CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

KORAPUT DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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

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

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PAROJA

Koraput has more than four lakh “Paroja”,who live in and around Mataliput, Lakshmipur, Jeypur and Boriguma areas of the district. Parojas belong to the Dravidian race and are divided into several sub-tribes like Kandha Paroja, Pengu Paroja, Pareng Paroja, Barenga Paroja, Bonda Paroja. The dress, food-habit, festivity, religion and philosophy, etc., of these tribes are unique and rich in legacy. While males keep their body half naked, the females wear small sarees and tattoo their hands with figures of God, animals and birds. They strongly believe the tattoo saves them from the wrath of God of Death. Millet and porridge of Jowar is their staple food. They also eat wild-berries, tubers, mango-kernel for their sustenance. Parojas also eat beef (both cow & buffalo) and relish beverages made from rice millet and tapping from *Salap* and *Lamba* trees. They enjoy this hard drink during marriage ceremonies as well as other festivals. Parojas celebrate “Chaiti Parva”, “Pusa Parva”, “Diali Parva”, “Nuakhia” etc. very pompously. During the festivals Dhangdi(woman/girl) usually dance in a circular motion while their hands are inter-locked at the back. The Jhodia Parojas dance “Dang Bhungar” (New Dance) during “Pusa Parva” where the *Dhangdis* dance with beating of bangles. In the middle of Paroja village, there are two separate rooms called *Dhangada basa* and *Dhangdi basa* where the unmarried boys and girls spend their night respectively with song and dance. In the marriages, the role of groom and bride are more important than the parents. The marriage is usually solemnised by the Dishari (priest) at the confluence of hilly streams. Parojas are usually poor, laborious and simple. They regard tree as their prime-God.

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Koraput is the 3rd biggest district in terms of size and 15th biggest in terms of population.

2. Koraput is the 7th urbanized district in the state having about 16.81 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state population live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km. Koraput is the 24th densely populated district in the state.

4. Koraput has 7th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 106 uninhabited villages in the district and 5 villages are having a population of more than 5000.

6. The headquarters of Boriguma police station is the most populated village (7,458) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 73 are engaged in agricultural pursuity.

8. Boipariguda police station is has the highest number of villages (323) in the district and Sunabeda police stations is has the lowest number of villages (2) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

			ORISSA		KORAPUT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	51,349		2,028	
		Inhabited	47,529		1,922	
		Uninhabited	3,820		106	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	107		4	
		Census Towns	31		1	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total	7,738,065		284,876	
		Institutional	17,915		724	
		Houseless	13,044		268	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	36,804,660		1,180,637	
		Males	18,660,570		590,743	
		Females	18,144,090		589,894	
	RURAL	Persons	31,287,422		982,188	
		Males	15,748,970		488,975	
		Females	15,538,452		493,213	
	URBAN	Persons	5,517,238		198,449	
		Males	2,911,600		101,768	
		Females	2,605,638		96,681	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			14.99		16.81	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	151,060	14.67
		Males	2,596,424	16.16	73,669	14.25
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	77,391	15.1
AREA (in sq. km.)			155,707		8,807	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			236		134	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	972		999	
		Rural	987		1009	
		Urban	895		950	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	350,044	35.72
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	231,055	47.20
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	118,989	24.26
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	153,932	13.04
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	76,754	12.99
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	77,178	13.08
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	8,145,081	22.13	585,830	49.62
		Males	4,066,783	21.79	290,306	49.14
		Females	4,078,298	22.48	295,524	50.10

IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		KORAPUT	
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	570,435	48.32
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	332,014	56.20
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	238,421	40.42
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	353,367	29.93
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	263,223	44.56
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	90,144	15.28
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	217,068	18.39
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	68,791	11.64
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	148,277	25.14
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	610,202	51.68
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	258,729	43.80
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	351,473	59.58
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	184,913	32.42
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	126,631	38.14
	Females	899,970	20.11	58,282	24.44
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	229,454	40.22
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	94,285	28.40
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	135,169	56.69
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD	Persons	701,563	4.91	11,658	2.04
INDUSTRY	Males	320,011	3.26	6,520	1.96
	Females	381,552	8.53	5,138	2.16
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	144,410	25.32
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	104,578	31.50
	Females	781,052	17.46	39,832	16.71

Definition of Census Town : -

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

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Kotpad 01		Boriguma 02		Bhairabsingipur 03		Dasamantapur 04		Lakshmipur 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	103975	2	78939	6	59622	10	44348	14	32838	16
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	491.72	7	368.8	10	344.5	11	592.01	5	325.2	13
3	Density of population per sq. km	211	6	214	5	173	7	75	18	101	14
4	Sex Ratio	996	14	1000	11	1019	6	1020	5	1007	9
5	Proportion Urban	14.35	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	13.82	9	15.62	4	14.66	7	7.17	18	13.37	11
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	53.7	8	52.2	9	48.43	13	61.49	4	74.04	2
8	Proportion Literates	35.29	5	32.85	7	30.57	8	23.32	16	26.5	14
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	50.38	11	50.63	10	53.28	6	50.75	9	45.68	15
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	87.5	4	81.25	5	70.73	9	70.27	10	63.38	13
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	20.19	5	22.5	4	23.17	2	8.11	16	12.68	13
12	Percentage of villages having well	81.73	3	91.25	2	81.71	4	12.61	16	29.58	10
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	18.27	5	25	1	24.39	2	2.7	17	14.08	7
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	19.23	5	30	2	24.39	4	13.51	9	11.27	13
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	13.46	13	56.25	2	50	3	10.81	14	39.44	4
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	62.5	2	66.25	1	50	4	20.72	13	32.39	8
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	72.12	5	91.25	1	87.8	2	69.37	6	66.2	7
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	35.58	6	60	3	25.61	8	84.68	2	40.85	4

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Koraput (29)

Serial Number	In terms of	Narayanpatana 06		Kakiriguma 07		Koraput 08		Koraput Town 09		Nandapur 10	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Total Population	88117	4	21488	18	60190	8	45798	13	63621	7
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	960.9	2	144.2	16	679.9	4	97.07	17	564.6	6
3	Density of population per sq. km	92	16	149	9	89	17	472	2	113	10
4	Sex Ratio	1025	2	1023	4	1028	1	942	17	1025	2
5	Proportion Urban	0	6	0	6	0	6	86.35	2	0	6
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	7.98	17	13.5	10	14.63	8	14.9	6	12.32	13
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	79.38	1	60.71	5	45.81	14	22.94	18	50.35	12
8	Proportion Literates	19.98	19	29.87	9	26.54	13	69.99	1	26.93	12
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	51.59	8	46.56	13	47.76	12	34.24	18	54.35	3
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	61.71	16	79.31	7	69.92	11	100	1	60.89	17
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	8.18	15	17.24	7	15.45	11	0	19	8.91	14
12	Percentage of villages having well	10.41	17	27.59	11	64.23	5	25	12	10.4	18
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	7.06	14	10.34	11	11.38	9	0	18	6.93	15
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	11.9	12	13.79	8	13.01	11	25	3	8.42	14
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	10.04	15	17.24	12	17.89	11	25	7	6.44	16
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	28.25	10	34.48	7	26.02	12	62.5	2	11.39	17
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	78.44	4	10.34	15	35.77	11	25	13	9.41	16
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	40.52	5	13.79	14	21.14	11	25	9	12.38	15

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Koraput (29)

Serial Number	In terms of	Similiguda 11		Damanjodi 12		Pottangi 13		Padua 14		Sunabeda 15	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Total Population	16442	19	25499	17	85460	5	49544	11	59754	9
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	169.9	15	78.32	19	836.6	3	455.8	8	88.48	18
3	Density of population per sq. km	97	15	326	4	102	13	109	12	675	1
4	Sex Ratio	999	12	883	18	998	13	1013	7	944	16
5	Proportion Urban	0	6	33.24	4	0	6	0	6	98.54	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	11.67	15	11.51	16	5.7	19	11.97	14	18.73	1
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	50.88	10	30.56	16	67.96	3	56.6	6	18.89	19
8	Proportion Literates	27.57	11	65.67	3	20.27	18	28.43	10	69.07	2
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	55.31	2	39.88	16	58	1	53.59	4	33.25	19
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	94.74	2	92.31	3	79.85	6	62.14	14	100	1
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	15.79	9	23.08	3	13.43	12	15.53	10	50	1
12	Percentage of villages having well	57.89	8	61.54	6	23.13	13	20.39	14	0	19
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	5.26	16	7.69	12	12.69	8	16.5	6	0	18
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	15.79	7	7.69	15	5.22	16	16.5	6	0	18
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	31.58	5	23.08	8	20.9	9	5.83	17	0	19
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	26.32	11	30.77	9	14.93	15	14.56	16	0	18
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	31.58	12	0	18	40.3	10	0.97	17	0	18
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	31.58	7	0	18	20.9	12	9.71	16	0	18

RANKING OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Serial Number	In terms of	Machhkund 16		Boipariguda 17		Jeypur 18		Kundura 19	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Total Population	37885	15	103576	3	156468	1	47073	12
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	339.3	12	1165.16	1	375.6	9	295.3	14
3	Density of population per sq. km	112	11	89	17	417	3	159	8
4	Sex Ratio	1024	3	1009	8	984	15	1003	10
5	Proportion Urban	0	6	0	6	48.97	3	0	6
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	17.24	2	12.89	12	14.96	5	15.66	3
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	44.04	15	55.22	7	28.16	17	50.38	11
8	Proportion Literates	34.56	6	21.59	17	55.98	4	25.41	15
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	45.74	14	53.53	5	39.17	17	53.16	7
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	61.74	15	34.01	18	76.34	8	67.16	12
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	4.35	18	7.07	17	16.13	8	19.4	6
12	Percentage of villages having well	15.65	15	40.4	9	91.4	1	59.7	7
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	11.3	10	7.07	13	18.28	4	19.4	3
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	13.04	10	8.42	14	35.48	1	1.49	17
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	18.26	10	28.96	6	61.29	1	2.99	18
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	18.26	14	43.77	5	50.54	3	37.31	6
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	15.65	14	65.32	8	49.46	9	83.58	3
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	2.61	17	15.49	13	86.02	1	22.39	10

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	Koraput	Koraput	Urban	0
	Tahasil			
1	Kotpad	Kotpad	Urban	72
2	Boriguma	Boriguma	Rural	44
3	Koraput	Koraput	Urban	0
4	Narayanpatana	Narayanpatana	Rural	80
5	Nandapur	Nandapur	Rural	48
6	Machhkund	Machhkund	Rural	88
7	Jeypur	Jeypur	Urban	22

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	Koraput	Koraput	Urban	0
	C.D.Block			
1	Kotpad	Kotpad	Rural	72
2	Boriguma	Boriguma	Rural	44
3	Dasamantapur	Dasamantapur	Rural	58
4	Lakshmipur	Lakshmipur	Rural	58
5	Bandhugaon	Bandhugaon	Rural	102
6	Narayanpatana	Narayanpatana	Rural	80
7	Pottangi	Pottangi	Rural	48
8	Similiguda	Similiguda	Rural	22
9	Koraput	Koraput	Urban	0
10	Jeypur	Jeypur	Urban	22
11	Kundura	Kundura	Rural	72
12	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Rural	44
13	Lamtaput	Lamtaput	Rural	57
14	Nandapur	Nandapur	Rural	48

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
Koraput	Total	1901	297,440	151,277	146,163	-	-
		1911	357,588	178,928	178,660	60,148	20.22
		1921	346,438	173,241	173,197	-11,150	-3.12
		1931	408,568	203,913	204,655	62,130	17.93
		1941	484,348	242,657	241,691	75,780	18.55
		1951	544,286	274,742	269,544	59,938	12.37
		1961	593,300	299,441	293,859	49,014	9.01
		1971	715,139	361,519	353,620	121,839	20.54
		1981	858,506	431,861	426,645	143,367	20.05
		1991	1,029,577	517,074	512,503	171,071	19.93
		2001	1,180,637	590,743	589,894	151,060	14.67
	Rural	1901	297,440	151,277	146,163	-	-
		1911	357,588	178,928	178,660	60,148	20.22
		1921	336,769	168,589	168,180	-20,819	-5.82
		1931	398,043	198,649	199,394	61,274	18.19
		1941	471,844	236,531	235,313	73,801	18.54
		1951	515,343	258,624	256,719	43,499	9.22
		1961	551,426	277,716	273,710	36,083	7.00
		1971	621,479	312,737	308,742	70,053	12.70
		1981	720,881	360,641	360,240	99,402	15.99
		1991	857,872	428,275	429,597	136,991	19.00
		2001	982,188	488,975	493,213	124,316	14.49
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	9,669	4652	5,017	-	-
		1931	10,525	5264	5,261	856	8.85
		1941	12,504	6126	6,378	1,979	18.80
		1951	28,943	16118	12,825	16,439	131.47
		1961	41,874	21725	20,149	12,931	44.68
		1971	93,660	48782	44,878	51,786	123.67
		1981	137,625	71220	66,405	43,965	46.94
		1991	171,705	88799	82,906	34,080	24.76
		2001	198,449	101768	96,681	26,744	15.58

STATEMENT-4

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station/ UA/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Popula-tion per Sq.Kms.	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of C.T.	Number of house-holds	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Koraput	Total	8807.00	134	1922	106	4	1	284876	1,180,637	590,743	589,894
		Rural	8618.28	114	1922	106	0	0	240294	982,188	488,975	493,213
		Urban	188.72	1052	0	0	4	1	44582	198,449	101,768	96,681
0001	Kotpad	Total	491.72	211	104	9	1	0	24416	103,975	52,104	51,871
		Rural	478.77	186	104	9	0	0	21141	89,058	44,695	44,363
		Urban	12.95	1152	0	0	1	0	3275	14,917	7,409	7,508
	Kotpad (NAC)	Urban	12.95	1152	0	0	1	0	3275	14,917	7,409	7,508
0002	Boriguma	Total	368.80	214	80	0	0	0	18733	78,939	39,461	39,478
		Rural	368.80	214	80	0	0	0	18733	78,939	39,461	39,478
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Bhairabsingipur	Total	348.50	171	82	1	0	0	15312	59,622	29,528	30,094
		Rural	348.50	171	82	1	0	0	15312	59,622	29,528	30,094
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Dasamantapur	Total	592.01	75	111	13	0	0	11317	44,348	21,950	22,398
		Rural	592.01	75	111	13	0	0	11317	44,348	21,950	22,398
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Lakshmipur	Total	325.20	101	71	2	0	0	7860	32,838	16,363	16,475
		Rural	325.20	101	71	2	0	0	7860	32,838	16,363	16,475
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Narayanpatana	Total	960.90	92	269	10	0	0	19669	88,117	43,520	44,597
		Rural	960.90	92	269	10	0	0	19669	88,117	43,520	44,597
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	Kakiriguma	Total	144.20	149	29	1	0	0	5483	21,488	10,620	10,868
		Rural	144.20	149	29	1	0	0	5483	21,488	10,620	10,868
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Koraput	Total	679.90	89	123	1	0	0	15775	60,190	29,680	30,510
		Rural	679.90	89	123	1	0	0	15775	60,190	29,680	30,510
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0009	Koraput Town	Total	97.07	472	8	0	1	0	10538	45,798	23,581	22,217
		Rural	36.00	174	8	0	0	0	1660	6,250	3,026	3,224
		Urban	61.07	648	0	0	1	0	8878	39,548	20,555	18,993
	Koraput (NAC)	Urban	61.07	648	0	0	1	0	8878	39,548	20,555	18,993

STATEMENT-4

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

Police Station Code	District/Police Station/ UA/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Popula-tion per Sq.Kms.	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of Census towns	Number of house-holds	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0010	Nandapur	Total	564.60	113	202	13	0	0	16769	63,621	31,419	32,202
		Rural	564.60	113	202	13	0	0	16769	63,621	31,419	32,202
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0011	Similiguda	Total	169.90	97	19	0	0	0	4443	16,442	8,225	8,217
		Rural	169.90	97	19	0	0	0	4443	16,442	8,225	8,217
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0012	Damanjodi	Total	78.32	326	13	0	0	1	6478	25,499	13,540	11,959
		Rural	66.00	258	13	0	0	0	4372	17,024	8,933	8,091
		Urban	12.32	688	0	0	0	1	2106	8,475	4,607	3,868
	Damanjodi (CT)	Urban	12.32	688	0	0	0	1	2106	8,475	4,607	3,868
0013	Pottangi	Total	836.60	102	134	6	0	0	19720	85,460	42,771	42,689
		Rural	836.60	102	134	6	0	0	19720	85,460	42,771	42,689
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0014	Padua	Total	455.80	109	103	7	0	0	12319	49,544	24,609	24,935
		Rural	455.80	109	103	7	0	0	12319	49,544	24,609	24,935
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0015	Sunabeda	Total	88.48	675	2	0	1	0	14067	59,754	30,737	29,017
		Rural	12.00	73	2	0	0	0	242	870	431	439
		Urban	76.48	770	0	0	1	0	13825	58,884	30,306	28,578
	Sunabeda (NAC)	Urban	76.48	770	0	0	1	0	13825	58,884	30,306	28,578
0016	Machhkund	Total	339.30	112	115	9	0	0	9556	37,885	18,715	19,170
		Rural	339.30	112	115	9	0	0	9556	37,885	18,715	19,170
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0017	Boipariguda	Total	1165.16	89	297	26	0	0	25776	103,576	51,548	52,028
		Rural	1165.16	89	297	26	0	0	25776	103,576	51,548	52,028
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0018	Jeypur	Total	375.60	417	93	8	1	0	35250	156,468	78,867	77,601
		Rural	349.70	228	93	8	0	0	18752	79,843	39,976	39,867
		Urban	25.90	2958	0	0	1	0	16498	76,625	38,891	37,734
	Jeypur (M)	Urban	25.90	2958	0	0	1	0	16498	76,625	38,891	37,734
0019	Kundura	Total	295.30	159	67	0	0	0	11395	47,073	23,505	23,568
		Rural	295.30	159	67	0	0	0	11395	47,073	23,505	23,568
		Urban	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT-5

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Number of villages		Rural population *		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kotpad	104	95	81,040	40,653	40,387
2	Boriguma	149	148	126,728	63,185	63,543
3	Dasamantapur	179	165	70,946	35,000	35,946
4	Lakshmipur	106	103	55,268	27,452	27,816
5	Bandhugaon	152	146	50,000	24,347	25,653
6	Narayanpatana	127	123	38,117	19,173	18,944
7	Pottangi	106	100	60,300	30,300	30,000
8	Similiguda	85	85	55,537	27,373	28,164
9	Koraput	92	92	57,572	28,931	28,641
10	Jeypur	124	116	99,694	49,822	49,872
11	Kundura	85	85	59,028	29,512	29,516
12	Boipariguda	305	279	91,621	45,541	46,080
13	Lamtaput	188	170	54,683	27,144	27,539
14	Nandapur	226	215	81,654	40,542	41,112
	District (Rural) Total:	**2,028**	**1,922**	**982,188**	**488,975**	**493,213**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Damanjodi	CT	Damanjodi	8,475	4,607	3,868
2	Jeypur	M	Jeypur	76,625	38,891	37,734
3	Koraput	NAC	Koraput Town	39,548	20,555	18,993
4	Kotpad	NAC	Kotpad	14,917	7,409	7,508
5	Sunabeda	NAC	Sunabeda	58,884	30,306	28,578
	District (Urban) Total:			**198,449**	**101,768**	**96,681**

STATEMENT-7

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Popu - lation	Whether it is Tahasil headquarters	Whether it is C.D. Block headquarters	Amenities available			
							Educational		Medical	
							Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Boriguma	Boriguma	04844500	7458	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0
2	Koraput	Kerenga	04915600	5894	No	No	0	0	0	1
3	Koraput	Kurumuli	04943600	6623	No	No	0	0	0	1
4	Boipariguda	Baligan	04983100	5350	No	No	0	0	1	1
5	Jeypur	Konga	05013800	5516	No	No	0	0	1	1

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Amenities available (contd.)			
				Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
				Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15
1	Boriguma	Boriguma	04844500	No	No	1	1
2	Koraput	Kerenga	04915600	Yes	No	0	0
3	Koraput	Kurumuli	04943600	No	No	0	0
4	Boipariguda	Baligan	04983100	No	No	0	0
5	Jeypur	Konga	05013800	No	No	0	0

STATEMENT-8

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

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

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

Serial number	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
	Koraput	**Total**	**268**	**878**	**470**	**408**	**724**	**17,103**	**13,327**	**3,776**
		Rural	**248**	**791**	**421**	**370**	**545**	**13,819**	**10,828**	**2,991**
		Urban	**20**	**87**	**49**	**38**	**179**	**3,284**	**2,499**	**785**
1	Kotpad	Total	4	8	4	4	38	821	725	96
		Rural	2	5	2	3	29	723	660	63
		Urban	2	3	2	1	9	98	65	33
	Kotpad (NAC)	Urban	2	3	2	1	9	98	65	33
2	Boriguma	Total	29	111	56	55	41	709	490	219
		Rural	29	111	56	55	41	709	490	219
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bhairabsingipur	Total	23	74	37	37	32	796	662	134
		Rural	23	74	37	37	32	796	662	134
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dasamantapur	Total	4	8	4	4	11	325	316	9
		Rural	4	8	4	4	11	325	316	9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lakshmipur	Total	4	17	12	5	31	596	553	43
		Rural	4	17	12	5	31	596	553	43
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Narayanpatana	Total	18	44	20	24	48	1,381	1,025	356
		Rural	18	44	20	24	48	1,381	1,025	356
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kakiriguma	Total	1	5	3	2	13	344	329	15
		Rural	1	5	3	2	13	344	329	15
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Koraput	Total	13	55	35	20	36	882	644	238
		Rural	13	55	35	20	36	882	644	238
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Koraput Town	Total	4	30	17	13	66	1,604	1,255	349
		Rural	1	3	1	2	4	82	82	0
		Urban	3	27	16	11	62	1,522	1,173	349
	Koraput (NAC)	Urban	3	27	16	11	62	1,522	1,173	349

STATEMENT -9

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

Serial number	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
10	Nandapur	Total	8	11	3	8	33	818	635	183
		Rural	8	11	3	8	33	818	635	183
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Similiguda	Total	19	59	30	29	15	230	211	19
		Rural	19	59	30	29	15	230	211	19
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Damanjodi	Total	7	25	17	8	42	492	470	22
		Rural	7	25	17	8	27	323	309	14
		Urban	0	0	0	0	15	169	161	8
	Damanjodi (CT)	Urban	0	0	0	0	15	169	161	8
13	Pottangi	Total	18	58	44	14	53	1,879	1,629	250
		Rural	18	58	44	14	53	1,879	1,629	250
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Padua	Total	8	17	7	10	26	981	602	379
		Rural	8	17	7	10	26	981	602	379
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Sunabeda	Total	9	26	10	16	41	644	504	140
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	9	26	10	16	41	644	504	140
	Sunabeda (NAC)	Urban	9	26	10	16	41	644	504	140
16	Machh kund	Total	4	6	5	1	24	698	554	144
		Rural	4	6	5	1	24	698	554	144
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Boipariguda	Total	21	31	8	23	42	1,449	952	497
		Rural	21	31	8	23	42	1,449	952	497
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Jeypur	Total	50	210	118	92	104	2,020	1,441	579
		Rural	44	179	97	82	52	1,169	845	324
		Urban	6	31	21	10	52	851	596	255
	Jeypur (M)	Urban	6	31	21	10	52	851	596	255
19	Kundura	Total	24	83	40	43	28	434	330	104
		Rural	24	83	40	43	28	434	330	104
		Urban	0	0	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 in the district and thereby facilitating the formulation of realistic plan in order to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people at large. The genesis of this publication being after the conduct of the 8th decennial Census in 1951 and the first in the post independence era, its contents and coverage have undergone tremendous changes over the period keeping at par with the changes in socio-economic scenario of the nation and the requirement of the planners, scholars, data users, administrators and others. The publication is a veritable mines of information providing a clear picture of population in both quantitative and qualitative terms up to the grass-root levels, i.e. about the villagers and town dwellers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii) In case of both the Village and Town Directories, the objectives of the various columns and the connotation of various observations used therein were explained in the relevant sections.

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

Koraput district is full of natural beauty, which fills one's heart with immense joy. The historical background of this district is very much influenced by its rare gifts of nature. A vast stretch of hilly region, charming valleys, perennial streams, waterfalls and deep forests have attracted some aboriginal races like the Marias, the Gadabas and the Bondas and given them shelter in its lap. Being virtually cut off from the main stream of cultural developments of other parts of the state, they till now mostly follow the primitive method of cultivation, pottery, basket-making,

spinning and weaving. They also erect memorial stones in religious places and graveyards.

The early history of the district is reflected in the special Rock Edicts of Ashoka that this region was a part of Atavika land, which could not be conquered by him during the Kalinga war in 261 B.C. 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 A.D. the Silavamsi king Ganga Raju was ruling over the Koraput region. At that time Nandapur of present Koraput district was its capital. During the rule of Gajapati Purusottam Deva, Vijaya Chandra was in the throne of Nandapur kingdom. There is an interesting story that Vijaya Chandra stole away the original image of Kanak-Durga and the stone image of Vallabha Narayana from the custody of the armies of Purusottam Deva when they were returning from the expedition of Kanchi-Kaveri. It is known that Bhairab Deo, the successor of Vijaya Chandra excavated a very large tank "Bhairab Sagar" which is now at Srikakulum district of Andhra Pradesh. During the reign of Viswanath Deo, the capital of Nandapur kingdom was shifted from Nandapur to Rayagada, which was at that time the center of trade and commerce for the east coast of India. Viswanath Deo was the contemporary of Gajapati Mukunda Deva. He witnessed the fall of Orissa when Mukunda Deva was overthrown by Afghan forces of Bengal. Thus, Orissa came under the Muslim rule in 1568 and similar effect was experienced in Nandapur kingdom, which went under the Muslim rule of south during Balaram Deo, the successor of Viswanath Deo in 1571. Balaram Deo agreed to send annual tributes to the Sultan of Golconda. In 1597 Yasobanta Deo ascended the throne of Nandapur Kingdom and at that time the Mughal emperor, Akbar 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 Viravikram Deo was on the throne of Nandapur Kingdom and he shifted the capital from Rayagada to Jeypur (the place of victory). He was paying a tribute of Rs. 24,000/- to the Sultan of Golconda. King Biswambhara Deo who was ruling this kingdom during 1672 was a great military genius and with his strong and well-trained armies, he was a terror to the European traders. During his rule, some aggressive Pushapatis encroached the territories from time to time. 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 owed 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 organisation and commanding vast resources of far-flung Nandapur territory, Biswambhara ruled as a semi-independent monarch caring 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 region 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 to the throne in 1708 appointed some 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 instability created by Viziaram Raju and dismissed him from

the administration but the poison of disloyalty injected in the minds of Zamindars acted vigourously 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 again came forward to take the revenge 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 the Mughal emperor Shah Alam who also granted the Northern Circars to the East India Company. In 1769 Vizagapatam 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 Narayanpatna P.S) district. Another Asst. Agent was placed at Paravatipuram with jurisdiction over Narayanpatna P.S, and Rayagada & Gunupur sub-divisions. The collector at Vizagapatam 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 Govt. 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 (which was the headquarters of Jeypur Estate during British regime). Mr. R.C.S. Bell I.C.S. was the first collector of Koraput district.

At the time of formation of the district, Parlakhemundi taluk was included in Koraput but after seven months it was transferred to Ganjam district.

The Government of Orissa vide Gazette Notification SRS Nos.1135/92 and 1136/92 dated 01.10.1992 divided the erstwhile Koraput district into four districts namely Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangapur.

The present Koraput district, which came into existence on 2.10.1992, is a part of undivided Koraput consisting of only two sub-divisions namely Koraput and Jeypur.

(iii) Administrative Set up :

Koraput district is situated in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is 500 Kms away from the State headquarters Bhubaneswar. The present Koraput district, which came into existence on 2nd October, 1992, i.e., on the auspicious day of the birth of the Father of the nation, is a part of erstwhile Koraput district, which was formed at the time of creation of separate Orissa province in 1936. From 1936 to 1992 the district has undergone a little change. At the initial stage, Parlakhemundi taluk was in Koraput district and Kashipur tahsil was in Kalahandi district. But later on Parlakhemundi taluk was transferred to Ganjam district and Kashipur tahsil was included in Rayagada sub-division of Koraput district for administrative convenience.

The undivided Koraput district consisted of six sub-divisions, namely, Koraput, Jeypur, Malkangiri, Nabarangapur, Rayagada and Gunupur. While forming new districts on 2.10.1992, the original Koraput district was divided into four districts, namely, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkangiri without disturbing the sub-divisional boundaries. Thus, keeping in view of geographical situation and administrative convenience new districts were created consisting of either single or multiple sub-divisions of undivided Koraput district. Accordingly, the present Koraput district consists of two sub-divisions namely – Koraput and Jeypur. Similarly Rayagada and Gunupur sub-divisions came under Rayagada district. Malkangiri and Nabarangapur sub-divisions formed Malkangiri and Nabarangapur districts respectively.

For smooth administration the district has been divided into two sub-divisions, seven Tahasils, fourteen Community Development Blocks and nineteen Police Stations. There are five towns and 2028 villages in the district as per 2001 census.

The names of sub-divisions, Tahasils, Community Development Blocks, Police Stations, and Towns of the district are given below.

Sub-divisions : Koraput and Jeypur

Tahasils : Koraput, Narayanpatana, Nandapur, Machhkund, Boriguma, Jeypur and Kotpad.

Community Development Blocks : Koraput, Dasamantapur, Lakshmipur, Pottangi, Lamtaput, Bandhugaon, Narayanpatana, Nandapur, Similiguda, Boriguma, Boipariguda, Jeypur, Kundura and Kotpad.

Police Stations : Koraput, Koraput town Police station, Dasamantapur, Lakshmipur, Kakiriguma, Narayanpatana, Nandapur, Similiguda, Damnjodi, Pottangi, Sunabeda, Padua, Machhkund, Boriguma, Bhairbsingipur, Boipariguda, Jeypur, Kundura and Kotpad.

Towns : Koraput (NAC), Kotpad (NAC), Damanjodi (non-statutory census town – CT), Sunabeda (NAC) and Jeypur (M).

The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrative head of the district. He executes the plans, programmes and policies of the Govt. He exercises control over revenue matters, law and order, developmental works and welfare activities of the district. Being the Chairman of the District Development Committee in which all the District level officers of different departments and organizations are members, he reviews the all round development of the district including health, education, sanitation, agriculture, social welfare and other matters. He also suggests to the govt. for adoption of new plans and programmes for the betterment of the people of the district and the region.

During formation of new districts on 2.10.1992 forty villages of Kotpad police station of Kotpad tahasil under Koraput district, were transferred to Kodinga police station under Kodinga tahasil of newly created Nabarangapur district vide govt. notification dt. 1.10.1992.

Two villages namely- Gojiagada and Kamalapadar of Boipariguda police station under Jeypur tahasil of Koraput district were transferred to Mathili Police station under Malkangiri tahasil of Malkangiri district vide govt. notification dt. 23.8.1993.

On the 1st March 1993 Sunabeda police station consisting of only two villages namely- Padapalama and Belda have been newly created. This police station comes under Nandapur tahasil.

Tahasil : Out of seven tahasils of the district, Koraput Tahasil having an area of 1837.77 sq kms. occupies the first position followed by Jeypur tahasil (1836.06 sq.kms), Nandapur tahasil (1682.10 sq kms), Narayanpatana tahasil (960.90 sq kms), Machhkund tahasil (850 sq kms), Boriguma tahasil (713.30 sq kms) and Kotpad tahasil, the least (491.72 sq kms).

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 constitute the following members. Each Panchayat Samiti in the district elects two members to the Zilla Parishad. Elected Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament from the district become the members of the Zilla Parishad. The Chairmen of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairmen of the Municipalities/ NACs and Cooperative banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Cooperative development become the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members on the basis of

proportion of their population while 1/3rd of the seat is reserved for women members including SC and ST women. The members of the Zilla Parishad elect one amongst them as President and another as Vice President. The Collector of the district acts as the Chief Executive Officer. The Zilla Parishad, besides formulating policies for the key areas of rural development in the district, monitors and evaluates the various developmental programmes of the government which are implemented by the Panchayat Samities in their respective areas of the district.

The Panchayat Samiti, which act as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and their jurisdiction 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 Gram 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.	Kotpad	12	101
2	Boriguma	29	149
3.	Dasamantapur	15	179
4.	Lakshmipur	12	106
5.	Bandhugaon	9	152
6.	Narayanpatana	7	127
7.	Pottangi	12	106
8.	Similiguda	13	85
9.	Koraput	12	92
10.	Jeypur	19	124
11.	Kundura	10	85
12.	Boipariguda	14	233
13.	Lamtaput	13	188
14.	Nandapur	20	226
	TOTAL	**197**	**1,953**

A total of 2028villages are in the district, out of which 1953 villages are included in 14 Community Development Blocks and 75 villages like forest villages etc. are not included in any CD Block.

(iv) Physical features :

Koraput district is located between 18^0 and 19^0 north latitude and 82^0 and 83^0 east longitude in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Rayagada (Orissa) and Srikakulum (A.P) districts in

the east, Malkangiri (Orissa) and Bastar (M.P) districts in the west, Nabarangapur and Rayagada districts in the north and Vizianagaram and Vizag (A.P) districts in the south. The district having 8807 sq. kms of geographical area occupies the 3rd rank in the state. Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts occupy the first and second ranks respectively.

The district has a physical expansion of nearly 135 kms from Bandhugaon in the east to Boipariguda in the west, and around 105 kms from Boriguma in the north to Nandapur in the south. This indicates the expansion of the district from east to west is more in comparison to its north-south coverage. The diagonal expansion from Lakshmipur in the north-eastern corner to Machhkund in the south-western corner is nearly 115 kms and such expansion is nearly 130 kms from Kotpad in the north western corner to Pottangi in the south eastern corner of the district.

The shape of the district is irregular due to the hilly regions of Machhkund, Nandapur and Pottangi, which have been projected towards the south, Bandhugaon towards east, Boipariguda towards west. The district headquarters, Koraput is located almost at the central place of the district.

The district has vast expanse of mountain ranges along with hill streams. It is a section of Eastern Ghat hill ranges giving a wavy form of topography. The district has altitude ranging from 300 to 1000 m above mean sea level (MSL).CD Blocks- Koraput, Similiguda, Pottangi, Nandapur, Lamtaput, Dasamantapur and Lakhsmipur are having altitude over 900 m above MSL. Narayanpatana and Bandhugaon Blocks have altitude ranging from 300 m to 600 m above MSL. Jeypur sub-division has altitude upto 600 m above MSL. The district comes under two natural divisions, namely, Eastern Ghat High land and South Eastern Ghat Hill region. The C.D. blocks – Koraput, Similiguda. Pottangi, Nandapur, Lamtaput, Dasamantapur, Lakshmipur, Narayanpatana, Bandhugaon and Kotpad belong to Eastern Ghat High land, whereas Jeypur, Boipariguda, Kundura and Boriguma come under the South Eastern Ghat Hill region. The Eastern Ghat Highland contains the hills of high altitude. Deomali, the highest peak of Orissa with 1672 metre height above sea level is situated at Pottangi. Sinkaram Gutta (1648 m) on the border line of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Sirimanda Parbat (1439m) near Pottangi, Atma Dongar (1428 m) near Narayanpatana, Hathimali (1415m), Kondiamali Parbat (1374m) and Deonani Parbat (1322m) are famous peaks of this region. In comparison to the hill of Eastern Ghat Highland, the hills belonging to the south Eastern Ghat are not so high. Average height of the hills in Podagada, Boriguma and Boipariguda region is 930m. On the whole, numerous small and high hills profusely scattered in the district, protect it from natural calamity like cyclone and scorching heat and present beautiful natural scenery.

Rivers :

The district has many rivers and streams. Important rivers like the Kolab, the Indravati, the Machhkund flow through the district. In addition to this, a small river, the Jhanjabati and numerous streams enrich the valleys and land of the district with green vegetation.

1. Kolab : This river starts its journey from a plateau of 914 m height near Sinkaram hill situated on the border of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. It flows through winding beds and falls down to 610 m plateau near Jeypur. From Jeypur onwards it forms a boundary line between Malkangiri and Nabarangapur districts. In this river there is a waterfalls of 15m high in the wild hills near Ramgiri. Water falls in a pool of about 4m deep. Regarding the pool there is an interesting story that women who were suspected to be witches, were thrown in this pool with stones tied in their necks. In the last part of its course, the Kolab assumes the name as Sabari and meets the river Sileru at the extreme southern part of Motu tahasil. Ultimately both the rivers fall into the Godavari river of Andhra Pradesh. Total length of the river is 450 kms, out of which 362 kms flow within Koraput, Malkangiri and borderline of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

2. Indravati : The Indravati starts from the hills of Kalahandi. It passes through Kashipur tahasil (Rayagada district) and Kotpad (Koraput district). A number of streams coming out of hills of Kashipur and Kotpad areas flow into this river and increase its water content. The river Bhaskel flowing through Umarkote, Kodinga and Kosagumuda of

Nabarangapur district also joins with the Indravati on the border of Koraput and Bastar (M.P) districts. There is a beautiful Chitrakota fall about 40 kms west of Jagadalpur in Madhya Pradesh. The total length of the river is 530 kms and only 124 kms flow through Nabarangapur and Koraput districts and borderline of Koraput and Bastar (M.P).

3. Machhkund : The river Machhkund starts from a plateau of 914 m height from Visakhapatnam. Passing through Orissa and Andhra Pradesh border, Padua velley and south of Jeypur it falls down to a plateau of 427m height at Kondakambaru, where it forms a beautiful fall known as ''Duduma fall'' (165m drop). In the local language Duduma means waterfall. Below the fall for 5 to 7 kms, the river flows towards the south-west in a deep and a gloomy gorge bounded by steep rocky walls about 215 m to 245m high. This valley of the river is the most inaccessible and the least populated region in the whole district. Only a few people belonging to primitive tribe namely Didayis, who are not found anywhere else, live in this valley. Towards the last part, the Machhkund assumes the name 'Sileru' (Rocky stream) and meets the river Sabari at Motu, which is the extreme southern part of Orissa. The natural beauty of the confluence of the Sileru and Sabari at Motu keeps the visitors spell bound. The total length of the river is 296 kms, out of which 254 kms flow within Koraput and the borderline of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

4. Jhanjabati : The Jhanjabati is a small river. It originates from the hilly regions of Narayanpatana tahasil. Covering a winding path of nearly 60 kms within the district, it meets the need of water in that region

Tanks :

A number of tanks of different sizes are located in this district. These are locally known as 'Bandha' 'Munda' and 'Kata.' Large size tanks are called 'Sagar' (means sea). Out of 1973 tanks, 1041 are Govt. and rest 932 are private tanks. The Jagannath Sagar at Jeypur with an area of 1.28 sq. kms (1.6 kmx0.8 km) presents beautiful scenery like a natural lake. The 'Damayanti Sagar' at Kotpad is also worthy to be mentioned for its majestic size and natural beauty. Benevolent rulers and philanthropic persons excavated these tanks to save the poor people and animals from acute shortage of water during summer.

Lake :

There is no natural lake in the district. But the flow of the river Indravati at Kotpad is so spectacular that it forms a semi-circular lake, which is known as Oxbow lake.

Reservoirs :

The Upper Kolab, the Jolapat and the Lower Kolab are three reservoirs in the district. The Upper Kolab reservoir with an area of 3,500 hectares spreads over the portions of Koraput, Similiguda and Lamtaput C.D. Blocks, Jolapat with an area of 3,462 hectares is located at Nandapur C.D. Block and the lower Kolab, the smallest reservoir having an area of 57 hectares lies in Similiguda C.D.Block.

Climate :

The climate of the district is mainly tropical in nature and it is effectively controlled by the south-western monsoon and the retracting north-eastern monsoon. The district being situated in the western fringe of Eastern Ghats, the climate of the district is more similar to that of the Deccan than that of the coastal plains. The Koraput plateau is having an average height of 1,100m above the mean sea level, as a result of which unlike main Deccan plateau, the climate of the district is comparatively cool and pleasant. Pottangi (about 60 kms from district hqrs.), where *Deomali,* the highest peak (1672m) of Orissa is situated, is the coolest place in the district. Similar to other regions of the state, the district experiences four seasons in a year such as the summer season (March to May), the rainy season (June to September), the post-monsoon (October to November) and the winter season (December to February).

Temperature :

December is the coldest month during the year with minimum temperature 7.5^0C. The temperature in high altitude area of Similiguda and Pottangi goes down below 2^0C to 3^0C. May is the hottest month during the summer with average maximum temperature 34.1^0C .Some-times it reaches over

38^0C. Both day and night temperatures progressively increase after January till May and with the onset of the monsoon, temperatures decrease gradually up to December. During the monsoon, weather is cool and pleasant.

Winds :

During the summer winds are generally hot and light and blow from south-western directions. During the monsoon winds are heavy with moisture and blow from a south-westerly or westerly direction. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons winds are light and dry and blow from variable directions.

Rainfall :

The rainfall of the district mainly depends on the south-western monsoon. About 80% of annual rainfall is received during this period (June to September). Occasional rainfall occurs due to depression arising in the Bay of Bengal and thunder-storms in the summer. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1,522 mm. During the monsoon from June to September the rainfall is largely influenced by the Eastern Ghats, which act as boundary wall on the eastern border of the district. Areas lying in high altitude such as Pottangi, Narayanpatana, Koraput, Nandapur, Boipariguda (Koraput plateau and Koraput Eastern Ghats) receive average 1700 mm rainfall, whereas the area lying on the eastern side of the Eastern Ghats receive a scanty rainfall creating rain-shadow area.

Special weather :

During September and October, depression in the Bay of Bengal cause high wind and widespread heavy rainfall. Occasional thunder-storms occur during April and May. Fog occurs occasionally in the months of November and December.

Some times during the monsoon, areas on high altitude experience continuous rainfall for a week or more without appearance of the sun. The clouds drift into houses and soak the household articles. A devastating weather condition occurred on 14th October 1931 at Pottangi. A cloud burst in the village. Torrential rain, 53 cms in 24 hours, flooded the village killing 40 people.

Forests :

There was a time when the people of other parts of Orissa had a curiosity to listen to the thrilling stories associated with the deep jungle and ferocious animals of Koraput district. They had an inner fear for this district. But with the advancement of modern civilization, construction of roads, establishment of industries, etc, the situation has been changed and that fear has gone away from the mind of the people. The geographical situation, climatic conditions and fertile soil of the district provide suitable conditions for luxuriant growth of plants. Towards the middle part of 20th century the district could boast of its forest-coverage with 70% of its total geographical area. But with the passage of time, the plants and animals have been the prey of man's cruelty and now both forests and animals need protection for their survival.

The forest area of the newly formed Koraput district is only 28% of its total geographical area. The classification of forest area as obtained till 1.4.1995 is given below.

i) Reserved forest – 478.72 km^2 i.e. 20.34% (of total forest area)

ii) Demarcated protected forest 1030.90 km^2 i.e. 43.80%

iii) Undemarcated protected forest 396.26 km^2 i.e. 16.82%

iv) Unclassified forest – 0.30 km^2 i.e. 0.01%

v) Revenue forest – 447.83 km^2 i.e. 19.03 %

Source : Potential Linked Credit Plan-Koraput-NABARD

These forests contain the plants of deciduous species such as – Dhaura, Sahaj, Kerala, Bija, Toon, Simul, etc. A curious feature of deciduous species is that they shed leaves in the beginning of summer and become green with new leaves in a short period. The climate and soil of Koraput plateau and Jeypur region are suitable for healthy growth of Sal trees but these are disappearing rapidly due to indiscriminate felling of trees and burning of forests.

Several steps are being taken by the Forest department for growing forests under different

plantation schemes. People are also being motivated for plantation of trees both for economic purposes and restoration of ecological balance.

Minerals & Mining :

The important minerals available in the district are Bauxite, Iron-ore, Manganese, Lime-stone, Graphite, Mica, Black-granite, Quartz, Dolomite, China-clay, etc.

Soil :

The district preserves different soils like- low, medium and high fertile. Its reaction is acidic and neutral to alkaline; and salinity is normal in character. The types of soils available in the district are – Aqualfs-Ustalfs, Ustalfs–Ochrepts, Orthents –Ustalfs

Ustalfs – Ochrepts- Aquepts, Orthents- Tropepts-Rock, Outcrops, Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs, Aqualfs-Aquepts-Udalfs, Ustalfs -Rock(1)

Type of soil available in different blocks and sub-divisions are given below:-

1. Red-non-calcarious sandy clay-loam-Koraput, Dasamantapur, Laxmipur, Similiguda, and Pottangi Block.
2. Red-non-calcarious sandy loam-Lomtaput and Nandapur Blocks.
3. Calcarious mixed red-loam-Narayanpatana Block
4. Calcarious black forest clay-loam-Bandhugaon Block
5. Alifisols and Inceptisole - Jeypur sub-division.

In Koraput sub-division soil is low in organic matter with P.H. range 4.9 to 5.5. The soil are rich in iron and aluminium. Deficiency of micronutrients particularly Boron and Zinc in the soil is manifested in crops. In Jeypur sub-division, the humus content of soil is rich.(2)

Geology :

The district is situated in the southern Orissa highlands. The geological formations in this region belong to- Archaen, Middle proterozoic, Upper proterozoic, Lower Triassic-cretaceous and the Recent. (1)

Source : (1) - Regional Division, India, Census of India Publication.

(2) - Potential Linked Credit Plan – Koraput - NABARD

Flora :

The soil and climatic conditions of the district are suitable for growth of plants. Varieties of plants grow depending on height of the region. But the practice of Podu cultivation (by burning forests) has caused complete disappearance of original forests. At high altitude, grass is usually found with occasional appearance of Harida (Terminalia chebula) and Baula (Eugenia operculata). Fruit bearing trees such as mango (Amba) (Mangifera indica), tamarind (Tentuli) (Tamarindus indica), mahua (Mahula) (Madhuca latifolia), etc grow in all parts of the district. Deciduous species such as Piasala (Ptercarpus marsupium), Garuda Nimburu (Bursera several), Kasaramba (Garuga pinnata), Bahada (Terminalica belerica) Chhota sisu (Dalbergia lanceolaria) are found in the forests of this district. Jamu (Eugenia jambolana), Dharua (Ahogeisus latifolia), Simili (Bombax malabaricum), Asana (Terminalia tementasa), Champa (Michelia champaca), Karanja (Pongeneia glabra) and Baunsa (Dendorcalamus strictus) etc are also available locally. Sal is scarcely found above 763m.

