CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22 **ORISSA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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BONDA WOMAN

Bonda, one of the primitive tribes of Orissa, is found to be nestled in the South-West tip of Malkangiri district, at a height of 3000 ft. above sea level in the mountainous tract. The thick concentration of Bonda tribe is seen in 32 villages within 130 sq. kms. of Khairaput C.D.Block of the district.

Bonda women have distinct attire and life-style than other tribal women of the state. Bonda women have clean-shaven head, decorated with headbands of palmyra strip and plaited fillet of caryota fibre, which is unique and in sharp contrast to other tribal groups. They also wear a mass of coloured beads and shell strings which hang down below to navel along with brass neck-rings and necklaces. Bonda women also cover their whole of lower arm with brass bangles in both hands. They also use a loin cloth of half-yard long woven at home, which covers only the genital part and the buttocks.

Separate dormitories, Salenidingo(girls) and Ingersin(boys) in the village allow both sexes to enjoy community life to the fullest. Because of homogenous composition of village in respect of clan, boys of village do not mix intimately with girls of same village. Boys mostly go to other villages of different clan in night to spend their time in Salenidingo. Marriage through love and kidnapping is still prevalent. Bride price is also in vogue.

Bonda women help their families economically by collecting minor forest produces, weaving kerang (loin-cloth), mats from wild date-palm, leaf cup and plates, bamboo baskets and broom-sticks. They relish beer brewed from rice (pandom) and from other millets (li) but not the juice from sago palm. They also smoke tobacco.

Besides a low level of literacy, ecological constraints and aggressive bent of mind, the Bonda tribe as a whole represents a little changed primitive society with ancient tribal characteristics.

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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 tahasil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centers, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible village in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

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

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

Till 1991 Census, The Director of Census Operations had the responsibility for providing data whereas its publication was the responsibility of the State Government. However, this time the publication is being brought out by the 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. Malkangiri is the 13th district in terms of size and 3rd smallest in terms of population.

2. Malkangiri is the 23rd urbanized district in the state having about 6.87 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of states populations live in urban areas.

3. In terms of population per sq. km. Malkangiri is the 29th densely populated district in the state.

4. Malkangiri has 9th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.

5. There are only 66 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 2 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.

6. Kalimela, a police station hqrs., is the most populated village (7,520) in the district.

7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district, 83 are engaged in agricultural.

8. Chitrakonda police station is having the highest number of villages (266) in the district and M.V–79 police station is having the lowest number of villages (32) in the district.

Important statistics in the district

			ORISSA		MALKANGIRI *	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	51,349		1,045	
		Inhabited	47,529		979	
		Uninhabited	3,820		66	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	107		2	
		Census Towns	31		0	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Total	7,738,065		109,483	
		Institutional	17,915		299	
		Houseless	13,044		79	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	36,804,660		504,198	
		Males	18,660,570		252,507	
		Females	18,144,090		251,691	
	RURAL	Persons	31,287,422		469,582	
		Males	15,748,970		234,614	
		Females	15,538,452		234,968	
	URBAN	Persons	5,517,238		34,616	
		Males	2,911,600		17,893	
		Females	2,605,638		16,723	
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION			14.99		6.87	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION		Persons	5,144,924	16.25	81,872	19.39
GROWTH 1991-2001		Males	2,596,424	16.16	39,731	18.67
		Females	2,548,500	16.34	42,141	20.11
AREA (in sq. km.)			155,707		5,791	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			236		87	
SEX RATIO		Total	972		997	
(number of females per 1,000 males)		Rural	987		1002	
		Urban	895		935	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	19,837,055	63.08	126,498	30.53
		Males	11,992,333	75.35	83,170	40.14
		Females	7,844,722	50.51	43,328	20.91
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	6,082,063	16.53	107,654	21.35
		Males	3,073,278	16.47	54,557	21.61
		Females	3,008,785	16.58	53,097	21.10
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	8,145,081	22.13	289,538	57.43
		Males	4,066,783	21.79	143,498	56.83
		Females	4,078,298	22.48	146,040	58.02

