CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES - 22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

RAYAGADA DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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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 along with 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 &
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Preface

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

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

The collection and compilation of such a huge data was indeed a formidable task requiring crusader's zeal on the part of different functionaries. Information on amenities and land use data for Village Directory has been collected from the Tahsildars while the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipal Corporations and Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils have provided the information for towns. Data collected as such have been cross-checked with the help of the official data collected from various Departments/Organisations like Reserve Bank of India, Department of Post, Government of India, Directorate of Health Services and Directorate of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, Directorate of Higher Education etc; Government of Orissa. Though all types of efforts have been taken for removal of discrepancies in the figures, yet the possibility of some error still creeping into them cannot be altogether 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. Rayagada is the 8th district in terms of size and holds 22nd rank in terms of population in the state.

2. Rayagada is the 9th urbanized district in the state having about 13.89 per cent of its population in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km., Rayagada is the 4th least densely populated district in the state.

4. Rayagada has 2nd rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are 200 uninhabited villages in the district and 3 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.

6. Padmapur is the most populated village (6,530 persons) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district, 75 are engaged in agricultural sector.

8. Rayagada police station has the highest number of villages (481) in the district and Puttasing police station has the lowest number of villages (61) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		RAYAGADA	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total		51,349		2,667
		Inhabited		47,529		2,467
		Uninhabited		3,820		200
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns		107		3
		Census Towns		31		2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total		7,738,065		190,381
		Institutional		17,915		537
		Houseless		13,044		199
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons		36,804,660		831,109
		Males		18,660,570		409,792
		Females		18,144,090		421,317
	RURAL	Persons		31,287,422		715,702
		Males		15,748,970		351,158
		Females		15,538,452		364,544
	URBAN	Persons		5,517,238		115,407
		Males		2,911,600		58,634
		Females		2,605,638		56,773
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION				14.99		13.89
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	117,125	16.4
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	54,881	15.46
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	62,244	17.33
AREA (in sq. km.)				155,707		7,073
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				236		118
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total		972		1028
		Rural		987		1038
		Urban		895		968
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	247,829	36.15
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	162,061	48.18
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	85,768	24.56
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	115,665	13.92
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	57,265	13.97
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	58,400	13.86
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	8,145,081	22.13	463,418	55.76
		Males	4,066,783	21.79	224,908	54.88
		Females	4,078,298	22.48	238,510	56.61

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		RAYAGADA	
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	399,184	48.03
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	225,367	55.00
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	173,817	41.26
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	249,909	30.07
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	179,932	43.91
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	69,977	16.61
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	149,275	17.96
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	45,435	11.09
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	103,840	24.65
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	431,925	51.97
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	184,425	45.00
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	247,500	58.74
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	116,166	29.10
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	78,995	35.05
	Females	899,970	20.11	37,171	21.39
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	183,864	46.06
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	75,840	33.65
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	108,024	62.15
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	7,591	1.90
	Males	320,011	3.26	4,065	1.80
	Females	381,552	8.53	3,526	2.03
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	91,563	22.94
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	66,467	29.49
	Females	781,052	17.46	25,096	14.44

Definition of Census Town : -

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

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	In terms of	Ambadala 01		Muniguda 02		Bishamakatak 03		Gudari 04		Padmapur 05	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Total Population	45232	9	66371	5	79179	3	56345	7	38806	10
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	463.6	8	573.9	6	784	5	954.98	3	321.2	10
3	Density of population per sq. km	98	8	116	5	101	7	59	10	121	3
4	Sex Ratio	994	10	1010	7	1061	3	1013	6	1013	6
5	Proportion Urban	0	5	0	5	9.36	4	12.16	3	0	5
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	28.07	1	17.12	4	15.44	5	13.72	7	8.53	10
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	29.25	10	48.66	8	65.22	2	57.78	5	48.06	9
8	Proportion Literates	24.38	10	32.55	5	29.7	6	39.77	4	43.53	3
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	48.57	8	46.39	10	50.34	4	49.8	5	47.56	9
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	25.87	11	44.91	9	47.04	8	56.99	5	70.65	3
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	4.2	11	6.04	9	8.01	6	7.53	7	11.96	3
12	Percentage of villages having well	36.36	7	25.28	8	50.52	4	37.1	5	84.78	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	3.85	10	6.04	9	8.01	7	10.75	4	18.48	2
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	7.34	11	16.23	4	12.54	8	9.68	9	19.57	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	6.64	11	15.47	9	52.96	3	13.98	10	92.39	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	9.79	10	17.74	9	38.33	2	20.43	8	26.09	6
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	60.49	11	69.43	9	64.81	10	87.1	2	84.78	4
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	6.29	10	20.38	5	12.89	8	31.18	3	61.96	1

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	In terms of	Puttasing 06		Gunupur 07		Rayagada 08		Kalyanasingpur 09		Kashipur 10		Tikiri 11	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Total Population	31003	11	99133	2	234620	1	59334	6	67254	4	53832	8
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	341.9	9	831.3	4	1253.6	2	554.3	7	1259	1	246.8	11
3	Density of population per sq. km	91	9	119	4	187	2	107	6	53	11	218	1
4	Sex Ratio	1097	1	1006	8	1027	5	1078	2	1039	4	1002	9
5	Proportion Urban	0	5	24.92	2	32.58	1	0	5	0	5	0	5
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	1.72	11	11.95	8	9.97	9	14.09	6	20.36	2	19.55	3
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	84.11	1	52.68	7	52.71	6	64.77	3	59.15	4	64.77	3
8	Proportion Literates	24.53	9	47.1	1	44.2	2	27.5	7	22.6	11	25.97	8
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	57.57	1	49.1	7	43.21	11	50.63	3	49.73	6	53.25	2
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	79.31	2	81.87	1	65.94	4	53.63	6	35.58	10	51.01	7
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	13.79	1	12.87	2	8.95	5	7.26	8	5.62	10	10.07	4
12	Percentage of villages having well	86.21	1	50.88	3	10.7	10	36.69	6	14.23	9	3.36	11
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	20.69	1	17.54	3	9.39	6	6.85	8	3.75	11	9.4	5
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	15.52	6	33.92	1	20.96	2	15.73	5	8.24	10	14.09	7
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	43.1	4	33.33	5	29.48	6	20.16	8	58.43	2	23.49	7
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	29.31	5	44.44	1	34.93	4	35.08	3	4.49	11	20.81	7
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	82.76	5	74.85	7	86.24	3	95.97	1	77.53	6	70.47	8
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	12.07	9	38.01	2	17.47	6	30.24	4	16.85	7	6.04	11

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	Rayagada	Rayagada	Urban	0
	Tahasils			
1	Bishamkatak	Bishamkatak	Urban	48
2	Gunupur	Gunupur	Urban	80
3	Rayagada	Rayagada	Urban	0
4	Kashipur	Kashipur	Rural	80

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	Rayagada	Rayagada	Urban	0
	C . D.BLOCKS			
1	Muniguda	Muniguda	Rural	65
2	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Rural	120
3	Gudari	Gudari	Urban	92
4	Bishamakatak	Bishamakatak	Rural	48
5	Kalyansingpur	Kalyansingpur	Rural	48
6	Kashipur	Kashipur	Rural	80
7	Rayagada	Rayagada	Urban	0
8	Kolnara	Kolnara	Rural	15
9	Ramanguda	Ramanguda	Rural	48
10	Padmapur	Padmapur	Rural	72
11	Gunupur	Gunupur	Urban	80

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAYAGADA	Total	1901	186,480	94,842	91,638	-	-
		1911	224,190	112,179	112,011	37,710	20
		1921	217,200	108,613	108,587	-6,990	-3
		1931	256,152	127,843	128,309	38,952	18
		1941	303,663	152,134	151,529	47,511	19
		1951	341,241	169,917	171,324	37,578	12
		1961	403,471	200,734	202,737	62,230	18
		1971	511,333	255,137	256,196	107,862	27
		1981	608,751	301,405	307,346	97,418	19
		1991	713,984	354,911	359,073	105,233	17
		2001	831,109	409,792	421,317	117,125	16
	Rural	1901	186,480	94,842	91,638	-	-
		1911	224,190	112,179	112,011	37,710	20
		1921	217,200	108,613	108,587	-6,990	-3
		1931	256,152	127,843	128,309	38,952	18
		1941	296,247	148,358	147,889	40,095	16
		1951	322,828	160,508	162,320	26,581	9
		1961	378,754	188,101	190,653	55,926	17
		1971	468,793	233,368	235,425	90,039	24
		1981	538,016	264,921	273,095	69,223	15
		1991	624,658	309,229	315,429	86,642	16
		2001	715,702	351,158	364,544	91,044	15
	Urban	1901	0	0	0	0	0
		1911	0	0	0	0	0
		1921	0	0	0	0	0
		1931	0	0	0	0	0
		1941	7,416	3,776	3,640	0	0
		1951	18,413	9,409	9,004	10,997	148
		1961	24,717	12,633	12,084	6,304	34
		1971	42,540	21,769	20,771	17,823	72
		1981	70,735	36,484	34,251	28,195	66
		1991	89,326	45,682	43,644	18,591	26
		2001	115,407	58,634	56,773	26,081	29

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

Code No. of P.S.	District/ Police Station/ UA/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilo-meters	Popula-tion per square kilo-meter	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rayagada	**Total**	**7,073.00**	**117.50**	**2,467**	**200**	**3**	**2**	**190,381**	**831,109**	**409,792**	**421,317**
		Rural	**7,015.56**	**102.02**	**2,467**	**200**	**0**	**0**	**165,257**	**715,702**	**351,158**	**364,544**
		Urban	**57.44**	**2,009.17**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**25,124**	**115,407**	**58,634**	**56,773**
0001	Ambadala	Total	463.60	97.57	286	44	0	0	11,016	45,232	22,684	22,548
		Rural	463.60	97.57	286	44	0	0	11,016	45,232	22,684	22,548
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0002	Muniguda	Total	573.90	115.65	265	23	0	0	14,802	66,371	33,027	33,344
		Rural	573.90	115.65	265	23	0	0	14,802	66,371	33,027	33,344
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Bishamakatak	Total	784.00	100.99	287	31	0	1	18,228	79,179	38,414	40,765
		Rural	779.44	92.08	287	31	0	0	16,650	71,771	34,691	37,080
		Urban	4.56	1,624.56	0	0	0	1	1,578	7,408	3,723	3,685
	Bishamakatak (CT)	Urban	4.56	1,624.56	0	0	0	1	1,578	7,408	3,723	3,685
0004	Gudari	Total	954.98	59.00	186	11	1	0	13,141	56,345	27,986	28,359
		Rural	952.70	51.95	186	11	0	0	11,600	49,496	24,576	24,920
		Urban	2.28	3,003.95	0	0	1	0	1,541	6,849	3,410	3,439
	Gudari (NAC)	Urban	2.28	3,003.95	0	0	1	0	1,541	6,849	3,410	3,439
0005	Padmapur	Total	321.20	120.82	92	7	0	0	8,873	38,806	19,280	19,526
		Rural	321.20	120.82	92	7	0	0	8,873	38,806	19,280	19,526
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Puttasing	Total	341.90	90.68	58	3	0	0	6,444	31,003	14,782	16,221
		Rural	341.90	90.68	58	3	0	0	6,444	31,003	14,782	16,221
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Gunupur	Total	831.25	119.26	171	8	0	0	23,223	99,133	49,430	49,703
		Rural	804.47	92.52	171	8	0	0	17,874	74,427	36,982	37,445
		Urban	26.78	922.55	0	0	0	0	5,349	24,706	12,448	12,258
	Gunupur UA	Urban	11.65	2,120.69	0	0	0	0	5,349	24,706	12,448	12,258
	Gunupur (NAC+OG)	Urban	15.13	1,632.91	0	0	1	0	5,349	24,706	12,448	12,258
0008	Rayagada	Total	1,253.62	187.15	458	23	1	1	51,987	234,620	115,765	118,855
		Rural	1,229.80	128.62	458	23	0	0	35,331	158,176	76,712	81,464
		Urban	23.82	3,209.24	0	0	1	1	16,656	76,444	39,053	37,391
	Rayagada (M)	Urban	18.65	3,097.00	0	0	1	0	12,406	57,759	29,519	28,240
	Chandili (CT)	Urban	5.17	3,614.12	0	0	0	1	4,250	18,685	9,534	9,151
0009	Kalyanasingpur	Total	554.30	107.04	248	17	0	0	13,823	59,334	28,557	30,777
		Rural	554.30	107.04	248	17	0	0	13,823	59,334	28,557	30,777
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0010	Kashipur	Total	1,259.10	53.41	267	27	0	0	16,232	67,254	32,982	34,272
		Rural	1,259.10	53.41	267	27	0	0	16,232	67,254	32,982	34,272
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0011	Tikiri	Total	246.80	218.12	149	6	0	0	12,612	53,832	26,885	26,947
		Rural	246.80	218.12	149	6	0	0	12,612	53,832	26,885	26,947
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT-5

C. D. BLOCK-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial	Name of C.D. Block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Muniguda	416	364	76,166	37,867	38,299
2	Chandrapur	219	200	32,349	16,361	15,988
3	Gudari	159	150	35,394	17,575	17,819
4	Bishamakatak	307	280	75,366	36,432	38,934
5	Kalyanasingpur	254	237	57,195	27,544	29,651
6	Kashipur	449	416	121,086	59,867	61,219
7	Rayagada	293	277	93,645	45,242	48,403
8	Kolnara	199	192	66,670	32,483	34,187
9	Ramanguda	119	112	45,699	22,792	22,907
10	Padmapur	125	116	49,594	24,605	24,989
11	Gunupur	127	123	62,538	30,390	32,148
	District (Rural) Total:	**2,667**	**2,467**	**715,702**	**351,158**	**364,544**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of police station where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gunupur	UA	Gunupur	24,706	12,448	12,258
	(i) Gunupur	NAC	Gunupur	21,198	10,663	10,535
	(ii) Industrial & Educational Area	OG	Gunupur	3,508	1,785	1,723
2	Gudari	NAC	Gudari	6,849	3,410	3,439
3	Rayagada	M	Rayagada	57,759	29,519	28,240
4	Chandili	CT	Rayagada	18,685	9,534	9,151
5	Bishamakatak	CT	Bishamakatak	7,408	3,723	3,685
	District (Urban) Total :			**115,407**	**58,634**	**56,773**

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 headquar-ters	Whether it is C.D. Block headquar-ters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Commu-nication	Banking	
							Senior Secondary 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	Muniguda	Tikarpada	04517800	6183	No	No	1	1	0	1	Yes	Yes	2	1
2	Padmapur	Padmapur	04592500	6530	No	Yes	1	1	0	1	Yes	No	1	0
3	Kashipur	Kashipur	04709600	5402	Yes	Yes	1	1	0	0	No	No	1	0

STATEMENT-8

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

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

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF POLICE STATION, 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
	Rayagada	**Total**	**199**	**654**	**342**	**312**	**537**	**14,599**	**10,906**	**3,693**
		Rural	**176**	**579**	**298**	**281**	**433**	**12,761**	**9,792**	**2,969**
		Urban	**23**	**75**	**44**	**31**	**104**	**1,838**	**1,114**	**724**
0001	Ambadala	Total	3	7	3	4	19	507	487	20
		Rural	3	7	3	4	19	507	487	20
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
0002	Muniguda	Total	15	58	30	28	41	1,576	967	609
		Rural	15	58	30	28	41	1,576	967	609
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
0003	Bishamakatak	Total	27	98	46	52	40	1,237	1,032	205
		Rural	25	89	41	48	32	972	914	58
		Urban	2	9	5	4	8	265	118	147
	Bishamakatak (CT)	Urban	2	9	5	4	8	265	118	147
0004	Gudari	Total	9	34	23	11	30	520	451	69
		Rural	7	29	19	10	28	507	447	60
		Urban	2	5	4	1	2	13	4	9
	Gudari (NAC)	Urban	2	5	4	1	2	13	4	9
0005	Padmapur	Total	6	19	8	11	18	310	158	152
		Rural	6	19	8	11	18	310	158	152
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
0006	Puttasing	Total	0	0	0	0	27	854	607	247
		Rural	0	0	0	0	27	854	607	247
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

STATEMENT -9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF POLICE STATION, 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
0007	Gunupur	Total	27	59	36	23	93	2,654	1,717	937
		Rural	19	37	23	14	59	1,932	1,307	625
		Urban	8	22	13	9	34	722	410	312
	Gunupur (NAC+OG)	Urban	8	22	13	9	34	722	410	312
0008	Rayagada	Total	97	331	173	158	194	4,459	3,354	1,105
		Rural	86	292	151	141	134	3,621	2,772	849
		Urban	11	39	22	17	60	838	582	256
	Rayagada (M)	Urban	4	17	12	5	56	810	558	252
	Chandili (CT)	Urban	7	22	10	12	4	28	24	4
0009	Kalyanasingpur	Total	4	9	4	5	22	916	831	85
		Rural	4	9	4	5	22	916	831	85
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
0010	Kashipur	Total	3	10	4	6	29	530	465	65
		Rural	3	10	4	6	29	530	465	65
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
0011	Tikiri	Total	8	29	15	14	24	1,036	837	199
		Rural	8	29	15	14	24	1,036	837	199
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

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 taken up 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 Handbook of 1971 Census was 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 for each district. The District Census Handbook has 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

The natural beauty of Rayagada district fills one's heart with immense joy and thrill. The charming valleys of the rivers Nagavali and Vamsadhara, vast stretches of hills, evergreen forests, perennial streams, stiff and massive rocks standing like mythological demons and deep holes in the rocky river-beds presenting thrilling sights are the attractive features of the district. According to local people, the name Rayagada has been derived from 'Raya' means rock, 'gadda' means deep holes, which signifies deep holes in the rocks.

The history of the district is very much covered within the history of erstwhile Koraput district, from which it has been carved out during 1992. The early history of Koraput district is reflected in the Special Rock Edicts of Ashoka. At that time this region was a part of Atavika land, which could not be conquered by Ashoka during the Kalinga war in 261 BC. In the 5th century AD the Nalas established a strong kingdom in the Bastar-Koraput region and its capital was located near Umarkote in the present Nabarangapur district. In the middle of 14th century AD the Silavamsi king, Ganga Raju was ruling over the Koraput region. At that time Nandapur was the capital of Koraput district. During the reign of Gajapati Purusottam Deva, Vijay Chandra was the ruler of Nandapur kingdom. Bhairab Deo is the successor of Vijay Chandra. Viswanath Deo, the son of Bhairab Deo ascended the throne of Nandapur. During his rule he shifted the capital of Nandapur kingdom from Nandapur to Rayagada. At that time Rayagada was a flourishing trade center in the east-coast of India. He built an enormous mud-fort at Rayagada, the remains of which are still seen there. He was a devoted Vaishnav and built a number of temples along the river, Nagavali. The temples like Majhigarani at Rayagada, Gopinath and Harachandi at Viswanathpur (a village established by him) bear testimony to his religious activities. On his death in 1571 all his queens numbering more than 100 performed the rite of 'Sati' jumping into a fire-pit near Rayagada. Till now that pit known as 'Satikunda' is regarded as a sacred place.

Viswanath Deo was the contemporary of Gajapati Mukunda Deva. He witnessed the fall of Orissa when Afghan forces of Bengal overthrew Mukunda Deva. Orissa came under the Muslim rule in 1568 and similar effect was experienced in Nandapur kingdom, which went under the Muslim rule in 1571 during the rule of Balaram Deo, the successor of Viswanath Deo. Balaram Deo agreed to send the annual tribute to the Sultan of Golconda. In 1597 Yosobanta Deo ascended the throne of Nandapur kingdom and at that time the Mughal emperor, was ruling over India. He was casting covetous eyes on the states of Deccan and the process of establishing Mughal rule in these states was on the way. In the middle of 17th century when Vir Vikram Deo was ruling over Nandapur kingdom he shifted the capital of this kingdom from Rayagada to Jeypur (literally meaning the place of victory). King Viswambhar Deo, the successor of Vir Vikram Deo was ruling over this kingdom during 1672. He was a great military genius. With his strong and well-trained armies he was a terror to the Europian traders. During his rule some aggressive Pushapatis encroached the territories. In order to protect the kingdom from such aggression he divided it into a number of estates and placed each in charge of a retainer (later on known as Zamindar) who was made responsible for maintenance of peace and order of the estate. The retainer owned direct allegiance to the king with whom he was bound by the tie of feudal principles. Due to introduction of such novel system of administration based on land-tenure, Biswambhara Deo is regarded as the father of feudal system in Nandapur kingdom. Placing himself at the helm of this brilliant administrative organization and commanding vast resources of far-flung Nandapur territory Biswambhara Deo ruled as a semi-independent monarch caring a little for the inactive Sultan Abu Hassan of Golconda, who was then gasping in the whirlpool of Mughal imperialism. Krishna Deo, the successor of Biswambhara Deo ascended the throne of Nandapur kingdom in 1676. Like Biswambhara, Krishna Deo was also a powerful and courageous ruler. He defeated the General Mallik, a commander of Golconda who intruded Nandapur kingdom. He captured fourteen country made cannons used by Mohammedan forces. Till now these cannons are preserved in Jeypur palace. For such, heroic action, Krishna Deo was titled as 'Mallakimardana'.

In 1687 the emperor Aurangzeb overthrew the Sultan of Golconda and the entire Deccan came under the Mughal rule. To look after the administration of Deccan he appointed a subedar who later on was known as the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Raghunath Krishna, who was ruling over the Nandapur kingdom in 1686, was also a powerful ruler. He defeated the Nawab of Chicacole in 1694 and forced him to accept a dishonourable treaty. Ramachandra Deo I who succeeded the throne in 1708 appointed one Viziaram Raju as a Diwan to look after the Management of Jeypur estate. This

was a political blunder. Viziaram Raju was a very shrewd man. He secretly acted against the interest of Jeypur and instigated the neighbouring Zamindars to encroach upon the contiguous territories of Nandapur kingdom. Though in 1711 Balaram Deo III, the successor of Ramachandra Deo realized the political anarchy created by Viziaram Raju and dismissed him from the administration, but the poison of disloyalty injected in the minds of Zamindars acted vigorously and they with the help of Marathas seceded from Nandapur kingdom. Thus, during the rule of Balaram Deo III the territories of Jeypur began to shrink. Viziaram Raju, who was in search of opportunity, again came forward with his fangs to bite and during the reign of Biswambhara Deo II (1712 to 1752) he took away the coastal tracts of this kingdom and encroached upon the territories of Nandapur with the help of Jafar Ali Khan.

In 1765 Lord Clive obtained the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Mughal emperor Shah Alum who also granted the northern circars to the East India Company. In 1769 Vizagapatnam was made a district headquarters with Mr. John Andrew as the first chief in council. But the hill country Jeypur remained outside the sphere of British administration and almost a century passed before the direct administration was established in that inaccessible tract.

On 1st January 1863 British Government appointed an Asst. Agent at Jeypur with jurisdiction over present Malkangiri, Nabarangapur and Koraput (except Narayanpatana PS) districts. Another assistant agent was placed at Parvatipuram with jurisdiction over Narayanpatana PS, Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions. The Collector at Vizagapatnam was the head of civil and criminal justice.

In 1870 the British rulers shifted the headquarters of Jeypur agency from Jeypur to Koraput town for its better health prospects.

In 1930 the tribal people of Koraput who are by nature freedom loving, took part in the National Movement, which gained momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

In 1932 the Government of India appointed a Boundary Commission and on 1st April, 1936 when separate province of Orissa was formed amalgamating different Oriya speaking tracts a new district was carved out from Vizianagaram district of Madras presidency and this new district was named after its headquarters town Koraput. Mr. R.C.S.Bell, ICS was the first Collector of Koraput district.

On 2.10.1992 the Government of Orissa divided the erstwhile Koraput district into four districts, namely, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Koraput and Malkangiri.

The present Rayagada district has been formed consisting of Rayagada and Gunupur sub-divisions of undivided Koraput district vide Government of Orissa Gazette Notification No.36/92-49137/R dated 01.10.1992.

(iii)Administrative set up

Rayagada district is situated in the southern part of Orissa at a distance of 390 kms away from the state headquarters, Bhubaneswar. The district consists of two sub-divisions, four tahasils, 11 Community Development Blocks, 11 police stations and five towns, the names of which are given below :

Sub-divisions- Rayagada and Gunupur

Tahasils - Bishamakatak, Gunupur, Rayagada and Kashipur

C D Blocks- Bishamakatak, Chandrapur, Gudari, Gunupur, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur,Kolnara, Muniguda, Padmapur, Ramanaguda and Rayagada

Police Stations-Ambadala, Muniguda, Bishamakatak, Gudari, Gunupur, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur, Padmapur, Puttasing, Rayagada and Tikiri.

Towns- Rayagada(M), Gunupur(NAC), Gudari(NAC),Bishamakatak(CT), Chandili(CT).

Villages- Total number of villages – 2,667.

The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrative head of the district. He executes the

plans, programmes and policies of the government. He exercises control over revenue matters, law and order developmental works and welfare activities of the district. Being the Chairman of the District Development Committee in which all the district level officers of different departments and organizations are memberes, he reviews the all round development of the district in respect of health and sanitation, education, agriculture, social welfare and other matters. Keeping in view the problems of the people as well as the district, he also recommends to the government for adoption of suitable plans and programmes for future betterment and for smooth and effective administration a good number of officers such as Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collectors, Block Development Officers, Tahasildars and others assist him. The Superintendent of Police helps him in maintenance of law and order.

Jurisdictional changes :

During 2001 Census two villages namely, Marthiguda and Saura Pradhaniguda of Gunupur police station were transferred to Gunupur(NAC). These villages were treated as outgrowths of Gunupur(NAC). Similarly, the village Bishamakatak of Bishamakatak police station was treated as a non-statutory town known as census town. During this period there was no jurisdictional changes either at tahasil or police station level. There are 200 uninhabited villages in the district.

(iv) Physical features

Rayagada district is located between $19^{0}0'$ and $19^{0}58'$ north latitude and $82^{0}5'$ and $84^{0}2'$ east longitude in the southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Gajapati district in the east, Koraput and Kalahandi district in the west, Kalahandi and Phulabani districts in the north and Koraput and Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) district in the south. As per 2001 census the district having 7073 sq. kms of geographical area occupies the 8^{th} ranks in the state.

The district has a physical expansion of nearly 125 kms from Padmapur CD Block on the east to Kashipur CD Block on the west and nearly 120 kms from Rayagada CD Blcok on the south to Muniguda on the north. This indicates that the horizontal and vertical expansions of the district are almost equal. The diagonal expansion from Chandrapur in the northeastern corner to Kashipur in the southwestern corner is nearly 120 kms, whereas expansion from Gunupur in the southwestern corner to Kalyanasingpur in the northwestern corner is nearly 100 kms. The physical shape and size of the district is irregular with the areas of Muniguda CD Block projecting towards north, Kashipur CD Block towards west and areas of Rayagada and Gunupur CD Blocks projecting towards south.

The district consists of two fertile valleys of the Nagavali and the Vamsadhara rivers. The valley of the Vamsadhara slopes down from a height of 396m near Ambadala to 79m at Gunupur while that of Nagavali falls from about 366m north of Kalyanasingpur to 152m in the south of the tahasil of Rayagada. The areas covering Kashipur tahasil, northern part of Gunupur, eastern part of Bishamakatak and southwestern part of Rayagada are full of hills and forests. Numerous hills, dense forests, green valleys, rivers and streams enrich the district with natural resources.

Topography :

The district being a part of the southern Orissa highlands is sub-divided into the sub-micro regions as given below :

(1) Dasamantapur forested hills.

This sub-micro region is composed of hills with average height around 1,000m above mean sea level (MSL). Western part of Kashipur tahasil comes under this region

(2) Nagavali or Langulya basin.

Kalyansingpur,eastern part of Kashipur tahasil, northern part of Rayagada tahasil, Bishamakatak and Chandili come under this sub-micro division. The river Nagavali, high hills and perennial sterams are important geographical features of this region.

(3) Koraput Eastern Ghats.

This region consists of the river Nagavali, high and rugged hills and southern part of Rayagada Block.

(4) Vamsadhara Basin.

The catchment areas of the river Vamsadhara with average height of 650m(MSL) are the main features of this basin. Ambadala, Bishamakatak, Rayagada, western part of Gudari, Puttasing, Padmapur and Gunupur are included in this region.

(5) Ambadala – Puttasingh forested hills (East Rayagada)

This narrow hill region has an average height of 800m above mean sea level. A number of streams such as Churaldhoa Nadi, Polad Nadi, Ganguti Nadi, Sana Nadi etc. originating from these hills serve as the tributaries of the main river Vamsadhara. The region has a gradual downward slope towards Vamsadhara basin on the west. Puttasing, Padmapur, Gudari, Bishamakatak and Ambadala come under this region.

Hills :

A good number of small and high hills spread over the district. Among them Subamundi Dongar (1368m), Kailashkota hills with its peaks Mati Dongar (1024m), Jora Dongar (1020m), Puttasingi hills with its peaks – Thaladi Dongar (997m), Panchapat Mali(1359m), Korappadi Dongar (1512m), Miyamali Parbat(1526m), etc., are important. Nimgiri(1529m) is the highest peak located at Bishamakatak police station.

Rivers :

The Vamsadhara and the Nagavali rivers are the lifelines of the district. The Vamsadhara rises from the extreme north of Bishamakatak and passes through Bishamakatak and Gunupur tahasils. Making its path along the boundary of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh it falls in the Bay of Bengal. The total length of this river is 277kms, out of which 141 kms flows within the district. The Nagavali originates from the hills of Kalahandi district. Flowing through Kalyanasingpur, Chandili and Rayagada it passes into Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh and finally falls in the Bay of Bengal. Its total length is 242 kms, out of which 101 kms flows within the district. Near Rayagada it has two falls of 9m and 6m depth presenting picturesque scenery. A number of perennial streams like Golagad near Tikiri, Gangudi at Gudari and Padmapur also enrich the water sources of the district.

Tanks :

A good number of tanks locally known as 'Bandha', 'Munda', 'Kota', etc., are available in the district. There are nearly 1625 tanks consisting of 756 private tanks, 690 Gram Panchayat tanks and 179 revenue tanks. Providing drinking water to the animals and meeting the need of the people for bathing, washing, etc., some of these tanks serve as oasis during hot summer. These tanks bear testimony to the philanthropic activities of the rulers and zamindars of bygone days.

Climate :

The climate of the district is mainly tropical in nature. It is very much influenced by the southwestern monsoon during June to September. Vast stretch of high hills and green forests control the climate to a great extent. As usual the district experiences four seasons in a year, the summer from March to May, the rainy from June to September, the post monsoon from October to November and the winter from December to February. The month of May is the hottest and December is the coldest month in a year.

Temperature :

Temperature varies with the change of season. The month of May being the hottest, temperature rises above 45^0C. It was the highest (45.6^0C) in April 1999. During summer the temperature varies from 21^0C to 45^0C. With the onset of monsoon during June, the temperature gradually decreases and it comes down to as low as 9^0C or less during December and at first part of January. The lowest temperature recorded was 5^0C on 28.12.1955. In the year 1999 annual mean maximum and minimum temperatures were recorded as 36.3^0C and 18.5^0C respectively.

Winds :

During the summer generally hot and light winds blow from southeastern direction. Occasionally whirlwind with high speed blow in the afternoon of hot summer. Sometimes it causes damage to the houses and trees. Due to the influence of southwestern monsoon moderate winds with full of

moisture blow from southwestern direction. During post monsoon and winter, i.e., from October to February light and dry winds blow from variable directions. Sometimes during December and January cold waves blows from northern direction. It paralyses the normal activities at the morning hour.

Rainfall :

The rainfall in the district is influenced by the southwestern monsoon. The district being situated in the fringe of Eastern ghats, the rainfall in the western region is comparatively more and the eastern parts of the hill ranges receive less rainfall creating rain-shadow area. The areas under Kashipur tahasil receive fairly heavy rainfall. The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1521.8mm. But for consecutive three years, i.e., for 1997, 1998 and 1999 the annual rainfall was below normal recording the lowest 886 mm in 1999. This caused severe drought during that year. Normally, rainfall is the highest 380.3mm in the month of August and it is the lowest, i.e., 6.7mm in January.

Special weather :

Occasional low depression in the Bay of Bengal during September and October causes wide spread heavy rainfall with high and speedy wind. Sometimes, it turns into a cyclonic storm causing heavy damage to men, animals, houses, trees and crops. Occasional hailstorm in the afternoon of April and May also brings misery to the people. During November and December low lying areas close to forests and paddy fields remain covered with dense fog in the morning hour. It causes difficulty in movement of vehicles. During the year 1917 the district experienced the highest annual rainfall – 1595mm whereas it was the lowest 780mm in 1935. On 17.06.1927 the heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was recorded as 167.6mm. Sometimes during the monsoon the peaks of high hills remain cloudy for days together and it rains continuously without the appearance of the sun.

Forests :

Green valleys, rivers, streams and hills provide suitable environment for luxuriant growth of forests in the district. Before a century this region was inaccessible due to vast stretches of dense forest. But gradually the forest areas of the district is reducing due to indiscriminate felling of trees, establishment of industries and extension of urban areas, etc. Out of the total 7073 sq. kms of geographical area of the district 2812.33 sq. kms, i.e., nearly 35 per cent come under forest areas. Further classification of forest areas as on 31.12.1999 is as follows.

	Classification of Forest	Area in sq.kms as on 31.12.1999	Percentage to total forest land
1	Reserve forest	771.62	27.44
2	Demarcated protected forest	1147.19	40.8
3	Unclassified forest (areas under buildings, roads, nurseries of forest department)	0.96	0.03
4	Other forests	892.56	31.73
	TOTAL	**2812.33**	**100**

According to classification of forest areas it is seen that the area of demarcated protected forest is the highest followed by other forests and reserve forests and the area of unclassified forest is almost negligible.

Mixed variety of trees and plants such as Dhaura, Sahaj, Kerala,Bija, Toon, Simul, etc., are available throughout the forests. Sal is abundant in the upper reaches of Nagavali and Vamsadhara rivers Bamboos are commonly found in all the forests.

Minerals and mining :

The important minerals like bauxite, black granite, china clay, graphite, lime-stone, manganese, etc. are available in the district. Presently only two mines, one each for graphite and manganese ores are in operation.

Soil :

According to physical characteristics the soil of the district is broadly classified in the following manner.1.Coarse-textured sandy soil and 2. Coarse-textured alluvial soil.

Coarse textured sandy soil with small amount of organic matter is found in Rayagada and Bishamakatak areas on both sides of the Nagavali river. Coarse textured alluvial soil is found in Gunupur subdivision on both sides of the Vamsadhara river.

The soil of the district does not exhibit a uniform characteristic. Valleys and low-lying areas are more fertile for cultivation of paddy and vegetables whereas the uplands are suitable for growing pulses, oilseeds, spices etc. Further classification of soils for different areas of the district is given below :

	Type of soil	Area
1	USTALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS	Western part of Kashipur tahasil
2	AQUALFS-AQUEPTS-UDALFS	Eastern part of Kashipur tahasil as well as Kalyanasingpur and Bishamkatak P.Ss
3	USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS	Ambadala PS
4	USTALFS-OCHREPTS	Rayagada, Gunupur, Padmapur & Gudari
5	ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS-USTALFS	Puttasing, Gunupur

Geology :

The main features of the geology of this district are Archaean and recent.

Archean :

(a) Khondalite/ Charnockite groups are available in Kashipur, Rayagada and Bishamkatak areas.

(b) Unclassified – Gneisses including Singhbum granite are available in Gunupur, Padmaur, Gudari and Chandrapur areas.

Recent :

Alluvium – Entire Rayagada CD Block and part of Bishamakatak, Kalyanasingpur come under this region.

Flora :

Green valleys, rivers, perennial streams, wide range of hills provide suitable environment for healthy growth of plants. Common trees like Sal (Shorea robusta), Asana (Terminalia tomentosa), Dhaura (Anogeissus latifolia), Piasal (Petrocarpus marsupium), Waou (Dillenia indica), Simili (Bombay malabaricum), Gombhari (Gnelina arborea), Chara (Buchanania latifolia), Bandhan (Ouginia dalpergioides), Kasi (bridelia retusa), Dhala sirisa (Albizzia procera), Chakunda (Dalbergia lanceolaria), Boda (Calcicarpa indica), Kantasirisa (Aracia lenticularia), Toon (Cedrela toona), Gandhana (Promna species) etc. are seen in the hilly regions of the district.

Amongst shrubs Ardisia species, wild banana, Odasamari (Cycus circinalis), Genguti (Clerodendron infortunatum), Banamalli (Coffiu Bengalensia) and creepers like Sialilata (Bautinia vahilli), Naipalasa (Butea superba), Kumbhatua (Smilax macrophylla), etc. abundantly grow in the forests. Grass like Sabai (Imperrata arundinacea), Bagali (Polinidium agustifolium), broom grass (Thysanolanea agrotis) are found in the low lying forests throughout the district. Fruit bearing trees like Mango (Mongifera indica), Tentuli (Tamarindus indica), Jamu (Eugenia jambolana), Palm, Amla, Kendu, Jackfruit, Bara koli Plum etc. are found in the forests as well as plane areas of the district.

Fauna :

Wide range of hills, vast stretch of forests and perennial streams provide suitable conditions of food and shelter for wild animals. Tigers, leopards and panthers are seen in the dense forests. Now-a-days their numbers have been limited. Bears, hyenas, jackals, jungle cats, wild dogs, spotted deer, sambar, barking deer etc. are also found in the forests of the district. Stripped squirrel, large Indian squirrel, porcupine, gray mongoose, snakes, reptiles, lizards, etc., are commonly seen in the jungles. Common langoor, Bandar and bonnet monkey are also found in good number. Birds like green pigeons and blue imperial pigeons, snipes, painted snipes, red and gray fowls, parrots, wood-peckers, horn bills, etc., are seen in the forests.

Natural environment of the district with its green valleys, rivers, vast stretch of forests and climatic conditions are suitable for peaceful habitation of wild animals and birds. Instead of showing any cruelty to them they should be preserved for maintaining healthy ecological balance.

Cropping pattern :

The cropping pattern of the district is largely dependent on monsoon rain. Geographical situation of lands such as hills, streams, rivers, valleys, slopes and planes play important role in variation of growing crops in different regions. Pulses and oil seeds are grown in the slopes of hills. Low lying areas of the rivers Vamsadhara and Nagavali are suitable for growing paddy and vegetables. Due to scarcity of water during summer double cropping is very rare. Paddy is the main crop. Depending on availability of water and nature of soil other crops like sugarcane, tobacco, groundnut, cashew, chilli, turmeric, ginger, maize, ragi, fruits and vegetables are grown in different parts of the district.

Land use pattern :

Depending on the use of lands for different purposes, the land-use pattern of the district for the year 1998-99 is given below.

Sl.No.	Nature of utilization	Area in hectares
1	Forest (excluding reserve and protected forests)	1,00,989
2	Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area	5,056
3	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	8,410
4	Culturable waste	8,919
5	Land put to non-agricultural use	22,762
6	Barren and unculturable land	1,75,359
7	Current fallows	36,815
8	Other fallows	20,402
9	Net area sown	1,23,624

Note : This estimate excludes reserve forests, protected forests, project area, hill locks, villages submerged under river , dams, etc.

Source : District Statistical Handbook – 1999

Tenancy :

Prior to independence the British Government was collecting a lump sum amount from the state rulers and the Zamindars towards land revenue. At that time Ryotwari and Mustajari systems were prevalent for collection of land revenue from the tenants. In Ryotwari system the landlords were collecting the rents directly from the tenants (ryots) through their officials, whereas, in Mustajari system, the Mustajars (agents of land-lord or Unamdar) collected the rent from the village as a whole. Comparatively Ryotwari system was better. Somehow it recognized the rights of the tenants. Their direct contact with the landlords helped them to solve their problems easily. But in Mustajari system there was no legal sanction of occupancy right. Moreover, Mustajars were oppressive and adopted arbitrary policies for collection of rent. In many cases poor tenants were victim to the atrocities of greedy landlords.

The abolition of Zamindary system on 29.12.1952 under the provisions of the Orissa Estate Abolition Act 1952 brought relief to the tenants. The rights and privileges of the tenants have been protected under this act. The Government is now collecting land revenue directly from the tenants.

Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people in this district. Paddy is the main crop. It is extensively grown in the river valleys of Vamsadhara and Nagavali. Other plane areas of the district are also utilized for growing paddy. But all the agricultural activities depend on the monsoon rain. Erratic monsoon brings misery to the people. Pulses like Mung, Biri, Arhar, gram etc., oil seeds like – mustard, groundnut, Nizer, cereals like – ragi, maize, wheat, millet, suan, jowar, cash crops like – sugarcane, tobacco, etc., are cultivated in different parts of the district. Cold climatic conditions in higher altitudes are suitable for growing winter vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, beans, potato, tomato, raddish, cucumber etc. throughout the year. Cashew plantation is widely taken up by government and non-government organizations. Coffee is grown in hill-slopes of Kashipur, Bishamakatak and Muniguda. Oil-palm plantation is carried on in Gunupur sub-division. The climatic condition of the district is also suitable for commercial plantation like rubber, aromatic and medicinal plants. Due to want of marketing facilities the floriculture is yet to be taken up on commercial basis.

Irrigation :

Agriculture in the district is mainly dependent on monsoon rain. Erratic monsoon causes failure of crops, for which this district is frequently affected by drought. Though irrigation is essential for carrying on agricultural activities but its scope is limited due to the undulation of land. The plane areas of the district are irrigated through the rivers Vamsadhara, Nagavali and numerous streams. There is one medium irrigation project namely Badanala project with an area of 8,653 hectares. There are 156 minor irrigation projects with total area of 35,662 hectares and 676 Lift Irrigation points with ayacut area 25,400 hectares. Ground water is also utilized for irrigation purposes through dug-wells and bore-wells etc. In addition to this the farmers also use pump sets, sprinklers, tents, wells for the purpose of irrigation. Availability of ground water being abundant there is wide scope for providing irrigation through dug-well, bore-well and lift-irrigation points etc.

Animal husbandry :

The natural environment of the district provides wide scope for rearing of livestock. But the lack of knowledge, interest, health care and marketing facilities stand on the way of its development.

As regards dairy animals maximum people keep indigenous cattle mainly for agricultural purposes. Collection of milk from the cows is secondary for them. Only a few rear high yielding crossbreed cattle for obtaining milk, which they sell in the market. Rearing of buffaloes is not wide spread. It is limited to a certain section of people as a traditional occupation. Only a few rear improved buffaloes on commercial basis. As per 1998-99 estimate the production of milk in this district is only 16,000 metric ton as against the state average 28,000 metric ton. Such low production is mainly due to the prevalence of indigenous cows, which are less yielding with high mortality rate and longer dry-spell. However, the veterinary department with its 16 hospitals / dispensaries, 85 livestock aid centers and 25 artificial insemination centers (as per 1998-99 position) is taking active steps to motivate the rural as well as urban people for fodder cultivation and rearing improved varieties of animals for better yield.

Poultry :

Poultry rearing in this district is not so developed for want of adequate infrastructure and health care. Only 20 small broiler units are available in private sector. The rural people rear country fowl, which have more demand. But the number of broilers and country fowls are not sufficient to meet the increasing demand of meat and eggs in the district. In this regard government is taking steps to set up hatcheries and feed mixing plants so that a number of poultry farms can be set-up on commercial basis. Rearing of ducks is very much limited.

Sheep, goat and pig rearing :

The rearing of goats and sheep is a good source of earning for the people of rural areas. Vast stretch of hills and forests provide wide scope for rearing such animals. With the increasing demand for meat, rearing of goat/sheep is quite profitable. Government is encouraging the people to set up stall-fed goat rearing farms for better yield. The rearing of pig is undertaken by a small section of population of the district.

Fishery :

Keeping pace with the growth of population and change in food habit, the demand for fish is increasing rapidly. But the production of fish in this district is limited to fresh water fishery. The scope of riverine fishery and sea fishing is not available for this district.