Once upon a time Jeypore region was full of Sal forests but now it is only available in the protected areas. In addition to plants available at Koraput plateau, other varieties such as Raee (Dillenia pentagyna), Waou (Dillenia indica), Gambhari (Gmelina arborea), Karada (Gleistanthus collinus), Kuruma (Adina cardifolia), Amla (Phylianthus emblica), Bandhana (Ouginia dalbergiodes), Kasi (Bridelia retusa) etc grow in this region. Other species such as Nila (Indigofina pulchella), Bhuin Khajuri(Phonix-acaulies), Ranidantakathi (Flemingia species), Nun-nunia (Embelia roubusta), Katharangani (Ixora parriflora) etc. are also available. Creepers include Sialilata (Baubinia vablli), Naipalasa (Butea superba). Kumbhatua (Smilax macrophylla) etc. Grasses include Sabai (Imperrata arun-dinacca), Bagali (Polinidun angustifolum) etc. Bamboos are very rare in this area. Scattered patches of teak occur towards west. Kusum is common in open cultivated tracts.

It is interesting to note that the distribution of teak in scattered patches suggests that previously this species was abundant in this region. On the other hand, owing to some geographical conditions Sal is disappearing rapidly from the forests of Koraput and moving towards the southern part of India.

Fauna :

Once upon a time people did not dare to enter into Koraput jungles because of attack of ferocious animals. Sometimes, passers-by and villagers became the prey of man-eaters. In course of time, the density of forest and the number of animals have been reduced due to man's encroachment of forest and hunting of animals. Some rare species are on the brink of extinction. However, till now tigers, leopards and panthers are also seen in all parts of the district. Occasionally they create havoc in some remote areas of the district. Other animals of this family such as civet cat (Nivericula indica), the toddy cat (Paradoxurus hermphroditus) and the common jungle cats (Felis chaus) etc are also found in the jungles of this district.The dhole or wild dog (cuon alpinus dukhunensis) is found throughout the district.

The hyaena (hyaena hyaena) and the jackal (Canis aureus) are commonly available, but the India fox (Vulpes bengalensis), and wolf (Canis lupus) are seen occasionally. The black sloth bear (Melursusursinus) are found in most of the jungles throughout the district. Elephants are not available in these jungles. Bison (Bibos gaurus) is occasionally seen in Koraput region. Spotted deer (Axis axis), Sambar (Cervus unicolour) and barking deer (Muntia cus maintjak) are also found in the jungles. The four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) and swamp deer are rarely seen. Chinkara and mouse deer (Tragulus memina) found in the past, is now rare. Wild bears are found in almost all parts of the district. During every winter the cases of injury caused by wild bears are reported in many places of the district.

Common langur (Semnopithecus entellus), Bandar (Macaca mulatta) and the bonnet monkey (Macaca radiata) are found in good number.

The common Indian crocodile is found in the water of Kolab, Machhkund and Indravati, but the gurial (ghadial) is not found in the rivers of Koraput. Common striped squirrel, large Indian squirrel (Ratufa indica), percupine, hare, grey mongoose, long-tailed mongoose are also commonly seen in the jungles. The honey badger (Melivora capensis) and the otters (Lutrogale perspicillate) are occasionally found. Pea-fowls are common all over the district. The red and the grey jungle fowls are fairly common. Green pigeon and blue imperial pigeon are seen throughout the district. Duck and teal are very rare. Snipe and painted snipe are mainly seen at high altitude near Padua and Nandapur. On the whole, the rich natural environment of the district accommodates a good variety of birds and animals,which should be preserved for maintaining a healthy ecological balance.

Cropping pattern :

The cropping pattern of the district is largely dependent on the monsoon rain. Main crop during the monsoon is paddy. Due to undulation of land, the cropping pattern in the district is not uniform. In the hill slopes where Podu cultivation is practised, pulses and oil-seeds are grown. In the low land paddy is generally cultivated. Among the garden crops sweet-potato, maize, vegetables etc. are mainly grown in different parts of the district. The Pottangi and Similiguda farms are the main centers of vegetable crops. Double cropping is very rare, as the field becomes dry after the harvest of main crop. Though paddy is the main crop, other crops like wheat, tobacco, mustard and chilli are also extensively cultivated in Kotpad, Narayanpatana and Kalyansinghpur regions.

Land-use Pattern :

As per 1997-98, the land use pattern of the district is given below (area in hectares)

1. Geographical area	-	7,89,700 ha.
2. Net area sown	-	2,11,560 ha.
3. Forest area under revenue villages	-	64,340 ha.
4. Miscellaneous tree crops & groves not included in net area sown area	-	18,830 ha
5. Permanent pasture and other grazing land	-	16,340 ha

6. Culturable waste	-	13,030 ha
7. Land put to non-agricultural use	-	45,750 ha
8. Barren and uncultivable land	-	1,20,570 ha
9. Current fallows	-	74,340 ha
10. Other fallows	-	17,160 ha

This estimate excludes reserve forest, protected forest, project area, urban area, hills, village area submerged in rivers etc.

Source – Potential Linked Credit Plan – Koraput (2001-2002) - NABARD.

Tenancy :

There are many stories narrating the deplorable conditions of the tenants and oppression of the land lords (Zamindars). The root of this evil was the zamindars who imposed arbitrary tax on land and forcibly collected it from the tenants without taking into consideration of failure of crops or any other reasons such as poverty, illness etc. of the tenants. Prior to the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, survey and settlement were not carried out in this district. The tenants had no occupancy right on land. The zamindars or their agents assessed tax roughly basing on number of plough and hoe and seed–capacity of the land. At that time two systems of tax collection were prevalent in the district i.e; 1-Ryotwari, 2-Mustajari. The "Jirayati" lands in the estates were administered partly on 'Ryotwari' system and partly on "Mustajari"(a village-rent system.). In most of the villages the Mustajari system of rent collection was in vogue. The Mustajari was an agent of the land-lord or Inamdar for collection of rent. The remaining areas were covered under Ryotwari system where the land-lord was directly collecting rent from the ryots (tenants) through officials. The Riotwari system was better, it recognized the rights of the ryots. The Mustajari system had no legal recognition and it varied from place to place.Moreover, the Mustajars were more oppressive.

On 1st April 1936 Koraput was separated from the Vizagapatam district of Madras, and was included in the province of Orissa as a new district. Prior to this, survey and settlement were not carried out in Koraput district. It was only during 1938 when survey was taken up only in 20 villages of Boipariguda area on experimental basis. On successful outcome of the survey, this survey and settlement operation was extended to the entire district in 1959-60 for effective maintenance of record of rights and assessment of tax.

The "Zamindary" system was abolished on 29.12.1952 under the provisions of the Orissa Estate Abolition Act 1952. The tenants got great relief from the oppressive hands of the zamindars. Since then the rights and privileges of the tenants have been protected under section 8(i) of the said Act and rent is now being collected by the Govt. directly from the tenants.

Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the district. About 65% of the total workers depend on agriculture. The special feature of the district is practice of shifting cultivation. The main crops grown are paddy, ragi, maize, niger, mustard, wheat, millet, suan, sweet-potato, sugarcane, ground-nut, jowar, bazra etc. Among fruits mango, guava, litchi, orange, custard apple, pineapple, banana, jack fruit, etc. are cultivated. Spicies such as ginger, turmeric, chilli, cardamom, pepper, cinnamon, curry leaves are cultivated. In higher altitudes, the soil and climatic condition are suitable for growing winter-vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, beans, potato, tomato, radish, cucumber etc. throughout the year. Cashew is a major plantation crop in the district. Forest dept, blocks, grampanchayats, non-government organisations (NGOs) and individuals have also undertaken cashew plantation. It is estimated that till 1999-2000 about 24,000 hectare of areas were utilized for cashew-plantation.

Irrigation :

Agriculture being the main economic activities of the people, irrigation of land is essential. The perennial rivers namely Upper Kolab, Machkund, Indravati, Jhanjabati and numerous streams and *nullahs* are main sources of irrigation. Availability of abundant ground water also supplement irrigation through dug-

well, bore-well etc. The district has one major irrigation project namely Upper Kolab project with designed ayacut area of 47,985 hectares. It provides irrigation to an area of about 41,000 hectares during khariff season. There are 69 Minor Irrigation Projects (MIPs) with designed ayacut area of 6,496.24 ha in kharif and 1550.24 ha. in Rabi. One Medium Irrigation Project namely Telingiri Project is under construction. There are 451 Lift Irrigation points with ayacut area of about 9000 ha. In the district during 1999-2000 there were 2,783 dug-wells and 522 diversion-wells for utilization of ground water. In addition to this, the farmers also use pump sets and sprinkler sets for the purpose of irrigation.

Animal Husbandry :

The luxuriant vegetation and climatic conditions of the district are suitable for rearing livestocks but the socio-economic conditions and poor knowledge of people regarding quality and care of animals stand on the way for development of livestocks in the district.

Dairy animals :

The list given below shows the number of dairy animals as per 1995 census.

Type of animal	Male	Female	Total
Non descript cattle	2,29,677	1,86,221	414,898
Cross Breed(C.B) cattle	181	704	885
Non descript buffalo	8,327	596	8,923
Improved buffalo	136	285	421

Source : Potential Linked Credit Plan –(2001-2002) – Koraput - NABARD

The table shows that the local non-descript cows and buffaloes with low milk yield outnumber the improved varieties. It indicates that the people of the district have not developed their interest to rear productive animals.

The veterinary department is making efforts for developing fodder cultivation associating the local people in this direction. A special project namely Indo-Danish Integrated Livestock Development Project is being implemented in 4 blocks namely Koraput, Laxmipur, Jeypur and Kundura covering 100 villages for cultivation of fodder, taking care of health and breeding quality animals. This project aims at associating mostly ladies in Self Help Groups (SHGS).

Poultry and Duck :

The poultry sector remains underdeveloped due to inadequate infrastructures, particularly hatchery and feed-mixing plant. The per capita consumption of egg in the district is low in comparison to that of the state and in case of meat, it is also very low. These facts call for promotion of poultry in a big way in the district. Maize, which is vital component of poultry-feed, is available in Umarkote area of neighbouring district, Nabarangapur. 30 broiler and 4 layer units are existing in private sector. The rural people rear country fowl, which has more demand. The rearing of ducks is rarely seen in this district.

Sheep-goat-pig :

The availability of green vegetation in hilly regions of the district provides good scope for rearing sheep and goat on a big scale. The ever increasing demand for meat encourages the rural people for rearing goat and sheep on commercial basis. Under Integrated Livestock Development Project sheep and goat development initiatives have been taken.

The rearing of pig is undertaken by a small section of population of the district.

Fisheries :

The two major reservoirs (upper Kolab, Jolapat), two minor reservoirs (Jagannath Sagar & Kodigaon), good number of tanks and minor irrigation projects provide better scope for pisciculture. Fresh water fisheries comprise of culture and capture fisheries. In capture fisheries, there is scope for both riverine fisheries and reservoir fisheries. Though the demand for fish is very high, the district is deficient in fish production.

The inland water area of the district, which is suitable for inland fisheries, is estimated to be 1033.74 ha. comprising of 891 G.P. tanks 150 revenue tanks and 952 private tanks The fisheries department has promoted a Primary Fishermen Co-operative Society for production of fish.

Three reservoirs i.e. Upper Kolab, Jolaput and Lower Kolab with total water area of 7,019 ha and

3 MIPs i.e. Kodigaon, Jagannath Sagar and Ramgiri with 155 ha. are being used for fisheries in the district. As many as 4 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies are functioning in these reservoir areas.

Capture fish is also available from perennial rivers such as Upper Kolab, Indravati, Machkund and Jhanjabati and many streams. Production of fish within the district is not sufficient to meet the demand, for which, fish is imported from outside, mainly from Andhra Pradesh.

Industry :

The district has following major and medium industries located at different places.

Sl. No.	Name of Large Industries	Location	Product
1	Hindusthan Aeronautic Limited	Sunabeda	Aero engine
2.	National Aluminium Company (NALCO)	Damanjodi	Aluminium
3.	Bellarpur Industries, Jeypore	Gaganpur	Paper
4.	BTW Industries Jeypur	Bankobija	Granite, Monuments, Tiles.
5.	Snehadhara Industries	Ampavelli	Portland Cement
6.	Jameel Lime and Chemicals	Chandili	Lime
7.	Utkal Oils Ltd.	Ambaguda	Refined Sal seed oil
8.	OTECO	Sunabeda	Cutting tools

Sl. No.	Name of Medium Industries	Location	Product
1.	Aurobindo Precision Tools	Sunabeda	Carbide Tools & Idlers
2.	M/s. Zenith Corporation	Boipariguda	Quartz powder
3.	M/s. Deepak Chemical Works	Similiguda	Alum.
4.	M/s. Bhubaneswari Lime Industries	Maliput	Lime
5.	M/s. Jameel Lime & Chemicals	Chandili	Quicklime
6.	M/s. Gupteswar Flour Mill	Sankaudi, Randapalabi	Brownwheat
7.	M/s. Konark Chemicals	Kunduli	Quick lime
8.	M/s. Sreedevi Cotton Works	Jeypore	Waste Cotton.

In addition to this, there are as many as 1848 units of Small Scale Industries producing items such as food & allied, chemicals & allied, electrical & electronics, engineering & metallurgy, wood forest, glass & ceramics, livestock & leather, paper & paper products, rubber & plastic textiles, repair & services etc.

In order to provide employment opportunity to the women, a Bamboo Craft Project has been taken up in Boipariguda block. There are Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Kotpad, Koraput, Boipariguda, Boriguma and Jeypore blocks for improving the economic conditions of weavers, quality of products and creation of markets.

The district being rich in forest resources, cottage industries based on minor forest produce such as hill-broom, siali-leaf plates etc. have been set up in rural areas. A good number of NGOs namely Agragamee, Survodaya Samiti, CYSD, WIDA, CARD, SHED, Pragati, Asha Kiran Society, Shantiniketan, Jagaran etc. are also functioning in the district for promotion of industrial & artisan activities. In order to safe-guard the environment, steps are being taken by the Govt. to utilize the waste materials of major industries like NALCO, Paper Industry, Mangam Timbers etc. Plantations are also being made around the industries for purification of air, absorption of heat and maintenance of ecological balance.

Trade & Commerce :

Trade links of this district are mainly with the adjoining districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh, Raipur of Madhya Pradesh (present Chhattisgarh state), Rayagada, Parlakhemundi and Brahmapur etc. of Orissa. The railway lines from Vizianagaram to Raipur, Koraput to Rayagada are the main trade-routes. In addition

to this, the road-communication to different places of the state and other states also serve the purpose of transportation of goods. The commodities, which are mainly exported are tamarind, grains & pulses, oil-seeds, mohua flower, sabai grass. Oil seeds like niger and mustard are exported to Maharastra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu etc. Agricultural and allied products are also exported to different markets of inside and outside the state. Commodities such as cloth, yarn, salt, kerosene oil, cattle, edible oil, dry-fish, cocoanuts, tobacco, iron and steel materials are imported for consumption. Jeypur is the main trade center of the district. Important markets are also available at Boriguma, Kotpad, Koraput, Laxmipur. Many weekly markets (locally known as shandi) serve as rural marketing centers.

Regulated Co-operative Marketing Society (RCMS), Orissa Rural Marketing Society (ORMAS). LAMPS, TDCC. (forest produce) etc. are also operating for prospective marketing.

The net-work of banking and other financial institutions is spreading all over the district. There are 8 commercial banks with 25 branches as given below.

Sl.No.	Name of Banks		Number
1.	SBI	-	13
2.	IOB	-	5
3.	Allahabad Bank	-	2
4.	Andhra Bank	-	1
5.	Bank of India	-	1
6.	Indian Bank	-	1
7.	Union Bank of India	-	1
8.	United Bank of India	-	1
	Total:		**25**

One Regional Rural Bank (RRB) with 33 branches (in undivided Koraput district), one Central Co-operative Bank (CCB) with 7 branches, 20 LAMPS, 2 Co-operative Agriculture Rural Development Banks (CARD), one Urban Co-operative Bank and a branch of Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) are also operating in the district. The controlling offices of SBI, CCB, & RRB's are located at Jeypur. SBI is the lead bank of the district.

Transport and Communication :

The younger generation may imagine it as a grandmother's story that there was a time when the people of Koraput district did not dare to go from one place to another passing through inaccessible hill-tracts where they could be the prey of wild animals. For several centuries, Koraput was isolated from the plains due to non-existence of any road. Outsiders never penetrated into it on account of its steep hills and Malaria infested jungles. An old trade route between the eastern coast and Chhattisgarh passed through Kashipur, through which traders carried goods with the help of pack-bullocks. In 1863 AD when Madras Govt took over the administration of Jeypur estate, construction of road from Jeypur to Anantagiri was started for the first time. It was only by 1874, ghat roads between Salur to Pottangi, Koraput to Boriguma were constructed and only carts could pass through these roads, with much difficulty.

The major portion of the district being covered with hills, the present situation of road-way communication is not so much developed in comparison to coastal plains. The district is also poor in railway network, which links between Raipur-Vizainagaram and Koraput-Rayagada covering a distance of 234 kms (broad-gauge) having only 20 railway-stations (as on 31.03. 2001). Different type of roads available within the district is given below-

Sl.No. Type of Road	Distance
1. National High Way (NH)	157 kms.
2. State Highway (SH)	213 kms
3. Major District Road (MDR)	209 kms
4. Other District Road (ODR)	16 kms
5. Classified Village Road (CVR)	541 kms
6. Village Road (VR)	418 kms
7. Block Road (Panchyat Samit,P.S)	986 kms
8. Gram Panchayat Road (G.P)	4973 kms
9. Forest Road (FR)	210 kms
10.Municipal Road (MR)	982 kms.
	Total: -8705 kms.

Total 8,705 kms of road are linking the district with other parts of the country, states & districts. People of this district mainly depend on road-ways.

Source : Economic Survey- (2001-2002) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Orissa.

Electricity & Power :

There are three Hydro Electricity Power Projects namely Upper Kolab H.E. power project, Machhkund H.E power project and Upper Indravati H. E. power project with production capacity 320 MW, 115 MW and 450 MW respectively. The electricity generated from these power projects is being supplied to the district and other areas of the state. Up to 1999-2000, as many as 1027 Revenue villages &139 hamlets i.e. 61% of total inhabited villages (1915) of the district have been electrified.

Source : Economic Survey- (2001-2002)- Directorate of Economics &Statistics,Govt. of Orissa, and Potential Linked Credit Plan- NABARD.

(v) Major Social & Cultural events,significant activities during the decade :

The introduction of various developmental schemes, and poverty alleviation programmes such as Swarnajayanti Gram Sworojgar Yojana (SGSY), Community Based Convergent Service (CBCS), Inegrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), SC/ ST Development Finance Corporation, Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), Khadi and Village Industry Commission Schemes (KVIC) and Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA), ICDS projects etc. by the Govt. and activities of Non-Govt Organisations namely Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Agragamee, Ankuran, Naba Nirmana Samiti, Pragati, Jagruti, Asha Jyoti Mahila Bikash Kendra, Sathee, Saheed Laxman Nayak Yubak Sangha, Boipariguda Khetra Samiti, Bikash Parishad, Asha Kiran Society, Sarbodaya Samiti, Indo-Danish Livestock Development Project, Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development project etc. have brought remarkable changes in the sphere of social and cultural activities of the people of the district.

Establishment of schools and colleges, industries like HAL (Sunabeda), NALCO (Damanjodi), Paper Mill (Belarpur) etc. other industries on carbide tools, quartz powder, alum, lime, waste cotton etc. and a number of small scale industries, construction of hydro-electric power stations at Upper Kolab, Upper Indravati and Machhkund effected changes in the quality of life of people of this district.As a result of which, the percentage of literacy increased from 24.64% (1991) to 35.72% (2001). During the period, rate of participation of women in various field of activities also increased, and people got ample scope to make interaction with socio-cultural development of other parts of the state and the country.

(vi) Places of religious, historical and archaeological importance :

The district has the following important religious, historical and archaeological places.

1. Alamanda :

The village is situated on the bank of river Jhanjabati on the Laxmipur- Parvatipuram road. It is famous for the Shiva temple, which is said to be the monument of 17th century A.D.

2. Bagara :

The village is famous for its three small waterfalls, falling with great speed from a height of 11 metres.These waterfalls present a beautiful scenery.It is situated at a distance of 16 kms from Koraput. .

3. Bhairabsinghpur :

This village is situated at the foot of the hills of 610m plateau. The Boriguma-Koraput road passes through it. This village is famous for a large number of images of Jain Tirthankars. Images are of different size ranging from 4 to 5 feet in height. One such image of Rishabhanath made of a steatite slab, is now worshipped in a thatched shrine. There is a Siva temple at the foot of the hills and the niches in its walls contain many images of Jain cult.

4. Boriguma :

Boriguma is famous for the temple Bhairaba, which is built at the foot of a hill. A great festival is held here every year in the month of Phalguna. (February-March). To the east of the hill, there are some depressions in the ground, which are said to be the remains of the moat of a fort, which existed here in old days. Some lingams standing 6 or 7 feet in height have been dug out of these hollows.

5. Jeypur :

Jeypur is the largest town in the district of Koraput. It is also both commercially and culturally developed. It was the residential town of ex-Maharaja of Jeypore. The meaning of Jeypore is "the city of Victory". The town stands under the western slope of 915m plateau. During 1648-1669 Viravikram Deo shifted the capital of Jeypore kingdom from Nandapur to Jeypore. A big tank named Jagannath Sagar about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth having a perennial source of water was dug by Maharaja Ram Chandra Deo. This presents beautiful natural scenery. The Dasahara festival is observed here with much pump and ceremony for 16 days in honour of goddess Kanak Durga .There is a story that this statue was obtained from Purusottam Dev towards the end of 15th century, while he was returning from his victorious campaign of Kanchi-Kaveri.

6. Kechla :

This village is situated on the southern bank of the river Kolab at a distance of 32 kms from Koraput. There is a Jain temple about 30 feet high and it contains five images of Tirthankars, one of Ambika and another of Yaksha Yakshi seated together. Ambika is standing under the bough of a mango tree laden with fruits and fondles a child in her arms, while a crouching lion opens its jaws, as if, to devour the child. The images carved out in the stones attract the visitors for their artistic designs.

7. Kendupada :

The village Kendupada situated at a distance of 3 kms from Boipariguda is famous for its forests-deity, Birukhomb, which is similar to goddess Stambheswari of western Orissa. There is a thrilling legend associated with the goddess, Birukhomb. Once upon a time, a group of boys were playing near the temple Birukhomb. In a playful mood they offered one of the boys as a sacrifice, if they would be successful in hunting a deer. But after hunting a deer they played a mock sacrifice of a boy in front of the goddess. They pretended to cut off his head through a sword made of grass but to the astonishment of all, the grass-sword turned to be an actual sword and the head of the boy was cut off. The boys fled away with fear. The villagers came to the temple and prayed the goddess for the life of the boy. By virtue of the prayer of the villagers, the boy got back his life. Since then, goddess, Birukhomb is being worshipped as both malevolent and benevolent goddess in the region.

8. Koraput :

It is the hqrs. of district Koraput. The original name of this town is "Koraputti" or "the hamlet of the Khora or Kora people. The town stands at a height of 885m above sea level. The place was chosen as the headquarters for its healthy environments. The place is surrounded by a cluster of hills. Small and perennial streams flowing from these hills enrich the region with water contents. Standing on the hilltop of this town, one can enjoy the beauty of nature in the background of hill ranges extending towards the boundless horizon. From religious point of view, it is known as "Sabara Kshetra" (the most of the inhabitants being Sabara, the devotees of Lord Jagannath.). There is a Jagannath temple in the heart of the town, which attracts pilgrims from far and near.

9. Kotpad :

Kotpad being outside the malarial belt, it is one of the healthiest places in the district. A big tank, Damayanti Sagar, situated to the west of the town presents picturesque scenery.

10. Machhkund :

Machhkund lies at a distance of 80 kms. from Koraput. It is famous for its waterfall known as "Duduma Waterfall". Near Badigoda the river Machhkund falls from a mountain top of 540.19 feet. But after construction of hydro-electric power station, water has been diverted through tunnels and natural waterfall is no more spectacular as it was in earlier days But the natural beauty of the surrounding hills is quite enjoyable. Mythologically, Machhkund is regarded as the famous Matsya Tirtha. The place is also treated as sacred as, it is said. Sri Chaitanya visited it in the early part of the 16th century A.D.

11. Nandapur :

Nandapur village is situated at about 50 kms away from Koraput. The village has much historical importance. Historian G. Ramdas infers that the village

has derived its name from the famous Nanda dynasty of Magadha, which was supposed to have extended its territory over this part of the country. The presence of Batrisa-Simhasana (Throne with 32 steps) has led to some believe that once upon a time it was a part of the empire of the great Vikramaditya. There are two ancient boulders in the northern part of the village. One of the stones bear beautiful sculptures while the other stone bears the statue of an elephant. In the southeast direction there is an image of Ganapati of six feet high. There is also a shrine of lord Sarveswar containing some inscriptions.

12. Narayanpatana :

The village Narayanpatana is situated on the bank of the river Jhanjabati, at a distance of about 60kms from Koraput. During (1711 to 1752) the reign of Balaram Deo and Biswambhara Deo, it was the capital of Jeypore estate. There is a place called 'Satigarbha' where it is said that at the death of Biswambhar Deo, his wives had observed 'Sati' immolating themselves in fire. There is a temple of god Jhareswar on the bed of the river Jhanjabati.

13. Pottangi :

It is situated at the foot of Dumuka hills, which contains Deomali, the highest peak of Orissa- 1672m. height above sea level. This village has been prominent from geographical point of view as on 14th October 1931 a cloud burst in the village. Torrential rain, 53 cms in 24 hours, flooded the village with water and mud, 40 people were killed. Pottangi being situated near the eastern edge of 915m plateau, is the coolest place in the district. It is at about 60 kms from Koraput on Salur-Jeypur road.

14. Similiguda :

Similiguda is situated at a distance of about 30 kms from Koraput. It is famous for the remains of the fort named "Domb fort", constructed in memory of some Dombs (scheduled castes) of Sambalpur district, who fled away to this place to save their lives.

15. Suai :

The village Suai is famous for an old Jain Monastery. It is quadrangular in shape having three cells on each side. Images of Tirthankars are carved on the walls of the cells. The image of Rishabhanath is enshrined in the central cell. An image of goddess Tara adorned with bangles up to the elbows in its four arms, is a center of attraction of the cells. The village is about 60 kms away from Koraput.

16. Sunabeda :

Sunabeda is situated by the side of Koraput-Salur road at about 20 kms to the east of Koraput. The village gained importance and a township has developed due to the construction of an Aero-engine Factory (HAL).

(vii) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figures associated with the district.

The people of Koraput district whole-heartedly participated in the freedom movement of India. The August Revolution of 1942 took a very remarkable form in this district. On 2nd August 1942 the District Congress Committee met in full session and decided to start a movement in the lines of Civil Disobedience under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. On 21st August 1942 a big crowd of 2,000 persons under the leadership of Lakshmana Naik proceeded to Mathili where they held a public meeting. Lakshmana Naik enkindled the spirit of patriotism within the people and encouraged them to be united to establish the people's Raj and not to co-operate with the British Govt. The Police arrested him and he was sent to Berhampur Central Jail where he was made to mount the gallows on 29th August 1943. To commemorate his name, a Memorial Hall has been constructed at Jeypur and a statue has been installed at state capital, Bhubaneswar.

Some weeklies like- 'Janasakha,' 'Ajikali', 'Amarkatha' and 'Dandakaranya Times' were being published from this district. An Oriya monthly 'Christian Mitra' and a fortnightly 'Narada' were also being published here.

Some Social Service Organisations of the district rendered their services for improvement of down trodden people of the district as well as other areas of the state.

1. The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangha :

By 1st October 1955 when Acharya Vinoba Bhave completed his tour in Koraput, the Sangha decided to undertake the task of reconstruction and development in the Gramadan villages in co-operation with Utkal Navajeevan Mandal. The Sangha started its work in August 1956.

2. Navajeevan Mandal :

The Navajeevan Mandal came into existence in 1946, with the aim of improving the condition of the Adivasis. Late Sarangadhar Das was the first President of the Mandal. The Mandal, having its welfare centers at Lekidiguda, Ashramput, Bamini, Bikrampur and Limbaguda, had its hqrs. at Koraput.

3. Prem Samaj :

The Prem Samaj started at Jeypur in March 1954 under the guidance of Sri Swami Krishnananda of Pithapuram. Its main aim is to feed the destitute, orphans and beggars.

4. Jana Kalyan Sangha :

This organisation started at Kotpad in 1957. Its object is to help the needy students and patients. It has opened a free Homeopathic Dispensary.

(viii) Census Concepts

Building :

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

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

Permanent houses :

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

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

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

as dwelling room.

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

Census House :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However,

if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basar, Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati

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

90. Tiar, Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

Language and Mother tongue

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. the census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

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

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

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

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

(x) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in Rural -Urban areas in the district shows that, majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 1,180,637 with 982,188 rural and 198,449 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 16.81 percent compared to the state urban population share of 14.99 percent. There are 2028 villages, out of which 106 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 83.19 percent of total population in the district.

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

There are four statutory towns and one census town located in the district. The population of these towns are Kotpad(NAC) 14,917, Koraput (NAC) 39,548, Damanjodi (CT) 8,475, Sunabeda (NAC) 58,884 and Jeypur(M) 76,625. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Jeypur (M) and Sunabeda (NAC) are categorised under class II towns which is in the range of 50,000 to 99,999 population and Koraput (NAC) belongs to class III category which is in the range of 20,000-49,999 population, Kotpad (NAC) comes under class IV category, in the range of 10,000 to 19,999 and Damanjodi (CT) is in the class V category, in the range of 5,000 to 9,999 population of towns.

While comparing the growth of population in these five towns with 1991 Census, it is seen that, Damanjodi(CT) has the highest growth rate of 48.19 percent and Kotpad(NAC) has the lowest growth rate of 12.08 percent. The density of population in the towns of the district is 1052 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 950 whereas the rural sex ratio is 1009 and district total sex ratio is 999.

The district literacy rate is 35.72 percent for total, 47.20 percent for males and 24.26 percent for females, which is less than the state average in the respective category. In the urban areas, the literacy percentage is higher than those of rural areas due to better educational facilities available in the town areas. In the urban areas, Damanjodi(CT) has the highest literacy rate of 96.3 percent and Kotpad(NAC) has the lowest literacy rate of of 67.7 percent. In the rural areas, Koraput CD Block tops the list with 36.5 percent literacy and Bandhugaon CD Block is at the bottom with 19.8 percent literacy.

The work participation rate in the district is 48.3 percent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 percent. Pottangi police station has the highest work participation rate 58.0 percent and Sunabeda police station has the lowest work participation rate 33.3 percent. In the rural areas, the work participation rate is 51.5 percent and in the urban areas, the work participation rate is 32.5 percent.

(xi) 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 population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kotpad	90,125	76,816	13,309	103,975	89,058	14,917	15.4	15.9	12.1	14.8	14.3
2	Boriguma	68,708	68,708	0	78,939	78,939	0	14.9	14.9	0	0	0
3	Bhairabsingipur	56,119	56,119	0	59,622	59,622	0	6.2	6.2	0	0	0
4	Dasamantapur	39,200	39,200	0	44,348	44,348	0	13.1	13.1	0	0	0
5	Lakshmipur	30,045	30,045	0	32,838	32,838	0	9.3	9.3	0	0	0
6	Narayanpatana	75,527	75,527	0	88,117	88,117	0	16.7	16.7	0	0	0
7	Kakiriguma	18,747	18,747	0	21,488	21,488	0	14.6	14.6	0	0	0
8	Koraput	54,753	54,753	0	60,190	60,190	0	9.9	9.9	0	0	0
9	Koraput Town	40,713	5,789	34,924	45,798	6,250	39,548	12.5	8.0	13.2	85.8	86.4
10	Nandapur	56,754	56,754	0	63,621	63,621	0	12.1	12.1	0	0	0
11	Similiguda	15,203	15,203	0	16,442	16,442	0	8.1	8.1	0	0	0
12	Damanjodi	17,835	12,116	5,719	25,499	17,024	8,475	43.0	40.5	48.2	32.1	33.2
13	Pottangi	74,719	74,719	0	85,460	85,460	0	14.4	14.4	0	0	0
14	Padua	43,558	43,558	0	49,544	49,544	0	13.7	13.7	0	0	0
15	Sunabeda	53,386	879	52,507	59,754	870	58,884	11.9	1.0	12.1	98.4	98.5
16	Machhkund	32,747	32,747	0	37,885	37,885	0	15.7	15.7	0	0	0
17	Boipariguda	89,248	89,248	0	103,576	103,576	0	16.1	16.1	0	0	0
18	Jeypur	131,010	65,764	65,246	156,468	79,843	76,625	19.4	21.4	17.4	49.8	49
19	Kundura	41,180	41,180	0	47,073	47,073	0	14.3	14.3	0	0	0
	District Total:	**1,029,577**	**857,872**	**171,705**	**1,180,637**	**982,188**	**198,449**	**14.7**	**14.5**	**15.6**	**16.7**	**16.8**

Table-1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during the year 1991-2001. The population of the district as recorded in 2001 Census stands at 1,180,637 as against 1,029,577 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 151,060 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 14.7 percent as compared to the state average of 16.25 percent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (43.0%) is seen in Damanjodi police station and lowest growth rate (6.2%) in Bhairabsingipur police station. The majority of population in the district lives in rural areas and only 16.8 percent in urban areas as per 2001 Census, which is slightly higher than 16.7 percent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate of urban population is highest (48.2%) in Damanjodi police station and lowest (12.1%) in Kotpad police station. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 19 police stations in the district, the highest population 156,468 is found in Jeypur police station.

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

Serial number	District / C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kotpad	95	81,040	40,653	40,387	6 (6.3)	285	291
2	Boriguma	148	126,728	63,185	63,543	17 (11.5)	1,092	1,195
3	Dasamantapur	165	70,946	35,000	35,946	60 (36.4)	3,483	3,650
4	Lakshmipur	103	55,268	27,452	27,816	32 (31.1)	1,717	1,780
5	Bandhugaon	146	50,000	24,347	25,653	62 (42.5)	2,978	3,230
6	Narayanpatana	123	38,117	19,173	18,944	61 (49.6)	3,684	3,632
7	Pottangi	100	60,300	30,300	30,000	28 (28.0)	1,615	1,640
8	Similiguda	85	55,537	27,373	28,164	17 (20.0)	1,151	1,195
9	Koraput	92	57,572	28,931	28,641	27 (29.3)	1,612	1,683
10	Jeypur	116	99,694	49,822	49,872	11 (9.5)	783	785
11	Kundura	85	59,028	29,512	29,516	21 (24.7)	1,332	1,308
12	Boipariguda	279	91,621	45,541	46,080	163 (58.4)	7,569	7,701
13	Lamtaput	170	54,683	27,144	27,539	78 (45.9)	4,550	4,654
14	Nandapur	215	81,654	40,542	41,112	85 (39.5)	4,742	4,919
Districts (Rural) Total:		**1,922**	**982,188**	**488,975**	**493,213**	**668 (34.8)**	**36,593**	**37,663**

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	Kotpad	29 (30.5)	5,022	4,934	28 (29.5)	10,117	10,147	28 (29.5)	19,503	19,385
2	Boriguma	35 (23.6)	5,917	6,090	49 (33.1)	16,741	17,170	35 (23.6)	21,257	21,273
3	Dasamantapur	58 (35.2)	8,852	8,966	30 (18.2)	10,685	10,915	15 (9.1)	9,588	10,061
4	Lakshmipur	37 (35.9)	6,397	6,530	17 (16.5)	5,809	6,042	12 (11.7)	7,629	7,368
5	Bandhugaon	54 (37.0)	8,160	8,584	22 (15.1)	7,808	8,196	8 (5.5)	5,401	5,643
6	Narayanpatana	45 (36.6)	7,183	7,287	15 (12.2)	5,542	5,262	1 (0.8)	643	642
7	Pottangi	36 (36.0)	5,940	5,882	19 (19.0)	6,451	6,735	11 (11.0)	7,747	7,341
8	Similiguda	28 (32.9)	4,522	4,758	21 (24.7)	7,547	8,046	17 (20.0)	12,059	12,172
9	Koraput	26 (28.3)	4,076	4,120	26 (28.3)	8,997	9,295	10 (10.9)	5,901	6,234
10	Jeypur	41 (35.3)	6,531	6,726	31 (26.7)	10,435	10,587	21 (18.1)	14,526	14,541
11	Kundura	26 (30.6)	4,220	4,224	19 (22.4)	7,018	7,016	14 (16.5)	9,867	9,759
12	Boipariguda	72 (25.8)	11,051	11,256	24 (8.6)	8,464	8,549	14 (5.0)	9,375	9,526
13	Lamtaput	60 (35.3)	9,368	9,786	24 (14.1)	7,648	7,483	8 (4.7)	5,578	5,616
14	Nandapur	79 (36.7)	12,581	12,675	35 (16.3)	11,169	11,183	13 (6.0)	8,194	8,478
Districts (Rural) Total:		**626 (32.6)**	**99,820**	**101,818**	**360 (18.7)**	**124,431**	**126,626**	**207 (10.8)**	**137,268**	**138,039**

Serial number	District / C.D. Block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Kotpad	4 (4.2)	5,726	5,630	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Boriguma	11 (7.4)	14,338	14,197	1 (0.7)	3,840	3,618	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Dasamantapur	2 (1.2)	2,392	2,354	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Lakshmipur	5 (4.9)	5,900	6,096	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Bandhugaon	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Narayanpatana	1 (0.8)	2,121	2,121	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Pottangi	6 (6.0)	8,547	8,402	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Similiguda	2 (2.4)	2,094	1,993	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Koraput	1 (1.1)	1,557	1,580	2 (2.2)	6,788	5,729	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Jeypur	11 (9.5)	14,799	14,465	1 (0.9)	2,748	2,768	0 (0.0)	0	0
11	Kundura	5 (5.9)	7,075	7,209	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
12	Boipariguda	5 (1.8)	6,513	6,267	1 (0.4)	2,569	2,781	0 (0.0)	0	0
13	Lamtaput	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
14	Nandapur	3 (1.4)	3,856	3,857	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**56 (2.9)**	**74,918**	**74,171**	**5 (0.3)**	**15,945**	**14,896**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives CD Block-wise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10000 and above. The maximum number of villages i.e.668 (34.8%) are covered under the population size range less than 200 followed by population size range 200-499 in 626(32.6%)villages. Both the villages with these population size ranges constitute 67.4 percent of the total 1922 inhabited villages of the district. So far as villages having 5000 population or more are concerned, there are only 5 villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10000 populations.

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

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

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

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

In 1991 Census, there were four Statutory Towns in the district namely Kotpad Town (NAC) , Koraput Town (NAC), Sunabeda Town (NAC) , JeypurTown (Municipality) and one census town named Damanjodi Town (CT) . In 2001 Census, no new town is added or Denotified or Declassified, keeping the number of towns of the district intact. In the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population was 16.68 percent, which increased marginally to 16.81 percent 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	89	4.6	10,552	1.1
11-20	9	0.5	351	0.0
21-50	108	5.6	19,145	1.9
51-100	379	19.7	105,671	10.8
101-200	639	33.2	345,895	35.2
201-300	338	17.6	225,631	23.0
301-500	236	12.3	158,386	16.1
501 +	124	6.5	116,557	11.9
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**1,922**	**100.0**	**982,188**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the District:		**166.1**		

The grouping of villages on the basis of density of population (per square kilometer) is displayed in Table -4. The population density (rural) of the district is 166.1 and maximum population i.e 35.2 percent of population live in the density range of 101-200. Taking the number of villages, the highest percentage i.e. 33.2 percent of villages are covered under the density range of 101-200 followed by 19.7 percent villages under the density range 51-100 and 17.6 percent of villages under the density range 201-300. A negligible percentage of villages i.e. 0.5 percent are under the density range 11-20.and 4.6 percent are under the density range 0-10.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	966	966	-
1911	1,056	1,058	947	999	999	-
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,000	998	1,078
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,004	1,004	999
1941	1,053	1,058	914	996	995	1,041
1951	1,022	1,029	881	981	993	796
1961	1,001	1,015	807	981	986	927
1971	988	1,002	845	978	987	920
1981	981	999	859	988	999	932
1991	971	988	866	991	998	934
2001	972	987	895	999	1,009	950

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

Table – 5 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio reported over the censuses from 1901 to 2001 for both the state and the district. The sex ratio of the district is 999 in 2001 and it is significantly higher than the state average of 972. The sex ratio of the district is found to be lower than the state from 1901 to 1971 Census and from 1981 till 2001 Census the district sex ratio is quite above the state sex ratio.

The sex ratio in the state has declined from 1037 to 972 during 1901 to 2001 Census period whereas the district sex ratio has increased from 966 to 999 during the same period. As regards, the rural areas of the state and the district, the sex ratio for the State has declined by 52 whereas the sex ratio for the district was increased by 43 during the last 100 years. However, in urban areas, there is a fluctuating trend of increase and decrease between the censuses in the state and in the district. The over all sex ratio of both the state and the district have shown a fluctuating trend during the census period since 1901.

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	Kotpad	996	993	1,013
2	Boriguma	1,000	1,000	-
3	Bhairabsingipur	1,019	1,019	-
4	Dasamantapur	1,020	1,020	-
5	Lakshmipur	1,007	1,007	-
6	Narayanpatana	1,025	1,025	-
7	Kakiriguma	1,023	1,023	-
8	Koraput	1,028	1,028	-
9	Koraput Town	942	1,065	924
10	Nandapur	1,025	1,025	-
11	Similiguda	999	999	-
12	Damanjodi	883	906	840
13	Pottangi	998	998	-
14	Padua	1,013	1,013	-
15	Sunabeda	944	1,019	943
16	Machhkund	1,024	1,024	-
17	Boipariguda	1,009	1,009	-
18	Jeypur	984	997	970
19	Kundura	1,003	1,003	-
	District Total:	**999**	**1,009**	**950**

Table- 6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 Census. In the district, there are 999 females per 1000 males. However there is a great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 1009 in rural areas and 950 in urban areas. In rural areas, Koraput town police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1065 and Damanjodi police station has the lowest sex ratio of 906. Among the towns, Kotpad has got the highest sex ratio of 1013 whereas Damanjodi has the lowest sex ratio of 840 in the district

Table-7 depicting the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to the police station level sex ratio. Bandhugaon C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1054 and Narayanpatana C.D. Block has the lowest sex ratio of 988, from rest of the 12 C.d. Blocks six CD Blocks have higher sex ratio and the remaining six C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 1009.

TABLE-7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Kotpad	993
2	Boriguma	1,006
3	Dasamantapur	1,027
4	Lakshmipur	1,013
5	Bandhugaon	1,054
6	Narayanpatana	988
7	Pottangi	990
8	Similiguda	1,029
9	Koraput	990
10	Jeypur	1,001
11	Kundura	1,000
12	Boipariguda	1,012
13	Lamtaput	1,015
14	Nandapur	1,014
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,009**

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	23	1.2	3,661	0.4
700-749	13	0.7	9,066	0.9
750-799	39	2.0	10,296	1.0
800-849	57	3.0	19,868	2.0
850-899	121	6.3	40,168	4.1
900-949	215	11.2	118,519	12.1
950-999	291	15.1	222,183	22.6
1000-1099	701	36.5	418,102	42.6
1100+	462	24.0	140,325	14.3
District Total:	**1,922**	**100.0**	**982,188**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**1009.0**		

Table- 8 presents the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. It shows that the largest number 701(36.5%) of villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 1000-1099. 462(24.0%) number of villages in the district fall in the sex ratio range of 1100+. It is seen that sex ratio is 56.9 percent in favour of females and 43.1 percent in favour of males in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Damanjodi	CT	840
2	Jeypur	M	970
3	Koraput	NAC	924
4	Kotpad	NAC	1,013
5	Sunabeda	NAC	943
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District:			**950**

As per Table-9, the sex ratio of urban area (950) is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (1009). The lowest sex ratio of (840) is seen in Damanjodi (CT) and the highest sex ratio (1013) is seen in Kotpad (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	Kotpad	Total	17,547	8,865	8,682	979
		Rural	15,459	7,804	7,655	981
		Urban	2,088	1,061	1,027	968
2	Boriguma	Total	13,367	6,691	6,676	998
		Rural	13,367	6,691	6,676	998
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Bhairabsingipur	Total	9,884	5,046	4,838	959
		Rural	9,884	5,046	4,838	959
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Dasamantapur	Total	8,886	4,523	4,363	965
		Rural	8,886	4,523	4,363	965
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Lakshmipur	Total	5,774	2,882	2,892	1,003
		Rural	5,774	2,882	2,892	1,003
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Narayanpatana	Total	16,644	8,377	8,267	987
		Rural	16,644	8,377	8,267	987
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Kakiriguma	Total	3,786	1,875	1,911	1,019
		Rural	3,786	1,875	1,911	1,019
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Koraput	Total	10,803	5,461	5,342	978
		Rural	10,803	5,461	5,342	978
		Urban	0	0	0	

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
9	Koraput Town	Total	6,089	3,010	3,079	1,023
		Rural	1,158	529	629	1,189
		Urban	4,931	2,481	2,450	988
10	Nandapur	Total	11,114	5,501	5,613	1,020
		Rural	11,114	5,501	5,613	1,020
		Urban	0	0	0	
11	Similiguda	Total	2,759	1,372	1,387	1,011
		Rural	2,759	1,372	1,387	1,011
		Urban	0	0	0	
12	Damanjodi	Total	4,147	2,162	1,985	918
		Rural	2,904	1,488	1,416	952
		Urban	1,243	674	569	844
13	Pottangi	Total	15,789	8,079	7,710	954
		Rural	15,789	8,079	7,710	954
		Urban	0	0	0	
14	Padua	Total	8,789	4,393	4,396	1,001
		Rural	8,789	4,393	4,396	1,001
		Urban	0	0	0	
15	Sunabeda	Total	7,470	3,798	3,672	967
		Rural	120	64	56	875
		Urban	7,350	3,734	3,616	968
16	Machh kund	Total	7,079	3,546	3,533	996
		Rural	7,079	3,546	3,533	996
		Urban	0	0	0	
17	Boipariguda	Total	18,765	9,319	9,446	1,014
		Rural	18,765	9,319	9,446	1,014
		Urban	0	0	0	
18	Jeypur	Total	23,724	12,017	11,707	974
		Rural	14,200	7,147	7,053	987
		Urban	9,524	4,870	4,654	956
19	Kundura	Total	8,273	4,264	4,009	940
		Rural	8,273	4,264	4,009	940
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total:	**Total**	**200,689**	**101,181**	**99,508**	**983**
		Rural	**175,553**	**88,361**	**87,192**	**987**
		Urban	**25,136**	**12,820**	**12,316**	**961**

Table- 10, displays the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district. The sex ratio in 0-6 age groups is found to vary between 918 to 1023 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1023 is found in Koraput town police station followed by Nandapur (1020) and Kakiriguma (1019). The sex ratio in rural areas (987) is higher than the sex ratio in urban areas (961) of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age groups is higher in total, in rural and in urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same age group.