Important statistics in the district

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS		ORISSA		MALKANGIRI *	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	247,624	49.11
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	141,190	55.92
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	106,434	42.29
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	154,179	30.58
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	114,742	45.44
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	39,437	15.67
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	93,445	18.53
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	26,448	10.47
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	66,997	26.62
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	256,574	50.89
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	111,317	44.08
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	145,257	57.71
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	141,997	57.34
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	92,039	65.19
	Females	899,970	20.11	49,958	46.94
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	64,160	25.91
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	24,298	17.21
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	39,862	37.45
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	6,198	2.50
	Males	320,011	3.26	1,971	1.40
	Females	381,552	8.53	4,227	3.97
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	35,269	14.24
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	22,882	16.21
	Females	781,052	17.46	12,387	11.64

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

Malkangiri * (30)

Serial Number	In terms of	Malkangiri 01		Mathili 02		Mudulipada 03		Chitrakonda 04	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	142,026	1	70,616	3	23,543	8	52,145	5
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	549.06	5	402.14	7	781.9	3	1306.4	2
3	Density of population per sq. km	259	1	176	2	30	8	40	6
4	Sex Ratio	993	5	1000	4	1029	1	1011	2
5	Proportion Urban	16.27	2	0	3	0	3	0	3
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	22.21	5	8.44	7	7.11	8	10.5	6
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	58.58	4	71.95	1	70.34	2	69.27	3
8	Proportion Literates	33.35	3	26.7	6	20.08	7	17.79	8
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	47.39	6	51.88	4	54.71	1	52.19	3
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	71.35	2	67.61	3	55.06	6	27.69	8
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	16.29	2	13.38	4	7.87	7	5	8
12	Percentage of villages having well	66.29	2	31.69	7	29.21	8	41.15	5
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	10.11	4	13.38	2	6.74	7	4.23	8
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	14.61	2	5.63	7	7.87	6	0.77	8
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	19.66	3	15.49	5	13.48	7	13.85	6
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	10.11	5	16.2	1	11.24	4	0	8
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	94.94	1	80.28	4	91.01	2	83.08	3
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	24.72	1	14.08	3	3.37	8	3.85	6

Ranking of police stations in the district

Malkangiri * (30)

Serial Number	In terms of	Orkel 05		Kalimela 06		M.V. 79 07		Motu 08	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Total Population	62,502	4	88,630	2	34,149	6	30,587	7
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	454.95	6	1590.3	1	254.66	8	781.34	4
3	Density of population per sq. km	137	3	56	5	134	4	39	7
4	Sex Ratio	1002	3	989	7	982	8	990	6
5	Proportion Urban	18.4	1	0	3	0	3	0	3
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	23.25	4	28.89	3	38.73	1	31.5	2
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	50.78	5	48.65	6	38.38	7	48.65	6
8	Proportion Literates	37.28	1	31.85	4	35.78	2	31.72	5
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	47.13	7	46.44	8	48.41	5	53.73	2
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	54.55	7	67.16	4	83.87	1	63.04	5
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	14.14	3	12.69	6	22.58	1	13.04	5
12	Percentage of villages having well	47.47	4	73.88	1	51.61	3	39.13	6
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	8.08	6	10.45	3	19.35	1	8.7	5
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	15.15	1	14.18	3	12.9	4	8.7	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	57.58	1	16.42	4	22.58	2	13.04	8
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	14.14	3	9.7	6	16.13	2	6.52	7
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	72.73	7	77.61	5	77.42	6	60.87	8
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	13.13	4	3.73	7	19.35	2	6.52	5

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District / Tahasil	Name of District / Tahasil headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from tahasil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Urban	0
	TAHASILS			
1	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Urban	0
2	Chitrakonda	Chitrakonda	Rural	80
3	Motu	Motu	Rural	96

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
	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Urban	0
	C.D.Blocks			
1	Mathili	Mathili	Rural	45
2	Khairaput	Khairaput	Rural	66
3	Kudumulgum	Kudumulgum	Rural	52
4	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Urban	0
5	Korkunda	Korkunda	Rural	23
6	Podia	Podia	Rural	67
7	Kalimela	Kalimela	Rural	45