There are nearly 1625 tanks in the district having total 809.54 hectares of water area. Only 799 tanks, i.e., nearly 50 per cent of tanks are being utilized for pisciculture. Other tanks become dry in summer and need excavation for such utilization. Two reservoirs, namely, Badanala and Siltiguda with total area of 1,100 hectares are being utilized for fisheries. Two primary fishermen cooperative societies are taking care for fishing in these reservoirs. The rivers Vamsadhara and Nagavali are not so suitable for carrying on riverine fishery. Production of fish within the district is only 653 metric ton as in 1998-99, which is not sufficient to meet the demand for which fish is imported mainly from Andhra Pradesh.

Industry :

In addition to this there are 794 small-scale industries located at different parts of the district. J. K. Paper mills provide scope for its ancillary units such as ferric alum, paper cane, lime, sodium silicate, foundry products, fly-ash bricks, palletized fuel from bamboo dust, sun-dried board, coal briquettes etc. Similarly stone crusher, lancing pipe, foundry products, safety shoes, lime etc. are the ancillary units of Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

The district has the following industries located at different places.

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Product	Location
1	M/s J.K. Paper Mills	Paper	Rayagada
2	Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys	Ferro-silicon	Thirnveli
3	M/s Canon Dunkerley Pvt. Ltd.	Slipper	Rayagada
4	M/s Ferro-Manganese	Ferro-manganese	Rayagada

The Ferro-Manganese plant has stopped its operation since 1999.

Trade and commerce :

Owing to marketing and communication facilities this district keeps its trade links with important towns like Brahmapur, Parlakhemundi, Raipur (MP), Vizianagaram, Parvatipuram, Srikakulum of Andhra Pradesh. Railway communication linking Vizianagaram to Raipur passes through Rayagada. It is the main trade route. Similarly, roadways from Rayagada to other places help it to keep trade relations within and outside the state.

Commodities like niger, mustard, pulses, super fine rice, jowar, sugar, tobacco, etc., are exported to Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and other places. On the other hand, cloth, yarn, salt, kerosene oil, edible oil, cattle, dry fish, coconut, cement, iron and steel material, fancy goods, medicines etc. are imported from different places. Within the district Gunupur, Gudari, Muniguda and Rayagada etc. are important trade centers. In addition to this, marketing of rice, vegetables, pulses, cloths, grocery and stationery articles are carried on in a number of weekly markets (locally known as 'Shandi') in different areas of the district.

Regulated Cooperative Marketing Society (RCMS), Orissa Rural Marketing Society (ORMAS), Large Size Agricultural and Multipurpose Society (LAMPS), Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) etc. are also functioning in the district for perspective marketing.

The network of Banking and other financial institutions are operating throughout the district. There are four commercial banks with 27 branches as given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of branches
1.	State Bank of India (SBI)	17
2.	Indian Overseas Bank (IOB)	8
3	Andhra Bank (AB)	1
4	Indian Bank (IB)	1
	TOTAL	**27**

Other Banking Institutions are :

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of branches
1	Regional Rural Bank (RRB)	20
2	Central Cooperative Bank (CCB)	3
3	LAMPS	15
4	Cooperative Agricultural Rural Development Bank (CARD)	2
	TOTAL	**40**

There are 291 handlooms managed by 5 Weavers Co-operative Societies functioning at Gunupur, Padmapur and Ramanguda. These societies are providing training to the weavers for production of quality goods and creating marketing facilities for them. Cottage industries based on forest produce such as hill-brooms, leaf plates, rope making etc. have been set up in rural areas. A good number of non-government organizations, namely Agragamee, Vikash-Niketan, New-hope, FARR, Jagaran, Ankuran, NORD etc. are functioning in the district for the promotion of industrial and artisan activities.

A branch of Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) is also operating in the district. Controlling offices of SBI, CCB and RRBs are situated at Jeypur. State Bank of India is the Lead Bank in the district. Other financial institutions like Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank (KPGB), Koraput Central Cooperative Bank (KCCB) are also operating in the district.

Transport and Communication :

The network of communication, which is now available in the district, was a dream before a century. Practically this region was isolated from coastal plane due to inaccessible hill-tracts, dense forests, wild animals and malaria infection. A trade route between coastal region and Chhattisgarh was passing through Rayagada. It was the only link through which the traders carried their merchandise on pack-bullocks. Construction of roads and railway lines in this hilly region was too difficult and expensive. Sometimes the construction workers became the prey of wild animals and malaria. Under such adverse situation for the first time construction of ghat road from Jeypur to Anantagiri was undertaken in 1863, which was completed after a long effort of 22 years. Road link between Koraput and Rayagada was established in 1940. Later on, roads connecting to Gunupur, Bishamakatak, Ramanaguda, Mohana, Ganjam, Parlakhemundi and other places of the district and state were constructed.

In comparison to coastal plain the network of roads and railways in this district is not so developed due to hill-tracts and undulation of land. Railway line within the district is limited. Two railway lines from Vizianagaram to Raipur and Koraput to Rayagada having total length of 208 kms with 14 stations are available in this district.

Different types of roads within the district as on 31.3.2001 are given below:

Sl.No.	Type of road	Length (in km)
1	National Highway (NH)	Nil
2	State Highway (SH)	400
3	Major District Road (MDR)	130
4	Other District Road (ODR)	69
5	Classified Village Road (CVR)	175

Source : Economic Survey (2001-2002)

Total 6,732 kms of roads are linking the district with other places of the state and the country. People of this district mainly depend on roadways.

Electricity and power :

This district does not have any scope for generation of electricity. It receives electricity from the GRIDCO, Orissa and supplies it to the domestic and industrial consumers as per guidelines of Government of Orissa. Till 1999-2000 as many as 1280 villages, i.e., 48 per cent of total villages of the district have been electrified.

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, Chairmen of the Municipalities/ NACs and Co-operative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Co-operative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members on the basis of proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including SC and ST women. The members of the Zilla Parishad elect one amongst them as President and another as Vice President. The Collector of the district acts as the Chief Executive Officer. The Zilla Parishad, besides formulating policies for the key areas of rural development in the district, monitors and evaluates the various developmental programmes of the government, which are implemented by the Panchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the 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 their jurisdictions are coterminous with the area of the Community Development Blocks. 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. 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-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural man-power. 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 street light and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayats under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1	Bishamakatak	15	307
2	Chandrapur	6	219
3	Gudari	9	159
4	Gunupur	18	127
5	Kalyanasingpur	12	254
6	Kashipur	17	449
7	Kolnara	11	199
8	Muniguda	11	416
9	Padmapur	12	125
10	Ramanguda	7	119
11	Rayagada	18	293
		140	**2667**

The list shows that there are maximum 18 Gram Panchayats each in Gunupur and Rayagada CD Blocks and the minimum 6 GPs in Chandrapur CD Block. Kashipur CD Block has the maximum 449 villages,but it is the least 119 villages in case of Ramanguda CD Block. A Gram Panchayat is formed consisting of several villages and the number varies depending on population and geographical situation of villages. In this regard the Raghubari Gram Panchayat of Muniguda CD Block has the maximum 77 villages, whereas the Gram Panchayat Khilapadar of Padmapur CD Block consists of only two villages, namely, Khilapadar and Lachhamanguda. On an average the number of villages of a Gram Panchayat in this district is 19.

(v) Major Social and Cultural events and significant activities during the decade

The introduction of various developmental schemes and poverty alleviation programmes such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Community Based Convergent Service (CBCS), Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), SC/ST Development Finance Corporation, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Mahila Samities, Rehabilitation of Distressed Women, Condensed Course of Education for adult women, Voluntary Action Bureaus and Family Counselling Centers, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) etc. by the government and the effective implementation of these schemes through the following NGOs have brought remarkable changes in the sphere of social and cultural activities of the people of the district.

Sl.No.	Name of NGOs	Area of Operation
1	Jagaran	Gudari, Ramanguda, Padmapur
2	Vikash Niketan	Muniguda, Chandrapur
3	Sanah Jaktan Parishad	Muniguda
4	CRDS	Rayagada
5	USO	Kolnara
6	Utkal Jyoti	Kalyanasingpur
7	Bajrama Swechhasevi	Bishamakatak
8	Mahila Samiti	Bishamakatak
9	Gruhalaxmi Mahila	Rayagada
10	NOBIN	Gunupur
11	ODISHA	Gunupur
12	DIPTI	Gunupur
13	PREPARE	Kolnara
14	SNAEHA	Rayagada
15	Agragamee	Kashipur
16	SHED	Rayagada
17	Ankuran	Rayagada, Kolnara
18	New Hope	Muniguda, Bishamakatak, Chandrapur
19	Nirvar	Muniguda
20	NISHA	Rayagada,
21	BSMS	Bishamakatak
22	READ	Rayagada, Kolnara
23	SAID	Padmapur

Establishment of schools and colleges, opening of industries like Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys (IMFA), J. K. Paper Mills, M/s Canon Dunkerlay etc. a number of small scale industries, computer training centers, extension of communication facilities, etc. have effected changes in quality of life of the people of the district. During the period participation of women in various fields of activities have also increased.

The life style of the people of this district is undergoing rapid changes due to social interaction with the people of other parts of the country and influence of radio, television, cinema, newspapers, magazines and modern amenities.

(vi) Places of religious, historical and archaeological importance

Bishamakatak :

It is situated at the foot of Nimagiri hills at a distance of 48 kms from district headquarters Rayagada. The village presents beautiful natural scenery due to the presence of hills, forests and paddy fields around it. Local people call it Bissam Kota meaning 'poisonous fort' as many people became the prey of malaria in the past. This village was established as a feudatory state of Jeypur kingdom during the reign of Maharaja Raghunath Krisna Deo (1686-1708). It has commercial importance for production of tobacco. There is a Danish Mission Hospital for treatment of leprosy patients. It is the headquarters of Tahasil, Community Development Block and police station.

Chatikona :

It is situated at a distance of 84 kms from Rayagada. A small but beautiful waterfall is the main

source of attraction for the tourist. It is famous for Pataleswar Shiv temple.

Devagiri :

It is situated at a distance of 55 kms from Rayagada towards the south-west of Kalyanasingpur. It is famous for Devagiri hills where goddess Maha Laxmi is worshipped. There are some perennial pools of water known as Ganga, Jamuna, Saraswati and Indradyumna. There is a cave having images of Lord Shiva and other deities. The images display the artistic skill of medieval times. Shiva Ratri festival is observed with much devotion and congregation.

Gunupur :

It is the sub-divisional headquarters situated at a distance of 80 kms from Rayagada. It is famous for production of fine variety of rice. There is a Balaji Math containing an unfinished temple. There are remains of an old fort with mud walls. Inside the fort there is a sacred place known as kunda 'Sati' where the wives of the then ruler Narayan Patro committed sati by jumping into fire-pit.

Kalyanasingpur :

It is situated on the bank of river Nagavali at a distance of 48 kms from Rayagada. Green valleys and hills of Nimagiri increase its natural beauty. This place has an interesting political history. During the reign of Maharaja Vikram Deo II (1825-1860) it was a feudatory state of Jeypur. But as regards installing a Zamindar for this village, the Khonds who were the main-inhabitants in this region did not submit to the rule of the Maharaja. A lot of conflicts arose and lastly the revolutionary activities of the Khonds were subdued in 1933 after a lapse of more than 70 years.

Mina-jhola :

This village is situated at a distance of 134 kms from Rayagada. It is famous for Mina-jhola Shiva temple. The picturesque situation of the temple on the confluence of three rivers, namely, Pholopholia, Chauladhua and Vamsadhara attracts pilgrims from far and near.

Padmapur :

It is a small town having block headquarters situated at a distance of 72 kms from Rayagada. A number of Shiva temples namely–Manikeswar, Dhabaleswar, Mallikeswar, Nilakantheswar and Podukeswar constructed on the hill of Jayamanda are the main sources of attraction for the devotees. There is a shrine of archaeological importance. It contains the inscription of 7th century A.D. depicting the genealogy of three Buddhist Acharyas namely – Chandralekha, Bhaddakhon and Dharmakirtti.

Rayagada :

It is the headquarters of Rayagada district. This town is situated on the high bank of Kumbhikota river at a height of 206 m above mean sea level. The river bed is too deep below 45 m. It is not possible to get ground water through wells. This place is associated with many historical events. Once upon a time, i.e., during the reign of Viswanath Deo it was the hqrs. of Nandapur kingdom, again the headquarters was shifted from Rayagada to Jeypur in the middle of 17th century. Maharaja Viswanath Deo built a mud-fort in this place, the remains of which are still available. There is a sacred place within the fort known as "Sati Kunda" where the queens of Maharaja Viswanath Deo numbering more than 100 jumped into a fire-pit performing Sati on his death in 1571. Inside the fort there is a black stone. It stands as a social stigma of olden days. Human beings were supposed to be sacrificed on it. Another pathetic story is associated with this fort. His own son imprisoned Raja Vikram Deo in this fort in 1849. Important places of worship like Majhigariani temple and Hanuman Temple are visited by hundreds of devotees throughout the year. An ashram named Thakkarbapa Ashram is located at Rayagada. Servants of India Society established it in the year 1939. The primary aim of this institution is to spread education and uplift the Scheduled Tribes.

There is a beautiful waterfall at a distance of 3 kms. from the town. It is known as 'Hathipathar water fall'. There is a massive rock precariously standing on the bed of the river Nagavali. Water with high speed falls from a height of 9 meters and passes into deep and mysterious holes creating thrilling scene. It is dangerous to venture into these pools. It is a good picnic spot also.

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

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

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

Households who do not live in buildings or census

houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled 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.

(viii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population) :

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

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

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

(ix) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in rural urban areas in the district shows that, majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 831,109 with 715,702 rural and 115,407 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 13.89 per cent compared to the state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 2,667 villages, out of which 200 villages are uninhabited. The rural population constitute 86.11 per cent population of the total populaion of the district.

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

There are three statutory towns and two-census towns located in the district. The population of these towns are Gunupur (NAC+OG) 24,706, Rayagada (M) 57,759, Gudari(NAC) 6,849, Bishamakatak (CT) 7,408 and Chandili (CT) 18,685. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Rayagada (M) is categorised under class II town which is in the range of 50,000

to 99,999 population and Gunupur (NAC+OG) belongs to class III category which is in the range of 20,000-49,999 population, Chandili (CT) comes under class IV category in the range of 10,000 to 19,999, Bishamakatak (CT) and Gudari (CT) are in the class V category, in the range of 5,000 to 9,999 population.

While comparing the growth of population in four towns with 1991 Census, it is seen that, Rayagada (M) has the highest growth rate of 19.72 per cent and Gudari(NAC) has the lowest growth rate of 3.6 per cent .The density of population in the towns of the district is 2009 while the density of population in the urban areas of the State is 1975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 968 whereas the rural sex ratio is 1038 and district total sex ratio is 1028.

The district literacy rate is 36.15 per cent for total, 48.18 per cent for males and 24.56 per cent 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, Bishamakatak(CT) has the highest literacy rate of 75.6 per cent and Gudari (NAC) has the lowest literacy rate of 68 per cent. In the rural areas, Ramanguda CD Block tops the list with 38.9 per cent literacy and Kashipur CD Block is at the bottom with 24.1 per cent literacy.

The work participation rate in the district is 48 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Puttasing police station has the highest work participation rate of 57.6 per cent and Rayagada police station has the lowest work participation rate 43.2 per cent. In the rural areas, the work participation rate is 50.6 per cent and in the urban areas, the work participation rate is 31.9 per cent.

(X) Brief analysis of Primary Census Abstract Data

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

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

Serial number	Police Station	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban	
		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	Ambadala	38,827	38,827	0	45,232	45,232	0	16.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0
2	Muniguda	55,544	55,544	0	66,371	66,371	0	19.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	0
3	Bishamakatak	69,592	69,592	0	79,179	71,771	7,408	13.8	3.1	100.0	0.0	9.4
4	Gudari	49,014	42,403	6,611	56,345	49,496	6,849	15.0	16.7	3.6	13.5	12.2
5	Padmapur	32,688	32,688	0	38,806	38,806	0	18.7	18.7	0.0	0.0	0
6	Puttasing	23,886	23,886	0	31,003	31,003	0	29.8	29.8	0.0	0.0	0
7	Gunupur	87,968	69,651	18,317	99,133	74,427	24,706	12.7	6.9	34.9	20.8	24.9
8	Rayagada	201,823	137,425	64,398	234,620	158,176	76,444	16.3	15.1	18.7	31.9	32.6
9	Kalyanasingpur	52,647	52,647	0	59,334	59,334	0	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0	0
10	Kashipur	56,525	56,525	0	67,254	67,254	0	19.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0
11	Tikiri	45,470	45,470	0	53,832	53,832	0	18.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	0
	District Total:	**713,984**	**624,658**	**89,326**	**831,109**	**715,702**	**115,407**	**16.4**	**14.6**	**29.2**	**12.5**	**13.9**

Table- 1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence, 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands 831,109 as against 713,984 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 117,125 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 16.4 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district the highest growth rate (29.8%) is seen in Puttasing police station. The growth rate of Gunupur and Kalyanasingpur police station are the lowest (12.7%) among all police stations. The majority of population in the district live in rural areas with only 13.9 per cent urban population as per 2001 census, which is slightly higher than 12.5 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rates in urban and rural population of the district are 29.2% and 14.6% respectively. In rural areas it is noticed that the growth rate is lower than the total decadal growth of the district. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 11 police stations in the district the highest population 234,620 is represented in Rayagada police station which is the district headquarters of the district.

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	Muniguda	364	76,166	37,867	38,299	269 (73.9)	9,802	10,328
2	Chandrapur	200	32,349	16,361	15,988	149 (74.5)	6,627	6,690
3	Gudari	150	35,394	17,575	17,819	90 (60.0)	4,292	4,439
4	Bishamakatak	280	75,366	36,432	38,934	146 (52.1)	7,843	8,675
5	Kalyanasingpur	237	57,195	27,544	29,651	148 (62.4)	7,244	8,136
6	Kashipur	416	121,086	59,867	61,219	219 (52.6)	9,980	10,493
7	Rayagada	277	93,645	45,242	48,403	123 (44.4)	6,343	6,964
8	Kolnara	192	66,670	32,483	34,187	78 (40.6)	4,525	5,009
9	Ramanguda	112	45,699	22,792	22,907	41 (36.6)	2,390	2,472
10	Padmapur	116	49,594	24,605	24,989	51 (44.0)	2,250	2,489
11	Gunupur	123	62,538	30,390	32,148	34 (27.6)	2,023	2,022
Districts (Rural) Total:		**2,467**	**715,702**	**351,158**	**364,544**	**1348 (54.6)**	**63,319**	**67,717**

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	Muniguda	68 (18.7)	10,799	11,027	18 (4.9)	6,050	6,158	5 (1.4)	3,541	3,454
2	Chandrapur	44 (22.0)	5,919	5,925	4 (2.0)	1,388	1,193	2 (1.0)	1,287	1,151
3	Gudari	43 (28.7)	6,948	7,152	14 (9.3)	4,622	4,568	3 (2.0)	1,713	1,660
4	Bishamakatak	101 (36.1)	14,949	16,252	25 (8.9)	8,096	8,420	7 (2.5)	4,477	4,471
5	Kalyanasingpur	69 (29.1)	10,344	11,538	17 (7.2)	5,730	5,765	1 (0.4)	515	522
6	Kashipur	132 (31.7)	20,567	21,453	49 (11.8)	16,919	17,093	15 (3.6)	9,685	9,494
7	Rayagada	104 (37.5)	15,163	16,813	37 (13.4)	12,740	13,275	9 (3.2)	5,318	5,344
8	Kolnara	79 (41.1)	12,385	13,725	29 (15.1)	9,989	10,114	5 (2.6)	3,506	3,425
9	Ramanguda	47 (42.0)	7,495	7,643	17 (15.2)	5,484	5,477	4 (3.6)	2,793	2,691
10	Padmapur	35 (30.2)	5,716	5,761	18 (15.5)	5,986	6,161	10 (8.6)	6,307	6,373
11	Gunupur	45 (36.6)	7,619	7,695	29 (23.6)	9,191	9,807	12 (9.8)	7,919	8,342
Districts (Rural) Total:		**767 (31.1)**	**117,904**	**124,984**	**257 (10.4)**	**86,195**	**88,031**	**73 (3.0)**	**47,061**	**46,927**

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

TABLE 2:	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	Muniguda	3 (0.8)	4,493	4,331	1 (0.3)	3,182	3,001	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Chandrapur	1 (0.5)	1,140	1,029	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Gudari	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Bishamakatak	1 (0.4)	1,067	1,116	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Kalyanasingpur	2 (0.8)	3,711	3,690	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Kashipur	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (0.2)	2,716	2,686	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Rayagada	4 (1.4)	5,678	6,007	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Kolnara	1 (0.5)	2,078	1,914	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Ramanguda	3 (2.7)	4,630	4,624	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Padmapur	1 (0.9)	986	1,035	1 (0.9)	3,360	3,170	0 (0.0)	0	0
11	Gunupur	3 (2.4)	3,638	4,282	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**19 (0.8)**	**27,421**	**28,028**	**3 (0.1)**	**9,258**	**8,857**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives distribution of population by number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2001. The maximum number of villages i.e.1348 (54.6%) is covered under the population size less than 200, followed by population size 200-499 numbering 767 (31.1%) villages. Both these population size ranges of villages constitute more than 85 percent villages out of the total 2,467 inhabited villages in the district. The Kashipur C.D. Block has 416 villages which is the highest among the C.D. Blocks having population of 121,086 and Ramanaguda C.D.Block has 112 villages, which is the lowest although it has the population of 45,699. So far as villages having 5,000 or more population are concerned, there are only 3 villages in the district.

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

Name of Town
1
(a) New
(i) Statutory town Nil
1
2
3

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

Name of Town	
1	
(ii) Census town	
1	Bishamkatak(CT)
2	
3	
(b) Denotified	Nil
(c) Declassified	Nil
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

In 1991 there were three statutory towns namely, Rayagada(M), Gudari (NAC), Gunupur(NAC) and one Census town Chandili (CT) in the district. In 2001 Census one more Census town was created in the district i.e. Bishamakatak (CT). Earlier in the 1991 Census the percentage of urban population was 12.5 per cent, which has increased to 13.9 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	92	3.7	4,255	0.6
11-20	98	4.0	7,457	1.0
21-50	410	16.6	60,899	8.5
51-100	533	21.6	117,888	16.5
101-200	645	26.1	197,579	27.6
201-300	266	10.8	91,098	12.7
301-500	248	10.1	117,683	16.4
501 +	175	7.1	118,843	16.6
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**2,467**	**100.0**	**715,702**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**110.4**		

The density of population according to different density ranges (per square kilometer) is explained in Table – 4. The population density (rural) of the district is 110.4 percent based on the area figure of the revenue villages only although maximum population i.e. 27.6 percent population live in the density range of 101-200. So far number of villages are concerned the highest percentage i.e. 26.1 percent of villages are covered under the same density range of 101-200. There are 98 villages reported in the density range of 11-20 persons and 92 villages are covered under 0-10 population range.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	966	966	
1911	1,056	1,058	947	999	999	
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,000	1,000	
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,004	1,004	
1941	1,053	1,058	914	996	997	964
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,008	1,011	957
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1,010	1,014	957
1971	988	1,002	845	1,004	1,009	954
1981	981	999	859	1,020	1,031	939
1991	971	988	866	1,012	1,020	955
2001	972	987	895	1,028	1,038	968

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

Table – 5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the Censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of Rayagada district is 1,028 in 2001 and is reasonably higher compared to the state average of 972. The sex ratio for the district was found to be consistently lower than the state sex ratios from 1901 to till 1951 but in 1961 it became higher

and thereafter it has shown an increasing trend. The decline of sex ratio in the state from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and in the district it is increased by 62 during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the Censuses.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY POLICE STATIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ambadala	994	994	-
2	Muniguda	1,010	1,010	-
3	Bishamakatak	1,061	1,069	990
4	Gudari	1,013	1,014	1,009
5	Padmapur	1,013	1,013	-
6	Puttasing	1,097	1,097	-
7	Gunupur	1,006	1,013	985
8	Rayagada	1,027	1,062	957
9	Kalyanasingpur	1,078	1,078	-
10	Kashipur	1,039	1,039	-
11	Tikiri	1,002	1,002	-
	District Total:	**1,028**	**1,038**	**968**

Table- 6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In Rayagada district there are 1028 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of the district is much higher than the state average of 972. There is great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district which is 1038 in rural areas and 968 in urban areas. In rural areas, Puttasing P.S. has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1097 and Ambbdala P.S. has the lowest sex ratio of 994. Gudari (NAC) has got the sex ratio of 1009 whereas Rayagada (M) has 957 among the towns in the district.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
1	Muniguda	1,011
2	Chandrapur	977
3	Gudari	1,014
4	Bishamakatak	1,069
5	Kalyanasingpur	1,076
6	Kashipur	1,023
7	Rayagada	1,070
8	Kolnara	1,052
9	Ramanguda	1,005
10	Padmapur	1,016
11	Gunupur	1,058
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,038**

Table- 7, i.e., the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Kalyanasingpur C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1,076 followed by Rayagada

C.D. Block with 1070. Sex ratio indicates that the females outnumber the males in 10 CD Blocks and in one C.D. Block males outnumber the females. Six C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 1038 whereas five blocks have more than that. This district as a whole indicates female predominance in population.

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	59	2.4	9,812	1.4
700-749	29	1.2	6,040	0.8
750-799	43	1.7	7,196	1.0
800-849	97	3.9	17,613	2.5
850-899	131	5.3	29,845	4.2
900-949	220	8.9	90,421	12.6
950-999	214	8.7	93,211	13.0
1000-1099	718	29.1	242,129	33.8
1100+	956	38.8	219,435	30.7
District Total:	**2,467**	**100.0**	**715,702**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**1038.0**		

Table- 8 presenting the distribution of sex ratio of rural population by ranges shows that 214 (8.7 %) villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 950-999. The 2nd largest number of villages numbering 718 (29.1%) falls in the sex ratio range of 1000-1099. In the range of 1100 + sex ratio, there are 956 (38.8%) villages which are the largest numbers. It is therefore seen that sex ratio is in favour of females in 67.9 per cent villages and in favour of males in case of 32.1 per cent villages 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	Gunupur U.A.	UA	985
	(i) Gunupur Town (NAC)	NAC	988
	(ii)Industrial & Educational Area (OG)	OG	965
2	Gudari (NAC)	NAC	1009
3	Rayagada (M)	M	957
4	Chandili (CT)	CT	960
5	Bishamakatak (CT)	CT	990
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District:			**968**

As per Table- 9, the sex ratio of urban area (968) i.e. in towns / UAs is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (1,038). The lowest sex ratio of (957) is seen in Rayagada (M) and the highest (1,009) is seen in Gudari (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	Ambadala	Total	8,243	4,229	4,014	949
		Rural	8,243	4,229	4,014	949
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Muniguda	Total	11,735	5,922	5,813	982
		Rural	11,735	5,922	5,813	982
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Bishamakatak	Total	13,812	6,939	6,873	990
		Rural	12,928	6,476	6,452	996
		Urban	884	463	421	909
4	Gudari	Total	10,087	5,072	5,015	989
		Rural	9,207	4,608	4,599	998
		Urban	880	464	416	897
5	Padmapur	Total	6,785	3,432	3,353	977
		Rural	6,785	3,432	3,353	977
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Puttasing	Total	6,484	3,311	3,173	958
		Rural	6,484	3,311	3,173	958
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Gunupur	Total	15,428	7,877	7,551	959
		Rural	12,434	6,372	6,062	951
		Urban	2,994	1,505	1,489	989
8	Rayagada	Total	36,984	18,563	18,421	992
		Rural	27,347	13,622	13,725	1,008
		Urban	9,637	4,941	4,696	950
9	Kalyanasingpur	Total	11,011	5,510	5,501	998
		Rural	11,011	5,510	5,501	998
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Kashipur	Total	14,371	7,200	7,171	996
		Rural	14,371	7,200	7,171	996
		Urban	0	0	0	
11	Tikiri	Total	10,553	5,396	5,157	956
		Rural	10,553	5,396	5,157	956
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total:	**Total**	**145,493**	**73,451**	**72,042**	**981**
		Rural	**131,098**	**66,078**	**65,020**	**984**
		Urban	**14,395**	**7,373**	**7,022**	**952**

As evident from Table- 10, the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district exhibits a fluctuating trend. The sex ratio for 0-6 age group vary between 949 to 998 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio is found in Kalyanasingpur police station (998) followed by Kashipur police station (996) and Rayagada police station (992). The sex ratio in rural area is higher than the urban area of the district with exception in Gunupur police station where rural sex ratio is less than that shown in urban area.

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	Muniguda	13,241	6,745	6,496	963
2	Chandrapur	6,371	3,223	3,148	977
3	Gudari	6,914	3,465	3,449	995
4	Bishamakatak	13,404	6,715	6,689	996
5	Kalyanasingpur	10,585	5,286	5,299	1,002
6	Kashipur	24,924	12,596	12,328	979
7	Rayagada	16,896	8,427	8,469	1,005
8	Kolnara	10,877	5,419	5,458	1,007
9	Ramanguda	7,278	3,769	3,509	931
10	Padmapur	8,564	4,309	4,255	987
11	Gunupur	12,044	6,124	5,920	967
	District (Rural) Total:	**131,098**	**66,078**	**65,020**	**984**

As per Table-11, amongst eleven CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Kolnara C.D. Block (1007) and the lowest in Ramanguda C.D. Block (931). Higher sex ratio than the district rural figure (984) is recorded in Kolnara (1007), Rayagada (1005), Kalyanasingpur (1002), Bishamakatak (996), Gudari (995) and Padamapur (987). The remaining five C.D.Blocks have shown lower 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	442	17.9	12,530	9.6
700-749	101	4.1	5,833	4.4
750-799	115	4.7	8,011	6.1
800-849	125	5.1	8,664	6.6
850-899	144	5.8	11,045	8.4
900-949	132	5.4	12,295	9.4
950-999	82	3.3	8,694	6.6
1000-1099	387	15.7	23,906	18.2
1100+	939	38.1	40,120	30.6
District (Rural) Total	**2,467**	**100.0**	**131,098**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 984

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., 939 (38.1 per cent) with population of 30.6 per cent are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. There are 783 villages where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 543 villages where it is less than 750, which visualizes shortage of girl child in comparison to boys.

TABLE 13 : 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	Gunupur	UA	2,994	1,505	1,489	989
	(i) Gunupur Town	NAC	2,559	1,304	1,255	962
	(ii) Industrial & Educational Area	OG	435	201	234	1,164
2	Gudari	NAC	880	464	416	897
3	Rayagada	M	7,283	3,711	3,572	963
4	Chandili	CT	2,354	1,230	1,124	914
5	Bishamakatak	CT	884	463	421	909
District (Urban) Total :			**14,395**	**7,373**	**7,022**	**952**

Table 13 reveals that in the towns of the district the position of sex ratio among 0-6 age group population is much adverse than the rural areas. The district urban sex ratio is 952 as compared to state urban 933. The lowest (897) among the towns is reported in Gudari (NAC) and the highest (989) is reported in Gunupur UA.

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	Ambadala	Total	45,232	12,697	13,229	28.1	29.2
		Rural	45,232	12,697	13,229	28.1	29.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Muniguda	Total	66,371	11,360	32,297	17.1	48.7
		Rural	66,371	11,360	32,297	17.1	48.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Bishamakatak	Total	79,179	12,223	51,641	15.4	65.2
		Rural	71,771	10,855	51,199	15.1	71.3
		Urban	7,408	1,368	442	18.5	6.0
4	Gudari	Total	56,345	7,728	32,556	13.7	57.8
		Rural	49,496	6,409	31,949	12.9	64.5
		Urban	6,849	1,319	607	19.3	8.9
5	Padmapur	Total	38,806	3,309	18,649	8.5	48.1
		Rural	38,806	3,309	18,649	8.5	48.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Puttasing	Total	31,003	534	26,078	1.7	84.1
		Rural	31,003	534	26,078	1.7	84.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Gunupur	Total	99,133	11,848	52,223	12.0	52.7
		Rural	74,427	7,331	48,836	9.8	65.6
		Urban	24,706	4,517	3,387	18.3	13.7
8	Rayagada	Total	234,620	23,388	123,666	10.0	52.7
		Rural	158,176	14,712	114,101	9.3	72.1
		Urban	76,444	8,676	9,565	11.3	12.5

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
9	Kalyanasingpur	Total	59,334	8,362	38,433	14.1	64.8
		Rural	59,334	8,362	38,433	14.1	64.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
10	Kashipur	Total	67,254	13,692	39,778	20.4	59.1
		Rural	67,254	13,692	39,778	20.4	59.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
11	Tikiri	Total	53,832	10,524	34,868	19.5	64.8
		Rural	53,832	10,524	34,868	19.5	64.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**831,109**	**115,665**	**463,418**	**13.9**	**55.8**
		Rural	**715,702**	**99,785**	**449,417**	**13.9**	**62.8**
		Urban	**115,407**	**15,880**	**14,001**	**13.8**	**12.1**

Table- 14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of Rayagada district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes population and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the district constitutes 13.9 percent and 55.8 per cent as against 16.5 per cent and 22.1 per cent respectively in the state. However, the rural-urban distribution of SC & ST population in the district shows that 13.8 per cent and 12.1 per cent of total population of towns are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled caste population (28.1%) in Ambadala police station and the lowest concentration (1.7%) in Puttasingh police station. In so far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Puttasing police station (84.1 %) whereas Ambadala police station is at the bottom (29.2 %) in the district.

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	Muniguda	76,166	19,442	24,848	25.5	32.6
2	Chandrapur	32,349	2,755	22,465	8.5	69.4
3	Gudari	35,394	4,764	25,679	13.5	72.6
4	Bishamakatak	75,366	12,715	49,918	16.9	66.2
5	Kalyanasingpur	57,195	8,258	36,417	14.4	63.7
6	Kashipur	121,086	24,216	74,646	20.0	61.6
7	Rayagada	93,645	8,915	69,505	9.5	74.2
8	Kolnara	66,670	5,901	46,612	8.9	69.9
9	Ramanguda	45,699	4,538	29,024	9.9	63.5
10	Padmapur	49,594	4,900	23,535	9.9	47.5
11	Gunupur	62,538	3,381	46,768	5.4	74.8
	District (Rural) Total:	**715,702**	**99,785**	**449,417**	**13.9**	**62.8**

Table-15 gives picture regarding distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different C.D. Blocks of Rayagada district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of scheduled castes population is recorded in Muniguda (25.5%). In contrast Gunupur C.D.Block lies at the bottom with only 5.4 per cent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Gunupur C.D.Block tops the list with 74.8 per cent followed by Rayagada (74.2%) while the lowest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is recorded in Muniguda C.D. Block (32.6%).

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	1,410	57.2	0	0.0
Less than 5	225	9.1	2,212	2.2
5-10	206	8.4	8,132	8.1
11-20	204	8.3	18,409	18.4
21-30	167	6.8	22,547	22.6
31-40	99	4.0	17,130	17.2
41-50	61	2.5	14,056	14.1
51-75	52	2.1	10,960	11.0
76 and above	43	1.7	6,339	6.4
District Total	**2,467**	**100.0**	**99,785**	**100.0**

Table-16 shows proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in the villages. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 2467 inhabited villages of the district, 1410 (57.2%) villages have no scheduled caste population and 43 (1.7%) villages have more than 75 per cent scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 225(9.1%) have scheduled caste population ranging between less than 5 per cent of their total population and they in combination constitute 2.2 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	156	6.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	26	1.1	449	0.1
5-10	44	1.8	2,241	0.5
11-20	59	2.4	5,844	1.3
21-30	66	2.7	12,310	2.7
31-40	81	3.3	19,923	4.4
41-50	81	3.3	20,959	4.7
51-75	321	13.0	82,780	18.4
76 and above	1,633	66.2	304,911	67.8
District Total	**2,467**	**100.0**	**449,417**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, this table-17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population to total population. Out of 2467 inhabited villages of the district, 156 (6.3%) villages have no scheduled tribe population at all. In contrast, 67.8 per cent of total scheduled tribe population of the district live in 1633 being the highest number of villages and the concentration of scheduled tribe population in these villages is the highest (above 75 % to total population).

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gunupur U.A.	24,706	4,517	3,387	18.3	13.7
	(i) Gunupur Town (NAC)	21,198	4,403	2,306	20.8	10.9
	(ii)Industrial & Educational Area (OG)	3,508	114	1,081	3.2	30.8
2	Gudari (NAC)	6,849	1,319	607	19.3	8.9
3	Rayagada (M)	57,759	6,108	7,653	10.6	13.2
4	Chandili (CT)	18,685	2,568	1,912	13.7	10.2
5	Bishamakatak (CT)	7,408	1,368	442	18.5	6.0
District(Urban) Total		**115,407**	**15,880**	**14,001**	**13.8**	**12.1**

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes population and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 13.8 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively. Gunupur (NAC) has the highest concentration of scheduled castes population (20.8%) in the district and Rayagada (M) has the lowest concentration i.e. 10.6 per cent of Scheduled Caste population. Likewise Gunupur UA has the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribe population, i.e. 13.7 per cent and Bishamkatak (CT) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Tribe population (6.0 per cent).

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	Muniguda	1,004	1,047
2	Chandrapur	991	979
3	Gudari	1,025	1,024
4	Bishamakatak	1,032	1,096
5	Kalyanasingpur	1,041	1,104
6	Kashipur	1,011	1,036
7	Rayagada	1,032	1,086
8	Kolnara	1,002	1,082
9	Ramanguda	1,027	1,012
10	Padmapur	1,035	1,063
11	Gunupur	1,011	1,071
	District (Rural) Total	**1,018**	**1,061**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 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 1018 and 1061 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Kalayansingpur

C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1041 followed by Padamapur (1035), Rayagada and Bishamkatak C.D. Blocks (1032), Ramanguda C.D. Block (1027) and Gudari C.D.Block (1025). The remaining five C.D.Blocks namely Chandrapur (991), Muniguda (1004), Kolanara (1002), Kashipur and Gunupur (1011) have recorded lower sex ratio than the sex ratio of scheduled caste of the district. As regards the sex ratio of scheduled tribes population, six C.D. Blocks, namely, Kalyansinghpur (1104), Bishamkatak(1096), Rayagada(1086), Kolanara(1082), Gunupur(1071) and Padamapur (1063) have recorded higher sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district and the other five C.D.Blocks in the district are in the lower side and the lowest is for Chandrapur (979). It is interesting that Kalyansingpur is the only C.D.Block, which presents the highest S.C. and S.T. population, and on the contrary Chandrapur C.D.Block presents the lowest sex ratio both among SCs & STs.

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	Gunupur U.A.	1,087	991
	(i) Gunupur Town (NAC)	1,089	985
	(ii)Industrial & Educational Area (OG)	1,036	1,006
2	Gudari (NAC)	1,067	1,145
3	Rayagada (M)	1,010	1,073
4	Chandili (CT)	998	1,108
5	Bishamakatak (CT)	985	922
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District :		**1,032**	**1,055**

Like previous table, Table-20 indicates the sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 1032 and 1055 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. The scheduled caste sex ratio is the highest in Gunupur(NAC)(1089) and the lowest in Bisham Katak (CT)(985). The scheduled tribe sex ratio is highest (1145) in Gudari (NAC) and lowest in Bishamakatak (CT) (922).

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

Sl. No	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	Ambadala	Total	9,017	6,459	2,558	36,215	16,225	19,990	24.4	35.0	13.8	21.2
		Rural	9,017	6,459	2,558	36,215	16,225	19,990	24.4	35.0	13.8	21.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Muniguda	Total	17,785	11,702	6,083	48,586	21,325	27,261	32.6	43.2	22.1	21.1
		Rural	17,785	11,702	6,083	48,586	21,325	27,261	32.6	43.2	22.1	21.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Bishamakatak	Total	19,414	13,148	6,266	59,765	25,266	34,499	29.7	41.8	18.5	23.3
		Rural	14,485	10,337	4,148	57,286	24,354	32,932	24.6	36.6	13.5	23.1
		Urban	4,929	2,811	2,118	2,479	912	1,567	75.6	86.2	64.9	21.3
4	Gudari	Total	18,397	12,133	6,264	37,948	15,853	22,095	39.8	53.0	26.8	26.1
		Rural	14,337	9,806	4,531	35,159	14,770	20,389	35.6	49.1	22.3	26.8
		Urban	4,060	2,327	1,733	2,789	1,083	1,706	68.0	79.0	57.3	21.7

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

Sl. No	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
5	Padmapur	Total	13,940	9,067	4,873	24,866	10,213	14,653	43.5	57.2	30.1	27.1
		Rural	13,940	9,067	4,873	24,866	10,213	14,653	43.5	57.2	30.1	27.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Puttasing	Total	6,015	4,197	1,818	24,988	10,585	14,403	24.5	36.6	13.9	22.7
		Rural	6,015	4,197	1,818	24,988	10,585	14,403	24.5	36.6	13.9	22.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Gunupur	Total	39,422	24,468	14,954	59,711	24,962	34,749	47.1	58.9	35.5	23.4
		Rural	23,914	15,613	8,301	50,513	21,369	29,144	38.6	51.0	26.5	24.6
		Urban	15,508	8,855	6,653	9,198	3,593	5,605	71.4	80.9	61.8	19.1
8	Rayagada	Total	87,362	53,824	33,538	147,258	61,941	85,317	44.2	55.4	33.4	22.0
		Rural	38,899	25,889	13,010	119,277	50,823	68,454	29.7	41.0	19.2	21.8
		Urban	48,463	27,935	20,528	27,981	11,118	16,863	72.5	81.9	62.8	19.1
9	Kalyanasingpur	Total	13,288	9,362	3,926	46,046	19,195	26,851	27.5	40.6	15.5	25.1
		Rural	13,288	9,362	3,926	46,046	19,195	26,851	27.5	40.6	15.5	25.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Kashipur	Total	11,949	9,304	2,645	55,305	23,678	31,627	22.6	36.1	9.8	26.3
		Rural	11,949	9,304	2,645	55,305	23,678	31,627	22.6	36.1	9.8	26.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Tikiri	Total	11,240	8,397	2,843	42,592	18,488	24,104	26.0	39.1	13.1	26.0
		Rural	11,240	8,397	2,843	42,592	18,488	24,104	26.0	39.1	13.1	26.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**247,829**	**162,061**	**85,768**	**583,280**	**247,731**	**335,549**	**36.2**	**48.2**	**24.6**	**23.6**
		Rural	**174,869**	**120,133**	**54,736**	**540,833**	**231,025**	**309,808**	**29.9**	**42.1**	**18.3**	**23.9**
		Urban	**72,960**	**41,928**	**31,032**	**42,447**	**16,706**	**25,741**	**72.2**	**81.8**	**62.4**	**19.4**

Table-21 presents police station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 36.2 per cent for the total population and it is 48.2 per cent & 24.6 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 29.9 per cent and for urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 72.2 per cent. In almost all police stations and at district level, the literacy in case of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Gunupur Police Station records the highest literacy of 47.1 per cent followed by Rayagada (44.2 %), Padampur (43.5%) and Gudari (39.8%). The other seven police stations in the district namely Muniguda (32.6%), Bishamkatak (29.7%), Kalyansingpur (27.5%), Puttasing(24.5%), Ambadala(24.4%), Tikiri(26.0%) and Kashipur (22.6%) have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy rate of the district. Column 13 of the table i.e. gap in male-female literacy rates, reveals that the gaps in case of different police stations vary in between 21.1 to 27.1 as against the gap of 23.6 per cent for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rates is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Muniguda	18,837	12,668	6,169	57,329	25,199	32,130	29.9	40.7	19.4	21.3
2	Chandrapur	6,458	4,679	1,779	25,891	11,682	14,209	24.9	35.6	13.9	21.8
3	Gudari	8,856	6,306	2,550	26,538	11,269	15,269	31.1	44.7	17.7	26.9
4	Bishamakatak	16,047	11,204	4,843	59,319	25,228	34,091	25.9	37.7	15.0	22.7
5	Kalyanasingpur	12,992	9,147	3,845	44,203	18,397	25,806	27.9	41.1	15.8	25.3
6	Kashipur	23,189	17,701	5,488	97,897	42,166	55,731	24.1	37.4	11.2	26.2
7	Rayagada	20,238	13,569	6,669	73,407	31,673	41,734	26.4	36.9	16.7	20.2
8	Kolnara	18,957	12,535	6,422	47,713	19,948	27,765	34.0	46.3	22.4	24.0
9	Ramanguda	14,955	9,639	5,316	30,744	13,153	17,591	38.9	50.7	27.4	23.3
10	Padmapur	18,059	11,751	6,308	31,535	12,854	18,681	44.0	57.9	30.4	27.5
11	Gunupur	16,281	10,934	5,347	46,257	19,456	26,801	32.2	45.1	20.4	24.7
District (Rural) Total:		**174,869**	**120,133**	**54,736**	**540,833**	**231,025**	**309,808**	**29.9**	**42.1**	**18.3**	**23.9**

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. in C.D. Block areas. In so far as the percentage of literates for total rural population is concerned, Padmapur C.D. Block tops the list with 44.0 per cent followed by Ramanguda 38.9%), Kolnara (34.0%), Gunupur (32.2%), Gudari (31.1%), Muniguda (29.9%), Kalyansinghpur (27.9%), Rayagada (26.4%), Bishamkatak (25.9%), Chandrapur (24.9%) and Kashipur (24.1%). The male literacy is the highest in Padamapur C.D. Block (57.9%) and the lowest in Chandrapur C.D.Block (35.6%). Similarly the female literacy is the highest in Padamapur C.D.Block (30.4%) and the lowest in Kashipur C.D.Block (11.2%).

