadar
	04258700	Kermunda
	04248000	Tarapur
	04264000	Nandagaon
31-40		
	04262700	Gadiajor
	04260900	Kuturu
	04259000	Bokrasil
	04259900	Brahmanchhendia
	04249800	Chota Gohira
	04248300	Poda Beda
	04258800	Mukhiguda
	04247600	Jayantapur
	04247300	Dhanpur
41-50		
	04260500	Dashaghar
	04260200	Tambachada
	04248100	Jharkundamal
	04248800	Sag Bahali
51-75		
	04264100	Badfurla
	04250500	Ichhapur
76 and above		
	04249900	Tendapali
	04262200	Badabasul

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Junagarh		
Less than 5		
	04442600	Baghadungri
	04449400	Matigaon
	04446400	Krushnapur
	04443100	Pilikia
	04444200	Khaliapali
	04449900	Chhoriagada
	04442000	Talamala
	04452000	Rajapur
	04444600	Budhipadar
	04451900	Purunasar(2)
	04451500	Habaspur (I)
	04439900	Amathola(Ambajhola)
	04443800	Chicheiguda
	04449300	Koiligaon
	04447100	Uperjaring
	04442400	Michhagaon
	04442900	Kaliakundal
	04446700	Manikapadar
	04442100	Atigaon
	04451100	Kandulbandh (I)
	04250600	Ghumerguda
	04443200	Nuaguda
	04442500	Bhaunriguda
	04449500	Gaudsargiguda
	04446200	Baxitulasipali
5-10		
	04451200	Chikili (I)
	04446600	Chancharabhadi
	04444100	Naktiguda
	04442300	Kelia
	04450800	Kachhimdola
	04445000	Kulihari
	04452300	Banijara (I)
	04445600	Kaleigaon
	04443400	Jamunabahal
	04440200	Kendupati
	04450000	Sanfurla
	04451000	Khurselguda
	04441000	Panigaon
	04455300	Chilguda
	04449600	Baragaon
	04452400	Barabesal
	04440600	Badaldei
	04444900	Charbhati
	04455400	Chilakpur
	04451800	Ambadula
11-20		
	04250700	Char Bahal
	04440400	Khairamal
	04450700	Devandi
	04443300	Balichhada
	04450300	Maliguda
	04440300	Nandol
	04455000	Mundaraguda (2)
	04449800	Sanyasikundamal
	04445200	Kharlabeda
	04442700	Bhejipadar
	04445700	Sandumerbahal
	04450600	Mahichala
	04455200	Khaensaguda
	04451400	Karchala
	04449100	Kandhasargiguda
	04455500	Dasigaon (5)
21-30		
	04450500	Chakuli
	04442800	Mundiguda
	04455100	Karli (1)
	04248200	Dhaner
	04451300	Goudchhendia (2)
	04447200	Talajaring
	04454300	Jharband (1)
	04450100	Ghulijuba
	04455700	Bandhanpala (2)
	04446300	Kupagaon
	04450400	Budel
	04454200	Charbhati (3)
31-40		
	04447400	Gunjuguda
	04440800	Kandhabramhaniguda
	04444000	Bandibasul
	04446000	Ranapur
	04439800	Mankadshola(Makarsola)
	04445800	Dabriguda
	04453000	Borguda (4)
	04455800	Chor-Khaesguda (1)
	04455600	Talpadar (1)
	04440900	Jharabandha
	04264400	Kalopala
41-50		
	04441400	Padiagaon
	04448400	Golamunda
	04441800	Kuruguda
	04448700	Sankriguda
	04445900	Podaguda
	04442200	Kandulguda
	04446800	Dumerbahal
	04446500	Banamalipur
	04440500	Labanipur
	04445300	Meriabandhali (Meriabandli)

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
51-75		
	04453100	Dundelmal (1)
	04452600	Badtikraguda(2)
	04448600	Sorismal
	04454600	Kuhilamunda
	04453600	Santikraguda
	04444800	Dabjharan
	04454100	Sankarpala (3)
	04447500	Michasola
	04453400	Kankerimal (3)
	04441700	Murjor(Marajore)
	04448100	Banjibahal
	04453800	Ratanpala (3)
	04452700	Budhidara
	04448900	Tentulikhunti
	04453700	Jilingdara
	04450900	Belguda
	04446100	Ekanaguda
	04456300	Bijaradara
	04453200	Kutingpadar (2)
	04452200	Karlakot
	04456100	Upardhunda
	04452800	Tentulipada
	04454900	Kandaripadar
	04453300	Makundapur (1)
	04448800	Pitaguda
	04452900	Balarampur(2)
	04453500	Podapodi
76 and above		
	04448200	Dedar
	04454500	Pipalguda
	04447000	Cheramahul
	04453900	Bankapalas (2)
	04449000	Kadopadar
	04448300	Bandoguda
	04456200	Beheraguda
	04447800	Sureli
	04455900	Lakhanapada
	04447900	Kusumbara
	04448000	Supel
	04454400	Bhaluguda
	04454700	Dahaniguda
	04454800	Khutuluguda
	04456000	Taldhunda
Name of CD Block: Kokasara		
Less than 5		
	04253500	Sirliguda
5-10		
	04254500	Gambhariguda
	04250200	Gahanamunda
	04251700	Chilguda
11-20		
	04252400	Majhiguda
	04249500	Negiguda
	04253900	Gatabandha
	04250900	Kusum Khunti
	04254700	Pitabaspur
	04252200	Jhariaguda
	04252100	Kokasara
	04250300	Chhili Pamal
	04249100	Pipal Chhapar
	04252500	Sirliguda
	04253100	Badakenduguda
	04251900	Rengal Pali
21-30		
	04252300	Dal Guma
	04254000	Kashibahal
	04248600	Sardhapur
	04254600	Ladugaon
	04250100	Musapali
	04254900	Sunamal
	04248500	Khaparamal
	04248400	Dahagan
	04253200	Dengaguda
	04252700	Karlaguda
31-40		
	04255000	Kaudola
	04251200	Khutuluguda
	04247900	Sargiguda
	04253700	Olma
	04252900	Dudukathenga
	04254400	Chikili
	04255200	Barahadanga
	04250800	Moter
	04255100	Kendudangari
	04255600	Badapodaguda
	04255400	Siuni
	04250400	Saras Mal
	04247700	Khuntia
41-50		
	04252000	Panigan
	04252600	Temara
	04249000	Gotamunda
	04254300	Ainli
	04254200	Dhansara
	04249400	Podaguda
	04251000	Dangari Guda
51-75		
	04253300	Bobaria
	04249600	Mangalpur
	04254800	Supad

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04254100	Kandabutura
	04251100	Batiguda
	04252800	Mahima
	04249200	Khaligarh
	04255500	Ampani
	04253400	Bangomunda
	04253000	Dhobenchanchara
	04251500	Phupgaon
	04253800	Majhursai
	04255300	Kandagarh
	04255800	Kuturu
	04251300	Jalatamunda
	04247800	Tentulipada
76 and above		
	04249300	Ghanti Guda
	04255900	Biriman
	04251600	Kadopadar
	04251400	Madhupur
	04256000	Jhulenbar
Name of CD Block: Jayapatna		
Less than 5		
	04469500	Patiguda
5-10		
	04469700	Kuhuriguma
	04468000	Jayapatna
	04469100	Pipalguda
	04462200	Bimala
11-20		
	04458100	Ranamal
	04460600	Sundrijor
	04470000	Dhansuli
	04463800	Balijor
	04456900	Matualguda
	04462400	Renalpali
21-30		
	04465900	Anlabhata
	04470100	Sanakarlakot
	04462600	Uchhala
	04468700	Karanjiguda
	04458300	Gungunia
	04470200	Sastuguda
	04468600	Kapurmal
	04462100	Kadlibahali
	04456400	Santemari
	04468800	Khairmal
	04463500	Bhainripali
	04458400	Umer
	04462700	Pandaripakhan
	04467800	Kanakpur
	04469900	Chhatabandhuguda
	04465300	Polkamunda
31-40		
	04457100	Arebeda
	04466300	Kukudi
	04468500	Mangalpur
	04469300	Mahipani
	04456700	Badatemari
	04467600	Atigaon
	04466800	Banjibahal
	04469400	Talgud
	04465400	Baner
	04460100	Nuaguda
	04463100	Pujhariguda
	04465200	Kadopadar
	04462800	Ghantiguda
41-50		
	04460400	Amjor
	04467500	Dhamanguda
	04462000	Naikaniguma
	04463400	Gopalpur
	04468100	Pratappur
	04460500	Bandigaon
	04462500	Talpadar
	04460200	Bhejiguda
	04470700	Kenduguda
	04463000	Pipalguda
	04465500	Karmeli
	04469800	Ranibahal
	04465800	Chachiguda
51-75		
	04465700	Sagjor
	04469200	Nagupada
	04467000	Nagpheni
	04462300	Mohanguda
	04456800	Khaliabhata
	04467200	Podaguda
	04466600	Lakhabahali
	04469000	Paikkendumundi
	04466100	Patakusumi
	04468200	Badakarlakote
	04467700	Benger
	04467900	Chirka
	04462900	Beherensil
	04470600	Pandi
	04463300	Kuchagaon
	04463700	Luhabahal
	04467100	Khaliabhata
	04463200	Kumjor
	04468400	Hirapur
	04468300	Pabli
	04467300	Sindhikaguda

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04466000	Palas
	04465600	Sargiguda
	04470800	Chandpur
	04466200	Podakhol
	04468900	Gandaguda
76 and above		
	04466900	Paikbahal
	04466400	Jariguma
	04466500	Sileijor
	04470300	Bhalujore
	04466700	Ekataguda
	04470500	Dungriguda
Name of CD Block: Kalampur		
Less than 5		
	04459000	Babukenduguda
5-10		
	04458000	Nuagaon
	04457300	Kotagaon
	04461800	Badakutru
	04458800	Balichhada
	04461700	Patrabasa
11-20		
	04457700	Deypur
	04460900	Biripur
	04461400	Potes
	04457400	Balagaon
	04457600	Bankapala
	04459500	Kasabahi
	04459200	Gharla
	04459700	Kalampur
	04459600	Bargaon
	04458500	Bhainri
	04459400	Sagabari
	04464400	Tentulikhuti
	04464500	Bodelbandh
	04460700	Sankutru
21-30		
	04458900	Ichhapur
	04464200	Panigaon
	04457800	Bhatigaon
	04460800	Khangarguda
	04464100	Barchhi
	04459100	Kadalichua
	04465000	Bandakana
31-40		
	04456600	Bhalubutura
	04460000	Mingur
	04459800	Karmel
	04464000	Dumermunda
	04458700	Bhelagaon
	04464700	Jharbahali
	04461900	Dulkibandh
	04461200	Pajen
	04461300	Goudkenduguda
	04464300	Paruaguda
	04465100	Temera
	04467400	Churagaon
	04459300	Ghodabandh
	04457900	Mandal
	04457500	Khandidangriguda
	04463900	Bijamara
41-50		
	04464600	Tuturaguda
	04457200	Naikguda
	04464900	Haramal
	04464800	Brahmankenduguda
	04461600	Pandigaon
51-75		
	04461500	Bardoli
	04459900	Derlapada
	04456500	Bindhaniguda
	04461000	Gumabahal
76 and above		
	04461100	Parkiguda
Name of CD Block: Thuamul-Rampur		
Less than 5		
	04426800	Birikote
5-10		
	04408800	Kiapadar
	04431900	Kendumundi
11-20		
	04433000	Brahmanichanchara
	04420500	Kaniguma
	04412500	Gunpur
	04413700	Mohangiri
	04432700	Mushajal
	04429000	Paikpadar
	04430800	Kardapas
21-30		
	04430000	Mahulpatna
	04433400	Kanasukuli
	04409600	Karlapat
	04422200	Gopalpur
	04428400	T Angari
	04407300	Ghutimaska
	04432600	Maligaon
	04427400	Sanadarla
	04427500	Dumerpadar
	04423600	Rampur
	04429300	Kenduguda
	04432800	Badabag (Bandabag)