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

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	Kotpad	14,063	7,085	6,978	985
2	Boriguma	21,364	10,831	10,533	972
3	Dasamantapur	13,897	7,047	6,850	972
4	Lakshmipur	9,715	4,835	4,880	1,009
5	Bandhugaon	9,225	4,571	4,654	1,018
6	Narayanpatana	7,419	3,806	3,613	949
7	Pottangi	11,191	5,766	5,425	941
8	Similiguda	9,990	4,915	5,075	1,033
9	Koraput	9,957	5,008	4,949	988
10	Jeypur	17,483	8,772	8,711	993
11	Kundura	10,114	5,180	4,934	953
12	Boipariguda	16,924	8,403	8,521	1,014
13	Lamtaput	9,968	5,032	4,936	981
14	Nandapur	14,243	7,110	7,133	1,003
	District (Rural) Total:	**175,553**	**88,361**	**87,192**	**987**

As per Table - 11, amongst fourteen CD Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Similiguda (1033) and the lowest in Pottangi (941). Lower sex ratios than the district rural figure (987) is recorded in seven C.D Blocks The remaining seven C.D.Blocks have higher sex ratio than the district rural sex ratio in the age group 0-6.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	254	13.2	8,620	4.9
700-749	74	3.9	5,226	3.0
750-799	94	4.9	8,725	5.0
800-849	118	6.1	11,879	6.8
850-899	121	6.3	14,167	8.1
900-949	140	7.3	22,647	12.9
950-999	117	6.1	19,397	11.0
1000-1099	341	17.7	39,079	22.3
1100+	663	34.5	45,813	26.1
District (Rural) Total	**1,922**	**100.0**	**175,553**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**987**		

Table - 12 gives the distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest numbers of villages i.e., 663 (34.5%) villages having 26.1 percent of population are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. It is found from the table that, 47.8 percent of villages have a sex ratio of less than 1000 in the age group 0-6, which comprises 51.6 percent of population. There are 801 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 950 and 328 villages where it is less than 750, which visualizes the shortage of girls in comparison to boy.

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	Damanjodi (CT)	CT	1,243	674	569	844
2	Jeypur (M)	M	9,524	4,870	4,654	956
3	Koraput (NAC)	NAC	4,931	2,481	2,450	988
4	Kotpad (NAC)	NAC	2,088	1,061	1,027	968
5	Sunabeda (NAC)	NAC	7,350	3,734	3,616	968
	District(Urban) Total:		**25,136**	**12,820**	**12,316**	**961**

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 961 as compared to district rural sex ratio 987. Among the towns, the lowest sex ratio (844) is reported in Damanjodi (CT) and the highest sex ratio (988) is reported in Koraput (NAC).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kotpad	Total	103,975	14,374	55,837	13.8	53.7
		Rural	89,058	12,953	52,441	14.5	58.9
		Urban	14,917	1,421	3,396	9.5	22.8
2	Boriguma	Total	78,939	12,333	41,205	15.6	52.2
		Rural	78,939	12,333	41,205	15.6	52.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Bhairabsingipur	Total	59,622	8,739	28,875	14.7	48.4
		Rural	59,622	8,739	28,875	14.7	48.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Dasamantapur	Total	44,348	3,179	27,271	7.2	61.5
		Rural	44,348	3,179	27,271	7.2	61.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Lakshmipur	Total	32,838	4,392	24,312	13.4	74.0
		Rural	32,838	4,392	24,312	13.4	74.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Narayanpatana	Total	88,117	7,035	69,945	8.0	79.4
		Rural	88,117	7,035	69,945	8.0	79.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Kakiriguma	Total	21,488	2,900	13,046	13.5	60.7
		Rural	21,488	2,900	13,046	13.5	60.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Koraput	Total	60,190	8,803	27,575	14.6	45.8
		Rural	60,190	8,803	27,575	14.6	45.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9	Koraput Town	Total	45,798	6,826	10,507	14.9	22.9
		Rural	6,250	845	2,740	13.5	43.8
		Urban	39,548	5,981	7,767	15.1	19.6
10	Nandapur	Total	63,621	7,840	32,035	12.3	50.4
		Rural	63,621	7,840	32,035	12.3	50.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
11	Similiguda	Total	16,442	1,919	8,365	11.7	50.9
		Rural	16,442	1,919	8,365	11.7	50.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
12	Damanjodi	Total	25,499	2,936	7,793	11.5	30.6
		Rural	17,024	1,879	6,791	11.0	39.9
		Urban	8,475	1,057	1,002	12.5	11.8
13	Pottangi	Total	85,460	4,869	58,081	5.7	68.0
		Rural	85,460	4,869	58,081	5.7	68.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
14	Padua	Total	49,544	5,932	28,044	12.0	56.6
		Rural	49,544	5,932	28,044	12.0	56.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
15	Sunabeda	Total	59,754	11,191	11,289	18.7	18.9
		Rural	870	193	306	22.2	35.2
		Urban	58,884	10,998	10,983	18.7	18.7
16	Machh kund	Total	37,885	6,531	16,684	17.2	44.0
		Rural	37,885	6,531	16,684	17.2	44.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
17	Boipariguda	Total	103,576	13,351	57,190	12.9	55.2
		Rural	103,576	13,351	57,190	12.9	55.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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
18	Jeypur	Total	156,468	23,412	44,061	15.0	28.2
		Rural	79,843	15,826	35,933	19.8	45.0
		Urban	76,625	7,586	8,128	9.9	10.6
19	Kundura	Total	47,073	7,370	23,715	15.7	50.4
		Rural	47,073	7,370	23,715	15.7	50.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,180,637**	**153,932**	**585,830**	**13.0**	**49.6**
		Rural	**982,188**	**126,889**	**554,554**	**12.9**	**56.5**
		Urban	**198,449**	**27,043**	**31,276**	**13.6**	**15.8**

Table- 14 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the district constitutes 13.0 percent and 49.6 percent as against 16.5 percent and 22.1 percent respectively in the state However, the rural-urban distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the district shows that, 12.9 percent and 13.6 percent of total population are Scheduled Castes and 56.5 and 15.8 percent are Scheduled Tribes. The table further reveals that, there is the highest concentration of Scheduled Caste population (18.7%) in Sunabeda police station and lowest concentration (5.7%) in Pottangi police station. In so far as the Scheduled Tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Narayanpatana police station (79.4%) and Sunabeda police station has the lowest concentration (18.9 %).

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	Kotpad	81,040	11,446	48,276	14.1	59.6
2	Boriguma	126,728	19,872	63,219	15.7	49.9
3	Dasamantapur	70,946	6,136	39,724	8.6	56.0
4	Lakshmipur	55,268	7,383	37,951	13.4	68.7
5	Bandhugaon	50,000	4,316	38,849	8.6	77.7
6	Narayanpatana	38,117	2,719	31,096	7.1	81.6
7	Pottangi	60,300	3,557	41,941	5.9	69.6
8	Similiguda	55,537	4,996	30,364	9.0	54.7
9	Koraput	57,572	8,496	24,460	14.8	42.5
10	Jeypur	99,694	18,533	46,959	18.6	47.1
11	Kundura	59,028	9,337	28,833	15.8	48.8
12	Boipariguda	91,621	11,384	52,072	12.4	56.8
13	Lamtaput	54,683	8,995	25,307	16.4	46.3
14	Nandapur	81,654	9,719	45,503	11.9	55.7
	District (Rural) Total:	**982,188**	**126,889**	**554,554**	**12.9**	**56.5**

Table-15 gives picture regarding distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different C.D.Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. The highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population is recorded in Jeypur C.D. Block(18.6%)followed by Lamtaput C.D. Block(16.4%). In contrast, Pottangi C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 5.9 percent of Scheduled Caste population. As regards the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population, Narayanpatana C.D.Block tops the list with 81.6 percent of tribal population and the lowest percentage (42.5%) is recorded in Koraput C.D. Blocks.

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	754	39.2	0	0.0
Less than 5	300	15.6	4,574	3.6
5-10	249	13.0	14,188	11.2
11-20	306	15.9	44,203	34.8
21-30	160	8.3	32,554	25.7
31-40	81	4.2	15,397	12.1
41-50	30	1.6	7,078	5.6
51-75	26	1.4	5,630	4.4
76 and above	16	0.8	3,265	2.6
District Total:	**1,922**	**100.0**	**126,889**	**100.0**

Table-16 shows proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population of the villages. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that, out of 1,922 inhabited villages of the district, 754 (39.2%) villages have no Scheduled Caste population and 16 (0.8%) villages have more than 75 percent Scheduled Caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 1,015 (52.8%) have Scheduled Caste population ranging between less than 5 to 30 percent and they constitute 75.3 percent of Scheduled Caste population of the district.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	77	4.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	22	1.1	183	0.0
5-10	32	1.7	905	0.2
11-20	91	4.7	11,332	2.0
21-30	125	6.5	21,875	3.9
31-40	133	6.9	37,655	6.8
41-50	131	6.8	50,508	9.1
51-75	424	22.1	192,794	34.8
76 and above	887	46.1	239,302	43.2
District Total:	**1,922**	**100.0**	**554,554**	**100.0**

Like the previous table, table 17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of Scheduled Tribes population. Out of 1,922 inhabited villages of the district, 77 (4.0%) villages have no Scheduled Tribes population. It is found that, the maximum percentage (78.0%) of total scheduled tribes population of the district live in 1311 villages and the concentration of Scheduled Tribes population in these villages is in the range of 51 percent and above of the total population of the villages.

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	Damanjodi (CT)	8,475	1,057	1,002	12.5	11.8
2	Jeypur (M)	76,625	7,586	8,128	9.9	10.6
3	Koraput (NAC)	39,548	5,981	7,767	15.1	19.6
4	Kotpad (NAC)	14,917	1,421	3,396	9.5	22.8
5	Sunabeda (NAC)	58,884	10,998	10,983	18.7	18.7
District(Urban) Total:		**198,449**	**27,043**	**31,276**	**13.6**	**15.8**

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population and Scheduled Tribes population in the urban areas of the district constitute 13.6 percent and 15.8 percent respectively. Sunabeda (NAC) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (18.7%) in the district and Kotpad(NAC) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Castes population (9.5%). Likewise, Kotpad (NAC) has the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (22.8%) followed by Koraput (NAC)(19.6%) and Sunabeda (NAC) with 18.7 percent of tribal population. Jeypur (M) has the lowest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population (10.6%) in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	'2	3	4
1	Kotpad	986	991
2	Boriguma	999	1,015
3	Dasamantapur	1,046	1,036
4	Lakshmipur	1,007	1,025
5	Bandhugaon	1,095	1,052
6	Narayanpatana	979	994
7	Pottangi	988	990
8	Similiguda	1,015	1,027
9	Koraput	1,032	1,047
10	Jeypur	994	1,027
11	Kundura	990	1,010
12	Boipariguda	1,005	1,015
13	Lamtaput	1,004	1,029
14	Nandapur	1,035	1,020
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,008**	**1,018**

Table-19 shows sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different C.D Blocks of the district as per 2001 Census. For the rural areas of the district as a whole, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are 1008 and 1018 respectively. In case of Scheduled Castes population, Bandhugaon C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of (1095) followed by Dasamantapur (1046) and Nandapur (1035). 2other CD Blocks namely Koraput and Similiguda have recorded higher sex ratio and the remaining nine C.D Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes population recorded for the district. As regards, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes population, eight C.D. Blocks have recorded higher sex ratio and other six C.D Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than the Scheduled Tribes sex ratio of the district. Among the CD Blocks, Bandhugaon CD Block has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1052 and Pottangi has the lowest sex ratio of 990.

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	Damanjodi (CT)	871	819
2	Jeypur (M)	1,013	1,061
3	Koraput (NAC)	951	995
4	Kotpad (NAC)	1,051	1,038
5	Sunabeda (NAC)	1,012	996
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	**995**	**1,011**

Like the previous table, Table-20 indicates sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 995 and 1011 among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population respectively. The highest Scheduled Castes sex ratio (1051) is in Kotpad(NAC) and lowest sex ratio (871) is in Damanjodi (CT).Similarly the highest Scheduled Tribe sex ratio(1061) is in Jeypur(M) and lowest sex ratio (819) is in Damanjodi(CT).

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kotpad	Total	30,504	20,834	9,670	73,471	31,270	42,201	35.3	48.2	22.4	25.8
		Rural	21,822	15,867	5,955	67,236	28,828	38,408	29.6	43.0	16.2	26.8
		Urban	8,682	4,967	3,715	6,235	2,442	3,793	67.7	78.3	57.3	20.9
2	Boriguma	Total	21,541	15,178	6,363	57,398	24,283	33,115	32.9	46.3	19.4	26.9
		Rural	21,541	15,178	6,363	57,398	24,283	33,115	32.9	46.3	19.4	26.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Bhairabsingipur	Total	15,203	10,669	4,534	44,419	18,859	25,560	30.6	43.6	18.0	25.6
		Rural	15,203	10,669	4,534	44,419	18,859	25,560	30.6	43.6	18.0	25.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Dasamantapur	Total	8,270	6,142	2,128	36,078	15,808	20,270	23.3	35.2	11.8	23.4
		Rural	8,270	6,142	2,128	36,078	15,808	20,270	23.3	35.2	11.8	23.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	Lakshmipur	Total	7,171	5,066	2,105	25,667	11,297	14,370	26.5	37.6	15.5	22.1
		Rural	7,171	5,066	2,105	25,667	11,297	14,370	26.5	37.6	15.5	22.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Narayanpatana	Total	14,283	9,589	4,694	73,834	33,931	39,903	20.0	27.3	12.9	14.4
		Rural	14,283	9,589	4,694	73,834	33,931	39,903	20.0	27.3	12.9	14.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Kakiriguma	Total	5,288	3,683	1,605	16,200	6,937	9,263	29.9	42.1	17.9	24.2
		Rural	5,288	3,683	1,605	16,200	6,937	9,263	29.9	42.1	17.9	24.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Koraput	Total	13,108	9,267	3,841	47,082	20,413	26,669	26.5	38.3	15.3	23.0
		Rural	13,108	9,267	3,841	47,082	20,413	26,669	26.5	38.3	15.3	23.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Koraput Town	Total	27,792	16,401	11,391	18,006	7,180	10,826	70.0	79.7	59.5	20.2
		Rural	1,575	1,129	446	4,675	1,897	2,778	30.9	45.2	17.2	28.0
		Urban	26,217	15,272	10,945	13,331	5,283	8,048	75.7	84.5	66.2	18.3
10	Nandapur	Total	14,139	10,620	3,519	49,482	20,799	28,683	26.9	41.0	13.2	27.7
		Rural	14,139	10,620	3,519	49,482	20,799	28,683	26.9	41.0	13.2	27.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Similiguda	Total	3,773	2,865	908	12,669	5,360	7,309	27.6	41.8	13.3	28.5
		Rural	3,773	2,865	908	12,669	5,360	7,309	27.6	41.8	13.3	28.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Damanjodi	Total	14,022	8,994	5,028	11,477	4,546	6,931	65.7	79.1	50.4	28.6
		Rural	7,056	5,125	1,931	9,968	3,808	6,160	50.0	68.8	28.9	39.9
		Urban	6,966	3,869	3,097	1,509	738	771	96.3	98.4	93.9	4.5
13	Pottangi	Total	14,124	10,505	3,619	71,336	32,266	39,070	20.3	30.3	10.4	19.9
		Rural	14,124	10,505	3,619	71,336	32,266	39,070	20.3	30.3	10.4	19.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Padua	Total	11,585	8,652	2,933	37,959	15,957	22,002	28.4	42.8	14.3	28.5
		Rural	11,585	8,652	2,933	37,959	15,957	22,002	28.4	42.8	14.3	28.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Sunabeda	Total	36,111	21,037	15,074	23,643	9,700	13,943	69.1	78.1	59.5	18.6
		Rural	126	106	20	744	325	419	16.8	28.9	5.2	23.7
		Urban	35,985	20,931	15,054	22,899	9,375	13,524	69.8	78.8	60.3	18.5
16	Machh kund	Total	10,647	7,406	3,241	27,238	11,309	15,929	34.6	48.8	20.7	28.1
		Rural	10,647	7,406	3,241	27,238	11,309	15,929	34.6	48.8	20.7	28.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	Boipariguda	Total	18,313	13,185	5,128	85,263	38,363	46,900	21.6	31.2	12.0	19.2
		Rural	18,313	13,185	5,128	85,263	38,363	46,900	21.6	31.2	12.0	19.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Jeypur	Total	74,312	44,143	30,169	82,156	34,724	47,432	56.0	66.0	45.8	20.3
		Rural	22,357	15,001	7,356	57,486	24,975	32,511	34.1	45.7	22.4	23.3
		Urban	51,955	29,142	22,813	24,670	9,749	14,921	77.4	85.7	69.0	16.7
19	Kundura	Total	9,858	6,819	3,039	37,215	16,686	20,529	25.4	35.4	15.5	19.9
		Rural	9,858	6,819	3,039	37,215	16,686	20,529	25.4	35.4	15.5	19.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**350,044**	**231,055**	**118,989**	**830,593**	**359,688**	**470,905**	**35.7**	**47.2**	**24.3**	**22.9**
		Rural	**220,239**	**156,874**	**63,365**	**761,949**	**332,101**	**429,848**	**27.3**	**39.2**	**15.6**	**23.6**
		Urban	**129,805**	**74,181**	**55,624**	**68,644**	**27,587**	**41,057**	**74.9**	**83.4**	**65.9**	**17.5**

Table-21 presents Police Station level data giving the number of literates and illiterates along with the percentage of literates as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 35.7 percent and it is 47.2 percent and 24.3 percent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 27.3 percent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a higher level of 74.9 percent. In all the police stations along with the district, the literacy rate in case of males is higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Koraput Town Police Station records the highest literacy of 70.0 percent followed by Sunabeda (69.1%), Damanjodi (65.7%) and Jeypur(56.0%) The other fifteen police stations have recorded lower literacy in comparison to the literacy of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kotpad	19,300	14,076	5,224	61,740	26,577	35,163	28.8	41.9	15.6	26.3
2	Boriguma	34,514	24,288	10,226	92,214	38,897	53,317	32.8	46.4	19.3	27.1
3	Dasamantapur	12,590	9,186	3,404	58,356	25,814	32,542	22.1	32.9	11.7	21.2
4	Lakshmipur	12,621	8,886	3,735	42,647	18,566	24,081	27.7	39.3	16.3	23.0
5	Bandhugaon	8,092	5,309	2,783	41,908	19,038	22,870	19.8	26.8	13.3	13.6
6	Narayanpatana	6,191	4,280	1,911	31,926	14,893	17,033	20.2	27.9	12.5	15.4
7	Pottangi	10,368	7,557	2,811	49,932	22,743	27,189	21.1	30.8	11.4	19.4
8	Similiguda	11,081	8,545	2,536	44,456	18,828	25,628	24.3	38.0	11.0	27.1
9	Koraput	17,373	12,407	4,966	40,199	16,524	23,675	36.5	51.9	21.0	30.9
10	Jeypur	27,109	18,351	8,758	72,585	31,471	41,114	33.0	44.7	21.3	23.4
11	Kundura	12,431	8,794	3,637	46,597	20,718	25,879	25.4	36.1	14.8	21.3
12	Boipariguda	15,740	11,210	4,530	75,881	34,331	41,550	21.1	30.2	12.1	18.1
13	Lamtaput	13,700	9,703	3,997	40,983	17,441	23,542	30.6	43.9	17.7	26.2
14	Nandapur	19,129	14,282	4,847	62,525	26,260	36,265	28.4	42.7	14.3	28.5
	District (Rural) Total:	**220,239**	**156,874**	**63,365**	**761,949**	**332,101**	**429,848**	**27.3**	**39.2**	**15.6**	**23.6**

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the district. So far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Koraput C.D. Block tops the list with 36.5 percent followed by Jeypur (33.0%), Boriguma(32.8%) and Lamtaput(30.6%). The male literacy is highest in Koraput (51.9%) C.D. Block and lowest in Bandhugaon (26.8%) C.D. Block. Like-wise, the female literacy is highest in Jeypur(21.3%) C.D. Block and lowest in Similiguda(11.0%) C.D. Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	130	6.8	14,172	1.4
1-10	507	26.4	134,014	13.6
11-20	447	23.3	247,154	25.2
21-30	381	19.8	248,080	25.3
31-40	230	12.0	136,643	13.9
41-50	129	6.7	92,284	9.4
51-60	58	3.0	61,584	6.3
61-70	25	1.3	37,589	3.8
71-80	6	0.3	5,775	0.6
81-90	7	0.4	4,888	0.5
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	0.1	5	0.0
District Total:	**1,922**	**100.0**	**982,188**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**35.7**		

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates of the villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 507 constituting 13.6 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district have very low rates of literacy rates in between 1-10 percent. It further reveals that, 447 number of villages have literacy rates in between 11-20 percent and 381 villages have literacy rates in between 21-30 percent. there are two villages in the district, which has achieved 100 percent literacy and nine villages have more than 80 percent literacy. There is zero literacy in 130 villages.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Damanjodi (CT)	6,966	3,869	3,097	1,509	738	771	96.3	98.4	93.9	4.5
2	Jeypur (M)	51,955	29,142	22,813	24,670	9,749	14,921	77.4	85.7	69.0	16.7
3	Koraput (NAC)	26,217	15,272	10,945	13,331	5,283	8,048	75.7	84.5	66.2	18.3
4	Kotpad (NAC)	8,682	4,967	3,715	6,235	2,442	3,793	67.7	78.2	57.3	20.9
5	Sunabeda (NAC)	35,985	20,931	15,054	22,899	9,375	13,524	69.8	78.8	60.3	18.5
District (Urban) Total:		**129,805**	**74,181**	**55,624**	**68,644**	**27,587**	**41,057**	**74.9**	**83.4**	**65.9**	**17.5**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban areas of the district is 74.9 percent, out of which male literacy is 83.4 percent and female literacy is 65.9 percent. Amongst all the towns in the district, Damanjodi (CT) has recorded highest literacy of 96.3 percent out of which male literacy is 98.4 percent and female literacy is 93.9 percent. Kotpad(NAC) is at the bottom with 67.7 percent of literates wherein males and females constitute 78.2 percent and 57.3 percent 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	Kotpad	2,531	1,863	668	8,915	3,899	5,016	26.7	38.8	14.3	24.6
2	Boriguma	4,985	3,529	1,456	14,887	6,412	8,475	30.2	42.9	17.6	25.4
3	Dasamantapur	1,546	1,029	517	4,590	1,970	2,620	31.4	43.1	20.4	22.7
4	Lakshmipur	2,945	2,036	909	4,438	1,643	2,795	48.1	66.6	29.7	36.9
5	Bandhugaon	1,280	853	427	3,036	1,207	1,829	35.8	50.0	22.8	27.2
6	Narayanpatana	916	637	279	1,803	737	1,066	41.7	57.8	25.5	32.2
7	Pottangi	1,131	818	313	2,426	971	1,455	39.0	55.9	21.8	34.0
8	Similiguda	1,102	812	290	3,894	1,668	2,226	27.3	40.7	14.2	26.6
9	Koraput	2,527	1,766	761	5,969	2,416	3,553	36.5	52.0	21.6	30.4
10	Jeypur	4,164	2,963	1,201	14,369	6,333	8,036	27.7	39.2	16.1	23.1
11	Kundura	1,492	1,137	355	7,845	3,554	4,291	19.4	29.5	9.2	20.2
12	Boipariguda	2,083	1,532	551	9,301	4,146	5,155	22.6	33.2	12.0	21.3
13	Lamtaput	2,051	1,475	576	6,944	3,014	3,930	28.2	41.0	15.7	25.3
14	Nandapur	3,019	2,108	911	6,700	2,669	4,031	37.5	53.3	22.2	31.1
District (Rural) Total:		**31,772**	**22,558**	**9,214**	**95,117**	**40,639**	**54,478**	**30.6**	**43.6**	**17.6**	**26.0**

Table -25 displays literacy figures of the Scheduled Castes of the district sex-wise in different CD Blocks. Taking the percentage of literates in the blocks, Lakshmipur has the highest percentage of literates (48.1%) and Kundura has the lowest percentage of literates (19.4%). There is also a great variation in percentage of literates among males and females, males having 43.6 percent and females having 17.6 percent of literates in the district.

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	135	11.6	2,266	1.8
1-10	132	11.3	11,108	8.8
11-20	223	19.1	23,552	18.6
21-30	229	19.6	34,738	27.4
31-40	150	12.8	20,377	16.1
41-50	133	11.4	15,637	12.3

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
51-60	79	6.8	14,533	11.5
61-70	34	2.9	3,444	2.7
71-80	18	1.5	885	0.7
81-90	4	0.3	116	0.1
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	31	2.7	233	0.2
District Total:	**1,168**	**100.0**	**126,889**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**30.6**		

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population in the district as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that, out of 1168 number of inhabited villages having Scheduled Caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 229 (19.6%) have the literacy within the range 21-30 percent. It further reveals that, 223 number of inhabited villages, constituting 19.1 percent of villages have the literacy within the ranges 11-20 percent. It is interesting to note that 135 villages have no literate persons and 31 villages have 100 percent 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	Kotpad (NAC)	579	366	213	842	327	515	48.3	64.0	33.9	30.1
2	Koraput (NAC)	3,216	1,983	1,233	2,765	1,082	1,683	63.3	76.5	49.5	27.0
3	Damanjodi (CT)	863	478	385	194	87	107	95.3	98.0	92.1	5.8
4	Sunabeda (NAC)	5,310	3,226	2,084	5,688	2,240	3,448	56.9	69.8	44.3	25.6
5	Jeypur (M)	3,166	2,005	1,161	4,420	1,763	2,657	50.5	64.3	36.8	27.5
	Koraput (Urban):	**13,134**	**8,058**	**5,076**	**13,909**	**5,499**	**8,410**	**57.6**	**70.8**	**44.5**	**26.2**

Table - 27 depicts number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population in the towns of the district. It is found that, literacy rate of the Scheduled Caste population in the district (urban) is 57.6 percent. Damanjodi (CT) has the highest rate of literacy (95.3%) and Kotpad (NAC) has the lowest rate of literacy (48.3%). There is a wide gap (26.2 %) between male literacy (70.8%) and female literacy (44.5%) in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kotpad	9,248	7,331	1,917	39,028	16,918	22,110	23.4	37.0	9.7	27.3
2	Boriguma	11,299	9,080	2,219	51,920	22,287	29,633	21.8	35.5	8.5	27.0

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Dasamantapur	3,934	3,233	701	35,790	16,276	19,514	12.5	21.1	4.3	16.7
4	Lakshmipur	4,200	3,546	654	33,751	15,199	18,552	13.6	23.2	4.2	19.1
5	Bandhugaon	3,518	2,476	1,042	35,331	16,455	18,876	11.2	16.3	6.5	9.9
6	Narayanpatana	2,879	2,218	661	28,217	13,380	14,837	11.6	18.0	5.3	12.6
7	Pottangi	5,061	3,897	1,164	36,880	17,183	19,697	14.8	22.9	6.8	16.1
8	Similiguda	4,635	3,754	881	25,729	11,226	14,503	18.5	30.4	7.0	23.5
9	Koraput	4,390	3,569	821	20,070	8,378	11,692	22.1	37.1	8.0	29.1
10	Jeypur	7,741	5,817	1,924	39,218	17,345	21,873	20.2	30.9	9.8	21.0
11	Kundura	3,940	3,137	803	24,893	11,206	13,687	16.6	26.7	6.7	20.0
12	Boipariguda	5,760	4,392	1,368	46,312	21,447	24,865	13.6	20.9	6.4	14.5
13	Lamtaput	4,100	3,226	874	21,207	9,244	11,963	19.9	31.9	8.3	23.6
14	Nandapur	8,403	6,575	1,828	37,100	15,955	21,145	22.4	35.3	9.6	25.7
	District (Rural) Total:	**79,108**	**62,251**	**16,857**	**475,446**	**212,499**	**262,947**	**17.5**	**27.9**	**7.4**	**20.6**

Table - 28 shows number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes population in various CD Block of the district. The table reveals that literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population in the district (rural) is 17.5 percent. Among the CD Blocks, Kotpad has the highest literacy of 23.4 percent and Bandhugaon has the lowest literacy of 11.2 percent. There is a wide gap between male and female literacy among the tribes that is 20.6 percent for the district. The C.D. Block Koraput shows the highest difference of 29.1 percent and Bandhugaon C.D. Block has the lowest difference of 9.9 percent in male and female literacy.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	184	10.0	16,723	3.0
1-10	592	32.1	154,425	27.8
11-20	499	27.0	197,801	35.7
21-30	303	16.4	112,231	20.2
31-40	152	8.2	51,065	9.2
41-50	67	3.6	16,426	3.0
51-60	22	1.2	3,688	0.7
61-70	5	0.3	655	0.1
71-80	8	0.4	1,063	0.2
81-90	4	0.2	191	0.0
91-99	2	0.1	185	0.0
100	7	0.4	101	0.0
District Total:	**1,845**	**100.0**	**554,554**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**17.5**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Tribes population, 2001 is depicted in table - 29. There are 1,845 number of inhabited villages in the district having Scheduled Tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 592 (32.1%) and constituting 27.8 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 1-10 percent. 802 villages constituting 55.9 percent Scheduled Tribes population have literacy within 11-30 percent. It is found from the table that, there are 184 villages, where there is no literate person and in seven villages of the district there is 100 percent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kotpad (NAC)	952	629	323	2,444	1,037	1,407	33.6	45.9	22.1	23.8
2	Koraput (NAC)	2,702	1,865	837	5,065	2,028	3,037	41.4	56.2	26.0	30.2
3	Damanjodi (CT)	791	443	348	211	108	103	95.9	97.8	93.5	4.2
4	Sunabeda (NAC)	3,279	2,226	1,053	7,704	3,277	4,427	35.1	47.7	22.6	25.1
5	Jeypur (M)	2,465	1,610	855	5,663	2,333	3,330	36.7	49.9	24.5	25.4
	Koraput (Urban):	**10,189**	**6,773**	**3,416**	**21,087**	**8,783**	**12,304**	**38.8**	**52.0**	**25.9**	**26.1**

Table - 30 presents literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population by sex in the towns of the district as recorded in 2001census.It is found that, literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district (urban) is 38.8 percent. Among the towns, Damanjodi (CT) has the highest rate of literacy (95.9%) and Kotpad (NAC) has the lowest rate of literacy (33.6%). The gap in male and female literacy is 26.1 in the district, lowest (4.2) in Damanjodi (CT) and highest (30.2) in Koraput (NAC).

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

Serial number	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	Kotpad	Persons	103,975	29,967	28.8	22,420	21.6	52,387	50.4	51,588	49.6
		Males	52,104	23,916	45.9	6,312	12.1	30,228	58.0	21,876	42.0
		Females	51,871	6,051	11.7	16,108	31.1	22,159	42.7	29,712	57.3
2	Boriguma	Persons	78,939	23,260	29.5	16,706	21.2	39,966	50.6	38,973	49.4
		Males	39,461	16,964	43.0	5,799	14.7	22,763	57.7	16,698	42.3
		Females	39,478	6,296	15.9	10,907	27.6	17,203	43.6	22,275	56.4
3	Bhairabsingipur	Persons	59,622	17,786	29.8	13,981	23.4	31,767	53.3	27,855	46.7
		Males	29,528	13,067	44.3	4,301	14.6	17,368	58.8	12,160	41.2
		Females	30,094	4,719	15.7	9,680	32.2	14,399	47.8	15,695	52.2
4	Dasamantapur	Persons	44,348	12,024	27.1	10,483	23.6	22,507	50.8	21,841	49.2
		Males	21,950	8,560	39.0	3,783	17.2	12,343	56.2	9,607	43.8
		Females	22,398	3,464	15.5	6,700	29.9	10,164	45.4	12,234	54.6

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

Serial number	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	Lakshmipur	Persons	32,838	8,995	27.4	6,005	18.3	15,000	45.7	17,838	54.3
		Males	16,363	6,566	40.1	2,394	14.6	8,960	54.8	7,403	45.2
		Females	16,475	2,429	14.7	3,611	21.9	6,040	36.7	10,435	63.3
6	Narayanpatana	Persons	88,117	27,269	30.9	18,191	20.6	45,460	51.6	42,657	48.4
		Males	43,520	19,802	45.5	4,970	11.4	24,772	56.9	18,748	43.1
		Females	44,597	7,467	16.7	13,221	29.6	20,688	46.4	23,909	53.6
7	Kakiriguma	Persons	21,488	5,196	24.2	4,809	22.4	10,005	46.6	11,483	53.4
		Males	10,620	4,391	41.3	1,459	13.7	5,850	55.1	4,770	44.9
		Females	10,868	805	7.4	3,350	30.8	4,155	38.2	6,713	61.8
8	Koraput	Persons	60,190	16,662	27.7	12,083	20.1	28,745	47.8	31,445	52.2
		Males	29,680	12,163	41.0	4,010	13.5	16,173	54.5	13,507	45.5
		Females	30,510	4,499	14.7	8,073	26.5	12,572	41.2	17,938	58.8
9	Koraput Town	Persons	45,798	13,323	29.1	2,359	5.2	15,682	34.2	30,116	65.8
		Males	23,581	10,604	45.0	1,106	4.7	11,710	49.7	11,871	50.3
		Females	22,217	2,719	12.2	1,253	5.6	3,972	17.9	18,245	82.1
10	Nandapur	Persons	63,621	18,482	29.1	16,098	25.3	34,580	54.4	29,041	45.6
		Males	31,419	13,548	43.1	4,915	15.6	18,463	58.8	12,956	41.2
		Females	32,202	4,934	15.3	11,183	34.7	16,117	50.0	16,085	50.0
11	Similiguda	Persons	16,442	6,321	38.4	2,773	16.9	9,094	55.3	7,348	44.7
		Males	8,225	4,159	50.6	723	8.8	4,882	59.4	3,343	40.6
		Females	8,217	2,162	26.3	2,050	24.9	4,212	51.3	4,005	48.7
12	Damanjodi	Persons	25,499	7,826	30.7	2,343	9.2	10,169	39.9	15,330	60.1
		Males	13,540	6,749	49.8	715	5.3	7,464	55.1	6,076	44.9
		Females	11,959	1,077	9.0	1,628	13.6	2,705	22.6	9,254	77.4
13	Pottangi	Persons	85,460	29,606	34.6	19,957	23.4	49,563	58.0	35,897	42.0
		Males	42,771	19,318	45.2	6,354	14.9	25,672	60	17,099	40.0
		Females	42,689	10,288	24.1	13,603	31.9	23,891	56	18,798	44.0
14	Padua	Persons	49,544	15,414	31.1	11,138	22.5	26,552	53.6	22,992	46.4
		Males	24,609	11,590	47.1	2,498	10.2	14,088	57.2	10,521	42.8
		Females	24,935	3,824	15.3	8,640	34.7	12,464	50.0	12,471	50.0
15	Sunabeda	Persons	59,754	17,127	28.7	2,743	4.6	19,870	33.3	39,884	66.7
		Males	30,737	14,336	46.6	1,155	3.8	15,491	50.4	15,246	49.6
		Females	29,017	2,791	9.6	1,588	5.5	4,379	15.1	24,638	84.9
16	Machh kund	Persons	37,885	12,259	32.4	5,070	13.4	17,329	45.7	20,556	54.3
		Males	18,715	8,155	43.6	1,925	10.3	10,080	53.9	8,635	46.1
		Females	19,170	4,104	21.4	3,145	16.4	7,249	37.8	11,921	62.2
17	Boipariguda	Persons	103,576	31,542	30.5	23,900	23.1	55,442	53.5	48,134	46.5
		Males	51,548	23,326	45.3	6,786	13.2	30,112	58.4	21,436	41.6
		Females	52,028	8,216	15.8	17,114	32.9	25,330	48.7	26,698	51.3

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

Serial number	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
18	Jeypur	Persons	156,468	47,212	30.2	14,083	9.0	61,295	39.2	95,173	60.8
		Males	78,867	36,073	45.7	5,689	7.2	41,762	53.0	37,105	47.0
		Females	77,601	11,139	14.4	8,394	10.8	19,533	25.2	58,068	74.8
19	Kundura	Persons	47,073	13,096	27.8	11,926	25.3	25,022	53.2	22,051	46.8
		Males	23,505	9,936	42.3	3,897	16.6	13,833	58.9	9,672	41.1
		Females	23,568	3,160	13.4	8,029	34.1	11,189	47.5	12,379	52.5
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,180,637**	**353,367**	**29.9**	**217,068**	**18.4**	**570,435**	**48.3**	**610,202**	**51.7**
		Males	**590,743**	**263,223**	**44.6**	**68,791**	**11.6**	**332,014**	**56.2**	**258,729**	**43.8**
		Females	**589,894**	**90,144**	**15.3**	**148,277**	**25.1**	**238,421**	**40.4**	**351,473**	**59.6**

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 29.9 percent, 18.4 percent and 51.7 percent respectively of the total population. In case of males of the district, main workers are 44.6 percent marginal workers are 11.6 percent and non-workers are 43.8 percent and that of females it is 15.3 percent, 25.1 percent and 59.6 percent respectively. Total workers i.e., combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 48.3 percent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 percent for the state. Pottangi Police Station tops the list in percentage of total workers (58.0%) followed by Similiguda (55.3%), Nandapur (54.4%) and Padua (53.6%). Sunabeda police station lies at the bottom with 33.3 percent of total workers.

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

Serial number	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	Kotpad	Persons	81,040	23,103	28.5	20,249	25.0	43,352	53.5	37,688	46.5
		Males	40,653	18,678	45.9	5,474	13.5	24,152	59.4	16,501	40.6
		Females	40,387	4,425	11.0	14,775	36.6	19,200	47.5	21,187	52.5
2	Boriguma	Persons	126,728	36,534	28.8	28,218	22.3	64,752	51.1	61,976	48.9
		Males	63,185	27,471	43.5	9,022	14.3	36,493	57.8	26,692	42.2
		Females	63,543	9,063	14.3	19,196	30.2	28,259	44.5	35,284	55.5
3	Dasamantapur	Persons	70,946	18,879	26.6	16,703	23.5	35,582	50.2	35,364	49.8
		Males	35,000	13,874	39.6	5,846	16.7	19,720	56.3	15,280	43.7
		Females	35,946	5,005	13.9	10,857	30.2	15,862	44.1	20,084	55.9
4	Lakshmipur	Persons	55,268	14,330	25.9	11,195	20.3	25,525	46.2	29,743	53.8
		Males	27,452	11,080	40.4	4,020	14.6	15,100	55.0	12,352	45.0
		Females	27,816	3,250	11.7	7,175	25.8	10,425	37.5	17,391	62.5

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

Serial number	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
5	Bandhugaon	Persons	50,000	16,580	33.2	10,311	20.6	26,891	53.8	23,109	46.2
		Males	24,347	11,645	47.8	2,516	10.3	14,161	58.2	10,186	41.8
		Females	25,653	4,935	19.2	7,795	30.4	12,730	49.6	12,923	50.4
6	Narayanpatana	Persons	38,117	10,689	28.0	7,880	20.7	18,569	48.7	19,548	51.3
		Males	19,173	8,157	42.5	2,454	12.8	10,611	55.3	8,562	44.7
		Females	18,944	2,532	13.4	5,426	28.6	7,958	42.0	10,986	58.0
7	Pottangi	Persons	60,300	20,041	33.2	14,101	23.4	34,142	56.6	26,158	43.4
		Males	30,300	13,597	44.9	4,328	14.3	17,925	59.2	12,375	40.8
		Females	30,000	6,444	21.5	9,773	32.6	16,217	54.1	13,783	45.9
8	Similiguda	Persons	55,537	20,943	37.7	11,439	20.6	32,382	58.3	23,155	41.7
		Males	27,373	13,475	49.2	3,154	11.5	16,629	60.7	10,744	39.3
		Females	28,164	7,468	26.5	8,285	29.4	15,753	55.9	12,411	44.1
9	Koraput	Persons	57,572	17,358	30.2	9,319	16.2	26,677	46.3	30,895	53.7
		Males	28,931	12,790	44.2	3,004	10.4	15,794	54.6	13,137	45.4
		Females	28,641	4,568	15.9	6,315	22.0	10,883	38.0	17,758	62.0
10	Jeypur	Persons	99,694	31,343	31.4	16,071	16.1	47,414	47.6	52,280	52.4
		Males	49,822	21,629	43.4	6,256	12.6	27,885	56.0	21,937	44.0
		Females	49,872	9,714	19.5	9,815	19.7	19,529	39.2	30,343	60.8
11	Kundura	Persons	59,028	17,462	29.6	14,355	24.3	31,817	53.9	27,211	46.1
		Males	29,512	12,807	43.4	4,636	15.7	17,443	59.1	12,069	40.9
		Females	29,516	4,655	15.8	9,719	32.9	14,374	48.7	15,142	51.3
12	Boipariguda	Persons	91,621	27,176	29.7	21,471	23.4	48,647	53.1	42,974	46.9
		Males	45,541	20,455	44.9	6,047	13.3	26,502	58.2	19,039	41.8
		Females	46,080	6,721	14.6	15,424	33.5	22,145	48.1	23,935	51.9
13	Lamtaput	Persons	54,683	16,539	30.2	9,900	18.1	26,439	48.3	28,244	51.7
		Males	27,144	11,385	41.9	3,632	13.4	15,017	55.3	12,127	44.7
		Females	27,539	5,154	18.7	6,268	22.8	11,422	41.5	16,117	58.5
14	Nandapur	Persons	81,654	24,419	29.9	19,315	23.7	43,734	53.6	37,920	46.4
		Males	40,542	18,196	44.9	5,161	12.7	23,357	57.6	17,185	42.4
		Females	41,112	6,223	15.1	14,154	34.4	20,377	49.6	20,735	50.4
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**982,188**	**295,396**	**30.1**	**210,527**	**21.4**	**505,923**	**51.5**	**476,265**	**48.5**
		Males	**488,975**	**215,239**	**44.0**	**65,550**	**13.4**	**280,789**	**57.4**	**208,186**	**42.6**
		Females	**493,213**	**80,157**	**16.3**	**144,977**	**29.4**	**225,134**	**45.6**	**268,079**	**54.4**

Table–32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district, in C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 51.5 percent of its total population out of which 30.1 percent are main workers and 21.4 percent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the data reveals that, out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 57.4 percent and females constitute 45.6 percent of the

total population. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that, Similiguda C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (58.3%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 37.7 percent and 20.6 percent respectively. On the other hand, Lakshmipur C.D. Block is at the bottom with 46.2 percent of total workers, of which 25.9 percent and 20.3 percent are the main workers and marginal workers respectively.