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
0	315	12.8	20,030	2.8
1-10	647	26.2	105,707	14.8
11-20	546	22.1	135,563	18.9
21-30	415	16.8	156,159	21.8
31-40	265	10.7	99,849	14.0
41-50	173	7.0	92,099	12.9
51-60	58	2.4	45,761	6.4
61-70	31	1.3	42,309	5.9
71-80	8	0.3	12,555	1.8
81-90	3	0.1	4,988	0.7
91-99	5	0.2	677	0.1
100	1	0.0	5	0.0
District Total:	**2,467**	**100.0**	**715,702**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**36.1**		

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates for villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 647 (26.2%) villages with 14.8 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 1-10 per cent. It further reveals that 270 numbers of villages out of 2467 inhabited villages of the district inhabiting 27 per cent of the total rural population have the literacy rates in the range of 41 to 80 per cent. There are 6 villages in the district, which have achieved more than 90 per cent of literacy, and 3 villages have achieved the literacy rates in the range 81-90. 1873 villages in the district have recorded low literacy rates of 40 per cent or less which is very poor indication of literacy and 315 villages have no literate persons at all.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gunupur UA	15,508	8855	6,653	9,198	3593	5,605	71.4	80.9	61.8	19.1
	(i) Gunupur Town (NAC)	13,303	7573	5,730	7,895	3090	4,805	71.4	80.9	61.7	19.2
	(ii)Industrial & Educational Area (OG)	2,205	1282	923	1,303	503	800	71.8	80.9	62.0	18.9
2	Gudari (NAC)	4,060	2327	1,733	2,789	1083	1,706	68.0	79.0	57.3	21.7
3	Rayagada (M)	36,461	20981	15,480	21,298	8538	12,760	72.2	81.3	62.8	18.5
4	Chandili (CT)	12,002	6954	5,048	6,683	2580	4,103	73.5	83.7	62.9	20.9
5	Bishamakatak (CT)	4,929	2811	2,118	2,479	912	1,567	75.6	86.2	64.9	21.3
District(Urban) Total		**72,960**	**41928**	**31,032**	**42,447**	**16706**	**25,741**	**72.2**	**81.8**	**62.4**	**19.4**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 72.2 per cent out of which male literacy is 81.8 per cent and female literacy is 62.4 per cent. Amongst five towns in the district, Bisamakatak (CT) has recorded the highest literacy of 75.6 per cent out of which male literacy is 86.2 per cent and female literacy is 64.9 per cent. Gudari (NAC) is at the bottom with 68.0 per cent of literacy wherein males and females constitute 79.0 per cent and 57.3 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	Muniguda	3,675	2,658	1,017	15,767	7,046	8,721	23.8	34.9	13.0	21.9
2	Chandrapur	604	410	194	2,151	974	1,177	27.1	37.1	17.3	19.8
3	Gudari	1,447	1,027	420	3,317	1,326	1,991	37.9	54.6	21.7	32.9
4	Bishamakatak	3,142	2,228	914	9,573	4,028	5,545	30.7	44.3	17.5	26.8
5	Kalyanasingpur	2,103	1,555	548	6,155	2,492	3,663	31.8	48.7	16.0	32.7
6	Kashipur	6,349	4,784	1,565	17,867	7,259	10,608	32.8	50.3	15.9	34.4
7	Rayagada	2,488	1,703	785	6,427	2,685	3,742	34.2	47.9	21.1	26.7
8	Kolnara	2,101	1,478	623	3,800	1,469	2,331	42.8	60.1	25.5	34.6
9	Ramanguda	1,489	1,008	481	3,049	1,231	1,818	39.1	54.0	24.7	29.3
10	Padmapur	1,665	1,131	534	3,235	1,277	1,958	41.2	56.8	26.1	30.7
11	Gunupur	1,213	784	429	2,168	897	1,271	42.0	55.1	29.2	25.9
	District (Rural)	**26,276**	**18,766**	**7,510**	**73,509**	**30,684**	**42,825**	**32.6**	**47.4**	**18.3**	**29.0**

Table-25 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled caste literates and illiterates by sex in C.D.Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes in the district is 32.6 per cent. The variation in the literacy rate among the CD Blocks is found to be between 42.8 per cent and 23.8 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Kolnara C.D.Block tops the list with 60.1 per cent and Muniguda C.D.Block is at the bottom with 34.9 per cent. Among the females Gunupur C.D.Block has the highest literacy rate of 29.2 per cent and the lowest is in the C.D. Block of Muniguda (13%). The gap between male and female literacy among the C.D.Blocks is the highest 34.6 in Kolanara C.D. Block and the lowest 19.8 in Chandrapur C.D.Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	143	13.5	2,375	2.4
1-10	100	9.5	8,150	8.2
11-20	160	15.1	14,127	14.2
21-30	171	16.2	18,985	19.0
31-40	171	16.2	24,699	24.8
41-50	156	14.8	19,276	19.3
51-60	58	5.5	8,141	8.2
61-70	35	3.3	2,583	2.6
71-80	15	1.4	806	0.8
81-90	12	1.1	429	0.4
91-99	2	0.2	43	0.0
100	34	3.2	171	0.2
District Total:	**1,057**	**100.0**	**99,785**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**32.6**		

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population in the district of Rayagada as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 1057 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, villages numbering 171 (16.2%) each have the literacy within the range 21-30 and 31-40. The table further reveals that 420 (39.8%) number of inhabited villages, comprising 54.9 per cent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-70. It is interesting to note that 143 (13.5%) villages have no literate persons and in 34 (3.2%) villages there is 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishamakatak (CT)	606	407	199	762	282	480	52.6	70.7	34.5	36.2
2	Gudari (NAC)	402	270	132	917	368	549	36.9	52.3	23.0	29.3
3	Gunupur (NAC+OG)	1,942	1,185	757	2,575	979	1,596	50.3	64.3	37.5	26.8
4	Rayagada (M)	2,691	1,658	1,033	3,417	1,381	2,036	52.6	64.9	40.3	24.7
5	Chandili (CT)	1,125	716	409	1,443	569	874	52.5	66.9	38.2	28.7
	District (Urban) :	**6,766**	**4,236**	**2,530**	**9,114**	**3,579**	**5,535**	**50.6**	**64.6**	**37.2**	**27.4**

Table-27 shows the number and percentage of scheduled caste literates and illiterates by sex in urban areas. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 50.6 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Bishamkatak (CT) tops the list with 70.7 per cent and Gudari (NAC) is at the bottom with 52.3 per cent. Among the females Rayagada (M) has the highest literacy rate of 40.3 per cent while the lowest rate in Gudari (NAC) 23.0 per cent. The gap between the male and female literacy among the towns is the highest 36.2 in Bishamakatak (CT) and the lowest 24.7 in Rayagada (M).

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	Person	Males	Females	
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Muniguda	3,224	2,386	838	21,624	9,751	11,873	15.9	24.2	8.0	16.1
2	Chandrapur	3,136	2,443	693	19,329	8,910	10,419	17.5	27.0	7.8	19.1
3	Gudari	4,968	3,713	1,255	20,711	8,977	11,734	24.2	36.8	12.1	24.7
4	Bishamakatak	7,216	5,467	1,749	42,702	18,349	24,353	17.6	28.3	8.1	20.2
5	Kalyanasingpur	5,192	3,980	1,212	31,225	13,327	17,898	17.7	28.8	7.8	21.0
6	Kashipur	9,753	8,009	1,744	64,893	28,659	36,234	16.6	27.9	5.8	22.1
7	Rayagada	9,740	7,070	2,670	59,765	26,248	33,517	17.3	26.4	9.0	17.3
8	Kolnara	8,355	6,025	2,330	38,257	16,367	21,890	21.7	32.8	11.6	21.2
9	Ramanguda	6,241	4,448	1,793	22,783	9,977	12,806	25.9	37.4	14.7	22.7
10	Padmapur	5,278	3,764	1,514	18,257	7,643	10,614	27.8	41.2	15.4	25.8
11	Gunupur	8,436	6,110	2,326	38,332	16,473	21,859	22.7	34.6	12.0	22.6
District (Rural) Total:		**71,539**	**53,415**	**18,124**	**377,878**	**164,681**	**213,197**	**19.7**	**30.5**	**9.6**	**20.9**

Table-28 exhibits C.D.Block-wise data on number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in the district. The literacy rate among all the Sheduled Tribes in the district is 19.7 percent. The variation among the C.D. Blocks is found to be between 27.8 per cent and 15.9 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Padmapur C.D.Block tops the list with 41.2 per cent and Muniguda C.D.Block is at the bottom with 24.2 per cent. Among the females again the Padmapur C.D.Block has the highest literacy rate 15.4 per cent and the lowest is found in Kashipur C.D.Block (5.8). The gap between female and male literacy among the C.D.Blocks is the highest (25.8) in Padmapur C.D.Block and the lowest (16.1) in Muniguda C.D.Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	356	15.4	21,102	4.7
1-10	683	29.6	108,434	24.1
11-20	569	24.6	135,407	30.1
21-30	361	15.6	96,633	21.5
31-40	190	8.2	51,004	11.3
41-50	89	3.9	25,154	5.6
51-60	27	1.2	6,037	1.3
61-70	14	0.6	4,114	0.9
71-80	9	0.4	699	0.2
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	7	0.3	765	0.2
100	6	0.3	68	0.0
District Total:	**2,311**	**100.0**	**449,417**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**19.7**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table-29. There are 2311 number of inhabited villages in the district wherein scheduled tribes population are available. The majority of villages numbering 683(29.6%) and comprising 24.1 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy rate within the range 1-10. Next to it there are 569 (24.6%) villages having 30.1 percent of scheduled tribe population of the district who have achieved literacy rate within the range of 11-20. The table shows that there are 356 (15.4%) villages with 4.7 per cent of population having no literate person available. Six villages in the district have achieved 100 percent literacy rate wherein 68 scheduled tribe persons are available.

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	Bishamakatak (CT)	172	114	58	270	116	154	46.2	59.7	32.0	27.6
2	Gudari (NAC)	200	130	70	407	153	254	39.5	54.2	26.3	27.9
3	Gunupur (NAC+OG)	1,070	725	345	2,317	976	1,341	38.7	51.6	25.4	26.2
4	Rayagada (M)	2,199	1,455	744	5,454	2,236	3,218	34.8	48.3	22.5	25.8
5	Chandili (CT)	588	390	198	1,324	517	807	37.2	52.9	23.5	29.4
	District (Urban) :	**4,229**	**2,814**	**1,415**	**9,772**	**3,998**	**5,774**	**36.6**	**50.4**	**23.7**	**26.6**

Table-30 indicates about the number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in urban areas of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the towns of the district is 36.6 percent. Among the male literacy rate Bishamakatak (CT) tops the list with 59.7 per cent and Rayagada (M) is at the bottom with 48.3 per cent. Among the females again Bishamakatak (CT) has the highest literacy rate (32.0%) and the lowest in the same Rayagada (M) with 22.5 per cent literacy. The gap between the male and female literacy among the towns is the highest 29.4 in Chandili (CT) and the lowest 25.8 in Rayagada(M).

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police 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	Ambadala	Persons	45,232	13,573	30.0	8,398	18.6	21,971	48.6	23,261	51.4
		Males	22,684	9,997	44.1	2,592	11.4	12,589	55.5	10,095	44.5
		Females	22,548	3,576	15.9	5,806	25.7	9,382	41.6	13,166	58.4
2	Muniguda	Persons	66,371	17,792	26.8	12,999	19.6	30,791	46.4	35,580	53.6
		Males	33,027	13,810	41.8	4,114	12.5	17,924	54.3	15,103	45.7
		Females	33,344	3,982	11.9	8,885	26.6	12,867	38.6	20,477	61.4
3	Bishamakatak	Persons	79,179	20,980	26.5	18,877	23.8	39,857	50.3	39,322	49.7
		Males	38,414	15,266	39.7	6,054	15.8	21,320	55.5	17,094	44.5
		Females	40,765	5,714	14.0	12,823	31.5	18,537	45.5	22,228	54.5
4	Gudari	Persons	56,345	16,524	29.3	11,538	20.5	28,062	49.8	28,283	50.2
		Males	27,986	12,086	43.2	3,737	13.4	15,823	56.5	12,163	43.5
		Females	28,359	4,438	15.6	7,801	27.5	12,239	43.2	16,120	56.8

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

Sl. No.	Name of Police 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
5	Padmapur	Persons	38,806	9,232	23.8	9,223	23.8	18,455	47.6	20,351	52.4
		Males	19,280	7,101	36.8	3,329	17.3	10,430	54.1	8,850	45.9
		Females	19,526	2,131	10.9	5,894	30.2	8,025	41.1	11,501	58.9
6	Puttasing	Persons	31,003	10,554	34.0	7,293	23.5	17,847	57.6	13,156	42.4
		Males	14,782	6,685	45.2	1,814	12.3	8,499	57.5	6,283	42.5
		Females	16,221	3,869	23.9	5,479	33.8	9,348	57.6	6,873	42.4
7	Gunupur	Persons	99,133	35,844	36.2	12,826	12.9	48,670	49.1	50,463	50.9
		Males	49,430	24,569	49.7	3,126	6.3	27,695	56.0	21,735	44.0
		Females	49,703	11,275	22.7	9,700	19.5	20,975	42.2	28,728	57.8
8	Rayagada	Persons	234,620	70,039	29.9	31,338	13.4	101,377	43.2	133,243	56.8
		Males	115,765	52,487	45.3	9,554	8.3	62,041	53.6	53,724	46.4
		Females	118,855	17,552	14.8	21,784	18.3	39,336	33.1	79,519	66.9
9	Kalyanasingpur	Persons	59,334	19,905	33.5	10,138	17.1	30,043	50.6	29,291	49.4
		Males	28,557	13,559	47.5	2,508	8.8	16,067	56.3	12,490	43.7
		Females	30,777	6,346	20.6	7,630	24.8	13,976	45.4	16,801	54.6
10	Kashipur	Persons	67,254	19,593	29.1	13,854	20.6	33,447	49.7	33,807	50.3
		Males	32,982	13,785	41.8	4,256	12.9	18,041	54.7	14,941	45.3
		Females	34,272	5,808	16.9	9,598	28.0	15,406	45.0	18,866	55.0
11	Tikiri	Persons	53,832	15,873	29.5	12,791	23.8	28,664	53.2	25,168	46.8
		Males	26,885	10,587	39.4	4,351	16.2	14,938	55.6	11,947	44.4
		Females	26,947	5,286	19.6	8,440	31.3	13,726	50.9	13,221	49.1
	District Total:	**Persons**	**831,109**	**249,909**	**30.1**	**149,275**	**18.0**	**399,184**	**48.0**	**431,925**	**52.0**
		Males	**409,792**	**179,932**	**43.9**	**45,435**	**11.1**	**225,367**	**55.0**	**184,425**	**45.0**
		Females	**421,317**	**69,977**	**16.6**	**103,840**	**24.6**	**173,817**	**41.3**	**247,500**	**58.7**

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 30.1 per cent, 18.0 per cent and 52.0 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of males for the district, main workers are 43.9 per cent; marginal workers are 11.1 per cent and non-workers are 45.0 per cent and for that of females 16.6 per cent, 24.6 per cent and 58.7 per cent. The table clearly indicates that more male members have been netted as main workers while more female members have been netted as marginal workers in all the police stations during 2001 Census. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 48.0 per cent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Puttasing police station tops the list of percentage of total workers with 57.6 per cent followed by Tikiri (53.2%). Rayagada police station lies at the bottom with 43.2 per cent.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Muniguda	Persons	76,166	22,655	29.7	13,465	17.7	36,120	47.4	40,046	52.6
		Males	37,867	16,837	44.5	4,196	11.1	21,033	55.5	16,834	44.5
		Females	38,299	5,818	15.2	9,269	24.2	15,087	39.4	23,212	60.6
2	Chandrapur	Persons	32,349	8,001	24.7	8,384	25.9	16,385	50.7	15,964	49.3
		Males	16,361	6,341	38.8	2,525	15.4	8,866	54.2	7,495	45.8
		Females	15,988	1,660	10.4	5,859	36.6	7,519	47.0	8,469	53.0
3	Gudari	Persons	35,394	9,861	27.9	8,576	24.2	18,437	52.1	16,957	47.9
		Males	17,575	7,171	40.8	2,805	16.0	9,976	56.8	7,599	43.2
		Females	17,819	2,690	15.1	5,771	32.4	8,461	47.5	9,358	52.5
4	Bishamakatak	Persons	75,366	19,614	26.0	18,430	24.5	38,044	50.5	37,322	49.5
		Males	36,432	14,312	39.3	6,056	16.6	20,368	55.9	16,064	44.1
		Females	38,934	5,302	13.6	12,374	31.8	17,676	45.4	21,258	54.6
5	Kalyanasingpur	Persons	57,195	19,022	33.3	9,713	17.0	28,735	50.2	28,460	49.8
		Males	27,544	13,051	47.4	2,411	8.8	15,462	56.1	12,082	43.9
		Females	29,651	5,971	20.1	7,302	24.6	13,273	44.8	16,378	55.2
6	Kashipur	Persons	121,086	35,466	29.3	26,645	22.0	62,111	51.3	58,975	48.7
		Males	59,867	24,372	40.7	8,607	14.4	32,979	55.1	26,888	44.9
		Females	61,219	11,094	18.1	18,038	29.5	29,132	47.6	32,087	52.4
7	Rayagada	Persons	93,645	29,341	31.3	17,190	18.4	46,531	49.7	47,114	50.3
		Males	45,242	19,895	44.0	5,216	11.5	25,111	55.5	20,131	44.5
		Females	48,403	9,446	19.5	11,974	24.7	21,420	44.3	26,983	55.7
8	Kolnara	Persons	66,670	20,251	30.4	12,101	18.2	32,352	48.5	34,318	51.5
		Males	32,483	14,698	45.2	3,379	10.4	18,077	55.7	14,406	44.3
		Females	34,187	5,553	16.2	8,722	25.5	14,275	41.8	19,912	58.2
9	Ramanguda	Persons	45,699	16,964	37.1	7,410	16.2	24,374	53.3	21,325	46.7
		Males	22,792	11,566	50.7	1,828	8.0	13,394	58.8	9,398	41.2
		Females	22,907	5,398	23.6	5,582	24.4	10,980	47.9	11,927	52.1
10	Padmapur	Persons	49,594	12,887	26.0	11,437	23.1	24,324	49.0	25,270	51.0
		Males	24,605	9,629	39.1	3,966	16.1	13,595	55.3	11,010	44.7
		Females	24,989	3,258	13.0	7,471	29.9	10,729	42.9	14,260	57.1
11	Gunupur	Persons	62,538	23,349	37.3	11,559	18.5	34,908	55.8	27,630	44.2
		Males	30,390	14,749	48.5	2,717	8.9	17,466	57.5	12,924	42.5
		Females	32,148	8,600	26.8	8,842	27.5	17,442	54.3	14,706	45.7
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**715,702**	**217,411**	**30.4**	**144,910**	**20.2**	**362,321**	**50.6**	**353,381**	**49.4**
		Males	**351,158**	**152,621**	**43.5**	**43,706**	**12.4**	**196,327**	**55.9**	**154,831**	**44.1**
		Females	**364,544**	**64,790**	**17.8**	**101,204**	**27.8**	**165,994**	**45.5**	**198,550**	**54.5**

Table-32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e., jurisdiction of C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 50.6 per cent of its total population out of which 30.4 per cent are main workers and 20.2 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 55.9 per cent and females constitute 45.5 per cent. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Gunupur C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (55.8%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 37.3 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Muniguda C.D. Block is at the bottom with 47.4 per cent of total workers, of which 29.7 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively are main workers and marginal workers.

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	Gunupur UA	Persons	24,706	7,205	29.2	1,188	4.8	8,393	34.0	16,313	66.0
		Males	12,448	5,733	46.1	407	3.3	6,140	49.3	6,308	50.7
		Females	12,258	1,472	12.0	781	6.4	2,253	18.4	10,005	81.6
	(i) Gunupur (NAC)	Persons	21,198	6,378	30.1	771	3.6	7,149	33.7	14,049	66.3
		Males	10,663	5,030	47.2	225	2.1	5,255	49.3	5,408	50.7
		Females	10,535	1,348	12.8	546	5.2	1,894	18.0	8,641	82.0
	(ii) Industrial &	Persons	3,508	827	23.6	417	11.9	1,244	35.5	2,264	64.5
	Educational Area (OG)	Males	1,785	703	39.4	182	10.2	885	49.6	900	50.4
		Females	1,723	124	7.2	235	13.6	359	20.8	1,364	79.2
2	Gudari (NAC)	Persons	6,849	1,837	26.8	477	7.0	2,314	33.8	4,535	66.2
		Males	3,410	1,543	45.2	187	5.5	1,730	50.7	1,680	49.3
		Females	3,439	294	8.5	290	8.4	584	17.0	2,855	83.0
3	Rayagada (M)	Persons	57,759	16,478	28.5	1,908	3.3	18,386	31.8	39,373	68.2
		Males	29,519	14,004	47.4	778	2.6	14,782	50.1	14,737	49.9
		Females	28,240	2,474	8.8	1,130	4.0	3,604	12.8	24,636	87.2
4	Chandili (CT)	Persons	18,685	4,852	26.0	564	3.0	5,416	29.0	13,269	71.0
		Males	9,534	4,398	46.1	278	2.9	4,676	49.0	4,858	51.0
		Females	9,151	454	5.0	286	3.1	740	8.1	8,411	91.9
5	Bishamakatak (CT)	Persons	7,408	2,126	28.7	228	3.1	2,354	31.8	5,054	68.2
		Males	3,723	1,633	43.9	79	2.1	1,712	46.0	2,011	54.0
		Females	3,685	493	13.4	149	4.0	642	17.4	3,043	82.6
	District (Urban) Total	**Persons**	**115,407**	**32,498**	**28.2**	**4,365**	**3.8**	**36,863**	**31.9**	**78,544**	**68.1**
		Males	**58,634**	**27,311**	**46.6**	**1,729**	**2.9**	**29,040**	**49.5**	**29,594**	**50.5**
		Females	**56,773**	**5,187**	**9.1**	**2,636**	**4.6**	**7,823**	**13.8**	**48,950**	**86.2**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the urban areas in the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute only 31.9 per cent out of which 28.2 per cent are main workers and 3.8 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up reveals that 49.5 per cent and 13.8 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 percentages of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 3.8 per cent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 2.9 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in individual towns are concerned, Gunupur (NAC + OG) stands at the top with 34.0 per cent of total workers and Chandili (CT) is at the bottom with 29.0 per cent of total workers.

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

Sl.No.	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	Ambadala	Persons	45,232	21,971	5,616	10,070	589	5,696
				(48.6)	(25.6)	(45.8)	(2.7)	(25.9)
		Males	22,684	12,589	4,372	4,332	238	3,647
				(55.5)	(34.7)	(34.4)	(1.9)	(29.0)
		Females	22,548	9,382	1,244	5,738	351	2,049
				(41.6)	(13.3)	(61.2)	(3.7)	(21.8)
2	Muniguda	Persons	66,371	30,791	9,294	14,342	925	6,230
				(46.4)	(30.2)	(46.6)	(3.0)	(20.2)
		Males	33,027	17,924	6,777	6,058	479	4,610
				(54.3)	(37.8)	(33.8)	(2.7)	(25.7)
		Females	33,344	12,867	2,517	8,284	446	1,620
				(38.6)	(19.6)	(64.4)	(3.5)	(12.6)
3	Bishamakatak	Persons	79,179	39,857	10,657	20,313	915	7,972
				(50.3)	(26.7)	(51.0)	(2.3)	(20.0)
		Males	38,414	21,320	7,614	8,369	411	4,926
				(55.5)	(35.7)	(39.3)	(1.9)	(23.1)
		Females	40,765	18,537	3,043	11,944	504	3,046
				(45.5)	(16.4)	(64.4)	(2.7)	(16.4)
4	Gudari	Persons	56,345	28,062	5,006	16,972	532	5,552
				(49.8)	(17.8)	(60.5)	(1.9)	(19.8)
		Males	27,986	15,823	3,918	7,686	296	3,923
				(56.5)	(24.8)	(48.6)	(1.9)	(24.8)
		Females	28,359	12,239	1,088	9,286	236	1,629
				(43.2)	(8.9)	(75.9)	(1.9)	(13.3)
5	Padmapur	Persons	38,806	18,455	5,004	7,848	360	5,243
				(47.6)	(27.1)	(42.5)	(2.0)	(28.4)
		Males	19,280	10,430	3,449	3,222	198	3,561
				(54.1)	(33.1)	(30.9)	(1.9)	(34.1)
		Females	19,526	8,025	1,555	4,626	162	1,682
				(41.1)	(19.4)	(57.6)	(2.0)	(21.0)
6	Puttasing	Persons	31,003	17,847	7,241	8,644	184	1,778
				(57.6)	(40.6)	(48.4)	(1.0)	(10.0)
		Males	14,782	8,499	4,869	2,454	93	1,083
				(57.5)	(57.3)	(28.9)	(1.1)	(12.7)
		Females	16,221	9,348	2,372	6,190	91	695
				(57.6)	(25.4)	(66.2)	(1.0)	(7.4)

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

Sl.No.	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Gunupur	Persons	99,133	48,670	11,410	22,869	904	13,487
				(49.1)	(23.4)	(47.0)	(1.9)	(27.7)
		Males	49,430	27,695	7,989	9,352	451	9,903
				(56.0)	(28.8)	(33.8)	(1.6)	(35.8)
		Females	49,703	20,975	3,421	13,517	453	3,584
				(42.2)	(16.3)	(64.4)	(2.2)	(17.1)
8	Rayagada	Persons	234,620	101,377	25,496	37,347	1,765	36,769
				(43.2)	(25.1)	(36.8)	(1.7)	(36.3)
		Males	115,765	62,041	16,987	15,211	1,106	28,737
				(53.6)	(27.4)	(24.5)	(1.8)	(46.3)
		Females	118,855	39,336	8,509	22,136	659	8,032
				(33.1)	(21.6)	(56.3)	(1.7)	(20.4)
9	Kalyanasingpur	Persons	59,334	30,043	9,596	16,666	589	3,192
				(50.6)	(31.9)	(55.5)	(2.0)	(10.6)
		Males	28,557	16,067	6,186	7,390	303	2,188
				(56.3)	(38.5)	(46.0)	(1.9)	(13.6)
		Females	30,777	13,976	3,410	9,276	286	1,004
				(45.4)	(24.4)	(66.4)	(2.0)	(7.2)
10	Kashipur	Persons	67,254	33,447	14,002	16,498	346	2,601
				(49.7)	(41.9)	(49.3)	(1.0)	(7.8)
		Males	32,982	18,041	9,321	6,654	206	1,860
				(54.7)	(51.7)	(36.9)	(1.1)	(10.3)
		Females	34,272	15,406	4,681	9,844	140	741
				(45.0)	(30.4)	(63.9)	(0.9)	(4.8)
11	Tikiri	Persons	53,832	28,664	12,844	12,295	482	3,043
				(53.2)	(44.8)	(42.9)	(1.7)	(10.6)
		Males	26,885	14,938	7,513	5,112	284	2,029
				(55.6)	(50.3)	(34.2)	(1.9)	(13.6)
		Females	26,947	13,726	5,331	7,183	198	1,014
				(50.9)	(38.8)	(52.3)	(1.4)	(7.4)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**831,109**	**399,184**	**116,166**	**183,864**	**7,591**	**91,563**
				(48.0)	**(29.1)**	**(46.1)**	**(1.9)**	**(22.9)**
		Males	**409,792**	**225,367**	**78,995**	**75,840**	**4,065**	**66,467**
				(55.0)	**(35.1)**	**(33.7)**	**(1.8)**	**(29.5)**
		Females	**421,317**	**173,817**	**37,171**	**108,024**	**3,526**	**25,096**
				(41.3)	**(21.4)**	**(62.1)**	**(2.0)**	**(14.4)**

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

Table-34 distributes total workers of different poice stations and the district by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that, out of the total workers in the district 29.1 percent are cultivators, 46.1 per cent are agricultural labourers, 1.9 per cent are household industry workers and 22.9 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that, male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of other two economic activities. The police station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that maximum number of workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers in most of the police stations in the district.

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	Muniguda	Persons	76,166	36,120	8,566	16,028	1,344	10,182
				(47.4)	(23.7)	(44.4)	(3.7)	(28.2)
		Males	37,867	21,033	6,464	6,991	616	6,962
				(55.5)	(30.7)	(33.2)	(2.9)	(33.1)
		Females	38,299	15,087	2,102	9,037	728	3,220
				(39.4)	(13.9)	(59.9)	(4.8)	(21.3)
2	Chandrapur	Persons	32,349	16,385	6,501	8,247	108	1,529
				(50.7)	(39.7)	(50.3)	(0.7)	(9.3)
		Males	16,361	8,866	4,735	3,021	62	1,048
				(54.2)	(53.4)	(34.1)	(0.7)	(11.8)
		Females	15,988	7,519	1,766	5,226	46	481
				(47.0)	(23.5)	(69.5)	(0.6)	(6.4)
3	Gudari	Persons	35,394	18,437	3,628	12,302	201	2,306
				(52.1)	(19.7)	(66.7)	(1.1)	(12.5)
		Males	17,575	9,976	2,839	5,624	123	1,390
				(56.8)	(28.5)	(56.4)	(1.2)	(13.9)
		Females	17,819	8,461	789	6,678	78	916
				(47.5)	(9.3)	(78.9)	(0.9)	(10.8)
4	Bishamakatak	Persons	75,366	38,044	10,445	20,418	832	6,349
				(50.5)	(27.5)	(53.7)	(2.2)	(16.7)
		Males	36,432	20,368	7,506	8,703	390	3,769
				(55.9)	(36.9)	(42.7)	(1.9)	(18.5)
		Females	38,934	17,676	2,939	11,715	442	2,580
				(45.4)	(16.6)	(66.3)	(2.5)	(14.6)
5	Kalyanasingpur	Persons	57,195	28,735	8,716	16,273	586	3,160
				(50.2)	(30.3)	(56.6)	(2.0)	(11.0)
		Males	27,544	15,462	5,738	7,256	301	2,167
				(56.1)	(37.1)	(46.9)	(1.9)	(14.0)
		Females	29,651	13,273	2,978	9,017	285	993
				(44.8)	(22.4)	(67.9)	(2.1)	(7.5)

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	Kashipur	Persons	121,086	62,111	26,846	28,793	828	5,644
				(51.3)	(43.2)	(46.4)	(1.3)	(9.1)
		Males	59,867	32,979	16,834	11,766	490	3,889
				(55.1)	(51.0)	(35.7)	(1.5)	(11.8)
		Females	61,219	29,132	10,012	17,027	338	1,755
				(47.6)	(34.4)	(58.4)	(1.2)	(6.0)
7	Rayagada	Persons	93,645	46,531	16,497	20,792	691	8,551
				(49.7)	(35.5)	(44.7)	(1.5)	(18.4)
		Males	45,242	25,111	10,597	8,327	403	5,784
				(55.5)	(42.2)	(33.2)	(1.6)	(23.0)
		Females	48,403	21,420	5,900	12,465	288	2,767
				(44.3)	(27.5)	(58.2)	(1.3)	(12.9)
8	Kolnara	Persons	66,670	32,352	9,441	15,579	500	6,832
				(48.5)	(29.2)	(48.2)	(1.5)	(21.1)
		Males	32,483	18,077	6,500	6,413	287	4,877
				(55.7)	(36.0)	(35.5)	(1.6)	(27.0)
		Females	34,187	14,275	2,941	9,166	213	1,955
				(41.8)	(20.6)	(64.2)	(1.5)	(13.7)
9	Ramanguda	Persons	45,699	24,374	5,689	13,457	458	4,770
				(53.3)	(23.3)	(55.2)	(1.9)	(19.6)
		Males	22,792	13,394	4,158	5,766	216	3,254
				(58.8)	(31.0)	(43.0)	(1.6)	(24.3)
		Females	22,907	10,980	1,531	7,691	242	1,516
				(47.9)	(13.9)	(70.0)	(2.2)	(13.8)
10	Padmapur	Persons	49,594	24,324	6,060	11,870	471	5,923
				(49.0)	(24.9)	(48.8)	(1.9)	(24.4)
		Males	24,605	13,595	4,257	4,987	267	4,084
				(55.3)	(31.3)	(36.7)	(2.0)	(30.0)
		Females	24,989	10,729	1,803	6,883	204	1,839
				(42.9)	(16.8)	(64.2)	(1.9)	(17.1)
11	Gunupur	Persons	62,538	34,908	12,570	17,113	492	4,733
				(55.8)	(36.0)	(49.0)	(1.4)	(13.6)
		Males	30,390	17,466	8,425	5,711	234	3,096
				(57.5)	(48.2)	(32.7)	(1.3)	(17.7)
		Females	32,148	17,442	4,145	11,402	258	1,637
				(54.3)	(23.8)	(65.4)	(1.5)	(9.4)
District (Rural) Total :		**Persons**	**715,702**	**362,321**	**114,959**	**180,872**	**6,511**	**59,979**
				(50.6)	**(31.7)**	**(49.9)**	**(1.8)**	**(16.6)**
		Males	**351,158**	**196,327**	**78,053**	**74,565**	**3,389**	**40,320**
				(55.9)	**(39.8)**	**(38.0)**	**(1.7)**	**(20.5)**
		Females	**364,544**	**165,994**	**36,906**	**106,307**	**3,122**	**19,659**
				(45.5)	**(22.2)**	**(64.0)**	**(1.9)**	**(11.8)**

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

Like previous table, Table-35 distributes workers in different C.D. Blocks of the district by sex in to four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 50.6 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 31.7 per cent, 49.9 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 16.6 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 show that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (64.0%) and household industry workers (1.9%) are comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature of the rural areas of the district is that, the majority of the workers are agricultural labourers.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gunupur UA	Persons	24,706	8,393	515	1,133	211	6,534
				(34.0)	(6.1)	(13.5)	(2.5)	(77.9)
		Males	12,448	6,140	370	425	119	5,226
				(49.3)	(6.0)	(6.9)	(1.9)	(85.1)
		Females	12,258	2,253	145	708	92	1,308
				(18.4)	(6.4)	(31.4)	(4.1)	(58.1)
	(i) Gunupur (NAC)	Persons	21,198	7,149	464	1,034	206	5,445
				(33.7)	(6.5)	(14.5)	(2.9)	(76.2)
		Males	10,663	5,255	327	397	117	4,414
				(49.3)	(6.2)	(7.6)	(2.2)	(84.0)
		Females	10,535	1,894	137	637	89	1,031
				(18.0)	(7.2)	(33.6)	(4.7)	(54.4)
	(ii)Industrial &	Persons	3,508	1,244	51	99	5	1,089
	Educational Area (OG)			(35.5)	(4.1)	(8.0)	(0.4)	(87.5)
		Males	1,785	885	43	28	2	812
				(49.6)	(4.9)	(3.2)	(0.2)	(91.8)
		Females	1,723	359	8	71	3	277
				(20.8)	(2.2)	(19.8)	(0.8)	(77.2)
2	Gudari (NAC)	Persons	6,849	2,314	125	251	147	1,791
				(33.8)	(5.4)	(10.8)	(6.4)	(77.4)
		Males	3,410	1,730	113	118	79	1,420
				(50.7)	(6.5)	(6.8)	(4.6)	(82.1)
		Females	3,439	584	12	133	68	371
				(17.0)	(2.1)	(22.8)	(11.6)	(63.5)
3	Rayagada (M)	Persons	57,759	18,386	361	1,186	479	16,360
				(31.8)	(2.0)	(6.5)	(2.6)	(89.0)
		Males	29,519	14,782	283	542	351	13,606
				(50.1)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(2.4)	(92.0)
		Females	28,240	3,604	78	644	128	2,754
				(12.8)	(2.2)	(17.9)	(3.6)	(76.4)

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Chandili (CT)	Persons	18,685	5,416	77	183	98	5,058
				(29.0)	(1.4)	(3.4)	(1.8)	(93.4)
		Males	9,534	4,676	55	63	67	4,491
				(49.0)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(96.0)
		Females	9,151	740	22	120	31	567
				(8.1)	(3.0)	(16.2)	(4.2)	(76.6)
5	Bishamakatak (CT)	Persons	7,408	2,354	129	239	145	1,841
				(31.8)	(5.5)	(10.2)	(6.2)	(78.2)
		Males	3,723	1,712	121	127	60	1,404
				(46.0)	(7.1)	(7.4)	(3.5)	(82.0)
		Females	3,685	642	8	112	85	437
				(17.4)	(1.2)	(17.4)	(13.2)	(68.1)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**115,407**	**36,863**	**1,207**	**2,992**	**1,080**	**31,584**
				(31.9)	**(3.3)**	**(8.1)**	**(2.9)**	**(85.7)**
		Males	**58,634**	**29,040**	**942**	**1,275**	**676**	**26,147**
				(49.5)	**(3.2)**	**(4.4)**	**(2.3)**	**(90.0)**
		Females	**56,773**	**7,823**	**265**	**1,717**	**404**	**5,437**
				(13.8)	**(3.4)**	**(21.9)**	**(5.2)**	**(69.5)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 31.9 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers, 85.7 per cent are engaged in other activities, while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (3.3%), agricultural labourers (8.1%) and household industry workers (2.9%) 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.