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04422700	Dudukaguda
31-40		
	04429100	Talchobri
	04425900	Kumbharkani
	04418100	Malianikana
	04435000	Talagunjamali
	04425800	Ranipadar
	04420100	Karang
	04421200	Amathaguda
	04421600	Thuamul
	04427700	Birmalguda
	04431100	Benakhamar
	04424600	Dakakota
41-50		
	04430700	Mundighati
	04425000	Pokhariguda
	04408300	Dalguma
	04412800	Saisurni
	04427100	Badachhatrang
	04434100	Nagi
	04407000	Nichemaska
	04427200	Bagadiani
	04430400	Khamarpadar
	04424000	Pokhara
	04431200	Padepadar
	04431600	Gopinathpur
	04422600	Ranidumer
	04412200	Semelpadar
	04428300	Pengdhusi
	04424700	Loharajore
	04424100	Paljore
	04424900	Sargiguda
	04417300	Kachalekha
	04426200	Kosabara
51-75		
	04422000	Gunjiguda
	04429600	Bad Sukuli
	04422400	Parelguda
	04428900	Badbafala
	04425100	Kumjore
	04430600	Uparchobari
	04422800	Kumudabahal
	04408600	Melghara
	04429900	Kamaridhuti
	04427900	Dabriguda
	04423900	Lanjigada
	04410300	Bhejiguda
	04423400	Poiguda
	04424500	Dhamanguda
	04419200	Talambpadar
	04427000	Balangi
	04432400	Surjyagad
	04411500	Pitamandi
	04433100	Phatkimahul
	04421800	Bhataguda
	04428100	Champachuan
	04425700	Badadarla
	04412100	Jatangpada
	04416800	Majhigaon
	04423500	Derguda
	04428800	Adri
	04406700	Sindhipadar
	04428600	Dholpas
	04425400	Talajhapi
	04408000	Nehela
	04426500	Ghumer
	04423300	Badabundel
	04421700	Mardiguda
	04412300	Gokloma
	04423800	Nikeshjore
	04418900	Tundamuhin
	04411400	Taragaon
	04408200	Bundelguda
	04427300	Jamguda
	04421900	Tunapali
	04411200	Lainguda
	04421300	Dhuliguda
	04426100	Terangasil
	04410500	Uparpermanji
	04434900	Bahadaghat
	04415900	Melrafa
	04427800	Kamaraghat
	04414100	Sepeskanda
	04420600	Tevamahul
	04434500	Jhirigaon
	04414000	Nakarundi
	04413900	Bhitarsungi
	04422300	Bendajhola
	04428000	Tashiguda
	04425600	Barakaudi
	04412700	Hadakharsi
	04411300	Purunaguma
	04419000	Chulbadi
	04423700	Kathakura
	04413500	Kirkicha
	04425200	Jhapiguda
	04431000	Jhiripadar
	04419400	Karniber
	04406900	Kandajhabi
	04410400	Malipermanji
	04430300	Podapadar

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04414400	Raymal
	04432200	Muskuta
	04415500	Silet
	04434800	Murka
	04408500	Podapadar
	04407700	Tebhakalam
	04420200	Jubang
	04424800	Tukuguda
	04419900	Pokharesh
	04426300	Motachuan
	04406600	Samapala
76 and above		
	04406800	Aluaguda
	04430100	Tikilipadar
	04417000	Sargipadar
	04425300	Uparajhapi
	04407200	Sirimaska
	04419800	Tarapadar
	04408100	Bhataguda
	04423100	Melkundel
	04429200	Sikatuji
	04435600	Uparpanga
	04420000	Nunresh
	04431700	Chingiripas
	04407100	Kandaguda
	04420300	Pastiguda
	04429700	Biribad
	04413600	Khandala
	04426900	Godaramaska
	04412000	Kathaghara
	04426700	Suksan
	04420800	Dalimguda
	04410100	Kuang
	04414200	Jhudingjore
	04426600	Tumunikhol
	04408700	Nigunaguda
	04421500	Kantabanji
	04423000	Ghutiguda
	04419300	Khakesh
	04421000	Latiaguda
	04422100	Khamarpadar
	04423200	Baiganaguda
	04426400	Semelpadar
	04428200	Kalduga
	04412400	Sialipadar
	04413200	Ranapur
	04434200	Ghutrukhal
	04431300	Sanachhatarang
	04417900	Taramundi
	04432500	Duarsunicheptaghat
	04413000	Polingpadar
	04411600	Phuldumer
	04421400	Udiguna
	04416700	Serkapai
	04415100	Bilamal
	04413400	Ushamaska
	04430200	Kumudasil
	04435700	Podapadar (B)
	04415800	Dandpadar
	04420700	Sachikana
	04419500	Kumarguda
	04407900	Arakhapedi
	04407400	Kanjiguda
	04415200	Kandulguda
	04428700	Chirka
	04409300	Surumeli
	04417700	Chimrangpadar
	04414500	Kelua
	04429500	Kokelpadar
	04434400	Bhitardunga
	04409200	Badtikiraguda
	04409700	Semelpadar
	04410200	Amthaguda
	04421100	Tadiguda
	04422500	Sundhijuba
	04420900	Dengpharsi
	04409800	Jilagaon
	04433700	Kudikudacheptaghat
	04409000	Sapamundi
	04417600	Tadadei
	04417500	Kerpai
	04431500	Jubarajpur
	04415000	Malatipadar
	04433500	Dingiribandha
	04414300	Turibhejiguda
	04415700	Rupen
	04406100	Biraguda
	04406200	Gambhariguda
	04406300	Barsikana
	04406400	Mundichuan
	04406500	Pipili
	04407500	Kenduguda
	04407600	Ghutipokhara
	04407800	Buturuguda
	04409400	Poiguda
	04409500	Salpang
	04409900	Tadingpadar
	04410600	Talpermanji
	04410700	Santikraguda
	04410900	Kukurbhursi
	04411000	Bariguda

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04411700	Medkatara
	04411800	Pridimaska
	04411900	Madangguda
	04413800	Khajuraguda
	04414600	Jhanjigaon
	04414800	Sikerguda
	04414900	Marguma
	04415300	Bordijhola
	04415400	Surumandi
	04415600	Semikhal
	04416100	Pindapadar
	04416200	Podapai
	04416300	Kutrumali
	04416400	Murlimuhin
	04416500	Sungergadh
	04417200	Ranibali
	04417400	Taijhola
	04417800	Mahajal
	04418000	Jurkabundel
	04418200	Kandhanikana
	04418300	Dengen
	04418400	Melghara
	04418600	Ambajhola
	04418700	Tijmali
	04418800	Uparambpadar
	04419600	Tentulipadar
	04420400	Bhitarguma
	04422900	Babubundel
	04424200	Chirkelguda
	04429400	Raealpas
	04430500	Tanginiguda
	04430900	Hadshil
	04432000	Kanarpas
	04432100	Durmusi
	04432300	Bhitarpadar
	04433800	Kuberbafla
	04435300	Temara
	04435400	Upargunjamali
	04435500	Kalati
	04435800	Sarapash
Name of CD Block: Lanjigarh		
Less than 5		
	04340500	Sikarakupa
	04391500	Barabhata
	04377900	Matakera
	04337400	Khiksabhata
	04341700	Melghutu
	04340000	Maheswaripur
	04379300	Dhaurabhata
	04376900	Bakatpur
5-10		
	04383300	Hariharapur
	04390800	Parbatipur
	04335400	Gobardhanpur
	04383800	Gopinathpur
	04338100	Durvata
	04383100	Sargiheju
	04393400	Kutingpadar
	04288500	Badakarli
	04337200	Soraparu
	04383400	Chandanpur
	04386500	Niali
11-20		
	04295100	Kinkela
	04340200	Lanjigarh Road
	04334900	Gopalpur
	04381900	Bandhapari
	04340400	Baghinipadar
	04398800	Belangabundel
	04402100	Bijepur
	04401500	Malijubang
	04383200	Champadeipur
	04381300	Mushanal
	04378400	Kumkhal
	04379200	Bishwanathapur
	04392000	Lanjigarh
	04337300	Jamuguda
	04378600	Khajuriguda
	04342700	Pokhari Bandha
	04377100	Isnila
	04340900	Kesa Padar
	04386200	Mangalabeda
	04402400	Gaudathuaguda
21-30		
	04388600	Damaghati
	04390200	Batelima
	04400300	Sahajpada
	04340300	Gajrajapur
	04399700	Belguda
	04335300	Paidmala
	04339800	Madibandha
	04383900	Jodabandha
	04377300	Bedagaon
	04295200	Melenda
	04384700	Railguda
	04334700	Tekartola
	04341800	Isarbaru
	04334800	Ramchandra Pur
	04329900	Kamarda
	04394400	Rughaguda
	04394700	Dorasarli

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04389900	Chhatrapur
	04387000	Harekrusnapur
	04398200	Soroguda
	04395300	Balabhadrapur
	04294900	Bhatangpadar
	04388800	Dhanurabhata
31-40		
	04286900	Kerandimal
	04329600	Kurlubhata
	04397000	Bundel
	04402000	Pradhanipada
	04386300	Bilatipadar
	04385200	Babupadar
	04335000	Madhupur
	04337100	Bhurtigarh
	04381400	Balisara
	04379900	Timanbhadi
	04375000	Redhapadar
	04381000	Janbali
	04404900	Paiktuaguda
	04391200	Basantapada
41-50		
	04397600	Borpadar
	04337900	Kadamguda
	04337700	Tadabala
	04302500	Sindhbahali
	04287000	Kumpadar
	04393100	Pajibahal
	04404100	Durpadar
	04400100	Gopiguda
	04399600	Shyamsundarpur
	04402600	Beherankupuli -Alias Beherenpinda
	04336000	Uligunduli
	04381200	Bundel
	04329500	Turibakti
	04298200	Suliya
	04389100	Barpali
	04295800	Badjamkana
	04405200	Taipadar
	04379600	Badajamkiheju
	04342000	Irkuli
	04390700	Kansari
	04394300	Thuangpadar
	04297200	Kankutru
	04395500	Jagannathapur
	04400000	Talkalima
	04393800	Rangiguda
	04339900	Kiding
	04388400	Damaghati
	04329400	Badibahal
51-75		
	04391300	Bandhaguda
	04288800	Gunduri
	04405600	Baterpada
	04384000	Pratappur
	04287100	Kadam
	04382400	Rajendrapur
	04384900	Sindhipadar
	04380300	Luma
	04380200	Dangari
	04379700	Jamkiheju
	04402900	Kalakupa
	04297000	Gares
	04342100	Bedaghati
	04336200	Mundagaon
	04389700	Kenduguda
	04389600	Kashibadi
	04396900	Lakhbahal
	04387300	Bhataguda
	04385500	Goicharcha
	04387200	Mohanguda
	04401800	Bengbhata
	04379500	Sitapur
	04340600	Kauguda
	04387400	Maskapadar
	04389500	Tangankana
	04288100	Badabatua
	04386100	Kutunipadar
	04393700	Salpang
	04397800	Titijhola
	04382500	Thuaguda
	04330000	Gandharabaru
	04381500	Kenduguda
	04392700	Ghodapokhari
	04377700	Sindhibahala
	04296000	Badasosapadar
	04396500	Patangapadar
	04388500	Pengsur
	04393600	Katlang
	04380800	Talkalsur
	04397700	Patangpadar
	04384200	Tentulipanga
	04329300	Goten
	04288400	Padapanga
	04335600	Kathajanipadar
	04335500	Bhaluchanchara
	04382200	Kutruguda
	04374200	Lamer
	04386900	Boringpadar
	04394100	Lermunhi

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04393200	Bengaon
	04399000	Kidingbhata
	04388900	Dhodel
	04389300	Litibundel
	04341500	Budha Umer
	04381800	Dangajor
	04336500	Merdikupa
	04380700	Leramba
	04393000	Khamari
	04400600	Madanguda
	04402800	Jalakirida
	04380500	Kumbharpada
	04281100	Matibeda
	04400700	Parapadar
	04303300	Kachanar
	04281300	Kumkarlaalias Sargimal
	04394900	Betapada
	04381600	Kuburi
76 and above		
	04401000	Badasemelpadar
	04405300	Salpadar
	04394200	Talabara
	04382900	Panchkudi
	04330100	Maskaguda
	04385100	Dukriguda
	04337800	Karkuli
	04287800	Hatimunda
	04400500	Kharka
	04296500	Taranel
	04289100	Nandakana
	04288300	Leheda
	04303200	Jabagaon
	04400400	Sindhabhata
	04400200	Purnapani
	04397100	Ghatikundru
	04378100	Puniguda
	04401200	Kutruguda
	04296900	Taladardbang
	04393300	Telengsur
	04404600	Saralanji
	04374500	Janakipadara
	04383500	Khamankhunti
	04386000	Bairikupuli
	04405900	Poiguda
	04384400	Goipita
	04401600	Kandhajubang
	04394600	Kandhasarli
	04405000	Punjam
	04381100	Kandama
	04289300	Pirul
	04389000	Kokasur
	04391800	Rengopali
	04404500	Phuker
	04335100	Laktakhaman
	04402300	Mainaguda Alias - Amathapada
	04401100	Ushabahali
	04382800	Badabanigaon
	04399100	Phuldumer
	04390000	Kapaguda
	04390100	Belamba
	04374100	Shikharguda
	04396800	Bariguda
	04336600	Kajumaska
	04379400	Golangbandha
	04399900	Sapachanchara
	04403500	Kendupati
	04403100	Danariguda
	04338000	Kothasama
	04337000	Pushamundi
	04330200	Pipalpada
	04384600	Dandiguda
	04396600	Panasapadar
	04405500	Turisemel
	04405100	Jiragan
	04341200	Umer
	04375800	Deheda
	04287500	Thuapadar
	04387700	Leptaguda
	04336800	Kapelpadar
	04329100	Dhamankata
	04382700	Kutrubandha
	04308700	Manaska
	04393500	Kamalei
	04342400	Jharmunda
	04294700	Ranikata
	04404200	Bhejranga
	04289200	Naktibijepur
	04395200	Khalaguda
	04400900	Kanchanmuhin
	04342300	Talipada
	04390900	Sindhibahali
	04392500	Bandakhal
	04391700	Bundel
	04405800	Pidisal
	04389400	Goipata
	04395400	Semilivata
	04398000	Dakariguda
	04390300	Kutendeli
	04385400	Kulanar
	04397400	Semelguda