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

Serial number	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	Damanjodi (CT)	Persons	8,475	2,546	30.0	40	0.5	2,586	30.5	5,889	69.5
		Males	4,607	2,342	50.8	33	0.7	2,375	51.6	2,232	48.4
		Females	3,868	204	5.3	7	0.2	211	5.5	3,657	94.5
2	Jeypur (M)	Persons	76,625	22,754	29.7	1,898	2.5	24,652	32.2	51,973	67.8
		Males	38,891	18,789	48.3	1,011	2.6	19,800	50.9	19,091	49.1
		Females	37,734	3,965	10.5	887	2.4	4,852	12.9	32,882	87.1
3	Koraput (NAC)	Persons	39,548	11,325	28.6	1,301	3.3	12,626	31.9	26,922	68.1
		Males	20,555	9,252	45.0	762	3.7	10,014	48.7	10,541	51.3
		Females	18,993	2,073	10.9	539	2.8	2,612	13.8	16,381	86.2
4	Kotpad (NAC)	Persons	14,917	4,491	30.1	754	5.1	5,245	35.2	9,672	64.8
		Males	7,409	3,453	46.6	338	4.6	3,791	51.2	3,618	48.8
		Females	7,508	1,038	13.8	416	5.5	1,454	19.4	6,054	80.6
5	Sunabeda (NAC)	Persons	58,884	16,855	28.6	2,548	4.3	19,403	33.0	39,481	67.0
		Males	30,306	14,148	46.7	1,097	3.6	15,245	50.3	15,061	49.7
		Females	28,578	2,707	9.5	1,451	5.1	4,158	14.5	24,420	85.5
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**198,449**	**57,971**	**29.2**	**6,541**	**3.3**	**64,512**	**32.5**	**133,937**	**67.5**
		Males	**101,768**	**47,984**	**47.2**	**3,241**	**3.2**	**51,225**	**50.3**	**50,543**	**49.7**
		Females	**96,681**	**9,987**	**10.3**	**3,300**	**3.4**	**13,287**	**13.7**	**83,394**	**86.3**

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 32.5 percent, out of which 29.2 percent are main workers and 3.3 percent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the data reveals that, 50.3 percent and 13.7 percent of the total workers in the urban areas of the district are male workers and female workers respectively. It is note-worthy to mention that the percentages of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 3.3 percent of the total urban population, out of which males and females contribute 3.2 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. In so far as the work participation rate in individual towns is concerned, Kotpad (NAC) stands at the top with 35.2 percent of total workers and Damanjodi (CT) is at the bottom with 30.5 percent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kotpad	Persons	103,975	52,387	14,129	26,608	941	10,709
				(50.4)	(27.0)	(50.8)	(1.8)	(20.4)
		Males	52,104	30,228	11,785	9,972	582	7,889
				(58.0)	(39.0)	(33.0)	(1.9)	(26.1)
		Females	51,871	22,159	2,344	16,636	359	2,820
				(42.7)	(10.6)	(75.1)	(1.6)	(12.7)
2	Boriguma	Persons	78,939	39,966	9,154	21,802	1,219	7,791
				(50.6)	(22.9)	(54.6)	(3.1)	(19.5)
		Males	39,461	22,763	6,820	10,189	555	5,199
				(57.7)	(30.0)	(44.8)	(2.4)	(22.8)
		Females	39,478	17,203	2,334	11,613	664	2,592
				(43.6)	(13.6)	(67.5)	(3.9)	(15.1)
3	Bhairabsingipur	Persons	59,622	31,767	6,027	19,074	808	5,858
				(53.3)	(19.0)	(60.0)	(2.5)	(18.4)
		Males	29,528	17,368	4,785	8,361	435	3,787
				(58.8)	(27.6)	(48.1)	(2.5)	(21.8)
		Females	30,094	14,399	1,242	10,713	373	2,071
				(47.8)	(8.6)	(74.4)	(2.6)	(14.4)
4	Dasamantapur	Persons	44,348	22,507	10,675	9,148	279	2,405
				(50.8)	(47.4)	(40.6)	(1.2)	(10.7)
		Males	21,950	12,343	6,438	4,317	171	1,417
				(56.2)	(52.2)	(35.0)	(1.4)	(11.5)
		Females	22,398	10,164	4,237	4,831	108	988
				(45.4)	(41.7)	(47.5)	(1.1)	(9.7)
5	Lakshmipur	Persons	32,838	15,000	5,805	6,283	283	2,629
				(45.7)	(38.7)	(41.9)	(1.9)	(17.5)
		Males	16,363	8,960	4,352	2,601	129	1,878
				(54.8)	(48.6)	(29.0)	(1.4)	(21.0)
		Females	16,475	6,040	1,453	3,682	154	751
				(36.7)	(24.1)	(61.0)	(2.5)	(12.4)
6	Narayanpatana	Persons	88,117	45,460	19,409	19,139	942	5,970
				(51.6)	(42.7)	(42.1)	(2.1)	(13.1)
		Males	43,520	24,772	12,912	7,598	525	3,737
				(56.9)	(52.1)	(30.7)	(2.1)	(15.1)
		Females	44,597	20,688	6,497	11,541	417	2,233
				(46.4)	(31.4)	(55.8)	(2.0)	(10.8)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Kakiriguma	Persons	21,488	10,005	3,891	3,382	364	2,368
				(46.6)	(38.9)	(33.8)	(3.6)	(23.7)
		Males	10,620	5,850	2,660	1,448	199	1,543
				(55.1)	(45.5)	(24.8)	(3.4)	(26.4)
		Females	10,868	4,155	1,231	1,934	165	825
				(38.2)	(29.6)	(46.5)	(4.0)	(19.9)
8	Koraput	Persons	60,190	28,745	11,510	8,914	366	7,955
				(47.8)	(40.0)	(31.0)	(1.3)	(27.7)
		Males	29,680	16,173	7,292	3,704	215	4,962
				(54.5)	(45.1)	(22.9)	(1.3)	(30.7)
		Females	30,510	12,572	4,218	5,210	151	2,993
				(41.2)	(33.6)	(41.4)	(1.2)	(23.8)
9	Koraput Town	Persons	45,798	15,682	861	940	336	13,545
				(34.2)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(2.1)	(86.4)
		Males	23,581	11,710	581	337	210	10,582
				(49.7)	(5.0)	(2.9)	(1.8)	(90.4)
		Females	22,217	3,972	280	603	126	2,963
				(17.9)	(7.0)	(15.2)	(3.2)	(74.6)
10	Nandapur	Persons	63,621	34,580	15,464	16,315	470	2,331
				(54.4)	(44.7)	(47.2)	(1.4)	(6.7)
		Males	31,419	18,463	10,502	6,048	328	1,585
				(58.8)	(56.9)	(32.8)	(1.8)	(8.6)
		Females	32,202	16,117	4,962	10,267	142	746
				(50.0)	(30.8)	(63.7)	(0.9)	(4.6)
11	Similiguda	Persons	16,442	9,094	4,102	3,342	101	1,549
				(55.3)	(45.1)	(36.7)	(1.1)	(17.0)
		Males	8,225	4,882	2,435	1,368	45	1,034
				(59.4)	(49.9)	(28.0)	(0.9)	(21.2)
		Females	8,217	4,212	1,667	1,974	56	515
				(51.3)	(39.6)	(46.9)	(1.3)	(12.2)
12	Damanjodi	Persons	25,499	10,169	2,086	1,862	75	6,146
				(39.9)	(20.5)	(18.3)	(0.7)	(60.4)
		Males	13,540	7,464	1,466	559	50	5,389
				(55.1)	(19.6)	(7.5)	(0.7)	(72.2)
		Females	11,959	2,705	620	1,303	25	757
				(22.6)	(22.9)	(48.2)	(0.9)	(28.0)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Pottangi	Persons	85,460	49,563	27,713	17,221	662	3,967
				(58.0)	(55.9)	(34.7)	(1.3)	(8.0)
		Males	42,771	25,672	15,851	6,948	289	2,584
				(60.0)	(61.7)	(27.1)	(1.1)	(10.1)
		Females	42,689	23,891	11,862	10,273	373	1,383
				(56.0)	(49.7)	(43.0)	(1.6)	(5.8)
14	Padua	Persons	49,544	26,552	14,342	8,579	451	3,180
				(53.6)	(54.0)	(32.3)	(1.7)	(12.0)
		Males	24,609	14,088	8,850	2,825	274	2,139
				(57.2)	(62.8)	(20.1)	(1.9)	(15.2)
		Females	24,935	12,464	5,492	5,754	177	1,041
				(50.0)	(44.1)	(46.2)	(1.4)	(8.4)
15	Sunabeda	Persons	59,754	19,870	1,409	1,341	320	16,800
				(33.3)	(7.1)	(6.7)	(1.6)	(84.5)
		Males	30,737	15,491	1,039	553	254	13,645
				(50.4)	(6.7)	(3.6)	(1.6)	(88.1)
		Females	29,017	4,379	370	788	66	3,155
				(15.1)	(8.4)	(18.0)	(1.5)	(72.0)
16	Machh kund	Persons	37,885	17,329	7,434	6,851	361	2,683
				(45.7)	(42.9)	(39.5)	(2.1)	(15.5)
		Males	18,715	10,080	4,816	2,977	241	2,046
				(53.9)	(47.8)	(29.5)	(2.4)	(20.3)
		Females	19,170	7,249	2,618	3,874	120	637
				(37.8)	(36.1)	(53.4)	(1.7)	(8.8)
17	Boipariguda	Persons	103,576	55,442	18,888	26,876	1,432	8,246
				(53.5)	(34.1)	(48.5)	(2.6)	(14.9)
		Males	51,548	30,112	14,259	10,271	710	4,872
				(58.4)	(47.4)	(34.1)	(2.4)	(16.2)
		Females	52,028	25,330	4,629	16,605	722	3,374
				(48.7)	(18.3)	(65.6)	(2.9)	(13.3)
18	Jeypur	Persons	156,468	61,295	6,835	16,625	1,548	36,287
				(39.2)	(11.2)	(27.1)	(2.5)	(59.2)
		Males	78,867	41,762	5,399	7,693	1,006	27,664
				(53.0)	(12.9)	(18.4)	(2.4)	(66.2)
		Females	77,601	19,533	1,436	8,932	542	8,623
				(25.2)	(7.4)	(45.7)	(2.8)	(44.1)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Stations	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Kundura	Persons	47,073	25,022	5,179	15,152	700	3,991
				(53.2)	(20.7)	(60.6)	(2.8)	(15.9)
		Males	23,505	13,833	4,389	6,516	302	2,626
				(58.9)	(31.7)	(47.1)	(2.2)	(19.0)
		Females	23,568	11,189	790	8,636	398	1,365
				(47.5)	(7.1)	(77.2)	(3.6)	(12.2)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,180,637**	**570,435**	**184,913**	**229,454**	**11,658**	**144,410**
				(48.3)	**(32.4)**	**(40.2)**	**(2.0)**	**(25.3)**
		Males	**590,743**	**332,014**	**126,631**	**94,285**	**6,520**	**104,578**
				(56.2)	**(38.1)**	**(28.4)**	**(2.0)**	**(31.5)**
		Females	**589,894**	**238,421**	**58,282**	**135,169**	**5,138**	**39,832**
				(40.4)	**(24.4)**	**(56.7)**	**(2.2)**	**(16.7)**

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

Table-34 distributes total workers of different police stations and the district by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table reveals that, out of the total workers in the district 32.4 percent are cultivators, 40.2 percent are agricultural labourers, 2.0 percent are household industry workers and 25.3 percent are other workers. The sex wise break-up of the district level data shows that, male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of agricultural labourers and household industry workers. The Police Station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that, in almost all the police stations, maximum number of workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and cultivators except Koraput, Damanjodi, Sunabeda and Jeypur, where maximum workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kotpad	Persons	81,040	43,352	12,974	23,935	679	5,764
				(53.5)	(29.9)	(55.2)	(1.6)	(13.3)
		Males	40,653	24,152	10,778	8,742	411	4,221
				(59.4)	(44.6)	(36.2)	(1.7)	(17.5)
		Females	40,387	19,200	2,196	15,193	268	1,543
				(47.5)	(11.4)	(79.1)	(1.4)	(8.0)

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
2	Boriguma	Persons	126,728	64,752	14,704	36,254	1,739	12,055
				(51.1)	(22.7)	(56.0)	(2.7)	(18.6)
		Males	63,185	36,493	11,246	16,223	857	8,167
				(57.8)	(30.8)	(44.5)	(2.3)	(22.4)
		Females	63,543	28,259	3,458	20,031	882	3,888
				(44.5)	(12.2)	(70.9)	(3.1)	(13.8)
3	Dasamantapur	Persons	70,946	35,582	16,658	13,986	442	4,496
				(50.2)	(46.8)	(39.3)	(1.2)	(12.6)
		Males	35,000	19,720	10,514	6,345	281	2,580
				(56.3)	(53.3)	(32.2)	(1.4)	(13.1)
		Females	35,946	15,862	6,144	7,641	161	1,916
				(44.1)	(38.7)	(48.2)	(1.0)	(12.1)
4	Lakshmipur	Persons	55,268	25,525	9,824	10,030	662	5,009
				(46.2)	(38.5)	(39.3)	(2.6)	(19.6)
		Males	27,452	15,100	7,130	4,205	335	3,430
				(55.0)	(47.2)	(27.8)	(2.2)	(22.7)
		Females	27,816	10,425	2,694	5,825	327	1,579
				(37.5)	(25.8)	(55.9)	(3.1)	(15.1)
5	Bandhugaon	Persons	50,000	26,891	11,424	11,602	586	3,279
				(53.8)	(42.5)	(43.1)	(2.2)	(12.2)
		Males	24,347	14,161	7,580	4,269	330	1,982
				(58.2)	(53.5)	(30.1)	(2.3)	(14.0)
		Females	25,653	12,730	3,844	7,333	256	1,297
				(49.6)	(30.2)	(57.6)	(2.0)	(10.2)
6	Narayanpatana	Persons	38,117	18,569	7,985	7,537	356	2,691
				(48.7)	(43.0)	(40.6)	(1.9)	(14.5)
		Males	19,173	10,611	5,332	3,329	195	1,755
				(55.3)	(50.2)	(31.4)	(1.8)	(16.5)
		Females	18,944	7,958	2,653	4,208	161	936
				(42.0)	(33.3)	(52.9)	(2.0)	(11.8)
7	Pottangi	Persons	60,300	34,142	18,565	12,115	266	3,196
				(56.6)	(54.4)	(35.5)	(0.8)	(9.4)
		Males	30,300	17,925	10,654	5,009	113	2,149
				(59.2)	(59.4)	(27.9)	(0.6)	(12.0)
		Females	30,000	16,217	7,911	7,106	153	1,047
				(54.1)	(48.8)	(43.8)	(0.9)	(6.5)

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
8	Similiguda	Persons	55,537	32,382	16,332	12,472	627	2,951
				(58.3)	(50.4)	(38.5)	(1.9)	(9.1)
		Males	27,373	16,629	9,671	4,780	304	1,874
				(60.7)	(58.2)	(28.7)	(1.8)	(11.3)
		Females	28,164	15,753	6,661	7,692	323	1,077
				(55.9)	(42.3)	(48.8)	(2.1)	(6.8)
9	Koraput	Persons	57,572	26,677	8,814	6,467	317	11,079
				(46.3)	(33.0)	(24.2)	(1.2)	(41.5)
		Males	28,931	15,794	5,442	2,376	193	7,783
				(54.6)	(34.5)	(15.0)	(1.2)	(49.3)
		Females	28,641	10,883	3,372	4,091	124	3,296
				(38.0)	(31.0)	(37.6)	(1.1)	(30.3)
10	Jeypur	Persons	99,694	47,414	7,996	23,244	988	15,186
				(47.6)	(16.9)	(49.0)	(2.1)	(32.0)
		Males	49,822	27,885	6,372	10,895	588	10,030
				(56.0)	(22.9)	(39.1)	(2.1)	(36.0)
		Females	49,872	19,529	1,624	12,349	400	5,156
				(39.2)	(8.3)	(63.2)	(2.0)	(26.4)
11	Kundura	Persons	59,028	31,817	6,421	19,817	740	4,839
				(53.9)	(20.2)	(62.3)	(2.3)	(15.2)
		Males	29,512	17,443	5,393	8,578	323	3,149
				(59.1)	(30.9)	(49.2)	(1.9)	(18.1)
		Females	29,516	14,374	1,028	11,239	417	1,690
				(48.7)	(7.2)	(78.2)	(2.9)	(11.8)
12	Boipariguda	Persons	91,621	48,647	17,646	22,211	1,392	7,398
				(53.1)	(36.3)	(45.7)	(2.9)	(15.2)
		Males	45,541	26,502	13,255	8,209	689	4,349
				(58.2)	(50.0)	(31.0)	(2.6)	(16.4)
		Females	46,080	22,145	4,391	14,002	703	3,049
				(48.1)	(19.8)	(63.2)	(3.2)	(13.8)
13	Lamtaput	Persons	54,683	26,439	11,825	11,162	498	2,954
				(48.3)	(44.7)	(42.2)	(1.9)	(11.2)
		Males	27,144	15,017	7,888	4,560	344	2,225
				(55.3)	(52.5)	(30.4)	(2.3)	(14.8)
		Females	27,539	11,422	3,937	6,602	154	729
				(41.5)	(34.5)	(57.8)	(1.3)	(6.4)

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
14	Nandapur	Persons	81,654	43,734	21,811	16,480	648	4,795
				(53.6)	(49.9)	(37.7)	(1.5)	(11.0)
		Males	40,542	23,357	13,917	5,783	411	3,246
				(57.6)	(59.6)	(24.8)	(1.8)	(13.9)
		Females	41,112	20,377	7,894	10,697	237	1,549
				(49.6)	(38.7)	(52.5)	(1.2)	(7.6)
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**982,188**	**505,923**	**182,979**	**227,312**	**9,940**	**85,692**
				(51.5)	**(36.2)**	**(44.9)**	**(2.0)**	**(16.9)**
		Males	**488,975**	**280,789**	**125,172**	**93,303**	**5,374**	**56,940**
				(57.4)	**(44.6)**	**(33.2)**	**(1.9)**	**(20.3)**
		Females	**493,213**	**225,134**	**57,807**	**134,009**	**4,566**	**28,752**
				(45.6)	**(25.7)**	**(59.5)**	**(2.0)**	**(12.8)**

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

Like the previous table, table-35 distributes workers of the district, C.D. Blocks wise, by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 51.5 percent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 36.2 percent, 44.9 percent, 2 percent and 16.9 percent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that, the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (59.5%) and household industry workers (2%) is comparatively higher than that of males. It is found that, workers in majority of CD Blocks are either agricultural Labourers or cultivators except Koraput, where majority of workers are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry.

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	Damanjodi (CT)	Persons	8,475	2,586	3	3	14	2,566
				(30.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(99.2)
		Males	4,607	2,375	3	2	10	2,360
				(51.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(99.4)
		Females	3,868	211	0	1	4	206
				(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(1.9)	(97.6)

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/ Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Jeypur (M)	Persons	76,625	24,652	176	122	896	23,458
				(32.2)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(3.6)	(95.2)
		Males	38,891	19,800	139	71	572	19,018
				(50.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(2.9)	(96.1)
		Females	37,734	4,852	37	51	324	4,440
				(12.9)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(6.7)	(91.5)
3	Koraput (NAC)	Persons	39,548	12,626	162	159	279	12,026
				(31.9)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(2.2)	(95.2)
		Males	20,555	10,014	107	87	163	9,657
				(48.7)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(96.4)
		Females	18,993	2,612	55	72	116	2,369
				(13.8)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(4.4)	(90.7)
4	Kotpad (NAC)	Persons	14,917	5,245	295	554	214	4,182
				(35.2)	(5.6)	(10.6)	(4.1)	(79.7)
		Males	7,409	3,791	254	284	150	3,103
				(51.2)	(6.7)	(7.5)	(4.0)	(81.9)
		Females	7,508	1,454	41	270	64	1,079
				(19.4)	(2.8)	(18.6)	(4.4)	(74.2)
5	Sunabeda (NAC)	Persons	58,884	19,403	1,298	1,304	315	16,486
				(33.0)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(1.6)	(85.0)
		Males	30,306	15,245	956	538	251	13,500
				(50.3)	(6.3)	(3.5)	(1.6)	(88.6)
		Females	28,578	4,158	342	766	64	2,986
				(14.5)	(8.2)	(18.4)	(1.5)	(71.8)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**198,449**	**64,512**	**1,934**	**2,142**	**1,718**	**58,718**
				(32.5)	**(3.0)**	**(3.3)**	**(2.7)**	**(91.0)**
		Males	**101,768**	**51,225**	**1,459**	**982**	**1,146**	**47,638**
				(50.3)	**(2.8)**	**(1.9)**	**(2.2)**	**(93.0)**
		Females	**96,681**	**13,287**	**475**	**1,160**	**572**	**11,080**
				(13.7)	**(3.6)**	**(8.7)**	**(4.3)**	**(83.4)**

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex into four categories of economic activities in the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that, 32.5 percent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers majority (91.0%) are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry, while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (3.0%), agricultural labourers (3.3%) and household industry

workers (2.7%) 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.

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

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	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	Kotpad	95	83	20	95	18	63	20	3	0	13	79
		(100)	(87.4)	(21.1)	(100.0)	(18.9)	(66.3)	(21.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(83.2)
2	Boriguma	148	114	36	144	36	94	38	6	1	69	87
		(100)	(77.0)	(24.3)	(97.3)	(24.3)	(63.5)	(25.7)	(4.1)	(0.7)	(46.6)	(58.8)
3	Dasamantapur	165	110	17	154	7	68	18	2	1	14	28
		(100)	(66.7)	(10.3)	(93.3)	(4.2)	(41.2)	(10.9)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(8.5)	(17.0)
4	Lakshmipur	103	71	16	99	13	75	14	2	2	34	37
		(100)	(68.9)	(15.5)	(96.1)	(12.6)	(72.8)	(13.6)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(33.0)	(35.9)
5	Bandhugaon	146	87	13	130	10	74	22	3	1	14	46
		(100)	(59.6)	(8.9)	(89.0)	(6.8)	(50.7)	(15.1)	(2.1)	(0.7)	(9.6)	(31.5)
6	Narayanpatana	123	78	10	122	9	54	10	1	0	12	34
		(100)	(63.4)	(8.1)	(99.2)	(7.3)	(43.9)	(8.1)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(27.6)
7	Pottangi	100	79	16	77	12	24	5	2	0	20	13
		(100)	(79.0)	(16.0)	(77.0)	(12.0)	(24.0)	(5.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(13.0)
8	Similiguda	85	65	14	84	6	14	8	0	1	16	27
		(100)	(76.5)	(16.5)	(98.8)	(7.1)	(16.5)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(18.8)	(31.8)
9	Koraput	92	73	14	92	11	83	17	0	0	24	35
		(100)	(79.3)	(15.2)	(100.0)	(12.0)	(90.2)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.1)	(38.0)
10	Jeypur	116	88	22	114	22	95	43	4	2	75	85
		(100)	(75.9)	(19.0)	(98.3)	(19.0)	(81.9)	(37.1)	(3.4)	(1.7)	(64.7)	(73.3)
11	Kundura	85	59	19	85	18	56	2	4	0	2	45
		(100)	(69.4)	(22.4)	(100.0)	(21.2)	(65.9)	(2.4)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(52.9)
12	Boipariguda	279	94	18	270	16	130	26	2	0	86	118
		(100)	(33.7)	(6.5)	(96.8)	(5.7)	(46.6)	(9.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(42.3)
13	Lamtaput	170	110	14	166	21	72	24	4	0	28	27
		(100)	(64.7)	(8.2)	(97.6)	(12.4)	(42.4)	(14.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(15.9)
14	Nandapur	215	129	25	201	23	156	24	4	0	10	22
		(100)	(60.0)	(11.6)	(93.5)	(10.7)	(72.6)	(11.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(10.2)
District Total:		**1,922**	**1,240**	**254**	**1,833**	**222**	**1,058**	**271**	**37**	**8**	**417**	**683**
		(100)	**(64.5)**	**(13.2)**	**(95.4)**	**(11.6)**	**(55.0)**	**(14.1)**	**(1.9)**	**(0.4)**	**(21.7)**	**(35.5)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of the district. Out of the total 1922 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 1240 (64.5%) villages, medical facility in 254(13.2%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 1833 (95.4%) villages, post office in 222(11.6%) villages, telephone in 1058(55.0%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 271 (14.1%) villages, banks in 37(1.9%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 8(0.4%) villages. As many as 417(21.7%) villages are approached by pucca road and 683 (35.5%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that, although spectacular progress has been made on education and improved drinking water facility in the district, yet the areas like medical, power supply, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development.

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kotpad	81,040	76,916	30,661	81,040	27,549	58,130	29,727	5,267	0	21,863	74,067
		(100)	(94.9)	(37.8)	(100.0)	(34.0)	(71.7)	(36.7)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(27.0)	(91.4)
2	Boriguma	126,728	115,423	55,541	122,430	53,389	101,410	53,355	16,510	7,458	69,841	99,325
		(100)	(91.1)	(43.8)	(96.6)	(42.1)	(80.0)	(42.1)	(13.0)	(5.9)	(55.1)	(78.4)
3	Dasamantapur	70,946	59,202	15,736	69,270	8,788	36,983	15,315	3,214	1,387	10,463	21,794
		(100)	(83.4)	(22.2)	(97.6)	(12.4)	(52.1)	(21.6)	(4.5)	(2.0)	(14.7)	(30.7)
4	Lakshmipur	55,268	50,130	21,123	54,754	14,860	45,140	17,640	4,947	4,947	25,805	33,248
		(100)	(90.7)	(38.2)	(99.1)	(26.9)	(81.7)	(31.9)	(9.0)	(9.0)	(46.7)	(60.2)
5	Bandhugaon	50,000	41,667	12,746	47,424	10,521	29,615	16,076	4,286	1,980	8,313	24,026
		(100)	(83.3)	(25.5)	(94.8)	(21.0)	(59.2)	(32.2)	(8.6)	(4.0)	(16.6)	(48.1)
6	Narayanpatana	38,117	32,544	10,379	37,945	9,719	22,049	7,049	4,242	0	8,716	17,671
		(100)	(85.4)	(27.2)	(99.5)	(25.5)	(57.8)	(18.5)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(22.9)	(46.4)
7	Pottangi	60,300	55,458	23,027	56,172	19,539	26,510	11,332	6,031	0	19,968	13,269
		(100)	(92.0)	(38.2)	(93.2)	(32.4)	(44.0)	(18.8)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(33.1)	(22.0)
8	Similiguda	55,537	51,120	16,324	54,907	8,938	13,324	8,564	0	1,111	18,652	26,754
		(100)	(92.0)	(29.4)	(98.9)	(16.1)	(24.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(33.6)	(48.2)
9	Koraput	57,572	54,822	21,153	57,572	18,966	53,240	15,261	0	0	21,062	24,309
		(100)	(95.2)	(36.7)	(100.0)	(32.9)	(92.5)	(26.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	(42.2)
10	Jeypur	99,694	92,674	34,958	99,272	41,115	90,049	50,989	10,503	1,404	75,151	84,636
		(100)	(93.0)	(35.1)	(99.6)	(41.2)	(90.3)	(51.1)	(10.5)	(1.4)	(75.4)	(84.9)
11	Kundura	59,028	51,440	29,189	59,028	25,422	47,470	5,342	7,079	0	6,997	39,694
		(100)	(87.1)	(49.4)	(100.0)	(43.1)	(80.4)	(9.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(67.2)
12	Boipariguda	91,621	66,107	27,306	89,945	20,014	68,272	24,653	5,265	0	50,043	51,748
		(100)	(72.2)	(29.8)	(98.2)	(21.8)	(74.5)	(26.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(54.6)	(56.5)
13	Lamtaput	54,683	47,052	10,147	53,949	15,966	29,004	12,840	3,642	0	14,544	12,626
		(100)	(86.0)	(18.6)	(98.7)	(29.2)	(53.0)	(23.5)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(23.1)

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

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	Nandapur	81,654	67,258	20,766	78,024	20,197	64,844	15,171	6,033	0	10,105	18,815
		(100)	(82.4)	(25.4)	(95.6)	(24.7)	(79.4)	(18.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(23.0)
	District Total:	**982,188**	**861,813**	**329,056**	**961,732**	**294,983**	**686,040**	**283,314**	**77,019**	**18,287**	**361,523**	**541,982**
		(100)	**(87.7)**	**(33.5)**	**(97.9)**	**(30.0)**	**(69.8)**	**(28.8)**	**(7.8)**	**(1.9)**	**(36.8)**	**(55.2)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-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 982,188 inhabitants, 87.7 percent persons are served with educational facility, 33.5 percent by medical facility, 97.9 percent by improved drinking water facility, 30.0 percent by post and telegraph facility, 69.8 percent by telephone facility, 28.8 percent by transport and communication facility, 7.8 percent by Banks facility, 1.9 percent from agricultural co-operative societies, 36.8 percent can approach their villages by pucca road and 55.2 percent served by power supply facility. The rural areas of the district as a whole is quite progressive in providing education and improved drinking water, whereas lagging behind with respect to power supply, medical, banking facility and facilities of 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	507	130	51	688
(b) Middle School	748	607	368	1,723
(c) Degree College	128	282	1,503	1,913
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	37	97	1,786	1,920
(b) PHC	373	427	1,068	1,868
3. Post Office	907	521	272	1,700
4. Telephone	99	766	0	865
5. Bus Service	541	566	555	1,662

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
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	387	562	936	1,885
(b) Co-operative Bank	105	271	1,544	1,920
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	85	147	1,682	1,914

Table-39 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities and arranged by distance ranges from the places where such facilities are available. It is seen from the table that, out of 1,922 inhabited villages of the district, 688 villages do not have Primary School, 1,723 villages have no Middle School and 1,913 villages do not have any Degree College. There is no hospital in 1,920 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 1,868 villages. Like-wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 1700, 865, 1662, 1885,1920 and 1914 number of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that, maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School and Post Office are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5kilometers. 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 Bus service, Public health centre, Hospital, Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	22	21	3	4	19	7	0	0	7
	(100.0)	(95.5)	(13.6)	(18.2)	(86.4)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.8)
5 -15	255	203	50	43	183	69	7	2	82
	(100.0)	(79.6)	(19.6)	(16.9)	(71.8)	(27.1)	(2.7)	(0.8)	(32.2)
16 - 50	1,162	711	157	127	621	146	24	5	247
	(100.0)	(61.2)	(13.5)	(10.9)	(53.4)	(12.6)	(2.1)	(0.4)	(21.3)
51+	480	303	44	48	234	49	6	1	81
	(100.0)	(63.1)	(9.2)	(10.0)	(48.8)	(10.2)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(16.9)
Unspecified	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District Total	**1,922**	**1,240**	**254**	**222**	**1,058**	**271**	**37**	**8**	**417**
	(100.0)	**(64.5)**	**(13.2)**	**(11.6)**	**(55.0)**	**(14.1)**	**(1.9)**	**(0.4)**	**(21.7)**

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 1,162 villages come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometers from the nearest statutory town, while 22 villages are at less than 5 kilometers from the towns, 255 villages under the distance range 5 - 15 kilometers and 480 villages are at above 51 kilometers from the towns. It is clear from the table that, the villages those 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 communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	1,294	642	43	1,214	50	613	100	2	1	189	315
	(100.0)	(49.6)	(3.3)	(93.8)	(3.9)	(47.4)	(7.7)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(14.6)	(24.3)
500-999	360	338	78	355	55	231	64	4	0	106	175
	(100.0)	(93.9)	(21.7)	(98.6)	(15.3)	(64.2)	(17.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(48.6)
1000-1999	207	201	88	204	72	158	71	16	4	81	143
	(100.0)	(97.1)	(42.5)	(98.6)	(34.8)	(76.3)	(34.3)	(7.7)	(1.9)	(39.1)	(69.1)
2000-4,999	56	54	40	55	40	51	33	14	2	37	46
	(100.0)	(96.4)	(71.4)	(98.2)	(71.4)	(91.1)	(58.9)	(25.0)	(3.6)	(66.1)	(82.1)
5000-9999	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	1	1	4	4
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	**1,922**	**1,240**	**254**	**1,833**	**222**	**1,058**	**271**	**37**	**8**	**417**	**683**
	(100.0)	**(64.5)**	**(13.2)**	**(95.4)**	**(11.6)**	**(55.0)**	**(14.1)**	**(1.9)**	**(0.4)**	**(21.7)**	**(35.5)**

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

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

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

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to the population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that, 1294 villages come under less than 500 population, 360 villages come under the range 500-999, 207 villages come under 1000-1999, 56 villages come under 2000-4999, 5 villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 and no village has the population of above 10,000. It is evident from the table that, the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges, enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kotpad	95	41,244	59.4	16.8
2	Boriguma	148	60,455	56.3	12.0
3	Dasamantapur	165	64,915	41.3	7.2
4	Lakshmipur	103	30,972	41.1	4.0
5	Bandhugaon	146	21,945	25.2	9.2
6	Narayanpatana	123	15,509	37.6	12.1
7	Pottangi	100	25,772	40.5	2.3
8	Similiguda	85	31,356	49.5	4.1
9	Koraput	92	41,941	39.5	1.3
10	Jeypur	116	40,769	60.4	37.6
11	Kundura	85	36,083	58.3	8.6
12	Boipariguda	279	76,059	43.0	1.5
13	Lamtaput	170	54,606	41.3	0.2
14	Nandapur	215	49,635	50.1	1.5
	District Total:	**1,922**	**591,261**	**47.0**	**9.0**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows land use pattern of different CD Blocks in the district. It indicates that, the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 47.0 percent and the rest 53.0 percent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that, the percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivable area of the district is 9.0 percent. Taking the percentage of cultivable area to total area in different CD Blocks into account, Jeypur CD Block is at the top with 60.4 percent and Bandhugaon CD Block is at the bottom with 25.2 percent of cultivable area. Taking the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area into account, Jeypur CD Block is at the top with 37.6 percent and Lamtatput CD Block is at the bottom with 0.2 percent of irrigated area.

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

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Jeypur (M)	27	11	15	26	4	8	6	3	5
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	315	92	223	255	54	10	109	0	82
3	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	346	81	265	240	61	36	115	0	27
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	178	61	117	167	42	51	45	10	19
	District Total:	159	49	110	134	30	24	48	4	27

Table-43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district. In all the towns, the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share of revenue from all other sources in the per capita receipt is higher than the receipt from taxes. The amount of expenditure is more in public works followed by general administration.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institutions				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jeypur (M)	5.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
2	Koraput (N.A.C.)	15.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.8
3	Kotpad (N.A.C.)	10.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.7
4	Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	8.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7
	District Total:	**9.1**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**

Table - 44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in towns of the district. The table reveals that, for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there is about nine Primary Schools, about two Middle Schools, about two Secondary Schools, one Senior Secondary school and one College.

TABLE-45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Damanjodi(C.T.)	47
2	Jeypur(M)	10
3	Koraput(N.A.C.)	38
4	Kotpad(N.A.C.)	4
5	Sunabeda(N.A.C.)	15
	Distrct Total	**18**

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, 18 beds are available in medical institutions per 10,000 urban population of the district.

TABLE-46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jeypur (M)	76,625	11,000	14.4
2	Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	58,884	22,000	37.4
	District Total:	**135,509**	**33,000**	**24.4**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in the towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that, there are two towns in the district i.e. Jeypur (M) and Sunabeda (NAC) wherein slums are available. The slum population of these towns constitutes 24.4 percent of their 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	Damanjodi (C.T.)	Calcined Aluminium	Calcined Aluminium
2	Jeypur (M)	Cashewnut	Paddy
		Wooden Furniture	Oilseeds
		Oilcake	Pulses
3	Koraput (N.A.C.)	Turmeric Powder	Cashew
		Leather Product	Lac
			Tamarind
4	Kotpad (N.A.C.)	Tiles	Paddy
		Handloom Cloth	Jaggery
		Jute Product	Tamarind
5	Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	Aeroengine	Vegetable
		Fabricated Material	Fabricated Steel
		Edible Oil	Edible Oil

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 Calcined Aluminium, Cashewnut, Oilcake, Leather product, Handloom cloth, Jute Product, Aero engine and Fabricated Material. The items exported mainly include Calcined Aluminium, Oilseeds, Pulses, Cashew, Lac, Tamarind and Fabricated Steel.

(xiii) Analysis based on Houselist Data, Census 2001

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

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

Like the previous 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, housing deficit and for future housing requirements for formulation of housing policies.

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

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
'1	'2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	Total	245,775	225,439	20,336	35,930	32,163	3,767	141,424	135,321	6,103
	No exclusive room	4,136	3,925	211	805	718	87	2,420	2,356	64
	One room	95,859	89,427	6,432	15,155	13,380	1,775	57,287	54,468	2,819
	Two rooms	105,167	98,871	6,296	15,009	13,720	1,289	63,771	61,271	2,500
	Three rooms	26,767	23,686	3,081	3,523	3,185	338	13,737	13,294	443
	3+ rooms	13,846	9,530	4,316	1,438	1,160	278	4,209	3,932	277
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	25,726	8,353	17,373	2,469	1,056	1,413	3,416	1,797	1,619
	No exclusive room	298	153	145	49	32	17	73	59	14
	One room	5,356	2,590	2,766	696	408	288	1,139	634	505
	Two rooms	11,247	3,153	8,094	1,167	405	762	1,539	779	760
	Three rooms	5,839	1,679	4,160	410	149	261	485	232	253
	3+ rooms	2,986	778	2,208	147	62	85	180	93	87
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Others	Total	15,362	7,932	7,430	3,157	1,531	1,626	3,892	2,443	1,449
	No exclusive room	256	198	58	55	36	19	102	87	15
	One room	4,488	2,706	1,782	1,155	625	530	1,469	994	475
	Two rooms	6,016	3,185	2,831	1,301	603	698	1,573	985	588
	Three rooms	3,056	1,372	1,684	436	204	232	526	283	243
	3+ rooms	1,546	471	1,075	210	63	147	222	94	128
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
District Total	Total	286,863	241,724	45,139	41,556	34,750	6,806	148,732	139,561	9,171
	No exclusive room	4,690	4,276	414	909	786	123	2,595	2,502	93
	One room	105,703	94,723	10,980	17,006	14,413	2,593	59,895	56,096	3,799
	Two rooms	122,430	105,209	17,221	17,477	14,728	2,749	66,883	63,035	3,848
	Three rooms	35,662	26,737	8,925	4,369	3,538	831	14,748	13,809	939
	3+ rooms	18,378	10,779	7,599	1,795	1,285	510	4,611	4,119	492
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

Table-48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status namely, owned, rented and others among total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households along with number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of this district. The total number of households in the district is 286863, of which 41556 are Scheduled Caste households and 148732 are Scheduled Tribe households. As shown in the table, 85.68 percent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 93.26 percent in rural areas and 45.05 percent in the urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 8.97 percent of the total area of the district as against 3.46 percent in rural and 38.49 percent in urban area. The rest 5.35 percent, 3.28 percent and 16.46 percent households in total, rural and urban areas respectively live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses,

as such, they are categorized as 'others'. These households live either in houses constructed on encroached land in unregularised slums or the land or the structure that does not belong to the household.

Tenure status among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in total, rural and urban areas of the district manifests the same pattern as seen among the total households in all the three categories i.e., owned, rented and others.

The table also gives the details of the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the household. A room used for dwelling purpose should have walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in it. It should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration, the availability of number of dwelling rooms to the household has been calculated..

A specific category of dwelling room namely, "no exclusive room" means a dwelling room shared by more than one household, for example, in situations where there is one room in a census house which is used as a shop or office and the household also stays in it. This category of ' no exclusive room' numbers 4690 among total households, 909 among Scheduled Caste households and 2595 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		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Koraput 29		**71,895**	**74,286**	**140,674**	**41,962**	**67,408**	**132,347**	**29,933**	**6,878**	**8,327**
		(25.06)	**(25.90)**	**(49.04)**	**(17.36)**	**(27.89)**	**(54.75)**	**(66.31)**	**(15.24)**	**(18.45)**
01	Kotpad	4,650	4,020	15,895	3,226	3,364	14,607	1,424	656	1,288
		(18.93)	(16.36)	(64.69)	(15.22)	(15.87)	(68.89)	(42.28)	(19.48)	(38.24)
02	Boriguma	2,646	988	15,357	2,646	988	15,357	0	0	0
		(13.93)	(5.20)	(80.86)	(13.93)	(5.20)	(80.86)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Bhairabsingipur	1,653	750	13,149	1,653	750	13,149	0	0	0
		(10.63)	(4.82)	(84.54)	(10.63)	(4.82)	(84.54)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Dasamantapur	2,006	3,829	5,600	2,006	3,829	5,600	0	0	0
		(17.54)	(33.48)	(48.97)	(17.54)	(33.48)	(48.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Lakshmipur	1,970	4,434	1,554	1,970	4,434	1,554	0	0	0
		(24.75)	(55.72)	(19.53)	(24.75)	(55.72)	(19.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
06	Narayanpatana	2,322	6,020	11,162	2,322	6,020	11,162	0	0	0
		(11.91)	(30.87)	(57.23)	(11.91)	(30.87)	(57.23)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Kakiriguma	1,201	2,369	1,984	1,201	2,369	1,984	0	0	0
		(21.62)	(42.65)	(35.72)	(21.62)	(42.65)	(35.72)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Koraput	3,415	4,219	8,282	3,415	4,219	8,282	0	0	0
		(21.46)	(26.51)	(52.04)	(21.46)	(26.51)	(52.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Koraput Town	6,256	2,360	2,160	434	470	772	5,822	1,890	1,388
		(58.05)	(21.90)	(20.04)	(25.89)	(28.04)	(46.06)	(63.98)	(20.77)	(15.25)
10	Nandapur	3,562	8,943	4,377	3,562	8,943	4,377	0	0	0
		(21.10)	(52.97)	(25.93)	(21.10)	(52.97)	(25.93)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		(21.85)	(58.54)	(19.62)	(21.85)	(58.54)	(19.62)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Damanjodi	3,796	1,588	1,210	1,692	1,584	1,208	2,104	4	2
		(57.57)	(24.08)	(18.35)	(37.73)	(35.33)	(26.94)	(99.72)	(.19)	(.09)
13	Pottangi	5,828	9,271	4,514	5,828	9,271	4,514	0	0	0
		(29.71)	(47.27)	(23.02)	(29.71)	(47.27)	(23.02)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Padua	1,795	7,738	2,736	1,795	7,738	2,736	0	0	0
		(14.63)	(63.07)	(22.30)	(14.63)	(63.07)	(22.30)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Sunabeda	9,577	2,816	1,927	48	78	100	9,529	2,738	1,827
		(66.88)	(19.66)	(13.46)	(21.24)	(34.51)	(44.25)	(67.61)	(19.43)	(12.96)
16	Machh kund	1,866	4,865	2,862	1,866	4,865	2,862	0	0	0
		(19.45)	(50.71)	(29.83)	(19.45)	(50.71)	(29.83)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Boipariguda	2,261	3,345	20,258	2,261	3,345	20,258	0	0	0
		(8.74)	(12.93)	(78.33)	(8.74)	(12.93)	(78.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
18	Jeypur	14,800	3,493	17,196	3,746	1,903	13,374	11,054	1,590	3,822
		(41.70)	(9.84)	(48.45)	(19.69)	(10.00)	(70.30)	(67.13)	(9.66)	(23.21)
19	Kundura	1,311	612	9,571	1,311	612	9,571	0	0	0
		(11.41)	(5.32)	(83.27)	(11.41)	(5.32)	(83.27)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

Note:

Permanent:-1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC 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 of 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 total areas of the district, households living in permanent houses constitute 25.06 percent as against 25.90 percent in semi permanent houses and 49.04 percent in temporary houses. In rural areas, the percentage distribution is 17.36 percent, 27.89 percent and 54.75 percent respectively and in urban areas, the percentage distribution is 66.31 percent, 15.24 percent and 18.45 percent respectively.

The percentage distribution in 19 police stations in the district shows that, 5 police stations have urban households, out of which Damanjodi, Sunabeda and Jeypur police stations have 99.72 percent, 67.61 percent and 67.13 percent of permanent houses respectively. It is also observed that, Damanjodi police station (37.73 %) has the highest permanent houses among rural areas of the district.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District - Koraput 29		**Total**	**286,863**	**242,425**	**52,382**	**35,606**	**37,624**	**68,537**
				(84.51)	**(18.26)**	**(12.41)**	**(13.12)**	**(23.89)**
		Rural	**241,724**	**199,898**	**21,749**	**11,751**	**12,142**	**39,058**
				(82.70)	**(9.00)**	**(4.86)**	**(5.02)**	**(16.16)**
		Urban	**45,139**	**42,527**	**30,633**	**23,855**	**25,482**	**29,479**
				(94.21)	**(67.86)**	**(52.85)**	**(56.45)**	**(65.31)**
01	Kotpad	Total	24,570	23,925	3,125	2,052	2,139	2,513
				(97.37)	(12.72)	(8.35)	(8.71)	(10.23)
		Rural	21,202	20,562	1,406	747	698	1,188
				(96.98)	(6.63)	(3.52)	(3.29)	(5.60)
		Urban	3,368	3,363	1,719	1,305	1,441	1325
				(99.85)	(51.04)	(38.75)	(42.79)	(39.34)
02	Boriguma	Total	18,991	18,757	2,134	1,665	1,351	4,230
				(98.77)	(11.24)	(8.77)	(7.11)	(22.27)
		Rural	18,991	18,757	2,134	1,665	1,351	4,230
				(98.77)	(11.24)	(8.77)	(7.11)	(22.27)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Bhairabsingipur	Total	15,554	14,878	1,105	453	676	3,222
				(95.65)	(7.10)	(2.91)	(4.35)	(20.71)
		Rural	15,554	14,878	1,105	453	676	3,222
				(95.65)	(7.10)	(2.91)	(4.35)	(20.71)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Dasamantapur	Total	11,435	8,849	570	214	271	2,300
				(77.39)	(4.98)	(1.87)	(2.37)	(20.11)
		Rural	11,435	8,849	570	214	271	2,300
				(77.39)	(4.98)	(1.87)	(2.37)	(20.11)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Lakshmipur	Total	7,958	4,417	907	669	468	3,332
				(55.5)	(11.4)	(8.41)	(5.88)	(41.87)
		Rural	7,958	4,417	907	669	468	3,332
				(55.5)	(11.4)	(8.41)	(5.88)	(41.87)
		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 / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
06	Narayanpatana	Total	19,504	15,103	1,370	1,336	573	2,802
				(77.44)	(7.02)	(6.85)	(2.94)	(14.37)
		Rural	19,504	15,103	1,370	1,336	573	2,802
				(77.44)	(7.02)	(6.85)	(2.94)	(14.37)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	Kakiriguma	Total	5,554	3,786	449	255	300	772
				(68.17)	(8.08)	(4.59)	(5.40)	(13.90)
		Rural	5,554	3,786	449	255	300	772
				(68.17)	(8.08)	(4.59)	(5.40)	(13.90)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Koraput	Total	15,916	13,463	1,503	878	1,526	3,474
				(84.59)	(9.44)	(5.52)	(9.59)	(21.83)
		Rural	15,916	13,463	1,503	878	1,526	3,474
				(84.59)	(9.44)	(5.52)	(9.59)	(21.83)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Koraput Town	Total	10,776	9,785	6,261	4,404	4,994	6,545
				(90.80)	(58.10)	(40.87)	(46.34)	(60.74)
		Rural	1,676	1,585	183	80	126	544
				(94.57)	(10.92)	(4.77)	(7.52)	(32.46)
		Urban	9,100	8,200	6,078	4,324	4,868	6,001
				(90.11)	(66.79)	(47.52)	(53.49)	(65.95)
10	Nandapur	Total	16,882	11,190	830	463	549	2,202
				(66.28)	(4.92)	(2.74)	(3.25)	(13.04)
		Rural	16,882	11,190	830	463	549	2,202
				(66.28)	(4.92)	(2.74)	(3.25)	(13.04)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Similiguda	Total	4,486	3,261	280	152	125	807
				(72.69)	(6.24)	(3.39)	(2.79)	(17.99)
		Rural	4,486	3,261	280	152	125	807
				(72.69)	(6.24)	(3.39)	(2.79)	(17.99)
		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 / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Damanjodi	Total	6,594	5,888	3,488	2,379	2,302	3,695
				(89.29)	(52.90)	(36.08)	(34.91)	(56.04)
		Rural	4,484	3,780	1,416	299	224	1,587
				(84.3)	(31.58)	(6.67)	(5.00)	(35.39)
		Urban	2,110	2,108	2,072	2,080	2,078	2,108
				(99.91)	(98.20)	(98.58)	(98.48)	(99.91)
13	Pottangi	Total	19,613	13,513	1,485	368	486	3,435
				(68.90)	(7.57)	(1.88)	(2.48)	(17.51)
		Rural	19,613	13,513	1,485	368	486	3,435
				(68.90)	(7.57)	(1.88)	(2.48)	(17.51)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
14	Padua	Total	12,269	7,644	732	350	479	1,144
				(62.30)	(5.97)	(2.85)	(3.90)	(9.32)
		Rural	12,269	7,644	732	350	479	1,144
				(62.30)	(5.97)	(2.85)	(3.90)	(9.32)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
15	Sunabeda	Total	14,320	12,540	8,623	6,705	6,938	7,778
				(87.57)	(60.22)	(46.82)	(48.45)	(54.32)
		Rural	226	91	1	3	0	0
				(40.27)	(0.44)	(1.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	14,094	12,449	8,622	6,702	6,938	7,778
				(88.33)	(61.17)	(47.55)	(49.23)	(55.19)
16	Machh kund	Total	9,593	8,037	1,578	654	750	1,024
				(83.78)	(16.45)	(6.82)	(7.82)	(10.67)
		Rural	9,593	8,037	1,578	654	750	1,024
				(83.78)	(16.45)	(6.82)	(7.82)	(10.67)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17	Boipariguda	Total	25,864	21,696	1,439	625	1,048	2,132
				(83.88)	(5.56)	(2.42)	(4.05)	(8.24)
		Rural	25,864	21,696	1,439	625	1,048	2,132
				(83.88)	(5.56)	(2.42)	(4.05)	(8.24)
		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 / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Jeypur	Total	35,490	35,041	15,709	11,463	12,190	16,120
				(98.73)	(44.26)	(32.30)	(34.35)	(45.42)
		Rural	19,023	18,634	3,567	2,019	2,033	3,853
				(97.96)	(18.75)	(10.61)	(10.69)	(20.25)
		Urban	16,467	16,407	12,142	9,444	10,157	12,267
				(99.64)	(73.74)	(57.35)	(61.68)	(74.49)
19	Kundura	Total	11,494	10,652	794	521	459	1,010
				(92.67)	(6.91)	(4.53)	(3.99)	(8.79)
		Rural	11,494	10,652	794	521	459	1,010
				(92.67)	(6.91)	(4.53)	(3.99)	(8.79)
		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

The houselist Table-50 reflects improved drinking water, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facility in total, rural and urban areas of the district along with its police stations.