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Muniguda	364	117	18	321	18	61	38	4	1	38	61
		(100)	(32.1)	(4.9)	(88.2)	(4.9)	(16.8)	(10.4)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(10.4)	(16.8)
2	Chandrapur	200	77	10	195	8	0	22	3	0	11	17
		(100)	(38.5)	(5.0)	(97.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(8.5)

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Gudari	150	87	13	134	14	4	8	2	0	12	30
		(100)	(58.0)	(8.7)	(89.3)	(9.3)	(2.7)	(5.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(20.0)
4	Bishamakatak	280	134	25	259	24	18	43	2	0	163	122
		(100)	(47.9)	(8.9)	(92.5)	(8.6)	(6.4)	(15.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(58.2)	(43.6)
5	Kalyanasingpur	237	126	17	228	17	11	45	3	0	49	93
		(100)	(53.2)	(7.2)	(96.2)	(7.2)	(4.6)	(19.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(39.2)
6	Kashipur	416	171	31	373	24	1	63	5	4	192	45
		(100)	(41.1)	(7.5)	(89.7)	(5.8)	(0.2)	(15.1)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(46.2)	(10.8)
7	Rayagada	277	172	25	271	26	21	59	3	0	59	108
		(100)	(62.1)	(9.0)	(97.8)	(9.4)	(7.6)	(21.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(39.0)
8	Kolnara	192	137	21	175	17	30	40	4	1	77	72
		(100)	(71.4)	(10.9)	(91.1)	(8.9)	(15.6)	(20.8)	(2.1)	(0.5)	(40.1)	(37.5)
9	Ramanguda	112	90	15	112	19	22	30	3	3	26	65
		(100)	(80.4)	(13.4)	(100.0)	(17.0)	(19.6)	(26.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(23.2)	(58.0)
10	Padmapur	116	81	17	109	22	9	24	3	1	93	58
		(100)	(69.8)	(14.7)	(94.0)	(19.0)	(7.8)	(20.7)	(2.6)	(0.9)	(80.2)	(50.0)
11	Gunupur	123	99	18	118	24	31	42	2	1	62	62
		(100)	(80.5)	(14.6)	(95.9)	(19.5)	(25.2)	(34.1)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(50.4)	(50.4)
	District Total:	**2,467**	**1,291**	**210**	**2,295**	**213**	**208**	**414**	**34**	**11**	**782**	**733**
		(100)	**(52.3)**	**(8.5)**	**(93.0)**	**(8.6)**	**(8.4)**	**(16.8)**	**(1.4)**	**(0.4)**	**(31.7)**	**(29.7)**

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-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of the district. Out of 2,467 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 1,291 (52.3%) villages, medical facility in 210 (8.5%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 2,295 (93.0%) villages, post office in 213 (8.6%) villages, telephone in 208 (8.4%) villages transport communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 414(16.8%) villages, banks in 34 (1.4%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 11 (0.4%) villages. As many as 782 (31.7%) villages are approached by pucca road and 733 (29.7%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that although progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require emphatic 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 communic-ations $	Banks	Agricul-tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Muniguda	76,166	57,185	22,538	72,854	21,155	37,472	30,188	11,249	6,183	31,190	39,362
		(100)	(75.1)	(29.6)	(95.7)	(27.8)	(49.2)	(39.6)	(14.8)	(8.1)	(41.0)	(51.7)
2	Chandrapur	32,349	21,224	7,293	31,969	6,647	0	6,637	4,215	0	4,674	6,676
		(100)	(65.6)	(22.5)	(98.8)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(14.4)	(20.6)
3	Gudari	35,394	29,740	7,232	33,942	8,808	1,728	2,811	2,014	0	5,289	13,950
		(100)	(84.0)	(20.4)	(95.9)	(24.9)	(4.9)	(7.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(39.4)
4	Bishamakatak	75,366	54,637	19,974	71,852	19,668	11,084	19,085	3,630	0	46,169	49,263
		(100)	(72.5)	(26.5)	(95.3)	(26.1)	(14.7)	(25.3)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(61.3)	(65.4)
5	Kalyanasingpur	57,195	45,257	15,292	56,284	16,560	11,931	22,168	8,438	0	18,028	36,760
		(100)	(79.1)	(26.7)	(98.4)	(29.0)	(20.9)	(38.8)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(31.5)	(64.3)
6	Kashipur	121,086	85,982	27,768	117,169	22,999	5,402	33,023	9,758	8,625	60,988	31,080
		(100)	(71.0)	(22.9)	(96.8)	(19.0)	(4.5)	(27.3)	(8.1)	(7.1)	(50.4)	(25.7)
7	Rayagada	93,645	81,352	28,616	93,212	23,700	14,874	37,652	3,648	0	30,270	61,148
		(100)	(86.9)	(30.6)	(99.5)	(25.3)	(15.9)	(40.2)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(65.3)
8	Kolnara	66,670	58,889	15,661	64,188	16,364	19,794	24,335	8,860	1,969	36,115	40,292
		(100)	(88.3)	(23.5)	(96.3)	(24.5)	(29.7)	(36.5)	(13.3)	(3.0)	(54.2)	(60.4)
9	Ramanguda	45,699	43,510	15,126	45,699	19,632	18,398	23,272	6,027	6,459	22,067	36,969
		(100)	(95.2)	(33.1)	(100.0)	(43.0)	(40.3)	(50.9)	(13.2)	(14.1)	(48.3)	(80.9)
10	Padmapur	49,594	46,582	22,810	48,683	23,320	14,517	22,362	9,095	6,530	46,141	41,160
		(100)	(93.9)	(46.0)	(98.2)	(47.0)	(29.3)	(45.1)	(18.3)	(13.2)	(93.0)	(83.0)
11	Gunupur	62,538	59,198	19,893	61,609	29,683	20,274	30,695	3,593	1,135	35,173	45,728
		(100)	(94.7)	(31.8)	(98.5)	(47.5)	(32.4)	(49.1)	(5.7)	(1.8)	(56.2)	(73.1)
District Total :		**715,702**	**583,556**	**202,203**	**697,461**	**208,536**	**155,474**	**252,228**	**70,527**	**30,901**	**336,104**	**402,388**
		(100)	**(81.5)**	**(28.3)**	**(97.5)**	**(29.1)**	**(21.7)**	**(35.2)**	**(9.9)**	**(4.3)**	**(47.0)**	**(56.2)**

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

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 715,702 rural inhabitants of the district, 81.5 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 28.3 per cent by medical facility, 97.5 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 29.1 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 21.7 per cent by telephone facility, 35.2 per cent by transport and communication facility, 9.9 per cent by banks facility, 4.3 per cent agricultural credit societies, 47.0 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 56.2 per cent avail power supply facility. Now coming to the individual C.D. Blocks of the district, it is seen that in case of 11 C.D. Blocks, the facilities of education, improved

drinking water and power supply are available to higher percentage of population. The rural areas of the district as a whole are lagging behind with respect to Medical, Post Office, Telephone, Transport, Banking facility and agricultural credit societies.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	818	279	79	1,176
(b) Middle School	786	888	635	2,309
(c) Degree College	142	276	2,042	2,460
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	131	370	1,965	2,466
(b) PHC	278	502	1,655	2,435
3. Post Office	908	847	499	2,254
4. Telephone	405	396	1,458	2,259
5. Bus Service	619	593	874	2,086
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	364	650	1,419	2,433
(b) Cooperative Bank	89	257	2,120	2,466
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	155	316	1,985	2,456

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 2,467 inhabited villages of the district 1,176 villages do not have Primary School, 2,309 villages have no Middle School and 2,460 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 2,466 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 2,435 villages. Like-wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 2254, 2259, 2086, 2433, 2466 and 2456 number of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Primary Health Centre, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5 kilometers. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover a distance of 5-10 kilometers or even more than 10 kilometers in order to avail the facilities of Degree Colleges, Hospitals, Banks, and Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	26	19	4	4	5	9	0	0	10
	(100.0)	(73.1)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(19.2)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.5)
5 -15	214	166	32	31	40	59	4	2	67
	(100.0)	(77.6)	(15.0)	(14.5)	(18.7)	(27.6)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(31.3)

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16 - 50	1097	638	107	117	92	219	19	5	372
	(100.0)	(58.2)	(9.8)	(10.7)	(8.4)	(20.0)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(33.9)
51+	1129	468	67	61	71	127	11	4	333
	(100.0)	(41.5)	(5.9)	(5.4)	(6.3)	(11.2)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(29.5)
Unspecified	1	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	**2,467**	**1,291**	**210**	**213**	**208**	**414**	**34**	**11**	**782**
	(100.0)	**(52.3)**	**(8.5)**	**(8.6)**	**(8.4)**	**(16.8)**	**(1.4)**	**(0.4)**	**(31.7)**

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 1,129 come under the distance range of 51+ kilometres from the nearest statutory town, while 26 villages are at less than 5 kilometres from the towns, 214 villages under the distance range 5-15 and 1,097 villages are at 16-50 kilometres from the towns. It is clear from the table that the villages, which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	2,115	952	67	1,944	70	121	262	2	2	588	466
	(100.0)	(45.0)	(3.2)	(91.9)	(3.3)	(5.7)	(12.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(27.8)	(22.0)
500-999	257	245	71	256	70	47	87	4	0	125	184
	(100.0)	(95.3)	(27.6)	(99.6)	(27.2)	(18.3)	(33.9)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(71.6)
1000-1999	73	72	55	73	54	23	44	16	4	53	61
	(100.0)	(98.6)	(75.3)	(100.0)	(74.0)	(31.5)	(60.3)	(21.9)	(5.5)	(72.6)	(83.6)
2000-4,999	19	19	14	19	16	14	18	9	2	13	19
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(73.7)	(100.0)	(84.2)	(73.7)	(94.7)	(47.4)	(10.5)	(68.4)	(100.0)
5000-9999	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	**2,467**	**1,291**	**210**	**2,295**	**213**	**208**	**414**	**34**	**11**	**782**	**733**
	(100.0)	**(52.3)**	**(8.5)**	**(93.0)**	**(8.6)**	**(8.4)**	**(16.8)**	**(1.4)**	**(0.4)**	**(31.7)**	**(29.7)**

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 2,115 villages come under less than 500 population, 257 villages come under the range 500-999, 73 villages come under 1000-1999, 19 villages come under 2000-4999, 3 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999. 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	Muniguda	364	60,116	34.8	6.8
2	Chandrapur	200	41,460	17.2	5.3
3	Gudari	150	74,422	29.5	8.3
4	Bishamakatak	280	59,048	31.5	5.4
5	Kalyanasingpur	237	40,376	32.4	20.8
6	Kashipur	416	47,804	69.1	2.2
7	Rayagada	277	51,238	34.6	7.7
8	Kolnara	192	36,319	33.3	9.2
9	Ramanguda	112	62,574	39.7	19.9
10	Padmapur	116	80,417	30.7	27.1
11	Gunupur	123	94,351	24.4	8.6
	District Total:	**2467**	**648,125**	**33.5**	**11.1**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows land use pattern of different C.D. Blocks of the district. It indicates that the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 33.5 per cent and the rest 66.5 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the area not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 11.1 per cent. Although percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D. Blocks are more or less same and varies in between 17.2 per cent and 69.1 per cent, there is glaring variation in percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Padmapur C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 27.1 per cent irrigated area to its total cultivable area, while Kashipur C.D. Block is at the bottom with 2.2 per cent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 1998-99

Sl.No	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	388	104	284	218	88	54	50	1	25
2	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	32	9	23	29	3	4	9	0	12
3	II Rayagada (M)	362	131	230	343	96	27	115	2	103
District Total		272	95	177	247	69	23	81	1	72

Table 43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district during 1998-99. In these towns the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share from all other sources in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to General Administration in case of Gudari (NAC) while in Gunupur (NAC) higher percentage of expenditure goes to others and in case of Rayagada (M) higher percentage of expenditure goes to Public Works.

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	Gudari (N.A.C.)	14.6	4.4	2.9	1.5	1.5
2	Gunupur (N.A.C.)	9.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
3	Rayagada (M)	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
District Total		**7.3**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.4**

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in the towns of the district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are about seven Primary Schools, about two Middle Schools, one Secondary School and about one each of Senior Secondary/Junior College and Degree College. Coming to the individual towns, it is seen that Gudari (NAC) is in a better position in the district in so far as the availability of educational institutions are concerned.

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	Bishamkatak(C.T.)	22
2	Chandili(C.T.)	0
3	Gudari(N.A.C.)	9
4	Gunupur(N.A.C.)	24
5	Rayagada(M)	12
	Distrct Total	13

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population pertaining to different towns in the district is presented in table –45. It shows that 13 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district. The highest number of beds (24) per 10,000 population is recorded in Gunupur (NAC). On the other hand Chandili (CT), which is a non-statutory town has no medical institution.

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	Gudari (N.A.C.)	6,849	690	10.1
2	Gunupur (N.A.C.)	21,198	6,332	29.9
3	Rayagada (M)	57,759	17,133	29.7
	District Total	**85,806**	**24,155**	**28.2**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that in all statutory towns of the district slums are available. The slum population of the towns constitutes 28.2 percent 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	Bishamakatak (C.T.)	-	Mohua Flower
			Bamboo
			Pulses
2	Chandili (C.T.)	Paper	Paper
		Cardboard	Cereals
			Pulses
3	Gudari (N.A.C.)	Rice	Oilseed
		Oil	Paddy
		Juggery	Honey
4	Gunupur (N.A.C.)	Juggery	Rice
		Candle	Mohua Flower
		Papad	Til Seeds
5	Rayagada (M)	Sugar	Cotton
		Ferro Manganese	Pulses
		Pig Iron	Oil seeds

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 Paper, Cardboard, Rice, Oil, Juggery, Candle, Papad, Sugar, Ferro Manganese and Pig iron. The items exported mainly include Mohua flower, Bamboo, Pulses, Paper, Cereals, Oil seeds, Paddy, Honey, Rice, Cotton etc.

(xii) Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India 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 database for formulation of future plans at the micro level.

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

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

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

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	169,497	154,952	14,545	27,055	23,939	3,116	103,661	100,738	2,923
	No exclusive room	4,820	4,497	323	786	620	166	2,908	2,872	36
	One room	39,260	35,967	3,293	6,908	5,888	1,020	25,616	24,658	958
	Two rooms	77,181	72,603	4,578	12,966	11,732	1,234	49,557	48,358	1,199
	Three rooms	38,213	34,526	3,687	5,047	4,551	496	22,565	21,952	613
	3+ rooms	10,023	7,359	2,664	1,348	1,148	200	3,015	2,898	117
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	14,164	5,958	8,206	1,337	652	685	1,505	1,068	437
	No exclusive room	293	179	114	31	23	8	90	77	13
	One room	2,697	1,136	1,561	399	184	215	359	257	102
	Two rooms	5,154	2,186	2,968	529	258	271	600	436	164
	Three rooms	3,842	1,594	2,248	256	118	138	342	225	117
	3+ rooms	2,178	863	1,315	122	69	53	114	73	41
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Others	Total	6,875	4,335	2,540	1,192	829	363	1,566	1,293	273
	No exclusive room	266	229	37	65	55	10	107	101	6
	One room	1,857	1,156	701	385	269	116	529	421	108
	Two rooms	2,509	1,705	804	497	362	135	571	492	79
	Three rooms	1,335	826	509	143	97	46	266	213	53
	3+ rooms	908	419	489	102	46	56	93	66	27
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
District Total	Total	190,536	165,245	25,291	29,584	25,420	4,164	106,732	103,099	3,633
	No exclusive room	5,379	4,905	474	882	698	184	3,105	3,050	55
	One room	43,814	38,259	5,555	7,692	6,341	1,351	26,504	25,336	1,168
	Two rooms	84,844	76,494	8,350	13,992	12,352	1,640	50,728	49,286	1,442
	Three rooms	43,390	36,946	6,444	5,446	4,766	680	23,173	22,390	783
	3+ rooms	13,109	8,641	4,468	1,572	1,263	309	3,222	3,037	185
	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."

housing deficit and for future housing requirements for formulation of housing policies.

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

Table-48 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 190,536 of which 29,584 (15.53%) are scheduled caste households and

106,732 (56.02%) are scheduled tribe households. Out of total number of households, 88.96 per cent households live in their own houses as against 93.77 per cent in rural areas and 57.51 per cent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 7.43 per cent in total areas as against 3.61 per cent in rural and 32.45 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. In urban areas of the district, 74.83 percent of scheduled caste households and 80.46 percent of scheduled tribe households live in their own houses as against 16.45 per cent households among scheduled castes and 12.03 per cent among scheduled tribe households live in rented houses in the district.

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.,3.61 per cent in case of total households, 4.03 per cent in case of scheduled caste and 1.47 per cent in case of scheduled tribe households.The percentage of "others" households in urban areas in respect of total, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households are considerably high such as 10.04 per cent, 8.72 per cent and 7.51 per cent respectively.

The table also gives the details of the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the household. A room used for dwelling purposes should have walls with a doorway and a roof, 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, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servants' room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration, availability of number of dwelling rooms to the households has been calculated

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room,' used by more than one household, number 5379 among total households, 882 among scheduled caste household and 3105 among scheduled tribe households in 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		
		Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rayagada		**38,973**	**49,326**	**102,226**	**24,929**	**46,209**	**94,097**	**14,044**	**3,117**	**8,129**
		(20.45)	**(25.89)**	**(53.65)**	**(15.09)**	**(27.96)**	**(56.94)**	**(55.53)**	**(12.32)**	**(32.14)**
01	Ambadala	1,076	9,435	550	1,076	9,435	550	0	0	0
		(9.73)	(85.3)	(4.97)	(9.73)	(85.3)	(4.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Muniguda	2,077	5,850	6,716	2,077	5,850	6,716	0	0	0
		(14.18)	(39.95)	(45.86)	(14.18)	(39.95)	(45.86)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Bishamakatak	1,913	2,933	13,422	1,185	2,788	12,700	728	145	722
		(10.47)	(16.06)	(73.47)	(7.11)	(16.72)	(76.17)	(45.64)	(9.09)	(45.27)
04	Gudari	1,862	1,010	10,372	1,276	791	9,611	586	219	761
		(14.06)	(7.63)	(78.31)	(10.93)	(6.77)	(82.29)	(37.42)	(13.98)	(48.6)
05	Padmapur	1,574	440	7,035	1,574	440	7,035	0	0	0
		(17.39)	(4.86)	(77.74)	(17.39)	(4.86)	(77.74)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
06	Puttasing	819	2,028	3,698	819	2,028	3,698	0	0	0
		(12.51)	(30.99)	(56.5)	(12.51)	(30.99)	(56.5)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Gunupur	4,978	2,657	15,605	2,644	1,726	13,535	2,334	931	2,070
		(21.42)	(11.43)	(67.15)	(14.77)	(9.64)	(75.59)	(43.75)	(17.45)	(38.8)
08	Rayagada	16,470	4,958	30,326	6,074	3,136	25,750	10,396	1,822	4,576
		(31.82)	(9.58)	(58.59)	(17.37)	(8.97)	(73.65)	(61.9)	(10.85)	(27.25)
09	Kalyanasingpur	1,524	4,244	7,939	1,524	4,244	7,939	0	0	0
		(11.11)	(30.94)	(57.89)	(11.11)	(30.94)	(57.89)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Kashipur	3,793	8,546	3,924	3,793	8,546	3,924	0	0	0
		(23.32)	(52.55)	(24.13)	(23.32)	(52.55)	(24.13)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Tikiri	2,887	7,225	2,639	2,887	7,225	2,639	0	0	0
		(22.64)	(56.66)	(20.7)	(22.64)	(56.66)	(20.7)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

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

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

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

Table-49 provides percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas of the district and at police station levels in the 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 district, households living in permanent houses constitute 20.45 per cent as against 25.89 percent households in semi-permanent and 53.65 percent in temporary houses. The position 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, more than 50 per cent of households live in permanent houses, 12.32 per cent in semi permanent and 32.14 per cent households live in temporary houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi -permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police station level manifests a different trend. Out of 11 police stations in the district, in 3 police stations, more than 50 per cent households live in semi permanent houses and in the rest of the police stations it varies between 4.86 per cent to 39.95 per cent. However, in case of the urban areas of all the four police stations in the district, percentage of households living in permanent houses varies from 37.42 per cent to 61.90 per cent.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rayagada	**Total**	**190,536**	**170,223**	**34,797**	**17,891**	**19,575**	**36,985**
				(89.34)	**(18.26)**	**(9.39)**	**(10.27)**	**(19.41)**
		Rural	**165,245**	**145,348**	**18,447**	**5,608**	**7,171**	**23,305**
				(87.96)	**(11.16)**	**(3.39)**	**(4.34)**	**(14.1)**
		Urban	**25,291**	**24,875**	**16,350**	**12,283**	**12,404**	**13,680**
				(98.36)	**(64.65)**	**(48.57)**	**(49.05)**	**(54.09)**
01	Ambadala	Total	11,061	9,995	988	366	768	1,395
				(90.36)	(8.93)	(3.31)	(6.94)	(12.61)
		Rural	11,061	9,995	988	366	768	1,395
				(90.36)	(8.93)	(3.31)	(6.94)	(12.61)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
02	Muniguda	Total	14,643	13,150	2,220	851	1,057	1,523
				(89.80)	(15.16)	(5.81)	(7.22)	(10.4)
		Rural	14,643	13,150	2,220	851	1,057	1,523
				(89.80)	(15.16)	(5.81)	(7.22)	(10.4)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Bishamakatak	Total	18,268	16,083	2,341	796	1,052	2,049
				(88.04)	(12.81)	(4.36)	(5.76)	(11.22)
		Rural	16,673	14,490	1,346	383	504	1,697
				(86.91)	(8.07)	(2.30)	(3.02)	(10.18)
		Urban	1,595	1,593	995	413	548	352
				(99.87)	(62.38)	(25.89)	(34.36)	(22.07)
04	Gudari	Total	13,245	11,997	2,087	511	1,005	1,513
				(90.58)	(15.76)	(3.86)	(7.59)	(11.42)
		Rural	11,679	10,439	1,215	217	399	1,017
				(89.38)	(10.40)	(1.86)	(3.42)	(8.71)
		Urban	1,566	1,558	872	294	606	496
				(99.49)	(55.68)	(18.77)	(38.7)	(31.67)
05	Padmapur	Total	9,049	8,594	2,193	538	699	2,405
				(94.97)	(24.23)	(5.95)	(7.72)	(26.58)
		Rural	9,049	8,594	2,193	538	699	2,405
				(94.97)	(24.23)	(5.95)	(7.72)	(26.58)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Puttasing	Total	6,545	6,105	307	85	95	476
				(93.28)	(4.69)	(1.30)	(1.45)	(7.27)
		Rural	6,545	6,105	307	85	95	476
				(93.28)	(4.69)	(1.30)	(1.45)	(7.27)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
07	Gunupur	Total	23,240	22,651	5,577	2,032	2,690	4,558
				(97.47)	(24.00)	(8.74)	(11.57)	(19.61)
		Rural	17,905	17,519	2,463	418	672	2,554
				(97.84)	(13.76)	(2.33)	(3.75)	(14.26)
		Urban	5,335	5,132	3,114	1,614	2,018	2,004
				(96.19)	(58.37)	(30.25)	(37.83)	(37.56)
08	Rayagada	Total	51,756	48,864	16,101	11,731	10,939	15,490
				(94.41)	(31.11)	(22.67)	(21.14)	(29.93)
		Rural	34,961	32,272	4,732	1,769	1,707	4,662
				(92.31)	(13.54)	(5.06)	(4.88)	(13.33)
		Urban	16,795	16,592	11,369	9,962	9,232	10,828
				(98.79)	(67.69)	(59.32)	(54.97)	(64.47)
09	Kalyanasingpur	Total	13,715	12,585	1,344	357	483	2,638
				(91.76)	(9.80)	(2.60)	(3.52)	(19.23)
		Rural	13,715	12,585	1,344	357	483	2,638
				(91.76)	(9.80)	(2.60)	(3.52)	(19.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Kashipur	Total	16,263	11,193	631	337	446	2,300
				(68.82)	(3.88)	(2.07)	(2.74)	(14.14)
		Rural	16,263	11,193	631	337	446	2,300
				(68.82)	(3.88)	(2.07)	(2.74)	(14.14)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Tikiri	Total	12,751	9,006	1,008	287	341	2,638
				(70.63)	(7.91)	(2.25)	(2.67)	(20.69)
		Rural	12,751	9,006	1,008	287	341	2,638
				(70.63)	(7.91)	(2.25)	(2.67)	(20.69)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

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

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

Bathroom means bathroom within the house

Toilet means toilet within the house

Drainage means closed and open drainage

As shown in Table-50, out of the total 190,536 households in the district, 170,223 constituting 89.34 per cent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 87.96 per cent in rural areas and 98.36 per cent in urban areas. Coming to the police station level, it is seen that, Gunupur has the highest percentage of households enjoying improved drinking water facility i.e., 97.47

percent, 97.84 per cent and 96.19 percent in total, rural and urban areas respectively.

Availability of electricity in total, rural and urban areas of the district is 18.26 per cent, 11.16 per cent and 64.65 percent respectively. Coming to the police station level, Kashipur(3.88 %) and Puttasing (4.69 %) are at the lower end.

Availability of bathroom, toilet and drainage facility are shown in column 7, 8 and 9 respectively. Bathroom facility in rural areas varies between 1.30 per cent to 5.95 per cent and in urban area, it is between 18.77 per cent to 59.32 per cent. Toilet facility is available to 1.45 per cent to 7.72 per cent households in rural areas and 34.36 per cent to 54.97 per cent households in urban areas. Drainage facility exists in 7.27 per cent 26.58 per cent households in rural areas and 22.07 per cent to 64.47 per cent households in urban areas.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rayagada		**Total**	**190,536**	**168,432**	**3,597**	**486**	**501**	**2,834**	**10,860**	**73**	**3,439**	**18**	**296**
				(88.40)	**(1.89)**	**(0.26)**	**(0.26)**	**(1.49)**	**(5.70)**	**(0.04)**	**(1.80)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.16)**
		Rural	**165,245**	**155,899**	**3,086**	**400**	**415**	**1,694**	**2,379**	**53**	**1,124**	**12**	**183**
				(94.34)	**(1.87)**	**(0.24)**	**(0.25)**	**(1.03)**	**(1.44)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.68)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.11)**
		Urban	**25,291**	**12,533**	**511**	**86**	**86**	**1,140**	**8,481**	**20**	**2,315**	**6**	**113**
				(49.56)	**(2.02)**	**(0.34)**	**(0.34)**	**(4.51)**	**(33.53)**	**(0.08)**	**(9.15)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.45)**
01	Ambadala	Total	11,061	10,434	79	3	10	390	119	0	9	0	17
				(94.33)	(0.71)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(3.53)	(1.08)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.15)
		Rural	11,061	10,434	79	3	10	390	119	0	9	0	17
				(94.33)	(0.71)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(3.53)	(1.08)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.15)
		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	Muniguda	Total	14,643	13,565	280	32	30	217	381	4	92	1	41
				(92.64)	(1.91)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(1.48)	(2.60)	(0.03)	(0.63)	(0.01)	(0.28)
		Rural	14,643	13,565	280	32	30	217	381	4	92	1	41
				(92.64)	(1.91)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(1.48)	(2.60)	(0.03)	(0.63)	(0.01)	(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)
03	Bishamakatak	Total	18,268	17,308	381	8	50	39	329	11	117	0	25
				(94.74)	(2.09)	(0.04)	(0.27)	(0.21)	(1.80)	(0.06)	(0.64)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Rural	16,673	16,194	323	1	45	4	56	10	29	0	11
				(97.13)	(1.94)	(0.01)	(0.27)	(0.02)	(0.34)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.00)	(0.07)
		Urban	1,595	1,114	58	7	5	35	273	1	88	0	14
				(69.84)	(3.64)	(0.44)	(0.31)	(2.19)	(17.12)	(0.06)	(5.52)	(0.00)	(0.88)
04	Gudari	Total	13,245	12,113	179	110	23	347	409	4	34	1	25
				(91.45)	(1.35)	(0.83)	(0.17)	(2.62)	(3.09)	(0.03)	(0.26)	(0.01)	(0.19)
		Rural	11,679	10,994	166	108	20	227	138	2	8	0	16
				(94.13)	(1.42)	(0.92)	(0.17)	(1.94)	(1.18)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Urban	1,566	1,119	13	2	3	120	271	2	26	1	9
				(71.46)	(0.83)	(0.13)	(0.19)	(7.66)	(17.31)	(0.13)	(1.66)	(0.06)	(0.57)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
05	Padmapur	Total	9,049	7,881	171	88	73	434	322	2	46	2	30
				(87.09)	(1.89)	(0.97)	(0.81)	(4.80)	(3.56)	(0.02)	(0.51)	(0.02)	(0.33)
		Rural	9,049	7,881	171	88	73	434	322	2	46	2	30
				(87.09)	(1.89)	(0.97)	(0.81)	(4.80)	(3.56)	(0.02)	(0.51)	(0.02)	(0.33)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Puttasing	Total	6,545	6,414	94	1	8	7	13	0	5	1	2
				(98.00)	(1.44)	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.03)
		Rural	6,545	6,414	94	1	8	7	13	0	5	1	2
				(98.00)	(1.44)	(0.02)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.03)
		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	Gunupur	Total	23,240	19,588	525	39	35	820	1,989	19	173	4	48
				(84.29)	(2.26)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(3.53)	(8.56)	(0.08)	(0.74)	(0.02)	(0.21)
		Rural	17,905	16,749	457	29	24	275	313	16	32	0	10
				(93.54)	(2.55)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(1.54)	(1.75)	(0.09)	(0.18)	(0.00)	(0.06)
		Urban	5,335	2,839	68	10	11	545	1,676	3	141	4	38
				(53.21)	(1.27)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(10.22)	(31.42)	(0.06)	(2.64)	(0.07)	(0.71)
08	Rayagada	Total	51,756	40,343	902	87	188	494	7,079	20	2,558	4	81
				(77.95)	(1.74)	(0.17)	(0.36)	(0.95)	(13.68)	(0.04)	(4.94)	(0.01)	(0.16)
		Rural	34,961	32,882	530	20	121	54	818	6	498	3	29
				(94.05)	(1.52)	(0.06)	(0.35)	(0.15)	(2.34)	(0.02)	(1.42)	(0.01)	(0.08)
		Urban	16,795	7,461	372	67	67	440	6,261	14	2,060	1	52
				(44.42)	(2.21)	(0.40)	(0.40)	(2.62)	(37.28)	(0.08)	(12.27)	(0.01)	(0.31)
09	Kalyanasingpur	Total	13,715	13,079	315	31	26	14	148	5	80	4	13
				(95.36)	(2.30)	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.10)	(1.08)	(0.04)	(0.58)	(0.03)	(0.09)
		Rural	13,715	13,079	315	31	26	14	148	5	80	4	13
				(95.36)	(2.30)	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.10)	(1.08)	(0.04)	(0.58)	(0.03)	(0.09)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Kashipur	Total	16,263	15,618	361	5	27	28	50	0	170	0	4
				(96.03)	(2.22)	(0.03)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.00)	(1.05)	(0.00)	(0.02)
		Rural	16,263	15,618	361	5	27	28	50	0	170	0	4
				(96.03)	(2.22)	(0.03)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.00)	(1.05)	(0.00)	(0.02)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Tikiri	Total	12,751	12,089	310	82	31	44	21	8	155	1	10
				(94.81)	(2.43)	(0.64)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.16)	(0.06)	(1.22)	(0.01)	(0.08)
		Rural	12,751	12,089	310	82	31	44	21	8	155	1	10
				(94.81)	(2.43)	(0.64)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.16)	(0.06)	(1.22)	(0.01)	(0.08)
		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)

Percentage in brackets

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

As shown in Table-51, out of the nine types of fuels, firewood is used by maximum number(88.4 %) of the households in the district, as against 94.34 per cent in rural and 49.56 per cent in urban areas. Next to it, cooking gas (LPG) is used by 5.7 per cent in the district as against 1.44 per cent in rural and 33.53 per cent in urban areas. Kerosene is used by 9.15 per cent of the household in urban areas of the district.

Coming to the police station level, use of firewood in towns like Bishamakatak, Gudari, Gunupur and Rayagada is 69.84 per cent, 71.46 per cent, 53.21 percent and 44.42 per cent respectively and use of cooking gas (LPG) is 17.12 per cent, 17.31 per cent, 31.42 per cent and 37.28 per cent respectively.

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rayagada	**Total**	**190,536**	**45,519**	**23,264**	**21,088**	**5,565**	**40,427**	**6,926**	**1,111**	**136,150**
				(23.89)	**(12.21)**	**(11.07)**	**(2.92)**	**(21.22)**	**(3.64)**	**(0.58)**	**(71.46)**
		Rural	**165,245**	**33,863**	**15,927**	**8,836**	**1,923**	**27,368**	**3,214**	**669**	**127,751**
				(20.49)	**(9.64)**	**(5.35)**	**(1.16)**	**(16.56)**	**(1.94)**	**(0.40)**	**(77.31)**
		Urban	**25,291**	**11,656**	**7,337**	**12,252**	**3,642**	**13,059**	**3,712**	**442**	**8,399**
				(46.09)	**(29.01)**	**(48.44)**	**(14.4)**	**(51.63)**	**(14.68)**	**(1.75)**	**(33.21)**
01	Ambadala	Total	11,061	5,522	979	471	195	2,046	170	72	8,574
				(49.92)	(8.85)	(4.26)	(1.76)	(18.50)	(1.54)	(0.65)	(77.52)
		Rural	11,061	5,522	979	471	195	2,046	170	72	8,574
				(49.92)	(8.85)	(4.26)	(1.76)	(18.50)	(1.54)	(0.65)	(77.52)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
02	Muniguda	Total	14,643	4,012	1,683	1,156	309	2,806	398	96	10,690
				(27.40)	(11.49)	(7.89)	(2.11)	(19.16)	(2.72)	(0.66)	(73.00)
		Rural	14,643	4,012	1,683	1,156	309	2,806	398	96	10,690
				(27.40)	(11.49)	(7.89)	(2.11)	(19.16)	(2.72)	(0.66)	(73.00)
		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	Bishamakatak	Total	18,268	3,417	1,319	987	242	2,408	350	74	14,869
				(18.70)	(7.22)	(5.40)	(1.32)	(13.18)	(1.92)	(0.41)	(81.39)
		Rural	16,673	2,789	917	365	76	1,768	182	49	14,175
				(16.73)	(5.50)	(2.19)	(0.46)	(10.6)	(1.09)	(0.29)	(85.02)
		Urban	1,595	628	402	622	166	640	168	25	694
				(39.37)	(25.20)	(39.00)	(10.41)	(40.13)	(10.53)	(1.57)	(43.51)
04	Gudari	Total	13,245	2,961	1,567	1,319	259	3,161	289	66	9,181
				(22.36)	(11.83)	(9.96)	(1.96)	(23.87)	(2.18)	(0.5)	(69.32)
		Rural	11,679	2,299	1,278	694	155	2,524	178	53	8,465
				(19.68)	(10.94)	(5.94)	(1.33)	(21.61)	(1.52)	(0.45)	(72.48)
		Urban	1,566	662	289	625	104	637	111	13	716
				(42.27)	(18.45)	(39.91)	(6.64)	(40.68)	(7.09)	(0.83)	(45.72)
05	Padmapur	Total	9,049	1,687	1,370	1,096	151	2,774	383	42	5,580
				(18.64)	(15.14)	(12.11)	(1.67)	(30.66)	(4.23)	(0.46)	(61.66)
		Rural	9,049	1,687	1,370	1,096	151	2,774	383	42	5,580
				(18.64)	(15.14)	(12.11)	(1.67)	(30.66)	(4.23)	(0.46)	(61.66)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Puttasing	Total	6,545	768	547	118	27	988	56	18	5,167
				(11.73)	(8.36)	(1.80)	(0.41)	(15.10)	(0.86)	(0.28)	(78.95)
		Rural	6,545	768	547	118	27	988	56	18	5,167
				(11.73)	(8.36)	(1.80)	(0.41)	(15.10)	(0.86)	(0.28)	(78.95)
		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	Gunupur	Total	23,240	5,385	3,892	3,597	819	6,837	1,028	148	14,194
				(23.17)	(16.75)	(15.48)	(3.52)	(29.42)	(4.42)	(0.64)	(61.08)
		Rural	17,905	3,279	2,367	1,278	281	4,241	385	78	12,291
				(18.31)	(13.22)	(7.14)	(1.57)	(23.69)	(2.15)	(0.44)	(68.65)
		Urban	5,335	2,106	1,525	2,319	538	2,596	643	70	1,903
				(39.48)	(28.58)	(43.47)	(10.08)	(48.66)	(12.05)	(1.31)	(35.67)

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

P.S. Code	District / P.S.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
08	Rayagada	Total	51,756	14,947	8,341	11,130	3,280	15,478	3,629	461	31,634
				(28.88)	(16.12)	(21.50)	(6.34)	(29.91)	(7.01)	(0.89)	(61.12)
		Rural	34,961	6,687	3,220	2,444	446	6,292	839	127	26,548
				(19.13)	(9.21)	(6.99)	(1.28)	(18.00)	(2.4)	(0.36)	(75.94)
		Urban	16,795	8,260	5,121	8,686	2,834	9,186	2,790	334	5,086
				(49.18)	(30.49)	(51.72)	(16.87)	(54.69)	(16.61)	(1.99)	(30.28)
09	Kalyanasingpur	Total	13,715	3,358	1,370	620	111	1,955	262	43	10,899
				(24.48)	(9.99)	(4.52)	(0.81)	(14.25)	(1.91)	(0.31)	(79.47)
		Rural	13,715	3,358	1,370	620	111	1,955	262	43	10,899
				(24.48)	(9.99)	(4.52)	(0.81)	(14.25)	(1.91)	(0.31)	(79.47)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
10	Kashipur	Total	16,263	1,343	1,012	340	125	986	213	70	14,422
				(8.26)	(6.22)	(2.09)	(0.77)	(6.06)	(1.31)	(0.43)	(88.68)
		Rural	16,263	1,343	1,012	340	125	986	213	70	14,422
				(8.26)	(6.22)	(2.09)	(0.77)	(6.06)	(1.31)	(0.43)	(88.68)
		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)
11	Tikiri	Total	12,751	2,119	1,184	254	47	988	148	21	10,940
				(16.62)	(9.29)	(1.99)	(0.37)	(7.75)	(1.16)	(0.16)	(85.80)
		Rural	12,751	2,119	1,184	254	47	988	148	21	10,940
				(16.62)	(9.29)	(1.99)	(0.37)	(7.75)	(1.16)	(0.16)	(85.80)
		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)

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

In Table-52, as regards banking facility, only 23.89 per cent households in the district avail banking services as against 20.49 per cent in rural and 46.09 per cent in the urban areas.

Taking different household assets, bicycle claims the highest percentage i.e., 21.22 per cent in the total area of the district as against 16.56 percent in rural areas and 51.63 per cent in urban area. Radio/ transistor claims the second position with 12.21 per cent, 9.64 per cent and 29.01 per cent in total, rural and urban areas respectively, followed by television (11.07 per cent, 5.35 per cent and 48.44 per cent in total, rural and urban areas respectively). Scooter, motor cycle, moped claims 3.64 per cent in total area, 1.94 per cent in rural areas and 14.68 per cent in urban area and telephone facility claims 2.92 per cent in total area, 1.16 per cent in rural and 14.4 per cent in urban area. Car, jeep, van claims 0.58 per cent in total area of the district, 0.4 per cent in rural areas and 1.75 per cent in urban area. It is to be noted that 71.46 per cent households in total areas, 77.31 per cent in rural area and 33.21 per cent in urban areas of the district claim none of the above-specified assets.

Coming to the police station level, with regard to banking facility, Ambadala police station claims the highest percentage (49.92 %) followed by Rayagada (28.88 %), Muniguda.(27.40 %), Kalyansingpur (24.48 %), Gunupur(23.17 %), Gudari(22.36 %), Bishamakatak (18.70 %), Padmapur (18.64 %), Tikiri (16.62 %), Putasing (11.73 %), Kashipur(8.26 %) in total areas of the district. Banking facility in towns varies from 39.37 per cent to 49.0 per cent.

Coming to the household assets at police station level, it is seen that facility of bicycle varies from 6.06 per cent (Kashipur) to 30.66 per cent (Padmapur). In urban, it varies 40.13 per cent (Bishamakatak) to 54.69 per cent (Rayagada). The proportion of households enjoying television facility is highest in Rayagada police station (21.50 %) followed by Gunupur police station (15.48 %), Padmapur police station (12.11 %). In rest of the police stations it varies between 1.88 per cent to 9.96 per cent. In the urban areas the proportion of Households having radio/ transistor is highest in Rayagada (30.49 %) followed by Gunupur (28.58 %), Bishamakatak (25.20%) and Gudari (18.45 %) while, telephone facility is highest in Rayagada (16.87 %) followed by Bishamakatak (10.41 %), Gunupur (10.08 %), Gudari (6.64 %).

Apart from this, househols not having any such assets as mentioned in column 6-11 of the table, form major portion in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations.

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

(xiv) Scope of Town Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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Section I - Village Directory

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

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

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages, which are, considered as a Census Town, the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which are 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 figures of the villages are given in hectares. Wherever the area figures were not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

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

Column 6: Educational

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

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

Classes from IX to X included in secondary school. Classes XI to 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 exists is given :

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

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

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

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

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

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

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

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There were three statutory towns namely, Gunupur (NAC), Gudari (NAC), Rayagada (M) and one non-statutory town namely, Chandili (CT) in the Rayagada district during the 1991 Census.The village Maratiguda and Saura Pradhaniguda merged fully with the existing town Gunupur(NAC) and the village Bishamakatak is converted into a new Census Town namely, Bishamakatak(CT) during the Census 2001.

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.	Bishamakatak	19/11/48/0096	Bishamakatak (CT)
2.	Maratiguda	19/11/43/0162	Gunupur(NAC)
3.	Saura Pradhaniguda	19/11/43/0133	Gunupur (NAC)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
GUNUPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0011

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MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : CHANDRAPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : GUDARI

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : BISHAMAKATAK

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KALYANASINGPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK :KASHIPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK :RAYAGADA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KOLNARA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : RAMANGUDA

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : PADMAPUR

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : GUNUPUR

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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

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	Muniguda	364	76,166	117	121	15	16
2	Chandrapur	200	32,349	77	79	9	11
3	Gudari	150	35,394	87	92	9	9
4	Bishamakatak	280	75,366	134	138	18	19
5	Kalyanasingpur	237	57,195	126	129	15	15
6	Kashipur	416	121,086	171	173	14	14
7	Rayagada	277	93,645	172	180	14	14
8	Kolnara	192	66,670	137	140	18	18
9	Ramanguda	112	45,699	90	110	14	16
10	Padmapur	116	49,594	81	90	15	16
11	Gunupur	123	62,538	99	111	17	17
District(Rural):		**2,467**	**715,702**	**1,291**	**1,363**	**158**	**165**

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	Muniguda	8	8	4	4	4	4	0	0
2	Chandrapur	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Gudari	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bishamakatak	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kalyanasingpur	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kashipur	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
7	Rayagada	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Kolnara	7	7	2	2	0	0	0	0
9	Ramanguda	5	6	2	4	1	1	0	0
10	Padmapur	6	6	2	2	1	1	0	0
11	Gunupur	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
District(Rural):		**61**	**62**	**12**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**0**

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

Serial number	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	Muniguda	0	0	247	1	1	2	2	3	3
2	Chandrapur	0	0	123	0	0	3	3	3	3
3	Gudari	1	1	63	0	0	2	2	2	2
4	Bishamakatak	0	0	146	0	0	2	2	3	3
5	Kalyanasingpur	0	0	111	0	0	1	2	3	3
6	Kashipur	0	0	245	0	0	1	1	6	6
7	Rayagada	1	1	105	0	0	3	3	3	3
8	Kolnara	3	5	55	0	0	2	2	4	4
9	Ramanguda	0	0	22	0	0	3	3	3	3
10	Padmapur	0	0	35	0	0	2	2	4	4
11	Gunupur	1	1	24	0	0	4	4	2	2
District(Rural):		**6**	**8**	**1,176**	**1**	**1**	**25**	**26**	**36**	**36**

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	Institution	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Muniguda	18	18	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	4	346
2	Chandrapur	9	9	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	190
3	Gudari	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	137
4	Bishamakatak	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	255
5	Kalyanasingpur	17	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	220
6	Kashipur	30	30	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	385
7	Rayagada	23	23	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	252
8	Kolnara	19	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	171
9	Ramanguda	13	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	97
10	Padmapur	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	99
11	Gunupur	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	105
District(Rural):		**195**	**195**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**11**	**2,257**

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Muniguda	4	140	108	0	85	165	70	330	301	1
2	Chandrapur	0	35	15	0	27	23	0	195	81	0
3	Gudari	0	57	24	0	28	58	4	135	116	0
4	Bishamakatak	0	141	98	0	53	80	18	259	187	1
5	Kalyanasingpur	1	89	18	0	59	125	8	229	215	0
6	Kashipur	1	43	13	0	91	213	35	375	295	2
7	Rayagada	0	17	13	0	41	108	9	271	156	0
8	Kolnara	1	34	26	0	15	83	12	175	99	0
9	Ramanguda	0	60	27	0	15	1	15	112	69	0
10	Padmapur	1	87	81	0	8	61	30	109	103	1
11	Gunupur	1	80	58	2	31	20	19	118	103	0
District(Rural):		**9**	**783**	**481**	**2**	**453**	**937**	**220**	**2,308**	**1,725**	**5**

Serial number	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	Muniguda	15	0	3	9	0	3	61	38	4	0
2	Chandrapur	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	4
3	Gudari	14	0	0	2	0	0	4	7	0	1
4	Bishamakatak	23	0	1	5	0	1	18	43	2	0
5	Kalyanasingpur	17	0	0	7	0	0	11	38	2	10
6	Kashipur	23	0	1	0	0	1	1	43	2	20
7	Rayagada	26	0	0	4	0	0	21	58	4	3
8	Kolnara	16	0	1	5	0	1	30	39	2	1
9	Ramanguda	18	0	1	10	0	1	22	30	0	0
10	Padmapur	21	0	1	4	0	1	9	24	0	0
11	Gunupur	23	0	1	10	0	1	31	42	0	0
District(Rural):		**204**	**0**	**9**	**56**	**0**	**9**	**208**	**381**	**16**	**39**

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

Sl No	Name of C.D.block	Banks		Power supply			Credit societies				
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Muniguda	4	6	61	303	1	2	1	1	1	1
2	Chandrapur	3	3	17	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Gudari	2	2	30	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bishamakatak	2	2	122	158	0	0	1	1	0	0
5	Kalyanasingpur	3	3	93	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kashipur	5	5	45	371	4	4	2	2	2	2
7	Rayagada	3	3	108	169	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Kolnara	4	4	72	120	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	Ramanguda	3	3	65	47	3	3	0	0	0	0
10	Padmapur	3	3	58	58	1	1	0	0	1	1
11	Gunupur	2	2	62	61	1	1	0	0	0	0
District(Rural):		**34**	**36**	**733**	**1,734**	**11**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Muniguda	2	1	0	15	15	15
2	Chandrapur	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	Gudari	0	0	0	9	6	6
4	Bishamakatak	0	0	0	11	10	10
5	Kalyanasingpur	0	0	0	6	4	4
6	Kashipur	1	1	0	6	5	5
7	Rayagada	0	0	0	18	16	16
8	Kolnara	0	0	0	17	8	8
9	Ramanguda	0	0	0	24	18	18
10	Padmapur	1	0	0	74	28	28
11	Gunupur	0	0	0	46	14	14
District(Rural):		**4**	**2**	**0**	**229**	**127**	**127**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Muniguda	364	247	115	1	0	1
2	Chandrapur	200	123	75	2	0	0
3	Gudari	150	63	83	3	1	0
4	Bishamakatak	280	146	130	4	0	0
5	Kalyanasingpur	237	111	124	1	1	0
6	Kashipur	416	245	170	0	1	0
7	Rayagada	277	105	165	6	1	0
8	Kolnara	192	55	134	3	0	0
9	Ramanguda	112	22	77	9	2	2
10	Padmapur	116	35	74	5	2	0
11	Gunupur	123	24	91	4	4	0
	District Total:	**2,467**	**1,176**	**1,238**	**38**	**12**	**3**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

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	Muniguda	364	247	102	15	8
2	Chandrapur	200	123	68	9	2
3	Gudari	150	63	78	9	4
4	Bishamakatak	280	146	116	18	6
5	Kalyanasingpur	237	111	111	15	4
6	Kashipur	416	245	157	14	4
7	Rayagada	277	105	158	14	7
8	Kolnara	192	55	119	18	7
9	Ramanguda	112	22	76	14	5
10	Padmapur	116	35	66	15	6
11	Gunupur	123	24	82	17	8
	Total:	**2,467**	**1,176**	**1,133**	**158**	**61**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