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04385800	Karkamaska
	04403600	Panpadar
	04392200	Bhatajhari
	04392400	Kotabundel
	04302200	Kulmuhi-Alias Baghanakhi
	04390500	Rasabundel
	04338200	Podapadar
	04295300	Kanarla
	04287200	Karkata
	04287300	Lakhapadar
	04287400	Madibandha
	04287700	Koteju
	04287900	Odastala
	04288200	Barangpadar
	04294800	Kanikupa
	04295000	Sanpajipita
	04295400	Talsindhakhunti
	04295500	Uparsindhakhunti
	04295600	Perpadar
	04295700	Kabangheju
	04296100	Sansosapadar
	04296300	Ota Bahali
	04296400	Jakesnanda
	04296600	Manastara
	04296700	Tadijhola
	04296800	Salpanga
	04297500	Kandha Bori
	04297700	Ranarana
	04297800	Rindabahali Alias Totguma
	04297900	Talnangalbahali
	04298000	Kuturughati
	04298100	Saked
	04298300	Lohara Kani
	04298700	Kolagaon
	04302400	Parabali
	04302600	Amapadar
	04302700	Hatigaon
	04302800	Uparnangal Bahali
	04303100	Machul
	04303700	Turka
	04306400	Kankoruan
	04329200	Souragaon
	04329700	Madangdani
	04329800	Anajore
	04335700	Amajhari
	04336400	Gambharghati
	04336700	Sirigaon
	04336900	Mundighati
	04337600	Samajhola
	04338300	Patavaler
	04340700	Kanchili
	04341100	Fukar Padara
	04341400	Jadimara
	04342500	Benipokhari
	04342600	Junjer Guda
	04374000	Kuturimundi Dangara
	04374300	Khaichuan
	04374400	Palki
	04374600	Dengasargi
	04374700	Pujerana Or Adakhu
	04374800	Saibhatta
	04375100	Barabahali
	04375300	Gambhariguda
	04375400	Bhejipadar
	04375600	Sargilefa
	04376100	Danikapel
	04376300	Dudhelbhata
	04376500	Kumbharbaru
	04376600	Raelaguda
	04376700	Khasiguda
	04376800	Kaner
	04377200	Tamkurunja
	04377400	Sukapadar
	04377500	Khilapadar
	04377600	Maisipita
	04378700	Hatisal
	04378900	Kutingapadar
	04379000	Kandhtopi
	04379800	Merengpadar
	04380900	Suruguda
	04383000	Sapulkucha
	04383600	Nutanbateli
	04384300	Mathaguda
	04384800	Kumudapadar
	04385300	Jangerguda
	04385900	Katulbai
	04386400	Turiguda
	04387500	Barabali
	04388000	Kutrusol
	04388100	Khajorigoda
	04388300	Asurguda
	04388700	Podeikhunti
	04389200	Karlijodi
	04390400	Banipanga
	04391000	Dengasargi
	04391400	Kinari
	04391600	Kothadwara
	04392100	Banigaon
	04392300	Netrei
	04392600	Dumenijhola-Damenjhola
	04392800	Baliguda

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04394800	Tarangel
	04395000	Dhaunrabhata
	04395100	Jamchuan
	04395600	Dangaragarh
	04396200	Gandhani
	04396700	Sirikijhola
	04397200	Raksi
	04397300	Jamchuan
	04397500	Khalguda
	04398100	Balisara
	04398300	Kadomali
	04398400	Ambaguda
	04398600	Olabali
	04399200	Palbiri
	04399300	Kanakudu
	04399800	Dangabahal
	04401300	Kanaksarpa
	04401900	Karnamunda
	04402200	Melbahali
	04402500	Ladang
	04403200	Mandipata
	04403700	Serkojhola
	04403900	Ijrupa
	04404000	Chachagan
	04404400	Dangamundi
	04404700	Kankotara
	04404800	Ghumer
	04406000	Badama
Name of CD Block: Bhawanipatna		
Less than 5		
	04266800	Kukuti
	04290300	Karlasoda
	04282800	Bhimadanga
	04267100	Loharadabari
	04267700	Khairmal
	04285500	Saradhapur
	04278400	Salepali
5-10		
	04301300	Siriliguda
	04276600	Haladigarh
	04266900	Salebhata
	04292600	Trisulmunda
	04275300	Turkel
	04300400	Tentulipada
	04270000	Sikuan
	04268800	Kanduljhar
	04300000	Atangaguda
	04266100	Phapsi
	04292500	Kasakendu
	04283000	Badkhairmal
11-20		
	04267500	Chandanpur
	04266600	Borbhata
	04275800	Chahagaon
	04265700	Karlapita
	04294000	Manoharpur
	04283200	Tentulichuan
	04266300	Nuapada
	04269600	Dumuria
	04281400	Sinangabhata
	04266000	Borda
	04290100	Paramanandapur
	04268400	Palana
	04300500	Dangarigada
	04268000	Sapasilet
	04265600	Donga Pakhan
	04275700	Ghantabahal
	04289600	Sujanpur
	04267300	Gopalpur
	04291300	Karatikili
	04300300	Tikirapada
	04301700	Sukunabhata
	04290500	Damodarpur
	04279900	Goipita
	04281200	Uparchhatikuda
	04282600	Kusumkhunti
	04279100	Tentulipada
	04268500	Kharsel
	04268100	Chapatakhanda
	04291400	Gobara
	04291700	Kapsara
	04281700	Suagapur
	04265800	Balipadar
	04293100	Thuapadar
	04276700	Karlapada
	04267400	Madiguda
	04291800	Kutru Khamar
	04275400	Budhipadar
21-30		
	04269100	Ajarai
	04284700	Dakabahali
	04294500	Pengsur
	04268200	Paikapada
	04280100	Thuapadar
	04299900	Durduri
	04268300	Tepasa
	04289700	Kanakpur
	04289500	Kusumsila
	04269400	Balipati
	04293000	Gosanimunda
	04285100	Balarampur

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04285400	Gudialipadar
	04269500	Barafa
	04266700	Karlasoda
	04286700	Gopinathpur Alias Gagara Bahali
	04270100	Masigaon
	04267900	Senpur
	04267800	Kacchar Padar
	04269800	Salegaon
	04269300	Kulerguda
	04291500	Rangiguda
	04284800	Raisingpur
	04269200	Aratala
	04286400	Janakpur
	04291000	Kandhabarajhola
	04282900	Sankhairmal
	04289800	Medinipur
	04265900	Gurujung
	04284900	Bhejipadar
	04282100	Dadpur
	04268900	Dudhel
	04290000	Upkabhata
	04279800	Karlaguda
	04281900	Udepur
	04283800	Bargaon
	04290600	Risigaon
	04267600	Chikili
	04283900	Bhataguda
	04281600	Depur
	04289400	Saragalanji
	04280400	Jamunabahal
	04286100	Ichhapur
31-40		
	04281500	Dangriguda
	04267200	Matia
	04290800	Phatapada
	04283500	Kalam
	04289900	Jaganathpur
	04284500	Borbhata
	04269700	Gandbasa
	04276500	Kendugupka
	04280900	Khairmal
	04286300	Basumatipur
	04280700	Dumerbahal
	04280600	Jhikimiki
	04292200	Kandha Bando Pala
	04266400	Bargaon
	04276900	Chheliamal
	04282300	Borguda
	04284300	Kulihamal
	04292100	Singajharan
	04290900	Phukjodi
	04293200	Damodarpur
	04291600	Badafunda
	04277000	Padiagaon
	04293900	Sripur
	04293600	Gothabhata
	04275900	Ghugurpala
	04280500	Jajaldeipur
	04286200	Dangargada
	04292900	Duarsuni
	04290700	Malgaon
41-50		
	04293700	Laxmipur
	04292300	Gond Bandopala
	04300100	Kerukuda
	04277100	Turpi
	04278800	Boraguda
	04275500	Mankadipada
	04301800	Mahijor
	04282700	Dumal
	04277200	Podamundi
	04268700	Pendarmal
	04284600	Kamthana
	04284100	Loharakuni
	04298900	Uparbelgaon
	04279200	Themera
	04304200	Pokharighat
	04291900	Badli
	04285800	Salebhata
51-75		
	04266200	Goikela
	04293500	Katyayanipur
	04299800	Jamunasagar
	04266500	Kendupati
	04286000	Bijepur
	04281000	Chhatikuda
	04291200	Tilajodi
	04301200	Bundelguda
	04304800	Sagada
	04290400	Karlakot
	04268600	Kandakhal
	04285000	Gananathpur
	04301500	Musiguda
	04299300	Khaing
	04265500	Kholpala
	04284200	Kachharpadar
	04300600	Ambapada
	04306600	Talapanghakola
	04279300	Bileikuni
	04284000	Rojanaguda

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04294200	Sanmurji Alias Guva Pada
	04276000	Padiagaon
	04307600	Lelingpadar
	04299700	Beheraguda
	04282200	Jamunabahal Nutan
	04291100	Gondbarajhola
	04279600	Palsijharan
	04306200	Upar Pipili
	04303000	Jamchuan
	04293300	Kenduguda
	04283600	Chandopala
	04303900	Sikerguda
	04282500	Dangaripadar
	04278900	Pastipada
	04301400	Sankariguda
	04280800	Khairbhadi
	04299100	Raksi
	04301000	Dakibundel
	04304100	Bhalia
	04301600	Kotenpadar
	04307000	Merkul
	04307100	Ambajor
	04283300	Kaugopana
76 and above		
	04277300	Madingpadar
	04282400	Tentulikhunti
	04301900	Kerandi Hapar
	04285600	Kurlubhata
	04306000	Upar Rachuguda
	04279000	Bhikajharan
	04299000	Talabelgaon
	04279700	Dungipunga
	04269900	Rojanapur
	04304600	Kitpadar
	04308100	Rukunibundel
	04304300	Dhanrabhata
	04283100	Ghusurigudi
	04284400	Kusumdara
	04299600	Palsipada
	04306700	Tanganabahali
	04283400	Kurumachuan
	04285700	Dorapadar
	04304700	Nagjhari
	04308300	Jugasaipatna
	04307800	Upar Pakhi
	04292400	Partola
	04307300	Jakam
	04292800	Narengkhola
	04303600	Pirunguda
	04269000	Urlang
	04305500	Labanyasara
	04286500	Gajakhola
	04300800	Kharabahali
	04305200	Kashipadar
	04293400	Upar Kenduguda
	04300200	Palasapada
	04301100	Payarmal
	04305900	Talarachuguda
	04304500	Sargiguda
	04300700	Gajakhola
	04302000	Kuturuguda
	04279500	Kholandi
	04306100	Tala Pipili
	04299500	Chandeli
	04292000	Herateka
	04279400	Ghatikana
	04282000	Balajipita
	04283700	Beherakuni
	04286600	Upargajakhola
	04286800	Dengen
	04298800	Jurkabhata Alias Musiguda
	04300900	Bhoiguda
	04302100	Bodhipadar
	04302900	Kaksi
	04303500	Paradangaguda
	04304000	Latakabhata
	04304400	Bengaon
	04304900	Khangargoda
	04305000	Kot Enpadar
	04305100	Amba Balasa
	04305300	Adaranga
	04305600	Rakas Tunda
	04305700	Talbarahkhoj
	04305800	Parlanggada
	04306300	Atagarla
	04306500	Mandia Biri Alias Panchakula
	04306800	Marana Bahali
	04306900	Bandhatikiri
	04307400	Nehela
	04307500	Makhaguda
	04307700	Karaga Damba Pancha Bahali
	04308000	Gurupang
	04308200	Herlaguda
	04308400	Rupang Padar
	04308500	Kaskinar
	04308600	Jhenjakapita
Name of CD Block: Kesinga		
Less than 5		
	04309400	Badipada
	04320600	Jujurang
	04311800	Bineikela