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, hand pump and tube well and well. Out of the total 286863 households in the district, 242425 (84.51%) households enjoy drinking water facility in the total area of the district as against 82.70 percent in the rural area and 94.21 percent in the urban areas. Coming to the police station level, it is found that Boipariguda (83.88%), Machhkund (83.78%), Narayanpatna(77.44%), Dasamantapura (77.39 %), Similiguda (72.69 %), Pottangi (68.9 %), Kakiriguma (68.17 %), Nandapur (66.28 %), Podua (62.30 %) and Lakshmipur (55.50%) are at the lower end having such facility as compared with other police stations in the district

As regards electricity, 18.26 percent of the households of the district have the facility as against 9 percent in rural and 67.86 percent in urban areas. Coming to the police station level, Nandapur (4.92%), Boipariguda(5.56%) and Similiguda (6.24%) have very poor status,whereas Sunabeda (60.22%), Koraput town(58.10%), Damanjodi(52.90 %) and Jeypore (44.26 %)are comparatively better placed in provision of electricity. In urban areas, Damanjodi(C.T.) (98.20 %), Jeypore(M) (73.74 %), KoraputTown (NAC)(66.79%) and Sunabeda (NAC) (61.17%) are at the forefront. Bathroom facility for the district is 12.41 percent as against 4.86 percent in rural and

52.85 percent in urban. Toilet facility is 5.02 percent in rural, 56.45 percent in urban and 13.12 percent in the district similarly availability of drainage facility is 16.16 percent in rural and 65.31 percent in urban and 23.89 percent in the district.

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/ Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District:Koraput 29		**Total**	**286,863**	**236,173**	**8,825**	**1,753**	**2,677**	**7,926**	**19,623**	**1,005**	**7,877**	**338**	**666**
				(82.33)	**(3.08)**	**(0.61)**	**(0.93)**	**(2.76)**	**(6.84)**	**(0.35)**	**(2.75)**	**(0.12)**	**(0.23)**
		Rural	**241,724**	**220,371**	**7,748**	**1,653**	**2,039**	**3,478**	**2,144**	**906**	**2,687**	**275**	**423**
				(91.17)	**(3.21)**	**(0.68)**	**(0.84)**	**(1.44)**	**(0.89)**	**(0.37)**	**(1.11)**	**(0.11)**	**(0.17)**
		Urban	**45,139**	**15,802**	**1,077**	**100**	**638**	**4,448**	**17,479**	**99**	**5,190**	**63**	**243**
				(35.01)	**(2.39)**	**(0.22)**	**(1.41)**	**(9.85)**	**(38.72)**	**(0.22)**	**(11.50)**	**(0.14)**	**(0.54)**
01	Kotpad	Total	24,570	22,099	539	181	57	563	348	321	401	17	44
				(89.94)	(2.19)	(0.74)	(0.23)	(2.29)	(1.42)	(1.31)	(1.63)	(0.07)	(0.18)
		Rural	21,202	19,825	481	177	47	68	77	289	188	14	36
				(93.51)	(2.27)	(0.83)	(0.22)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(1.36)	(0.89)	(0.07)	(0.17)
		Urban	3,368	2,274	58	4	10	495	271	32	213	3	8
				(67.52)	(1.72)	(0.12)	(0.3)	(14.7)	(8.05)	(0.95)	(6.32)	(0.09)	(0.24)
02	Boriguma	Total	18,991	15,570	1,583	290	72	582	364	107	165	221	37
				(81.99)	(8.34)	(1.53)	(0.38)	(3.06)	(1.92)	(0.56)	(0.87)	(1.16)	(0.19)
		Rural	18,991	15,570	1,583	290	72	582	364	107	165	221	37
				(81.99)	(8.34)	(1.53)	(0.38)	(3.06)	(1.92)	(0.56)	(0.87)	(1.16)	(0.19)
		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	Bhairabsingipur	Total	15,554	14,385	524	75	26	363	28	52	60	2	39
				(92.48)	(3.37)	(0.48)	(0.17)	(2.33)	(0.18)	(0.33)	(0.39)	(0.01)	(0.25)
		Rural	15,554	14,385	524	75	26	363	28	52	60	2	39
				(92.48)	(3.37)	(0.48)	(0.17)	(2.33)	(0.18)	(0.33)	(0.39)	(0.01)	(0.25)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Dasamantapur	Total	11,435	10,917	198	22	5	249	7	4	12	2	19
				(95.47)	(1.73)	(0.19)	(0.04)	(2.18)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.17)
		Rural	11,435	10,917	198	22	5	249	7	4	12	2	19
				(95.47)	(1.73)	(0.19)	(0.04)	(2.18)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.17)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Lakshmipur	Total	7,958	7,330	242	15	12	57	127	16	149	3	7
				(92.11)	(3.04)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.72)	(1.60)	(0.20)	(1.87)	(0.04)	(0.09)
		Rural	7,958	7,330	242	15	12	57	127	16	149	3	7
				(92.11)	(3.04)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.72)	(1.60)	(0.20)	(1.87)	(0.04)	(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)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/ Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
06	Narayanpatana	Total	19,504	18,769	240	10	29	140	179	14	95	0	28
				(96.23)	(1.23)	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.72)	(0.92)	(0.07)	(0.49)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		Rural	19,504	18,769	240	10	29	140	179	14	95	0	28
				(96.23)	(1.23)	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.72)	(0.92)	(0.07)	(0.49)	(0.00)	(0.14)
		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	Kakiriguma	Total	5,554	5,288	86	1	5	106	21	6	38	0	3
				(95.21)	(1.55)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(1.91)	(0.38)	(0.11)	(0.68)	(0.00)	(0.05)
		Rural	5,554	5,288	86	1	5	106	21	6	38	0	3
				(95.21)	(1.55)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(1.91)	(0.38)	(0.11)	(0.68)	(0.00)	(0.05)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Koraput	Total	15,916	14,396	642	19	329	253	131	7	120	0	19
				(90.45)	(4.03)	(0.12)	(2.07)	(1.59)	(0.82)	(0.04)	(0.75)	(0.00)	(0.12)
		Rural	15,916	14,396	642	19	329	253	131	7	120	0	19
				(90.45)	(4.03)	(0.12)	(2.07)	(1.59)	(0.82)	(0.04)	(0.75)	(0.00)	(0.12)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Koraput Town	Total	10,776	4,582	328	36	225	1,210	3,489	24	782	26	74
				(42.52)	(3.04)	(0.33)	(2.09)	(11.23)	(32.38)	(0.22)	(7.26)	(0.24)	(0.69)
		Rural	1,676	1,576	19	22	5	2	9	3	36	0	4
				(94.03)	(1.13)	(1.31)	(0.30)	(0.12)	(0.54)	(0.18)	(2.15)	(0.00)	(0.24)
		Urban	9,100	3,006	309	14	220	1,208	3,480	21	746	26	70
				(33.03)	(3.40)	(0.15)	(2.42)	(13.27)	(38.24)	(0.23)	(8.2)	(0.29)	(0.77)
10	Nandapur	Total	16,882	15,913	526	50	7	14	169	5	188	1	9
				(94.26)	(3.12)	(0.30)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(1)	(0.03)	(1.11)	(0.01)	(0.05)
		Rural	16,882	15,913	526	50	7	14	169	5	188	1	9
				(94.26)	(3.12)	(0.30)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(1.00)	(0.03)	(1.11)	(0.01)	(0.05)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Similiguda	Total	4,486	4,094	225	43	0	3	53	13	50	2	3
				(91.26)	(5.02)	(0.96)	(0.00)	(0.07)	(1.18)	(0.29)	(1.11)	(0.04)	(0.07)
		Rural	4,486	4,094	225	43	0	3	53	13	50	2	3
				(91.26)	(5.02)	(0.96)	(0.00)	(0.07)	(1.18)	(0.29)	(1.11)	(0.04)	(0.07)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/ Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Damanjodi	Total	6,594	3,203	267	4	281	222	1,882	2	705	2	26
				(48.57)	(4.05)	(0.06)	(4.26)	(3.37)	(28.54)	(0.03)	(10.69)	(0.03)	(0.39)
		Rural	4,484	3,173	259	4	20	222	109	1	673	2	21
				(70.76)	(5.78)	(0.09)	(0.45)	(4.95)	(2.43)	(0.02)	(15.01)	(0.04)	(0.47)
		Urban	2,110	30	8	0	261	0	1,773	1	32	0	5
				(1.42)	(0.38)	(0.00)	(12.37)	(0.00)	(84.03)	(0.05)	(1.52)	(0.00)	(0.24)
13	Pottangi	Total	19,613	18,679	325	11	92	189	110	5	172	1	29
				(95.24)	(1.66)	(0.06)	(0.47)	(0.96)	(0.56)	(0.03)	(0.88)	(0.01)	(0.15)
		Rural	19,613	18,679	325	11	92	189	110	5	172	1	29
				(95.24)	(1.66)	(0.06)	(0.47)	(0.96)	(0.56)	(0.03)	(0.88)	(0.01)	(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)
14	Padua	Total	12,269	11,715	188	4	29	2	159	13	145	3	11
				(95.48)	(1.53)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(0.02)	(1.30)	(0.11)	(1.18)	(0.02)	(0.09)
		Rural	12,269	11,715	188	4	29	2	159	13	145	3	11
				(95.48)	(1.53)	(0.03)	(0.24)	(0.02)	(1.30)	(0.11)	(1.18)	(0.02)	(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)
15	Sunabeda	Total	14,320	6,244	290	42	64	126	5,652	20	1,797	30	55
				(43.6)	(2.03)	(0.29)	(0.45)	(0.88)	(39.47)	(0.14)	(12.55)	(0.21)	(0.38)
		Rural	226	225	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
				(99.56)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
		Urban	14,094	6,019	290	42	64	126	5,651	20	1,797	30	55
				(42.71)	(2.06)	(0.30)	(0.45)	(0.89)	(40.10)	(0.14)	(12.75)	(0.21)	(0.39)
16	Machh kund	Total	9,593	8,543	105	10	486	197	167	5	42	0	38
				(89.05)	(1.09)	(0.10)	(5.07)	(2.05)	(1.74)	(0.05)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.40)
		Rural	9,593	8,543	105	10	486	197	167	5	42	0	38
				(89.05)	(1.09)	(0.10)	(5.07)	(2.05)	(1.74)	(0.05)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.40)
		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)
17	Boipariguda	Total	25,864	24,196	886	47	39	338	108	87	94	0	69
				(93.55)	(3.43)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(1.31)	(0.42)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.00)	(0.27)
		Rural	25,864	24,196	886	47	39	338	108	87	94	0	69
				(93.55)	(3.43)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(1.31)	(0.42)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.00)	(0.27)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/ Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Jeypur	Total	35,490	19,628	1,432	777	908	3,039	6,583	164	2,794	28	137
				(55.31)	(4.03)	(2.19)	(2.56)	(8.56)	(18.55)	(0.46)	(7.87)	(0.08)	(0.39)
		Rural	19,023	15,155	1,020	737	825	420	279	139	392	24	32
				(79.67)	(5.36)	(3.87)	(4.34)	(2.21)	(1.47)	(0.73)	(2.06)	(0.13)	(0.17)
		Urban	16,467	4,473	412	40	83	2,619	6,304	25	2,402	4	105
				(27.16)	(2.50)	(0.24)	(0.50)	(15.90)	(38.28)	(0.15)	(14.59)	(0.02)	(0.64)
19	Kundura	Total	11,494	10,622	199	116	11	273	46	140	68	0	19
				(92.41)	(1.73)	(1.01)	(0.10)	(2.38)	(0.40)	(1.22)	(0.59)	(0.00)	(0.17)
		Rural	11,494	10,622	199	116	11	273	46	140	68	0	19
				(92.41)	(1.73)	(1.01)	(0.10)	(2.38)	(0.40)	(1.22)	(0.59)	(0.00)	(0.17)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Percentage in brackets

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

As shown in the table, nine types of fuel are used for cooking purposes. Firewood is used by 82.33 percent households in the district, 91.17 percent in rural and 35.01 percent in urban household. Crop residue is used by 3.08 percent of the district, as against 3.21 percent in rural and 2.39 percent in urban. In urban areas of the district, cooking gas is used in 38.72 percent households and Kerosene in 11.50 percent of households. Coming to the police station level, use of firewood in Kotpad town is 67.52 percent followed by coal (14.7 %) cooking gas (8.05 %) and Kerosene (6.32 %). In Koraput town, use of cooking gas (38.24 %) is followed by use of firewood (33.03 %), Coal (13.27 %) and Kerosene (8.20 %). Similarly, in Sunabeda town, use of firewood is 42.71 percent followed by cooking gas (40.10 %) and Kerosene (12.75 %). In Damanjodi census town, use of cooking gas is 84.03 percent followed by electricity 12.37 percent. In Jeypur municipality, use of cooking gas is 38.28 percent followed by firewood (27.16 %), coal (15.90 %) and Kerosene (14.59 %).

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District - Koraput	**29**	**Total**	**286,863**	**78,218**	**51,896**	**35,766**	**10,907**	**62,315**	**17,824**	**3,055**	**195,843**
				(27.27)	**(18.09)**	**(12.47)**	**(3.80)**	**(21.72)**	**(6.21)**	**(1.06)**	**(68.27)**
		Rural	**241,724**	**55,162**	**32,377**	**11,396**	**2,794**	**38,950**	**5,666**	**1,460**	**182,650**
				(22.82)	**(13.39)**	**(4.71)**	**(1.16)**	**(16.11)**	**(2.34)**	**(0.60)**	**(75.56)**
		Urban	**45,139**	**23,056**	**19,519**	**24,370**	**8,113**	**23,365**	**12,158**	**1,595**	**13,193**
				(51.08)	**(43.24)**	**(53.99)**	**(17.97)**	**(51.76)**	**(26.93)**	**(3.53)**	**(29.23)**

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
01	Kotpad	Total	24,570	7,897	4,657	1,936	494	10,292	984	202	12,713
				(32.14)	(18.95)	(7.88)	(2.01)	(41.89)	(4.00)	(0.82)	(51.74)
		Rural	21,202	6,708	3,517	792	255	8,684	552	160	11,312
				(31.64)	(16.59)	(3.74)	(1.20)	(40.96)	(2.60)	(0.75)	(53.35)
		Urban	3,368	1,189	1,140	1,144	239	1,608	432	42	1,401
				(35.3)	(33.85)	(33.97)	(7.10)	(47.74)	(12.83)	(1.25)	(41.60)
02	Boriguma	Total	18,991	4,787	3,295	1,258	502	4,935	723	276	12,433
				(25.21)	(17.35)	(6.62)	(2.64)	(25.99)	(3.81)	(1.45)	(65.47)
		Rural	18,991	4,787	3,295	1,258	502	4,935	723	276	12,433
				(25.21)	(17.35)	(6.62)	(2.64)	(25.99)	(3.81)	(1.45)	(65.47)
		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)
03	Bhairabsingipur	Total	15,554	2,268	1,929	617	122	2,514	308	95	12,004
				(14.58)	(12.40)	(3.97)	(0.78)	(16.16)	(1.98)	(0.61)	(77.18)
		Rural	15,554	2,268	1,929	617	122	2,514	308	95	12,004
				(14.58)	(12.40)	(3.97)	(0.78)	(16.16)	(1.98)	(0.61)	(77.18)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Dasamantapur	Total	11,435	2,235	1,020	233	78	565	113	56	9,988
				(19.55)	(8.92)	(2.04)	(0.68)	(4.94)	(0.99)	(0.49)	(87.35)
		Rural	11,435	2,235	1,020	233	78	565	113	56	9,988
				(19.55)	(8.92)	(2.04)	(0.68)	(4.94)	(0.99)	(0.49)	(87.35)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Lakshmipur	Total	7,958	739	910	343	135	662	155	28	6,616
				(9.29)	(11.44)	(4.31)	(1.70)	(8.32)	(1.95)	(0.35)	(83.14)
		Rural	7,958	739	910	343	135	662	155	28	6,616
				(9.29)	(11.44)	(4.31)	(1.70)	(8.32)	(1.95)	(0.35)	(83.14)
		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	Narayanpatana	Total	19,504	4,132	1,289	731	130	1,240	352	71	17,307
				(21.19)	(6.61)	(3.75)	(0.67)	(6.36)	(1.80)	(0.36)	(88.74)
		Rural	19,504	4,132	1,289	731	130	1,240	352	71	17,307
				(21.19)	(6.61)	(3.75)	(0.67)	(6.36)	(1.80)	(0.36)	(88.74)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
07	Kakiriguma	Total	5,554	404	580	219	23	329	106	25	4,741
				(7.27)	(10.44)	(3.94)	(0.41)	(5.92)	(1.91)	(0.45)	(85.36)
		Rural	5,554	404	580	219	23	329	106	25	4,741
				(7.27)	(10.44)	(3.94)	(0.41)	(5.92)	(1.91)	(0.45)	(85.36)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Koraput	Total	15,916	8,742	2,033	854	191	1,432	295	103	12,806
				(54.93)	(12.77)	(5.37)	(1.20)	(9.00)	(1.85)	(0.65)	(80.46)
		Rural	15,916	8,742	2,033	854	191	1,432	295	103	12,806
				(54.93)	(12.77)	(5.37)	(1.20)	(9.00)	(1.85)	(0.65)	(80.46)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
09	Koraput Town	Total	10,776	6,427	4,604	5,126	1,379	5,073	1,841	218	3,873
				(59.64)	(42.72)	(47.57)	(12.8)	(47.08)	(17.08)	(2.02)	(35.94)
		Rural	1,676	545	220	88	14	211	28	5	1,315
				(32.52)	(13.13)	(5.25)	(0.84)	(12.59)	(1.67)	(0.30)	(78.46)
		Urban	9,100	5,882	4,384	5,038	1,365	4,862	1,813	213	2,558
				(64.64)	(48.18)	(55.36)	(15)	(53.43)	(19.92)	(2.34)	(28.11)
10	Nandapur	Total	16,882	2,773	2,171	449	170	1,534	210	90	13,826
				(16.43)	(12.86)	(2.66)	(1.01)	(9.09)	(1.24)	(0.53)	(81.9)
		Rural	16,882	2,773	2,171	449	170	1,534	210	90	13,826
				(16.43)	(12.86)	(2.66)	(1.01)	(9.09)	(1.24)	(0.53)	(81.90)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
11	Similiguda	Total	4,486	592	668	123	46	742	117	35	3,290
				(13.2)	(14.89)	(2.74)	(1.03)	(16.54)	(2.61)	(0.78)	(73.34)
		Rural	4,486	592	668	123	46	742	117	35	3,290
				(13.20)	(14.89)	(2.74)	(1.03)	(16.54)	(2.61)	(0.78)	(73.34)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
12	Damanjodi	Total	6,594	5,849	2,171	2,455	1,082	2,159	2,026	431	2,922
				(88.70)	(32.92)	(37.23)	(16.41)	(32.74)	(30.72)	(6.54)	(44.31)
		Rural	4,484	3,751	929	543	73	949	355	62	2,870
				(83.65)	(20.72)	(12.11)	(1.63)	(21.16)	(7.92)	(1.38)	(64.01)
		Urban	2,110	2,098	1,242	1,912	1,009	1,210	1,671	369	52
				(99.43)	(58.86)	(90.62)	(47.82)	(57.35)	(79.19)	(17.49)	(2.46)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
13	Pottangi	Total	19,613	3,852	1,900	601	138	1,108	291	86	16,783
				(19.64)	(9.69)	(3.06)	(0.70)	(5.65)	(1.48)	(0.44)	(85.57)
		Rural	19,613	3,852	1,900	601	138	1,108	291	86	16,783
				(19.64)	(9.69)	(3.06)	(0.70)	(5.65)	(1.48)	(0.44)	(85.57)
		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)
14	Padua	Total	12,269	1,655	1,560	351	65	1,035	150	34	10,109
				(13.49)	(12.71)	(2.86)	(0.53)	(8.44)	(1.22)	(0.28)	(82.39)
		Rural	12,269	1,655	1,560	351	65	1,035	150	34	10,109
				(13.49)	(12.71)	(2.86)	(0.53)	(8.44)	(1.22)	(0.28)	(82.39)
		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)
15	Sunabeda	Total	14,320	6,651	6,113	6,851	2,130	7,536	4,598	467	4,665
				(46.45)	(42.69)	(47.84)	(14.87)	(52.63)	(32.11)	(3.26)	(32.58)
		Rural	226	7	27	5	0	45	7	2	164
				(3.1)	(11.95)	(2.21)	(0.00)	(19.91)	(3.10)	(0.88)	(72.57)
		Urban	14,094	6,644	6,086	6,846	2,130	7,491	4,591	465	4,501
				(47.14)	(43.18)	(48.57)	(15.11)	(53.15)	(32.57)	(3.30)	(31.94)
16	Machh kund	Total	9,593	2,551	1,426	944	70	816	177	38	7,348
				(26.59)	(14.87)	(9.84)	(0.73)	(8.51)	(1.85)	(0.40)	(76.60)
		Rural	9,593	2,551	1,426	944	70	816	177	38	7,348
				(26.59)	(14.87)	(9.84)	(0.73)	(8.51)	(1.85)	(0.40)	(76.60)
		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)
17	Boipariguda	Total	25,864	4,209	3,110	787	209	4,131	412	92	19,933
				(16.27)	(12.02)	(3.04)	(0.81)	(15.97)	(1.59)	(0.36)	(77.07)
		Rural	25,864	4,209	3,110	787	209	4,131	412	92	19,933
				(16.27)	(12.02)	(3.04)	(0.81)	(15.97)	(1.59)	(0.36)	(77.07)
		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)
18	Jeypur	Total	35,490	10,569	10,671	11,417	3,796	13,419	4,668	659	16,630
				(29.78)	(30.07)	(32.17)	(10.70)	(37.81)	(13.15)	(1.86)	(46.86)
		Rural	19,023	3,326	4,004	1,987	426	5,225	1,017	153	11,949
				(17.48)	(21.05)	(10.45)	(2.24)	(27.47)	(5.35)	(0.80)	(62.81)
		Urban	16,467	7,243	6,667	9,430	3,370	8,194	3,651	506	4,681
				(43.98)	(40.49)	(57.27)	(20.47)	(49.76)	(22.17)	(3.07)	(28.43)

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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
19	Kundura	Total	11,494	1,886	1,789	471	147	2,793	298	49	7,856
				(16.41)	(15.56)	(4.10)	(1.28)	(24.3)	(2.59)	(0.43)	(68.35)
		Rural	11,494	1,886	1,789	471	147	2,793	298	49	7,856
				(16.41)	(15.56)	(4.10)	(1.28)	(24.3)	(2.59)	(0.43)	(68.35)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

Table-52 presents the number and percentage of households availing bank service facility in total, rural and urban areas of the district along with police stations. This table also provides information on the availability of household assets like radio/ transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motorcycle, moped, car, jeep etc. with the households in total, rural and urban areas of the district and police stations.

As regards to banking services, it may be mentioned here that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as, nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks, co-operative banks and the service availed means the head of the household or any other member in the household availing banking service provided by the bank or post office bank, as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, only 78,218 or 27.27 percent households, out of the total 286,863 households in Koraput district avail banking services as against 51.08 percent in the urban and only 22.82 percent in the rural areas.

As regards to different household assets, bicycle claims the highest percentage among all the assets, Since 21.72 percent households in total, 16.11 in rural and 51.76 percent in urban areas possess bicycles as their household asset. Radio/ transistor claims the second position closely followed by television as household assets both in total, rural and urban areas of the district. Expensive household assets like scooter, telephone, car and jeep claim very negligible percentage both in rural and total areas of the district. However, in the urban areas, 26.93 percent households possess scooter, motorcycle, moped and 17.97 percent households have telephone connection and only 3.53 percent own car, jeep, van, etc.

As regards to banking services availed by households at police station level, it is seen that 88.7 percent of households in Damanjodi police station followed by 59.64 percent of households in Koraput town police station and 54.93 percent households in Koraput police station are availing banking services. In the rural areas of the district, this proportion varies between 3.1 percent to 83.65 percent. However, in the urban areas, the proportion of households availing banking services is comparatively higher.

Coming to the household assets at the police station level, it is seen that maximum percentage of households ranging between 4.94 percent to 40.96 percent in rural areas and 47.74 percent to 57.35 percent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset followed by radio/ transistor and television sets. Valuable assets like scooter, motorcycle, moped, car, jeep, van and telephone form a negligible part both in total and rural areas.

Households not having household 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.

(xiv) Scope of Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation:
   (a) Lands put to non-agricultural uses
   (b) Barren and unculturable lands
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands:
   (a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands

(b) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown

(c) Culturable wastes

4. Fallow lands:

(a) Fallow lands other than current fallows

(b) Current fallows

5. Net area sown

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

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

(xv) 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 have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

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

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

Column 1 : Serial Number

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

Column 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

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

Column 6 : Educational

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 7 : Medical

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

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

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

Column 8 : Drinking Water :

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

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

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

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

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

Column 11 : Credit Societies

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

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

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

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : Newspaper / Magazine

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

(i)	Newspaper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

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

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

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

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

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

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

The district Koraput was having four statutory towns, namely, Kotpad (NAC), Koraput (NAC), Sunabeda (NAC) and Jeypur (M) and one Census town, namely, Damanjodi (CT) in 1991 Census. However, during 1991-2001 Census period there is no village merged in any town situated earlier. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

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

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF KOTPAD C.D. BLOCK - 0001

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF BORIGUMA C.D. BLOCK - 0002

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
DASAMANTAPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0003

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
LAKSHMIPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0004

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF BANDHUGAON C.D. BLOCK - 0005

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF NARAYANPATANA C.D. BLOCK - 0006

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF POTTANGI C.D. BLOCK - 0007

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF SIMILIGUDA C.D. BLOCK - 0008

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF KORAPUT C.D. BLOCK - 0009

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF JEYPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0010

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF KUNDURA C.D. BLOCK - 0011

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF BOIPARIGUDA C.D. BLOCK - 0012

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF LAMTAPUT C.D. BLOCK - 0013

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF NANDAPUR C.D. BLOCK - 0014

APPENDICES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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

Name of the District:KORAPUT

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	Kotpad	95	81,040	83	91	21	22
2	Boriguma	148	126,728	114	126	28	29
3	Dasamantapur	165	70,946	110	120	14	14
4	Lakshmipur	103	55,268	71	75	15	16
5	Bandhugaon	146	50,000	87	91	12	12
6	Narayanpatana	123	38,117	79	84	11	13
7	Pottangi	100	60,300	79	104	11	13
8	Similiguda	85	55,537	65	87	6	7
9	Koraput	92	57,572	73	93	9	10
10	Jeypur	116	99,694	88	103	25	25
11	Kundura	85	59,028	59	65	8	9
12	Boipariguda	279	91,621	87	98	12	13
13	Lamtaput	170	54,683	110	112	14	14
14	Nandapur	215	81,654	129	133	13	14
District(Rural):		**1,922**	**982,188**	**1,234**	**1,382**	**199**	**211**

Serial Number	Name of C.D.Block	Educational institutions (contd.)								
		school	Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary/ PUC/ Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres	
		Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Kotpad	22	9	9	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	Boriguma	29	11	12	4	4	2	2	0	0
3	Dasamantapur	14	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	Lakshmipur	16	8	9	1	1	1	1	0	0
5	Bandhugaon	12	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Narayanpatana	13	4	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
7	Pottangi	13	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	Similiguda	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Koraput	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jeypur	25	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kundura	9	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Boipariguda	13	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
13	Lamtaput	14	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
14	Nandapur	14	8	8	1	1	1	1	0	0
District(Rural):		**211**	**93**	**95**	**13**	**13**	**9**	**9**	**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	Kotpad	0	0	12	0	0	2	2	4	4
2	Boriguma	2	4	34	1	1	4	4	4	4
3	Dasamantapur	0	0	55	1	1	2	2	4	4
4	Lakshmipur	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	5	5
5	Bandhugaon	1	2	59	0	0	1	1	4	4
6	Narayanpatana	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	2	2
7	Pottangi	1	2	21	0	0	1	1	6	6
8	Similiguda	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	3	3
9	Koraput	0	0	19	0	0	1	1	2	2
10	Jeypur	0	0	28	0	0	4	4	5	5
11	Kundura	0	0	26	0	0	3	3	5	5
12	Boipariguda	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	4	4
13	Lamtaput	1	2	60	0	0	3	3	3	3
14	Nandapur	0	0	86	0	0	2	2	3	3
District(Rural):		**5**	**10**	**682**	**2**	**2**	**23**	**23**	**54**	**54**

Serial Number	Name of C.D.Block	Medical institutions (contd.)										
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Maternity Home/ Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Kotpad	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
2	Boriguma	33	33	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	112
3	Dasamantapur	17	17	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	148
4	Lakshmipur	14	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	87
5	Bandhugaon	12	12	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	133
6	Narayanpatana	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	113
7	Pottangi	15	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	84
8	Similiguda	12	12	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	71
9	Koraput	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
10	Jeypur	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
11	Kundura	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	66
12	Boipariguda	18	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	261
13	Lamtaput	11	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	156
14	Nandapur	23	23	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	190
District(Rural):		**235**	**235**	**13**	**15**	**13**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**1,668**

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

Serial Number	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	Kotpad	1	84	40	0	24	0	19	95	89	0
2	Boriguma	0	124	72	1	23	0	15	144	134	0
3	Dasamantapur	0	47	30	0	79	8	30	155	100	0
4	Lakshmipur	1	29	13	0	28	9	10	100	45	0
5	Bandhugaon	0	27	24	0	29	7	7	138	62	0
6	Narayanpatana	1	1	1	0	79	7	36	122	89	0
7	Pottangi	0	16	2	0	5	26	3	76	23	0
8	Similiguda	0	34	6	0	18	3	2	84	39	0
9	Koraput	2	57	8	0	22	0	0	92	67	0
10	Jeypur	1	102	60	0	15	0	42	114	105	0
11	Kundura	0	56	7	1	2	0	0	85	57	0
12	Boipariguda	0	104	34	1	27	54	1	273	181	0
13	Lamtaput	0	24	3	0	7	7	3	166	38	0
14	Nandapur	0	27	5	0	17	17	2	201	41	0
District(Rural):		**6**	**732**	**305**	**3**	**375**	**138**	**170**	**1,845**	**1,070**	**0**

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	Kotpad	17	0	1	17	0	1	63	18	3	0
2	Boriguma	34	0	2	34	0	2	94	38	0	0
3	Dasamantapur	7	0	0	7	0	0	68	18	0	0
4	Lakshmipur	12	0	1	12	0	1	75	13	2	0
5	Bandhugaon	9	0	1	9	0	1	74	22	0	0
6	Narayanpatana	8	0	1	8	0	1	54	10	0	0
7	Pottangi	11	0	1	11	0	1	24	5	0	0
8	Similiguda	6	0	0	6	0	0	14	7	0	3
9	Koraput	10	0	1	10	0	1	83	15	1	3
10	Jeypur	22	0	0	22	0	0	95	41	4	1
11	Kundura	17	0	1	17	0	1	56	1	0	1
12	Boipariguda	15	0	1	15	0	1	130	25	0	2
13	Lamtaput	20	0	1	20	0	1	72	24	0	0
14	Nandapur	20	0	3	20	0	3	156	23	3	0
District(Rural):		**208**	**0**	**14**	**208**	**0**	**14**	**1,058**	**260**	**13**	**10**

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

Serial Number	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	Kotpad	3	3	79	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Boriguma	6	7	87	61	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Dasamantapur	2	2	28	137	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	Lakshmipur	2	3	37	66	2	2	0	0	0	0
5	Bandhugaon	3	3	46	100	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	Narayanpatana	1	1	34	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Pottangi	2	2	13	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Similiguda	0	0	27	58	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	Koraput	0	0	35	57	0	0	1	1	0	0
10	Jeypur	4	4	85	31	1	1	0	0	0	0
11	Kundura	4	4	45	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Boipariguda	2	2	118	161	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Lamtaput	4	4	27	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nandapur	4	4	22	193	0	0	0	0	0	0
District(Rural):		**37**	**39**	**683**	**1,239**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**

Serial Number	Name of C.D.Block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema/Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	Newspaper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Kotpad	1	0	0	2	1	1
2	Boriguma	1	1	0	24	15	15
3	Dasamantapur	0	0	0	10	2	2
4	Lakshmipur	0	0	0	8	3	3
5	Bandhugaon	0	0	0	4	2	2
6	Narayanpatana	0	0	0	1	1	1
7	Pottangi	1	0	0	2	1	1
8	Similiguda	0	0	0	6	4	4
9	Koraput	0	1	0	14	5	5
10	Jeypur	0	0	0	13	11	11
11	Kundura	0	0	0	3	2	2
12	Boipariguda	0	0	0	2	1	1
13	Lamtaput	0	0	0	3	2	2
14	Nandapur	1	0	0	3	3	3
District(Rural):		**4**	**2**	**0**	**95**	**53**	**53**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Name of the District : KORAPUT

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	Kotpad	95	12	78	4	0	1
2	Boriguma	148	34	105	6	3	0
3	Dasamantapur	165	55	102	6	2	0
4	Lakshmipur	103	32	69	0	2	0
5	Bandhugaon	146	59	84	2	1	0
6	Narayanpatana	123	44	75	3	1	0
7	Pottangi	100	21	65	10	2	2
8	Similiguda	85	20	53	6	4	2
9	Koraput	92	19	62	7	3	1
10	Jeypur	116	28	77	9	0	2
11	Kundura	85	26	56	2	0	1
12	Boipariguda	279	192	82	2	1	2
13	Lamtaput	170	60	109	0	1	0
14	Nandapur	215	86	127	0	2	0
	District Total:	**1,922**	**688**	**1,144**	**57**	**22**	**11**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:KORAPUT

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	Kotpad	95	12	62	21	9
2	Boriguma	148	34	86	28	11
3	Dasamantapur	165	55	96	14	5
4	Lakshmipur	103	32	56	15	8
5	Bandhugaon	146	59	75	12	5
6	Narayanpatana	123	44	68	11	4
7	Pottangi	100	21	68	11	5
8	Similiguda	85	20	59	6	6
9	Koraput	92	19	64	9	5
10	Jeypur	116	28	63	25	10
11	Kundura	85	26	51	8	6
12	Boipariguda	279	192	75	12	5
13	Lamtaput	170	60	96	14	6
14	Nandapur	215	86	116	13	8
	Total:	**1,922**	**688**	**1,035**	**199**	**93**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District : KORAPUT

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	Kotpad	0	0	0	6	84
2	Boriguma	0	0	0	14	121
3	Dasamantapur	0	1	0	61	43
4	Lakshmipur	0	0	0	56	27
5	Bandhugaon	0	3	0	68	24
6	Narayanpatana	0	0	0	33	1
7	Pottangi	0	0	0	59	11
8	Similiguda	0	0	0	45	34
9	Koraput	0	0	0	25	58
10	Jeypur	0	1	0	9	101
11	Kundura	0	0	0	28	56
12	Boipariguda	0	1	0	95	102
13	Lamtaput	0	2	0	128	22
14	Nandapur	0	3	0	163	22
	District Total:	**0**	**11**	**0**	**790**	**706**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : KORAPUT

Serial number	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. Block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Boriguma	04844500	Boriguma	7,458	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
2	Kerenga	04915600	Koraput	5,894	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Kurumuli	04943600	Koraput	6,623	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Konga	05013800	Jeypur	5,516	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Baligan	04983100	Boipariguda	5,350	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:KORAPUT

Serial number	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. Block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Damanjodi	42905000	Koraput	8,475	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : Koraput

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	Damanjodi(Koraput)	411.57	0	0	295.02	0	116.55

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : KORAPUT

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kotpad		
1	04828600	Thakadugulahandi
2	04836100	Taragam
Name of CD Block: Boriguma		
3	04829000	Bukubandho
4	04839700	Pakhanaguda
5	04839800	Bandliguda
6	04842200	Khutulaguda
7	04842700	Lokiguda
8	04844400	Sisaguda
9	04848500	Bhitarbadi
10	04850200	Badasirisi
11	04851300	Kiramguda
12	04851400	Rampudipadar
13	04851700	Patiasil
14	04851800	Damboturunji
15	04851900	Lakdisil
16	04853300	Bhalumohul
17	04853600	Lathikotar
Name of CD Block: Dasamantapur		
18	04855700	Kokotisil
19	04858000	Kolati
20	04860000	Baghlamti
21	04860200	Naragan(Naranga)
22	04860400	Chandeipadar
23	04861100	Badakukudakata
24	04861300	Angarguda
25	04862000	Maruar
26	04862500	Gambhariguda
27	04862600	Dandabad
28	04863600	Naranguda-Ii
29	04864400	Tamkiaguda
30	04864500	Durukaguda
31	04864800	Ladankhadag
32	04865700	Korikipadar
33	04865800	Chindrijodi
34	04865900	Tengrasil
35	04866200	Kodalatal
36	04866700	Tabajaguda
37	04867100	Gaudramji
38	04906000	Raulipadar
39	04906200	Kachaguda
40	04906300	Patipar

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
41	04906600	Simajamu(Sunajam)
42	04907300	Tanginiguda
43	04907800	Majhiguda
44	04908300	Chakarliput
45	04908800	Paikmundar
46	04909500	Kartaschandalguda
47	04909600	Rajuguda
48	04911500	Rautaput
49	04911700	Kantabeti
50	04912400	Champapadar
51	04912800	Sukutaput
Name of CD Block: Lakshmipur		
52	04868400	Karajholla
53	04868800	Kebiri
54	04870500	Koijhankar
55	04871900	Gechela
56	04872200	Ghoratikir
57	04873300	Chhelibeda
58	04873800	Kutalamari
59	04903700	Upermiting
60	04904800	Bisirabandha
Name of CD Block: Bandhugaon		
61	04875100	Jarapa
62	04875200	Lundurukona
63	04876200	Dimbaguda
64	04876800	Saraparu
65	04877300	Barakarli
66	04877500	Odesi
67	04878900	Antamara
68	04879900	Sapajhola
69	04880100	Lochekaparu
70	04881000	Uparpatesu
71	04881100	Dhulgumi
72	04881400	Jadaba
73	04881600	Kosu
74	04881900	Jala
75	04882300	Talaputesu
76	04883000	Sabdam
77	04884500	Upardabari
78	04888500	Chakilova
79	04889000	Kundasilabari
80	04889400	Jayakota
81	04889700	Upara Bhatarapali
82	04889800	Sanabankedi
83	04889900	Ambabalsa
84	04890000	Kandhabalsa
85	04890100	Chekabalsa
86	04891200	Panasabhadra
87	04891400	Anakariri
88	04902100	Chekabalsa
89	04902600	Jankarakali
90	04902700	Muakarli
Name of CD Block: Narayanpatana		
91	04884700	Walkapadar
92	04885200	Gorakhajhola
93	04885400	Masanimunda
94	04885500	Pardiambo
95	04886100	Patrapara
96	04886400	Kusulipeta
97	04892600	Wadajhola
98	04892700	Salapagura
99	04892800	Suresi
100	04894200	Sarabugura
101	04894600	Dandapeta
102	04895700	Kamalapodar
103	04896100	Budapanosa
104	04896200	Kirajola
105	04896600	Talagarati
106	04898000	Uparamankidi
107	04898300	Arlikota
108	04898600	Kadrakabarangi
109	04898700	Nachikabarangi
110	04899100	Manjaragura
111	04900000	Pualabadi
112	04900100	Kankanaput
113	04901300	Pedakidibhadra
Name of CD Block: Pottangi		
114	04944700	Phagunsenary
115	04944800	Phattusenary
116	04944900	Mahipani
117	04945200	Solapguda
118	04945600	Katraguda
119	04946900	Mathalambo(Matlamba)
120	04947400	Talasembi
121	04947700	Arjuvalsa
122	04947800	Narlavalasa(Nardavalasa)
123	04947900	Tadivalsa
124	04948100	Paniki
125	04949900	Giriliguda
126	04951900	Guntha
127	04952500	Dabagunta
128	04952800	Gunjipadu
129	04956100	Moksapondei (Maksapandei)
130	04957700	Simageda
Name of CD Block: Similiguda		
131	04924400	Machhaput
132	04924500	Haridaput
133	04929800	Majhiput
134	04929900	Litiput
135	04930000	Chhataput
136	04931100	Gutalguda
137	04934900	Sunabera
138	04935100	Pambi
139	04935200	Lenkidiguda
140	04935300	Sangamguda
141	04935700	Lakija
142	04940700	Pakhanaput
143	04949000	Boriguda(Bariguda)
144	04951800	Bhitaraguda

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Koraput		
145	04916100	Khilaput
146	04917600	Bhoiguda
Name of CD Block: Jeypur		
147	04855200	Sangudora
Name of CD Block: Kundura		
148	04985100	Gullariguda
149	04986100	Bhurudiput
150	05025900	Rexakonadi
151	05026000	Guliguda
152	05026100	Kenduput
153	05026200	Pandrimati
154	05026500	Tumbapadar
155	05026700	Bisibeta
156	05026800	Kaujharan
157	05027000	Gamakapadar
158	05028800	Dhuruguda
159	05029000	Dudumapadar
160	05029200	Padeikunda
Name of CD Block: Boipariguda		
161	04982000	Atalguda
162	04982200	Bhalujhola
163	04982300	Darnijodi
164	04982400	Parabadi
165	04982600	Giuriaguda
166	04982900	Badaatal
167	04984300	Harinaikguda
168	04984500	Kumarguda
169	04986500	Malatiguda
170	04987300	Tentuliguda
171	04987700	Simliatal
172	04988600	Gadaguda
173	04992000	Miliguda
174	04992200	Badaatala
175	04992300	Dengpakhna
176	04992500	Chadeipani
177	04993200	Matikhalguda
178	04993800	Damanjodi
179	04994100	Bakulijodi
180	04994200	Dandakhal
181	04994500	Sundarjodi
182	04994600	Debatadongar
183	04994700	Dudujodi
184	04995900	Poral
185	04996800	Limbaput
186	04997400	Barati
187	04997500	Chikatjodi
188	04997600	Badabeta
189	04997800	Dudhbeda
190	04997900	Chilikund
191	04998000	Jodiguda
192	04998100	Badnipabli
193	04998200	Anlajodi(2)
194	04998800	Kaliaatal
195	04998900	Marichatal
196	04999300	Talapadar
197	04999400	Jhulani
198	04999500	Jodidar
199	04999700	Patiapadar
200	04999800	Silimal
201	05000100	Hatipakhna
202	05000400	Palkabasa
203	05000500	Purnapani
204	05001700	Dokripada
205	05002200	Railiguda
206	05002300	Sarandajodi
207	05002400	Andriguda
208	05002800	Dhanibalsa
209	05003000	Goilijodi
210	05003200	Sangamguda
211	05003300	Siraghat
212	05003400	Kendukund
213	05003600	Matiguda
214	05003700	Gandhigan
215	05004100	Lalari
216	05004200	Kaukund
217	05004300	Dongadhar
218	05004800	Podeikadara
219	05005000	Badiniput
220	05005300	San-Bakuli
221	05005400	Limajodi
222	05005500	Balibhata
223	05005600	Panditbeda
224	05005700	Gadabeda
225	05005800	Kharibhata
Name of CD Block: Lamtaput		
226	04919300	Talaput
227	04919400	Bhitarchonda
228	04921600	Hariamunda
229	04921700	Hingeiput
230	04922300	Malakhurubi
231	04923500	Dasagaudput
232	04925500	Katakar
233	04927500	Pujhariput
234	04969100	Chandua
235	04969300	Mardingpada
236	04969500	Kadrimaliput
237	04970700	Gelaguda
238	04970900	Chutiapada
239	04971200	Adarikhal
240	04971300	Gondhiguda
241	04971400	Paladaput
242	04971700	Petpada
243	04972500	Barangaguda
244	04973400	Kantipoda
245	04973500	Surungeipada
246	04974500	Dokhripoda
247	04974800	Ganel
248	04975100	Guthalpada
249	04975500	Kodaput