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	Muniguda	0	2	0	34	129
2	Chandrapur	0	1	0	117	32
3	Gudari	0	1	0	26	48
4	Bishamakatak	0	6	0	73	135
5	Kalyanasingpur	0	2	0	15	87
6	Kashipur	0	17	0	95	14
7	Rayagada	0	0	0	115	17
8	Kolnara	0	1	0	77	33
9	Ramanguda	0	0	0	43	60
10	Padmapur	0	0	0	10	83
11	Gunupur	0	4	0	16	76
	District Total:	**0**	**34**	**0**	**621**	**714**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Popul-ation	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	Commerc-ial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tikarpada	04517800	Muniguda	6183	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Kashipur	04709600	Kashipur	5402	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
3	Padmapur	04592500	Padmapur	6530	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Sl.No.	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bishamkatak	42705000	Bishamkatak	7408	Available	Available	Available		Available	Available	Available
2	Chandili	42704000	Rayagada	18685	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bishama Katak(Bishama Katak)	456.08	57.46	109.27	76.89	128.69	83.77
2	Chandili(Rayagada)	1294	151	0	841	177	125

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Muniguda		
1	04470900	Jambapadoro
2	04471000	Bilangadani
3	04471100	Pirelapadar
4	04471200	Kingiloha
5	04471300	Kumutikupa
6	04471400	Badasiribaru
7	04471500	Sanaserubaru
8	04471600	Naniuti
9	04471900	Sirijhola
10	04472100	Adagalu
11	04472300	Badapajibali
12	04472400	Allibhotta
13	04472500	Suterpadar
14	04472700	Badingipadar
15	04472900	Kadanibaru
16	04473100	Kataminang
17	04473200	Gunjakhal
18	04473400	Dedingisoru
19	04473600	Gadikhal
20	04473700	Bamandeo
21	04474000	Matambaru
22	04474100	Karubaru
23	04474200	Gondubaru
24	04474400	Bhulugan
25	04474500	Uchukapadu
26	04474600	Kesuru
27	04474700	Suterpadar
28	04474800	Gunusuru
29	04474900	Madagalu

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
30	04475100	Kapakupa
31	04475200	Demupadar
32	04475300	Bamaseni
33	04475500	Palakapada
34	04475700	Uchumuchi
35	04475800	Guchukapanga
36	04475900	Bhatangpadar
37	04476100	Kodimaraka
38	04476200	Jharidiguda
39	04476300	Sorubaru
40	04476400	Kulunja
41	04476500	Jarapa
42	04476600	Sindhigiri
43	04476800	Mandura
44	04476900	Udelmaska
45	04477000	Matralaku
46	04477100	Krekasoru
47	04477200	Khombari
48	04477300	Kamakucha
49	04477400	Semagali
50	04477500	Koraciapada
51	04477600	Boragam
52	04477700	Nundrubadi
53	04477800	Dhusubali
54	04477900	Bedapadar
55	04478100	Jharanigan
56	04478300	Sudepadar
57	04478400	Haripur
58	04478500	Jorigam
59	04478600	Raikota
60	04478700	Patana
61	04478800	Sapagaru
62	04478900	Karakamaraka
63	04479000	Punder
64	04479100	Uchimuchi
65	04479200	Udimaska
66	04479300	Belamara
67	04479400	Sorapadu
68	04479500	Sanagangara
69	04479600	Dengini

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
70	04479700	Kodaghati
71	04479800	Nuapada
72	04479900	Ranasapadar
73	04480100	Kaseri
74	04480200	Kanchanbhata
75	04480300	Dhangadapadar
76	04480400	Peramera
77	04480600	Bhanpur
78	04480700	Terimeri
79	04480800	Odijambo
80	04481000	Sanonagjhori
81	04481100	Bodonajhori
82	04481200	Paikokotingpadar
83	04481400	Kondhakotingpadar
84	04481700	Loharapadar
85	04482000	Bodakudelpadar
86	04482100	Giriliguda
87	04482300	Maligam
88	04482400	Bujbanga
89	04482500	Denganaka
90	04482700	Bakalaka
91	04482900	Kandhaguda
92	04483000	Sundipadar
93	04483200	Koliaripeta
94	04483800	Dakabhata
95	04483900	Gurugam
96	04484000	Sangabalasa
97	04484200	Gadiajhola
98	04484300	Domanpadi
99	04484600	Dumeniheju
100	04485300	Bandhamunda
101	04485400	Matedi
102	04485500	Urulang
103	04485600	Rukunibori
104	04485700	Lakarakhola
105	04486000	Melachua
106	04486100	Dasarak
107	04486300	Malimunda
108	04486400	Sudakipadar
109	04486500	Angaraju

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
110	04486600	Sikasoru
111	04486700	Lelubaru
112	04486900	Banipanga
113	04487100	Nundurubadi
114	04487200	Tangikiari
115	04487300	Ambirikola
116	04487400	Sanokandulpada
117	04487500	Katikola
118	04487600	Podagudi
119	04487800	Gandurugam
120	04487900	Durapanga
121	04488000	Hatipeta
122	04488100	Kutinipadar
123	04488200	Baishnabahal
124	04488400	Karalakada
125	04488500	Dangarabori
126	04488600	Khaliapali
127	04489200	Bamanjholi
128	04489500	Kondharanipinda
129	04490000	Tolajamojodi
130	04490200	Kanibori
131	04490300	Jiringili
132	04490500	Kerandi
133	04490600	Jobaguda
134	04490700	Kusumuguda
135	04490800	Sorisopadar
136	04491000	Pudugabali
137	04491200	Sakadagam
138	04491300	Sarigibari
139	04491400	Landubari
140	04491500	Turukupa
141	04491700	Kotalabhata
142	04491800	Gundriguda
143	04491900	Paritola
144	04492100	Tikarapada
145	04492200	Thuagudi
146	04492300	Karadanga
147	04492400	Nagalabeda
148	04492600	Badakandulapada
149	04492700	Dambaguda

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
150	04492800	Kujingi
151	04492900	Bhuraguri
152	04493000	Khambariguda
153	04493100	Bamuni
154	04493600	Dularigam
155	04493800	Dumurigam
156	04493900	Dimiriguda
157	04494000	Panjabali
158	04494100	Chichangabari
159	04494200	Badopangidi
160	04494300	Sanopangidi
161	04494500	Kutubade
162	04494600	Paduruguda
163	04494700	Dakadumuri
164	04495200	Dhondra
165	04495300	Gandhichua
166	04495400	Jikimiki
167	04495500	Dumbesi
168	04495800	Sanosiringulu
169	04495900	Badosiringulu
170	04496200	Ejurupa
171	04496600	Kalikulotho
172	04496700	Hatichanchada
173	04496800	Bhurugam
174	04496900	Sabilinala
175	04497400	Kumbhibhata
176	04497600	Patrani
177	04497900	Karadapanga
178	04498100	Gorlagudi
179	04498200	Singaroad
180	04498300	Dumbalu
181	04498400	Humagunji
182	04499400	Solagudi
183	04499500	Korakupa
184	04501300	Jhilliguda
185	04501700	Sunabondho
186	04501900	Kukuralima
187	04503100	Paikamadhakhalo
188	04503200	Panchubai
189	04503300	Temapodar

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
190	04503400	Ghotana
191	04503500	Kanimani
192	04503600	Turabadi
193	04504200	Kesarapadi
194	04504400	Serakapadi
195	04504500	Baturi
196	04504900	Gandaguda
197	04505700	Khalaguda
198	04505900	Gumudi
199	04507100	Kurukuti
200	04507300	Pudingi Padar
201	04515100	Kondhabariguda
202	04515200	Palama
203	04515400	Gulgula Haimunda
204	04515500	Seregapai
205	04515600	Penubali
206	04515800	Odapanga
207	04515900	Surudipai
208	04516100	Kudurumunda
209	04516300	Munda
210	04516500	Kota
211	04516900	Kaliyaripeta
212	04517000	Duargudi
213	04518000	Bhurushi Khamar
214	04518500	Kudru Bandili
215	04519100	Ambaguda
Name of CD Block: Chandrapur		
216	04507400	Madagudi
217	04507500	Meragudi
218	04507600	Kalagudi
219	04507700	Kuandaudi
220	04507800	Gamagudi
221	04507900	Jabagudi
222	04508300	Uapuchi
223	04508400	Nunduruguda
224	04508600	Sitagudi
225	04508700	Demagudi
226	04508900	Pideti
227	04509000	Kudumguda
228	04509100	Ondingi

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
229	04509400	Pukura
230	04509500	Brahagura
231	04509600	Sorisamali
232	04509700	Goladaka
233	04509900	Bondaguri
234	04510000	Arama
235	04510100	Bhogobara
236	04510300	Kurupaguda
237	04510800	Latiguda
238	04511100	Jariguma
239	04511400	Gedabadiri
240	04511700	Patanguri
241	04511800	Dodajarigi
242	04511900	Indigura
243	04512000	Sitapanga
244	04512200	Muduguda
245	04512300	Maragudi
246	04512400	Surunga Gudi
247	04512700	Dakachi Muti
248	04512900	Bhaluguda
249	04513000	Kinjirimala
250	04513100	Uaballi
251	04513200	Paji Gerega
252	04513400	Rayal Ghati
253	04513900	Kujinga
254	04521800	Gaela Guda
255	04522300	Jodingi
256	04522800	Badebaju
257	04523000	Dekapinga
258	04523200	Khariguda
259	04523500	Mochi Guda
260	04523600	Lajeri
261	04523800	Garadang Gudi
262	04523900	Panjama
263	04524200	Dekadora
264	04524800	Gedabali
265	04525200	Baruguda
266	04525300	Chutarigam
267	04525700	Gondesi
268	04526200	Sadalabali

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
269	04526300	Nuaguda
270	04526500	Gaiguda
271	04527100	Suruguda
272	04527200	Baligeda
273	04527600	Kutingguda
274	04527800	Balangtali
275	04527900	Siripadar
276	04528000	Kalarama
277	04528100	Patasandha
278	04528200	Andharalima
279	04528300	Pankalagudi
280	04528500	Muliguda
281	04528600	Pankalanaju
282	04528700	Raguda
283	04528800	Palakapodar
284	04529300	Bakaguda
285	04529400	Sarupadu
286	04529600	Bothoroguda
287	04529700	Bangesi
288	04529800	Ulurukhuti
289	04529900	Pudaguda
290	04530100	Kurubandha
291	04530200	Kurutiguda
292	04530300	Khariguda
293	04530500	Samaneju
294	04530700	Rabiguda
295	04531000	Kendra
296	04531100	Lundruguda
297	04531500	Madhukuruda
298	04531600	Suresi
299	04531700	Sikorogudi
300	04531800	Gandagudi
301	04532200	Sanaponkal
302	04532300	Siripudi
303	04532500	Surulu
304	04532600	Godenga
305	04534900	Hurugudi
306	04535100	Bondhapada
307	04535700	Ramana
308	04535800	Ratanaguda

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
309	04536000	Gigidi
310	04536300	Chanchadaguda
311	04536700	Gaiguda
312	04537000	Anachuan
313	04544500	Tangeripa
314	04545000	Godari
315	04546000	Kidimati
316	04546100	Janapinga
317	04546200	Rungudi
318	04564500	Belandi
319	04564600	Jerapanga
320	04564700	Kurukuti
321	04564800	Dahipanga
322	04564900	Taskeri
323	04566600	Rungudi
Name of CD Block: Gudari		
324	04565200	Bahuguda
325	04565500	Majamidika
326	04565600	Arati
327	04565700	Rachuli
328	04565800	Patangaguda
329	04566400	Delibandha
330	04567000	Kharadangar
331	04567800	Sanakharikuti
332	04568000	Mushapadar
333	04568100	Barada Padar
334	04568300	Boripadar
335	04568600	Bandagudi
336	04568700	Kandhapendili
337	04568800	Karegapadar
338	04568900	Golanda
339	04569100	Kuturugudi
340	04569200	Chipiraguda
341	04569600	Nauli
342	04569900	Kutulakupaaliashalamba
343	04570400	Lakha Bhata
344	04570500	Mantrijholli
345	04570600	Meranda
346	04570700	Petakhalu
347	04570800	Maleti

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
348	04571000	Gamberi
349	04571400	Badaraijhola
350	04571500	Tedikano
351	04571600	Uparamonipadar
352	04571700	Kinjari
353	04571800	Talamani Padar
354	04571900	Kutingpadar
355	04572900	Marati Guda
356	04573100	Burudi
357	04573400	Bada Khari Kuti
358	04574500	Andharalima
359	04574600	Pedapadu
360	04575200	Panchupandab
361	04575300	Ledari
362	04575400	Renga Padar
363	04575600	Hendadhepa
364	04575700	Mutu Kuni
365	04575900	Pata Kerada
366	04576000	Kerla Guda
367	04576100	Kepiti
368	04576300	Bondili
369	04576400	Tadilota
370	04576500	Hiriki Badi
371	04576700	Rambhi
372	04576800	Gambhari
373	04577000	Karanja
374	04577100	Jigidibhata
375	04577200	Palama
376	04577300	Kataraguda
377	04578300	Ramachandra Pur
378	04579500	Sapua Bila
379	04580300	Bechadi
380	04580400	Allapadar
381	04580500	Rachum
382	04580600	Gunjuguda
383	04587700	Kutaradara
Name of CD Block: Bishamakatak		
384	04518700	Khodaka Tentuli
385	04519200	Paramaguda
386	04519800	Kutingguda

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
387	04520600	Barakhamana
388	04521000	Patangagudi
389	04521100	Deredeka
390	04521200	Matragudi
391	04532700	Penja
392	04532800	Duruguda
393	04533000	Dabutikarapada
394	04533400	Sukurupada
395	04533800	Kondhadakulguda
396	04534000	Tadingipai
397	04537100	Nandi
398	04537200	Gadabangiri
399	04537400	Sunabudahada
400	04537800	Hirisoda
401	04538600	Sintalguda
402	04539000	Kerandiguda
403	04539100	Kinjamjodi
404	04539200	Kodiguma
405	04539600	Bhatiguma
406	04539700	Kandraguma
407	04540000	Jangojodi
408	04540200	Urusakani
409	04540300	Gandili
410	04540400	Sogadi
411	04540500	Hingubari
412	04540600	Lohunikhunti
413	04540700	Karanagura
414	04541000	Balapai
415	04541100	Telenga Sarthili
416	04541300	Marthaguda
417	04541500	Pedipadar
418	04541600	Puruguda
419	04541800	Bhalubhatta
420	04542600	Nuaganhurugud
421	04542800	Mundiguda
422	04543200	Dambakupa
423	04543600	Marlchapadi
424	04543700	Jaupada
425	04543800	Bondili
426	04543900	Mundurumaska

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
427	04544200	Baladaguda
428	04545500	Pidilipanga
429	04545600	Kidirimala
430	04545800	Baberi
431	04545900	Gangarabaju
432	04546300	Pipili
433	04546400	Bukurumuska
434	04546500	Huruli
435	04546600	Rupapadar
436	04547400	Badeipadar
437	04547500	Bandichuan
438	04547900	Beradangopadar
439	04548200	Jaganathpur
440	04548600	Borikhal
441	04549100	Paraja Kupuli
442	04549600	Patalamba
443	04550000	Boriguda
444	04550900	Kumbhia
445	04551000	Naringipanga
446	04551100	Disaripada
447	04551500	Pongali
448	04551700	Rasikhala
449	04551800	Gunangapadar
450	04552000	Ghusuripadar
451	04552200	Kodihanda
452	04552300	Harguli
453	04552500	Ajangapadar
454	04552700	Khuntabadi
455	04553000	Kona
456	04553100	Kondhoguda
457	04555100	Bondhuguda
458	04555400	Dhepaguda
459	04555600	Chilikarambhu
460	04555800	Minahala
461	04556000	Jianipadar
462	04556300	Hikiriguda
463	04556500	Lanjimipadar
464	04556800	Kotolipadar
465	04556900	Bariguda
466	04557200	Mundipadar

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
467	04557600	Penigonda
468	04557900	Rachuli
469	04558900	Kadabhata
470	04559000	Kindili
471	04559100	Lokotiguda
472	04559500	Bijibanga Alias Murtiguda
473	04560800	Lanji
474	04560900	Bondhaguda
475	04561100	Rengabai
476	04561200	Dharmaguda
477	04561600	Hikini
478	04561800	Chintaliguda
479	04562100	Huruguda
480	04562200	Haduguda
481	04562300	Kudobhata
482	04562500	Hazaridanga
483	04562600	Kundampadar
484	04562700	Kalapai
485	04563200	Dachupai
486	04563400	Badajamiti
487	04563500	Sanajamiti
488	04563900	Tikaraguda
489	04564000	Pitadanga
490	04564400	Tumbalupadu
Name of CD Block: Kalyanasingpur		
491	04666200	Baribhatta
492	04666400	Pradhanipada
493	04666500	Tentikiri
494	04666700	Kumarbhatta
495	04666800	Padulaguda
496	04666900	Tidimaska
497	04667000	Kurusomuhi
498	04667100	Dhanapadar
499	04667200	Lakhapadar
500	04667300	Lamba
501	04667500	Badadenganali
502	04667600	Nisikhal
503	04667700	Koleti
504	04667800	Nirigundi
505	04668000	Damaguda

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
506	04668200	Chamarapadar
507	04668300	Chattikana
508	04668400	Tadomuhi
509	04669100	Chatapadar
510	04669400	Kangseri
511	04669600	Surumuli
512	04669800	Kaliaguda
513	04670100	Khadikabandali
514	04670500	Bauguda
515	04670800	Damolima (Damanima)
516	04670900	Bariguda
517	04671200	Kunaraguda
518	04671400	Naringitola
519	04671500	Tentulipadar
520	04671600	Sanobuduni
521	04671800	Bangapadi
522	04671900	Panchakudi
523	04672000	Kandasur
524	04672100	Patalamba
525	04672200	Paramali
526	04672300	Bariapada
527	04672500	Tamakasil
528	04672600	Kansarikhal
529	04672700	Kesabanaikguda (Kesabagura)
530	04673300	Poiguda
531	04673600	Rabuguda
532	04674200	Kodabhata
533	04674600	Gugurumandi
534	04674700	Mutekoni (Musakuni)
535	04674900	Talarambha
536	04675000	Sanakuanga
537	04675100	Badakuanga
538	04676200	Lokaguda
539	04676400	Kandhaparidiguda
540	04676900	Majhibandali
541	04677000	Tavaput
542	04677100	Badalitipali
543	04677300	Sarati
544	04677800	Musudi
545	04678100	Karkona

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
546	04678300	Satabisi
547	04678600	Keradapadar
548	04680600	Sitapur
549	04681800	Ranipadar
550	04681900	Sadalasa
551	04682000	Hechakona
552	04682200	Singapata
553	04682300	Landabali
554	04682400	Murakakana
555	04682500	Beralanga
556	04682700	Podochunapadar
557	04682800	Chamarajodi
558	04684400	Gamiguda
559	04684500	Renjabadi
560	04684800	Mandiabhata
561	04685200	Kandabaligam
562	04685500	Kudari
563	04686300	Panasaguda
564	04686700	Lilibadi
565	04687400	Karnapadu
566	04687900	Korutuli
567	04688000	Chintaliguda
568	04688400	Betkalanga
569	04688500	Chakrakalanga
570	04688600	Kanjangajodi
571	04688900	Sikapai
572	04689100	Bisipaska
573	04689800	Todadali
574	04689900	Pediskakolang
575	04690000	Anikana
576	04690100	Kesingi
577	04690600	Parlapai
578	04690900	Podakucha
579	04691000	Manisukana
580	04691500	Upper Anchalbadi
581	04691800	Chamarjodi
582	04691900	Pidisikarambu
583	04692000	Tadiguda
584	04692100	Kanagaon

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kashipur		
585	04692800	Parlajore
586	04692900	Chhotiguda
587	04693000	Kutraghati
588	04693300	Jagatipadara
589	04693600	Birabafala
590	04693800	Aligunabundel
591	04694100	Malipadara
592	04694300	Panabara
593	04694500	Pindapadar
594	04694600	Manditunesa
595	04694900	Kodiparimarapas
596	04695200	Kasanakhal
597	04695300	Barangapas
598	04695400	Musatakeri
599	04695500	Nikesh
600	04695700	Boriguda
601	04695900	Kathaghar "A"
602	04696000	Kathaghar "B"
603	04696300	Panjichirika
604	04696400	Aliguna
605	04696700	Bundel
606	04696900	Malipadar
607	04697900	Lipichekana
608	04698000	Gojapadar
609	04698100	Sanachekana
610	04698400	Tuniapaipadar
611	04698600	Karnikhal
612	04698700	Kulermaska
613	04698800	Dalaguma
614	04699200	Jhamiakupakhal
615	04699400	Bhatipas
616	04699500	Kanthikhaman
617	04699600	Jamuguda
618	04699700	Ramagiri
619	04700000	Talimal
620	04700100	Kalapaipadar
621	04700300	Tikarapadar
622	04700400	Podapadar
623	04700600	Kotelpadar

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
624	04701300	Pudugasil
625	04702800	Tadibeda
626	04702900	Tekasamuhin
627	04703000	Singamuhi
628	04703200	Andukhal
629	04703300	Jerka
630	04703400	Gorinima
631	04703500	Baharadaraba
632	04703600	Bhitaradaraba
633	04703800	Dhobasil
634	04703900	Narangabadi
635	04704000	Panasguda
636	04704600	Kudamachara
637	04704700	Bhitarachara
638	04704800	Podeng
639	04705100	Mitikesh
640	04705300	Rastuguda
641	04705600	Kangatuma
642	04706000	Kodikipadar
643	04706100	Bhilamal
644	04706500	Mahajal
645	04706900	Kalandiamba
646	04707100	Runjimaska
647	04707300	Bhramarajod
648	04707600	Jugabasakebiri
649	04707800	Padmapur
650	04707900	Maligam
651	04708000	Dhuturapas
652	04708200	Gadalaghati
653	04708300	Sankusakhal
654	04708600	Talapatri
655	04708700	Shikaralota
656	04708800	Khuntisahaj
657	04709200	Shilagumapadar
658	04709400	Dumerkona
659	04709700	Jhadabandamal
660	04710000	Ushaballi
661	04710100	Jalakhura
662	04710200	Panasapadar
663	04710400	Goipeta

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
664	04710500	Raelpeta
665	04710900	Karanjaguda
666	04711000	Sanamatru
667	04711100	Satapai
668	04711200	Brahmaniguda
669	04711300	Kanjangamandi (Kanja)
670	04711400	Kanchamuhin
671	04711500	Jamundimaska
672	04711600	Badamatru
673	04711700	Jholakhunti
674	04711800	Huder
675	04711900	Kalakhani
676	04712000	Hingergarh
677	04712200	Sarapas
678	04712300	Ambabali
679	04712400	Keshakar
680	04712500	Kharikona
681	04712700	Pukijhola
682	04712900	Ramachandrapur
683	04713700	Podhabandha
684	04714300	Kutakhal
685	04714500	Hatikhaman
686	04714700	Nuagam
687	04714800	Kutrajhiri
688	04715000	Katalidakhilnarangajodi
689	04715700	Talakanjakana
690	04715800	Mandijhola
691	04715900	Talamandijhola
692	04716000	Karagodi
693	04716100	Badola
694	04716200	Kiajholla
695	04716300	Uparkharka
696	04716400	Balangir
697	04716500	Eripiput
698	04716600	Naja
699	04716800	Tayangiri
700	04716900	Bhitarkutuni
701	04717000	Minakhunti
702	04717100	Otaghati
703	04717400	Sirilijodi

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
704	04717500	Bhaliabhata
705	04717800	Semer
706	04718000	Perag
707	04718100	Balamaska
708	04718200	Kinchikhal
709	04718300	Kharaka
710	04718400	Dhamanikhadaka
711	04718500	Sikapai
712	04718700	Balakapai
713	04718800	Bhitaraduluki
714	04719100	Dudurjhola
715	04719400	Chandanakuturaguda
716	04719600	Talakuturaguda
717	04719700	Dabidiguda
718	04719900	Goudaguda
719	04720100	Bhitaramuchakuni
720	04720200	Gojiaguda
721	04720700	Gumuraput
722	04720800	Barangpadar
723	04721000	Dimirijoda
724	04721100	Surubali
725	04721200	Atakana
726	04721300	Minadurga
727	04721400	Naja
728	04721500	Uparsupel
729	04721600	Talsupel
730	04721700	Gobaraghati
731	04721800	Lamberi
732	04721900	Dumerjodi
733	04722000	Karanipai
734	04722100	Barajakhal
735	04722200	Chilipadar
736	04722400	Bhejapadar
737	04722500	Raulighati
738	04722600	Kuturaguda
739	04722700	Odajal
740	04722900	Chiker
741	04723000	Dandamunda
742	04723200	Peringini
743	04724100	Dudighat

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
744	04724400	Bandadar
745	04724500	Dhodapas
746	04724600	Sanakumuli Alias Dhangarisil
747	04724800	Jhola Kumuli
748	04725000	Kukudisemi
749	04725100	Tikara Panjara
750	04725200	Kudeipadar
751	04725400	Bhejapadar
752	04725500	Kashadar
753	04725700	Kukudakata
754	04725800	Kantabanjhi
755	04726600	Ambiligada Tunda
756	04726900	Kotraguda
757	04727500	Nishikhal
758	04727800	Chanapukel
759	04727900	Kauguda
760	04728400	Goudagan
761	04728900	Kaliakana
762	04729100	Maskakana
763	04729300	Ramibeda
764	04729600	Bhitaraguma
765	04729800	Belagachhatunda
766	04730000	Pandakamari
767	04730100	Tujer
768	04730200	Gadagadajodi
769	04730300	Kadalikhol
770	04730600	Durukhalmanasapadar
771	04730800	Ghumundimandi
772	04730900	Tentulipadar
773	04731000	Bhendiajodi
774	04731100	Khambapadara
775	04731200	Shishupasa
776	04731300	Ghuguna
777	04731900	Makapadara
778	04732900	Bijaghati
779	04733000	Tentulipadar
780	04733700	Maharajaguda
781	04733900	Kutumi
782	04734000	Taladhodasi
783	04734100	Khadikajor

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
784	04734900	Kindiripadara
785	04735100	Tulasichhapara
786	04736300	Tikiriguda
787	04736400	Maliguda
788	04736900	Sudingaguda
789	04737100	Mahalingaguda
790	04737300	Bajaragarh
791	04737400	Sinderpadara
Name of CD Block: Rayagada		
792	04629400	Sirisapadu
793	04629600	Panasput(B)
794	04629700	Sirindabadi
795	04629800	Perabadi
796	04629900	Padakapadu (A)
797	04630200	Bhitar Rambu
798	04630300	Dumapai
799	04630500	Haragan
800	04630600	Juruka
801	04630700	Hadia
802	04631000	Phuluguda
803	04631200	Bhatakhala
804	04631300	Antri
805	04631400	Pushabadi
806	04631800	Kesingi
807	04631900	Kuncha
808	04632000	Paliguda
809	04632500	Sindhubadi
810	04636200	Nandabadi
811	04636600	Kadambariguda
812	04637100	Jaraka
813	04637300	Kataganda
814	04637600	Panasaput
815	04637800	Sana Baleswar
816	04637900	Lakhajharana
817	04638100	Lellibadi
818	04638300	Jadighati
819	04638600	Kanikucheri
820	04640100	Gunjodani
821	04642500	Nandabadi
822	04643400	Tilerunuagan

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
823	04643600	Toyangiri
824	04644000	Jallingi
825	04644200	Jamunima
826	04644500	Arjunguda
827	04644700	Sarapadu
828	04645100	Jarabadi
829	04645200	Koneli
830	04647400	Harpana
831	04647600	Balaput
832	04647800	Jaggaguda
833	04647900	Pujariguda
834	04648100	Khairaguda
835	04648900	Gadaba
836	04649000	Kalingi
837	04649200	Udaguda
838	04649300	Kerakhal
839	04649700	Kosakona
840	04650400	Sanomandhara
841	04650600	Jadaput
842	04650700	Tuduleleri
843	04650800	Leliri
844	04650900	Paramajhola
845	04651100	Bajraguda
846	04651200	Sanasarumunda
847	04651300	Badasarumunda
848	04651700	Hulukatunda
849	04651800	Melakatunda
850	04652800	Huluki
851	04653000	Luhakhal
852	04653900	Kamaraguda
853	04654100	Pujaribanbu
854	04654200	Bedili
855	04654300	Japa
856	04657500	Podi
857	04657600	Nagiti
858	04657800	Balapadu
859	04658000	Mahuganda
860	04658100	Kapadanga
861	04658300	Baiganpai
862	04658500	Kusuku

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
863	04658800	Tikarkantua
864	04659000	Benadanga
865	04659300	Sanolukuti
866	04659400	Pasabeda
867	04660400	Badasandhubadi
868	04660500	Mentabadi
869	04660800	Dongartulasi
870	04661000	Sulubadi
871	04661300	Pangabai
872	04661600	Panasguda
873	04662300	Muduguru
874	04662800	Nagiti
875	04663300	Usurikapadu
876	04663500	Mamidiguda
877	04664400	Mendemguda
878	04664700	Udaygonda
Name of CD Block: Kolnara		
879	04618100	Badapadi
880	04618500	Kotaguda
881	04618600	Sankulipadar
882	04619600	Tarapali
883	04621500	Regadaguda
884	04623100	Gandamuhin
885	04623200	Ghataneli (Pataguda)
886	04623700	Badagumuda
887	04623900	Korogodi
888	04625900	Phakiri
889	04626000	Pongili (2)
890	04626400	Rainasikabadi
891	04627800	Bheja
892	04628000	Chitrapada (Kandhaguda)
893	04628400	Hajaridang
894	04628700	Kaliaguda
895	04633500	Dhaminiguda
896	04633700	Karanjholi
897	04633900	Tumba
898	04634300	Kilapai (Kilupai)
899	04634800	Kothapadu (Kotapadu)
900	04635500	Tikarpada
901	04635800	Matikesori

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
902	04640000	Karnipadu
903	04640300	Dumukupadu
904	04640600	Gartiguda (Gatiguda)
905	04640800	Girlipadar
906	04640900	Changidimeta
907	04641000	Jangadapadar
908	04641700	Karnipadu
909	04641900	Jhiliguda
910	04642100	Gunjarimeta
911	04645700	Pehela
912	04645800	Mandiakota
913	04646000	Mandiadambu
914	04646100	Rampur
915	04646400	Lohoraguda
916	04646500	Jumbiri
917	04646600	Pauraji
918	04646800	Kotrapadu
919	04646900	Lenda
920	04655100	Tingirjhola
921	04688200	Randikona
922	04688300	Andupadu
923	04692200	Eskodi
924	04692600	Sorupalli
Name of CD Block: Ramanguda		
925	04600700	Kalamaguda
926	04600900	Rengini
927	04601000	Durukupa
928	04601100	Biribai
929	04601500	Rangamati
930	04602100	Badu
931	04602600	Purnima
932	04603100	Putiguda
933	04603300	Khombaguda
934	04603600	Odangamaska
935	04603900	Sanabangi
936	04606900	Sikhajhola
937	04612000	Piraba
938	04612100	Podabasing
939	04612400	Hajaridang

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Padmapur		
940	04579900	Sanakodingi
941	04580000	Barakenda
942	04580200	Matuguda
943	04580900	Sukalpadu
944	04581000	Biladipadar
945	04581300	Sirikhandi
946	04581500	Bali Panga
947	04583600	Rekaguda
948	04584300	Gunjiguda
949	04584400	Gundripadar
950	04584500	Hatibadi
951	04584800	Totalapanga
952	04585600	Narengi
953	04585900	Dagudi
954	04586200	Pusiguda
955	04586300	Sarteli
956	04586400	Sundirguda(Surjyaguda)
957	04586500	Bondaguda
958	04586600	Pangedikua
959	04586700	Souralugurumundi
960	04586800	Kandhalugurumundi
961	04587100	Sata
962	04588400	Kanchakarada
963	04588700	Hapaladua
964	04588900	Tarapa Guda
965	04589000	Dalama
966	04590600	Peridi Panga
967	04590700	Jigidi Padar
968	04590900	Kurundi
969	04591100	Sourapali
970	04591300	Mendhapadar
971	04591600	Anjali
972	04593200	Duriguda
Name of CD Block: Gunupur		
973	04594200	Lakshmipur
974	04594300	Niluguda
975	04594600	Sankeri
976	04594800	Seema
977	04596200	Tadar

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
978	04596600	Dengakul
979	04596900	Kurudi
980	04597400	Abati
981	04598600	Panasa
982	04599700	Gade
983	04599800	Udapgarjang
984	04609800	Garamul
985	04613900	Alangaguda
986	04614000	Lobaguda
987	04614100	Kakitora
988	04615400	Hatibadi

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	Muniguda	416	52	364	195
2	Chandrapur	219	19	200	147
3	Gudari	159	9	150	99
4	Bishamakatak	307	27	280	141
5	Kalyanasingpur	254	17	237	121
6	Kashipur	449	33	416	199
7	Rayagada	293	16	277	181
8	Kolnara	199	7	192	117
9	Ramanguda	119	7	112	67
10	Padmapur	125	9	116	63
11	Gunupur	127	4	123	80
	District Total:	**2,667**	**200**	**2,467**	**1,410**

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	Muniguda	416	52	364	85
2	Chandrapur	219	19	200	11
3	Gudari	159	9	150	5
4	Bishamakatak	307	27	280	9
5	Kalyanasingpur	254	17	237	11
6	Kashipur	449	33	416	25
7	Rayagada	293	16	277	6
8	Kolnara	199	7	192	2
9	Ramanguda	119	7	112	1
10	Padmapur	125	9	116	1
11	Gunupur	127	4	123	0
	District Total:	**2,667**	**200**	**2,467**	**156**

APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Muniguda		
Less than 5		
	04505000	Goilakana
	04514300	Kamalabada
	04501200	Hatadahikhal
	04506400	Kantarabali
	04489100	Jhigidi
	04476800	Mandura
	04506800	Madhu Munda
	04499000	Gundriguda
	04484000	Sangabalasa
	04489000	Kuturupali
	04498300	Dumbalu
5-10		
	04472700	Badingipadar
	04500600	Bijabandili
	04483600	Ladakachanchada
	04514400	Padmapur
	04485000	Chatambo
	04488500	Dangarabori
	04518100	Gobardhan
	04506900	Barikhal
	04500400	Maguni
	04517000	Duargudi
	04501600	Badadahikhal
	04505400	Khuntabadi
	04501300	Jhilliguda
	04490300	Jiringili
	04496300	Gudango
	04475900	Bhatangpadar
11-20		
	04480400	Peramera
	04506600	Sanabankili
	04491400	Landubari
	04504800	Pajibali

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04496000	Durukilima
	04485200	Amalabhata
	04499700	Tulasipadar
	04493200	Saradapur
	04516700	Ambadani
	04507000	Telenga Padar
	04502500	Kurmajodi
	04499400	Solagudi
	04479600	Dengini
	04492800	Kujingi
	04475700	Uchumuchi
	04505700	Khalaguda
	04501800	Kodalima
	04494800	Pediguda
	04513600	Ghangarapada
	04505600	Bhurusi Khamar
	04506100	Singari
	04517800	Tikarpada
	04516400	Gunjapaju
	04517200	Sokata
	04498900	Badomudra
	04503100	Paikamadhakhalo
	04482200	Purunapani
	04480100	Kaseri
	04492700	Dambaguda
	04516600	Dhamana Panga
	04484100	Ichapur
21-30		
	04513800	Khila Munda
	04480200	Kanchanbhata
	04505300	Mohanpur
	04480500	Deraguma
	04514100	Khajuripadar
	04494400	Rotodo
	04484400	Kendumara
	04499200	Baromahulo
	04484200	Gadiajhola
	04514200	Dhuan Padar
	04471700	Tikarpada
	04499800	Hatipadar
	04495600	Bondhuguda
	04506200	Kumudaballi
	04517700	Munikhal
	04482100	Giriliguda
	04499900	Sibapadar
	04496100	Samadala
	04500200	Depaguda
	04516800	Dangini
	04514000	Deokupuli
	04484500	Pakhirigam
	04497700	Dhippaguda
	04517900	Bhairagoda
	04514600	Ladipanga
	04520300	Gajakupuli
	04502700	Jugapadar
	04501100	Sitarampur
	04478100	Jharanigan
	04495100	Badomanjurikupa
	04500700	Chodoranga
	04516300	Munda
	04505200	Karadabandha
31-40		
	04482300	Maligam
	04514800	Jumuruguda
	04514700	Bainibasa
	04500800	Sarabali
	04506500	Bada Agula
	04505500	Burujugura
	04502600	Meringi
	04489400	Paikaranipinda
	04479700	Kodaghati
	04514900	Chhelianalo
	04487800	Gandurugam
	04497000	Bangonagan
	04517100	Tamili

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04481200	Paikokotingpadar
	04494300	Sanopangidi
	04479200	Udimaska
	04483200	Koliaripeta
	04493300	Udayapur
	04481100	Bodonajhori
	04483500	Kadamaguda
41-50		
	04503500	Kanimani
	04475800	Guchukapanga
	04500500	Osurapada
	04486400	Sudakipadar
	04484800	Kakadamba
	04493400	Jagadalpur
	04483800	Dakabhata
	04485100	Kumudabali
	04484600	Dumeniheju
	04472000	Khaliaguda
	04521300	Dhobagudi
	04482800	Janaballi
	04480000	Boraguda
	04501500	Koradanga
	04483100	Beruguda
	04488700	Ambadala
	04480600	Bhanpur
	04501000	Lotaguda
	04484900	Baghadangari
	04491300	Sarigibari
	04483700	Dangubadi
51-75		
	04504700	Panimunda
	04492500	Thuapadi
	04502400	Khalopadar
	04474300	Silkodi
	04506700	Badabankili
	04520200	Litiguda
	04471800	Dumuriguda
	04497200	Birili
	04499500	Korakupa
	04493000	Khambariguda
	04502900	Niali
	04478200	Raghubari
	04475600	Doragan
	04497300	Gotiguda
	04490400	Gamtaguda
	04488800	Goudabalijodi
	04482000	Bodakudelpadar
	04490500	Kerandi
76 and above		
	04517600	Kondha Gotiguda
	04515300	Bhaliapadar
	04515600	Penubali
	04475000	Gochapada
	04494100	Chichangabari
	04487000	Pandramunda
	04474100	Karubaru
	04485300	Bandhamunda
	04516100	Kudurumunda
	04496500	Sargiguda
	04471900	Sirijhola
	04472900	Kadanibaru
	04474700	Suterpadar
	04479800	Nuapada
	04479900	Ranasapadar
	04481300	Dambokotingpadar
	04483900	Gurugam
	04489200	Bamanjholi
	04515200	Palama
Name of CD Block: Chandrapur		
Less than 5		
	04527400	Daberi
	04524900	Jarapa
	04525800	Patotali
	04508300	Uapuchi
	04535400	Turiguda

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04512000	Sitapanga
	04527700	Tapirikupuda
	04523700	Jamba Khal
	04531100	Lundruguda
	04511600	Bududballi
	04513300	Belaka Baju
5-10		
	04509800	Bondhari
	04535200	Mado
	04526300	Nuaguda
	04536300	Chanchadaguda
	04523100	Gumkori
	04509300	Ambalima
	04511400	Gedabadiri
	04535300	Nundrubadi
	04510500	Chandrapur
	04534700	Hemberu
	04529200	Bandhagam
	04536100	Aliganda
	04510600	Belamaguda
11-20		
	04512700	Dakachi Muti
	04530800	Bijapur
	04537000	Anachuan
	04522700	Bada Pandrakhal
	04534600	Gondabaju
	04529500	Singamundi
	04544800	Jarapa
	04528000	Kalarama
	04523200	Khariguda
	04544600	Joba
	04522000	Danga Sorada
21-30		
	04510400	Kutama
	04530300	Khariguda
	04535000	Dhelapada
	04524700	Baurubeda
	04524000	Hanumantapur
	04525900	Ranaguda
	04535900	Ghogopadar
	04527300	Konadi
	04526600	Gadaragudi
31-40		
	04531300	Morchiguda
	04536700	Gaiguda
41-50		
	04523000	Dekapinga
	04530900	Kamupadar
51-75		
	04525600	Gunduriguda
	04521500	Madha Padar
	04529100	Belamguda
76 and above		
	04532100	Bapla
	04536500	Sundhihiriba
Name of CD Block: Gudari		
Less than 5		
	04573500	Kadima
	04566900	Gumi
	04579400	Bentaguda
	04565900	Malaguda
	04568900	Golanda
	04587600	Kandhachakunda
	04573900	Bamuni Dangar
	04569300	Kandakuti
	04569000	Dhani
	04582000	Badahuma
	04569100	Kuturugudi
	04578200	Birisa
5-10		
	04574700	Tembaguda
	04570500	Mantrijholli
	04573200	Khaira Guda
	04577900	Bainaguda
	04579300	Kinidi
	04568300	Boripadar

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04578000	Talatampar
	04569500	Kitarambu
	04568200	Nuagumi
	04579100	Meriapanga
	04570000	Jamba
11-20		
	04578100	Baliguda
	04582200	Landasinga Lakshmipur
	04574300	Dangara Khari Guda
	04578400	Chandili Guda
	04573800	Badiguda
	04567900	Siriguda
	04572200	Asada
21-30		
	04575000	Goudadhepa Guda
	04578700	Rengidi
	04578600	Jalanidhi
	04572800	Lemburuguda
	04572500	Anuguruthi
	04570100	Dokarapada
	04567400	Sakara Baju
	04573700	Silimi
	04582100	Chiti Serama
31-40		
	04574900	Soura Guda
	04578500	Metukhilingirai
	04579600	Sana Huma
41-50		
	04582400	Panganapadar
	04572100	Bhuru Kudu
	04568500	Badagoratha
	04566000	Sambarlendi
51-75		
	04565100	Karlaghati
	04575100	Pendili
	04570200	Kaju
	04571200	Lundurubadi
76 and above		
	04567300	Tongoroma

Name of CD Block: Bishamakatak

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Less than 5		
	04539300	Bandili
	04559900	Kumbharbadi
	04543200	Dambakupa
	04547800	Gadaba
	04557800	Purutiguda
	04555800	Minahala
	04554400	Hirisamoti
	04556300	Hikiriguda
	04563000	Purikona
	04548500	Naniriguda
	04555200	Nundrujholi
	04555500	Kapapadar
	04552500	Ajangapadar
	04560200	Paparamba
	04539600	Bhatiguma
	04538000	Bhejipadar
	04560800	Lanji
	04518200	Banji Kusum
	04545800	Baberi
	04539000	Kerandiguda
	04533400	Sukurupada
	04549000	Hada Sinkula
	04546900	Lakhobhata
	04552000	Ghusuripadar
	04552600	Sahada
5-10		
	04557700	Murteli
	04552400	Kyalpadu
	04548800	Pataraguda
	04562700	Kalapai
	04553700	Hazaridanga
	04534000	Tadingipai
	04537200	Gadabangiri
	04545400	Uradi
	04551800	Gunangapadar
	04538600	Sintalguda

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04538900	Kalipanga
	04562800	Konabai
	04538200	Purunapani
	04554300	Majhi Halama
	04552800	Kodaguluni
	04560300	Karli
	04556600	Dondapada
	04548900	Gotiguda
	04556400	Marijhola
	04564300	Kachapai
	04556100	Papikhal
	04558400	Tediliguda
	04550200	Jambaguda
	04553200	Darukona
	04542100	Parichaguda
11-20		
	04551200	Gogonomati
	04554600	Bhatapur
	04549900	Mandapai
	04519600	Sunari Guda
	04520500	Ramana Kupuli
	04550100	Kankubadi
	04554000	Ghosapadi
	04544100	Kachapaju
	04556700	Lotaguda
	04544000	Jiari
	04521400	Gumiguda
	04543600	Marlchapadi
	04564100	Sivarampur
	04519400	Malisiripur
	04533500	Ghantikhal
	04560000	Khuntibadi
	04550300	Urlajodi
	04558300	Kumbhardhamuni
	04561500	Chengeli
	04539900	Khajuri
	04556200	Podabai
	04550500	Kakarmaska
	04549100	Paraja Kupuli
	04540000	Jangojodi
	04551100	Disaripada
	04518400	Bada Dhandra
	04551000	Naringipanga
	04550800	Daragudi
	04564200	Kusumpadar
	04540100	Rodanga
21-30		
	04538100	Balipadar
	04534100	Sindhupanga
	04521200	Matragudi
	04534400	Sikabandha
	04548000	Karapadi
	04558700	Bethiapada
	04554500	Brundabadi
	04553900	Buduni
	04542700	Jhigidi
	04537900	Thuapadi
	04560600	Bhaleri
	04553400	Rambhu
	04533900	Paikdakulguda
	04543400	Nirgundi
	04561000	Durgi
	04559800	Penta
	04520800	Loharagudi
	04555900	Tanginiguda
	04534200	Jhinjiripanga
	04537500	Balakupa
	04537300	Pipilipanga
	04538800	Sanasarthili
	04550600	Kiribiri
	04547100	Jugapadar
	04546300	Pipili
31-40		
	04533600	Bodolima
	04556500	Lanjimipadar
	04542600	Nuaganhurugud
	04534300	Badabudahada