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List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Name of the District : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
5-10		
	04310500	Bandhapada
	04319300	Gurjimunda
	04318500	Dendoguda
	04315200	Masani Munda
	04318100	Turla
	04310800	Turlakhaman
	04314900	Bahadurpita
	04309300	Sirjapali
11-20		
	04317800	Balsi
	04312400	Tansir
	04311200	Nunmath
	04311900	Kashrupada
	04309100	Talbhaira
	04309200	Pipalpadar
	04308900	Digsira
	04311100	Amath
	04278200	Dunguriguda
	04320000	Themara
	04317900	Masanibandha
	04319600	Chhenagaon
	04315900	Sirol
	04318000	Kokadmal
	04310700	Tundala
	04318800	Boria
	04312100	Ghantsola
	04319200	Godtola
	04311500	Ghatpada
	04278600	Pastikudi
	04310900	Limgaon
	04309000	Belkhandi
	04319000	Malpada
	04316200	Belamal
	04316000	Kandel
21-30		
	04312000	Sukunabhata
	04315400	Patharla
	04318700	Nagupala
	04314800	Paralsinga
	04318900	Chichirla
	04320700	Utkela
	04318200	Karlakhunta
	04311300	Khasbahal
	04315800	Karlabhadi
	04319800	Kikia
	04280200	Belamal
	04316100	Bhanramal
	04311000	Bijkhaman
	04316300	Rengali
	04319700	Dumermunda
	04312200	Kantesir
	04311400	Kinerkela
	04315100	Dumermunda
	04315500	Jolako
	04309600	Siletpada
	04277500	Adhamunda
	04309500	Rajapada
	04277800	Themera
	04278700	Latakabahali
	04319400	Kundabandha
	04277700	Phatakamal
	04315000	Podakham
31-40		
	04310600	Khajurpada
	04319100	Dangarmurli
	04315700	Laitara
	04309800	Hatikhoj
	04312500	Kurlupada
	04314700	Jurkabhadi
	04311700	Rengali
	04280300	Nasigaon
	04320800	Kokomunda
	04318300	Brahmani
	04319900	Kantamal
	04312700	Sanrapadar
	04311600	Singjharan
41-50		
	04276300	Kokadmal
	04320900	Chancher
	04321200	Gaigaon
	04310400	Babejore
	04318600	Gaidara
	04320100	Matia
51-75		
	04321400	Gokulsara
	04276200	Bhejapadar
	04277600	Boringpadar
	04278500	Pipalbhadi
	04321300	Kirokuda
	04276400	Amatha
	04277400	Jharkusum Khunti
	04320500	Bishodi
	04278100	Khamari
	04320400	Degaon
	04277900	Pujiguda
76 and above		
	04278000	Kanabira
	04321100	Makhapala
	04320300	Jamujor
	04321500	Mahagaon

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Karlamunda		
Less than 5		
	04349200	Sialpala
	04347900	Goindamunda
	04345300	Jharmunda
	04348100	Sarujuli
	04362800	Bhoirpada
	04349000	Takarumal
	04344900	Risida Kumbharpada
	04345200	Sandungiriguda
	04348400	Putigaon
	04349100	Sanrengali
	04344500	Dangarmunda
5-10		
	04345000	Teresinga
	04349500	Bhatapala
	04348700	Bagburai
	04363500	Saplahara
	04348500	Sargulmalpara
	04345400	Brahmanimunda
	04348300	Dukermal
	04349300	Kendumundi
11-20		
	04345600	Badadungiri Guda
	04344700	Abujbahal
	04344600	Gajabahal
	04363300	Kandrei
	04363400	Juradubara
	04367900	Ekatara
	04344800	Salandiamunda
	04348200	Rajpur
	04348900	Degaon
	04349600	Telisarabahali
	04345500	Odiya Munda
	04345800	Paramanandapur
	04363100	Sisakhal
	04362600	Regeda
	04343200	Goudakundeipali
	04367000	Kusurla
	04362400	Borpadar
21-30		
	04345100	Bindhani
	04362300	Jamunapur
	04362700	Bijapati
	04348600	Jogipala
	04348800	Rinja
	04348000	Bhalupia
	04363200	Siletpada
	04363000	Karnikhunti
	04342800	Kharjura
	04362500	Khaliapali
	04343300	Risida Kandhapara
31-40		
	04343000	Paurkela
	04363600	Kernapala
	04343700	Kansil
	04349400	Agadhupur
41-50		
	04343600	Dhanrakhaman
	04361900	Batikupa
	04343500	Tetengpadar
51-75		
	04361800	Podgudipadar
	04342900	Budhipadar
	04367200	Terchapala
	04343400	Sirabahal
76 and above		
	04343100	Terekela
Name of CD Block: Madanpur-Rampur		
Less than 5		
	04366200	Jambahali
	04373200	Harlonga
	04350100	Madanpur
	04347600	Gopalpur
	04350400	Kusmel
	04353400	Talabaju
	04368900	Burat
	04368700	Pandakamal
	04366000	Patiguda
	04345900	Alatara
5-10		
	04345700	Dhumabhata
	04368800	Madanpur Rampur
	04346200	Gochadengen
	04367300	Govindpur
	04349700	Antarla
	04362200	Bankel
	04372100	Sikuli
	04354100	Panda Padar
11-20		
	04366700	Ainlapali
	04353300	Kutihezu
	04366400	Nunpur
	04367400	Karlabahali
	04346000	Kachardengan
	04363700	Sitarampali
	04366100	Tujung
	04354000	Sarabeda
	04368500	Salepali
	04368400	Jhaliagova
	04367500	Muding

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04366900	Turchi
	04351700	Tentuliguda
	04350600	Dumerguda
	04344400	Kumerpata
	04346700	Kandhasara Bahali
	04363800	Bamak
	04353000	Sirkiheju
	04346500	Badasurda
	04347200	Pendra
	04361300	Pajibahli
21-30		
	04368100	Kachharpali
	04353600	Singpur
	04365500	Goudkarla Khunta
	04368600	Ambagaon
	04368000	Duta
	04361400	Phatamunda
	04347300	Borighat
	04366800	Saidalanga
	04366300	Ulurupi
	04354700	Deulasulia
	04354200	Tejipada
	04366500	Paiksadel
	04354300	Later
	04369200	Gunagbeda
	04351900	Badpidel
31-40		
	04344300	Sikelkupa
	04365100	Madingnala
	04367700	Ghodapokhari
	04350700	Sargipala
	04346800	Benaguda
	04357300	Mudis
	04366600	Kendubandha
	04372800	Bidabaru
	04361200	Kandegaon
	04349900	Jharan Dungri
	04365700	Motoganda
	04347500	Sagarpali
41-50		
	04363900	Kadel
	04354500	Mohangiri
	04370000	Tarkabahali
	04369000	Chochobahali
	04364200	Gothbeda
	04353900	Muchalbeda
	04347000	Metaguda
	04351400	Pipalpada
	04354400	Dalabahali
	04364300	Ramud
	04365800	Harischandrapur
	04365900	Phapsi
	04367800	Chitalpata
	04350200	Sanpitamal
	04360400	Musung
	04367100	Maskadandi
51-75		
	04369800	Barbandha
	04369900	Belgaon
	04368200	Karnimal
	04368300	Dhauramal
	04369100	Pujiladu
	04343900	Jamlakh Bahali
	04357900	Drama
	04372700	Kurupadar
	04352000	Manikera
	04364600	Bakbeda
	04359500	Sitapodi
	04353800	Kotobahali
	04364500	Dhekunkupa
	04344200	Talkuna
	04360900	Pajikeri
	04352700	Upar Nuagaon
	04370100	Lamer
	04371800	Dudukaranja
	04370700	Esnala Bankuni
	04361600	Borbhata
	04361100	Domkarlakhunta
	04356400	Tarsupada
	04369400	Balbeda
	04343800	Pirulmal
	04365400	Goudkela
	04364700	Aranjharan
	04357200	Goskapada
	04373300	Duked
	04352400	Sindhiguda
	04351300	Araskupa
	04355800	Damgan Batimunda
	04352800	Tal Nuagaon
	04360800	Taprang
	04353100	Kamegaon
	04355300	Jamuli
	04372900	Urladani
76 and above		
	04352900	Sirel Padar
	04355200	Bag Bila
	04347800	Narasinghpur
	04344100	Banjipadar
	04365200	Chandanpinda
	04358900	Lobengarh
	04367600	Dangapata

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04355400	Serangapada
	04352300	Gand Padar
	04369700	Khinipadar
	04346400	Dutensudra
	04357700	Kudtel
	04358000	Poijori
	04353700	Bijamal
	04355900	Dedsuli
	04360600	Balibaju
	04373000	Jharkhaman
	04347100	Belur
	04355600	Tentulipada
	04346100	Tentulikupa
	04364100	Kutigudum
	04359000	Pangabajo
	04360000	Marding
	04355500	Patangi
	04372500	Nagjhori
	04370200	Mansara
	04353500	Kutrupala
	04354800	Sidrubali
	04373700	Putrimahul
	04357600	Napadulu
	04346900	Baliguda
	04372400	Udegiri
	04370400	Ghunghuti
	04371000	Madangajodi
	04365300	Jakabahali
	04347400	Dandimaska
	04372300	Dangsurpipadi
	04373100	Khaliamunda
	04369600	Jamguda
	04357500	Kaupadar
	04370300	Bimalpadar
	04355700	Kamreng
	04373500	Gadadi
	04359400	Matakupa
	04371300	Rangaparu
	04358100	Tudapada
	04373600	Rangapadar
	04364000	Mankadakhola
	04359200	Kalesur
	04371200	Chitra
	04346600	Kandhakundeipalli
	04364400	Sidingpadar
	04371900	Tikrapada
	04344000	Budhikhaman
	04360500	Sankus
	04372200	Gundurupi
	04350900	Sirgun
	04361700	Podelkona
	04371500	Dumeri
	04349800	Madanpur Tukuda
	04351200	Dadeng
	04351600	Banjamunda
	04352200	Sulesur
	04352500	Mardajore
	04354900	Bodensara
	04355000	Tagabaju
	04356100	Pajibudunga
	04356200	Parselpada
	04356300	Bundelpadar
	04356500	Damani
	04356600	Ladamaska
	04356700	Padelpada
	04356800	Roben
	04356900	Dengenpadel
	04357000	Padelpadar
	04357100	Kaladei
	04357400	Badendei
	04357800	Rakshyasa Bandh
	04358300	Mundamaska
	04358500	Kachelaku
	04358600	Dakelpada
	04358700	Kur Epada
	04359300	Pokhari
	04359600	Kachupada
	04359700	Maskapadar
	04359800	Pidel
	04359900	Lahadi
	04360100	Jarka
	04360200	Budung
	04360300	Kusumdigi
	04360700	Ganiguda
	04361000	Dutamunda
	04361500	Belgova
	04364900	Mundabahali
	04365000	Ganjipadar
	04365600	Kusumkhal
	04369500	Sadalgochha
	04370500	Barcharana
	04370800	Loharsada
	04370900	Kankeri
	04371100	Lundurubaru
	04371400	Karlakipadar
	04371600	Dadangmal
	04371700	Dholepada
	04372000	Rahangi
Name of CD Block: Narala		
Less than 5		
	04327200	Rekpur

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04334400	Alabula
	04331600	Behera Pati
	04316500	Dhanramal
	04326600	Rupraroad
	04324600	Lakhpadar
	04323100	Jampadar
	04330400	Kirli Beda
	04325800	San Gundri
	04323700	Bafla
	04324000	Kerandikhunti
5-10		
	04316600	Tuting
	04339200	Pajidahani
	04332200	Adring
	04334600	Sanadhar Pur
	04331900	Indramal
	04327700	Pipal Padar
	04331300	Tulagaon
	04327100	Asurgarh
	04321600	Raksi
	04326700	Boring Padar
11-20		
	04339100	Kutingpadar
	04322800	Bhatel
	04327800	Jurkabhata
	04333800	Madhel
	04324100	Palasapada
	04327400	Narla
	04339000	Sonepur
	04310200	Salebhata
	04322700	Dengsargi
	04316800	Saling
	04323000	Limur Singa
	04333000	Kanagaon
	04339500	Nagajhari
	04317200	Ruphuda
	04331100	Bhatang
	04323800	Bagpur
	04317100	Titkela
	04327500	Deheli
	04317400	Mursing
	04322100	Dhaunramal
	04324400	Lakhguda
	04314400	Muskuti
	04316900	Gidhamal
	04328900	Dudalo
	04328600	Ker Bandi
	04326300	Raksi
	04324900	Budhi Padar
	04331500	Sargiguda
	04335200	Bankel
	04324300	Bhimkela
	04322000	Brahmani
	04321900	Joda Bandha
	04313800	Khetupara
21-30		
	04322500	Sergarh
	04333900	Sanchiching
	04323300	Balisinga
	04313600	Alim
	04334300	Burat
	04314200	Jodabandh
	04322900	Sripalli
	04323600	Bhanpur
	04325700	Dangargundri
	04327300	Mandel
	04321800	Ghodabandha
	04309900	Kendubahali
	04324800	Balbaspur
	04323400	Tulapada
	04339300	Ratul
	04314100	Gigina
	04332100	Ghantmal
	04323200	Kanakpur
	04334000	Santpur
	04317000	Sripur
	04326900	Dahal
	04326100	Gokhara
	04328800	Terlo
	04331000	Regedimal
	04314000	Dampadar
	04314300	Chalikipadar
	04313500	Mahagaon
	04322400	Ratanpur
	04327000	Pujipadar
	04322600	Upher
	04310100	Palam
31-40		
	04317300	Karmegaon
	04317700	Gudipata
	04326500	Bargaon
	04338400	Kucheijore
	04338600	Tikirapara
	04338900	Dhusuguda
	04328500	Kusmel
	04333300	Panimunda
	04335800	Samarkota
	04330600	Chapata Khanda
	04325000	Arjun Gaon
	04317500	Surupadar
	04310000	Khairamal