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
250	04976100	Kharasapada
251	04977000	Sargiguda
252	04977100	Dudipadar
253	04978500	Tama
254	04980200	Barangaput
Name of CD Block: Nandapur		
255	04929100	Chhaparamba
256	04931200	Charampi
257	04933500	Khatagauraput
258	04933900	Lenjiput
259	04937300	Debasandhagura
260	04938300	Bodaligura
261	04939700	Halai
262	04939900	Bandhagura
263	04940400	Khinibar
264	04958100	Taraliput
265	04959000	Kitaba
266	04959800	Tapogonda
267	04960500	Redingi
268	04961500	Danduguda
269	04961700	Kudasing
270	04962100	Ambel
271	04962300	Katiaput
272	04962700	Chilam
273	04963000	Aringi
274	04963400	Dangabiri(Danbiri)
275	04966700	Tamding
276	04979200	Anumanjar

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	Kotpad	104	9	95	7
2	Boriguma	149	1	148	18
3	Dasamantapur	179	14	165	82
4	Lakshmipur	106	3	103	49
5	Bandhugaon	152	6	146	83
6	Narayanpatana	127	4	123	71
7	Pottangi	106	6	100	51
8	Similiguda	85	0	85	27
9	Koraput	92	0	92	20
10	Jeypur	124	8	116	9

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
11	Kundura	85	0	85	28
12	Boipariguda	305	26	279	156
13	Lamtaput	188	18	170	52
14	Nandapur	226	11	215	101
	District Total:	**2,028**	**106**	**1,922**	**754**

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	Kotpad	104	9	95	1
2	Boriguma	149	1	148	1
3	Dasamantapur	179	14	165	11
4	Lakshmipur	106	3	103	3
5	Bandhugaon	152	6	146	0
6	Narayanpatana	127	4	123	0
7	Pottangi	106	6	100	2
8	Similiguda	85	0	85	3
9	Koraput	92	0	92	13
10	Jeypur	124	8	116	1
11	Kundura	85	0	85	0
12	Boipariguda	305	26	279	15
13	Lamtaput	188	18	170	12
14	Nandapur	226	11	215	15
	District Total:	**2,028**	**106**	**1,922**	**77**

APPENDIX VII A - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : KORAPUT

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
Name of CD Block: Kotpad		
Less than 5		
	04835200	Pirinji
	04829700	Kuhudigam
	04830100	Sirisi (Amiliguda)
	04832500	Chitra
	04831000	Birahandi
	04827700	Bonia (Bania)
	04834500	Sankorda (Sankarada)
	04832800	Phupugam
	04837000	Khadagpur
	04833500	Sandhagam
	04830000	Borondi(Barandi)
	04835800	Erapalli
	04831600	Andiramunda
	04829900	Sodoranga(Sadaranga)
	04834300	Pochia (Panchia)
5-10		
	04830400	Dhargudi
	04830700	Anlabhata
	04838000	Makaput
	04828100	Gumuda
	04834200	Monchahandi
	04838100	Kuagam
	04828400	Ankula
	04836100	Taragam
	04833400	Bansuli
	04836000	Umorapondi
	04832100	Kurmakote
	04838500	Kusumi
	04836300	Jeeragam
	04827800	Guali
11-20		
	04829300	Anchalaguda
	04830900	Hardoli (Hordoli)
	04836900	Chhatarla(Chotorla)
	04837300	Michia
	04832900	Ekomba
	04837800	Mohantiput
	04829800	Dhamonahandi(Dhamanahandi)
	04833600	Bastamba
	04836200	Murtahandi
	04838400	Charamula(Choramula)
	04828500	Girla
	04831500	Sorgiguda(Pakhanaguda)
	04835700	Ambogam
	04831100	Nehurupali
	04837900	Bagchuan
	04833000	Nuagam(Thengguda Kamalpadar)
	04837400	Chichiliput
	04830200	Belgam
	04829200	Batasona
	04830500	Narahandi
	04833100	Sunarbeli
	04830800	Ghumargam(Ghomar)
	04832700	Kandagam
	04828700	Ghotorlla(Ghotarla)
	04829500	Chitagam
	04828200	Kusumi
	04835400	Chandili
	04834700	Korlahandi
	04829600	Kotpad
	04837600	Bobiya
	04829400	Dhanpur
	04834600	Jamunahandi
	04831200	Pathanguda
	04837700	Ghatarla
	04830300	Sutipadar
	04838300	Bijrapalli
21-30		
	05013700	Umarapondi
	04835900	Sindhigam
	04833900	Semala
	04832600	Ghuragam
	04836500	Mokagam
	04828600	Thakadugulahandi
	04838200	Nandigam
	04833300	Mundagodo
	04836400	Sorishapadar
	04838600	Mundipodar
	04835100	Surli
	04831300	Miriguda
	04837100	Kumahandi
31-40		
	04834400	Bhurusi
	04833700	Muraoda
	04828000	Basuli
	04834900	Piplahandi
	04835600	Potanar
	04835500	Deuda
41-50		
	04834800	Birahandi
	04827900	Asna (Asana)
	04830600	Sorigam
51-75		
	04835000	Lohonja
Name of CD Block: Boriguma		
Less than 5		
	04852100	Janiguda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04851700	Patiasil
	04852800	Santospur
	04854100	Kenduguda
	04851100	Khuntiapalla
	04853200	Ramguda
	04847900	Patraput
	04839900	Bamuniaguda
	04853900	Lathiguda
	04848700	Janiguda
	04832200	Brahmuniaguda
	04832300	Bairagipadar
	04854200	Kanhuguda
	04844000	Sanadubuli
	04850400	Narigam
	04839500	Bargan
	04849800	Katharagada
	04845000	Bisoiput
	04850100	Baghbeda
	04841700	Kamara
5-10		
	04849500	Pakhanaguda
	04839600	Khandiguda
	04840700	Sanaparia
	04851800	Damboturunji
	04851500	Champapadar
	04839000	Dengapadar
	04852000	Haridaguda
	04840200	Jujhari
	04840800	Chatarala
	04842300	Sandhimunda
	04843800	Bamini
	04843700	Kunduraguda
	04847300	Badaindhanpur
	04849300	Kenduguda
	04841800	Kaliaguda
	04840000	Lodijodi
	04849100	Kumuli
	04849900	Masipadar
	04847500	Chilamandi
	04844300	Sanapindapadar
	04850800	Dutiguda
	04848300	Bodigan
11-20		
	04848000	Khangarguda
	04832000	Dabagam
	04844900	Jhilimili
	04840300	Majhia
	04841200	Malda
	04841500	Porli
	04845300	Bandiguda
	04848800	Rengalguda
	04839400	Aunli

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04845200	Janniguda
	04845100	Samarathaguda
	04847200	Mandiabandha
	04847700	Nuaguda
	04841400	Nandarala
	04851300	Kiramguda
	04844500	Boriguma
	04849000	Rathali
	04841300	Koilari
	04850900	Semlaguda
	04850300	Sanasirisi
	04854000	Tenkar
	04847800	Kotahandi
	04849600	Pradhaniput
	04842600	Pandasguda
	04848600	Jadabandha
	04852600	Benasur
	04852300	Bhairabsingipur
	04843500	Kasaguda
	04841900	Gaudaguda
	04840900	Bajinikanadi
	04845700	Ambadaguda
	04851000	Podapadar
	04850700	Sanamajhiguda
	04851200	Ramapatraput
	04844200	Badapindapadar
	04839100	Sankarada
	04843900	Badadubuli
	04849700	Rajaput
	04842000	Keneijuba
	04839800	Bandliguda
	04850600	Nuagam
	04840600	Kerkenda
	04853500	Maliguda
	04840400	Champia
	04843600	Bijapur
21-30		
	04843000	Kupia
	04847000	Tokiguda
	04840100	Podeiguda
	04839200	Patigan
	04842900	Hordali
	04848200	Semla
	04848100	Munja
	04831700	Soshahandi
	04847100	Sanindhanpur
	04839300	Porsola
	04831800	Nuagam (Nuaguda)
	04850500	Charamula
	04828800	Amta (Amata)
	04844700	Khudiguda
	04843100	Anchala

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04842500	Biriguda
	04852700	Gujuniguda
	04849200	Gumuda
	04843300	Kanagam
	04844100	Saragiguda
	04842800	Bodomajhiguda
	04853700	Chandalguda
	04829100	Gadigam
	04852900	Benagam
	04853300	Bhalumohul
	04852200	Jadaput
	04852400	Mundaguda
	04847400	Chaupadi
31-40		
	04843400	Dudusapalla
	04848900	Kamta
	04844400	Sisaguda
	04849400	Gadabaguda
	04829000	Bukubandho
	04844600	Dulaguda
	04843200	Birahandi
	04841000	Taragan
	04841600	Bhatigam
	04831900	Dhaandapala
	04852500	Keraput
51-75		
	04853000	Merdamal
	04853100	Ranaspur
	04839700	Pakhanaguda
	04840500	Badaparia
Name of CD Block: Dasamantapur		
Less than 5		
	04866300	Godri
	04857500	Girli
	04856200	Badapindapadar
	04908500	Gadiaguda
	04909400	Tamili
	04907000	Nandigan
	04912100	Killar
	04865700	Korikipadar
	04859000	Bhitarabagiri
	04862000	Maruar
	04863300	Gadikhal
	04864200	Pojhar
	04912600	Mujang
	04909700	Mainamal
	04859400	Chikamba
	04858400	Kaliamba
	04859100	Pirimachhi
	04859500	Talagadala
	04867400	Jodipai
	04864900	Barikanta
	04857900	Talanga
	04908600	Khajuriput
	04909500	Kartaschandalguda
	04865000	Goudabarikanta
	04866100	Lulla
	04856700	Bendla
	04858200	Uparratabandh
	04912500	Dengajaniguda
	04862400	Chaulkanti
	04863100	Banasil
5-10		
	04907200	Chakili
	04863500	Murkar
	04866800	Parajabedapadar
	04913000	Baraguda
	04858700	Dumbaguda
	04862600	Dandabad
	04907800	Majhiguda
	04911600	Podagada
	04907300	Tanginiguda
	04906100	Pondas
	04861500	Sorispadar
	04861000	Durakaguda
	04863000	Baghachema
	04862800	Dasamantapur
	04865100	Anagar
	04858800	Badabagiri
11-20		
	04855700	Kokotisil
	04911900	Kankadaput
	04859600	Upargadala
	04911400	Naranga
	04909300	Malimundaguda
	04863200	Tunkhal
	04907400	Odapur
	04913500	Bilaput
	04912400	Champapadar
	04908700	Podeiput
	04864100	Kuntes
	04864000	Gourachema
	04908000	P.Phulabeda
	04866000	Kemil
	04866600	Sembi
	04855900	Narangura No-1
	04911800	Mundar
	04863900	Biriguda
	04908100	Malkangiri
	04908200	Kartas
	04906500	Kharaguda
	04862300	Chandijaniguda(Chindrijodi)
	04906800	Sujuli

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
21-30		
	04859300	Dokamara
	04867000	Kittes
	04913400	Purimunda
	04909600	Rajuguda
31-40		
	04906900	Parajapuki
	04911500	Rautaput
	04906700	Banuaguda
	04859200	Phatkijam
	04857400	Guma
	04908400	Paikpuki
	04865300	Sukraput
41-50		
	04909000	Bariguda
	04913300	Malingijodi
51-75		
	04857600	Gaudaguda
Name of CD Block: Lakshmipur		
Less than 5		
	04874900	Sorisapadar
	04872300	Ranjitagura
	04870200	Bandikar
	04874100	Tayaput
	04872800	Raulipadar
	04874200	Timajhola
	04873100	Talachampi
	04903400	Kudipadar
	04904600	Jodikhenda
	04871200	Uperkaipadar Alias Narasikaipadar)
	04867200	Kainjhariguda
	04904100	Goudaguda
	04871300	Barasanka(Badasankha)
	04870000	Balingi
	04873400	Birijodi
	04873200	Bilangsidi
	04874000	Dumuripadar
5-10		
	04905500	Charada
	04903300	Podapadar
	04869900	Karli
	04873700	Kusumguda
	04868500	Barigam
	04869000	Singaram
	04905400	Bhitaragada
	04903600	Lachhamani
	04871000	Rajanpanasgura
	04871500	Nisar
11-20		
	04902900	Tunupar
	04869800	Uparakuttinga
	04868100	Kesakapidi
	04905300	Kapsiput
	04873300	Chhelibeda
	04869700	Talakuttinga
	04869100	Birigura
	04904700	Kundar
	04868700	Pipalpadar
	04903900	Maligudabadaneraka
	04873000	Upperchampi
	04904400	Panchada
21-30		
	04904000	Sanneraka
	04870100	Minapai
	04903500	Kakiriguma
	04870700	Karagura
	04869500	Khalakana
	04872700	Marbaiguda
	04867300	Maligam
	04903000	Kellar
31-40		
	04872400	Lakshmipur
	04905700	Bari
	04905600	Baraguda
41-50		
	04871800	Buruja
51-75		
	04872600	Doliamba
76 and above		
	04868200	Mandalaguda
	04867800	Lulupadar
Name of CD Block: Bandhugaon		
Less than 5		
	04875100	Jarapa
	04878900	Antamara
	04884200	Jhumuka
	04875800	Ambliput
	04888200	Kabeti
	04880900	Kamaganda
	04883900	Dasini
	04876600	Belaput
	04878200	Gulumigura
	04880500	Ramjiput
	04884000	Mardijhola
	04890200	Barabankeri
	04883300	Jayaguda
	04879600	Ghusuragura
	04882500	Yesar
	04877600	Derka
	04902000	Pedawalara
	04882800	Ghumura
	04890500	Tikarapara
	04875400	Rutupai
	04882400	Elagabalasa

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04879100	Kuntesu
	04880200	Partingi
	04888000	Lopeta
	04876500	Bilamala
	04887500	Gotiput
	04876200	Dimbaguda
	04882700	Kanagan
	04884100	Baunsput
	04878000	Kutrabeda
	04888300	Kesabhadra
	04879000	Leddingi
5-10		
	04902500	Bikrampur
	04877800	Deodola
	04887900	Raghumara
	04888600	Kapalara
	04883600	Turukpeta
	04890900	Idugumabalsa
	04877000	Nakti
	04879200	Giringikhal
	04881200	Singijhola
	04876400	Palaka
	04878600	Jagugura
11-20		
	04877100	Anabari
	04876100	Utkapadu
	04880800	Bodomathur
	04887700	Mekara
	04877900	Mahagura
	04888800	Palapusilabari
	04888700	Pipalbhadra
	04890800	Almonda
	04882600	Barasarupalli
	04883500	Singiput
	04880700	Sanmathur
21-30		
	04875700	Dumadangar
	04883400	Nilabari
	04891500	Kabaribadi
	04876700	Gajabari
	04875000	Sorabari
31-40		
	04878400	Kumbhariput
	04887800	Sanasarupalli
	04875900	Garidi
41-50		
	04883700	Bandhugaon
Name of CD Block: Narayanpatana		
Less than 5		
	04898100	Bhitarapara
	04887200	Kanchanaparu
	04895200	Rangapani

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04897800	Bala
	04897500	Upargumandi
	04898500	Nakitipadar
	04893500	Bachanaput
	04892100	Pedaitiki
	04896400	Mundagadati
	04886600	Chintaguda
	04895400	Ichapur
	04892400	Paching
	04892500	Dakaparu
	04893300	Tinganaput
	04893800	Dumusil
	04896700	Tapapodar
	04895500	Kumurasil
	04894700	Pipalpadar
	04894900	Karodapai
	04894600	Dandapeta
	04891800	Karkaitiki
	04895000	Tentulipadar
	04897900	Swagamari
	04892700	Salapagura
	04885800	Godragura
	04895100	Kanaka
	04887300	Dandabari
	04886000	Palaput
	04885300	Panabari
	04898200	Mankidi
	04894100	Mundigura
	04897100	Deobil
5-10		
	04899700	Borigi
	04900300	Langalbera
	04900600	Talaolubadi
	04895600	Tanginipadar
	04897000	Jharipadar
	04899600	Bhasamjhola
	04894400	Bejugura
	04895300	Tuturi
11-20		
	04885600	Pilukuru
	04897600	Talagumandi
	04886900	Bagam
	04893600	Narayanpatna
	04887000	Siriguda
	04894200	Sarabugura
	04886700	Kumbhari
21-30		
	04893700	Bikrampur
31-40		
	04894500	Balipeta
	04893400	Parapadar

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
76 and above		
	04886800	Biripur
	04884800	Pangapalur
Name of CD Block: Pottangi		
Less than 5		
	04945500	Madkar(Markar)
	04952900	Bituguda
	04947300	Uppersembi
	04954800	Pangiguda
	04951500	Sindhei(Sendehi)
	04955900	Sambai
	04946900	Mathalambo(Matlamba)
	04946800	Borabandha(Barabandha)
	04950900	Siura
	04951900	Guntha
	04946100	Talakanti
	04956400	Bodogolluru (Badagoluru)
	04956300	Kotubu
	04957500	Olaparu
	04945300	Doliamba
	04955000	Dalapatiguda
	04955300	Baraja
	04956200	Sorada
	04949800	Sepaiput
	04948300	Galigapadar(Galigabadar)
	04954600	Markar
	04956700	Ampaballi
	04947100	Ganjaipadar
	04957100	Tedda
	04949500	Sorgiguda
	04950400	Karidi
	04948400	Thuria(Turia)
	04954900	Gugaguda
	04950200	Nuagam
	04956500	Tologolluru (Talagoluru)
5-10		
	04953400	Tangini
	04944700	Phagunsenary
	04947200	Kotiya
	04956800	Kurli
	04950100	Pottangi
	04956900	Kandili
	04952700	Karanjaguda
	04949600	Maliput
	04952600	Deopottangi
11-20		
	04952300	Phattu(Patu)
	04945200	Solapguda
	04945600	Katraguda
	04955400	Pukali
	04957000	Peturu
	04953900	Sunki
	04955200	Chandaka
31-40		
	04956000	Pondoi (Pandei)
	04954100	Laudi
41-50		
	04951400	Gangarajpur
Name of CD Block: Semiliguda		
Less than 5		
	04946300	Barakutni(Barakutuni)
	04924200	Gullel
	04948600	Kudi
	04955600	Sadam
	04941100	Kangara
	04952100	Jubarajpeta
	04944500	Gichamanjari
	04949200	Hatoguda (Hataguda)
	04946500	Bhitarkota
	04930000	Chhataput
	04942100	Sundhiput
	04942300	Aligan
	04930600	Dusura
	04944600	Naringopodar (Naringipodar)
	04935500	Patakamara
	04943900	Putsil
	04940600	Rajabedei
	04924800	Swain
5-10		
	04949300	Tema
	04940900	Podagada
	04941800	Kakiriguda
	04948800	Pungar
	04924600	Gutaput
	04924100	Kulab
	04952200	Jangarada
	04941300	Choragan
	04949100	Deula
	04924300	Dusara
	04935100	Pambi
	04946200	Uparkanti
11-20		
	04946400	Sorisapodar
	04935200	Lenkidiguda
	04948500	Marla
	04924700	Hatimunda
	04952000	Renga
	04941500	Kutugam
	04948700	Kunduli
	04930500	Gadikhamara
	04930300	Hadiguda
	04968900	Balda (Balara)
	04940700	Pakhanaput
	04941700	Ranikona

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04942400	Kakaramba
	04941000	Mukhibedei
	04942200	Dudhari
	04930700	Gunja
	04941900	Lunguri
21-30		
	04930900	Karari
	04940800	Ruseiput
	04955700	Renu
	04942000	Mania
	04930200	Handapur
31-40		
	04929500	Luhaba
	04935000	Muthai
41-50		
	04968800	Podapalama
	04924400	Machhaput
51-75		
	04929800	Majhiput
76 and above		
	04929900	Litiput
Name of CD Block: Koraput		
Less than 5		
	04913700	Tola
	04913800	Dangari
	04914200	Basuput
	04942500	Ambagan
	04943000	Keragam
	04918900	Machhaput
	04942700	Karadiguda
	04915300	Deoghati
	04944100	Janjanaguda
	04942600	Ariputraghati
	04910700	Karanjiguda
	04914800	Jhadiguda
	04943700	Cholar
	04910300	Kendar
	04917700	Tiadiput
	04916400	Kechala
5-10		
	04914100	Mastiput
	04943100	Dumuripadar
	04915900	Chhapar
	04918400	Limika
	04943500	Marichamala
	04916600	Pandi
	04943800	Pendajam
	04915100	Padeiguda
	04916800	Dumuriguda
	04914300	Desanaikguda
	04913900	Rundiamba
	04942800	Bhejaput

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04907700	Bandakatra
	04914000	Bagaraguda
	04907500	Dakara
	04917300	Khalap
11-20		
	04918700	Nighamaniguda
	04943300	Kandhaputraghati
	04909800	Doliamba
	04917500	Kalchur
	04918300	Manbar
	04917000	Sirishi
	04943200	Lachuani
	04916500	Semala
	04914500	Machhara-Ii
	04910800	Mahadeiput
	04943400	Amalabadi
	04917900	Parajamundar
	04907600	Bagara
	04918800	Duruguda
	04943600	Kurumuli
	04918600	Padmapur
	04911000	Ekadeli
	04915800	Machhara-I
	04918500	Sapasil
	04907900	Litiguda
	04916000	Umuri
21-30		
	04916700	Lankaput
	04919000	Gopalput
	04910200	Panasput
	04918000	Pitei
	04917200	Suku
	04910500	Mangara
	04911300	Hiridiput
	04915600	Kerenga
31-40		
	04915500	Dhaudapadar
	04910400	Jerati
41-50		
	04918200	Haridaput
	04916200	Putkeranga
	04914900	Gunjuriguda
	04914400	Ekataguda
	04916300	Puki
51-75		
	04917100	Paidaput
	04918100	Mundar
76 and above		
	04910000	Chentiguda
	04910100	Thatpadar
Name of CD Block: Jeypur		
Less than 5		
	04846600	Chargam

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04855000	Malikarchi
	05018800	Mohulobhota
	05022400	Mahaliaput
	05017100	Kaliagam
	05014500	Balaput
	05023200	Dongorchinchi
	05014600	Teliput
5-10		
	05022500	Panasput Bagra
	05014000	Bhatra
	05014400	Batojaganathpur
	05014200	Kumuliput
	04854300	Balipujariput
	05015700	Gunjiguda
	05020100	Somadasput
	05023400	Jubakonadi
	04846700	Haridaput
	05018300	Hardoli
	05020700	Balijodi
	05017200	Malidolaiput
	05022200	Padmapur
	05017700	Tatibeda
	04854400	Singibandha
	04846900	Kebidi
	05015000	Putra
	04846000	Hadapa
	04854900	Boriput
	05019900	Ghirigam
11-20		
	05023100	Barangput
	05020600	Jayanagar
	05023600	Kanjeipatraput
	05016000	Sanokaudi
	04854600	Tingiriput
	05019000	Souraguda
	05018900	Dubuli
	05015200	Dharnahandi
	05017400	Ghatobagra
	04846800	Dangara
	05014100	Sindhigam
	04846400	Minaguda
	05019100	Bankobija
	04845500	Jamunda
	05021900	Tankua
	05013900	Telia
	05023300	Mukhukhudupi
	05014900	Hadia
	04854500	Sandhaguda
	05016300	Boiragimotho
	05016700	Keraput
	05021000	Mundiguda
	04854700	Dangarkarchi

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	05020900	Barniput
	05014800	Ambaguda
	04846300	Phupugam
	05013800	Konga
	05019600	Phampuni
	05020200	Kumbharput
	04846100	Perahandi
	04846200	Jayantigiri
	05020500	Prasanput Bayaguda
	05016900	Bodokaudi
	05019200	Gaganapur
	05017600	Kankadahandi
	05016600	Chotodiput
	05015900	Taragai
	05016100	Rondapali
	04845900	Bodopada
21-30		
	05021400	Balia
	05022700	Jogiput
	05017900	Ekomba
	05021700	Sanoujei
	05021100	Jaganathpur
	05018700	Kota
	05020800	Deoguda
	05022900	Chandili
	05014700	Mazurmunda
	05015400	Khodopa
	05019700	Barlahandi
	05015800	Badajiuna
	05023700	Narapadarbagra
	04845400	Jareikera
	05020300	Kolasahandi
	05022000	Dimla
	05018000	Umuri
	05014300	Mulasoro
	05017500	Kumuliput
	04845800	Chikima
	05019400	Raniput
	05015500	Solopa
31-40		
	05018400	Godapodar
	05022800	Bhotachinchi
	04855100	Ranigada
	05020400	Damaput
	05015100	Pushpuri
	05021300	Kunturukhal
	05018500	Palliguda
	05022300	Jeypore L/R
	05017000	Dhonopur
41-50		
	05015600	Podaikera
	05019300	Ananta

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	05016800	Bisoiput
51-75		
	05018600	Kolaguda
	05015300	Khairamundi
	05021500	Polkaput
	04846500	Kandiput
	05016200	Kondaput
76 and above		
	05021600	Bodoujei
Name of CD Block: Kundura		
Less than 5		
	05028500	Jhiligan
	05027200	Kerimity
	05023900	Dangarapalli
	05028600	Heruguda
	05025700	Krupakote
	05023800	Kanaguda
	04985700	Digapur
5-10		
	05028300	Kudumpadar
	05027100	Bandhanpodar
	04985100	Gullariguda
	05025000	Khatalapadar
	05027800	Dangarpaunsi
	05027400	Kundura
	05025500	Soralguda
	05025400	Pakhanaguda
	04984700	Mossigam
	05024200	Raniguda
	05029500	Asana
11-20		
	05024800	Katariput
	05025100	Naikera
	05030300	Uduliaguda
	05028100	Phupugam
	05028700	Limma
	04986100	Bhurudiput
	04985300	Baragam
	05024300	Siuniguda
	04990200	Mundiguda
	05029700	Gundala
	05030100	Taraput
	04986200	Ghumar
	04986400	Kalapara
	04985600	Khilaput
	05030000	Banuaguda
	05027500	Jiraguda
	05028800	Dhuruguda
	05025200	Tobhapodar
	05029900	Majhiguda
	05028200	Pradhaniput
	04985000	Jontaput

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
21-30		
	04985200	Jhodenga
	05027600	Bhejahandi
	04986000	Pujariput
	05024000	Bagderi
	05027300	Kadalimunda
	04985500	Padhaniput
	05029800	Phukiaguda
	05024900	Girliguda
31-40		
	05024700	Bhusangaguda
	05028400	Naragam
	05024600	Atigam
	05024100	Temaraguda
	05024400	Sargiguda
	05027900	Jabapatroput
41-50		
	05027700	Bedapaunsi
	04985800	Ghosarla
51-75		
	05030400	Gorahandi
76 and above		
	04985900	Hatkhudupi
Name of CD Block: Boipariguda		
Less than 5		
	05003500	Chipakur
	04988000	Mandiajharan
	05000300	Muduliguda
	04982500	Siribeda
	04990500	Bichalkota
	04982400	Parabadi
	05001800	Mahulput
	04989000	Kadambguda
	04999800	Silimal
	04990400	Mahuli
	04986900	Jantaguda
	04994900	Minarbali
	04987700	Simliatal
	04994000	Chilpajodi
	04981700	Gayalakunda
	04983600	Disariguda
	04992700	Nisinapakhna
	04983300	Andori
	05000000	Kathpada
	04995100	Batriput
	04991700	Bhaluguda
	04997500	Chikatjodi
	04993100	Goilkunda
	04983000	Sindhigam
	05002100	Khemabeda
	05006000	Bhatipara
	04995700	Chikima

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	05004900	Madakapadar
	04990600	Gunji
	05001100	Pokalpada
5-10		
	05004400	Bagkadara
	04989900	Bhejapabli
	05006300	Bomel
	04982700	Haladikund
	04998500	Phatkamunda
	04990800	Tolla
	04991100	Paliguda
	04983200	Cherka
	05006100	Majhiguda
	05000800	Dasamantpur
	04993800	Damanjodi
	05002000	Kakalpoda
	04998300	Kadalipadar
	05002800	Dhanibalsa
	04989300	Limbaguda
	04996300	Kuspar
	04995000	Santeiput
	04991000	Chandrapada
	04991200	Boipariguda
	04997300	Rampur
11-20		
	05004600	Jaba
	05003800	Kulabeda
	05005300	San-Bakuli
	04999900	Kenduput
	05003600	Matiguda
	04992000	Miliguda
	04998700	Tentuliguma
	04996000	Bapaniguda
	04995400	Kendupada
	04989600	Khandikiguda
	05000100	Hatipakhna
	04997800	Dudhbeda
	04996400	Bodaput
	04982300	Darnijodi
	04997900	Chilikund
	04988400	Majhiguda
	04992600	Arapoi
	04990900	Baliguda
	04995800	Kurukuti
	05008300	Andari
	04991400	Goudaguda
	04996900	Mohantput
	05001200	Betabhata
	05005100	Bakuli
	04991300	Gunthaguda
	04994500	Sundarjodi
	05006200	Totapara

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04989400	Guma
	04983100	Baligan
	04990300	Bhejaguda
21-30		
	04983500	Kenduguda
	04988500	Mathpada
	04991600	Basiniguda
	04988700	Doraguda
	05001000	Pabliguda
	04984000	Murja
	05003700	Gandhigan
	04993600	Purudabeda
	04997100	Kollar
	04996600	Doraput
	04986600	Bodaguda
	04988800	Bergan
	05001700	Dokripada
	05001900	Gadput
	04995300	Lachmipur
	04997200	Goniput
	04987400	Pendapoda
	04994600	Debatadongar
	04999700	Patiapadar
	04998600	Dandabadi
	05009400	Dabguda
	04987500	Piladuar
	04989100	Khoraguda
	04993300	Ramgiri
	04994400	Katrakund
31-40		
	04989200	Nandanmal
	05003900	Batiguda
	04993900	Ratakhandi
	04996100	Lenja
	05000900	Pandipoda
	04984500	Kumarguda
	05007300	Kankadapani
41-50		
	05006700	Goudaguda
	04988200	Bodapada
	04988600	Gadaguda
	04993200	Matikhalguda
51-75		
	04984200	Majhiguda
	04990000	Khadupadar
	04988900	Bhaluguda
76 and above		
	04984300	Harinaikguda
	04984400	Cherkiaguda
	04992400	Jhilimiliguda
	04993500	Pandripani

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
Name of CD Block: Lamtaput		
Less than 5		
	04919900	Ranitota
	04925900	Banamaliput
	04926600	Chandalmunda
	04923400	Mediput
	04927500	Pujhariput
	04919800	Hatapeta
	04927100	Dandaguru
	04923000	Dasaput
	04921700	Hingeiput
	04976100	Kharasapada
	04976500	Uppapoda
	04920800	Teraguda
	04981200	Sanasagar
	04920600	Dabuguda
	04926500	Mahadeiput
	04972800	Doliguda
	04977700	Tusuba
5-10		
	04978700	Bondhapoda
	04977600	Kamel
	04927000	Jaraput
	04979800	Marada
	04921400	Lenjisuku
	04922700	Gatanput
	04977300	Potenda
	04921000	Khamri
	04976900	Poibeda
	04922800	Tikarapara
	04923200	Kadamagura
	04926200	Debatahanjar
	04976200	Chikeniput
	04972100	Lamataput
	04921300	Maliput
	04979700	Anungu (Enugu)
	04972600	Sankai
	04923900	Bankaiput
	04972900	Brahmaniput
	04925700	Bhimariput
	04972400	Sindhiput
11-20		
	04920000	Sukuriguda
	04980000	Chiliba
	04970300	Tukum
	04970500	Jalahanjar
	04919300	Talaput
	04979600	Palam
	04978400	Lugumu
	04971500	Mukhiput
	04980200	Barangaput
	04919700	Malipeta
	04979000	Badakichaba
	04927200	Lamanda
	04922400	Parajakhudubi
	04977400	Audipoda
	04970900	Chutiapada
	04977500	Changudipada
	04972200	Kadam
	04973200	Deulapada
	04921200	Patraput
	04973000	Malenga
	04975600	Anakadelitown
	04974400	Sikral
	04975700	Jalaput Town
	04979900	Balel
	04975300	Ridal
	04970700	Gelaguda
	04922500	Durla
	04970000	Kakalpada
	04973100	Kangarapada
21-30		
	04974100	Mantriput
	04923600	Umbel
	04976300	Machkundtown
	04972700	Kantigada
	04979100	Bangurupoda
	04981100	Badasagar
	04920200	Kapuguda
	04921900	Paliba
	04971600	Komarguda
	04925600	Deogondhana
	04972000	Kana
	04922900	Tiakanta
	04978300	Gopalput
	04976000	Burudel
	04975400	Hanumal
	04978500	Tama
	04970100	Parting
	04980400	Mandeiput
	04922200	Kumargandhana
	04978600	Sailpoda
	04923800	Tentulipara
	04976600	Guneipoda
	04925400	Maliput
	04922300	Malakhurubi
	04974900	Badigada
	04919200	Peta
	04978800	Godihanjar
	04969700	Silpada
	04978100	Mesingput
	04974000	Kunjamba
31-40		
	04975800	Ankadelli

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	04980600	Kanchana
	04974800	Ganel
	04920400	Chatara
	04926000	Panjel
	04920700	Charaguda
	04920900	Mundagad
	04973300	Alangapada
	04926300	Arna
	04973900	Bentalbiri
	04921500	Hatasuku
41-50		
	04974600	Jayantagiri
	04978900	Sana Kichaba
	04973800	Barlipada
	04971400	Paladaput
51-75		
	04926700	Badamunda
	04923700	Dumuriput
	04969600	Kodri
	04976700	Litiput
	04920500	Dhadi
76 and above		
	04919400	Bhitarchonda
Name of CD Block: Nandapur		
Less than 5		
	04960800	Somili
	04938800	Rurichuan
	04939800	Phanua
	04965400	Durubha
	04961200	Petal
	04959800	Tapogonda
	04968100	Tankel
	04964800	Malibhimdola
	04955800	Nondaka (Nandaka)
	04938700	Kasandi
	04960000	Bilaput
	04936100	Khemundugura
	04964000	Daba
	04965000	Hatibari
	04963700	Barangapali
	04962900	Atanda
	04964600	Luluburu
	04959500	Masuri
	04932200	Muduliput
	04937700	Billaput
	04960700	Kakua
	04964200	Dorasubalar
	04926800	Chheliamunda
	04959100	Kanti
	04968700	Borra
	04932500	Kamarabelgan
	04964700	Badahanjar
	04959000	Kitaba
5-10		
	04932900	Baratankua
	04937800	Satasemili
	04959200	Badel
	04981000	Silipandi
	04962700	Chilam
	04932300	Malibelagan
	04924900	Bijapur
	04959600	Araganda
	04929200	Dokriput
	04925100	Semala
	04960100	Talaharaganda
	04928700	Kharagapur
	04937900	Patrapandi
	04925000	Burudiput
	04968600	Kuda
	04965900	Abharada
	04967800	Pantalung
11-20		
	04964500	Atubu
	04957800	Lenjiput
	04966300	Tansing
	04927300	Kadamgura
	04958200	Tudukuthuba
	04980900	Mohipalput
	04934300	Gaurinayakaput
	04965500	Golganda
	04925200	Jogiput
	04938000	Paikathoba
	04963200	Parajabadapada
	04968000	Sobhaput
	04960900	Taintar
	04967000	Kudubu
	04965300	Chatua
	04968200	Andaruguda
	04962500	Kadaput
	04965800	Padua
	04979200	Anumanjar
	04965700	Gumaguda
	04968400	Hataguda
	04962100	Ambel
	04933200	Parata
	04959400	Kamara
	04961400	Raising
	04958600	Chiliput
	04931700	Nandapur
	04964400	Pujariput
	04962600	Balda
	04937600	Bijagura
	04933000	Badalipandi
	04931300	Khotalput

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
21-30		
	04966400	Kularsing
	04933400	Gulpandi
	04979300	Akanta
	04959700	Antabiri
	04961100	Baraba
	04958900	Bheja
	04935900	Maliburuda
	04933100	Ghagadapandi
	04936300	Kurumaput
	04962200	Kinjaraba
	04933700	Niladoraput
31-40		
	04966600	Goluru
	04934400	Khilua
	04968500	Kathua
	04932800	Sidaput
	04960500	Redingi
	04967400	Gondhisikariput
	04960200	Jabagada
	04979500	Surumi
	04932600	Saunipujariput
	04964300	Kulabiri
	04961900	Mulda
	04934000	Hikimput
	04939100	Kalari
	04932700	Kujel
41-50		
	04979400	Khinimung
	04932000	Paralput
	04938300	Bodaligura
	04967100	Enuguguda
51-75		
	04934100	Sarbaput
	04937100	Bhalugura
	04931800	Bahiripara
	04966000	Rasaput
	04967200	Kanta
	04967500	Lampi
76 and above		
	04940200	Baghragura
	04962300	Katiaput

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

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : KORAPUT

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Kotpad		
Less than 5		
	04836700	Mundaguda
11-20		
	04833300	Mundagodo
	04837400	Chichiliput
	04832600	Ghuragam
	04834600	Jamunahandi
21-30		
	04834200	Monchahandi
	04831100	Nehurupali
	04835400	Chandili
	04836500	Mokagam
	04838400	Charamula(Choramula)
	04836800	Dumajodi
31-40		
	04831500	Sorgiguda(Pakhanaguda)
	04836900	Chhatarla(Chotorla)
	04837300	Michia
	04833000	Nuagam(Thengguda Kamalpadar)
	04838500	Kusumi
	04832100	Kurmakote
	04833600	Bastamba
41-50		
	04835000	Lohonja
	04837800	Mohantiput
	04830600	Sorigam
	04829700	Kuhudigam
	04838100	Kuagam
	04828000	Basuli
51-75		
	04829200	Batasona
	04829800	Dhamonahandi(Dhamanahandi)
	04833400	Bansuli
	04833700	Muraoda
	04837600	Bobiya
	04835500	Deuda
	04827900	Asna (Asana)
	04837100	Kumahandi
	04834700	Korlahandi
	04834500	Sankorda (Sankarada)
	04838200	Nandigam
	04834800	Birahandi
	04835600	Potanar
	04836200	Murtahandi
	04830000	Borondi(Barandi)
	04835700	Ambogam
	04832800	Phupugam
	05013700	Umarapondi
	04833900	Semala
	04838600	Mundipodar
	04834400	Bhurusi
	04835100	Surli
	04834900	Piplahandi
	04837000	Khadagpur
	04830800	Ghumargam(Ghomar)
	04837900	Bagchuan
	04830500	Narahandi
	04829500	Chitagam
	04830300	Sutipadar
	04830900	Hardoli (Hordoli)
	04838300	Bijrapalli
	04830100	Sirisi (Amiliguda)
	04828500	Girla
	04837700	Ghatarla
	04836400	Sorishapadar
	04830400	Dhargudi
	04831300	Miriguda
	04835800	Erapalli
	04833500	Sandhagam
	04829400	Dhanpur
	04835900	Sindhigam
76 and above		
	04828600	Thakadugulahandi
	04829600	Kotpad
	04836100	Taragam
	04836000	Umorapondi
	04838000	Makaput
	04832700	Kandagam
	04831200	Pathanguda
	04832500	Chitra
	04828700	Ghotorlla(Ghotarla)
	04833100	Sunarbeli
	04832900	Ekomba
	04828200	Kusumi
	04830200	Belgam
	04828300	Alupadar
	04827800	Guali
	04829900	Sodoranga(Sadaranga)
	04836300	Jeeragam
	04829300	Anchalaguda
	04828400	Ankula
	04834300	Pochia (Panchia)
	04830700	Anlabhata
	04828100	Gumuda
	04831600	Andiramunda
	04835200	Pirinji
	04831000	Birahandi
	04827700	Bonia (Bania)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04831400	Bangaguda
	04835300	Bikrampur
	04838800	Chunapada
Name of CD Block: Boriguma		
Less than 5		
	04851900	Lakdisil
5-10		
	04850300	Sanasirisi
	04847800	Kotahandi
11-20		
	04850500	Charamula
	04840200	Jujhari
	04841800	Kaliaguda
	04847400	Chaupadi
	04841300	Koilari
	04851500	Champapadar
	04849700	Rajaput
	04848100	Munja
21-30		
	04843700	Kunduraguda
	04849800	Katharagada
	04844500	Boriguma
	04852800	Santospur
	04853100	Ranaspur
	04828900	Torgia
	04847600	Mankadiatala
	04848900	Kamta
	04843600	Bijapur
	04841200	Malda
	04852400	Mundaguda
	04852500	Keraput
	04841600	Bhatigam
31-40		
	04849100	Kumuli
	04842600	Pandasguda
	04847700	Nuaguda
	04852700	Gujuniguda
	04850100	Baghbeda
	04849200	Gumuda
	04840500	Badaparia
	04850400	Narigam
	04839100	Sankarada
	04854000	Tenkar
	04853000	Merdamal
	04840000	Lodijodi
	04852300	Bhairabsingipur
	04850900	Semlaguda
	04844600	Dulaguda
41-50		
	04843300	Kanagam
	04850700	Sanamajhiguda
	04843900	Badadubuli

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04844900	Jhilimili
	04852200	Jadaput
	04851100	Khuntiapalla
	04831800	Nuagam (Nuaguda)
	04844000	Sanadubuli
	04839700	Pakhanaguda
	04831900	Dhaandapala
	04853700	Chandalguda
	04849400	Gadabaguda
	04847900	Patraput
	04848200	Semla
	04831700	Soshahandi
	04847500	Chilamandi
	04840400	Champia
	04850600	Nuagam
	04847200	Mandiabandha
	04848300	Bodigan
	04849900	Masipadar
	04849600	Pradhaniput
51-75		
	04851000	Podapadar
	04840600	Kerkenda
	04839800	Bandliguda
	04845000	Bisoiput
	04839900	Bamuniaguda
	04841900	Gaudaguda
	04839300	Porsola
	04842900	Hordali
	04845100	Samarathaguda
	04841400	Nandarala
	04844100	Saragiguda
	04832000	Dabagam
	04849500	Pakhanaguda
	04850200	Badasirisi
	04841000	Taragan
	04845200	Janniguda
	04852600	Benasur
	04828800	Amta (Amata)
	04853500	Maliguda
	04851200	Ramapatraput
	04843400	Dudusapalla
	04842500	Biriguda
	04852900	Benagam
	04853300	Bhalumohul
	04829100	Gadigam
	04839400	Aunli
	04844700	Khudiguda
	04853600	Lathikotar
	04839500	Bargan
	04841700	Kamara
	04839600	Khandiguda
	04847100	Sanindhanpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04843200	Birahandi
	04847000	Tokiguda
	04840700	Sanaparia
	04839000	Dengapadar
	04840900	Bajinikanadi
	04829000	Bukubandho
	04844200	Badapindapadar
	04842300	Sandhimunda
	04844300	Sanapindapadar
	04843000	Kupia
	04844400	Sisaguda
	04841500	Porli
	04849000	Rathali
	04843800	Bamini
	04843500	Kasaguda
	04842800	Bodomajhiguda
	04852100	Janiguda
	04843100	Anchala
	04848800	Rengalguda
76 and above		
	04840100	Podeiguda
	04851300	Kiramguda
	04839200	Patigan
	04840800	Chatarala
	04842100	Mundiguda
	04845700	Ambadaguda
	04840300	Majhia
	04847300	Badaindhanpur
	04848600	Jadabandha
	04842000	Keneijuba
	04845300	Bandiguda
	04851700	Patiasil
	04832300	Bairagipadar
	04849300	Kenduguda
	04850800	Dutiguda
	04848000	Khangarguda
	04852000	Haridaguda
	04842700	Lokiguda
	04832200	Brahmuniaguda
	04854100	Kenduguda
	04851800	Damboturunji
	04854200	Kanhuguda
	04853900	Lathiguda
	04848700	Janiguda
	04853800	Piteiguda
	04853200	Ramguda
	04842400	Solaguda
	04841100	Mauli
	04844800	Jadaput
	04848500	Bhitarbadi
	04842200	Khutulaguda
	04845600	Banuaguda
	04850000	Podaiguda
	04851400	Rampudipadar
	04851600	Dandabada
Name of CD Block: Dasamantapur		
Less than 5		
	04906300	Patipar
	04857400	Guma
5-10		
	04913200	Malitola
	04858100	Roiambo
	04907100	Bisali
11-20		
	04909500	Kartaschandalguda
	04911500	Rautaput
	04908400	Paikpuki
	04865200	Goudakanti
	04913300	Malingijodi
	04865300	Sukraput
	04862800	Dasamantapur
	04855900	Narangura No-1
	04862700	Karkar
21-30		
	04909600	Rajuguda
	04907000	Nandigan
	04906100	Pondas
	04858700	Dumbaguda
	04907400	Odapur
	04856200	Badapindapadar
	04858600	Hatimunda
	04906900	Parajapuki
	04863000	Baghachema
	04865000	Goudabarikanta
31-40		
	04858300	Dokribeda
	04911600	Podagada
	04906800	Sujuli
	04907300	Tanginiguda
	04913600	Baunsaguda
	04862100	Deokharag
	04908900	Lamtaput
	04859400	Chikamba
	04908000	P.Phulabeda
41-50		
	04909200	Parajasuku
	04911800	Mundar
	04865400	Gulimusha
	04855500	Jabapadar
	04859200	Phatkijam
	04912100	Killar
	04866100	Lulla
	04909700	Mainamal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
51-75		
	04856600	Kusumpadar
	04866600	Sembi
	04913500	Bilaput
	04908700	Podeiput
	04906700	Banuaguda
	04858200	Uparratabandh
	04865800	Chindrijodi
	04907200	Chakili
	04911400	Naranga
	04859800	Jamur
	04908100	Malkangiri
	04909000	Bariguda
	04863300	Gadikhal
	04909400	Tamili
	04862000	Maruar
	04865100	Anagar
	04866300	Godri
	04867100	Gaudramji
	04855800	Duarsuni
	04858400	Kaliamba
	04861200	Haladisil
	04906400	Bagiribeda
	04912600	Mujang
	04857000	Ambaguda
	04861500	Sorispadar
	04866000	Kemil
	04913000	Baraguda
	04864900	Barikanta
	04864100	Kuntes
	04864000	Gourachema
	04867000	Kittes
	04858500	Bandisil
	04858000	Kolati
	04859600	Upargadala
	04911700	Kantabeti
	04862400	Chaulkanti
	04857900	Talanga
	04859300	Dokamara
	04858800	Badabagiri
	04858900	Nalamari
76 and above		
	04908200	Kartas
	04863500	Murkar
	04913400	Purimunda
	04863200	Tunkhal
	04865500	Panjaraput
	04911900	Kankadaput
	04863900	Biriguda
	04862300	Chandijaniguda(Chindrijodi)
	04908500	Gadiaguda
	04859500	Talagadala
	04857500	Girli
	04857100	Tagatarlaghat
	04909100	Brahmansuku
	04909300	Malimundaguda
	04860000	Baghlamti
	04855700	Kokotisil
	04864200	Pojhar
	04861000	Durakaguda
	04865700	Korikipadar
	04866800	Parajabedapadar
	04859000	Bhitarabagiri
	04860100	Baragachha
	04906200	Kachaguda
	04912500	Dengajaniguda
	04861300	Angarguda
	04862600	Dandabad
	04860200	Naragan(Naranga)
	04863100	Banasil
	04859100	Pirimachhi
	04863400	Mundajholla
	04863800	Autdora
	04856700	Bendla
	04867400	Jodipai
	04908600	Khajuriput
	04864700	Tandiput
	04866700	Tabajaguda
	04861900	Birighat
	04859900	Tikarapara
	04864600	Kadamjhola
	04863600	Naranguda-Ii
	04860400	Chandeipadar
	04856800	Mandra
	04856900	Hiruguda
	04857200	Godri
	04857700	Talaratabandha
	04857800	Bijamara
	04859700	Gunur
	04860700	Balighat
	04861100	Badakukudakata
	04861600	Nakhimal
	04861700	Naragachha
	04862200	Kirambo
	04862500	Gambhariguda
	04862900	Mandiaguda
	04864300	Kusumput
	04864400	Tamkiaguda
	04864500	Durukaguda
	04864800	Ladankhadag
	04865600	Barakaudi
	04866200	Kodalatal
	04866400	Tikiriguda
	04866500	Kaminuaguda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04866900	Kandhabedapadar
	04867500	Girliput
	04905900	Pindapadar
	04906000	Raulipadar
	04906600	Simajamu(Sunajam)
	04908300	Chakarliput
	04912200	Sukriguda
	04912700	Batisil
	04912800	Sukutaput
	04912900	Bakadaguda
	04913100	Kesabaguda
Name of CD Block: Lakshmipur		
Less than 5		
	04903200	Debaraguda
11-20		
	04905400	Bhitaragada
	04868200	Mandalaguda
21-30		
	04905300	Kapsiput
	04872400	Lakshmipur
31-40		
	04903000	Kellar
	04903500	Kakiriguma
41-50		
	04871600	Kanimusha
	04874100	Tayaput
	04905500	Charada
	04872600	Doliamba
	04871800	Buruja
	04871500	Nisar
51-75		
	04904000	Sanneraka
	04903300	Podapadar
	04904100	Goudaguda
	04873000	Upperchampi
	04873700	Kusumguda
	04872700	Marbaiguda
	04904400	Panchada
	04869500	Khalakana
	04905600	Baraguda
	04905700	Bari
	04903900	Maligudabadaneraka
	04904700	Kundar
	04869100	Birigura
	04902900	Tunupar
	04872500	Ambagura
	04874000	Dumuripadar
76 and above		
	04870700	Karagura
	04870100	Minapai
	04871700	Kotrakana
	04904300	Alachi
	04869000	Singaram
	04868700	Pipalpadar
	04869700	Talakuttinga
	04871000	Rajanpanasgura
	04869800	Uparakuttinga
	04873300	Chhelibeda
	04868100	Kesakapidi
	04869900	Karli
	04903600	Lachhamani
	04872800	Raulipadar
	04873100	Talachampi
	04868500	Barigam
	04873500	Kuchupar
	04867200	Kainjhariguda
	04870200	Bandikar
	04904600	Jodikhenda
	04872900	Titijhola
	04874900	Sorisapadar
	04868900	Bhalujori
	04873400	Birijodi
	04872300	Ranjitagura
	04873200	Bilangsidi
	04871200	Uperkaipadar Alias Narasikaipadar)
	04870000	Balingi
	04871300	Barasanka(Badasankha)
	04903400	Kudipadar
	04868400	Karajholla
	04905100	Girliput
	04874200	Timajhola
	04874600	Podasankuli
	04874500	Diansili
	04869600	Kanapai
	04873900	Kurumuli
	04874800	Kanapadi
	04870300	Chilisanka
	04903800	Talamiting
	04904200	Khajuriput
	04869200	Kenduarar
	04867600	Tiriguda
	04867700	Phulabadi
	04867900	Mushupalu (Muspal)
	04868000	Chuchukona
	04868300	Kutingiguda
	04868800	Kebiri
	04869300	Oriyapentha
	04869400	Bishampur
	04870400	Bhitaragura
	04870500	Koijhankar
	04870600	Luduriput
	04870800	Danapanasgura
	04871100	Talakaipadar
	04871400	Punjisil