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04519500	Kinarikota
	04563300	Banapur
	04520700	Kusumgudi
	04552900	Samudrabuduni
	04547200	Dukum
	04552700	Khuntabadi
	04520100	Hukum Tola
	04532900	Pusuguda
	04533100	Goyal Kana
	04557000	Dumberineli
	04546800	Mandakota
	04549300	Chati Kona
	04520400	Kutragada
	04538500	Thongapada
41-50		
	04549200	Bariguda
	04541400	Badomutukubadi
	04539400	Kurli
	04519700	Muniguda
	04555300	Sikampadar
	04539500	Khambesi
	04562500	Hazaridanga
	04532800	Duruguda
	04533800	Kondhadakulguda
51-75		
	04548600	Borikhal
	04519000	Doliakuji
	04539800	Kurubelipadar
76 and above		
	04518600	Mali Dhepaguda
	04541200	Lotaguda
	04541800	Bhalubhatta
	04554900	Balagan
Name of CD Block: Kalyanasingpur		
Less than 5		
	04691300	Lamberi
	04683100	Kumbharaguda
	04691900	Pidisikarambu
	04690400	Seriguma
	04667300	Lamba
	04682400	Murakakana
	04686100	Dhepaguda
	04681400	Karapa
	04685000	Papikona
	04683000	Petliguda
	04681000	Dulduliguda
	04669700	Kulumuhi
	04669200	Singari
	04684100	Pamada
	04676000	Binisipur
	04690600	Parlapai
	04669400	Kangseri
	04680100	Pujariguda
	04677600	Railima
	04679300	Maneiguda
	04683600	Badanaikguda
	04679400	Jagannathpur
	04684600	Chaluniguda
	04670300	Palakhalima
5-10		
	04680300	Batabirisi
	04683900	Raghunathpur
	04667400	Gumma
	04678600	Keradapadar
	04671800	Bangapadi
	04683200	Budaguda
	04689500	Charapai
	04689400	Kurkuti
	04689000	Birida
	04675200	Badatadra
	04682000	Hechakona
	04682100	Singamuhi
	04681300	Sulipadar
	04668500	Badabuduni
	04687200	Kandhakhatipadu
	04675800	Siripur
	04674700	Mutekoni (Musakuni)

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04689100	Bisipaska
	04686200	Deulabadi
	04680200	Krishnapatraguda
	04675600	Dinatadra
11-20		
	04676500	Rautaparidiguda
	04675900	Kosiguda
	04687100	Belukona
	04686000	Gurutuli
	04669500	Hatimunda
	04680500	Podeikani
	04684700	Palama
	04679800	Hajaridanga
	04677500	Poligam
	04683300	Jilunda
	04691400	Talaanchalbadi
	04679000	Baghadangar
	04681500	Bijayanagar
	04671700	Bhaleri
	04670200	Kamatana
	04679200	Laxmipur
	04678200	Bandhakaranja
	04680700	Narayanapur
	04689300	Bhalumaska
	04688800	Kotalanga
	04683700	Pipalguda
	04685800	Sikarpai
	04685600	Mimajholla
	04674100	Kalyanasingpur
	04668600	Karanja
	04685500	Kudari
	04682900	Alanda
	04678700	Sunakhandi
21-30		
	04680800	Kusumasila
	04691500	Upper Anchalbadi
	04668800	Palakhaman
	04668100	Mayabali
	04683400	Khatipada
	04686400	Kadalichuan
	04682800	Chamarajodi
	04679600	Chintaliguda
	04672700	Kesabanaikguda (Kesabagura)
	04688700	Kanipai
	04687700	Pangili
	04678900	Aljingguda
	04685300	Pidia
31-40		
	04677400	Partibeda
	04686500	Kandakora
	04679500	Rakhalguda
	04677100	Badalitipali
	04675500	Khataganta
	04668300	Chattikana
	04671100	Melakajuba
	04691100	Baraja
	04674400	Dhaminipanga
	04683800	Majhiguda
	04690200	Kasakadanga
41-50		
	04666900	Tidimaska
	04673900	Kataguda
	04676900	Majhibandali
	04667500	Badadenganali
	04681600	Pandrapada
51-75		
	04689600	Tumbitarai
	04684300	Mandipadar
	04679100	Pradhaniguda
	04667800	Nirigundi
	04680600	Sitapur
	04675700	Kenduguda
76 and above		
	04687900	Korutuli
	04673300	Poiguda
	04666300	Kharajoda
	04670100	Khadikabandali

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04670800	Damolima (Damanima)
	04673400	Badaduarsahi
	04673800	Adabadi
	04691800	Chamarjodi
Name of CD Block: Kashipur		
Less than 5		
	04708500	Durukhal
	04734400	Panasapadara
	04735500	Badamatikana
	04720900	Rauli
	04727300	Thutibar
	04713900	Jhirigam
	04723800	Ladiguda
	04703700	Bandhamandi
	04717900	Leliguma
	04692900	Chhotiguda
	04705400	Nalachuan
	04727200	Mahantapatakhuri
	04704200	Pushughati
	04710200	Panasapadar
	04728200	Totaguda
	04714100	Lundrukona
	04705200	Bhitarapadamajhi
	04707400	Dandabad
	04703800	Dhobasil
	04734200	Tayaput
	04728500	Jamuguda
	04712100	Basangamali
	04727100	Pitajodi
	04735400	Nakatiguda
5-10		
	04713300	Gotiguda
	04734500	Bariguma
	04706900	Kalandiamba
	04693700	Boring
	04695600	Adatakeri
	04714700	Nuagam
	04726500	Gaimundatunda
	04710900	Karanjaguda
	04730900	Tentulipadar
	04735000	Phatagarh
	04736500	Bandhapadara
	04717500	Bhaliabhata
	04711300	Kanjangamandi (Kanja)
	04695200	Kasanakhal
	04693100	Kuliapadara
	04710600	Tamaka
	04704000	Panasguda
	04714400	Karanjakupakhal
	04693600	Birabafala
	04715400	Champajora
	04709400	Dumerkona
	04726800	Bagirijhola
	04706300	Jhiriguma
	04709900	Adaramajhi
	04705500	Bhandapai
	04737500	Uparkodigam
	04726600	Ambiligada Tunda
	04722300	Kalandiamba Panjar
	04707500	Chandragiri
	04720100	Bhitaramuchakuni
	04713800	Maikancha
	04694700	Adajore
11-20		
	04695400	Musatakeri
	04723200	Peringini
	04734800	Sargipadara
	04715100	Katali
	04733300	Anajor
	04735900	Mundagan
	04728800	Uparadheska
	04692700	Jhulkaguda
	04705900	Uparajhiri
	04729500	Kucheipadar
	04736100	Kucher
	04711200	Brahmaniguda
	04713500	Shilagam

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04700600	Kotelpadar
	04699400	Bhatipas
	04732300	Oshapada
	04698200	Kodiguda
	04707600	Jugabasakebiri
	04699800	Singarikhadika
	04697300	Saramabai
	04701000	Pukimaska
	04711000	Sanamatru
	04695900	Kathaghar "A"
	04715600	Kanjakana
	04732100	Bilamal
	04715200	Mahulakana
	04733100	Maliguda
	04726900	Kotraguda
	04731700	Hatimunda Tikiri
	04735700	Podapadi
	04713700	Podhabandha
	04724200	Patiasil Tunda
	04700200	Ghumundisupel
	04697800	Derakana
	04720300	Taladeska
	04735800	Sanamatikana
	04699700	Ramagiri
	04715500	Renga
	04696800	Kutamal
	04699000	Manasagam
	04704900	Potesh
	04701300	Pudugasil
	04706400	Talapadikhal
	04697500	Sunger
	04713400	Kumbharshila
	04693400	Podapadara
	04719300	Dumer
	04730800	Ghumundimandi
21-30		
	04734900	Kindiripadara
	04701500	Jodipai
	04700300	Tikarapadar
	04701200	Kumbhakhal
	04731500	Jabapadar
	04695000	Krishankebidi
	04736600	Puhundi
	04736000	Kampar
	04706000	Kodikipadar
	04699900	Kabatasil
	04694900	Kodiparimarapas
	04698800	Dalaguma
	04735200	Haridabhata
	04711600	Badamatru
	04728900	Kaliakana
	04710100	Jalakhura
	04709600	Kashipur
	04692800	Parlajore
	04704500	Barttibali
	04697600	Sundaraghati
	04696700	Bundel
	04728000	Dudukabada
	04697000	Kalagam
	04720500	Limadar
	04731400	Tureighati
	04698900	Raelpeta
	04732200	Sorishapadara
	04702100	Mandibisi
	04694400	Jodamba
	04695800	Ladakhaman
	04709500	Talajhiri
	04697200	Siadimal
	04723700	Mallijharana
	04722400	Bhejapadar
	04706500	Mahajal
	04714800	Kutrajhiri
	04732500	Tikiri
	04709100	Rashijhiri
	04699300	Kukudagada
	04695300	Barangapas
	04733600	Bhamariguda

APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04723500	Kodipari
	04705000	Baharapadamajhi
	04727000	Gorakhapur
31-40		
	04700800	Supel
	04714900	Baiganaguda
	04707200	Dangeskhal
	04694800	Tikiratunesa
	04720400	Chamarajodi
	04736800	Mankadajhola
	04703900	Narangabadi
	04693900	Dumerpadara
	04708400	Kasanadar
	04726700	Tikarapada
	04701800	Chiliguda
	04709800	Rautaghati
	04706200	Uparapadikhal
	04698500	Sorishabad
	04700000	Talimal
	04724400	Bandadar
	04715300	Telingiri
	04719800	Kanhuguda
	04694200	Shagabari
	04719400	Chandanakuturaguda
	04706700	Chandagiri
	04717000	Minakhunti
	04723300	Narangjodi
	04693500	Porlang
	04714000	Andirakancha
	04701600	Lakharisi
	04723100	Jogiparitunda
	04713200	Uditpurkhurigam
41-50		
	04707900	Maligam
	04724600	Sanakumuli Alias Dhangarisil
	04704800	Podeng
	04711100	Satapai
	04717200	Shiripai
	04705800	Talapanga
	04704300	Kutigam
	04698300	Badachekana
	04719500	Phatamunda
	04731800	Koral
	04726000	Gulumijhola
	04722100	Barajakhal
	04729200	Dwimundi
	04693300	Jagatipadara
	04734600	Panchali
	04708600	Talapatri
	04700500	Bendalapas
	04693800	Aligunabundel
	04733800	Sankarada
	04719200	Badamaribhata
51-75		
	04714600	Kanchaguma
	04696200	Banateji
	04707000	Surugunja
	04727500	Nishikhal
	04718600	Baharaduluki
	04725300	Gumamurka
	04732800	Kaliapada
	04708100	Paikakupakhal
	04724900	Gujuri Amba Panjara
	04719700	Dabidiguda
	04724000	Jodipadar
	04696300	Panjichirika
	04729000	Karli
	04735300	Dharmaguda
76 and above		
	04724300	Bodel Jharan
	04729800	Belagachhatunda
	04713000	Amarsingaguda
	04730100	Tujer
	04699500	Kanthikhaman
	04699600	Jamuguda
	04723000	Dandamunda

APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Rayagada		
Less than 5		
	04650200	Jumuka
	04660100	Suruni
	04656400	Karubai
	04648700	Nathama
	04663700	Lumbesu
	04665400	Khilimisiguda
	04630800	Kambesu
	04665200	Kusa
	04661300	Pangabai
	04642700	Dumaguda
	04661100	Sikabadi
	04637000	Matikona
	04651300	Badasarumunda
	04664600	Champikota
	04630700	Hadia
	04625200	Jinjiribadi
	04642900	Japakhal
	04638900	Barijhola
	04665000	Achava
	04629000	Penta
	04665300	Hatasakhal
	04662900	Kodulujimidi
	04653100	Singiput
	04657300	Kodesu
	04653700	Jaganathpur
	04665100	Billesu
	04651800	Melakatunda
	04639800	Kuli (Kuliguda)
	04642300	Badaalubadi
	04664500	Gajigam
	04647500	Dengaduru
	04642800	Halua
	04665600	Attada
5-10		
	04636800	Biranarayanpur
	04650100	Kutuli
	04625100	Kurumapeta
	04657000	Umarbali
	04636700	Bakurguda
	04632300	Deodolaguda
	04656700	Sanaalubadi
	04632200	Kolijingi (Purunaguda)
	04662000	Anakha
	04645000	Baisingi
	04629100	Karlakona (Stesanguda)
11-20		
	04651400	Badacheka
	04654500	Janata
	04654700	Siguru (Bariguda)
	04647800	Jaggaguda
	04632400	Komtalpeta
	04658900	Kantua
	04639900	Utakapadu (Kandhaguda)
	04666100	Anija
	04650000	Rapukona
	04654400	Sirikaduruguma
	04654000	Beheraguda
	04663200	Badaraising
	04639000	Kotapeta
	04644300	Tikarapada
	04647300	Gurusubadi
	04638500	Guma
	04650500	Badamandhara
	04661400	Penikona
	04625300	Tamparbiduni
21-30		
	04665900	Bahinipatikerada
	04648600	Tadama(Bagaraguda)
	04665700	Sulobha
	04656300	Pipalaguda
	04643200	Lakkubadi
	04662100	Badairipibadi
	04657400	Bedu
	04628900	Amalabhata (Tamparguda)
	04636500	Dukhinaikguda

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04663100	Gururajguda
	04659900	Tamalbai
	04659700	Miraballi
	04632000	Paliguda
	04631100	Kiyapadu
	04653500	Pitamahal
	04629500	Laxmipur
	04658600	Pansai
	04659200	Balmoti
31-40		
	04664100	Jimidipeta
	04665800	Chinnapedum
	04649600	Pichudi
	04639100	Khaliguda
	04638700	Goudabadaguda
41-50		
	04657700	Kandhakhilum
	04639300	Kampomaligan
	04652500	Kumbhikota
	04651500	Nakiti
	04630400	Raikona
51-75		
	04652400	Podamara
	04660300	Sanasandhubadi
76 and above		
	04657100	Ledda
	04664300	Mahadeikakuli
	04643400	Tilerunuagan
Name of CD Block: Kolnara		
Less than 5		
	04642000	Bhoimada (Paikaguda)
	04625500	Jagorthiguda
	04626900	Robadi
	04634200	Chengili
	04634100	Joridi
	04624000	Monisingi
	04626500	Laxmipur
	04632700	Madanpur
	04626200	Sanagumuda
	04626600	Nangalpalli
	04620800	Binisipur (Sanapur)
	04623300	Kankubadi
	04628100	Rodangi
	04623500	Sorada
	04625800	Suri
	04633000	Goudalalibadi
	04688100	Bheja
	04619700	Gujalpadu
	04627300	Minajhola
	04619000	Dumuriguda
5-10		
	04627000	Betapadu
	04621000	Gadavaguda
	04640200	Champia
	04628600	Kolnara
	04618800	Palipenda
	04621700	Dondili(Nuaguda)
	04624500	Gobarapalli
	04621800	Kultiguda(Darabeda)
	04627100	Bankili
	04641700	Karnipadu
	04620600	Paikopoda
	04623600	Badakhilapadar
	04632800	Anakabadi
	04622200	Kartikaguda
	04622500	Neelabhadra
	04620900	Emliguda
	04622900	Pujariguda
	04624600	Nelibadi
	04626700	Sundarmoti
	04640500	Kiamunda
11-20		
	04620200	Relibadigam
	04618900	Gaudaguda
	04625600	Dokuliguda
	04621600	Keutoguda
	04621900	Khuntibadi

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04619800	Burujuguda
	04618700	Balikhamar
	04622000	Patraput
	04635400	Kailashpur
	04619900	Elagalupadu (Bandhaguda)
	04618100	Badapadi
	04624200	Rebatiguda
	04622600	Siliput
	04624700	Rengalpadu
	04622300	Garaput
	04640600	Gartiguda (Gatiguda)
	04620100	Therubali (Steasanguda)
	04619100	Khedapoda
	04621200	Rampur
	04641800	Kinarimoda (Kinermera)
21-30		
	04635000	Mukundapur
	04624400	Sarabupitesu
	04621300	Pitesu
	04632600	Bhujabala
	04636000	Guakana
	04618300	Gadisesikhal
	04619200	Deopur
31-40		
	04621100	Revolkona
	04624900	Tandipur (Matiaguda)
	04692500	Sankesu
41-50		
	04619400	Gopikankubadi
	04622800	Pindapadar
	04635800	Matikesori
51-75		
	04633800	Hatikhamba
76 and above		
	04622400	Anuguda
Name of CD Block: Ramanguda		
Less than 5		
	04607300	Dhepaguda
	04607000	Gomopadu
	04600600	Duruguda
	04610400	Amiti
	04601300	Rugudubhai
	04605900	Khilingirai
	04606100	Raiguda
	04607700	Katiki
	04602900	Kariniguda
	04604200	Chakunda
	04606400	Rajabikramapur
	04610500	Eduruwalsa
	04604900	Podalpadar
	04610900	Gugurapanga
	04583800	Gopalapur
	04604000	Badabangi
5-10		
	04606500	Dumuri
	04607100	Sanamulunga
	04583900	Gumuda
	04608000	Jarlingi
	04601400	Kanipulish
11-20		
	04608100	Subai
	04600200	Batapulisi
	04608400	Nilamguda
	04602700	Kondajamu
	04583700	Gumuda Lakshmipur
	04607800	Suludi
	04611500	Sikala
	04605100	Penkambhadra
	04605500	Limapadar
	04600400	Damapulisi
	04605600	Antarjholi
	04606200	Tikarapada
	04606300	Jhara
	04603200	Ramanaguda
21-30		
	04612600	Haduguda
	04603300	Khombaguda

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04608600	Ukkamba
	04608500	Kujendri
	04604600	Guluti
	04608700	Bhamini
	04610700	Golomunda
	04605700	Kareni Alias Gopinathapur
31-40		
	04610600	Bada Adabha
	04612900	Sanaachhba
Name of CD Block: Padmapur		
Less than 5		
	04587400	Milkapanga
	04582300	Ambabadi
	04592300	Lachiamanaguda
	04594000	Arei
	04586900	Guluguda
	04589400	Saradhapur
	04581800	Nairaguda
	04591800	Lauguda
	04584900	Asaragudi
	04589300	Harlaguda
	04590400	Mushki
	04585200	Dabarakono
	04592400	Arunajholi
	04593000	Rela
	04590800	Likiti Padar
	04584000	Bichikote
	04591000	Badapalli
	04584100	Dharapur
	04592100	Mochiki Padar
	04592800	Sarigiguda
	04583000	Karanopadu
	04593900	Dakasikula
5-10		
	04588600	Laiguda
	04589800	Jhitika
	04591400	Tuagudi
	04593700	Raelpadar
	04592500	Padmapur
	04582600	Andaruguda
	04583100	Derigan
	04592900	Nuagan
	04587800	Soura Singipur
	04592200	Jagamunda
	04588100	Kenduguda
	04589700	Khambari Guda
11-20		
	04590200	Khilamunda
	04590000	Perapang
	04587900	Jaripanga
	04592000	Gudia Bandha
	04605800	Khilapadar
	04593600	Biripadar
	04590300	Bahupadar
	04585300	Nuagada
	04582500	Rautaranga
	04582700	Dibirisingi
21-30		
	04589900	Akhusingi
	04593800	Mariguda
	04581900	Naira
	04592700	Jatili
	04582800	Jeera
	04588000	Surulukupa
	04592600	Khamapadar
31-40		
	04591900	Indupur
	04582900	Radu
Name of CD Block: Gunupur		
Less than 5		
	04598300	Tolana
	04599300	Manengulu
	04613300	Limamoda
	04595900	Ambabadi
	04600100	Kulusing
	04594400	Sariguma
	04617900	Gongu

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

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04609400	Ghanantri
	04598000	Rejingatal
	04597700	Puttasing
	04617800	Marama
	04617400	Gotalapadar
	04615300	Bainapadar
	04616200	Gobariguda
	04598900	Nauda
	04612700	Dasamantapur
	04616800	Pratapapur Alias Karama
	04616600	Khaligan
	04595800	Ghutana
	04617200	Baridi
	04599100	Kadasi
	04609000	Srirampur
	04609300	Bhulusunda
	04598400	Jalatar
	04610000	Rupapadar
	04609100	Sanyasipur
	04608900	Bagsola
5-10		
	04616400	Regada
	04613200	Kalma
	04595700	Labba
	04610100	Podasing
	04609200	Dambasara
	04618000	Paridi
11-20		
	04609600	Mering
	04616000	Pradhaniguda
	04599000	Kutuni
	04615700	Pagadabili
21-30		
	04610200	Chalkhamba
31-40		
	04616700	Gadiakhala
	04613700	Sirijholi
	04613100	Bharsing
	04616900	Jaganathapur
41-50		
	04615900	Turkamguda

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Muniguda		
Less than 5		
	04484900	Baghadangari
	04494800	Pediguda
	04502600	Meringi
	04516100	Kudurumunda
	04480000	Boraguda
	04472000	Khaliaguda
	04484100	Ichapur
	04475600	Doragan
	04483700	Dangubadi
	04485100	Kumudabali
	04479600	Dengini
	04493400	Jagadalpur
5-10		
	04518100	Gobardhan
	04489900	Biripuda
	04501600	Badadahikhal
	04487000	Pandramunda
	04485200	Amalabhata
	04484800	Kakadamba
	04483400	Sukulabhata
	04480400	Peramera
	04517800	Tikarpada
	04483100	Beruguda
	04500900	Kebedatulla
	04488800	Goudabalijodi

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
11-20		
	04481700	Loharapadar
	04495100	Badomanjurikupa
	04488700	Ambadala
	04479700	Kodaghati
	04505600	Bhurusi Khamar
	04474100	Karubaru
	04520200	Litiguda
	04474400	Bhulugan
	04490400	Gamtaguda
	04500700	Chodoranga
	04506100	Singari
	04471700	Tikarpada
	04478100	Jharanigan
	04502200	Kinam
21-30		
	04482200	Purunapani
	04506200	Kumudaballi
	04517600	Kondha Gotiguda
	04489000	Kuturupali
	04499900	Sibapadar
	04494100	Chichangabari
	04507200	Selama
	04513800	Khila Munda
	04495300	Gandhichua
	04517900	Bhairagoda
	04515300	Bhaliapadar
	04502700	Jugapadar
	04480500	Deraguma
	04515600	Penubali
	04505300	Mohanpur
	04480700	Terimeri
	04502900	Niali
	04485700	Lakarakhola
	04490500	Kerandi
	04496000	Durukilima
	04485000	Chatambo
31-40		
	04493200	Saradapur
	04484200	Gadiajhola
	04494600	Paduruguda
	04505900	Gumudi
	04492700	Dambaguda
	04499000	Gundriguda
	04497300	Gotiguda
	04501200	Hatadahikhal
	04507000	Telenga Padar
	04491300	Sarigibari
	04506500	Bada Agula
41-50		
	04521300	Dhobagudi
	04496800	Bhurugam
	04517700	Munikhal
	04506700	Badabankili
	04502400	Khalopadar
	04504800	Pajibali
	04498900	Badomudra
	04504700	Panimunda
	04514800	Jumuruguda
51-75		
	04501000	Lotaguda
	04500500	Osurapada
	04480600	Bhanpur
	04500200	Depaguda
	04491400	Landubari
	04506800	Madhu Munda
	04501500	Koradanga
	04484600	Dumeniheju
	04500600	Bijabandili
	04486400	Sudakipadar
	04475800	Guchukapanga
	04503500	Kanimani
	04471300	Kumutikupa
	04517100	Tamili
	04494300	Sanopangidi
	04471600	Naniuti
	04520300	Gajakupuli
	04500800	Sarabali
	04497000	Bangonagan
	04505500	Burujugura
	04514900	Chhelianalo
	04505700	Khalaguda
	04514400	Padmapur
	04514000	Deokupuli
	04514700	Bainibasa

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04521600	Kurumajodi
	04505200	Karadabandha
	04516300	Munda
	04514600	Ladipanga
	04514100	Khajuripadar
	04497700	Dhippaguda
	04484500	Pakhirigam
	04516800	Dangini
	04513600	Ghangarapada
76 and above		
	04495600	Bondhuguda
	04514200	Dhuan Padar
	04516600	Dhamana Panga
	04506900	Barikhal
	04494400	Rotodo
	04483300	Sankulipadar
	04517200	Sokata
	04500300	Ghodaghati
	04514300	Kamalabada
	04499700	Tulasipadar
	04516400	Gunjapaju
	04513700	Ankula Padar
	04475700	Uchumuchi
	04492800	Kujingi
	04502500	Kurmajodi
	04499400	Solagudi
	04516700	Ambadani
	04496300	Gudango
	04506600	Sanabankili
	04505400	Khuntabadi
	04498100	Gorlagudi
	04488500	Dangarabori
	04517000	Duargudi
	04506000	Ladipanga
	04479100	Uchimuchi
	04489100	Jhigidi
	04472700	Badingipadar
	04497900	Karadapanga
	04503000	Kondhomodakhalo
	04498300	Dumbalu
	04505000	Goilakana

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04476800	Mandura
	04506400	Kantarabali
	04495700	Sanomanjurukupa
	04502000	Koramohan
	04504400	Serakapadi
	04492100	Tikarapada
	04502100	Tebhapodar
	04471000	Bilangadani
	04471100	Pirelapadar
	04471400	Badasiribaru
	04471500	Sanaserubaru
	04472100	Adagalu
	04472300	Badapajibali
	04472400	Allibhotta
	04472500	Suterpadar
	04473100	Kataminang
	04473200	Gunjakhal
	04473400	Dedingisoru
	04473600	Gadikhal
	04473700	Bamandeo
	04474000	Matambaru
	04474200	Gondubaru
	04474500	Uchukapadu
	04474600	Kesuru
	04474800	Gunusuru
	04474900	Madagalu
	04475100	Kapakupa
	04475200	Demupadar
	04475300	Bamaseni
	04476100	Kodimaraka
	04476300	Sorubaru
	04476400	Kulunja
	04476500	Jarapa
	04476600	Sindhigiri
	04476900	Udelmaska
	04477000	Matralaku
	04477100	Krekasoru
	04477200	Khombari
	04477300	Kamakucha
	04477400	Semagali
	04477500	Koraciapada
	04477600	Boragam
	04477800	Dhusubali
	04477900	Bedapadar

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04478300	Sudepadar
	04478500	Jorigam
	04478600	Raikota
	04478700	Patana
	04478800	Sapagaru
	04478900	Karakamaraka
	04479000	Punder
	04479300	Belamara
	04479400	Sorapadu
	04479500	Sanagangara
	04480300	Dhangadapadar
	04480800	Odijambo
	04481400	Kondhakotingpadar
	04482400	Bujbanga
	04482500	Denganaka
	04482700	Bakalaka
	04485400	Matedi
	04485500	Urulang
	04485600	Rukunibori
	04486100	Dasarak
	04486500	Angaraju
	04486600	Sikasoru
	04486700	Lelubaru
	04487100	Nundurubadi
	04487200	Tangikiari
	04487300	Ambirikola
	04487400	Sanokandulpada
	04487500	Katikola
	04487600	Podagudi
	04488000	Hatipeta
	04488100	Kutinipadar
	04488200	Baishnabahal
	04488400	Karalakada
	04488900	Kandhabalijodi
	04489500	Kondharanipinda
	04489600	Anajodi
	04490000	Tolajamojodi
	04490200	Kanibori
	04490800	Sorisopadar
	04491000	Pudugabali
	04491200	Sakadagam
	04491500	Turukupa
	04491700	Kotalabhata
	04491800	Gundriguda
	04491900	Paritola
	04492200	Thuagudi
	04492300	Karadanga
	04492600	Badakandulapada
	04492900	Bhuraguri
	04493100	Bamuni
	04493600	Dularigam
	04493800	Dumurigam
	04494500	Kutubade
	04494700	Dakadumuri
	04495000	Sunakhunti
	04495200	Dhondra
	04495400	Jikimiki
	04495500	Dumbesi
	04495800	Sanosiringulu
	04495900	Badosiringulu
	04496700	Hatichanchada
	04497400	Kumbhibhata
	04497600	Patrani
	04498000	Konlipadar
	04498200	Singaroad
	04498400	Humagunji
	04499100	Bhimpur
	04499300	Sanonaringipanga
	04501700	Sunabondho
	04503200	Panchubai
	04503300	Temapodar
	04503400	Ghotana
	04503600	Turabadi
	04503900	Jarapa
	04504200	Kesarapadi
	04504300	Ankurabali
	04504500	Baturi
	04505800	Kaugura
	04507300	Pudingi Padar
	04514500	Bahal Padmapur
	04515000	Dorabariguda
	04515100	Kondhabariguda
	04515400	Gulgula Haimunda
	04515500	Seregapai
	04515700	Khambesi

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04515800	Odapanga
	04515900	Surudipai
	04516500	Kota
	04516900	Kaliyaripeta
	04517400	San Cherangapai
	04519100	Ambaguda
Name of CD Block: Chandrapur		
Less than 5		
	04524200	Dekadora
	04536200	Piskapanga
	04525400	Kirama
11-20		
	04531300	Morchiguda
	04510500	Chandrapur
	04524100	Raibiji
	04524000	Hanumantapur
21-30		
	04507800	Gamagudi
	04532100	Bapla
	04529100	Belamguda
	04523200	Khariguda
	04522500	Dimiriguda
	04522000	Danga Sorada
31-40		
	04530800	Bijapur
	04535900	Ghogopadar
	04521500	Madha Padar
41-50		
	04522700	Bada Pandrakhal
	04525600	Gunduriguda
51-75		
	04535000	Dhelapada
	04526100	Rapatabali
	04531400	Kamipodoro
	04509300	Ambalima
	04530000	Garengaguda
	04525900	Ranaguda
	04524900	Jarapa
	04526600	Gadaragudi
	04530900	Kamupadar
	04511600	Bududballi
	04509800	Bondhari
	04536700	Gaiguda
	04513300	Belaka Baju
	04511100	Jariguma
	04527300	Konadi
	04529500	Singamundi
76 and above		
	04510400	Kutama
	04530300	Khariguda
	04508100	Majhiguda
	04535400	Turiguda
	04526700	Gilangakupuda
	04524700	Baurubeda
	04544300	Dharasing
	04544600	Joba
	04509900	Bondaguri
	04526300	Nuaguda
	04524600	Khamarguri
	04544800	Jarapa
	04528000	Kalarama
	04524800	Gedabali
	04534600	Gondabaju
	04512800	Naudu Guda
	04525800	Patotali
	04534700	Hemberu
	04508800	Garlagudi
	04508300	Uapuchi
	04537000	Anachuan
	04526000	Sarikima
	04512700	Dakachi Muti
	04529200	Bandhagam
	04524400	Barchiguda
	04529300	Bakaguda
	04513000	Kinjirimala
	04510800	Latiguda
	04510600	Belamaguda
	04536100	Aliganda
	04523100	Gumkori
	04526900	Sanagaliguda
	04525000	Munargam
	04524500	Kodisur
	04535300	Nundrubadi
	04509000	Kudumguda
	04535600	Tinapadar

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04511400	Gedabadiri
	04510200	Agipanga
	04536300	Chanchadaguda
	04523700	Jamba Khal
	04513100	Uaballi
	04535200	Mado
	04522100	Juga Padar
	04510000	Arama
	04530400	Dusapanga
	04527200	Baligeda
	04531900	Muraguda
	04531100	Lundruguda
	04512000	Sitapanga
	04511700	Patanguri
	04531500	Madhukuruda
	04544500	Tangeripa
	04527700	Tapirikupuda
	04527400	Daberi
	04507600	Kalagudi
	04526800	Badagaliguda
	04523400	Kutudukupa
	04566600	Rungudi
	04512200	Muduguda
	04507400	Madagudi
	04507500	Meragudi
	04507700	Kuandaudi
	04507900	Jabagudi
	04508400	Nunduruguda
	04508500	Kambiguda
	04508600	Sitagudi
	04508700	Demagudi
	04508900	Pideti
	04509100	Ondingi
	04509200	Penakaru
	04509400	Pukura
	04509500	Brahagura
	04509600	Sorisamali
	04509700	Goladaka
	04510100	Bhogobara
	04510300	Kurupaguda
	04510700	Bidibaderi
	04510900	Muchiliguda
	04511500	Balimukuti
	04511800	Dodajarigi
	04512100	Makangudi
	04512300	Maragudi
	04512400	Surunga Gudi
	04512500	Madiguda
	04512600	Dilagudi
	04512900	Bhaluguda
	04513200	Paji Gerega
	04513400	Rayal Ghati
	04513500	Kujingikupuli
	04521800	Gaela Guda
	04522300	Jodingi
	04522400	Kerenja
	04522900	Barikhal
	04523500	Mochi Guda
	04523600	Lajeri
	04523800	Garadang Gudi
	04523900	Panjama
	04524300	Mundamaha
	04525100	Chichipanga
	04525200	Baruguda
	04525500	Khilundi
	04525700	Gondesi
	04526200	Sadalabali
	04526400	Meriapata
	04526500	Gaiguda
	04527000	Padi
	04527100	Suruguda
	04527600	Kutingguda
	04527800	Balangtali
	04527900	Siripadar
	04528100	Patasandha
	04528200	Andharalima
	04528300	Pankalagudi
	04528400	Gunakhal
	04528500	Muliguda
	04528600	Pankalanaju
	04528700	Raguda
	04528800	Palakapodar
	04529400	Sarupadu
	04529600	Bothoroguda
	04529700	Bangesi

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04529800	Ulurukhuti
	04529900	Pudaguda
	04530100	Kurubandha
	04530200	Kurutiguda
	04530500	Samaneju
	04530700	Rabiguda
	04531000	Kendra
	04531200	Lambaruguda
	04531600	Suresi
	04531700	Sikorogudi
	04531800	Gandagudi
	04532000	Bontla
	04532200	Sanaponkal
	04532300	Siripudi
	04532500	Surulu
	04532600	Godenga
	04534500	Panchubadi
	04534900	Hurugudi
	04535500	Karlakona
	04535800	Ratanaguda
	04536000	Gigidi
	04536400	Kondhhiriba
	04536900	Kodiseru
	04544400	Kalahati
	04545000	Godari
	04546000	Kidimati
	04546100	Janapinga
	04546200	Rungudi
	04564500	Belandi
	04564600	Jerapanga
	04564700	Kurukuti
	04564800	Dahipanga
	04564900	Taskeri
Name of CD Block: Gudari		
Less than 5		
	04579600	Sana Huma
	04582400	Panganapadar
5-10		
	04571200	Lundurubadi
11-20		
	04569000	Dhani
21-30		
	04580300	Bechadi
	04572100	Bhuru Kudu
	04575000	Goudadhepa Guda
	04582000	Badahuma
31-40		
	04565100	Karlaghati
	04577900	Bainaguda
	04575100	Pendili
41-50		
	04570200	Kaju
	04566000	Sambarlendi
	04568500	Badagoratha
	04572500	Anuguruthi
	04578700	Rengidi
51-75		
	04578600	Jalanidhi
	04567900	Siriguda
	04579700	Karei Guda
	04572200	Asada
	04573800	Badiguda
	04578500	Metukhilingirai
	04573100	Burudi
	04573700	Silimi
	04582100	Chiti Serama
	04567400	Sakara Baju
	04570100	Dokarapada
	04566500	Pankabadi
	04574900	Soura Guda
	04572000	Sanagoratha
	04572800	Lemburuguda
	04570300	Thoradi
	04578100	Baliguda
76 and above		
	04579300	Kinidi
	04578200	Birisa
	04578400	Chandili Guda
	04582200	Landasinga Lakshmipur
	04574700	Tembaguda
	04573500	Kadima
	04567200	Chulipada
	04568200	Nuagumi
	04566900	Gumi
	04574300	Dangara Khari Guda

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04579400	Bentaguda
	04567000	Kharadangar
	04570000	Jamba
	04567800	Sanakharikuti
	04578800	Buru Lendi
	04579100	Meriapanga
	04572300	Rengam
	04573200	Khaira Guda
	04569500	Kitarambu
	04578000	Talatampar
	04567700	Badapankala
	04568300	Boripadar
	04570500	Mantrijholli
	04572900	Marati Guda
	04573900	Bamuni Dangar
	04565900	Malaguda
	04587600	Kandhachakunda
	04568700	Kandhapendili
	04569100	Kuturugudi
	04572600	Parikupuda
	04565300	Aripadar
	04578900	Maka Guda
	04585700	Merenda
	04575500	Gabadapadar
	04569900	Kutulakupaaliashalamba
	04574000	Dumuri Guda
	04573000	Lodiguda
	04567600	Dambali
	04569300	Kandakuti
	04569400	Nuakerada
	04568000	Mushapadar
	04577400	Jambuguda
	04568900	Golanda
	04576200	Kotili
	04577800	Rautaguda
	04576700	Rambhi
	04576100	Kepiti
	04574800	Muchilipanga
	04574400	Urlukona
	04565200	Bahuguda
	04565500	Majamidika
	04565600	Arati
	04565700	Rachuli
	04565800	Patangaguda
	04566100	Biripanga
	04566200	Rengamaju
	04566300	Gerengapadar
	04566400	Delibandha
	04567100	Sri Rama Raju
	04568100	Barada Padar
	04568400	Gunangabali
	04568600	Bandagudi
	04568800	Karegapadar
	04569200	Chipiraguda
	04569600	Nauli
	04569800	Odru
	04570400	Lakha Bhata
	04570600	Meranda
	04570700	Petakhalu
	04570800	Maleti
	04570900	Gimarao
	04571000	Gamberi
	04571100	Khatiguda
	04571300	Sanaraijhola
	04571400	Badaraijhola
	04571500	Tedikano
	04571600	Uparamonipadar
	04571700	Kinjari
	04571800	Talamani Padar
	04571900	Kutingpadar
	04572400	Sidaguda
	04573300	Nila Guda
	04573600	Denduguda
	04574100	Badabhuin
	04574200	Paninagar
	04574500	Andharalima
	04574600	Pedapadu
	04575200	Panchupandab
	04575300	Ledari
	04575400	Renga Padar
	04575600	Hendadhepa
	04575700	Mutu Kuni
	04575900	Pata Kerada
	04576000	Kerla Guda
	04576300	Bondili

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04576400	Tadilota
	04576500	Hiriki Badi
	04576600	Kuturugonda
	04576800	Gambhari
	04576900	Sukadabaju
	04577100	Jigidibhata
	04577300	Kataraguda
	04577500	Sibalingapur
	04577600	Pitamahula
	04577700	Madhuban
	04578300	Ramachandra Pur
	04579000	Bali Panga
	04579200	Jamuguda
	04579500	Sapua Bila
	04580500	Rachum
	04580600	Gunjuguda
	04587700	Kutaradara
Name of CD Block: Bishamakatak		
Less than 5		
	04520400	Kutragada
	04519300	Burujuguda
	04542000	Bhatagura
	04520000	Boxi Siripur
	04551900	Judo
	04547800	Gadaba
5-10		
	04538500	Thongapada
	04561000	Durgi
	04519000	Doliakuji
	04519600	Sunari Guda
11-20		
	04518600	Mali Dhepaguda
	04546400	Bukurumuska
	04534100	Sindhupanga
	04519500	Kinarikota
	04557000	Dumberineli
	04533200	Bandhaguda
21-30		
	04558300	Kumbhardhamuni
	04549300	Chati Kona
	04520100	Hukum Tola
	04539800	Kurubelipadar
	04533900	Paikdakulguda
	04546800	Mandakota
	04542100	Parichaguda
	04541400	Badomutukubadi
	04549200	Bariguda
	04537400	Sunabudahada
31-40		
	04543800	Bondili
	04553700	Hazaridanga
	04518400	Bada Dhandra
41-50		
	04543400	Nirgundi
	04559900	Kumbharbadi
	04552800	Kodaguluni
	04533800	Kondhadakulguda
	04547200	Dukum
	04560600	Bhaleri
	04519400	Malisiripur
	04548600	Borikhal
	04519800	Kutingguda
51-75		
	04532800	Duruguda
	04547100	Jugapadar
	04552900	Samudrabuduni
	04556200	Podabai
	04562500	Hazaridanga
	04537500	Balakupa
	04555300	Sikampadar
	04539400	Kurli
	04558700	Bethiapada
	04539500	Khambesi
	04533100	Goyal Kana
	04553400	Rambhu
	04559800	Penta
	04534300	Badabudahada
	04551600	Ghotana
	04552600	Sahada
	04532900	Pusuguda
	04542700	Jhigidi
	04555900	Tanginiguda
	04562900	Rekhapai
	04552700	Khuntabadi
	04563300	Banapur

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04542600	Nuaganhurugud
	04520700	Kusumgudi
	04537900	Thuapadi
	04556500	Lanjimipadar
	04538800	Sanasarthili
	04564100	Sivarampur
	04544000	Jiari
	04518200	Banji Kusum
	04558100	Boradaguda
	04520800	Loharagudi
	04533600	Bodolima
	04546300	Pipili
	04550600	Kiribiri
	04564200	Kusumpadar
	04537300	Pipilipanga
	04534200	Jhinjiripanga
	04548100	Sunkupadi
	04560200	Paparamba
	04554500	Brundabadi
76 and above		
	04550500	Kakarmaska
	04548000	Karapadi
	04537800	Hirisoda
	04534400	Sikabandha
	04551000	Naringipanga
	04518300	Sana Dhandara
	04551200	Gogonomati
	04553900	Buduni
	04521200	Matragudi
	04550800	Daragudi
	04519900	Banda Guda
	04538100	Balipadar
	04538700	Nuaguda
	04540100	Rodanga
	04554600	Bhatapur
	04556300	Hikiriguda
	04534000	Tadingipai
	04551100	Disaripada
	04540000	Jangojodi
	04549100	Paraja Kupuli
	04539900	Khajuri
	04554000	Ghosapadi
	04556400	Marijhola
	04549000	Hada Sinkula
	04550300	Urlajodi
	04561500	Chengeli
	04533500	Ghantikhal
	04560000	Khuntibadi
	04543600	Marlchapadi
	04560300	Karli
	04557700	Murteli
	04548900	Gotiguda
	04544100	Kachapaju
	04550100	Kankubadi
	04556700	Lotaguda
	04543100	Ratatikiri
	04557500	Panuguda
	04520500	Ramana Kupuli
	04537700	Hikiri
	04549900	Mandapai
	04554300	Majhi Halama
	04553200	Darukona
	04548800	Pataraguda
	04558200	Phulaguda
	04542300	Chanchadaguda
	04550200	Jambaguda
	04558400	Tediliguda
	04556100	Papikhal
	04549400	Ranibandha
	04558500	Munukalupada Alias Karlakona
	04562800	Konabai
	04564300	Kachapai
	04546900	Lakhobhata
	04543000	Gadabaguda
	04556600	Dondapada
	04533300	Garadi
	04560100	Retinipadar
	04546600	Rupapadar
	04548700	Ghadaiguda
	04538200	Purunapani
	04538900	Kalipanga
	04562700	Kalapai
	04555700	Patharagada
	04555500	Kapapadar
	04538600	Sintalguda