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 : KALAHANDI

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04310300	Thapen
	04316400	Kalarpadar
	04330900	Dangarmal
	04316700	Thuapadar
	04332600	Karanja
	04334100	Sukunabhata
	04338500	Badadharpur
	04333200	Dhmankhunta
41-50		
	04332700	Nisanpur
	04325200	Saria
	04325400	Dhoben
	04328700	Boring Padar
	04332500	Sinangbahali
	04313300	Raidhunipadar
	04334500	Khaing
	04330300	Kurmel
	04326000	Fatka Bahali
	04314600	Kuten
	04332900	Parbangi
	04325100	Chian Padar
	04332400	Ranipata
51-75		
	04313700	Takarla
	04330800	Krupa Padar
	04313000	Taparang
	04333600	Sankarmal
	04322200	Sadengtara
	04325600	Gunupur
	04327900	Jamapada
	04314500	Kendupada
	04325500	Ulikupa
	04331200	Ulisirka
	04331400	Budel Padar
	04333700	Pajibahali
	04330700	Dudung Kupa
	04333400	Khasbahali
	04325300	Dendoguda
	04313400	Rindabahali
	04326200	Khaichun
	04332000	Kespala
	04313900	Sinang
	04312800	Karmupadar
	04325900	Gade Bandh
	04326400	Chhatamahul
	04326800	Bilat
	04328300	Kame Gaon
	04330500	Bamak
	04333100	Ghupti -
	04331700	Dora Padar
	04328200	Khirmal
76 and above		
	04313200	Sudingpadar
	04324700	Dendrabahali
	04333500	Nakatipani Munda
	04313100	Kundeijharan
	04329000	Ponga
	04322300	Kharika

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

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of (CD Blockwise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Golamunda	0001	Kuhura	6	18.54	1,268	5,209	709	1,067
		Mahaling	8	38.07	1,933	7,832	1,484	2,578
		Kegaon	11	30.84	2,394	9,263	1,724	1,775
		Chapria	12	40.81	2,029	7,962	1,862	1,691
		Manjhari	6	31.75	2,005	7,854	932	1,254
		Golamunda	1	16.71	1,138	4,479	433	2,076
		Uchhala	11	32.51	1,882	7,462	1,337	2,609
		Badchergaon	12	32.54	1,790	6,579	1,388	1,844
		Khaliakani	12	18.23	1,396	5,327	486	1,977
		Dhamanpur	8	32.07	1,438	5,571	627	3,025
		Rengsapalli	12	32.36	2,099	8,443	1,758	2,395
		Daspur	4	17.55	1,699	6,767	756	706
		Brunda Bahal	7	35.87	2,112	8,186	767	1,623
		Chichia	9	27.55	2,321	9,418	2,659	1,472
		Farang	8	22.86	1,805	7,025	1,417	1,453
		CDBlock Total	**127**	**428.26**	**27,309**	**107,377**	**18,339**	**27,545**
Dharamgarh	0002	Tipiguda	4	20.74	1,461	5,834	759	1,182
		Dumerguda	6	25.5	1,444	6,047	1,017	1,076
		Kankeri	4	18.19	1,954	8,255	1,922	746
		Brahamanchhendia	5	20.47	2,041	8,856	1,417	977
		Tambachhada	5	15.91	1,050	4,661	1,206	547
		Khairpadar	6	27.82	1,835	8,348	1,790	2,082
		Dharamgarh	2	15.75	2,163	10,310	1,899	690
		Chhilipa	5	18.41	1,549	7,083	1,184	862
		Godiajore	6	36.07	1,871	8,111	1,238	1,398
		Parla	4	23.86	1,711	7,193	1,361	353
		Jayantapur	1	13.11	699	3,113	449	1,137
		Chhan Chan Bahali	5	35.1	2,241	9,020	1,004	1,973
		Behera	5	26.01	1,750	7,393	1,487	2,090
		Boden	6	36.86	2,210	9,410	1,276	670
		Nandagaon	4	20.97	1,441	6,315	1,390	2,171
		Tarapur	4	22.92	1,589	6,650	1,076	2,579
		CDBlock Total	**72**	**377.69**	**27,009**	**116,599**	**20,475**	**20,533**
Junagarh	0003	Atigaon	7	21.76	2,277	9,577	1,635	533
		Nandol	16	41.8	2,200	9,301	2,014	1,775
		Deydara	15	54.26	1,847	7,896	885	4,688
		Kaleigaon	12	27.77	1,577	6,960	869	1,384
		Meria Bandhli	14	20.56	1,581	6,788	1,024	1,282
		Bhainriguda	10	18.19	1,505	6,544	795	905

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of (CD Blockwise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kaliakundal	8	23.63	1,730	7,618	1,614	480
		Chicheiguda	5	11.22	1,184	5,104	825	203
		Chhoriagarh	4	22.33	1,920	8,224	813	574
		Palas	5	19.99	1,820	8,048	1,012	68
		Matigaon	8	26.36	1,798	7,891	794	605
		Banijara	6	15.23	1,321	5,438	828	745
		Maliguda	7	23.84	1,892	8,033	1,180	1,066
		Mahichala	2	16.1	1,066	4,419	955	840
		Kalopala	2	16.04	1,183	4,939	1,368	1,289
		Charbahal	3	22.73	1,840	7,329	1,876	854
		Goudchhendia	5	22.57	1,566	6,303	1,048	1,133
		Habaspur	5	18.38	1,548	6,327	1,476	454
		Mudraguda	9	24.46	2,008	8,096	1,289	1,413
		Dasigaon	5	24.12	1,698	6,812	1,602	1,404
		Budhidara	20	37.86	1,538	6,185	851	4,007
		CDBlock Total	**168**	**509.2**	**35,099**	**147,832**	**24,753**	**25,702**
Kokasara	0004	Gotomunda	5	29.03	1,889	7,565	1,015	2,636
		Musapali	5	23.31	1,799	7,435	1,222	1,446
		Dahagaon	6	32.61	2,197	9,409	1,268	3,413
		Moter	5	22.45	1,457	6,268	892	2,330
		Rengalpali	6	17.81	1,148	4,888	795	1,695
		Kokasara	3	10.28	1,015	4,255	871	514
		Majhiguda	1	10	970	3,716	409	375
		Temera	4	17.63	1,211	4,923	999	1,762
		Mahima	5	29.08	1,826	7,681	1,136	3,644
		Kaudola	2	21.52	1,319	5,482	1,115	1,470
		Gambhariguda	5	20.29	1,490	6,095	1,041	1,747
		Phupgaon	4	13.45	1,111	4,416	784	2,446
		Kashibahal	3	27.78	1,695	6,986	1,458	2,624
		Ladugaon	5	28.54	2,355	9,978	1,913	2,935
		Badpodaguda	2	23.34	1,495	6,012	617	2,375
		Ampani	9	30.03	2,174	9,125	1,403	4,849
		CDBlock Total	**70**	**357.15**	**25,151**	**104,234**	**16,938**	**36,261**
Jayapatna	0005	Ranmal	7	32.24	2,370	10,196	2,406	2,377
		Bandigaon	9	30.44	1,993	8,542	1,091	2,227
		Bhainri Pali	7	38.64	2,548	10,713	1,645	4,290
		Rengal Pali	3	23.37	990	4,356	753	1,383
		Uchhala	5	31.73	1,739	7,770	928	3,250
		Bad Pujhari Guda	3	16.3	1,073	4,131	623	2,004

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of (CD Blockwise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Anla Bhata	7	23.5	1,211	4,946	1,042	2,588
		Sargiguda	5	26.01	1,366	6,106	625	3,952
		Baner	10	37.5	2,597	11,128	1,479	4,938
		Paik-Kendumundi	11	23.31	1,692	6,547	708	2,295
		Jayapatna	4	30.03	3,318	14,528	1,647	2,976
		Badkarlakot	4	26.23	1,184	4,977	698	2,965
		Mangalpur	6	37.94	2,290	9,261	1,640	3,728
		Dhan Suli	10	25.64	1,385	5,330	1,084	2,081
		CDBlock Total	**91**	**402.88**	**25,756**	**108,531**	**16,369**	**41,054**
Kalampur	0006	Mandal	9	29.6	2,152	8,953	1,983	2,004
		Deypur	7	15.63	1,745	6,987	1,189	979
		Kalampur	14	29.51	2,606	10,524	1,529	2,622
		Mingur	6	20.43	1,583	6,377	1,088	1,697
		Badakutru	4	9.82	793	3,312	766	630
		Bijamara	4	22.84	1,695	7,445	973	2,477
		Bandhakana	10	28.12	2,182	8,936	916	3,016
		CDBlock Total	**54**	**155.95**	**12,756**	**52,534**	**8,444**	**13,425**
Thuamul-	0007	Gopalpur	28	17.77	1,538	6,646	1,557	4,186
Rampur		Kaniguma	31	11.67	1,511	6,157	1,012	3,854
		Karlapat	30	17.88	1,032	4,136	655	2,449
		Gunupur	21	17.42	1,261	5,522	826	3,316
		Kerpai	36	7.86	991	4,278	590	3,648
		Nakrundi	27	7.18	704	3,164	567	2,306
		Dumerpadar	15	32.23	1,418	5,709	2,126	2,573
		Thuamul Rampur	19	32.76	1,752	6,988	2,324	3,530
		Badchhatrang	16	31.95	1,592	6,059	2,109	2,988
		Mahulpatna	16	39.47	1,478	5,605	1,967	2,786
		Jubarajpur	26	56.07	1,801	6,772	2,141	3,209
		Ghutrukhal	33	66.6	1,221	4,731	998	3,005
		CDBlock Total	**298**	**338.86**	**16,299**	**65,767**	**16,872**	**37,850**
Lanjigarh	0008	Gunduri	62	111.31	1,093	4,663	1,217	3,203
		Gobardhanpur	9	20.82	1,016	4,062	639	1,390
		Kamarda	38	59.1	1,582	5,918	869	3,856
		Langigarh Raod	22	29.32	1,378	5,161	1,265	1,483
		Biswanathpur	49	53.73	2,575	10,885	2,657	2,910
		Bandhapari	47	40.44	1,331	5,808	2,150	2,595
		Lanjee	53	88.01	1,451	6,629	1,777	3,722
		Bengaon	53	66.16	1,730	7,950	2,386	4,910
		Malijubanga	30	64.24	1,180	5,191	1,119	3,222

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of (CD Blockwise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Bijepur	47	51.13	1,057	4,787	1,021	3,189
		Lanjigarh	43	39.72	1,747	7,645	1,762	3,208
		Chhatrapur	30	36.61	1,473	6,446	1,235	3,005
		CDBlock Total	**483**	**660.59**	**17,613**	**75,145**	**18,097**	**36,693**
Bhawanipatna	0009	Borda	10	29.79	1,810	7,434	1,466	1,472
		Dumuria	7	19.87	1,094	4,399	981	1,073
		Artal	7	30.24	1,549	6,389	1,110	1,381
		Palana	6	16.84	1,254	5,455	1,075	1,389
		Borbhatta	7	29.32	1,703	7,663	1,169	1,674
		Madiguda	11	25.7	1,692	7,660	1,054	1,172
		Chahagaon	6	15.13	875	3,715	603	733
		Karlapada	8	27.28	1,310	5,826	1,868	1,824
		Chelliamal	4	20.13	1,198	4,888	1,301	1,887
		Kalam	8	15.41	1,271	5,047	1,091	2,147
		Karlaguda	10	31.79	1,366	5,908	977	3,216
		Thuapadar	7	23.28	1,511	6,439	1,165	2,361
		Dadpur	8	21.23	1,188	4,991	775	1,534
		Deypur	14	26.65	1,235	5,217	1,125	1,830
		Gudialipadar	21	25.4	1,634	6,942	1,313	2,436
		Kamthana	6	26.43	1,551	6,857	1,230	2,090
		Kuliamal	6	10.02	593	2,491	597	1,359
		Kutrukhamar	12	24.32	1,653	6,833	1,310	2,237
		Risigaon	21	34.84	2,003	8,697	1,347	3,357
		Medinipur	17	24.99	2,322	10,301	2,005	2,581
		Duarsuni	32	50.92	2,144	9,181	2,248	4,610
		Sagada	31	67.87	1,449	5,949	1,016	4,741
		Jugsaipatna	24	31.79	456	2,149	265	1,863
		CDBlock Total	**283**	**629.24**	**32,861**	**140,431**	**27,091**	**48,967**
Kesinga	0010	Belkhandi	5	20.04	1,362	5,359	463	556
		Hatikhoj	4	17.66	1,061	3,732	461	718
		Tundalo	5	12.42	805	3,248	620	623
		Nunmath	7	19.97	1,190	4,497	378	733
		Kasrupada	7	20.28	1,442	5,754	1,163	845
		Kantesir	4	15.97	1,179	4,652	857	979
		Paral Singa	8	27.39	1,487	5,600	827	1,422
		Balsi	4	13.4	1,242	4,717	538	775
		Kandel	6	24.05	1,730	6,665	741	1,234
		Laitara	8	21.19	1,522	6,144	1,205	1,335
		Boria	7	24.96	1,807	7,551	1,237	1,580