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04871900	Gechela
	04872000	Kerimiti
	04872100	Kegaja
	04872200	Ghoratikir
	04873800	Kutalamari
	04874300	Uskabhata
	04874400	Raisili
	04874700	Chikuguda
	04903700	Upermiting
	04904500	Jhadipadar
	04904800	Bisirabandha
	04904900	Ganaipadar
	04905000	Bilaput
	04905200	Lataput(Lamataput)
	04905800	Bhitaramarichamala
Name of CD Block: Bandhugaon		
5-10		
	04875300	Durungiloragura
	04883500	Singiput
11-20		
	04890800	Almonda
21-30		
	04891500	Kabaribadi
	04875900	Garidi
	04888100	Katulpeta
	04883700	Bandhugaon
31-40		
	04877700	Bhatatambedi
	04878400	Kumbhariput
41-50		
	04875000	Sorabari
	04883600	Turukpeta
	04883400	Nilabari
	04887800	Sanasarupalli
51-75		
	04883900	Dasini
	04882800	Ghumura
	04881400	Jadaba
	04878600	Jagugura
	04887400	Katharagura
	04875700	Dumadangar
	04882600	Barasarupalli
76 and above		
	04876700	Gajabari
	04876100	Utkapadu
	04888600	Kapalara
	04879200	Giringikhal
	04880700	Sanmathur
	04890500	Tikarapara
	04878900	Antamara
	04888700	Pipalbhadra
	04878500	Katagura
	04888800	Palapusilabari
	04887700	Mekara
	04882900	Chekapadu
	04877900	Mahagura
	04891000	Sunapalmonda
	04880800	Bodomathur
	04882500	Yesar
	04882700	Kanagan
	04879100	Kuntesu
	04891100	Dimitigura
	04890900	Idugumabalsa
	04877100	Anabari
	04902300	Kiantalabhadra
	04876400	Palaka
	04880500	Ramjiput
	04881200	Singijhola
	04878000	Kutrabeda
	04891600	Mamidivalsa
	04879000	Leddingi
	04877000	Nakti
	04877800	Deodola
	04884100	Baunsput
	04888000	Lopeta
	04887900	Raghumara
	04890200	Barabankeri
	04882400	Elagabalasa
	04889900	Ambabalsa
	04891400	Anakariri
	04889800	Sanabankedi
	04882100	Dakamara(Pedakamara)
	04888300	Kesabhadra
	04875500	Ghurusi
	04902500	Bikrampur
	04888500	Chakilova
	04877600	Derka
	04902000	Pedawalara
	04876500	Bilamala
	04902800	Lokarli
	04876200	Dimbaguda
	04875400	Rutupai
	04887500	Gotiput
	04880200	Partingi
	04883800	Mundiguda
	04884200	Jhumuka
	04890300	Hatigeda
	04880900	Kamaganda
	04891200	Panasabhadra
	04902400	Jagugura
	04883200	Golumigura
	04881100	Dhulgumi
	04887600	Gumoraput
	04891700	Jangirivalsa

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04879600	Ghusuragura
	04883300	Jayaguda
	04884000	Mardijhola
	04876600	Belaput
	04878200	Gulumigura
	04902700	Muakarli
	04880600	Chintaguda
	04875800	Ambliput
	04891300	Tikaraparu
	04888200	Kabeti
	04902200	Barlamunda
	04881500	Turuku
	04889100	Digubhadrapali
	04875600	Brahamanghurusi
	04875200	Lundurukona
	04879500	Tikarpara
	04875100	Jarapa
	04876000	Machhapadar
	04876300	Danijhola
	04876800	Saraparu
	04876900	Mundesu
	04877200	Sanakarli
	04877300	Barakarli
	04877400	Jambadi
	04877500	Odesi
	04878300	Boriput
	04878700	Rangamgura
	04878800	Tadingidangar
	04879300	Kupakhal
	04879400	Madapadar
	04879700	Talojamugura
	04879800	Kusumput
	04879900	Sapajhola
	04880000	Uperajamugura
	04880100	Lochekaparu
	04880300	Sabdam
	04880400	Gandipadu
	04881000	Uparpatesu
	04881300	Tanku
	04881600	Kosu
	04881800	Martigura
	04881900	Jala
	04882000	Raiganda
	04882200	Chinakamara
	04882300	Talaputesu
	04883000	Sabdam
	04883100	Dandabadi
	04884300	Kumutijharana
	04884400	Kunjari
	04884500	Upardabari
	04884600	Digudabari
	04888400	Chilikadori
	04888900	Manikavalsa
	04889000	Kundasilabari
	04889300	Nagulubalasa
	04889400	Jayakota
	04889500	Sikitalova
	04889700	Upara Bhatarapali
	04890000	Kandhabalsa
	04890100	Chekabalsa
	04890700	Katavalasa
	04901800	Putikavalsa
	04901900	Chinavalara
	04902100	Chekabalsa
	04902600	Jankarakali
Name of CD Block: Narayanpatana		
11-20		
	04886800	Biripur
	04884800	Pangapalur
21-30		
	04885600	Pilukuru
31-40		
	04893600	Narayanpatna
41-50		
	04894500	Balipeta
	04901200	Dalaipeta
51-75		
	04893700	Bikrampur
	04893400	Parapadar
	04894200	Sarabugura
	04886700	Kumbhari
	04896100	Budapanosa
	04895000	Tentulipadar
76 and above		
	04887000	Siriguda
	04899100	Manjaragura
	04901500	Kaspabalsa
	04897600	Talagumandi
	04895500	Kumurasil
	04897500	Upargumandi
	04896900	Bijaghati
	04899700	Borigi
	04900300	Langalbera
	04895900	Ambliambagura
	04886900	Bagam
	04895400	Ichapur
	04894400	Bejugura
	04894100	Mundigura
	04900200	Berla
	04895300	Tuturi
	04886000	Palaput
	04885700	Jhaliagura
	04885300	Panabari
	04900700	Bapalisala (Badakesela)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04887300	Dandabari
	04895600	Tanginipadar
	04899600	Bhasamjhola
	04897000	Jharipadar
	04893800	Dumusil
	04897400	Borisil
	04898200	Mankidi
	04900600	Talaolubadi
	04897700	Bari
	04885800	Godragura
	04897100	Deobil
	04895100	Kanaka
	04894700	Pipalpadar
	04894000	Gatigura
	04898100	Bhitarapara
	04892700	Salapagura
	04897900	Swagamari
	04901100	Hukumpeta
	04892100	Pedaitiki
	04891900	Kelubadi
	04896700	Tapapodar
	04891800	Karkaitiki
	04892500	Dakaparu
	04894600	Dandapeta
	04894900	Karodapai
	04897200	Chikalgumandi
	04892000	Narimitiki
	04893300	Tinganaput
	04893200	Samana
	04892400	Paching
	04886600	Chintaguda
	04893100	Bhaliaput
	04896400	Mundagadati
	04895200	Rangapani
	04893500	Bachanaput
	04885900	Oriapeta
	04898500	Nakitipadar
	04898300	Arlikota
	04887100	Rangamguda
	04897800	Bala
	04896200	Kirajola
	04892300	Kandaborigi
	04887200	Kanchanaparu
	04899000	Thatrajlochha
	04897300	Pichuri
	04893000	Talarenga
	04895800	Turli
	04884700	Walkapadar
	04884900	Dhaigura
	04885000	Jogipaluru
	04885100	Pilibori
	04885200	Gorakhajhola
	04885400	Masanimunda
	04885500	Pardiambo
	04886100	Patrapara
	04886200	Narikhuluwa
	04886300	Bhitarkhilwa
	04886400	Kusulipeta
	04886500	Mandiaguda
	04892600	Wadajhola
	04892800	Suresi
	04892900	Upararenga
	04893900	Bichlachua
	04894300	Samaja
	04894800	Pindamali
	04895700	Kamalapodar
	04896000	Rangajori
	04896300	Ambagura
	04896500	Uparogarati
	04896600	Talagarati
	04898000	Uparamankidi
	04898400	Laumala
	04898600	Kadrakabarangi
	04898700	Nachikabarangi
	04898900	Bhitaralacha
	04899200	Chintagura
	04899300	Lalpadar
	04899400	Mangalpur
	04899500	Dugam
	04899800	Kilimisi
	04899900	Kamibalasa(Kambibalsa)
	04900000	Pualabadi
	04900100	Kankanaput
	04900400	Renga
	04900500	Uparaullubari
	04900800	Talakasala
	04900900	Raibalsa
	04901300	Pedakidibhadra
	04901400	Chinakiribhadar
	04901600	Sekaram
	04901700	Dihura
Name of CD Block: Pottangi		
11-20		
	04949600	Maliput
21-30		
	04954600	Markar
	04952300	Phattu(Patu)
31-40		
	04954100	Laudi
	04951300	Podalguda(Padalguda)
	04957000	Peturu
	04955200	Chandaka
	04949900	Giriliguda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
41-50		
	04955500	Kusuma
	04950100	Pottangi
	04955400	Pukali
	04957600	Bandagudi (Bandhagudi)
51-75		
	04951400	Gangarajpur
	04953900	Sunki
	04949500	Sorgiguda
	04951100	Telrai
	04956100	Moksapondei (Maksapandei)
	04956900	Kandili
	04956000	Pondoi (Pandei)
	04957400	Tumbiguda
	04952400	Sankar
	04956700	Ampaballi
	04957100	Tedda
	04951900	Guntha
	04955300	Baraja
	04953400	Tangini
	04955100	Bailiguda(Bahiliguda)
	04953100	Sikilamari
	04949400	Kirajhola
	04952600	Deopottangi
	04950000	Neelampadu
	04950800	Pilikabitra
76 and above		
	04952500	Dabagunta
	04953700	Ondarangi
	04950700	Metabehera
	04957500	Olaparu
	04950500	Bitra
	04956200	Sorada
	04949800	Sepaiput
	04956300	Kotubu
	04955900	Sambai
	04945600	Katraguda
	04954000	Alasi
	04948400	Thuria(Turia)
	04953000	Setrai
	04956800	Kurli
	04954400	Gurujiguda
	04951200	Sakireu (Sakereu)
	04945200	Solapguda
	04956500	Tologolluru (Talagoluru)
	04952700	Karanjaguda
	04947200	Kotiya
	04956400	Bodogolluru (Badagoluru)
	04954800	Pangiguda
	04944700	Phagunsenary
	04951500	Sindhei(Sendehi)
	04956600	Sikaparu
	04950200	Nuagam
	04954900	Gugaguda
	04948100	Paniki
	04948300	Galigapadar(Galigabadar)
	04953500	Walagan(Olagaon)
	04950400	Karidi
	04947100	Ganjaipadar
	04954700	Mariguda
	04955000	Dalapatiguda
	04945300	Doliamba
	04950900	Siura
	04946100	Talakanti
	04946800	Borabandha(Barabandha)
	04946900	Mathalambo(Matlamba)
	04949700	Malkarbandha
	04945500	Madkar(Markar)
	04948200	Ranasingi
	04951600	Bodavalsa(Badabalasa)
	04947300	Uppersembi
	04952900	Bituguda
	04951000	Podapadar
	04944800	Phattusenary
	04944900	Mahipani
	04945000	Harmandangi
	04945100	Konadora
	04945700	Soliamari
	04947000	Gumelpadar
	04947400	Talasembi
	04947600	Dhulipadar
	04947700	Arjuvalsa
	04947800	Narlavalasa(Nardavalasa)
	04947900	Tadivalsa
	04950300	Digugabadar
	04950600	Totabalasa
	04951700	Dumuriguda
	04952800	Gunjipadu
	04953200	Kodobalasa
	04954200	Patalaudi
	04954300	Epabalasa(Ipabalasa)
	04957200	Panabadi
	04957700	Simageda
Name of CD Block: Semiliguda		
5-10		
	04930300	Hadiguda
11-20		
	04941600	Phuladaba
	04968800	Podapalama
	04949300	Tema
	04935800	Kumbharaguda
	04942100	Sundhiput
21-30		
	04929800	Majhiput

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04935700	Lakija
	04949100	Deula
	04942000	Mania
	04935200	Lenkidiguda
	04924800	Swain
	04924600	Gutaput
	04929400	Maliput
	04930500	Gadikhamara
	04935500	Patakamara
31-40		
	04929700	Porapadar
	04942200	Dudhari
	04930800	Marua
	04930700	Gunja
	04940700	Pakhanaput
	04949200	Hatoguda (Hataguda)
41-50		
	04924100	Kulab
	04941900	Lunguri
	04948700	Kunduli
	04968900	Balda (Balara)
	04946400	Sorisapodar
	04929500	Luhaba
51-75		
	04930000	Chhataput
	04952000	Renga
	04924400	Machhaput
	04930600	Dusura
	04941000	Mukhibedei
	04935000	Muthai
	04940900	Podagada
	04948800	Pungar
	04941800	Kakiriguda
	04941500	Kutugam
	04924700	Hatimunda
	04942300	Aligan
	04940800	Ruseiput
	04942400	Kakaramba
	04935600	Hatagura
	04948500	Marla
	04955600	Sadam
	04949000	Boriguda(Bariguda)
	04951800	Bhitaraguda
	04941300	Choragan
	04940600	Rajabedei
	04955700	Renu
	04935300	Sangamguda
	04941700	Ranikona
	04930200	Handapur
	04931100	Gutalguda
	04941100	Kangara
	04952200	Jangarada
	04930900	Karari
76 and above		
	04924000	Chalanput
	04948600	Kudi
	04924200	Gullel
	04935100	Pambi
	04946200	Uparkanti
	04924300	Dusara
	04945900	Chintalmanjari
	04941400	Mantriput
	04946300	Barakutni(Barakutuni)
	04941200	Sriramput
	04943900	Putsil
	04952100	Jubarajpeta
	04946700	Kasuguda
	04944600	Naringopodar (Naringipodar)
	04948900	Sirimoda
	04946600	Jamukota
	04946500	Bhitarkota
	04944500	Gichamanjari
	04944400	Tankubeda
	04924500	Haridaput
	04929600	Sisaput
	04930100	Bilaput
	04934900	Sunabera
	04945800	Sendheri
	04946000	Hirtunipodar
Name of CD Block: Koraput		
Less than 5		
	04917000	Sirishi
	04918800	Duruguda
	04910200	Panasput
	04914700	Badamput
5-10		
	04907900	Litiguda
11-20		
	04914800	Jhadiguda
	04943600	Kurumuli
	04915600	Kerenga
21-30		
	04942600	Ariputraghati
	04910800	Mahadeiput
	04917300	Khalap
	04914100	Mastiput
	04918700	Nighamaniguda
	04943500	Marichamala
	04917100	Paidaput
	04918300	Manbar
31-40		
	04915900	Chhapar
	04910600	Belaput
	04910300	Kendar

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04916500	Semala
	04918100	Mundar
	04918500	Sapasil
	04911100	Daleiput
	04917700	Tiadiput
41-50		
	04943400	Amalabadi
	04915500	Dhaudapadar
	04918000	Pitei
	04913900	Rundiamba
	04915300	Deoghati
	04910400	Jerati
	04909900	Kerengaguda
	04910700	Karanjiguda
51-75		
	04916300	Puki
	04914400	Ekataguda
	04911300	Hiridiput
	04907700	Bandakatra
	04911000	Ekadeli
	04918600	Padmapur
	04918200	Haridaput
	04916000	Umuri
	04915000	Mendhaguda
	04913800	Dangari
	04916200	Putkeranga
	04913700	Tola
	04917500	Kalchur
	04943700	Cholar
	04910500	Mangara
	04916600	Pandi
	04917200	Suku
	04915800	Machhara-I
	04916400	Kechala
	04918400	Limika
	04943100	Dumuripadar
	04919000	Gopalput
76 and above		
	04916700	Lankaput
	04914500	Machhara-Ii
	04909800	Doliamba
	04907500	Dakara
	04943200	Lachuani
	04943300	Kandhaputraghati
	04907600	Bagara
	04917900	Parajamundar
	04915200	Bogeipadar
	04914000	Bagaraguda
	04942800	Bhejaput
	04915400	Lauriguda
	04914200	Basuput
	04942700	Karadiguda
	04914600	Mandaguda
	04942500	Ambagan
	04915100	Padeiguda
	04943800	Pendajam
	04944100	Janjanaguda
	04918900	Machhaput
	04910900	Putpandi
	04916900	Chandalguda
	04917600	Bhoiguda
	04942900	Khagodora
	04944000	Hatimunda
Name of CD Block: Jeypur		
Less than 5		
	05021600	Bodoujei
	05020400	Damaput
	05016800	Bisoiput
5-10		
	05023400	Jubakonadi
11-20		
	05021900	Tankua
	05017200	Malidolaiput
	05021000	Mundiguda
	05014800	Ambaguda
	05020900	Barniput
	05017500	Kumuliput
	04854600	Tingiriput
	05020300	Kolasahandi
	05019600	Phampuni
21-30		
	04854300	Balipujariput
	04846500	Kandiput
	05021700	Sanoujei
	05020200	Kumbharput
	05014200	Kumuliput
	05021100	Jaganathpur
	05022000	Dimla
	05022900	Chandili
	05019700	Barlahandi
	05017100	Kaliagam
	05015500	Solopa
	05022800	Bhotachinchi
	05021500	Polkaput
	05018600	Kolaguda
31-40		
	05017900	Ekomba
	05015900	Taragai
	05015100	Pushpuri
	05015700	Gunjiguda
	05023300	Mukhukhudupi
	04845900	Bodopada
	05020800	Deoguda
	05018200	Jeypore L/R

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05015400	Khodopa
	05015300	Khairamundi
	04846200	Jayantigiri
	05017600	Kankadahandi
41-50		
	05014600	Teliput
	05021300	Kunturukhal
	05019300	Ananta
	04845500	Jamunda
	04855200	Sangudora
	04846900	Kebidi
	05018500	Palliguda
	05022700	Jogiput
	05018900	Dubuli
	05018400	Godapodar
	05018000	Umuri
	05016100	Rondapali
	05017400	Ghatobagra
	04845800	Chikima
	05022300	Jeypore L/R
	05021400	Balia
	05014500	Balaput
	05023600	Kanjeipatraput
51-75		
	05022200	Padmapur
	04855100	Ranigada
	05019000	Souraguda
	05015800	Badajiuna
	05016300	Boiragimotho
	05017000	Dhonopur
	05019900	Ghirigam
	05019200	Gaganapur
	05015600	Podaikera
	05014700	Mazurmunda
	04846300	Phupugam
	05014000	Bhatra
	05017700	Tatibeda
	05014300	Mulasoro
	04846100	Perahandi
	04854900	Boriput
	04846400	Minaguda
	05016000	Sanokaudi
	05015000	Putra
	05018800	Mohulobhota
	04845400	Jareikera
	05020700	Balijodi
	05020100	Somadasput
	05014900	Hadia
	05014400	Batojaganathpur
	04846700	Haridaput
	05013800	Konga
	04846800	Dangara
	04855000	Malikarchi
	04854700	Dangarkarchi
	05019400	Raniput
	05022600	Thorodiput
	05016500	Tadopani
	05016900	Bodokaudi
	05022400	Mahaliaput
	05020600	Jayanagar
	04846000	Hadapa
	05023700	Narapadarbagra
76 and above		
	05019100	Bankobija
	05016600	Chotodiput
	05018100	Mokaput
	05018700	Kota
	05016700	Keraput
	05013900	Telia
	05014100	Sindhigam
	05020500	Prasanput Bayaguda
	05015200	Dharnahandi
	04854400	Singibandha
	05022500	Panasput Bagra
	04854500	Sandhaguda
	05018300	Hardoli
	05023100	Barangput
	04854800	Biriphulgumma
	04846600	Chargam
	05023200	Dongorchinchi
	05016400	Ramogodo
	05022100	Ronginiguda
	05023000	Dambobissoiput
Name of CD Block: Kundura		
5-10		
	04985400	Nadialopali
	05030300	Uduliaguda
11-20		
	04985900	Hatkhudupi
	05023800	Kanaguda
	04986100	Bhurudiput
	04985500	Padhaniput
	04985600	Khilaput
	04985100	Gullariguda
	05027200	Kerimity
	04985800	Ghosarla
21-30		
	05030400	Gorahandi
	05025400	Pakhanaguda
	05028800	Dhuruguda
	05024400	Sargiguda
	05024500	Padmapur
	05029100	Bhatapani
	05025200	Tobhapodar

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04985700	Digapur
	05028300	Kudumpadar
	04985200	Jhodenga
31-40		
	05027800	Dangarpaunsi
	05023900	Dangarapalli
	04986000	Pujariput
	05027300	Kadalimunda
	05027900	Jabapatroput
	05030000	Banuaguda
	04985000	Jontaput
	05024000	Bagderi
	05027700	Bedapaunsi
	05029600	Ghiuriaguda
	05024900	Girliguda
41-50		
	05029900	Majhiguda
	05024100	Temaraguda
	05028700	Limma
	05028200	Pradhaniput
	05024700	Bhusangaguda
	05030100	Taraput
	05028100	Phupugam
	05029500	Asana
51-75		
	05025100	Naikera
	05027600	Bhejahandi
	04986400	Kalapara
	05025000	Khatalapadar
	04985300	Baragam
	05027400	Kundura
	05028000	Karanaguda
	05024800	Katariput
	04986200	Ghumar
	05024600	Atigam
	05029800	Phukiaguda
	04984700	Mossigam
	05029200	Padeikunda
	05028400	Naragam
	05029700	Gundala
	05030200	Baraguda
	05024200	Raniguda
	04984800	Pujariput
	05025500	Soralguda
76 and above		
	04990200	Mundiguda
	05027500	Jiraguda
	05024300	Siuniguda
	05026600	Kondajodi
	05025700	Krupakote
	05028600	Heruguda
	05028900	Phulabhatta

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05026400	Jabapadar
	05027100	Bandhanpodar
	05026500	Tumbapadar
	05026000	Guliguda
	05028500	Jhiligan
	04984900	Koliariput
	05027000	Gamakapadar
	05029000	Dudumapadar
	05025900	Rexakonadi
	05029300	Kumbhikhari
	05026300	Dudumaguda
	05025300	Kaliaguda
	05025600	Jamukonadi
	05025800	Boribeta
	05026100	Kenduput
	05026200	Pandrimati
	05026700	Bisibeta
	05026800	Kaujharan
	05026900	Podapadar
	05029400	Kaliajholi
Name of CD Block: Boipariguda		
Less than 5		
	04997000	Keraput
	05002300	Sarandajodi
	05013500	Khodakund
5-10		
	04993500	Pandripani
	04995000	Santeiput
	04982500	Siribeda
	04995600	Atalguda
11-20		
	05007400	Kaliajhali
	04983600	Disariguda
	04984500	Kumarguda
	04991200	Boipariguda
	05003700	Gandhigan
	04982700	Haladikund
	04993300	Ramgiri
	05000900	Pandipoda
	04992600	Arapoi
	04995300	Lachmipur
	04992400	Jhilimiliguda
21-30		
	04993600	Purudabeda
	04984300	Harinaikguda
	05000800	Dasamantpur
	04995700	Chikima
	05006100	Majhiguda
	05006600	Panganpani
	04981800	Gajalpadar
	04984200	Majhiguda
	05000700	Podapadarcolony

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04995800	Kurukuti
	04991000	Chandrapada
	05006000	Bhatipara
	04994300	Khairpadar
	05001100	Pokalpada
31-40		
	04997100	Kollar
	04981400	Talur
	04988900	Bhaluguda
	04987700	Simliatal
	04981700	Gayalakunda
	04996600	Doraput
	05006400	Mankidi
	05001800	Mahulput
	04992300	Dengpakhna
	04996000	Bapaniguda
	04991300	Gunthaguda
	05001700	Dokripada
	04982300	Darnijodi
	04987400	Pendapoda
	04995100	Batriput
	04987500	Piladuar
	04997200	Goniput
	04983000	Sindhigam
41-50		
	05012200	Dhungiaatalo
	05001600	Kattopoda
	05012800	Kadikipani
	05001000	Pabliguda
	04987800	Nuagam
	04991400	Goudaguda
	04995400	Kendupada
	04988200	Bodapada
	04997300	Rampur
	05004900	Madakapadar
	04988600	Gadaguda
	04990900	Baliguda
	04987200	Pialkani
51-75		
	04994400	Katrakund
	05001900	Gadput
	04990800	Tolla
	05006200	Totapara
	04993200	Matikhalguda
	04988700	Doraguda
	05005300	San-Bakuli
	04988500	Mathpada
	04994500	Sundarjodi
	04984100	Kaudiaguda
	05006700	Goudaguda
	04998600	Dandabadi
	04986800	Brahmanguda
	04981900	Katnikund
	04996800	Limbaput
	05012100	Baghadola
	05002100	Khemabeda
	04996100	Lenja
	04988800	Bergan
	05008200	Chamelikund
	04983100	Baligan
	04989300	Limbaguda
	04993100	Goilkunda
	04996700	Pangiput
	04993900	Ratakhandi
	05007300	Kankadapani
	04983200	Cherka
	04989200	Nandanmal
	05009800	Dabajodi
	04989100	Khoraguda
	05003900	Batiguda
	05004100	Lalari
	04997900	Chilikund
	04990300	Bhejaguda
	04988400	Majhiguda
	04983500	Kenduguda
	04996900	Mohantput
	04996300	Kuspar
	04998000	Jodiguda
	04989000	Kadambguda
	04986600	Bodaguda
	05009400	Dabguda
	04989400	Guma
	04994600	Debatadongar
	04999700	Patiapadar
	04982800	Badalibeda
	05006300	Bomel
76 and above		
	04998500	Phatkamunda
	04997800	Dudhbeda
	05000100	Hatipakhna
	05005100	Bakuli
	04984000	Murja
	04989700	Pabiliguda
	04987300	Tentuliguda
	04991600	Basiniguda
	04992000	Miliguda
	04996400	Bodaput
	05002800	Dhanibalsa
	05013600	Ataloguda
	05001200	Betabhata
	04996500	Sugapadar
	04999000	Kadamba
	04998800	Kaliaatal
	05002000	Kakalpoda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05004600	Jaba
	04987000	Patraput
	04990500	Bichalkota
	04993400	Keraatal
	05008300	Andari
	04994900	Minarbali
	04998700	Tentuliguma
	04999900	Kenduput
	05000200	Musapadar
	04990600	Gunji
	05003500	Chipakur
	04998200	Anlajodi(2)
	05000300	Muduliguda
	04982600	Giuriaguda
	05004500	Jodiguda
	05003600	Matiguda
	04990400	Mahuli
	04989600	Khandikiguda
	04993000	Baringpodar
	04998300	Kadalipadar
	04994000	Chilpajodi
	05011400	Kebedaatal
	04987600	Rupabeda
	05003800	Kulabeda
	05005900	Tikarpada
	04992700	Nisinapakhna
	05007700	Bagjhola
	04986900	Jantaguda
	04995900	Poral
	04983300	Andori
	05011500	Damanijhola
	05004400	Bagkadara
	04991100	Paliguda
	04994800	Banaguda
	05009000	Mankadadangara
	05000000	Kathpada
	04983400	Kandulguda
	05005000	Badiniput
	05006800	Phatakumi
	04996200	Madi
	04993800	Damanjodi
	04989900	Bhejapabli
	04988000	Mandiajharan
	05002400	Andriguda
	05012000	Beniaguda
	05002500	Sukriguda
	05002600	Mantriamba
	04982100	Hatikhal
	04982900	Badaatal
	05011300	Phulakamal
	05009300	Kharibhaga
	05000600	Kandhpodapadar

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04997500	Chikatjodi
	04991700	Bhaluguda
	04992200	Badaatala
	04990700	Umuriaguda
	05010400	Dangajodi
	05001300	Tentulipada
	04999200	Jodaamba
	04997700	Kadaljodi
	04982200	Bhalujhola
	05012300	Dumuripadar
	05004300	Dongadhar
	04987900	Pujariput
	04999800	Silimal
	04999100	Kolathjodi
	05003100	Phatagadi
	04982400	Parabadi
	05004800	Podeikadara
	05001500	Thokal
	04982000	Atalguda
	04986300	Barangpali
	04986500	Malatiguda
	04987100	Dombnaikguda
	04989500	Pujariguda
	04989800	Bagraguda
	04990100	Neelaguda
	04991800	Ratakhandiguda
	04992100	Goipadar
	04992500	Chadeipani
	04992800	Musapadar
	04992900	Rupaguda
	04993700	Nuaguda
	04994100	Bakulijodi
	04994200	Dandakhal
	04994700	Dudujodi
	04997400	Barati
	04997600	Badabeta
	04998100	Badnipabli
	04998400	Bhringraj Jodi
	04998900	Marichatal
	04999300	Talapadar
	04999400	Jhulani
	04999500	Jodidar
	04999600	Kesariguda
	05000400	Palkabasa
	05000500	Purnapani
	05001400	Pami
	05002200	Railiguda
	05002700	Chilimal
	05002900	Pandiguda
	05003000	Goilijodi
	05003200	Sangamguda
	05003300	Siraghat

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05003400	Kendukund
	05004000	Purunapani
	05004200	Kaukund
	05005200	Laxmanpur
	05005400	Limajodi
	05005500	Balibhata
	05005600	Panditbeda
	05005700	Gadabeda
	05005800	Kharibhata
	05006900	Bagbeda
	05007100	Gadabaguda
	05007200	Tangajodi
	05007600	Ambagandili
	05008100	Kumunda
	05009100	Dhobaatal
	05009200	Damanjodi
	05010300	Chadheipani
	05010600	Gelaguda
	05010900	Bangiriaguda
	05011000	Nalachuan
	05011100	Chataguda
	05011200	Phuki
	05011600	Langalapakana
	05011700	Dumuriguda
	05011800	Mundiguda
	05012400	Latibari
	05012600	Kumbikhari
	05012900	Chhodaamba
	05013000	Sadakput
	05013100	Limbapadara
	05013200	Kuagandli
	05013300	Badalipahar
	05013400	Hatipakna
Name of CD Block: Lamtaput		
Less than 5		
	04978000	Khilaput
	04975700	Jalaput Town
	04970100	Parting
	04976500	Uppapoda
	04919700	Malipeta
5-10		
	04972800	Doliguda
	04922700	Gatanput
	04976300	Machkundtown
	04970000	Kakalpada
	04972900	Brahmaniput
	04923500	Dasagaudput
11-20		
	04920000	Sukuriguda
	04926700	Badamunda
	04975600	Anakadelitown
	04973500	Surungeipada
	04919400	Bhitarchonda
	04969700	Silpada
	04927500	Pujhariput
	04927700	Gadiajholla
	04921600	Hariamunda
	04973400	Kantipoda
	04977300	Potenda
	04920600	Dabuguda
	04974900	Badigada
	04919900	Ranitota
	04978700	Bondhapoda
21-30		
	04919300	Talaput
	04921000	Khamri
	04926900	Mahulaput
	04927200	Lamanda
	04973900	Bentalbiri
	04971400	Paladaput
	04977200	Doragoda
	04974600	Jayantagiri
	04925600	Deogondhana
	04978500	Tama
	04975800	Ankadelli
	04980000	Chiliba
	04922500	Durla
	04974700	Suramal
	04923700	Dumuriput
	04920500	Dhadi
31-40		
	04925300	Hingeiput
	04977700	Tusuba
	04970200	Majhaput
	04976700	Litiput
	04921800	Balia
	04922200	Kumargandhana
	04977600	Kamel
	04969600	Kodri
	04921900	Paliba
	04926000	Panjel
	04972400	Sindhiput
	04974100	Mantriput
	04923900	Bankaiput
41-50		
	04923600	Umbel
	04973200	Deulapada
	04921200	Patraput
	04976600	Guneipoda
	04972700	Kantigada
	04970500	Jalahanjar
	04976900	Poibeda
	04973000	Malenga
	04919100	Bandraguda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04926300	Arna
	04974400	Sikral
51-75		
	04981100	Badasagar
	04973300	Alangapada
	04970900	Chutiapada
	04920200	Kapuguda
	04976400	Ambapada
	04978900	Sana Kichaba
	04972300	Semiliguda
	04979600	Palam
	04919800	Hatapeta
	04973800	Barlipada
	04978100	Mesingput
	04972200	Kadam
	04978800	Godihanjar
	04979800	Marada
	04920100	Litiput
	04979700	Anungu (Enugu)
	04921500	Hatasuku
	04971500	Mukhiput
	04923400	Mediput
	04979900	Balel
	04926200	Debatahanjar
	04980600	Kanchana
	04922300	Malakhurubi
	04920900	Mundagad
	04920700	Charaguda
	04926500	Mahadeiput
	04978600	Sailpoda
	04971200	Adarikhal
	04974800	Ganel
	04920400	Chatara
	04971000	Dandabad
	04972100	Lamataput
	04969300	Mardingpada
	04981200	Sanasagar
	04975300	Ridal
	04971700	Petpada
	04974000	Kunjamba
	04923800	Tentulipara
	04919200	Peta
	04972600	Sankai
	04971300	Gondhiguda
	04925400	Maliput
	04978300	Gopalput
	04971600	Komarguda
	04970700	Gelaguda
	04979100	Bangurupoda
	04976200	Chikeniput
	04977800	Gomalput
	04975400	Hanumal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
76 and above		
	04980400	Mandeiput
	04977100	Dudipadar
	04973100	Kangarapada
	04920800	Teraguda
	04922900	Tiakanta
	04923200	Kadamagura
	04925700	Bhimariput
	04978400	Lugumu
	04926600	Chandalmunda
	04981300	Jadiaput
	04979000	Badakichaba
	04977500	Changudipada
	04980200	Barangaput
	04977400	Audipoda
	04922400	Parajakhudubi
	04970300	Tukum
	04969200	Chupa
	04922800	Tikarapara
	04921300	Maliput
	04927000	Jaraput
	04923000	Dasaput
	04921400	Lenjisuku
	04969100	Chandua
	04970600	Chapadi
	04923300	Kanta
	04921700	Hingeiput
	04978200	Bodapoda
	04973700	Kalapada
	04925500	Katakar
	04975100	Guthalpada
	04920300	Murja
	04919500	Chenda (Chhenda)
	04923100	Kenduput
	04969500	Kadrimaliput
	04969900	Podapadar
	04971800	Pipalaput
	04974200	Mundaput
	04974300	Khialput
	04974500	Dokhripoda
	04977000	Sargiguda
	04980100	Orabiri
	04980500	Kodaput
	04980700	Sahuput
Name of CD Block: Nandapur		
Less than 5		
	04932300	Malibelagan
	04932000	Paralput
	04931400	Joriput
	04962000	Maliput
	04928000	Doraput
	04933200	Parata

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
5-10		
	04968300	Guntaput
	04958200	Tudukuthuba
11-20		
	04960200	Jabagada
	04937100	Bhalugura
	04933700	Niladoraput
	04931800	Bahiripara
	04937800	Satasemili
	04934100	Sarbaput
	04931700	Nandapur
	04962500	Kadaput
	04928100	Durukaput
	04967500	Lampi
	04964300	Kulabiri
	04958800	H. Khilaput
	04980900	Mohipalput
21-30		
	04962800	Banuru
	04961900	Mulda
	04967200	Kanta
	04937900	Patrapandi
	04934500	Chitalput
	04933300	Kukudaput
	04959200	Badel
	04936300	Kurumaput
	04928300	Baraput
	04957900	Pangiput
	04964400	Pujariput
	04964800	Malibhimdola
	04924900	Bijapur
	04959600	Araganda
	04979300	Akanta
	04961100	Baraba
31-40		
	04938000	Paikathoba
	04966000	Rasaput
	04927900	Uparageruput
	04932500	Kamarabelgan
	04935900	Maliburuda
	04965800	Padua
	04959800	Tapogonda
	04960000	Bilaput
	04929200	Dokriput
	04925000	Burudiput
	04939800	Phanua
	04967100	Enuguguda
	04938700	Kasandi
	04966300	Tansing
	04968700	Borra
	04964500	Atubu
	04959400	Kamara
	04965300	Chatua
	04979500	Surumi
	04968200	Andaruguda
	04966900	Damanga
41-50		
	04960100	Talaharaganda
	04932600	Saunipujariput
	04965700	Gumaguda
	04962400	Padalput
	04934000	Hikimput
	04928500	Majhiput
	04958900	Bheja
	04937400	Maliput
	04936100	Khemundugura
	04960500	Redingi
	04964000	Daba
	04979400	Khinimung
	04968600	Kuda
51-75		
	04928900	Chingurichua
	04966600	Goluru
	04938300	Bodaligura
	04934400	Khilua
	04960800	Somili
	04962600	Balda
	04959100	Kanti
	04966400	Kularsing
	04938100	Sankiri
	04939100	Kalari
	04964600	Luluburu
	04967400	Gondhisikariput
	04932700	Kujel
	04957800	Lenjiput
	04962200	Kinjaraba
	04964200	Dorasubalar
	04927400	Talageruput
	04959700	Antabiri
	04955800	Nondaka (Nandaka)
	04958600	Chiliput
	04933000	Badalipandi
	04965400	Durubha
	04979200	Anumanjar
	04965900	Abharada
	04937500	Bisipur
	04932800	Sidaput
	04934300	Gaurinayakaput
	04968500	Kathua
	04960700	Kakua
	04958400	Hanjarpentha
	04965500	Golganda
	04962100	Ambel
	04939500	Parajaburura

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	04933100	Ghagadapandi
	04926800	Chheliamunda
	04964100	Malisubular
	04961800	Parajabhimdol
	04928200	Analaghat
	04968000	Sobhaput
	04963900	Soput
	04962900	Atanda
76 and above		
	04967800	Pantalung
	04928400	Nalachua
	04968400	Hataguda
	04962700	Chilam
	04959900	Nuaput
	04931300	Khotalput
	04963200	Parajabadapada
	04961400	Raising
	04925200	Jogiput
	04965000	Hatibari
	04967300	Buding
	04967000	Kudubu
	04964700	Badahanjar
	04960900	Taintar
	04963800	Talaguda
	04959500	Masuri
	04981000	Silipandi
	04928700	Kharagapur
	04964900	Kandara
	04937700	Billaput
	04934700	Sarbati
	04961200	Petal
	04968100	Tankel
	04927300	Kadamgura
	04960400	Sabun
	04925100	Semala
	04934200	Badaligura
	04965100	Jeera
	04963000	Aringi
	04963700	Barangapali
	04929300	Muliaput
	04967700	Pamolput
	04940500	Kona
	04966200	Madiput
	04932900	Baratankua
	04931000	Nandigan
	04932400	Khataput
	04939600	Bijagura
	04934800	Barapadar
	04936500	Salap
	04966500	Ranta
	04936700	Darangaba
	04932200	Muduliput
	04939200	Rukuba
	04927800	Buchhaput
	04961000	Gayalput
	04939700	Halai
	04937200	Bandakaput
	04940300	Dabba
	04932100	Lunjingi
	04938800	Rurichuan
	04936900	Nuaput
	04963100	Rasel
	04929000	Kamaragura
	04929100	Chhaparamba
	04931200	Charampi
	04931500	Kirajholla
	04931900	Araput
	04933800	Marara
	04934600	Kaurikhar
	04936200	Giriligura
	04936600	Bariapakhana
	04936800	Reraput
	04937300	Debasandhagura
	04938200	Kataraba
	04938400	Karanjagura
	04938500	Mangrel
	04938900	Similiput
	04939000	Bilaput
	04939300	Kudikipadar
	04939400	Malikubharput
	04939900	Bandhagura
	04940000	Pansaput
	04940100	Adra
	04940400	Khinibar
	04960300	Uparharaganda
	04961300	Kakada
	04961500	Danduguda
	04961600	Jhankarguda
	04961700	Kudasing
	04963400	Dangabiri(Danbiri)
	04963600	Jalaput
	04965600	Kiramba
	04966100	Lugum
	04966700	Tamding
	04966800	Podeising
	04967600	Tumbakota
	04980800	Jantaput

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

Appendix VIII - Village Directory
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat of (CD Block-wise)

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotpad	0001	Chandili	11	23.47	1,382	5,892	1,264	3,384
		Dhamanahandi	9	39.93	2,243	9,142	1,070	5,102
		Sadoranga	7	24.53	1,746	7,603	925	5,754
		Girla	11	39.82	2,012	9,053	1,421	6,687
		Batasona	6	47.83	2,087	8,590	1,207	5,252
		Ghumar	9	38.20	1,381	6,081	977	3,371
		Murtahandi	10	46.46	1,724	7,081	1,060	4,096
		Bhansuli	10	51.08	1,173	4,697	540	1,846
		Nuagam	6	30.89	1,388	5,909	826	3,427
		Bobaya	9	29.42	1,351	5,507	774	3,150
		Chitra	9	25.06	1,167	4,761	328	3,092
		Kusumi	7	25.44	1,577	6,724	1,054	3,115
		CDBlock Total	**104**	**422.13**	**19,231**	**81,040**	**11,446**	**48,276**
Boriguma	0002	Sanaparia	6	24.45	1,279	5,536	691	3,408
		Dengapadar	6	23.90	1,344	6,036	1,333	3,360
		Aunli	5	28.63	1,203	5,188	520	3,390
		Jujhari	8	23.63	1,015	4,268	493	1,602
		Pondasguda	6	16.12	870	3,192	390	2,277
		Kamta	2	11.81	913	3,606	857	1,561
		Bodigam	6	24.40	1,140	4,532	732	2,527
		Munja	5	14.04	888	3,236	600	1,556
		Kumuli	4	17.41	1,188	4,714	492	1,907
		Gumuda	5	11.47	701	2,907	411	1,164
		Kathargada	8	20.37	1,091	4,170	319	1,582
		Champapadar	12	48.74	918	3,520	240	1,925
		B. Singpur	3	11.34	1,094	4,211	566	1,881
		Narigam	4	12.07	723	2,962	400	1,090
		Nuagan	2	10.48	530	2,193	375	981
		Hordoli	2	25.42	1,199	4,546	1,006	2,448
		Anchala	4	14.90	797	3,390	546	1,958
		Kamara	7	20.22	908	3,882	423	2,612
		Malda	6	24.60	1,161	5,306	936	2,495
		Sosahandi	8	35.64	1,738	7,307	1,542	3,988
		Konagam	3	20.03	955	3,818	854	2,055
		Bijapur	8	39.07	1,463	5,753	690	3,528
		Boriguma	4	17.41	2,483	11,063	1,634	3,197
		Sorgiguda	6	24.69	1,093	4,439	752	2,454
		Benasur	3	20.71	744	3,021	592	1,720
		Gujuniguda	4	20.66	987	3,724	471	1,745