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04549500	Debdaya Kumbharbadi
	04551800	Gunangapadar
	04538000	Bhejipadar
	04545400	Uradi
	04537200	Gadabangiri
	04563000	Purikona
	04562200	Haduguda
	04557900	Rachuli
	04563500	Sanajamiti
	04553000	Kona
	04533400	Sukurupada
	04538400	Phatamunda
	04556900	Bariguda
	04562000	Talabarangpadar
	04552400	Kyalpadu
	04561400	Kalipadar
	04540700	Karanagura
	04559700	Munigam
	04552000	Ghusuripadar
	04543200	Dambakupa
	04539000	Kerandiguda
	04545800	Baberi
	04543900	Mundurumaska
	04541700	Dhepaguda
	04558000	Kumbhardhamunicolony
	04560800	Lanji
	04539600	Bhatiguma
	04552500	Ajangapadar
	04555200	Nundrujholi
	04551400	Tada
	04541300	Marthaguda
	04551300	Dedipada
	04548500	Naniriguda
	04553500	Baradaguda
	04563800	Badameridi
	04541900	Mutukubadi
	04561300	Dhuanbadi
	04542200	Berideliguda
	04554400	Hirisamoti
	04555800	Minahala
	04543300	Munda
	04557800	Purutiguda
	04555000	Putruguda
	04541500	Pedipadar
	04561200	Dharmaguda
	04560500	Pichiliguda
	04562600	Kundampadar
	04556000	Jianipadar
	04539300	Bandili
	04553800	Lelibadi
	04519200	Paramaguda
	04521000	Patangagudi
	04521100	Deredeka
	04532700	Penja
	04533000	Dabutikarapada
	04537100	Nandi
	04537600	Tankupadar
	04538300	Sauraguda
	04539100	Kinjamjodi
	04539200	Kodiguma
	04539700	Kandraguma
	04540200	Urusakani
	04540300	Gandili
	04540400	Sogadi
	04540500	Hingubari
	04540600	Lohunikhunti
	04540800	Birsiguda
	04541000	Balapai
	04541100	Telenga Sarthili
	04541600	Puruguda
	04542500	Sanyasiguda
	04542800	Mundiguda
	04543500	Lelingapadar
	04543700	Jaupada
	04544200	Baladaguda
	04545300	Atakabadi
	04545500	Pidilipanga
	04545600	Kidirimala
	04545900	Gangarabaju
	04546500	Huruli
	04546700	Tagapadar
	04547400	Badeipadar
	04547500	Bandichuan
	04547600	Pinda
	04547900	Beradangopadar

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04548300	Panasaguda
	04548400	Pajabandha
	04549600	Patalamba
	04549800	Bhalia Padar
	04550000	Boriguda
	04550900	Kumbhia
	04551500	Pongali
	04551700	Rasikhala
	04552200	Kodihanda
	04552300	Harguli
	04553100	Kondhoguda
	04553300	Ankulpadar
	04554200	Gaudaguda
	04554700	Konadi
	04555100	Bondhuguda
	04555400	Dhepaguda
	04555600	Chilikarambhu
	04556800	Kotolipadar
	04557200	Mundipadar
	04557300	Dubagudi
	04557600	Penigonda
	04558800	Sialipanga
	04558900	Kadabhata
	04559000	Kindili
	04559100	Lokotiguda
	04559500	Bijibanga Alias Murtiguda
	04560700	Laxmipur
	04560900	Bondhaguda
	04561100	Rengabai
	04561600	Hikini
	04561700	Upparbarangpadar
	04562100	Huruguda
	04562300	Kudobhata
	04562400	Kurangkul
	04563100	Libharkona
	04563200	Dachupai
	04563400	Badajamiti
	04563600	Sanomeridi
	04563700	Goudaguda
	04563900	Tikaraguda
	04564000	Pitadanga
	04564400	Tumbalupadu
Name of CD Block: Kalyanasingpur		
Less than 5		
	04666300	Kharajoda
	04673300	Poiguda
	04675900	Kosiguda
5-10		
	04668800	Palakhaman
	04680400	Manariguda
	04677500	Poligam
	04669200	Singari
	04691600	Lekhapai
11-20		
	04686100	Dhepaguda
	04679200	Laxmipur
	04675700	Kenduguda
21-30		
	04676200	Lokaguda
	04670000	Chanchadaguda
	04680100	Pujariguda
	04674100	Kalyanasingpur
	04678900	Aljingguda
31-40		
	04685800	Sikarpai
	04680600	Sitapur
	04683800	Majhiguda
	04684700	Palama
	04667800	Nirigundi
	04679400	Jagannathpur
	04678700	Sunakhandi
	04681500	Bijayanagar
	04681300	Sulipadar
	04673900	Kataguda
	04679900	Dimbiribadi
41-50		
	04683300	Jilunda
	04680700	Narayanapur
	04691100	Baraja
	04690400	Seriguma
	04684300	Mandipadar
	04668600	Karanja
	04689600	Tumbitarai
	04681600	Pandrapada
51-75		

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04686200	Deulabadi
	04667500	Badadenganali
	04683200	Budaguda
	04676900	Majhibandali
	04687300	Dantalingi
	04690600	Parlapai
	04687100	Belukona
	04666900	Tidimaska
	04690800	Kataguda
	04690200	Kasakadanga
	04668300	Chattikana
	04674400	Dhaminipanga
	04678500	Bamanaguda
	04686000	Gurutuli
	04671100	Melakajuba
	04679500	Rakhalguda
	04686500	Kandakora
	04675500	Khataganta
	04677100	Badalitipali
	04679600	Chintaliguda
	04690700	Deulabadi
	04671400	Naringitola
	04677400	Partibeda
	04685300	Pidia
	04669500	Hatimunda
	04675600	Dinatadra
	04687700	Pangili
	04688700	Kanipai
	04689300	Bhalumaska
	04672700	Kesabanaikguda (Kesabagura)
	04686400	Kadalichuan
	04691700	Deulaguma
	04682800	Chamarajodi
76 and above		
	04683400	Khatipada
	04676500	Rautaparidiguda
	04682100	Singamuhi
	04680200	Krishnapatraguda
	04690100	Kesingi
	04682900	Alanda
	04668100	Mayabali
	04691500	Upper Anchalbadi
	04680800	Kusumasila
	04685600	Mimajholla
	04678200	Bandhakaranja
	04685500	Kudari
	04677200	Sanalitipali
	04670200	Kamatana
	04671700	Bhaleri
	04683700	Pipalguda
	04688800	Kotalanga
	04674300	Khadikanala
	04686300	Panasaguda
	04676000	Binisipur
	04671900	Panchakudi
	04679000	Baghadangar
	04691400	Talaanchalbadi
	04670400	Dhepaguda
	04679800	Hajaridanga
	04680500	Podeikani
	04675800	Siripur
	04675200	Badatadra
	04683000	Petliguda
	04689100	Bisipaska
	04679300	Maneiguda
	04685000	Papikona
	04674700	Mutekoni (Musakuni)
	04687200	Kandhakhatipadu
	04668500	Badabuduni
	04682000	Hechakona
	04689000	Birida
	04689500	Charapai
	04683900	Raghunathpur
	04689400	Kurkuti
	04680900	Karalima
	04671800	Bangapadi
	04678600	Keradapadar
	04673200	Purunabhata
	04667400	Gumma
	04670300	Palakhalima
	04684200	Araganda
	04680300	Batabirisi
	04683500	Duluniguda
	04684600	Chaluniguda
	04683600	Badanaikguda

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04677600	Railima
	04669400	Kangseri
	04681400	Karapa
	04684100	Pamada
	04669700	Kulumuhi
	04691900	Pidisikarambu
	04683100	Kumbharaguda
	04686900	Dhamanima
	04682200	Singapata
	04678000	Podibhata
	04682400	Murakakana
	04680000	Divalpadu
	04667300	Lamba
	04669000	Badababunaguda
	04691300	Lamberi
	04678400	Kusubeti
	04691200	Mandaput
	04676300	Patabandha
	04666200	Baribhatta
	04666500	Tentikiri
	04666700	Kumarbhatta
	04666800	Padulaguda
	04667000	Kurusomuhi
	04667100	Dhanapadar
	04667200	Lakhapadar
	04667600	Nisikhal
	04667700	Koleti
	04667900	Sanadenganali
	04668000	Damaguda
	04668200	Chamarapadar
	04668400	Tadomuhi
	04668900	Sanabamunaguda
	04669100	Chatapadar
	04669300	Sindhipadar
	04669600	Surumuli
	04669800	Kaliaguda
	04670500	Bauguda
	04670600	Gunduriguda
	04670900	Bariguda
	04671200	Kunaraguda
	04671500	Tentulipadar
	04671600	Sanobuduni
	04672000	Kandasur
	04672100	Patalamba
	04672200	Paramali
	04672300	Bariapada
	04672500	Tamakasil
	04672600	Kansarikhal
	04672800	Jamupadar
	04672900	Ghagudimalo
	04673500	Giriaguda
	04673600	Rabuguda
	04674200	Kodabhata
	04674500	Pedipadar
	04674600	Gugurumandi
	04674800	Hirasuli
	04674900	Talarambha
	04675000	Sanakuanga
	04675100	Badakuanga
	04676100	Talaguda
	04676400	Kandhaparidiguda
	04676600	Sanaghodaghati
	04676800	Khajuriguda
	04677000	Tavaput
	04677300	Sarati
	04677800	Musudi
	04678100	Karkona
	04678300	Satabisi
	04678800	Kusumaghati
	04679700	Railaguda
	04681100	Dimiriguda
	04681200	Dengasil
	04681700	Ajayagada
	04681800	Ranipadar
	04681900	Sadalasa
	04682300	Landabali
	04682500	Beralanga
	04682600	Dumuripadar
	04682700	Podochunapadar
	04684000	Kotalpadu (Koterpar)
	04684400	Gamiguda
	04684500	Renjabadi
	04684800	Mandiabhata
	04685200	Kandabaligam
	04685400	Taja

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04685700	Mahendrapur
	04685900	Janibidhi
	04686600	Baladia
	04686700	Lilibadi
	04686800	Jambuguda
	04687000	Kirkhalpadu
	04687400	Karnapadu
	04687800	Oduguda
	04688000	Chintaliguda
	04688400	Betkalanga
	04688500	Chakrakalanga
	04688600	Kanjangajodi
	04688900	Sikapai
	04689200	Pendapaska
	04689800	Todadali
	04689900	Pediskakolang
	04690000	Anikana
	04690500	Balapai
	04690900	Podakucha
	04691000	Manisukana
	04692000	Tadiguda
	04692100	Kanagaon
Name of CD Block: Kashipur		
Less than 5		
	04731500	Jabapadar
5-10		
	04730100	Tujer
	04733600	Bhamariguda
	04730300	Kadalikhol
	04712900	Ramachandrapur
	04714700	Nuagam
11-20		
	04708100	Paikakupakhal
	04717000	Minakhunti
	04713000	Amarsingaguda
	04713400	Kumbharshila
	04732500	Tikiri
	04715400	Champajora
	04726700	Tikarapada
	04696200	Banateji
	04725600	Ghatiguda
	04702100	Mandibisi
21-30		
	04707900	Maligam
	04709600	Kashipur
	04724300	Bodel Jharan
	04729000	Karli
	04703300	Jerka
	04725300	Gumamurka
31-40		
	04696300	Panjichirika
	04727000	Gorakhapur
	04700800	Supel
	04724000	Jodipadar
	04731200	Shishupasa
	04697200	Siadimal
	04723100	Jogiparitunda
	04698500	Sorishabad
	04719400	Chandanakuturaguda
	04719700	Dabidiguda
	04699400	Bhatipas
	04698900	Raelpeta
	04699100	Tujer
	04697800	Derakana
	04695800	Ladakhaman
	04697500	Sunger
	04706300	Jhiriguma
	04724900	Gujuri Amba Panjara
	04700500	Bendalapas
	04727500	Nishikhal
	04733800	Sankarada
	04698000	Gojapadar
	04694500	Pindapadar
	04732800	Kaliapada
	04700600	Kotelpadar
	04714900	Baiganaguda
	04706600	Sipijor
41-50		
	04711200	Brahmaniguda
	04736000	Kampar
	04707000	Surugunja
	04707500	Chandragiri
	04735700	Podapadi
	04694800	Tikiratunesa
	04723200	Peringini

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04718600	Baharaduluki
	04728000	Dudukabada
	04694400	Jodamba
	04731800	Koral
	04692800	Parlajore
	04701300	Pudugasil
	04726000	Gulumijhola
	04695300	Barangapas
	04732300	Oshapada
	04729200	Dwimundi
	04719800	Kanhuguda
	04720100	Bhitaramuchakuni
	04719200	Badamaribhata
	04734600	Panchali
51-75		
	04700100	Kalapaipadar
	04693800	Aligunabundel
	04726800	Bagirijhola
	04708600	Talapatri
	04724200	Patiasil Tunda
	04693300	Jagatipadara
	04722100	Barajakhal
	04694200	Shagabari
	04717500	Bhaliabhata
	04714000	Andirakancha
	04713700	Podhabandha
	04706700	Chandagiri
	04734400	Panasapadara
	04719500	Phatamunda
	04695200	Kasanakhal
	04693500	Porlang
	04728500	Jamuguda
	04705800	Talapanga
	04698300	Badachekana
	04704300	Kutigam
	04700000	Talimal
	04709800	Rautaghati
	04717200	Shiripai
	04711100	Satapai
	04704800	Podeng
	04726500	Gaimundatunda
	04723300	Narangjodi
	04697600	Sundaraghati
	04724600	Sanakumuli Alias Dhangarisil
	04713200	Uditpurkhurigam
	04709100	Rashijhiri
	04711300	Kanjangamandi (Kanja)
	04701600	Lakharisi
	04736600	Puhundi
	04715300	Telingiri
	04699000	Manasagam
	04703900	Narangabadi
	04717900	Leliguma
	04724400	Bandadar
	04708400	Kasanadar
	04706200	Uparapadikhal
	04736800	Mankadajhola
	04719300	Dumer
	04720000	Kuguput
	04732400	Gokulamunda
	04695000	Krishankebidi
	04693900	Dumerpadara
	04735900	Mundagan
	04701800	Chiliguda
	04700300	Tikarapadar
	04695600	Adatakeri
	04723700	Mallijharana
	04723500	Kodipari
	04705000	Baharapadamajhi
	04720400	Chamarajodi
	04697300	Saramabai
	04706500	Mahajal
	04715500	Renga
	04694900	Kodiparimarapas
	04736700	Bankamba
	04731400	Tureighati
	04701500	Jodipai
	04699300	Kukudagada
	04709500	Talajhiri
	04699900	Kabatasil
	04694600	Manditunesa
	04715200	Mahulakana
	04713800	Maikancha
	04714800	Kutrajhiri
	04730800	Ghumundimandi

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04720500	Limadar
	04698200	Kodiguda
	04722400	Bhejapadar
	04696700	Bundel
	04699700	Ramagiri
76 and above		
	04693100	Kuliapadara
	04704500	Barttibali
	04737500	Uparkodigam
	04723800	Ladiguda
	04693600	Birabafala
	04697000	Kalagam
	04730200	Gadagadajodi
	04710100	Jalakhura
	04728900	Kaliakana
	04711600	Badamatru
	04700200	Ghumundisupel
	04735200	Haridabhata
	04698800	Dalaguma
	04706400	Talapadikhal
	04706000	Kodikipadar
	04701200	Kumbhakhal
	04728800	Uparadheska
	04732100	Bilamal
	04735800	Sanamatikana
	04693400	Podapadara
	04692700	Jhulkaguda
	04715100	Katali
	04731700	Hatimunda Tikiri
	04699800	Singarikhadika
	04704900	Potesh
	04696800	Kutamal
	04728200	Totaguda
	04720300	Taladeska
	04733100	Maliguda
	04703800	Dhobasil
	04737000	Talakodigam
	04714400	Karanjakupakhal
	04705600	Kangatuma
	04726900	Kotraguda
	04701000	Pukimaska
	04711000	Sanamatru
	04713300	Gotiguda
	04736100	Kucher
	04715600	Kanjakana
	04705900	Uparajhiri
	04695900	Kathaghar "A"
	04709200	Shilagumapadar
	04703500	Baharadaraba
	04729500	Kucheipadar
	04707600	Jugabasakebiri
	04695400	Musatakeri
	04733300	Anajor
	04713500	Shilagam
	04716200	Kiajholla
	04710600	Tamaka
	04693700	Boring
	04734200	Tayaput
	04734800	Sargipadara
	04722300	Kalandiamba Panjar
	04694700	Adajore
	04727200	Mahantapatakhuri
	04709900	Adaramajhi
	04712300	Ambabali
	04726600	Ambiligada Tunda
	04730900	Tentulipadar
	04706900	Kalandiamba
	04736500	Bandhapadara
	04719900	Goudaguda
	04698600	Karnikhal
	04709400	Dumerkona
	04703700	Bandhamandi
	04735000	Phatagarh
	04704000	Panasguda
	04698700	Kulermaska
	04707400	Dandabad
	04727100	Pitajodi
	04736200	Pukesh
	04727600	Dangasil
	04720900	Rauli
	04736900	Sudingaguda
	04698100	Sanachekana
	04710900	Karanjaguda
	04727300	Thutibar
	04705200	Bhitarapadamajhi

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04704400	Burichara
	04728100	Nuagan Alias Sargiguda
	04734500	Bariguma
	04727800	Chanapukel
	04735400	Nakatiguda
	04722000	Karanipai
	04712100	Basangamali
	04710800	Chirikuli
	04732700	Ramaguda
	04705400	Nalachuan
	04704600	Kudamachara
	04731600	Malamba
	04714100	Lundrukona
	04722800	Silapas
	04710200	Panasapadar
	04704200	Pushughati
	04702700	Padelguda
	04708000	Dhuturapas
	04735600	Phulajuba
	04707800	Padmapur
	04713900	Jhirigam
	04729900	Kundurusila
	04708500	Durukhal
	04692900	Chhotiguda
	04716600	Naja
	04712800	Kalakhani
	04723900	Champadar
	04733200	Haridaspur
	04728300	Jhodiapada
	04733000	Tentulipadar
	04728700	Dudukabada Dakhil Panabandh
	04726100	Dangasilbhata
	04735500	Badamatikana
	04693200	Tikaradhuliguda
	04694100	Malipadara
	04694300	Panabara
	04695700	Boriguda
	04696000	Kathaghar "B"
	04696400	Aliguna
	04696900	Malipadar
	04697100	Roghapadar

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04698400	Tuniapaipadar
	04699200	Jhamiakupakhal
	04701700	Lelingapadar
	04701900	Chhaparpadar
	04702000	Kenduguda
	04702300	Deranja
	04702400	Lekhapai
	04702800	Tadibeda
	04702900	Tekasamuhin
	04703000	Singamuhi
	04703100	Durupai
	04703200	Andukhal
	04703400	Gorinima
	04703600	Bhitaradaraba
	04704100	Gadaramuhin
	04704700	Bhitarachara
	04705100	Mitikesh
	04705300	Rastuguda
	04706100	Bhilamal
	04707100	Runjimaska
	04707300	Bhramarajod
	04708200	Gadalaghati
	04708300	Sankusakhal
	04708700	Shikaralota
	04708800	Khuntisahaj
	04709700	Jhadabandamal
	04710000	Ushaballi
	04710400	Goipeta
	04710500	Raelpeta
	04711400	Kanchamuhin
	04711500	Jamundimaska
	04711700	Jholakhunti
	04711800	Huder
	04711900	Kalakhani
	04712000	Hingergarh
	04712200	Sarapas
	04712400	Keshakar
	04712500	Kharikona
	04712700	Pukijhola
	04714300	Kutakhal
	04715700	Talakanjakana
	04715800	Mandijhola
	04715900	Talamandijhola
	04716000	Karagodi

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04716100	Badola
	04716300	Uparkharka
	04716400	Balangir
	04716500	Eripiput
	04716800	Tayangiri
	04716900	Bhitarkutuni
	04717100	Otaghati
	04717400	Sirilijodi
	04717700	Otanga
	04717800	Semer
	04718000	Perag
	04718100	Balamaska
	04718200	Kinchikhal
	04718300	Kharaka
	04718400	Dhamanikhadaka
	04718500	Sikapai
	04718700	Balakapai
	04718800	Bhitaraduluki
	04718900	Perapa
	04719100	Dudurjhola
	04720200	Gojiaguda
	04720700	Gumuraput
	04720800	Barangpadar
	04721000	Dimirijoda
	04721100	Surubali
	04721200	Atakana
	04721300	Minadurga
	04721400	Naja
	04721500	Uparsupel
	04721600	Talsupel
	04721700	Gobaraghati
	04721800	Lamberi
	04721900	Dumerjodi
	04722200	Chilipadar
	04722500	Raulighati
	04722600	Kuturaguda
	04722700	Odajal
	04722900	Chiker
	04723400	Rata Chuan
	04723600	Kodikitunda
	04724100	Dudighat
	04724500	Dhodapas
	04724800	Jhola Kumuli
	04725000	Kukudisemi
	04725100	Tikara Panjara
	04725200	Kudeipadar
	04725400	Bhejapadar
	04725500	Kashadar
	04725700	Kukudakata
	04725800	Kantabanjhi
	04725900	Khotalapadar
	04726200	Thorali
	04726400	Pandakapadar
	04727400	Choranimaribhata
	04727700	Badapukel
	04727900	Kauguda
	04728400	Goudagan
	04728600	Panabandha
	04729100	Maskakana
	04729300	Ramibeda
	04729600	Bhitaraguma
	04729700	Anagar
	04730400	Bamanaput
	04730600	Durukhalmanasapadar
	04731100	Khambapadara
	04731300	Ghuguna
	04731900	Makapadara
	04732600	Masuripadara
	04732900	Bijaghati
	04733400	Kansariguda
	04733900	Kutumi
	04734000	Taladhodasi
	04734100	Khadikajor
	04734300	Ekadeli
	04734700	Kapadang
	04735100	Tulasichhapara
	04736300	Tikiriguda
	04736400	Maliguda
	04737100	Mahalingaguda
	04737200	Badajor
	04737300	Bajaragarh
	04737400	Sinderpadara
Name of CD Block: Rayagada		
Less than 5		
	04657100	Ledda

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04636600	Kadambariguda
11-20		
	04638700	Goudabadaguda
	04664300	Mahadeikakuli
	04639300	Kampomaligan
21-30		
	04664100	Jimidipeta
	04632400	Komtalpeta
	04636500	Dukhinaikguda
	04665800	Chinnapedum
31-40		
	04628900	Amalabhata (Tamparguda)
	04660300	Sanasandhubadi
	04638900	Barijhola
	04665900	Bahinipatikerada
	04639000	Kotapeta
	04639100	Khaliguda
41-50		
	04630400	Raikona
	04665300	Hatasakhal
	04653500	Pitamahal
	04652500	Kumbhikota
	04659700	Miraballi
	04652400	Podamara
51-75		
	04662900	Kodulujimidi
	04629100	Karlakona (Stesanguda)
	04665700	Sulobha
	04651500	Nakiti
	04638500	Guma
	04639900	Utakapadu (Kandhaguda)
	04665400	Khilimisiguda
	04656500	Dangolodi
	04657700	Kandhakhilum
	04625200	Jinjiribadi
	04659900	Tamalbai
	04664000	Sana Raisingi
	04629000	Penta
	04654000	Beheraguda
	04649600	Pichudi
	04647200	Palerupadu
	04639800	Kuli (Kuliguda)
	04653200	Goudakhilum
	04665100	Billesu
	04644300	Tikarapada
	04659200	Balmoti
	04629500	Laxmipur
	04658600	Pansai
	04662100	Badairipibadi
	04659500	Kundam
	04650000	Rapukona
	04663100	Gururajguda
	04631100	Kiyapadu
	04632000	Paliguda
76 and above		
	04666100	Anija
	04657400	Bedu
	04661400	Penikona
	04656300	Pipalaguda
	04625300	Tamparbiduni
	04648600	Tadama(Bagaraguda)
	04643200	Lakkubadi
	04656700	Sanaalubadi
	04647800	Jaggaguda
	04644400	Chintalguda
	04665600	Attada
	04657000	Umarbali
	04663000	Banapur
	04650500	Badamandhara
	04647300	Gurusubadi
	04658900	Kantua
	04625100	Kurumapeta
	04642800	Halua
	04664200	Jangidi
	04663200	Badaraising
	04664500	Gajigam
	04665200	Kusa
	04654400	Sirikaduruguma
	04664600	Champikota
	04639500	Kotaguda
	04637000	Matikona
	04665000	Achava
	04647500	Dengaduru
	04654700	Siguru (Bariguda)
	04651400	Badacheka

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

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

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04661700	Brahaminhaluva
	04645000	Baisingi
	04632200	Kolijingi (Purunaguda)
	04637200	Jambu (Khudapadi)
	04662000	Anakha
	04632300	Deodolaguda
	04649400	Galipendili
	04652200	Alingi
	04650100	Kutuli
	04636700	Bakurguda
	04636800	Biranarayanpur
	04653700	Jaganathpur
	04645300	Kunjabadi (Boiragiguda)
	04630700	Hadia
	04653100	Singiput
	04657300	Kodesu
	04637700	Kuakhal
	04662200	Sanairipibadi
	04654800	Jangili
	04637400	Lada
	04648700	Nathama
	04653400	Hajaridanga
	04642300	Badaalubadi
	04657200	Badakhal
	04643700	Phulukona
	04664400	Mendemguda
	04651800	Melakatunda
	04629800	Perabadi
	04630100	Baharrambu
	04632500	Sindhubadi
	04636300	Kandhamaligan
	04639600	Kasili
	04653300	Tentuliguda
	04644800	Mariguda
	04661200	Rachapaka
	04631200	Bhatakhala
	04642900	Japakhal
	04630800	Kambesu
	04662400	Takapadu
	04625000	Anguru
	04660200	Regalpadu
	04651300	Badasarumunda
	04661100	Sikabadi
	04653600	Baisnaba Guda
	04642700	Dumaguda
	04661300	Pangabai
	04629600	Panasput(B)
	04629400	Sirisapadu
	04658700	Pratap Pur
	04643300	Tileru
	04644900	Jurudi
	04661000	Sulubadi
	04659600	Kodapadi
	04656400	Karubai
	04660400	Badasandhubadi
	04649500	Kanikatijhola
	04663700	Lumbesu
	04632100	Silitiguda
	04654600	Panabadi
	04660100	Suruni
	04639700	Mantrajhola
	04650200	Jumuka
	04656100	Uapaka
	04629200	Khandesu
	04629300	Rebatiguda
	04629700	Sirindabadi
	04629900	Padakapadu (A)
	04630200	Bhitar Rambu
	04630300	Dumapai
	04630500	Haragan
	04630600	Juruka
	04630900	Kanabesi
	04631000	Phuluguda
	04631300	Antri
	04631400	Pushabadi
	04631500	Karli
	04631600	Guruti
	04631700	Tosakapadu
	04631800	Kesingi
	04631900	Kuncha
	04636200	Nandabadi
	04636900	Singanapur
	04637100	Jaraka
	04637300	Kataganda
	04637600	Panasaput

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04637800	Sana Baleswar
	04637900	Lakhajharana
	04638000	Badabalaswar
	04638100	Lellibadi
	04638200	Kumango
	04638300	Jadighati
	04638600	Kanikucheri
	04638800	Khodapadi
	04639200	Odapatiguda
	04639400	Taralabadi
	04640100	Gunjodani
	04642400	Khilapadar
	04642500	Nandabadi
	04643000	Deomulasankesi
	04643600	Toyangiri
	04643800	Uparatitijhola
	04643900	Pendili
	04644000	Jallingi
	04644100	Guruti"G"
	04644200	Jamunima
	04644500	Arjunguda
	04644600	Gurutiguda
	04644700	Sarapadu
	04645100	Jarabadi
	04645200	Koneli
	04645400	Bandaguda
	04645500	Hikarapada
	04645600	Derkapadu
	04647100	Eramanda
	04647400	Harpana
	04647600	Balaput
	04647700	Upparbambu
	04648000	Balinaikaguda
	04648400	Manikajhola
	04648500	Kandili
	04648800	Pirigaon
	04648900	Gadaba
	04649000	Kalingi
	04649200	Udaguda
	04649300	Kerakhal
	04649700	Kosakona
	04649800	Udayapur
	04649900	Punjapai (Bhalungu)
	04650300	Gujurubadi
	04650400	Sanomandhara
	04650600	Jadaput
	04650700	Tuduleleri
	04650800	Leliri
	04650900	Paramajhola
	04651100	Bajraguda
	04651200	Sanasarumunda
	04651600	Dangarcheka
	04651700	Hulukatunda
	04651900	Regeda
	04652000	Champikota
	04652100	Mardipadi
	04652300	Himarpodi
	04652600	Mandangitirugudi
	04652700	Padakapadu
	04652800	Huluki
	04652900	Rappa
	04653000	Luhakhal
	04654100	Pujaribanbu
	04654200	Bedili
	04654300	Japa
	04656600	Pedakusapadu
	04656800	Chanchida
	04656900	Kusuku
	04657500	Podi
	04657600	Nagiti
	04657800	Balapadu
	04657900	Chakrapadu
	04658000	Mahuganda
	04658100	Kapadanga
	04658200	Kanchamuhin
	04658300	Baiganpai
	04658400	Hasku
	04658500	Kusuku
	04658800	Tikarkantua
	04659000	Benadanga
	04659100	Badalukuti
	04659300	Sanolukuti
	04659400	Pasabeda
	04659800	Lachakona
	04660000	Jodi

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04660500	Mentabadi
	04660600	Durgapadu
	04660700	Champi
	04660800	Dongartulasi
	04660900	Pangatulasi
	04661500	Kendilingi
	04661600	Panasguda
	04661800	Bodohonsa
	04661900	Rajpur
	04662300	Muduguru
	04662500	Kutikakuli
	04662700	Tilesu
	04662800	Nagiti
	04663300	Usurikapadu
	04663500	Mamidiguda
	04663600	Junjamani
	04663800	Kerandi
	04663900	Ranaguda
	04664700	Udaygonda
	04664800	Jangesu
	04665500	Taram
Name of CD Block: Kolnara		
5-10		
	04619900	Elagalupadu (Bandhaguda)
	04622600	Siliput
	04636100	Rengalpadu
11-20		
	04633800	Hatikhamba
	04628600	Kolnara
	04635000	Mukundapur
	04620500	Keliguda
	04636000	Guakana
21-30		
	04633000	Goudalalibadi
	04624100	Maudigora
	04620100	Therubali (Steasanguda)
31-40		
	04619100	Khedapoda
	04632600	Bhujabala
	04618300	Gadisesikhal
	04625600	Dokuliguda
41-50		
	04624900	Tandipur (Matiaguda)
	04625800	Suri
	04635400	Kailashpur
	04641800	Kinarimoda (Kinermera)
51-75		
	04634900	Pujariguda (Madiadanga)
	04622800	Pindapadar
	04622200	Kartikaguda
	04635800	Matikesori
	04628000	Chitrapada (Kandhaguda)
	04621100	Revolkona
	04621700	Dondili(Nuaguda)
	04619500	Dengasargi
	04619400	Gopikankubadi
	04692500	Sankesu
	04628500	Khamasingi (Totaguda)
	04622300	Garaput
	04620600	Paikopoda
	04634800	Kothapadu (Kotapadu)
	04619200	Deopur
	04623100	Gandamuhin
	04619800	Burujuguda
	04641000	Jangadapadar
	04628800	Sanapadia (Beturuguda)
	04621800	Kultiguda(Darabeda)
	04624000	Monisingi
	04624400	Sarabupitesu
	04627900	Dondasena Sikabadi
	04626900	Robadi
76 and above		
	04627800	Bheja
	04621600	Keutoguda
	04621300	Pitesu
	04624200	Rebatiguda
	04627300	Minajhola
	04621200	Rampur
	04624700	Rengalpadu
	04627000	Betapadu
	04641100	Rekhapadar
	04640600	Gartiguda (Gatiguda)
	04622000	Patraput
	04618100	Badapadi
	04627100	Bankili

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04634700	Karubai
	04640700	Sanakhilapadar
	04622700	Gunakhal
	04623300	Kankubadi
	04620700	Pujariguda-Ii
	04642000	Bhoimada (Paikaguda)
	04618700	Balikhamar
	04628400	Hajaridang
	04620200	Relibadigam
	04623600	Badakhilapadar
	04622500	Neelabhadra
	04621900	Khuntibadi
	04618900	Gaudaguda
	04620900	Emliguda
	04627500	Bodochampia
	04618200	Laxmipur
	04620800	Binisipur (Sanapur)
	04622900	Pujariguda
	04624600	Nelibadi
	04640500	Kiamunda
	04625500	Jagorthiguda
	04620300	Mariguda
	04626700	Sundarmoti
	04632800	Anakabadi
	04641700	Karnipadu
	04634500	Bilangapadar (Belkapadar)
	04688200	Randikona
	04625900	Phakiri
	04640200	Champia
	04624500	Gobarapalli
	04621500	Regadaguda
	04618800	Palipenda
	04641600	Pandartola
	04621000	Gadavaguda
	04619000	Dumuriguda
	04626800	Padmapur
	04618400	Ambaguda
	04625400	Bodopadia
	04624800	Antamada
	04628700	Kaliaguda
	04619300	Santabadigam
	04619700	Gujalpadu
	04688100	Bheja
	04618600	Sankulipadar
	04623800	Aribi
	04634100	Joridi
	04641900	Jhiliguda
	04640000	Karnipadu
	04623500	Sorada
	04641500	Sikabadi
	04628100	Rodangi
	04692600	Sorupalli
	04626600	Nangalpalli
	04633600	Bondhaguda
	04641300	Karadang (Sauraguda)
	04641200	Surupi
	04635100	Jagannathpur
	04626200	Sanagumuda
	04626500	Laxmipur
	04632700	Madanpur
	04633100	Pedalekhapai
	04687600	Paikajodi
	04634600	Garudapadar
	04623400	Khambesu
	04642200	Tarlabadi
	04633400	Lingaguda
	04645800	Mandiakota
	04692400	Gunapai
	04655300	Kartikona
	04634200	Chengili
	04635900	Ghodabadi
	04635600	Nendrukona
	04687500	Pinda
	04647000	Lepini
	04618500	Kotaguda
	04619600	Tarapali
	04620000	Dhepaguda
	04621400	Badaguda Alias Pedaguda
	04623200	Ghataneli (Pataguda)
	04623700	Badagumuda
	04623900	Korogodi
	04624300	Biribadi
	04626000	Pongili (2)
	04626300	Kumbhiguda
	04626400	Rainasikabadi

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04627200	Badisola
	04627400	Kondhachampia
	04627600	Bhagudi
	04627700	Lediri
	04628200	Atharada
	04628300	Bothidi
	04632900	Jamulelibadi
	04633200	Dongarlekhapai
	04633300	Tentulipadar
	04633500	Dhaminiguda
	04633700	Karanjholi
	04633900	Tumba
	04634000	Kisiri(Kaisari)
	04634300	Kilapai (Kilupai)
	04634400	Burujuguda (Sauraguda)
	04635300	Sarabaguda
	04635500	Tikarpada
	04635700	Pipalgeda
	04640300	Dumukupadu
	04640400	Lelibi
	04640800	Girlipadar
	04640900	Changidimeta
	04641400	Brahminipinda
	04642100	Gunjarimeta
	04645700	Pehela
	04645900	Madaladani
	04646000	Mandiadambu
	04646100	Rampur
	04646200	Salibi
	04646300	Murteli
	04646400	Lohoraguda
	04646500	Jumbiri
	04646600	Pauraji
	04646700	Erukuti
	04646800	Kotrapadu
	04646900	Lenda
	04654900	Argusola
	04655100	Tingirjhola
	04655200	Partikupa
	04655400	Sindubai
	04655500	Warda
	04655600	Tedda
	04655700	Marichakona
	04655800	Rupuni
	04655900	Panichatra (Pangachatra)
	04685100	Kirikinda
	04688300	Andupadu
	04692200	Eskodi
	04692300	Jarapa
Name of CD Block: Ramanguda		
Less than 5		
	04604600	Guluti
	04612900	Sanaachhba
11-20		
	04605500	Limapadar
	04583800	Gopalapur
21-30		
	04610700	Golomunda
	04583700	Gumuda Lakshmipur
	04603200	Ramanaguda
31-40		
	04608600	Ukkamba
	04606000	Serama
	04610600	Bada Adabha
41-50		
	04612800	Pandrajholi
	04608300	Omadingi
	04583900	Gumuda
	04605700	Kareni Alias Gopinathapur
	04605600	Antarjholi
51-75		
	04608500	Kujendri
	04605900	Khilingirai
	04604400	Mohipanga
	04604000	Badabangi
	04607700	Katiki
	04605100	Penkambhadra
	04608400	Nilamguda
	04603300	Khombaguda
	04606200	Tikarapada
	04606400	Rajabikramapur
	04612600	Haduguda
	04604200	Chakunda
	04608100	Subai
76 and above		

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04600200	Batapulisi
	04606300	Jhara
	04607800	Suludi
	04602700	Kondajamu
	04610400	Amiti
	04604300	Sorishapadar
	04600400	Damapulisi
	04611500	Sikala
	04604500	Dangubadi
	04606100	Raiguda
	04607600	Bodamulunga
	04601700	Tandikona
	04610500	Eduruwalsa
	04606500	Dumuri
	04607000	Gomopadu
	04608000	Jarlingi
	04600700	Kalamaguda
	04601400	Kanipulish
	04604800	Goseigolomunda
	04607200	Kamupadar
	04607300	Dhepaguda
	04614300	Goranda
	04600600	Duruguda
	04601000	Durukupa
	04604100	Parla
	04613000	Panasaguda
	04602200	Taralinga
	04605400	Kinjamguda
	04611000	Srirampur
	04583500	Jiladanga
	04604900	Podalpadar
	04607100	Sanamulunga
	04604700	Saurada
	04613500	Pujaharigada
	04601600	Sundidhamini
	04603000	Parikhati
	04610900	Gugurapanga
	04600500	Alubadi
	04601300	Rugudubhai
	04603400	Chakrabhata
	04611200	Padudi
	04606900	Sikhajhola
	04607900	Gota
	04602900	Kariniguda
	04601900	Koroda
	04607400	Dharakhunti
	04614400	Achhaba
	04601800	Palupai
	04606800	Tambakana
	04602400	Jhinjiribadi
	04602300	Narangabadi
	04611800	Palikidanga
	04611600	Karandiguda
	04606600	Dasaradang
	04583400	Kitilapadu
	04600300	Chekaguda
	04600900	Rengini
	04601100	Biribai
	04601200	Pendraganda
	04601500	Rangamati
	04602000	Tasaki
	04602100	Badu
	04602500	Bininda
	04602600	Purnima
	04602800	Taming
	04603100	Putiguda
	04603500	Gumaguda
	04603600	Odangamaska
	04603700	Dakorada
	04603800	Enatimulagam
	04603900	Sanabangi
	04605300	Tamingi
	04606700	Kurusuli
	04607500	Souraguda
	04608200	Aramoda
	04611100	Nalapanda
	04611300	Butingi
	04611700	Kopuriguda
	04611900	Adobai
	04612000	Piraba
	04612100	Podabasing
	04612400	Hajaridang
	04614500	Pitalamingi

Name of CD Block: Padmapur

Less than 5

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04592500	Padmapur
	04591900	Indupur
5-10		
	04592200	Jagamunda
	04592400	Arunajholi
11-20		
	04581900	Naira
	04590200	Khilamunda
	04589400	Saradhapur
	04591500	Kandakuti
	04582800	Jeera
	04582900	Radu
	04585300	Nuagada
21-30		
	04588000	Surulukupa
	04592700	Jatili
	04588100	Kenduguda
31-40		
	04592600	Khamapadar
	04583100	Derigan
	04593600	Biripadar
	04593800	Mariguda
	04589900	Akhusingi
	04589700	Khambari Guda
41-50		
	04591800	Lauguda
	04582500	Rautaranga
	04593700	Raelpadar
	04587900	Jaripanga
	04593000	Rela
	04592100	Mochiki Padar
	04584000	Bichikote
51-75		
	04586900	Guluguda
	04605800	Khilapadar
	04590100	Koilikota
	04587400	Milkapanga
	04582700	Dibirisingi
	04592000	Gudia Bandha
	04586400	Sundirguda(Surjyaguda)
	04588900	Tarapa Guda
	04583000	Karanopadu
	04585200	Dabarakono
	04588600	Laiguda
	04590000	Perapang
	04590300	Bahupadar
	04582600	Andaruguda
	04589300	Harlaguda
	04588800	Simiri
	04580000	Barakenda
	04586200	Pusiguda
	04592800	Sarigiguda
	04592300	Lachiamanaguda
	04584700	Mahadimba
	04585000	Kandakuti
	04586000	Phajilibandha
	04589800	Jhitika
	04584600	Dumulapadar
76 and above		
	04587200	Goibandha
	04594000	Arei
	04580900	Sukalpadu
	04588400	Kanchakarada
	04593900	Dakasikula
	04592900	Nuagan
	04582300	Ambabadi
	04587800	Soura Singipur
	04580100	Badigan
	04581800	Nairaguda
	04584400	Gundripadar
	04588300	Kandhapendaraguda
	04590800	Likiti Padar
	04590600	Peridi Panga
	04584100	Dharapur
	04584300	Gunjiguda
	04590500	Kindraguda
	04589500	Dalimbapur
	04589100	Tabala Guda
	04591400	Tuagudi
	04590400	Mushki
	04585900	Dagudi
	04591300	Mendhapadar
	04581000	Biladipadar
	04581600	Chintalaguda
	04586300	Sarteli

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04591000	Badapalli
	04585400	Nandra
	04584900	Asaragudi
	04591600	Anjali
	04580800	Jaipanga
	04590900	Kurundi
	04586100	Patuguda
	04579800	Badakodingi
	04579900	Sanakodingi
	04581200	Kimajhola
	04581300	Sirikhandi
	04581400	Sarupadu
	04581500	Bali Panga
	04581700	Sakara Guda
	04583300	Tunukhal
	04583600	Rekaguda
	04584500	Hatibadi
	04584800	Totalapanga
	04585500	Parima
	04585600	Narengi
	04586500	Bondaguda
	04586600	Pangedikua
	04586700	Souralugurumundi
	04586800	Kandhalugurumundi
	04587000	Redinguda
	04587100	Sata
	04588200	Taralendi
	04588500	Ketemera
	04588700	Hapaladua
	04589000	Dalama
	04589200	Khilingiri
	04589600	Regeda
	04590700	Jigidi Padar
	04591100	Sourapali
	04593200	Duriguda
	04593300	Kandharela
	04593400	Badamundi
Name of CD Block: Gunupur		
5-10		
	04617000	Singubai
11-20		
	04615900	Turkamguda
	04596000	Taramal
	04616700	Gadiakhala
	04616900	Jaganathapur
	04615700	Pagadabili
21-30		
	04616800	Pratapapur Alias Karama
	04617400	Gotalapadar
31-40		
	04613700	Sirijholi
	04610200	Chalkhamba
41-50		
	04595100	Bhimapur
	04610300	Bhaleri
	04616000	Pradhaniguda
51-75		
	04598400	Jalatar
	04598000	Rejingatal
	04613100	Bharsing
	04609200	Dambasara
	04615800	Rengalpadar
	04613300	Limamoda
	04608900	Bagsola
	04600000	Denginigarjang
	04613200	Kalma
	04595800	Ghutana
	04609300	Bhulusunda
	04616600	Khaligan
	04600100	Kulusing
76 and above		
	04609100	Sanyasipur
	04615300	Bainapadar
	04596400	Jhumpapur
	04617200	Baridi
	04609000	Srirampur
	04613600	Kaithapadar
	04616200	Gobariguda
	04599000	Kutuni
	04598900	Nauda
	04595200	Bhimapurguda
	04595700	Labba
	04609400	Ghanantri
	04614600	Kusumaguda
	04595900	Ambabadi