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of (CD Blockwise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kikia	8	23.28	1,495	6,026	1,010	1,433
		Utkela	5	23.1	1,586	6,940	1,147	2,025
		Gokuleswar	7	23.94	1,464	5,803	818	3,398
		Chanchar	5	21.41	1,134	4,597	708	2,330
		Andha Munda	2	10.53	581	2,376	367	1,096
		Phatkamal	3	13.37	883	3,909	705	1,342
		Gaigaon	6	18.86	987	4,245	664	2,362
		Pasti Kudi	5	26.16	1,570	6,046	1,237	1,748
		CDBlock Total	**106**	**377.98**	**24,527**	**97,861**	**15,146**	**26,534**
Karlamunda	0011	Pouerkela	5	12.71	836	3,489	603	1,533
		Tere Singa	4	17.84	1,250	4,852	1,035	411
		Risida	4	15.87	950	4,030	974	502
		Gajabahal	9	25.49	1,434	5,828	1,146	1,079
		Karla Munda	6	26.47	1,821	6,777	843	583
		Sorgulmalpada	3	9.86	927	3,435	711	185
		Rinja	4	9.37	839	3,226	435	406
		Borpadar	13	28.87	1,565	5,852	669	905
		Regeda	7	25.65	1,645	6,165	910	736
		Joradubra	7	22.97	1,416	5,276	759	1,087
		CDBlock Total	**62**	**195.1**	**12,683**	**48,930**	**8,085**	**7,427**
Madanpur	0012	Gochhadengen	20	28.14	1,398	5,271	768	2,490
Rampur		Mohangiri	39	31.15	2,118	8,973	1,372	4,140
		Manikera	38	24.82	1,098	4,301	478	3,016
		Alatara	7	16.82	820	3,247	568	580
		Madanpur	18	24.61	1,521	5,967	1,027	1,525
		Nunpur	13	15.47	844	3,123	334	926
		Saidalanga	13	27.06	1,840	6,785	877	1,777
		Muding	11	39.42	1,856	7,230	1,017	2,588
		M. Ram Pur	14	32.65	2,972	12,067	1,929	1,703
		Barabandha	36	42.05	1,520	5,613	802	3,813
		Urladani	40	27.43	1,201	5,148	272	3,866
		CDBlock Total	**249**	**309.62**	**17,188**	**67,725**	**9,444**	**26,424**
Narala	0013	Palam	13	45.23	1,790	6,851	990	2,481
		Gigina	8	28.44	1,250	4,943	1,108	1,566
		Muskuti	8	18.75	1,253	4,765	659	1,794
		Rupra	8	25.06	1,638	6,449	1,637	1,226
		Bhanpur	5	15.64	890	3,465	891	876
		Ghodabandh	5	13.56	734	2,792	713	511
		Tulapada	5	18.64	1,102	4,490	735	1,109

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Punchayat of (CD Blockwise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Grampanchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Shergarh	6	28.01	1,452	5,660	1,119	1,092
		Balsingha	5	16.97	941	3,611	583	925
		Kurmel	14	21.95	878	3,664	537	1,337
		Bagpur	6	13.41	639	2,612	1,154	379
		Narla	6	15.11	1,434	5,769	1,526	623
		Sargiguda	12	26.13	2,303	9,550	1,597	1,917
		Bhimkella	4	10.42	849	3,469	545	350
		Rupraroad	10	22.68	1,807	7,596	1,187	2,000
		Sarian	11	33.1	1,894	7,521	1,256	2,284
		Ghantamal	11	20.63	1,153	4,651	715	1,808
		Nishanpur	13	38.56	1,705	6,788	973	3,237
		Santpur	24	30.83	2,017	7,804	935	1,883
		CDBlock Total	**174**	**443.12**	**25,729**	**102,450**	**18,860**	**27,398**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

(I) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(II) Municipal Committee	MC
(III) Municipal Council	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 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

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	II Bhawanipatna (M)	42602000	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	15.4	12,275	4,400	5,945 (+35.1)	6,376 (+7.3)
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	42603000	Kesinga	Kesinga	14.5	3,422			
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	42601000	Dharamgarh	Junagarh	15.5	3,211			
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	42604000	Jayapatna	Jayapatna	2.2	1,774			

Srl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
											1981	1991	2001
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	7,174 (+12.5)	10,863 (+51.4)	11,807 (+8.7)	14,300 (+21.1)	23,264 (+62.7)	37,821 (+62.6)	51,062 (+35.0)	60,787 (+19.0)	3,947.2	897	893	921
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)					8,536	11,133 (+30.4)	14,127 (+26.9)	16,917 (+19.7)	1,166.7	942	956	971
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)					7,876	10,193 (+29.4)	12,974 (+27.3)	15,759 (+21.5)	1,014.1	1,012	981	961
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)							4,756	6,756 (+42.1)	3,016.1			846

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (418)	Bhawanipatna (0)
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (405)	Bhawanipatna (35)
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (444)	Bhawanipatna (26)
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (504)	Bhawanipatna (86)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
		Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahasil / Police station/ Community Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	Bhawanipatna (0)	Sambalpur (250)	Bhubaneswar	Narla (30)	Yes (0)	-
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	Kesinga (0)	Sambalpur (215)	Bhubaneswar	Kesinga (0)	Yes (0)	Tel (R) (2)
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	Dharamgarh (19)	Samabalpur (276)	Bhubaneswar	Narla (56)	Yes (0)	-
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	Jayapatna (10)	Sambalpur (330)	Bhubaneswar	Narla (116)	Yes (0)	-

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	4,389	1,605	4,797	250	429	1,177	12,648
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	2,436	203	1,796	100	197	144	4,876
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	1,821	292	3,270	490	602	2,058	8,534
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)							

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	768	506	3,212	1,876	1,387	3,117	10,865
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	645	376	608	1,471	-	1,241	4,341
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	1,168	291	557	2,901	-	3,530	8,447
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)							

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001		Road 'length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	60,787	10,500	3,402	KR(77) PR(140)	OSD	2,988	1,150	-	1,838
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	16,917	2,883	1,978	KR(20) PR(37)	OSD	408	215	-	193
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	15,759	2,572	648	KR(14) PR(109)	OSD	983	311	-	672
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	6,756	1,167	749	-	O	-	-	-	-

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)	Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
						Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT,BWP (455)	Yes	5,350	37	1,073	1,281	-
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (338)	Bhawanipatna (35)	2,077	58	438	670	48
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Dharamgarh (19)	806	19	204	321	18
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)		W,TW		Dharamgarh (79)					-

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	II Bhawanipatna (M)	60,787	H, D, FWC, TB, O	149	A(2) ASC L O
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	16,917	H, HC, FWC	30	AC
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	15,759	HC(2), FWC H-Bhawanipatna(26)	30	A O
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	6,756	H-Bhawanipatna(86) HC-Jayapatna(10) HC-Jayapatna(10)	0	Junagarh(62)

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	II Bhawanipatna (M)	Burla(250)	Burla(250)	1	O(2)	4
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	Burl(195)	Burla(195)	Bhawnipatna(35)	Type	2
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	Burla(262)	Burla(262)	Bhawanipatna(26)	-	2
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	Burla(324)	Burla(324)	Bhawanipatna(86)	-	1

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	II Bhawanipatna (M)	11	14	38	-	Sambalpur(250)
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	4	6	14	-	Sambalpur(215)
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	4	7	12	-	Sambalpur(276)
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	1	1	2	-	Sambalpur(330)

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	II Bhawanipatna (M)	1	2	5	PL(2) RR(2)
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	-	1	1	PL
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	-	-	1	PL
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	Paddy	Groundnut	Kandul	Rice	Milk Product	Biscuit	8	1	1
2	IV Kesinga (N.A.C.)	Vegetables	Rice Barn	Rice	Cycle tyre & tube	Alluminium Products	Biscuits	4	1	-
3	IV Junagarh (N.A.C.)	Rice	Pulses	Rice Barn	Steel Furniture	Battery	Handloom Cloth	3	1	3
4	V Mukhiguda (C.T.)	Rice	Rice Barn	-	-	-	-	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
1	II Bhawanipatna (M)	Bagachapada, Bahadurbagichapada, Chancharapada, Dhobapada, Gosalpada, Godampada	No	2,947	15,310	33
		Haliapada, Jenakhalapada, Jorepada, Kaliamandirpada, Khedapada, Karanpita,	No			
		Madanmohanpada, Nuapada, Nuabandhpada, Odiyabangtipada, Pardeshipada, Ramsagarpa	No			
		Rammandirpada, Sitabirdipada, Santinagarpada, Sambhunagarpada, Sweepercolony	No			
		Satnamipada, Sabarpada, T.V.Centrepada, Tarinimandirpada	No			

System of sewerage	Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected	Electricity connections		
	Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
	water borne	service	others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
OSD, O			612	-	Pt, O	73	422	112	
				-					
				-					
				-					
				-					

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 Kalahandi district shows that among 13 nos. of C.D. Block in the district, Bhawanipatna C.D. Blocks has the highest number (23 nos.) of Gram Panchayats and Kalampur C.D Block is at the least with only 7 nos. of Gram Panchayats.

Table -I

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

Name of the CD Block	CD 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
Golamunda	0001	Kuhura	6	18.54	1,268	5,209	709	1,067
		Mahaling	8	38.07	1,933	7,832	1,484	2,578
		Kegaon	11	30.84	2,394	9,263	1,724	1,775
		Chapria	12	40.81	2,029	7,962	1,862	1,691
		Manjhari	6	31.75	2,005	7,854	932	1,254
		Golamunda	1	16.71	1,138	4,479	433	2,076
		Uchhala	11	32.51	1,882	7,462	1,337	2,609
		Badchergaon	12	32.54	1,790	6,579	1,388	1,844
		Khaliakani	12	18.23	1,396	5,327	486	1,977
		Dhamanpur	8	32.07	1,438	5,571	627	3,025
		Rengsapalli	12	32.36	2,099	8,443	1,758	2,395
		Daspur	4	17.55	1,699	6,767	756	706
		Brunda Bahal	7	35.87	2,112	8,186	767	1,623
		Chichia	9	27.55	2,321	9,418	2,659	1,472
		Farang	8	22.86	1,805	7,025	1,417	1,453
		CDBlock Total	**127**	**428.26**	**27,309**	**107,377**	**18,339**	**27,545**
Dharamgarh	0002	Tipiguda	4	20.74	1,461	5,834	759	1,182
		Dumerguda	6	25.5	1,444	6,047	1,017	1,076
		Kankeri	4	18.19	1,954	8,255	1,922	746
		Brahamanchhendia	5	20.47	2,041	8,856	1,417	977
		Tambachhada	5	15.91	1,050	4,661	1,206	547
		Khairpadar	6	27.82	1,835	8,348	1,790	2,082
		Dharamgarh	2	15.75	2,163	10,310	1,899	690

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

Name of the CD Block	CD 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
		Chhilipa	5	18.41	1,549	7,083	1,184	862
		Godiajore	6	36.07	1,871	8,111	1,238	1,398
		Parla	4	23.86	1,711	7,193	1,361	353
		Jayantapur	1	13.11	699	3,113	449	1,137
		Chhan Chan Bahali	5	35.1	2,241	9,020	1,004	1,973
		Behera	5	26.01	1,750	7,393	1,487	2,090
		Boden	6	36.86	2,210	9,410	1,276	670
		Nandagaon	4	20.97	1,441	6,315	1,390	2,171
		Tarapur	4	22.92	1,589	6,650	1,076	2,579
		CDBlock Total	**72**	**377.69**	**27,009**	**116,599**	**20,475**	**20,533**
Junagarh	0003	Atigaon	7	21.76	2,277	9,577	1,635	533
		Nandol	16	41.8	2,200	9,301	2,014	1,775
		Deydara	15	54.26	1,847	7,896	885	4,688
		Kaleigaon	12	27.77	1,577	6,960	869	1,384
		Meria Bandhli	14	20.56	1,581	6,788	1,024	1,282
		Bhainriguda	10	18.19	1,505	6,544	795	905
		Kaliakundal	8	23.63	1,730	7,618	1,614	480
		Chicheiguda	5	11.22	1,184	5,104	825	203
		Chhoriagarh	4	22.33	1,920	8,224	813	574
		Palas	5	19.99	1,820	8,048	1,012	68
		Matigaon	8	26.36	1,798	7,891	794	605
		Banijara	6	15.23	1,321	5,438	828	745
		Maliguda	7	23.84	1,892	8,033	1,180	1,066
		Mahichala	2	16.1	1,066	4,419	955	840
		Kalopala	2	16.04	1,183	4,939	1,368	1,289
		Charbahal	3	22.73	1,840	7,329	1,876	854
		Goudchhendia	5	22.57	1,566	6,303	1,048	1,133
		Habaspur	5	18.38	1,548	6,327	1,476	454
		Mudraguda	9	24.46	2,008	8,096	1,289	1,413
		Dasigaon	5	24.12	1,698	6,812	1,602	1,404
		Budhidara	20	37.86	1,538	6,185	851	4,007
		CDBlock Total	**168**	**509.2**	**35,099**	**147,832**	**24,753**	**25,702**
Kokasara	0004	Gotomunda	5	29.03	1,889	7,565	1,015	2,636
		Musapali	5	23.31	1,799	7,435	1,222	1,446
		Dahagaon	6	32.61	2,197	9,409	1,268	3,413
		Moter	5	22.45	1,457	6,268	892	2,330
		Rengalpali	6	17.81	1,148	4,888	795	1,695
		Kokasara	3	10.28	1,015	4,255	871	514
		Majhiguda	1	10	970	3,716	409	375