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Semolaguda	2	8.63	898	3,776	699	1,305
		Benagam	4	9.04	766	2,922	354	1,705
		Ranaspur	6	25.70	937	3,510	954	1,798
		CDBlock Total	**149**	**605.58**	**31,026**	**126,728**	**19,872**	**63,219**
Dasamantapur	0003	Duarasuni	28	44.62	884	3,309	93	1,918
		Girligumma	17	32.18	1,464	5,868	478	3,179
		Dumbaguda	8	25.35	747	2,980	135	1,810
		Chikamba	9	88.20	904	3,691	419	2,573
		Murkar	11	35.42	1,171	4,657	460	3,498
		Chanabad	9	31.69	1,096	4,233	403	3,550
		Dasamantapur	12	28.92	1,583	6,296	431	2,401
		Pindapodar	14	46.75	1,295	4,941	140	3,542
		Lulla	11	46.32	1,611	6,256	525	3,418
		Nandigam	9	41.43	703	2,711	285	852
		Paikphulbeda	9	35.12	1,223	4,561	395	1,762
		Malkangiri	5	50.05	1,102	4,170	934	1,981
		Gadiaguda	12	41.03	1,347	5,302	477	3,217
		Podagada	11	43.15	1,462	5,823	713	2,276
		Mujanga	14	73.76	1,694	6,148	248	3,747
		CDBlock Total	**179**	**663.99**	**18,286**	**70,946**	**6,136**	**39,724**
Lakshmipur	0004	Pipalpodar	12	37.92	1,168	4,844	930	3,892
		Kutinga	5	13.57	1,023	4,277	534	3,677
		Odiapentha	14	40.12	1,222	4,933	553	3,902
		Burja	8	14.93	946	4,094	674	3,175
		Lakshmipur	12	16.20	1,533	6,398	1,305	3,074
		Champi	4	8.50	542	2,418	248	1,771
		Toyaput	9	14.00	925	3,799	62	3,067
		Kusumgada	10	25.94	772	3,253	404	2,123
		Kakiriguma	5	14.83	1,016	4,035	623	2,003
		Panchada	9	69.84	2,196	8,549	1,236	5,775
		Goudaguda	7	20.93	1,066	4,074	332	2,972
		Bhitaragada	11	34.40	1,191	4,594	482	2,520
		CDBlock Total	**106**	**311.18**	**13,600**	**55,268**	**7,383**	**37,951**
Bandhugaon	0005	Garidi	19	35.48	1,801	7,954	1,037	5,801
		Kumbhariput	20	17.81	1,331	6,035	600	4,974
		Jaguguda	14	22.19	1,268	5,949	265	5,113
		Kanagam	11	12.73	903	4,328	223	3,929
		Neelabadi	7	10.86	706	3,176	475	1,957
		Bandhugaon	22	23.07	1,834	7,946	1,148	5,263

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kabaribadi	14	26.93	747	3,662	63	3,461
		Alamanda	15	39.81	1,628	7,086	355	4,845
		Kapaloda	30	34.29	879	3,864	150	3,506
		CDBlock Total	**152**	**223.17**	**11,097**	**50,000**	**4,316**	**38,849**
Narayanpatana	0006	Tentulipadar	25	23.88	1,549	6,558	144	5,911
		Balipeta	15	23.17	1,002	4,411	463	3,327
		Narayanpatana	11	21.31	1,743	7,628	1,034	4,312
		Kumbari	14	15.15	824	3,796	365	3,261
		Borigi	38	49.05	1,446	6,464	77	6,081
		Podapadar	14	12.45	1,035	4,788	511	4,149
		Talagumandi	10	10.68	973	4,472	125	4,055
		CDBlock Total	**127**	**155.69**	**8,572**	**38,117**	**2,719**	**31,096**
Pottangi	0007	Maliput	10	17.43	1,488	6,406	309	4,431
		Pottangi	11	37.39	1,979	8,440	376	5,539
		Kotiya	28	9.74	1,615	7,137	173	6,777
		Sunki	14	29.29	1,094	5,085	643	2,987
		Ralegeda	5	23.82	836	3,873	143	2,678
		Gangarajpur	6	10.15	607	2,761	399	1,923
		Chandaka	7	18.76	1,174	5,241	280	3,575
		Pukali	4	20.84	1,240	5,004	464	2,357
		Sambai	4	25.10	1,092	4,655	323	3,252
		Peturu	5	24.99	993	4,500	307	2,659
		Ampavalli	3	20.42	735	3,222	90	2,441
		Talagoluru	9	19.79	886	3,976	50	3,322
		CDBlock Total	**106**	**257.72**	**13,739**	**60,300**	**3,557**	**41,941**
Similiguda	0008	Rajput	10	45.72	1,262	4,606	579	2,665
		Dalaiguda	4	26.52	952	3,533	302	2,223
		Pakhjholla	4	42.93	1,606	6,086	907	2,878
		Dudhari	4	12.54	1,028	3,839	321	1,818
		Upparkanti	7	16.20	686	3,316	121	3,112
		Khudi	7	30.49	1,538	6,113	351	4,032
		Kunduli	4	19.76	866	3,576	243	2,036
		Hataguda	5	17.99	1,091	4,207	246	1,518
		Gunthaput	14	28.72	1,020	3,899	581	1,646
		Subai	8	29.78	1,063	4,127	391	2,050
		Parjamuthai	10	9.80	943	3,739	335	1,403
		Renga	3	18.84	984	4,186	374	1,845
		Sadam	5	14.27	987	4,310	245	3,138
		CDBlock Total	**85**	**313.56**	**14,026**	**55,537**	**4,996**	**30,364**

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koraput	0009	Kendar	9	53.59	1,782	6,696	1,072	3,487
		Mohadeiput	17	41.77	1,279	5,009	533	1,589
		Mastiput	9	35.36	1,036	3,955	203	2,111
		Padmapur	7	28.87	1,289	4,800	663	2,319
		Umuri	6	23.85	728	2,729	364	1,556
		Deoghati	4	13.67	643	2,442	233	1,403
		Kerenga	3	40.11	1,806	7,221	2,265	1,723
		Lankaput	9	60.44	635	2,508	522	1,183
		Badasuku	10	53.10	1,011	3,540	745	1,898
		Mathalput	2	20.93	2,081	7,680	1,107	1,408
		Litiguda	7	35.31	1,727	7,052	687	3,956
		Dumuripodar	9	12.41	960	3,940	102	1,827
		CDBlock Total	**92**	**419.41**	**14,977**	**57,572**	**8,496**	**24,460**
Jeypur	0010	Konga	2	25.46	1,578	6,541	1,117	4,073
		Jamunda	5	17.76	917	3,964	757	1,991
		Jayantigiri	6	18.79	938	4,042	692	2,212
		Pujariput	1	15.16	735	2,931	455	1,690
		Kebidi	3	31.81	911	3,409	240	1,836
		Ranigada	9	15.21	939	3,468	438	1,985
		Godopodara	7	16.68	798	3,270	914	1,793
		Randapalli	11	28.42	1,253	5,174	825	2,993
		Kumuliput	3	18.42	1,007	4,362	426	2,620
		Hadia	7	23.61	1,704	7,621	1,319	3,341
		Dhanpur	8	27.69	1,331	5,747	1,650	2,853
		Kaliagam	5	16.73	895	3,997	377	1,483
		Phampuni	6	20.24	1,293	5,863	941	1,538
		Antha	10	27.41	1,417	6,355	1,454	2,771
		Umuri	9	22.78	2,209	9,322	1,799	4,632
		Balia	6	21.98	1,413	6,358	2,619	2,401
		Dongarachinchi	9	18.06	896	3,444	457	1,786
		Tankua	11	18.78	1,482	5,942	978	2,653
		Barniput	6	25.76	1,965	7,884	1,075	2,308
		CDBlock Total	**124**	**410.75**	**23,681**	**99,694**	**18,533**	**46,959**
Kundura	0011	Bagderi	10	37.52	1,457	5,913	638	3,242
		Bhusangaguda	7	27.08	1,234	5,388	1,284	2,468
		Dangarapaunsi	7	30.76	1,585	6,599	1,515	2,820
		Kundura	9	41.26	1,965	8,355	778	4,636
		Asana	24	93.47	2,431	9,420	688	5,055
		Lima	3	36.87	1,444	5,920	845	3,350

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Banuaguda	6	29.01	1,190	5,115	1,622	1,891
		Mosigam	8	26.17	1,035	4,154	420	2,310
		Digapur	6	14.97	936	3,984	660	831
		Ghumar	5	23.72	1,055	4,180	887	2,230
		CDBlock Total	**85**	**360.83**	**14,332**	**59,028**	**9,337**	**28,833**
Boipariguda	0012	Gupteswar	19	88.05	1,313	5,520	135	2,260
		Baligam	3	50.43	1,920	8,019	1,209	4,771
		Kenduguda	28	42.18	1,447	5,633	1,209	3,322
		Boipariguda	22	42.31	2,490	10,243	1,284	3,809
		Chandrapada	6	24.58	1,044	3,873	426	1,920
		Mahuli	8	36.61	994	3,708	254	2,740
		Bodaput	11	65.64	1,166	4,436	439	2,551
		Dasamantpur	14	47.03	1,385	5,430	752	2,626
		Kolar	58	57.41	2,394	9,637	983	5,862
		Doraguda	16	53.19	2,033	7,867	1,217	5,120
		Ramagiri	14	39.03	1,972	8,304	1,801	3,620
		Dandabali	17	74.48	1,517	6,323	1,192	4,356
		Chipakur	53	70.94	1,643	6,652	213	5,614
		Majhiguda	36	72.96	1,521	5,976	270	3,501
		CDBlock Total	**305**	**764.84**	**22,839**	**91,621**	**11,384**	**52,072**
Lamtaput	0013	Petta	13	42.15	860	2,964	391	1,317
		Dabuguda	18	48.02	768	2,977	592	1,562
		Kumarogandhana	17	56.88	1,285	4,500	831	2,709
		Banamaliput	19	52.40	1,766	6,416	827	2,917
		Tikarpada	13	47.36	939	3,273	540	1,922
		Lamtaput	18	44.66	1,374	5,501	666	2,295
		Jalahanjar	24	31.74	867	3,454	431	1,719
		Guneipoda	10	39.87	1,141	4,171	915	1,880
		Badigada	19	77.99	1,516	6,232	1,368	1,958
		Anakadeli	5	22.54	1,251	5,152	999	1,068
		Godihanjar	6	35.10	668	2,590	516	1,443
		Balel	7	31.80	689	2,807	333	1,646
		Thusuba	19	46.66	1,202	4,646	586	2,871
		CDBlock Total	**188**	**577.17**	**14,326**	**54,683**	**8,995**	**25,307**
Nandapur	0014	Bilaput	17	35.58	885	3,521	709	1,512
		Badel	11	35.25	1,220	4,803	344	2,164
		Thuba	7	16.23	800	2,986	366	613
		Hikimput	15	18.43	852	3,239	514	1,645
		Malibelagam	13	32.46	1,108	4,330	649	2,158
		Nandapur	14	22.68	1,495	5,952	1,050	1,887

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Khurji	21	33.76	986	3,844	170	2,373
		Khemundiguda	14	20.12	1,048	4,461	237	2,850
		Kasandi	19	27.46	1,097	4,011	296	3,080
		Raising	14	21.71	862	3,180	346	2,353
		Bheja	13	15.73	639	2,467	347	1,248
		Balda	10	17.41	809	3,195	386	1,618
		Attanda	9	24.02	804	3,093	189	2,230
		Kulabir	8	20.39	1,033	4,416	708	1,941
		Hatibari	3	28.23	930	3,673	44	3,148
		Padua	4	16.09	922	3,706	417	2,106
		Kularsing	12	30.54	1,424	6,029	1,430	3,274
		Panthulung	10	23.96	1,351	5,459	592	3,788
		Goluru	6	27.51	912	3,705	575	2,385
		Chatua	6	32.14	1,385	5,584	350	3,130
		CDBlock Total	**226**	**499.70**	**20,562**	**81,654**	**9,719**	**45,503**

SECTION – II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

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

Others columns need no comments.

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

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

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

Column 9& 10 :

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

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

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

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

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

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column 1 to 5 : Self explanatory

Column 6 : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column 7 : System of Sewerage

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

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

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

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

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

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13 :

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

Column 14 :

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

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

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

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

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and charitable institutions or social agencies

like the missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or primary health centres, these are treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

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

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

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

The following codes are used :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

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

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

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

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

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

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

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

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

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

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

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

Column 9 : Number of Banks

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

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

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

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

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

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status	Location code	Name of Taluk/ Tahasil/ Police	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at 1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	'5	6	7	8	9	10
1	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	42901000	Kotpad P.S.	Kotpad	13.0	3,275	-	-	-
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.	42902000	Koraput Town P.S	Koraput	61.1	8,878	-	-	-
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	42905000	Damanjodi P.S.	Koraput	12.3	2,106	-	-	-
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.	42903000	Sunabeda P.S.	Similiguda	76.5	13,825	-	-	-
5	II Jeypur (M)	42904000	Jeypur P.S.	Jeypur	25.9	16,498	-	-	9,669

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Sl. No.	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
										1981	1991	2001
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	-	-	-	6,368	9,856 (+54.8)	11,604 (+17.7)	13,309 (+14.7)	14,917 (+12.1)	1,151.9	1,055	1,019	1,013
2	-	-	-	7,461	21,505 (+188.2)	31,665 (+47.2)	34,924 (+10.3)	39,548 (+13.2)	647.6	914	892	924
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,719	8,475 (+48.2)	687.9	-	663	840
4	-	-	-	-	27,980	40,375 (+44.3)	52,507 (+30.1)	58,884 (+12.1)	769.9	892	931	943
5	10,525 (+8.9)	12,504 (+18.8)	20,352 (+62.8)	25,291 (+24.3)	34,319 (+35.7)	53,981 (+57.3)	65,246 (+20.9)	76,625 (+17.4)	2,958.5	950	976	970

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (571)	Koraput (72)
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (499)	Koraput (0)
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (518)	Koraput (20)
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (506)	Koraput (16)
5	II Jeypur (M)	1168.35	34.4	13.2	Bhubaneswar (521)	Koraput (22)

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial No.	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
	Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahasil / Police Station/ Community Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kotpad P.S. (0)	Visakhapatnam (A.P.) (277)	Bhubaneswar	Kotpadroad (10)	Yes (0)	Indravati (R) (3)
2	Koraput Town P.S. (0)	Vizianagaram(A.P.) (149)	Bhubaneswar	Koraput (0)	Yes (0)	Kolab (R) (0)
3	Damanjodi P.S. (0)	Vizianagaram(A.P.) (139)	Bhubaneswar	Damanjodi (0)	Yes (0)	-
4	Sunabeda P.S. (0)	Vizianagaram(A.P.) (130)	Bhubaneswar	Machhiliguda (8)	Yes (0)	Kolab (R) (0)
5	Jeypur (0)	Vizianagaram(A.P.) (170)	Bhubaneswar	Jeypur(Umuri) (5)	Yes (0)	Kolab (R) (5)

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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	1,204	961	2,307	170	252	260	5,154
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	3,634	513	4,575	20	999	2,718	12,459
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)							
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	3,601	2,623	3,947	111	0	228	10,509
5	II Jeypur (M)	877	195	454	56	193	268	2,042

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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	911	258	544	1,719	-	146	3,578
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	2,141	780	378	4,306	-	2,471	10,077
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)							
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	2,447	465	3,021	2,669	575	683	9,858
5	II Jeypur (M)	282	57	612	482	256	314	2,003

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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	14,917	1,421	3,396	KR(6) PR(49)	OSD	487	256	-	231
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	39,548	5,981	7,767	KR(214) PR(82)	OSD	1,369	1,364	-	5
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	8,475	1,057	1,002	KR(60) PR(22)	O	2,754	2,754	-	-
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	58,884	10,998	10,983	KR(195) PR(150)	OSD	6,726	6,576	-	150
5	II Jeypur (M)	76,625	7,586	8,128	KR(149) PR(65)	OSD	6,759	1,566	-	5,193

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Sl. No.	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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	TW	-	Yes	684	212	380	350	-
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT,SR (409)	Yes	3,761	11	761	899	-
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	ST, O	T,TW	BWH -	Yes	1,857	2	69	3,089	-
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (27240)	Koraput (16)	6,337	19	359	389	54
5	II Jeypur (M)	ST, Pt	T,TW	SR,BWP (636)	Yes	8,302	204	1,931	1,899	-

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities*		Educational facilities*
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	14,917	HC FWC H-Jeypur(49)	6	A
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	39,548	H(5) D FWC TB	149	A ASC(2)
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	8,475	H FWC	40	ASC
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	58,884	H(2) FWC	90	A AS(2) O
5	II Jeypur (M)	76,625	H FWC TB	76	A(2) S ASC L

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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C)	Visakhapatnam(277)	Visakhapatnam(277	Visakhapatnam(277)	SHType	1
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	Vizianagaram(149)	Vizianagaram(149)	Sunabeda(22)	SHType O(3)	4
3	V Damanjodi (C.T)	Vizianagaram(139)	Vizianagaram(139)	Sunabeda(9)	-	1
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	Vizianagaram(130)	Visakhapatna(130)	1	SHType(3) O	4
5	II Jeypur (M)	Vizianagaram(170)	Vizianagaram(170)	Sunabeda(38)	SHType(3) O(4)	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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C)	4	5	15		Visakhapatnam(277)
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	6	8	61		Vizianagaram(149)
3	V Damanjodi (C.T)	2	2	5		Vizianagaram(139)
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	9	9	51		Vizianagaram(130)
5	II Jeypur (M)	9	13	45		Vizianagaram(170)

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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C)	-	1	1	PL RR
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	-	1	5	PL(3) RR(3)
3	V Damanjodi (C.T)	-	3	3	-
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	1	1	2	PL RR(3)
5	II Jeypur (M)	1	4	4	PL RR

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	Paddy	Jaggery	Tamarind
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	Cashew	Lac	Tamarind
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	Calcined Alluminium		
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	Vegetable	Fabricated Steel	Edible Oil
5	II Jeypur (M)	Paddy	Oilseeds	Pulses

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	IV Kotpad (N.A.C.)	Tiles	Handloom Cloth	Jute Product	1	1	-
2	III Koraput (N.A.C.)	Turmeric Powder	Leather Product		5	1	-
3	V Damanjodi (C.T.)	Calcined Alluminium			2	-	1
4	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	Aeroengine	Fabricted Material	Edible Oil	4	-	2
5	II Jeypur (M)	Cashewnut	Wooden Furniture	Oilcake	13	2	6

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	II Jeypur (M)	Jayanagar-I & II, New Street, Kundariguda, Kumbhar Sahi, Purunagarh, Chirstian	No	2,400	11,000	9
		Peta, Dungaguda, Sombertota, Godiadhobasahi, Ganganagar, Parabeda, Nagarchisahi,	No			
		Oriyamentri, Rathaguda, Bongolabad,	No			
2	II Sunabeda (N.A.C.)	Badabodigaon, Bandhaguda, Bhejaput, Bapujicolony, Bodaput, Chikapal, Chougaon,	No	4,500	22,000	7
		Chereggaguda, Charagaon, Churchcolony, Charangul, Dumuriput, Ghataguda, Gadabasah	No			
		Ganjamcolony, Harijan&Adibasisahi, Hanumanmarket, Hanjaraguda, Janiguda, Jadagud	No			
		Jangamput, Kodigan, Kakigaon, Kalahandijhumpudi, Kumbharaguda, Khalpadi, Maliguda	No			
		Lenjiguda, Mohanpada, Oldsunabeda, Petkona, Rajpoloma, Rellisahi, Rajivcolony,	No			
		Sanabodigaon.	No			

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	56		106	2	Pt, ST	41	1,500	307	
				0					
				0					
O	400			0	ST, O	59	637	115	
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					
				0					

PART-B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

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

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

Data Processing

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

Task Force on Quality Assurance

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

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

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier

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

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

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

Primary Census Abstract

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

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

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

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary

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

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

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

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

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

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

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

Area Figures

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

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

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

APPENDIX TO
DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

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

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

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

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

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

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF NARAYANPATANA C.D. BLOCK-0006

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

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

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

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

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

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF BOIPARIGUDA C.D. BLOCK-0012

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF LAMTAPUT C.D. BLOCK-0013

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF NANDAPUR C.D. BLOCK-0014

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

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

The analysis of the data of Koraput district shows that among 14 number of C.D. Blocks in the district, Boriguma C.D.Block has highest number of 29 Gram Panchayats and Narayanpatana C.D Blocks is at the least with only 7 number of Gram Panchayats.

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotpad	0001	Chandili	11	23.47	1,382	5,892	1,264	3,384
		Dhamanahandi	9	39.93	2,243	9,142	1,070	5,102
		Sadoranga	7	24.53	1,746	7,603	925	5,754
		Girla	11	39.82	2,012	9,053	1,421	6,687
		Batasona	6	47.83	2,087	8,590	1,207	5,252
		Ghumar	9	38.20	1,381	6,081	977	3,371
		Murtahandi	10	46.46	1,724	7,081	1,060	4,096
		Bhansuli	10	51.08	1,173	4,697	540	1,846
		Nuagam	6	30.89	1,388	5,909	826	3,427
		Bobaya	9	29.42	1,351	5,507	774	3,150
		Chitra	9	25.06	1,167	4,761	328	3,092
		Kusumi	7	25.44	1,577	6,724	1,054	3,115
		CDBlock Total	**104**	**422.13**	**19,231**	**81,040**	**11,446**	**48,276**
Boriguma	0002	Sanaparia	6	24.45	1,279	5,536	691	3,408
		Dengapadar	6	23.90	1,344	6,036	1,333	3,360
		Aunli	5	28.63	1,203	5,188	520	3,390
		Jujhari	8	23.63	1,015	4,268	493	1,602
		Pondasguda	6	16.12	870	3,192	390	2,277
		Kamta	2	11.81	913	3,606	857	1,561
		Bodigam	6	24.40	1,140	4,532	732	2,527
		Munja	5	14.04	888	3,236	600	1,556
		Kumuli	4	17.41	1,188	4,714	492	1,907
		Gumuda	5	11.47	701	2,907	411	1,164
		Kathargada	8	20.37	1,091	4,170	319	1,582
		Champapadar	12	48.74	918	3,520	240	1,925
		B. Singpur	3	11.34	1,094	4,211	566	1,881

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Narigam	4	12.07	723	2,962	400	1,090
		Nuagan	2	10.48	530	2,193	375	981
		Hordoli	2	25.42	1,199	4,546	1,006	2,448
		Anchala	4	14.90	797	3,390	546	1,958
		Kamara	7	20.22	908	3,882	423	2,612
		Malda	6	24.60	1,161	5,306	936	2,495
		Sosahandi	8	35.64	1,738	7,307	1,542	3,988
		Konagam	3	20.03	955	3,818	854	2,055
		Bijapur	8	39.07	1,463	5,753	690	3,528
		Boriguma	4	17.41	2,483	11,063	1,634	3,197
		Sorgiguda	6	24.69	1,093	4,439	752	2,454
		Benasur	3	20.71	744	3,021	592	1,720
		Gujuniguda	4	20.66	987	3,724	471	1,745
		Semolaguda	2	8.63	898	3,776	699	1,305
		Benagam	4	9.04	766	2,922	354	1,705
		Ranaspur	6	25.70	937	3,510	954	1,798
		CDBlock Total	**149**	**605.58**	**31,026**	**126,728**	**19,872**	**63,219**
Dasamantapur	0003	Duarasuni	28	44.62	884	3,309	93	1,918
		Girligumma	17	32.18	1,464	5,868	478	3,179
		Dumbaguda	8	25.35	747	2,980	135	1,810
		Chikamba	9	88.20	904	3,691	419	2,573
		Murkar	11	35.42	1,171	4,657	460	3,498
		Chanabad	9	31.69	1,096	4,233	403	3,550
		Dasamantapur	12	28.92	1,583	6,296	431	2,401
		Pindapodar	14	46.75	1,295	4,941	140	3,542
		Lulla	11	46.32	1,611	6,256	525	3,418
		Nandigam	9	41.43	703	2,711	285	852
		Paikphulbeda	9	35.12	1,223	4,561	395	1,762
		Malkangiri	5	50.05	1,102	4,170	934	1,981
		Gadiaguda	12	41.03	1,347	5,302	477	3,217
		Podagada	11	43.15	1,462	5,823	713	2,276
		Mujanga	14	73.76	1,694	6,148	248	3,747
		CDBlock Total	**179**	**663.99**	**18,286**	**70,946**	**6,136**	**39,724**
Lakshmipur	0004	Pipalpodar	12	37.92	1,168	4,844	930	3,892
		Kutinga	5	13.57	1,023	4,277	534	3,677
		Odiapentha	14	40.12	1,222	4,933	553	3,902
		Burja	8	14.93	946	4,094	674	3,175
		Lakshmipur	12	16.20	1,533	6,398	1,305	3,074
		Champi	4	8.50	542	2,418	248	1,771

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Toyaput	9	14.00	925	3,799	62	3,067
		Kusumgada	10	25.94	772	3,253	404	2,123
		Kakiriguma	5	14.83	1,016	4,035	623	2,003
		Panchada	9	69.84	2,196	8,549	1,236	5,775
		Goudaguda	7	20.93	1,066	4,074	332	2,972
		Bhitaragada	11	34.40	1,191	4,594	482	2,520
		CDBlock Total	**106**	**311.18**	**13,600**	**55,268**	**7,383**	**37,951**
Bandhugaon	0005	Garidi	19	35.48	1,801	7,954	1,037	5,801
		Kumbhariput	20	17.81	1,331	6,035	600	4,974
		Jaguguda	14	22.19	1,268	5,949	265	5,113
		Kanagam	11	12.73	903	4,328	223	3,929
		Neelabadi	7	10.86	706	3,176	475	1,957
		Bandhugaon	22	23.07	1,834	7,946	1,148	5,263
		Kabaribadi	14	26.93	747	3,662	63	3,461
		Alamanda	15	39.81	1,628	7,086	355	4,845
		Kapaloda	30	34.29	879	3,864	150	3,506
		CDBlock Total	**152**	**223.17**	**11,097**	**50,000**	**4,316**	**38,849**
Narayanpatana	0006	Tentulipadar	25	23.88	1,549	6,558	144	5,911
		Balipeta	15	23.17	1,002	4,411	463	3,327
		Narayanpatana	11	21.31	1,743	7,628	1,034	4,312
		Kumbari	14	15.15	824	3,796	365	3,261
		Borigi	38	49.05	1,446	6,464	77	6,081
		Podapadar	14	12.45	1,035	4,788	511	4,149
		Talagumandi	10	10.68	973	4,472	125	4,055
		CDBlock Total	**127**	**155.69**	**8,572**	**38,117**	**2,719**	**31,096**
Pottangi	0007	Maliput	10	17.43	1,488	6,406	309	4,431
		Pottangi	11	37.39	1,979	8,440	376	5,539
		Kotiya	28	9.74	1,615	7,137	173	6,777
		Sunki	14	29.29	1,094	5,085	643	2,987
		Ralegeda	5	23.82	836	3,873	143	2,678
		Gangarajpur	6	10.15	607	2,761	399	1,923
		Chandaka	7	18.76	1,174	5,241	280	3,575
		Pukali	4	20.84	1,240	5,004	464	2,357
		Sambai	4	25.10	1,092	4,655	323	3,252
		Peturu	5	24.99	993	4,500	307	2,659
		Ampavalli	3	20.42	735	3,222	90	2,441
		Talagoluru	9	19.79	886	3,976	50	3,322
		CDBlock Total	**106**	**257.72**	**13,739**	**60,300**	**3,557**	**41,941**

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Similiguda	0008	Rajput	10	45.72	1,262	4,606	579	2,665
		Dalaiguda	4	26.52	952	3,533	302	2,223
		Pakhjholla	4	42.93	1,606	6,086	907	2,878
		Dudhari	4	12.54	1,028	3,839	321	1,818
		Upparkanti	7	16.20	686	3,316	121	3,112
		Khudi	7	30.49	1,538	6,113	351	4,032
		Kunduli	4	19.76	866	3,576	243	2,036
		Hataguda	5	17.99	1,091	4,207	246	1,518
		Gunthaput	14	28.72	1,020	3,899	581	1,646
		Subai	8	29.78	1,063	4,127	391	2,050
		Parjamuthai	10	9.80	943	3,739	335	1,403
		Renga	3	18.84	984	4,186	374	1,845
		Sadam	5	14.27	987	4,310	245	3,138
		CDBlock Total	**85**	**313.56**	**14,026**	**55,537**	**4,996**	**30,364**
Koraput	0009	Kendar	9	53.59	1,782	6,696	1,072	3,487
		Mohadeiput	17	41.77	1,279	5,009	533	1,589
		Mastiput	9	35.36	1,036	3,955	203	2,111
		Padmapur	7	28.87	1,289	4,800	663	2,319
		Umuri	6	23.85	728	2,729	364	1,556
		Deoghati	4	13.67	643	2,442	233	1,403
		Kerenga	3	40.11	1,806	7,221	2,265	1,723
		Lankaput	9	60.44	635	2,508	522	1,183
		Badasuku	10	53.10	1,011	3,540	745	1,898
		Mathalput	2	20.93	2,081	7,680	1,107	1,408
		Litiguda	7	35.31	1,727	7,052	687	3,956
		Dumuripodar	9	12.41	960	3,940	102	1,827
		CDBlock Total	**92**	**419.41**	**14,977**	**57,572**	**8,496**	**24,460**
Jeypur	0010	Konga	2	25.46	1,578	6,541	1,117	4,073
		Jamunda	5	17.76	917	3,964	757	1,991
		Jayantigiri	6	18.79	938	4,042	692	2,212
		Pujariput	1	15.16	735	2,931	455	1,690
		Kebidi	3	31.81	911	3,409	240	1,836
		Ranigada	9	15.21	939	3,468	438	1,985
		Godopodara	7	16.68	798	3,270	914	1,793
		Randapalli	11	28.42	1,253	5,174	825	2,993
		Kumuliput	3	18.42	1,007	4,362	426	2,620
		Hadia	7	23.61	1,704	7,621	1,319	3,341
		Dhanpur	8	27.69	1,331	5,747	1,650	2,853
		Kaliagam	5	16.73	895	3,997	377	1,483
		Phampuni	6	20.24	1,293	5,863	941	1,538

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Antha	10	27.41	1,417	6,355	1,454	2,771
		Umuri	9	22.78	2,209	9,322	1,799	4,632
		Balia	6	21.98	1,413	6,358	2,619	2,401
		Dongarachinchi	9	18.06	896	3,444	457	1,786
		Tankua	11	18.78	1,482	5,942	978	2,653
		Barniput	6	25.76	1,965	7,884	1,075	2,308
		CDBlock Total	**124**	**410.75**	**23,681**	**99,694**	**18,533**	**46,959**
Kundura	0011	Bagderi	10	37.52	1,457	5,913	638	3,242
		Bhusangaguda	7	27.08	1,234	5,388	1,284	2,468
		Dangarapaunsi	7	30.76	1,585	6,599	1,515	2,820
		Kundura	9	41.26	1,965	8,355	778	4,636
		Asana	24	93.47	2,431	9,420	688	5,055
		Lima	3	36.87	1,444	5,920	845	3,350
		Banuaguda	6	29.01	1,190	5,115	1,622	1,891
		Mosigam	8	26.17	1,035	4,154	420	2,310
		Digapur	6	14.97	936	3,984	660	831
		Ghumar	5	23.72	1,055	4,180	887	2,230
		CDBlock Total	**85**	**360.83**	**14,332**	**59,028**	**9,337**	**28,833**
Boipariguda	0012	Gupteswar	19	88.05	1,313	5,520	135	2,260
		Baligam	3	50.43	1,920	8,019	1,209	4,771
		Kenduguda	28	42.18	1,447	5,633	1,209	3,322
		Boipariguda	22	42.31	2,490	10,243	1,284	3,809
		Chandrapada	6	24.58	1,044	3,873	426	1,920
		Mahuli	8	36.61	994	3,708	254	2,740
		Bodaput	11	65.64	1,166	4,436	439	2,551
		Dasamantpur	14	47.03	1,385	5,430	752	2,626
		Kolar	58	57.41	2,394	9,637	983	5,862
		Doraguda	16	53.19	2,033	7,867	1,217	5,120
		Ramagiri	14	39.03	1,972	8,304	1,801	3,620
		Dandabali	17	74.48	1,517	6,323	1,192	4,356
		Chipakur	53	70.94	1,643	6,652	213	5,614
		Majhiguda	36	72.96	1,521	5,976	270	3,501
		CDBlock Total	**305**	**764.84**	**22,839**	**91,621**	**11,384**	**52,072**
Lamtaput	0013	Petta	13	42.15	860	2,964	391	1,317
		Dabuguda	18	48.02	768	2,977	592	1,562
		Kumarogandhana	17	56.88	1,285	4,500	831	2,709
		Banamaliput	19	52.40	1,766	6,416	827	2,917
		Tikarpada	13	47.36	939	3,273	540	1,922
		Lamtaput	18	44.66	1,374	5,501	666	2,295
		Jalahanjar	24	31.74	867	3,454	431	1,719

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

Name of the CD Block	CD Block code	Gram panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Guneipoda	10	39.87	1,141	4,171	915	1,880
		Badigada	19	77.99	1,516	6,232	1,368	1,958
		Anakadeli	5	22.54	1,251	5,152	999	1,068
		Godihanjar	6	35.10	668	2,590	516	1,443
		Balel	7	31.80	689	2,807	333	1,646
		Thusuba	19	46.66	1,202	4,646	586	2,871
		CDBlock Total	**188**	**577.17**	**14,326**	**54,683**	**8,995**	**25,307**
Nandapur	0014	Bilaput	17	35.58	885	3,521	709	1,512
		Badel	11	35.25	1,220	4,803	344	2,164
		Thuba	7	16.23	800	2,986	366	613
		Hikimput	15	18.43	852	3,239	514	1,645
		Malibelagam	13	32.46	1,108	4,330	649	2,158
		Nandapur	14	22.68	1,495	5,952	1,050	1,887
		Khurji	21	33.76	986	3,844	170	2,373
		Khemundiguda	14	20.12	1,048	4,461	237	2,850
		Kasandi	19	27.46	1,097	4,011	296	3,080
		Raising	14	21.71	862	3,180	346	2,353
		Bheja	13	15.73	639	2,467	347	1,248
		Balda	10	17.41	809	3,195	386	1,618
		Attanda	9	24.02	804	3,093	189	2,230
		Kulabir	8	20.39	1,033	4,416	708	1,941
		Hatibari	3	28.23	930	3,673	44	3,148
		Padua	4	16.09	922	3,706	417	2,106
		Kularsing	12	30.54	1,424	6,029	1,430	3,274
		Panthulung	10	23.96	1,351	5,459	592	3,788
		Goluru	6	27.51	912	3,705	575	2,385
		Chatua	6	32.14	1,385	5,584	350	3,130
		CDBlock Total	**226**	**499.70**	**20,562**	**81,654**	**9,719**	**45,503**

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 No. 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 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 at age one, two, three and five respectively. The table shows a sharp decline of child mortality in age one, age two, age three, and age five in 1991 in persons, males and females in the state and the district. In 1981and 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 the 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.

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.

Child-woman ratio :

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and simple form of fertility measurement. Child-woman ratio is the ratio of children under five years of age (0-4 year) and women from 45-49 years of age. As per the 1991 Census, the child-woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level. At the district level, it is seen that seven districts namely Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child-woman ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child-woman ratio.

Number of children ever born per women 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 and at the district level highest number of children ever born to women in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri district. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married 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.

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.Phulabani	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).

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 endeavoured 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, 76.03 percent constituting 78.36 per cent males and 74.03 per cent females are from other districts of the state. This shows that about 76 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., 23.01 per cent constituting 20.49 per cent males and 25.16 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 1.15 per cent males and 0.81 per cent females in the district are from other countris.

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)
Koraput	99,934	46,063	53,871	75,979	36,096	39,883	22,991	9,439	13,552	964	528	436
				(76.03)	(78.36)	(74.03)	(23.01)	(20.49)	(25.16)	(0.96)	(1.15)	(0.81)

Table - V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 37,846 inmigrants classified by their place of last residence, comprising 17,953 males and 19,893 females. Maximum 76.33 per cent inmigrants are from other districts of the state. Inmigrants from other states are 23.42 per cent and in case of other countries the inmigrants are very negligible, i.e., 0.25 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 77.32 percent males and 75.44 percent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other state of the country constitute 23.42 per cent of which 22.38 per cent are males and 24.36 per cent are females. International migration to the district is confined within 0.20 to 0.30 percent. Details of inmigrants classified by place of last residence for the state of Orissa and the district are shown in the table.

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/	State / District			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
District	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Koraput	37,846	17,953	19,893	28,889	13,882	15,007	8,863	4,017	4,846	94	54	40
				(76.33)	(77.32)	(75.44)	(23.42)	(22.38)	(24.36)	(0.25)	(0.30)	(0.20)

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, the followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 per cent in the state and the district. In the district, the followers of Hindu religion constitute 94.82 per cent. The proportion of Christian religion is 4.35 per cent. The followers of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions form a very negligible proportion varying between 0.01 to 0.71 percent.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 83 per cent of followers of Hindu and 73 percent Christian are reported from rural areas of the state and the district. The concentration of followers of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions is found mostly in urban areas of the district.

In the 1991 Census, present Koraput 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 percent) followed by Christians (3.82 percent), Muslims (0.50 percent), Jain (0.04 percent) and Sikh (0.03 percent).

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
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
Koraput	All Religions	1,180,637	100.00	83.19	16.81
	Hindus	1,119,527	94.82	83.98	16.02
	Christians	51,323	4.35	73.34	26.66
	Muslims	8,401	0.71	43.65	56.35
	Jains	323	0.03	16.10	83.90
	Sikhs	270	0.02	15.93	84.07
	Buddhists	86	0.01	52.33	47.67
	Religion not stated	640	0.05	85.16	14.84
	Others	67	0.01	34.33	65.67

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 46.63 percent of the total population of the district and married category claims 47.34 percent. The widowed category forms only 5.40 percent and divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.64 percent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 49.97 percent males belong to never married category as against 43.27 percent among females. Similarly 47.19 percent of males and 47.49 percent of females belong to married category. Only 2.32 percent of males and 8.48 percent of females belong to widowed category whereas 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 the widowed and divorced/separated persons constitute 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)	(100)	(100)
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Koraput	Total	1,180,637	590,743	589,894
		(100)	(100)	(100)
	Never married	550,476	295,211	255,265
		(46.63)	(49.97)	(43.27)
	Married	558,891	278,758	280,133
		(47.34)	(47.19)	(47.49)
	Widowed	63,755	13,704	50,051
		(5.40)	(2.32)	(8.48)
	Divorced/Separated	7,515	3,070	4,445
		(0.64)	(0.52)	(0.75)

ANNEXURE- VII

Age, Sex and Education in the district, 2001 Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Koraput		Total Population	1,180,637	590,743	589,894
		Literate	350,044	231,055	118,989
	i)	Literate without any formal schooling	19,251	12,425	6,826
		including educational level unclassified	(5.50)	(5.38)	(5.74)
	ii)	Below Primary	106,236	72,204	34,032
			(30.35)	(31.25)	(28.60)
	iii)	Primary	93,337	59,510	33,827
			(26.66)	(25.76)	(28.43)
	iv)	Middle	43,481	28,302	15,179
			(12.42)	(12.25)	(12.76)
	v)	Matric/Secondary	44,296	28,754	15,542
			(12.65)	(12.44)	(13.06)
	vi)	Higher secondary/Intermediate	17,475	11,094	6,381
		Pre-University/Senior secondary	(4.99)	(4.80)	(5.36)
	vii)	Non-technical diploma or	290	239	51
		certificate not equal to degree	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.04)
	viii)	Technical diploma or certificate	4,111	3,344	767
		not equal to degree	(1.17)	(1.45)	(0.64)
	ix)	Graduate & above	21,567	15,183	6,384
			(6.16)	(6.57)	(5.37)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Koraput district is 1,180,637 of which 200,689 are below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Koraput district comes to 979,948 of which 489,562 are males and 490,386 are females. The literates and educated persons in the district are 350,044 comprising of 231,055 males and 118,989 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 35.72 percent of the total population 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 including literates without any formal educational level constitute more than one-third of the total literate persons, males and females. The next educational levels to follow are middle and primary. Matriculation/Secondary education level claims 12.44 percent among males and 13.06 percent 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 educational 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 percent to total literate persons of the district.

Table - X

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

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of women aged 15-44 years	Percentage of women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	46.29	26.39	9.06	14.78	3.48
	Rural	7,224,698	100	50.62	27.07	8.72	11.74	1.85
	Urban	1,364,680	100	23.39	22.76	10.89	30.84	12.12
Koraput	Total	279,329	100	76.47	10.06	3.7	7.61	2.15
	Rural	228,476	100	86.54	7.81	2.15	3.02	0.48
	Urban	50,853	100	31.24	20.19	10.66	28.27	9.65

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. Literate but below middle is highest in the district.

In undivided Koraput district, the percentage of literates in literate but below middle educational level in the group of aged 15-44 constitute 4.92 whereas the percentage of middle but below matric constitutes 4.13 and graduate and above claimed only 0.61 percent 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
Koraput	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	423,358	216,394	206,964	362,259	185,090	177,169	61,099	31,304	29,795
	No. of Children attending School	128,904	78,060	50,844	95,497	60,220	35,277	33,407	17,840	15,567
	Percentage	30.45	36.07	24.57	26.36	32.54	19.91	54.68	56.99	52.25

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 423,358 children of which 216,394 are males and 206,964 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 362,259 as against 61,099 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 32.54 percent among males and 19.91 percent among females were attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas 56.99 percent among males and 52.25 percent among females were attending schools.At the State level 46.03 percent children in the age group 0-14 were attending school of which 48.8 percent were males and 43.14 percent females.

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 defined under "Census Concept".

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

At the State level, the major languages returned as monther tongue are Oriya (81.22 percent) 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	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	36,804,660	100	31,287,422	5,517,238	85.01	14.99
1	ORIYA	29,893,729	81.22	25,707,762	4,185,967	86.00	14.00
2	KUI	914,142	2.48	893,894	20,248	97.79	2.21
3	TELUGU	712,291	1.94	422,842	289,449	59.36	40.64
4	SANTALI	670,111	1.82	632,136	37,975	94.33	5.67
5	URDU	611,502	1.66	354,853	256,649	58.03	41.97
6	SAMBALPURI	516,914	1.40	482,710	34,204	93.38	6.62
7	BENGALI	490,586	1.33	353,235	137,351	72.00	28.00
8	HINDI	376,325	1.02	85,650	290,675	22.76	77.24
9	SADAN/SADRI	322,416	0.88	264,670	57,746	82.09	17.91
10	HO	252,526	0.69	240,756	11,770	95.34	4.66
11	MUNDA	231,980	0.63	203,766	28,214	87.84	12.16
12	SAVARA	172,287	0.47	166,342	5,945	96.55	3.45
13	KISAN	139,428	0.38	129,905	9,523	93.17	6.83
14	MUNDARI	119,573	0.32	112,440	7,133	94.03	5.97
15	KOYA	113,668	0.31	113,300	368	99.68	0.32
16	KURMALI THAR	112,916	0.31	111,430	1,486	98.68	1.32
17	KHOND/KONDH	110,602	0.30	108,101	2,501	97.74	2.26
18	CHHATTISGARHI	107,350	0.29	96,185	11,165	89.60	10.40
19	Total of Other Mother Tongues	936,314	2.54	807,445	128,869	86.24	13.76

Table - XIII

Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Koraput District, 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	Propertion	
						Rural	Urban
	KORAPUT	1,180,637	100.00	982,188	198,449	83.19	16.81
	ORIYA	892,211	75.57	738,049	154,162	82.72	17.28
	KUI	95,401	8.08	95,238	163	99.83	0.17
	PROJA	52,958	4.49	51,322	1,636	96.91	3.09
	TELUGU	49,622	4.20	22,703	26,919	45.75	54.25
	KHOND/KONDH	34,621	2.93	34,560	61	99.82	0.18
	GADABA	12,403	1.05	11,863	540	95.65	4.35
	HINDI	6,020	0.51	1,724	4,296	28.64	71.36
	BENGALI	4,742	0.40	1,473	3,269	31.06	68.94
	URDU	3,579	0.30	956	2,623	26.71	73.29
	BHATRI	2,237	0.19	1,576	661	70.45	29.55
	DHURWA	1,330	0.11	1,330	0	100.00	0.00
	MALAYALAM	820	0.07	229	591	27.93	72.07
	Total of Other Mother Tongues	24,693	2.09	21,165	3,528	85.71	14.29

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 12 mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are the highest in the district and constitute 75.57 percent of the total speakers. The next numerically major mother tongue is Kui and the speakers of these mother tongue claims 8.08 percent.

The district is inhabited mostly by Scheduled Tribe population and mother tongues of certain Scheduled Tribes of the district namely Kui, Proja and Khond/ Kondh claims second, third and fifth position respectively among 12 major mother tongues of the district. Speakers of Kui mother tongue constitute 8.08 percent followed by Proja with 4.49 percent. The Khond/Kondh speakers claims fifth position in the district. The proportion of rest of the mother tongues in the district varies between 0.07 percent to 1.05 percent.

Distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 82.72 percent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly more than 90 percent of speakers of Kui, Proja, Khond/Kondh and Gadaba are seen in the rural areas of the district. But the speakers of Telugu, Bengali, Urdu, Malayalam are concentrated mainly 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 percent. The speakers of Kui mother tongue was in the second position with 8.30 percent followed by Telugu with 4.79 percent, Khond/Kandha with 3.97 percent and Gadaba with 1.52 percent.