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribes	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04615600	Machhakhunti
	04609600	Mering
	04598500	Jamuguda
	04591200	Hirijingi
	04616400	Regada
	04609500	Khaira
	04618000	Paridi
	04617900	Gongu
	04595000	Munda
	04612700	Dasamantapur
	04596300	Phulaphuti
	04610100	Podasing
	04609900	Nuagam
	04610000	Rupapadar
	04616100	Khambaguda
	04594400	Sariguma
	04593500	Sourabikramapur
	04595400	Titimiri
	04616300	Narasinghmunda
	04595600	Engarba
	04599100	Kadasi
	04598700	Perenda
	04595500	Singpadar
	04608800	Mukudipadar
	04609700	Basing Garjang
	04613400	Godiabang
	04615200	Seetapur
	04597000	Abada
	04594500	Pindagudi
	04614200	Lamingi
	04617800	Marama
	04617500	Srirampur
	04617600	Kururaguda
	04597700	Puttasing
	04596500	Malapadar
	04597200	Tarabil
	04615500	Penguda Alias Bodobikrampur
	04616500	Ompara
	04597600	Sagada
	04598300	Tolana
	04599600	Kinthuda
	04598100	Kitunga
	04599300	Manengulu
	04594100	Ankrelli
	04594200	Lakshmipur
	04594300	Niluguda
	04594600	Sankeri
	04594700	Tiniamba
	04594800	Seema
	04596100	Tarigising
	04596200	Tadar
	04596600	Dengakul
	04596700	Badamosingi
	04596800	Lade
	04596900	Kurudi
	04597100	Sindhuba
	04597300	Regadisingi
	04597400	Abati
	04597500	Keraba
	04597800	Gundurugan
	04597900	Barei
	04598600	Panasa
	04598800	Khilamunda
	04599200	Taragisingi
	04599400	Kumbulusing
	04599500	Gailunga
	04599700	Gade
	04599800	Udapgarjang
	04599900	Tada
	04609800	Garamul
	04612300	Kebidi
	04613900	Alangaguda
	04614000	Lobaguda
	04614100	Kakitora
	04614700	Dasarathapur
	04614800	Mariguda
	04614900	Sanaiguda
	04615000	Badasangidi
	04615100	Sidhamaguda
	04615400	Hatibadi
	04617100	Kothaguda
	04617300	San-Sangidi
	04617700	Gumuduguda

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

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muniguda	0001	Raghubari	77	78.76	1,459	5,705	1,963	1,888
		Ichapur	49	50.58	1,364	5,276	1,576	944
		Amalabhata	16	19.28	1,730	7,565	1,687	1,348
		Ambadola	30	43.46	1,562	6,508	2,522	1,412
		Saradhapur	49	73.24	797	3,288	735	1,393
		Jagadalpur	48	82.38	1,437	6,071	2,042	1,891
		Sibapadar	43	61.86	1,815	7,181	1,300	2,530
		Patraguda	24	48.49	1,226	5,166	1,242	2,976
		Muniguda	25	65.73	3,672	16,244	3,691	3,786
		Kumudaballi	23	47.20	1,818	7,409	1,461	3,817
		Angulla	32	77.41	1,379	5,753	1,223	2,863
		CDBlock Total	**416**	**648.39**	**18,259**	**76,166**	**19,442**	**24,848**
Chandrapur	0002	Piskapanga	49	89.87	1,279	5,546	639	4,078
		Dangasorada	42	60.10	1,156	5,130	353	3,545
		Hanumantapur	38	95.93	1,220	5,613	570	4,089
		Budubali	37	54.24	924	4,604	116	3,702
		Chandrapur	29	52.12	1,406	7,223	427	4,094
		Bijapur	24	81.05	876	4,233	650	2,957
		CDBlock Total	**219**	**433.31**	**6,861**	**32,349**	**2,755**	**22,465**
Gudari	0003	Karlaghati	28	97.55	934	4,128	805	3,106
		Pendili	21	76.36	961	3,969	682	2,727
		Madubana	31	125.15	1,066	4,551	135	3,974
		Khariguda	17	96.39	727	3,057	323	2,518
		Seriguda	16	104.48	952	4,284	513	3,047
		Kadama	19	87.56	875	3,913	365	3,146
		Asoda	6	46.29	844	3,607	500	2,558
		M. K. Rai	11	74.88	917	3,839	729	2,577
		Sanahuma	10	58.23	947	4,046	712	2,026
		CDBlock Total	**159**	**766.89**	**8,223**	**35,394**	**4,764**	**25,679**
Bishamakatak	0004	Kurli	17	59.38	905	4,478	1,195	3,229
		Hatmuniguda	29	41.03	1,680	7,147	1,782	2,839
		Kutraguda	11	28.03	937	4,286	1,240	1,606
		Paikdakulaguda	10	23.34	883	3,874	1,020	1,812
		Dukum	30	53.85	1,164	5,000	823	3,516
		Sahada	32	62.02	1,433	6,884	636	5,313
		Jhigidi	16	42.92	1,202	5,036	728	3,486
		Bishamakatak	21	24.08	1,005	4,145	529	3,046
		Kankubadi	10	41.40	921	4,080	559	3,437

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Chatikona	30	61.33	1,898	7,725	1,723	4,705
		Bethiapada	23	44.31	1,034	4,342	571	3,423
		Kanabai	18	47.21	985	4,247	287	3,786
		Kumbardhamini	28	46.14	1,573	6,534	585	4,673
		Durgi	19	18.79	1,075	4,366	601	2,553
		Dumernelli	13	21.99	766	3,222	436	2,494
		CDBlock Total	**307**	**615.82**	**17,461**	**75,366**	**12,715**	**49,918**
Kalyanasingpur	0005	Singari	47	74.12	1,053	4,776	681	3,127
		Kalyanasingpur	14	19.70	1,489	6,321	1,505	2,163
		Dhaminipanga	22	35.50	939	4,100	939	2,763
		Karapa	18	48.24	986	4,179	373	2,902
		Narayanpur	20	28.23	914	3,831	534	2,733
		Pujariguda	14	17.15	884	3,749	350	2,809
		Sunakhandi	27	40.08	1,330	5,488	715	3,227
		Palama	24	57.91	1,275	5,569	693	4,213
		Majhiguda	10	15.02	764	3,283	685	1,951
		Budaguda	12	25.98	981	4,183	430	2,722
		Sikarpai	18	27.27	1,440	6,013	768	3,550
		Siriguma	28	29.01	1,288	5,703	585	4,257
		CDBlock Total	**254**	**418.21**	**13,343**	**57,195**	**8,258**	**36,417**
Kashipur	0006	Munusgam	20	22.57	1,220	4,945	1,293	2,594
		Adjore	26	16.63	1,428	5,817	1,058	3,735
		Sunger	35	29.19	2,052	8,394	1,822	4,500
		Mandibisi	34	16.20	1,365	5,560	993	3,972
		Godibali	35	17.69	1,030	4,273	393	3,501
		Shiripai	39	12.77	833	3,504	408	2,675
		Gorkhapur	21	37.38	2,135	9,145	2,424	5,319
		Kashipur	29	36.26	3,186	13,611	3,108	6,063
		Chandragiri	24	13.20	1,291	5,265	1,195	3,188
		Maikancha	14	28.21	1,284	5,448	1,317	2,851
		Kodipari	27	43.10	1,791	7,217	1,456	4,658
		Dangasil	36	21.92	1,510	6,423	1,755	3,937
		Kuchaipodar	23	63.21	2,738	11,375	2,533	6,493
		Bankamaba	13	32.78	1,014	4,430	462	3,556
		Podapadi	15	32.38	1,899	8,290	1,239	5,864
		Tikiri	22	29.87	2,340	10,221	1,360	6,693
		Sankarada	36	31.46	1,728	7,168	1,400	5,047
		CDBlock Total	**449**	**484.82**	**28,844**	**121,086**	**24,216**	**74,646**

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rayagada	0007	Gumma	49	47.24	1,565	7,156	561	6,339
		Halua	12	37.43	1,331	6,034	288	3,856
		Kotapeta	8	14.38	1,480	6,552	900	3,772
		Kamtalpeta	3	14.43	934	4,274	494	1,427
		Penta	6	18.50	1,352	6,202	806	3,345
		Kampamaligaon	13	20.86	1,081	4,867	674	2,942
		Badaalubadi	14	30.62	894	4,065	101	3,653
		Karubai	18	35.52	1,113	5,259	205	4,772
		Pitamahal	27	35.16	1,183	5,369	747	4,006
		Tadama	16	34.46	990	4,161	202	3,736
		Kumbhikote	21	20.61	1,122	5,074	831	3,968
		Kutuli	19	19.72	1,389	6,167	554	5,586
		Ganjigam	18	42.03	1,029	4,768	175	4,108
		Jimidipeta	26	42.57	1,430	6,392	821	4,562
		Kerada	6	18.64	807	3,506	607	1,924
		Hatseskhal	8	18.33	722	3,176	32	2,523
		Dangalodi	15	38.15	1,119	5,385	173	4,846
		Mirabali	14	36.88	1,122	5,238	744	4,140
		CDBlock Total	**293**	**525.53**	**20,663**	**93,645**	**8,915**	**69,505**
Kolnara	0008	Gadiseskhal	16	28.96	1,294	6,079	731	4,682
		Dumuriguda	15	30.16	1,195	5,459	713	3,987
		Theruballi	20	31.78	2,574	11,363	1,503	4,465
		Dunduli	15	20.45	1,374	6,268	900	4,629
		Kolnara	17	18.55	1,561	6,992	607	3,334
		Suri	15	21.94	952	4,009	121	2,868
		Badakhilapadar	13	28.00	801	3,667	433	3,116
		Bankili	20	49.20	1,421	5,855	121	5,316
		Kailashpur	31	60.67	1,813	7,777	713	5,386
		Rekhapadar	14	27.79	878	3,366	58	3,056
		Bhoimoda	23	49.06	1,285	5,835	1	5,773
		CDBlock Total	**199**	**366.56**	**15,148**	**66,670**	**5,901**	**46,612**
Ramanguda	0009	Sundhidhamini	20	115.29	1,148	4,352	129	4,046
		Parikhati	16	93.37	1,640	6,474	645	4,266
		Gulunthi	13	53.89	737	2,876	95	2,204
		Gosaingolmunda	9	56.67	543	2,172	33	1,797
		Penkam	8	70.04	548	2,148	180	1,812
		Bhamini	10	79.74	1,607	7,003	794	2,037
		Ukumba	5	22.36	1,242	4,954	911	2,281

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kujendri	6	16.42	1,466	6,487	1,321	3,207
		Gogupadu	10	52.09	831	3,450	152	3,023
		Neelamguda	11	58.26	939	3,943	171	2,960
		Boothingi	11	24.17	440	1,840	107	1,391
		CDBlock Total	**119**	**642.30**	**11,141**	**45,699**	**4,538**	**29,024**
Padmapur	0010	Naira	9	62.28	709	2,995	335	1,658
		Derigam	14	97.12	806	3,296	178	1,928
		Gudiabandha	5	42.69	922	3,869	814	1,428
		Khilapadar	2	11.58	425	1,696	163	993
		Indupur	8	42.32	920	3,704	498	1,617
		Padmapur	3	8.24	1,566	7,493	557	290
		Khamapodar	6	48.83	777	3,441	465	1,821
		Jatili	10	79.22	741	3,092	438	1,645
		Akhusingi	6	69.51	1,244	5,270	805	2,711
		Tambaguda	9	70.77	1,476	6,235	499	2,491
		Nuaguda	27	171.66	834	3,738	83	2,860
		Guluguda	26	152.01	1,066	4,765	65	4,093
		CDBlock Total	**125**	**856.23**	**11,486**	**49,594**	**4,900**	**23,535**
Gunupur	0011	Bagsola	6	15.44	667	2,891	379	1,759
		Chalkamba	6	18.11	1,041	4,493	486	2,899
		Dambasora	5	45.51	1,151	5,156	299	3,493
		Ghanatri	4	25.11	667	2,980	100	2,282
		Titimiri	9	55.56	558	2,344	0	2,190
		Bhimpur	11	96.82	518	2,222	1	1,663
		Sagada	8	84.24	780	3,948	0	3,934
		Puttasing	7	80.18	977	5,358	16	4,065
		Tolona	7	81.65	577	3,049	1	3,045
		Jaltar	7	71.07	770	3,598	51	2,530
		Sirijholi	7	15.03	863	3,685	523	1,958
		Gothalpodar	13	34.54	665	2,950	7	2,221
		Morama	4	15.86	418	1,816	51	1,724
		Jaganathpur	11	31.18	1,000	4,071	463	1,968
		Gadiakhal	6	11.09	676	2,636	564	1,160
		Regada	4	34.43	687	2,885	92	2,522
		Chinasari	4	85.13	901	4,156	324	3,626
		Kulising	8	151.98	912	4,300	24	3,729
		CDBlock Total	**127**	**952.93**	**13,828**	**62,538**	**3,381**	**46,768**

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	V Bishamakatak (C.T.)	42705000	Gudari	Bishamakatak	4.6	1,578	-	-	-
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	42702000	Padmapur	Gudari	2.3	1,541	-	-	-
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	42701000	Rayagada	Gunupur	11.7	4,558	-	-	-
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	42704000	Kalyanasingpur	Rayagada	5.2	4,250	-	-	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	42703000	Kalyanasingpur	Rayagada	18.7	12,406	-	-	-

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

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		
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)							5,077	7,408	1,624.6			990
									(+45.9)				
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)					4,774	5,698	6,611	6,849	3,003.9	997	988	1,009
							(+19.4)	(+16.0)	(+3.6)				
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)		7,416	9,027	10,180	12,702	16,712	18,317	21,198	1,819.6	954	992	988
				(+21.7)	(+12.8)	(+24.8)	(+31.6)	(+9.6)	(+34.9)				
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)						12,487	16,151	18,685	3,614.1	865	940	960
								(+29.3)	(+15.7)				
5	II Rayagada (M)			9,386	14,537	25,064	35,838	48,247	57,759	3,097.0	950	943	957
					(+54.9)	(+72.4)	(+43.0)	(+34.6)	(+19.7)				

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	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)	1164.2	35.1	15.3	Bhubaneswar (420)	Rayagada (48)
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	1351.96	41.6	18.5	Bhubaneswar (342)	Rayagada (92)
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	1284.1	37.3	11.8	Bhubaneswar (356)	Rayagada (80)
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	219.5	35.1	15.3	Bhubaneswar (381)	Rayagada (12)
5	II Rayagada (M)	1164.2	35.1	15.3	Bhubaneswar (390)	Rayagada (0)

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 Devt. 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	V Bishamakatak (C.T.)	Bishamakatak (0)	Brahmapur (241)	Bhubaneswar (420)	Rayagada (48)	Yes (0)	-
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	Gunupur (32)	Brahmapur (163)	Bhubaneswar (342)	Gunupur (32)	Yes (0)	Vansadhara (R) (0)
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	Gunupur (0)	Brahmapur (165)	Bhubaneswar (356)	Gunupur (0)	Yes (0)	Vansadhara (R) (0)
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	Rayagada (12)	Brahmapur (202)	Bhubaneswar (381)	Karlakoma (2)	Yes (0)	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	Rayagada (0)	Brahmapur (211)	Bhubaneswar (390)	Rayagada (0)	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	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	714	26	1,773	100	0	46	2,658
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	230	65	345	14	56	85	796
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	7,578	4,852	8,112	280	63	0	20,884

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	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	601	127	373	342	4	46	1,492
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	85	180	94	233	8	107	706
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	5,516	1,346	1,583	6,634	120	4,624	19,824

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Bishamakatak (C.T.	7,408	1,368	442	KR(2) PR(6)	O	380	230	-	150
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	6,849	1,319	607	KR(5) PR(18)	OSD	737	512	-	225
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	24,706	4,517	3,387	KR(29) PR(41)	OSD	2,757	2,357	-	400
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	18,685	2,568	1,912	KR(16) PR(2)	O	2,054	1,050	-	1,004
5	II Rayagada (M)	57,759	6,108	7,653	KR(66) PR(75)	OSD	9,151	6,406	-	2,745

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	V Bishamakatak (C.T.	ST, Pt	TW,TK	-	Rayagada (48)	430	-	152	55	-
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Gunupur (32)	689	5	157	157	-
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Yes	2,018	27	496	534	-
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (450)	Rayagada (12)	1,100	1	62	34	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP,SR (700)	Yes	3,213	59	1,957	1,130	-

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	V Bishamakatak (C.T.)	7,408	HC FWC H-Rayagada(48)	16	ASC
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	6,849	HC FWC H-Rayagada(92)	6	AS
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	24,706	H D HC FWC	60	ASC
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	18,685	HC H-Rayagada(12) D-Kamtalpetta(1) HC-Rayagada(12)	0	Rayagada(12)
5	II Rayagada (M)	57,759	H FWC TB	69	ASC(2)

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities*				
		Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)	Brahmapur(241)	Rayagada(48)	Rayagada(48)	Type O	1
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	Brahmapur(163)	Gunupur(32)	Gunupur(32)	SH Type	1
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	Brahmapur(165)	1	1	Type(3) O(2)	2
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	Brahmapur(202)	Rayagada(12)	Rayagada(12)	Type	1
5	II Rayagada (M)	Brahmapur(211)	1	1	SH(2) Type(3)	4

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)				
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
1	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)	1	2	5		Brahmapur(241)
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	2	3	10		Brahmapur(163)
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	3	5	23		Brahmapur(165)
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	2	3	4		Brahmapur(202)
5	II Rayagada (M)	4	7	32		Brahmapur(211)

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
		Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	17	18	19	20
1	V Bishamkatak (C.T.)	-	1	-	PL
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	-	1	-	-
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	-	2	-	PL(2) RR(2)
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	-	1	-	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	-	3	1	PL(2) RR(2)

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	V Bishamakatak (C.T.)	Mohua Flower	Bamboo	Pulses
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	Oil seed	Paddy	Honey
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	Rice	Mohua Flower	Til Seeds
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	Paper	Cereals	Pulses
5	II Rayagada (M)	Cotton	Pulses	Oil seeds

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Bishamakatak (C.T.)	-	-	-	2	1	1
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	Rice	Oil	Juggery	1	1	-
3	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	Juggery	Candle	Pampad	4	-	-
4	IV Chandili (C.T.)	Paper	Cardboard	-	1	-	-
5	II Rayagada (M)	Sugar	Ferro Manganese	Pig Iron	6	1	2

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	III Gunupur (N.A.C.)	Ambedkarnagar, Balaramnagar, Bebartadhepo(Bodosahi), Bhandarisahi, Bodorellisah	No	1,522	6,332	15
		Bodoarsingguda, Chenchubaurisahi, Dandasisahi, Dharmasalaroad, Electricalcolony	No			
1		Floodsettledcolony, Harijansahi, Jailpeta, Kapilpur, Khandiasahi, Kondabaurisahi	No			
		Korabankocolony & Dandasisahi, Kotturu, Laxmandhepo, Leprosycolony, Motolalnagar	No			
		Musanaiksahi, Majhiarellisahi, Nuabaurisahi, Paliasahi, Paikosahi, Railwayroad	No			
		R.K.Nagar, Shantinagar, Sanorellisahi, S.A.T.Area, Sanoarsingguda, Tolobhandaris	No			
		Tolosaurasahi, Upparsaurasahi, Kapilpur, Khandiasahi, Kotwalguda, Karnaguda	No			
2	V Gudari (N.A.C.)	Talaharijansahi, Rangeofficebackline, Gandhinagarharijancolony, Saurasahi	No	193	690	2
3	II Rayagada (M)	Kandra Street, Bhawani Street, Dhabi Street, Bhakti Sahi, Kandra Street,	No	4,363	17,133	41
		Kanda Pila Street, Nadi Kanda Street, Ghasi Street, Harijan Street, Yerku Street,	No			
		Jhadia Street, Jhadia Street, Reli Street, Jagili Street, Galla Street,	No			
		Near Santosh Tembals, Revenue Colony School, D.F.O. Office Back Side,	No			
		Majhi Gouri Street, Kiajhala, Ram Chandra Pur, Gurumguda, New Colony,	No			
		Siba Mandira, Chekka Guda, Near D.F.O. Residence, Tumbiguda, Kanda Tumbiguda	No			
		Kanda Tumbiguda, Kathuru, Railway Colony, Railway Colony (Near Recreation Club)	No			
		Raith Colony, Anjaye Peta (In Ending Jhodia Street), Utkalmani Nayar, Kadaliguda,	No			
		Jayaram Guda, Ambaguda, Kumberiguda, Seriguda, Serikana, New Kallaguda,	No			
		Kallaguda, Oddi Gudia.	No			

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

System of sewerage	Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
	Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
	water borne	service	others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
OSD, O			300	1	O, Pt	39	1,200	50	
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
OSD, O	4		115	0	ST, Pt	7	27	20	
OSD, O			650	2	O, Pt	86		130	
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchyat Raj System. It entrust the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation, education, drinking water facilities, minor irrigation and supply of power, etc., to the villages.The overall progress of the villages coming under the Gram Panchayat lies with the participation of people in these activities. Keeping this in view, the data on Gram Panchayat and the number of villages coming under each with their population have been presented in the table below.

The analysis of the data of Rayagada district shows that among 11 C.D. Blocks in the district, Rayagada and Gunupur C.D.Blocks both have the highest number (18) of Gram Panchayats each and Chandrapur C.D Block is at the bottom with only 6 Gram Panchayats.

Table -I

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muniguda	0001	Raghubari	77	78.76	1,459	5,705	1,963	1,888
		Ichapur	49	50.58	1,364	5,276	1,576	944
		Amalabhata	16	19.28	1,730	7,565	1,687	1,348
		Ambadola	30	43.46	1,562	6,508	2,522	1,412
		Saradhapur	49	73.24	797	3,288	735	1,393
		Jagadalpur	48	82.38	1,437	6,071	2,042	1,891
		Sibapadar	43	61.86	1,815	7,181	1,300	2,530
		Patraguda	24	48.49	1,226	5,166	1,242	2,976
		Muniguda	25	65.73	3,672	16,244	3,691	3,786
		Kumudaballi	23	47.20	1,818	7,409	1,461	3,817
		Angulla	32	77.41	1,379	5,753	1,223	2,863
		CDBlock Total	**416**	**648.39**	**18,259**	**76,166**	**19,442**	**24,848**
Chandrapur	0002	Piskapanga	49	89.87	1,279	5,546	639	4,078
		Dangasorada	42	60.10	1,156	5,130	353	3,545
		Hanumantapur	38	95.93	1,220	5,613	570	4,089
		Budubali	37	54.24	924	4,604	116	3,702
		Chandrapur	29	52.12	1,406	7,223	427	4,094
		Bijapur	24	81.05	876	4,233	650	2,957
		CDBlock Total	**219**	**433.31**	**6,861**	**32,349**	**2,755**	**22,465**
Gudari	0003	Karlaghati	28	97.55	934	4,128	805	3,106
		Pendili	21	76.36	961	3,969	682	2,727
		Madubana	31	125.15	1,066	4,551	135	3,974
		Khariguda	17	96.39	727	3,057	323	2,518
		Seriguda	16	104.48	952	4,284	513	3,047

Table -I

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kadama	19	87.56	875	3,913	365	3,146
		Asoda	6	46.29	844	3,607	500	2,558
		M. K. Rai	11	74.88	917	3,839	729	2,577
		Sanahuma	10	58.23	947	4,046	712	2,026
		CDBlock Total	**159**	**766.89**	**8,223**	**35,394**	**4,764**	**25,679**
Bishamakatak	0004	Kurli	17	59.38	905	4,478	1,195	3,229
		Hatmuniguda	29	41.03	1,680	7,147	1,782	2,839
		Kutraguda	11	28.03	937	4,286	1,240	1,606
		Paikdakulaguda	10	23.34	883	3,874	1,020	1,812
		Dukum	30	53.85	1,164	5,000	823	3,516
		Sahada	32	62.02	1,433	6,884	636	5,313
		Jhigidi	16	42.92	1,202	5,036	728	3,486
		Bishamakatak	21	24.08	1,005	4,145	529	3,046
		Kankubadi	10	41.40	921	4,080	559	3,437
		Chatikona	30	61.33	1,898	7,725	1,723	4,705
		Bethiapada	23	44.31	1,034	4,342	571	3,423
		Kanabai	18	47.21	985	4,247	287	3,786
		Kumbardhamini	28	46.14	1,573	6,534	585	4,673
		Durgi	19	18.79	1,075	4,366	601	2,553
		Dumernelli	13	21.99	766	3,222	436	2,494
		CDBlock Total	**307**	**615.82**	**17,461**	**75,366**	**12,715**	**49,918**
Kalyanasingpur	0005	Singari	47	74.12	1,053	4,776	681	3,127
		Kalyanasingpur	14	19.70	1,489	6,321	1,505	2,163
		Dhaminipanga	22	35.50	939	4,100	939	2,763
		Karapa	18	48.24	986	4,179	373	2,902
		Narayanpur	20	28.23	914	3,831	534	2,733
		Pujariguda	14	17.15	884	3,749	350	2,809
		Sunakhandi	27	40.08	1,330	5,488	715	3,227
		Palama	24	57.91	1,275	5,569	693	4,213
		Majhiguda	10	15.02	764	3,283	685	1,951
		Budaguda	12	25.98	981	4,183	430	2,722
		Sikarpai	18	27.27	1,440	6,013	768	3,550
		Siriguma	28	29.01	1,288	5,703	585	4,257
		CDBlock Total	**254**	**418.21**	**13,343**	**57,195**	**8,258**	**36,417**
Kashipur	0006	Munusgam	20	22.57	1,220	4,945	1,293	2,594
		Adjore	26	16.63	1,428	5,817	1,058	3,735
		Sunger	35	29.19	2,052	8,394	1,822	4,500
		Mandibisi	34	16.20	1,365	5,560	993	3,972
		Godibali	35	17.69	1,030	4,273	393	3,501

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Shiripai	39	12.77	833	3,504	408	2,675
		Gorkhapur	21	37.38	2,135	9,145	2,424	5,319
		Kashipur	29	36.26	3,186	13,611	3,108	6,063
		Chandragiri	24	13.20	1,291	5,265	1,195	3,188
		Maikancha	14	28.21	1,284	5,448	1,317	2,851
		Kodipari	27	43.10	1,791	7,217	1,456	4,658
		Dangasil	36	21.92	1,510	6,423	1,755	3,937
		Kuchaipodar	23	63.21	2,738	11,375	2,533	6,493
		Bankamaba	13	32.78	1,014	4,430	462	3,556
		Podapadi	15	32.38	1,899	8,290	1,239	5,864
		Tikiri	22	29.87	2,340	10,221	1,360	6,693
		Sankarada	36	31.46	1,728	7,168	1,400	5,047
		CDBlock Total	**449**	**484.82**	**28,844**	**121,086**	**24,216**	**74,646**
Rayagada	0007	Gumma	49	47.24	1,565	7,156	561	6,339
		Halua	12	37.43	1,331	6,034	288	3,856
		Kotapeta	8	14.38	1,480	6,552	900	3,772
		Kamtalpeta	3	14.43	934	4,274	494	1,427
		Penta	6	18.50	1,352	6,202	806	3,345
		Kampamaligaon	13	20.86	1,081	4,867	674	2,942
		Badaalubadi	14	30.62	894	4,065	101	3,653
		Karubai	18	35.52	1,113	5,259	205	4,772
		Pitamahal	27	35.16	1,183	5,369	747	4,006
		Tadama	16	34.46	990	4,161	202	3,736
		Kumbhikote	21	20.61	1,122	5,074	831	3,968
		Kutuli	19	19.72	1,389	6,167	554	5,586
		Ganjigam	18	42.03	1,029	4,768	175	4,108
		Jimidipeta	26	42.57	1,430	6,392	821	4,562
		Kerada	6	18.64	807	3,506	607	1,924
		Hatseskhal	8	18.33	722	3,176	32	2,523
		Dangalodi	15	38.15	1,119	5,385	173	4,846
		Mirabali	14	36.88	1,122	5,238	744	4,140
		CDBlock Total	**293**	**525.53**	**20,663**	**93,645**	**8,915**	**69,505**
Kolnara	0008	Gadiseskhal	16	28.96	1,294	6,079	731	4,682
		Dumuriguda	15	30.16	1,195	5,459	713	3,987
		Theruballi	20	31.78	2,574	11,363	1,503	4,465
		Dunduli	15	20.45	1,374	6,268	900	4,629
		Kolnara	17	18.55	1,561	6,992	607	3,334
		Suri	15	21.94	952	4,009	121	2,868
		Badakhilapadar	13	28.00	801	3,667	433	3,116

Table -I

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Bankili	20	49.20	1,421	5,855	121	5,316
		Kailashpur	31	60.67	1,813	7,777	713	5,386
		Rekhapadar	14	27.79	878	3,366	58	3,056
		Bhoimoda	23	49.06	1,285	5,835	1	5,773
		CDBlock Total	**199**	**366.56**	**15,148**	**66,670**	**5,901**	**46,612**
Ramanguda	0009	Sundhidhamini	20	115.29	1,148	4,352	129	4,046
		Parikhati	16	93.37	1,640	6,474	645	4,266
		Gulunthi	13	53.89	737	2,876	95	2,204
		Gosaingolmunda	9	56.67	543	2,172	33	1,797
		Penkam	8	70.04	548	2,148	180	1,812
		Bhamini	10	79.74	1,607	7,003	794	2,037
		Ukumba	5	22.36	1,242	4,954	911	2,281
		Kujendri	6	16.42	1,466	6,487	1,321	3,207
		Gogupadu	10	52.09	831	3,450	152	3,023
		Neelamguda	11	58.26	939	3,943	171	2,960
		Boothingi	11	24.17	440	1,840	107	1,391
		CDBlock Total	**119**	**642.30**	**11,141**	**45,699**	**4,538**	**29,024**
Padmapur	0010	Naira	9	62.28	709	2,995	335	1,658
		Derigam	14	97.12	806	3,296	178	1,928
		Gudiabandha	5	42.69	922	3,869	814	1,428
		Khilapadar	2	11.58	425	1,696	163	993
		Indupur	8	42.32	920	3,704	498	1,617
		Padmapur	3	8.24	1,566	7,493	557	290
		Khamapodar	6	48.83	777	3,441	465	1,821
		Jatili	10	79.22	741	3,092	438	1,645
		Akhusingi	6	69.51	1,244	5,270	805	2,711
		Tambaguda	9	70.77	1,476	6,235	499	2,491
		Nuaguda	27	171.66	834	3,738	83	2,860
		Guluguda	26	152.01	1,066	4,765	65	4,093
		CDBlock Total	**125**	**856.23**	**11,486**	**49,594**	**4,900**	**23,535**
Gunupur	0011	Bagsola	6	15.44	667	2,891	379	1,759
		Chalkamba	6	18.11	1,041	4,493	486	2,899
		Dambasora	5	45.51	1,151	5,156	299	3,493
		Ghanatri	4	25.11	667	2,980	100	2,282
		Titimiri	9	55.56	558	2,344	0	2,190
		Bhimpur	11	96.82	518	2,222	1	1,663
		Sagada	8	84.24	780	3,948	0	3,934
		Puttasing	7	80.18	977	5,358	16	4,065
		Tolona	7	81.65	577	3,049	1	3,045

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

Name of the C. D. Block	C.D Block Code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Jaltar	7	71.07	770	3,598	51	2,530
		Sirijholi	7	15.03	863	3,685	523	1,958
		Gothalpodar	13	34.54	665	2,950	7	2,221
		Morama	4	15.86	418	1,816	51	1,724
		Jaganathpur	11	31.18	1,000	4,071	463	1,968
		Gadiakhal	6	11.09	676	2,636	564	1,160
		Regada	4	34.43	687	2,885	92	2,522
		Chinasari	4	85.13	901	4,156	324	3,626
		Kulising	8	151.98	912	4,300	24	3,729
		CDBlock Total	**127**	**952.93**	**13,828**	**62,538**	**3,381**	**46,768**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district located at the southern part of Orissa was split into four districts, namely, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkangiri, after the 1991 Census vide Government of Orissa Gazette Notification Nos. DRC-36/92-49137/R dated 01.10.1992.The fertility indicators and all other information pertaining to 1991 Census are not available separately for Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkangiri districts. Hence fertility indicators such as CBR, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been calculated for the undivided district of Koraput and the same information has been presented for Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkangiri districts.

Table- II provides details of child mortality by q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) for persons, males and females. Here q (1), q (2), q (3) and q (5) refer to probability of dying between birth 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 in persons, males and females in the state and the district. In 1981 and 1991 the child mortality rate of the state was much higher than that of the district. A notable feature that emerges out of the study of the table is that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than that of the male child mortality 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 level

State/ District	Year	Person				Male				Female			
		q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa	1981	163	162	165	179	172	170	170	181	153	153	160	176
	1991	125	127	129	133	129	142	147	154	111	114	125	128
Koraput	1981	133	151	152	172	147	158	162	176	118	144	141	169
	1991	118	128	134	140	120	128	133	139	109	128	132	138

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.

Mean age at marriage :

Mean age at marriage of females is the average age at marriage. The mean age at marriage for the district is 18.03, which is a little bit higher than the state average of 17.96 as per the 1991 census.

Table- III

Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991

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

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

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 above.

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

Mean age at marriage of currently married women :

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

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

ANNEXURE - IV

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

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

Table – IV depicts sex-wise distribution of inmigrants classified by place of birth. Among the inmigrants in the district, 66.09 per cent constituting 67.48 per cent males and 65.11 per cent females are from other districts of the state. This shows that more than 60 per cent of the inmigrants are from other districts of the state. Comparatively inmigrants from other states and Union Territories secure less percentage, i.e., 33.52 per cent constituting 31.93 per cent males and 34.64 per cent females. In case of migrants from other countries, the percentage is substantially lower in the district than that of the state. In this case 0.59 per cent males and 0.25 per cent females in the district are lower than that of 2.67 per cent males and 1.33 per cent females of the state.

Table IV
Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/	Total			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
District	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	3,189,242	1,159,780	2,029,462	2,472,336	868,127	1,604,209	658,984	260,729	398,255	57,922	30,924	26,998
				(77.52)	(74.85)	(79.05)	(20.66)	(22.48)	(19.62)	(1.82)	(2.67)	(1.33)
Rayagada	67,273	27,868	39,405	44,460	18,805	25,655	22,550	8,899	13,651	263	164	99
				(66.09)	(67.48)	(65.11)	(33.52)	(31.93)	(34.64)	(0.39)	(0.59)	(0.25)

Table - V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 25,348 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence, of which 10,810 are males and 14,538 females. Maximum 71.77 per cent inmigrants are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states are 28.07 per cent and in case of other countries the inmigrants are very negligible, i.e., 0.16 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 73.86 per cent males and 70.22 per cent females are inter-district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 28.07 per cent of which 25.94 per cent are males and 29.65 per cent are females. International migration to the district is confined 0.20 per cent males and 0.13 per cent females.

It may be mentioned here that Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri and Koraput districts were created from the old Koraput district in which the number of inmigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 78,980 with 37,610 males and 41,370 females in 1991 Census.

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

State/	Total Migrants			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
District	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Rayagada	25,348	10,810	14,538	18,192	7,984	10,208	7,115	2,804	4,311	41	22	19
				(71.77)	(73.86)	(70.22)	(28.07)	(25.94)	(29.65)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.13)

ANNEXURE–V

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

Religion is one of the important characteristics of population. It not only influences the socio-cultural life of the people but also binds the whole population belonging to a specific religion in the bonds of unity and brotherhood. The information on religion collected by census is of great interest to the public in general and anthropologists, administrators, sociologists, demographers and planners in particular.In 2001 Census, six major religions of the state and the district along with their population are shown in Table-VI.

As noticed in Table-VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 per cent in the state and the district. In the district, followers of Hindu religion constitute 92.72 per cent. The proportion of Christian religion is 6.64 per cent. The followers of Muslim, Sikh and Jain religions form a very negligible proportion varying between 0.55 to 0.02 per cent.

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

In the 1991 Census, Rayagada district was not in existence as a separate district and it was a part of undivided Koraput district. In 1991 Census the total number of followers of all religions in undivided Koraput district, was 1,062,832 of which the highest number of followers was claimed by Hindus (95.53 per cent) followed by Christians (3.82 per cent), Muslims (0.50 per cent), Jains (0.04 per cent) and Sikhs (0.03 per cent).

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

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Proportion	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	Sikhs	17,492	0.05	11.96	88.04
	Buddhists	9,863	0.03	85.93	14.07
	Jains	9,154	0.02	34.04	65.96
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
Rayagada	All Religions	831,109	100.00	86.11	13.89
	Hindus	770,572	92.72	85.75	14.25
	Christians	55,220	6.64	94.06	5.94
	Muslims	4,545	0.55	53.71	46.29
	Sikhs	144	0.02	34.72	65.28
	Jains	139	0.02	58.27	41.73
	Buddhists	26	0.00	80.77	19.23
	Others	57	0.01	91.23	8.77
	Religion not stated	406	0.05	83.50	16.50

ANNEXURE – VI
Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

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

As shown in Table-VII, the never married category claims 49.81 per cent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 43.47 per cent. The widowed category forms only 6.23 per cent whereas divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.51 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 54.16 per cent males belong to never married category as against 45.57 per cent among females. Similarly 43.64 per cent of males and 43.30 per cent of females belong to married category. Only 1.91 per cent of males and 10.43 per cent of females belong to widowed category. Divorced and separated marital status constitutes a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

In the undivided district of Koraput, the percentage of married persons was 47.01, whereas the percentage of never married persons was 47.16. In percentage widowed and divorced/separated persons constitutes 5.18 and 0.64 respectively in the 1991 Census.

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
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	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)
Rayagada	Total	831,109	409,792	421,317
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	Never married	413,936	221,939	191,997
		(49.81)	(54.16)	(45.57)
	Married	361,246	178,815	182,431
		(43.47)	(43.64)	(43.30)
	Widowed	51,766	7,843	43,923
		(6.23)	(1.91)	(10.43)
	Divorced/Separated	4,161	1,195	2,966
		(0.50)	(0.29)	(0.70)

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 2001. Certain concepts associated with literacy have been defined in the earlier paragraphs under "Census Concepts".

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

Distribution of literate persons by different educational levels at the state level is shown in Table-VIII.

The proportion of literate persons in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 50 per cent among 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 educational 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 education levels, graduate and above educational level claims 5.98 per cent followed by higher secondary/intermediate with only 5.15 percent at state level.

Table - VIII

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

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

Table - IX

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

Name of District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Rayagada	Total Population	831,109	409,792	421,317
	Literate	247,829	162,061	85,768
	i) Literate without any formal schooling	10,927	7,096	3,831
	including educational level unclassified	(4.41)	(4.38)	(4.47)
	ii) Below Primary	78,406	50,968	27,438
		(31.64)	(31.45)	(31.99)
	iii) Primary	71,574	44,462	27,112
		(28.88)	(27.44)	(31.61)
	iv) Middle	30,897	20,360	10,537
		(12.47)	(12.56)	(12.29)
	v) Matric/Secondary	29,685	20,032	9,653
		(11.98)	(12.36)	(11.25)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate	11,589	7,749	3,840
	Pre-University/Senior secondary	(4.68)	(4.78)	(4.48)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or	108	86	22
	certificate not equal to degree	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate	2,059	1,710	349
	not equal to degree	(0.83)	(1.06)	(0.41)
	ix) Graduate & above	12,584	9,598	2,986
		(5.08)	(5.92)	(3.48)

Certain concepts associated with literacy have been defined in the earlier paragraphs under "Census Concepts". As per the 2001 Census, the population of Rayagada district is 831,109 of which 145,493 are below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Rayagada district comes to 685,616 of which 336,341 are males and 349,275 are females. The literates and educated persons in the district are 247,829 comprising of 162,061 males and 85,768 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 36.15 per cent of the total population excluding popultion under 0-6 age group of the district. The distribution of literates for the district is shown in Table- IX.

The attainment of education of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary educational level constitute more than one-third of the total literate persons, both among males and females. The next educational levels to follow are middle and primary. Matriculation/ Secondary education level claims 12.36 per cent among males and 11.25 per cent among females. Graduate and above educational level has claimed comparatively higher percentage among males and females than higher secondary, technical diploma and technical degree levels.

In the1991 Census, the total literate persons of the undivided Koraput district was 554,995 of which the highest percentage was recorded under below primary i.e.35.83 and the lowest percentage was 0.25 in the education level of non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of graduate and above persons was 4.29 only whereas middle standard claimed 23.50 per cent to total literate persons of the district.

Table - X

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

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of women aged 15-44 years	Percentage of women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100.00	46.29	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100.00	50.62	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100.00	23.39	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Rayagada	Total	197,423	100.00	76.39	11.85	3.69	6.64	1.43
	Rural	167,606	100.00	83.79	9.96	2.55	3.25	0.45
	Urban	29,817	100.00	34.78	22.52	10.08	25.67	6.95

Table-X provides distribution of women in the age group 15-44 in different educational levels in the district. The proportion of female literacy in the district is below the state average for total, rural and urban areas pertaining to different levels of education.

In undivided Koraput district, the percentage of literates in literate but below middle educational level in the age group of 15-44 constitute 4.92 whereas the percentage of middle but below matric constitutes 4.13 and graduate and above claimed only 0.61 per cent in the 1991 Census.

Table -XI

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

Name of the State/ District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12,207,872	6,235,873	5,971,999	10,592,499	5,402,181	5,190,318	1,615,373	833,692	781,681
	No. of Children attending School	5,618,880	3,042,840	2,576,040	4,721,148	2,569,809	2,151,339	897,732	473,031	424,701
	Percentage	46.03	48.8	43.14	44.57	47.57	41.45	55.57	56.74	54.33
Rayagada	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	303,760	155,661	148,099	269,561	138,177	131,384	34,199	17,484	16,715
	No. of Children attending School	89,556	54,153	35,403	71,502	44,595	26,907	18,054	9,558	8,496
	Percentage	29.48	34.79	23.9	26.53	32.27	20.48	52.79	54.67	50.83

Table- XI depicts the sex-wise distribution of children in the age group 0-14 in rural and urban areas of the district and the proportion of children attending school in the district. In the district, there are 303,760 children of which 155,661 are males and 148,099 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 269,561 as against 34,199 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 32.27 per cent among males and 20.48 per cent among females were attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas, 54.67 per cent among males and 50.83 per cent among females were attending schools.

Above all, the proportion of children attending schools in rural and urban areas of the district is at a lower level as compared to the state average.

ANNEXURE- VIII

Distribution of different Mother tongues returned in 2001 Census

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

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

At the State level, the major languages returned as monther 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 languge of the state holds the highest percentage followed by languages mainly spoken by the tribal people of the state. The scheduled languages which have been returned as mother tongue and have a prominent place are Telugu (1.94 %), Urdu (1.66 %), Bengali (1.33%) and Hindi (1.02%).

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

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ORISSA	**36,804,660**	**100.00**	**31,287,422**	**5,517,238**	**85.01**	**14.99**
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
10	HO	252,526	0.69	240,756	11,770	95.34	4.66
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 the District, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total	RURAL	URBAN	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RAYAGADA	**831,109**	**100.00**	**715,702**	**115,407**	**86.11**	**13.89**
	ORIYA	356,825	42.93	295,455	61,370	82.80	17.20
	KUI	220,092	26.48	217,160	2,932	98.67	1.33
	TELUGU	101,546	12.22	60,960	40,586	60.03	39.97
	KHOND/KONDH	57,810	6.96	55,895	1,915	96.69	3.31
	SAVARA	8,533	1.03	8,237	296	96.53	3.47
	PROJA	6,947	0.84	6,947	0	100.00	0.00
	HINDI	3,679	0.44	1,105	2,574	30.04	69.96
	URDU	1,765	0.21	332	1,433	18.81	81.19
	BENGALI	1,116	0.13	661	455	59.23	40.77
	KOYA	670	0.08	670	0	100.00	0.00
	Total of Other Mother Tongues	72,126	8.68	68,280	3,846	94.67	5.33

As shown in the above table, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order by the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these 10 mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 42.93 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the annexure. The next numerically major mother tongue is Kui with 26.48 percent of the total speakers followed by Telugu 12.22 per cent, Khond/Kandha 6.96 per cent and Savara 1.03 per cent.

Distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 82.80 per cent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly more than 95 per cent of speakers of Kui, Khond/Kondh and Savara are seen in the rural areas of the district. But the speakers of Telugu, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

The total number of Oriya speakers in undivided Koraput district was 841,990 during 1991 Census and their percentage to total population was 79.22 per cent. The speakers of Kui mother tongue was in the second position with 8.30 per cent followed by Telugu with 4.79 per cent, Khond/Kondha with 3.97 per cent and Gadaba with 1.52 per cent.