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

Name of the CD Block	CD 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
		Temera	4	17.63	1,211	4,923	999	1,762
		Mahima	5	29.08	1,826	7,681	1,136	3,644
		Kaudola	2	21.52	1,319	5,482	1,115	1,470
		Gambhariguda	5	20.29	1,490	6,095	1,041	1,747
		Phupgaon	4	13.45	1,111	4,416	784	2,446
		Kashibahal	3	27.78	1,695	6,986	1,458	2,624
		Ladugaon	5	28.54	2,355	9,978	1,913	2,935
		Badpodaguda	2	23.34	1,495	6,012	617	2,375
		Ampani	9	30.03	2,174	9,125	1,403	4,849
		CDBlock Total	**70**	**357.15**	**25,151**	**104,234**	**16,938**	**36,261**
Jayapatna	0005	Ranmal	7	32.24	2,370	10,196	2,406	2,377
		Bandigaon	9	30.44	1,993	8,542	1,091	2,227
		Bhainri Pali	7	38.64	2,548	10,713	1,645	4,290
		Rengal Pali	3	23.37	990	4,356	753	1,383
		Uchhala	5	31.73	1,739	7,770	928	3,250
		Bad Pujhari Guda	3	16.3	1,073	4,131	623	2,004
		Anla Bhata	7	23.5	1,211	4,946	1,042	2,588
		Sargiguda	5	26.01	1,366	6,106	625	3,952
		Baner	10	37.5	2,597	11,128	1,479	4,938
		Paik-Kendumundi	11	23.31	1,692	6,547	708	2,295
		Jayapatna	4	30.03	3,318	14,528	1,647	2,976
		Badkarlakot	4	26.23	1,184	4,977	698	2,965
		Mangalpur	6	37.94	2,290	9,261	1,640	3,728
		Dhan Suli	10	25.64	1,385	5,330	1,084	2,081
		CDBlock Total	**91**	**402.88**	**25,756**	**108,531**	**16,369**	**41,054**
Kalampur	0006	Mandal	9	29.6	2,152	8,953	1,983	2,004
		Deypur	7	15.63	1,745	6,987	1,189	979
		Kalampur	14	29.51	2,606	10,524	1,529	2,622
		Mingur	6	20.43	1,583	6,377	1,088	1,697
		Badakutru	4	9.82	793	3,312	766	630
		Bijamara	4	22.84	1,695	7,445	973	2,477
		Bandhakana	10	28.12	2,182	8,936	916	3,016
		CDBlock Total	**54**	**155.95**	**12,756**	**52,534**	**8,444**	**13,425**
Thuamul-Rampur	0007	Gopalpur	28	17.77	1,538	6,646	1,557	4,186
		Kaniguma	31	11.67	1,511	6,157	1,012	3,854
		Karlapat	30	17.88	1,032	4,136	655	2,449
		Gunupur	21	17.42	1,261	5,522	826	3,316
		Kerpai	36	7.86	991	4,278	590	3,648
		Nakrundi	27	7.18	704	3,164	567	2,306

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

Name of the CD Block	CD 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
		Dumerpadar	15	32.23	1,418	5,709	2,126	2,573
		Thuamul Rampur	19	32.76	1,752	6,988	2,324	3,530
		Badchhatrang	16	31.95	1,592	6,059	2,109	2,988
		Mahulpatna	16	39.47	1,478	5,605	1,967	2,786
		Jubarajpur	26	56.07	1,801	6,772	2,141	3,209
		Ghutrukhal	33	66.6	1,221	4,731	998	3,005
		CDBlock Total	**298**	**338.86**	**16,299**	**65,767**	**16,872**	**37,850**
Lanjigarh	0008	Gunduri	62	111.31	1,093	4,663	1,217	3,203
		Gobardhanpur	9	20.82	1,016	4,062	639	1,390
		Kamarda	38	59.1	1,582	5,918	869	3,856
		Langigarh Raod	22	29.32	1,378	5,161	1,265	1,483
		Biswanathpur	49	53.73	2,575	10,885	2,657	2,910
		Bandhapari	47	40.44	1,331	5,808	2,150	2,595
		Lanjee	53	88.01	1,451	6,629	1,777	3,722
		Bengaon	53	66.16	1,730	7,950	2,386	4,910
		Malijubanga	30	64.24	1,180	5,191	1,119	3,222
		Bijepur	47	51.13	1,057	4,787	1,021	3,189
		Lanjigarh	43	39.72	1,747	7,645	1,762	3,208
		Chhatrapur	30	36.61	1,473	6,446	1,235	3,005
		CDBlock Total	**483**	**660.59**	**17,613**	**75,145**	**18,097**	**36,693**
Bhawanipatna	0009	Borda	10	29.79	1,810	7,434	1,466	1,472
		Dumuria	7	19.87	1,094	4,399	981	1,073
		Artal	7	30.24	1,549	6,389	1,110	1,381
		Palana	6	16.84	1,254	5,455	1,075	1,389
		Borbhatta	7	29.32	1,703	7,663	1,169	1,674
		Madiguda	11	25.7	1,692	7,660	1,054	1,172
		Chahagaon	6	15.13	875	3,715	603	733
		Karlapada	8	27.28	1,310	5,826	1,868	1,824
		Chelliamal	4	20.13	1,198	4,888	1,301	1,887
		Kalam	8	15.41	1,271	5,047	1,091	2,147
		Karlaguda	10	31.79	1,366	5,908	977	3,216
		Thuapadar	7	23.28	1,511	6,439	1,165	2,361
		Dadpur	8	21.23	1,188	4,991	775	1,534
		Deypur	14	26.65	1,235	5,217	1,125	1,830
		Gudialipadar	21	25.4	1,634	6,942	1,313	2,436
		Kamthana	6	26.43	1,551	6,857	1,230	2,090
		Kuliamal	6	10.02	593	2,491	597	1,359
		Kutrukhamar	12	24.32	1,653	6,833	1,310	2,237
		Risigaon	21	34.84	2,003	8,697	1,347	3,357

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

Name of the CD Block	CD 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
		Medinipur	17	24.99	2,322	10,301	2,005	2,581
		Duarsuni	32	50.92	2,144	9,181	2,248	4,610
		Sagada	31	67.87	1,449	5,949	1,016	4,741
		Jugsaipatna	24	31.79	456	2,149	265	1,863
		CDBlock Total	**283**	**629.24**	**32,861**	**140,431**	**27,091**	**48,967**
Kesinga	0010	Belkhandi	5	20.04	1,362	5,359	463	556
		Hatikhoj	4	17.66	1,061	3,732	461	718
		Tundalo	5	12.42	805	3,248	620	623
		Nunmath	7	19.97	1,190	4,497	378	733
		Kasrupada	7	20.28	1,442	5,754	1,163	845
		Kantesir	4	15.97	1,179	4,652	857	979
		Paral Singa	8	27.39	1,487	5,600	827	1,422
		Balsi	4	13.4	1,242	4,717	538	775
		Kandel	6	24.05	1,730	6,665	741	1,234
		Laitara	8	21.19	1,522	6,144	1,205	1,335
		Boria	7	24.96	1,807	7,551	1,237	1,580
		Kikia	8	23.28	1,495	6,026	1,010	1,433
		Utkela	5	23.1	1,586	6,940	1,147	2,025
		Gokuleswar	7	23.94	1,464	5,803	818	3,398
		Chanchar	5	21.41	1,134	4,597	708	2,330
		Andha Munda	2	10.53	581	2,376	367	1,096
		Phatkamal	3	13.37	883	3,909	705	1,342
		Gaigaon	6	18.86	987	4,245	664	2,362
		Pasti Kudi	5	26.16	1,570	6,046	1,237	1,748
		CDBlock Total	**106**	**377.98**	**24,527**	**97,861**	**15,146**	**26,534**
Karlamunda	0011	Pouerkela	5	12.71	836	3,489	603	1,533
		Tere Singa	4	17.84	1,250	4,852	1,035	411
		Risida	4	15.87	950	4,030	974	502
		Gajabahal	9	25.49	1,434	5,828	1,146	1,079
		Karla Munda	6	26.47	1,821	6,777	843	583
		Sorgulmalpada	3	9.86	927	3,435	711	185
		Rinja	4	9.37	839	3,226	435	406
		Borpadar	13	28.87	1,565	5,852	669	905
		Regeda	7	25.65	1,645	6,165	910	736
		Joradubra	7	22.97	1,416	5,276	759	1,087
		CDBlock Total	**62**	**195.1**	**12,683**	**48,930**	**8,085**	**7,427**
Madanpur Rampur	0012	Gochhadengen	20	28.14	1,398	5,271	768	2,490
		Mohangiri	39	31.15	2,118	8,973	1,372	4,140
		Manikera	38	24.82	1,098	4,301	478	3,016

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

Name of the CD Block	CD 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
		Alatara	7	16.82	820	3,247	568	580
		Madanpur	18	24.61	1,521	5,967	1,027	1,525
		Nunpur	13	15.47	844	3,123	334	926
		Saidalanga	13	27.06	1,840	6,785	877	1,777
		Muding	11	39.42	1,856	7,230	1,017	2,588
		M. Ram Pur	14	32.65	2,972	12,067	1,929	1,703
		Barabandha	36	42.05	1,520	5,613	802	3,813
		Urladani	40	27.43	1,201	5,148	272	3,866
		CDBlock Total	**249**	**309.62**	**17,188**	**67,725**	**9,444**	**26,424**
Narala	0013	Palam	13	45.23	1,790	6,851	990	2,481
		Gigina	8	28.44	1,250	4,943	1,108	1,566
		Muskuti	8	18.75	1,253	4,765	659	1,794
		Rupra	8	25.06	1,638	6,449	1,637	1,226
		Bhanpur	5	15.64	890	3,465	891	876
		Ghodabandh	5	13.56	734	2,792	713	511
		Tulapada	5	18.64	1,102	4,490	735	1,109
		Shergarh	6	28.01	1,452	5,660	1,119	1,092
		Balsingha	5	16.97	941	3,611	583	925
		Kurmel	14	21.95	878	3,664	537	1,337
		Bagpur	6	13.41	639	2,612	1,154	379
		Narla	6	15.11	1,434	5,769	1,526	623
		Sargiguda	12	26.13	2,303	9,550	1,597	1,917
		Bhimkella	4	10.42	849	3,469	545	350
		Rupraroad	10	22.68	1,807	7,596	1,187	2,000
		Sarian	11	33.1	1,894	7,521	1,256	2,284
		Ghantamal	11	20.63	1,153	4,651	715	1,808
		Nishanpur	13	38.56	1,705	6,788	973	3,237
		Santpur	24	30.83	2,017	7,804	935	1,883
		CDBlock Total	**174**	**443.12**	**25,729**	**102,450**	**18,860**	**27,398**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district Kalahandi located at the western part of Orissa was split up into two districts namely Nuapada and Kalahandi after the 1991 Census. The estimates for 1991 Census had been calculated for the undivided district of Kalahandi and the same crude birth rate, fertility rate and other tables and statements presented and discussed herein after will be applicable for the newly formed district of Nuapada 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, two, three and five in 1991 both in persons and females in the state and the district in comparison to 1981. In 1981 the child mortality rate was much higher in the state as well as in the district. A notable feature that emerges out of the study of the annexure is that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than the male child both in the district and in the state in 1981 and 1991.

Table -II
Estimates of child mortality indicators by sex at state and district

State/ Dist	Year	Persons				Males				Females			
		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
Kalahandi	1981	169	148	155	173	186	159	162	184	149	137	148	170
	1991	137	145	152	158	151	157	162	169	105	133	141	149

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 Table given below.

As shown in Table- III the fertility rate for the state is 4.27 and for the district is 3.82 per 1,000 population and the crude birth rate of the state is

Table -III

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

Sl. No.	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	46.5	17.96
1	Sambalpur	131	171	4.21	5.87	32.01	3.88	44.5	17.92
2	Sundargarh	121	168	3.91	5.84	30.24	3.96	44.8	18.76
3	Kendujhar	134	184	4.15	6.28	32.94	4.34	50.0	18.83
4	Mayurbhanj	132	163	4.05	5.53	32.79	3.80	51.5	17.88
5	Baleshwar	160	212	4.96	6.71	38.06	5.32	49.7	17.24
6	Cuttack	134	180	4.27	6.03	32.27	4.61	44.4	18.24
7	Dhenkanal	134	171	4.35	5.73	32.43	4.30	46.6	17.82
8	Phulbani	156	204	5.00	6.60	39.06	4.06	49.5	18.21
9	Balangir	132	170	4.30	5.71	32.57	4.02	46.0	17.83
10	**Kalahandi**	**120**	**141**	**3.82**	**4.57**	**29.86**	**3.94**	**44.7**	**17.57**
11	Koraput	133	166	4.18	5.33	34.10	3.63	49.3	18.03
12	Ganjam	99	129	3.12	4.17	24.06	4.21	48.5	17.69
13	.Puri	123	164	3.96	5.38	29.92	4.28	41.9	18.00

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

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 Kalahandi district claims 12th position with 3.82 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 45-49 years of age. As per the 1991 Census, the child-woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level. At the district level it is seen that seven districts namely Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child-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 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 district. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married women in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women:

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

As far as the average age of currently married women at the districts is concerned, it is observed that six districts namely Sundargarh, Koraput, Phulabani, Kendujhar, Cutttack and Puri have recorded higher average than the state. However, among these districts, Koraput, Phulabani, Sundargarh and Kendujhar are mainly inhabited by scheduled tribe population. The average age at marriage of currently married women of Kalahandi district is 17.57 which is below the state average.

ANNEXURE-IV

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

Migration is a fact of life. It contributes substantially to the growth of population. Even in those economies where mobility is almost absent the female population migrate after marriage. Internal migration may be between two places. It may be inter district, inter-regional and inter state migration. In the event of internal migration, the population of the country remains unaffected whereas only sub-national or regional population is affected.

The internal migration of population has not only demographic but also socio-economic implications and its effect are more serious. Such migration tends to affect age, sex ratio and demographic behaviour such as fertility, mortality, and above all the population structure as a whole.

There are 68,218 migrants in the un-divided district of Kalahandi of which 20,613 are males and 47,605 are females. The composition of migrants in the district

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	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	3,189,242	1,159,780	2,029,462	2,472,336	868,127	1,604,209	658,984	260,729	398,255	57,922	30,924	26,998
				(77.52)	(74.85)	(79.05)	(20.66)	(22.48)	(19.62)	(1.82)	(2.67)	(1.33)
Kalahandi	68,218	20,613	47,605	58,832	17,265	41,567	9,258	3,277	5,981	128	71	57
				(86.24)	(83.76)	(87.32)	(13.57)	(15.90)	(12.56)	(0.19)	(0.34)	(0.12)

shows that 86.24 per cent have migrated from different districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states of India constitute 13.57 per cent. Inmigrants from other countries form 0.19 per cent only.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district it is seen that the proportion of male migrants in the district is higher than their female counterparts. But in state level the female migrants are more than their male counterparts in the district. The proportion of female migrants from other states/ UTS to the district is higher than the males. Similarly male immigrants from other countries constitute 0.34 percent as against 0.12 per cent of female. Above all, the inmigrants from other districts of the state constitute the majority followed by other states/UT and other countries.

Table- V

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

State/ District	Total			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Kalahandi	25,474	9,479	15,995	21,729	7,782	13,947	3,714	1,677	2,037	31	20	11
				(85.30)	(82.10)	(87.20)	(14.58)	(17.69)	(12.74)	(0.12)	(0.21)	(0.07)

Table-V presents data on inmigrants by place of last residence as per 2001 Census. Migration from the place of last residence other than the place of birth may be termed as last residence migration. Such migrants number 1,176,547 persons in the state and 25,474 persons in the district. Among 25,474 migrants into the district of Kalahandi, 82.10 per cent males and 87.20 per cent females have migrated from other districts of the state. Inmigration from other states constitutes 17.69 per cent males and 12.74 per cent females. Inmigrants from other countries form a very negligible proportion of 0.12 per cent persons.

ANNEXURE - V

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

Religion is one the important characteristics of population. It not only influences the socio-cultural life of the people but also binds the whole population belonging to a specific religion in the bonds of unity and brotherhood. The information on religion collected by Census is of great interest to the public in general and anthropologists, administrators, sociologists, demographers and planners in particular.

At the 2001 Census, six numerically major religions of the State and the Kalahandi District along with their population are shown in Table-VI. But in 2001 Census other religions and religions not stated have been taken into account and are shown in Table-VI.

As noticed in Table-VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 per cent in the State and Kalahandi district. In the district the followers of Hindu religion constitute 99.02 per cent. Although Christian population stands second with 0.52 per cent, Muslim population with 0.27 per cent ranks third position in the district. The followers of Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion.

Table - VI

Religions arranged in decending order for the State and District, 2001 Census

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Percentage of Population	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	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
Kalahandi	All Religions	1,335,494	100.00	92.50	7.50
	Hindus	1,322,363	99.02	92.78	7.22
	Christians	6,923	0.52	86.64	13.36
	Muslims	3,592	0.27	35.02	64.98
	Jains	1,248	0.09	31.97	68.03
	Religion not stated	680	0.05	96.76	3.24
	Sikhs	612	0.05	6.86	93.14
	Buddhists	47	0.00	63.83	36.17
	Others	29	0.00	72.41	27.59

The religion not stated and other religions are also very meagre.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that 92.78 per cent followers of Hindu and 86.64 per cent of Christian are reported from rural areas of the district and concentration of followers of Jain and Sikh religions is found in urban areas of the district.Muslim also constitute 35.02 per cent of population in urban areas whereas 64.98 per cent live in urban places of the district.

In the 1991 Census, the total number of followers of all Religions in undivided Kalahandi district was 1,600,385 of which the highest number of followers was claimed by Hindus (99.15 per cent) followed by Muslims (0.37 per cent) and Christians (0.32 per cent).

ANNEXURE-VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

Marital status is one of the important demographic characteristics of the population. The composition of population on the basis of marital status is defined in Indian population census as i) never married ii) married iii) widowed iv) divorced and separated for the state and the district and is presented in Table VII.

Table- VII reveals that the married category claims 48.07 per cent of the total population closely followed by never married category in the district. The widowed category forms 4.99 per cent and the divorced and separated constitutes a very negligible proportion. Coming to the sex-wise distribution of population under different marital category, it is seen

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

State / District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
		(100)	(100)	(100)
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Kalahandi	Total	1,335,494	667,526	667,968
		(100)	(100)	(100)
	Never married	621,124	335,619	285,505
		(46.51)	(50.28)	(42.74)
	Married	641,936	317,928	324,008
		(48.07)	(47.63)	(48.51)
	Widowed	66,599	11,830	54,769
		(4.99)	(1.77)	(8.20)
	Divorced/Separated	5,835	2,149	3,686
		(0.44)	(0.32)	(0.55)

that 50.28 per cent males belong to never married as against 42.74 per cent among females. Similarly 47.63 per cent males and 48.51 per cent females belong to married category, 1.77 per cent of males and 8.20 per cent of females belong to widowed category while divorced and separated marital status claim a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status holds good at the state level.

In the undivided district of Kalahandi,the percentage of married persons was 47.55, whereas the percentage of never married persons was 47.00. The percentage of widowed and divorced /separated persons constituted 4.96 and 0.47 respectively in the 1991 Census.

ANNEXURE-VII

Age, Sex and Education in the district, 2001 Census

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

Distribution of literate persons in different Educational levels in the State : 2001

Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown below.

Table - VIII

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

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

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 50 per cent (58.25 per cent) among literate persons, males and females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 per cent persons, 14.87 per cent males and 13.93 per cent females.

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

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

Table - IX

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

Name of State/ District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Kalahandi	Total Population	1,335,494	667,526	667,968
	Literate	513,383	349,473	163,910
	i) Literate without any formal schooling	21,295	15,851	5,444
	including educational level unclassified	(4.15)	(4.54)	(3.32)
	ii) Below Primary	174,170	114,167	60,003
		(33.93)	(32.67)	(36.61)
	iii) Primary	156,321	100,434	55,887
		(30.45)	(28.74)	(34.10)
	iv) Middle	67,866	48,145	19,721
		(13.22)	(13.78)	(12.03)
	v) Matric/Secondary	53,411	39,248	14,163
		(10.40)	(11.23)	(8.64)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate	19,098	14,279	4,819
	Pre-University/Senior secondary	(3.72)	(4.09)	(2.94)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or	98	75	23
	certificate not equal to degree	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate	3,220	2,642	578
	not equal to degree	(0.63)	(0.76)	(0.35)
	ix) Graduate & above	17,904	14,632	3,272
		(3.49)	(4.19)	(2.00)

As per the 2001 Census the population of Kalahandi district was 1,335,494 of which 513,383 are literate and educated persons. Among the literate persons 349,473 are males and 163,910 are females. The literate persons constitute 45.94 per cent of the total population of the district. The literacy has been calculated after excluding the population in the age group 0-6 who are considered as illiterates. Distribution of literates is shown in the above Table-IX for the district.

The educational attainment of the population has been classified into different educational levels. Among these educational levels, middle educational level claims 13.22 percent followed by primary level with 30.45 percent and below primary level with 33.93 per cent. Matriculation and secondary level claims 10.40 per cent among higher educational level, graduate and above educational levels claims 3.49 per cent followed by higher secondary/senior secondary with 3.72 per cent.The highest number of literates are available in the category of literate but below middle class closely followed by below matric. Graduates and above are very few in the district.

In the 1991 Census the total literate persons of the undivded Kalahandi district was 401,298 of which the highest percentage was recorded under Below primary educational level i.e. 41.38 and the lowest percentage was 0.18 in the educational level of Non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of Graduate and above persons was 0.52 only whereas Middle standard and Matriculation/Secondary claimed 21.89 and 7.50 per cent respectively 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
Kalahandi	Total	304,031	100	70.85	17.4	4.49	6.22	1.04
	Rural	279,706	100	74.14	17.03	4.01	4.35	0.48
	Urban	24,325	100	33.03	21.71	10.08	27.76	7.42

Table- X given above provides distribution of women in age group 15-44 in different educational levels in the state and the district. The proportion of females in all the educational levels is significantly lower both in total, rural and urban areas of the district as compared to the state average. The percentage of illiterate in the district is 70.85. The percentage of literate but below middle is higher than the other categories of educational level of this particular age group of women.

During the Census 1991, in the undivided district of Kalahandi the percentage of illiterate in the female age group of 15-44 was 86.35. On the literary group, the highest percentage with 7.73 was claimed by literate but below middle followed by middle but below matric with 3.62 percent, matric but below graduate with 1.94 percent and lastly graduate and above was claimed with 0.35 percent. The percentage of urban literacy was more than the rural literacy rate in almost all of the educational levels.

Table -XI

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

Name of the State/ District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	(46.03)	(48.80)	(43.14)	(44.57)	(47.57)	(41.45)	(55.57)	(56.74)	(54.33)
Kalahandi	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	456,417	230,477	225,940	425,175	214,670	210,505	31,242	15,807	15,435
	No. of Children attending School	179,416	103,739	75,677	162,243	94,785	67,458	17,173	8,954	8,219
	Percentage	(39.31)	(45.01)	(33.49)	(38.16)	(44.15)	(32.05)	(54.97)	(56.65)	(53.25)

Table-XI depicts the children in the age group of 10-14 years with number of children attending school as per 2001 Census. From the above table it is evident that 39.31 per cent of children are attending school in the district which is of course lower than the state average of 46.03 per cent. Male children outnumber the females in this category as the percentage of male is 45.01 whereas the percentage of female is only 33.49. Similarly, children in this age group in urban areas attending school are more than the rural area as the total percentage of pupil attending school is 53.25 per cent in urban areas and it is only 38.16 per cent in rual areas which is also less than the state average.

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 the population. Like the previous census the mother tongue as returned by individual was collected and were classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics. Details of mother tongue returns as recorded in 2001 Census are given in Table- XII for the State.

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

Table - XII

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

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

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

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongue, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
	KALAHANDI	1,335,494	100.00	1,235,275	100,219	92.50	7.50
1	ORIYA	1,235,011	92.48	1,144,296	90,715	92.65	7.35
2	KUI	73,810	5.53	73,724	86	99.88	0.12
3	HINDI	7,884	0.59	3,145	4,739	39.89	60.11
4	TELUGU	6,009	0.45	4,425	1,584	73.64	26.36
5	SAVARA	3,099	0.23	3,048	51	98.35	1.65
6	CHHATTISGARHI	2,485	0.19	2,097	388	84.39	15.61
7	BANJARI	1,745	0.13	1,743	2	99.89	0.11
8	URDU	1,247	0.09	146	1,101	11.71	88.29
9	BENGALI	684	0.05	440	244	64.33	35.67
10	PUNJABI	438	0.03	19	419	4.34	95.66
11	Total of Other Mother Tongues	3,082	0.23	2,192	890	71.12	28.88

The total population of the district has been divided into different mother tongues like Oriya, Kui, Hindi, Telugu, Savara, Chhattisgarhi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi etc. In this district Oriya mother tongue is most dominant having 92.48 per cent of the total population followed by Kui mother tongue covering 5.53 per cent and the balance 1.99 per cent of the population are distributed in Hindi, Telugu, Savara, Chhattisgarhi, Banjari, Urdu, Bengali and Punjabi mother tongue.

It is worth mentioning that the percentage of people having different mother tongues are invariably more in rural area as compared to urban area. For instance, about 92.65 per cent of people belonging to Oriya mother tongue live in rural area whereas only 7.35 per cent people belong to urban places. Similarly 99.88 per cent of people of Kui mother tongue live in rural areas and remaining 0.12 per cent speakers of Kui mother tongue live in urban areas.