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
Malkangiri	Total	1901	58,275	29,638	28,637	-	-
		1911	70,059	35,056	35,003	11,784	20.22
		1921	67,874	33,941	33,933	-2,185	-3.12
		1931	80,047	39,951	40,096	12,173	17.93
		1941	94,894	47,542	47,352	14,847	18.55
		1951	106,637	52,917	53,720	11,743	12.37
		1961	141,955	71,041	70,914	35,318	33.12
		1971	268,865	138,858	130,007	126,910	89.4
		1981	335,169	170,842	164,327	66,304	24.66
		1991	422,326	212,776	209,550	87,157	26
		2001	504,198	252,507	251,691	81,872	19.39
	Rural	1901	58,275	29,638	28,637	-	-
		1911	70,059	35,056	35,003	11,784	20.22
		1921	67,874	33,941	33,933	-2,185	-3.12
		1931	80,047	39,951	40,096	12,173	17.93
		1941	94,894	47,542	47,352	14,847	18.55
		1951	106,637	52,917	53,720	11,743	12.37
		1961	141,955	71,041	70,914	35,318	33.12
		1971	261,371	134,881	126,490	119,416	84.12
		1981	302,384	153,343	149,041	41,013	15.69
		1991	387,898	194,921	192,977	85,514	28.28
		2001	469,582	234,614	234,968	81,684	21.06
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	7,494	3,977	3,517	-	-
		1981	32,785	17,499	15,286	25,291	337.48
		1991	34,428	17,855	16,573	1,643	5.01
		2001	34,616	17,893	16,723	188	0.55

STATEMENT-4

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Sq.Kms.	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of Census	Number of households	Population		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Malkangiri	Total	5791.00	87	979	66	2	0	109,483	504,198	252,507	251,691
		Rural	5768.09	81	979	66	0	0	102,076	469,582	234,614	234,968
		Urban	22.91	1511	0	0	2	0	7,407	34,616	17,893	16,723
0001	Malkangiri	Total	549.06	259	178	20	1	0	29,845	142,026	71,279	70,747
		Rural	531.00	224	178	20	0	0	24,945	118,912	59,326	59,586
		Urban	18.06	1280	0	0	1	0	4,900	23,114	11,953	11,161
	Malkangiri (NAC)	Urban	18.06	1280	0	0	1	0	4,900	23,114	11,953	11,161
0002	Mathili	Total	402.14	176	142	2	0	0	16,256	70,616	35,309	35,307
		Rural	402.14	176	142	2	0	0	16,256	70,616	35,309	35,307
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Mudulipada	Total	781.90	30	89	9	0	0	5,749	23,543	11,601	11,942
		Rural	781.90	30	89	9	0	0	5,749	23,543	11,601	11,942
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Chitrakonda	Total	1306.40	40	260	6	0	0	12,069	52,145	25,929	26,216
		Rural	1306.40	40	260	6	0	0	12,069	52,145	25,929	26,216
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0005	Orkel	Total	454.95	137	99	9	1	0	13,893	62,502	31,216	31,286
		Rural	450.10	113	99	9	0	0	11,386	51,000	25,276	25,724
		Urban	4.85	2372	0	0	1	0	2,507	11,502	5,940	5,562
	Balimela (NAC)	Urban	4.85	2372	0	0	1	0	2,507	11,502	5,940	5,562
0006	Kalimela	Total	1590.30	56	134	12	0	0	18,467	88,630	44,570	44,060
		Rural	1590.30	56	134	12	0	0	18,467	88,630	44,570	44,060
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0007	M.V. 79	Total	254.66	134	31	1	0	0	6,873	34,149	17,231	16,918
		Rural	254.66	134	31	1	0	0	6,873	34,149	17,231	16,918
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Motu	Total	781.34	39	46	7	0	0	6,331	30,587	15,372	15,215
		Rural	781.34	39	46	7	0	0	6,331	30,587	15,372	15,215
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT-5

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mathili	149	148	79,814	39,761	40,053
2	Khairaput	130	119	34,446	17,010	17,436
3	Kudumulgum	271	264	49,938	24,746	25,192
4	Malkangiri	83	79	53,922	26,709	27,213
5	Korkunda	187	165	104,637	52,553	52,084
6	Podia	80	71	45,608	22,798	22,810
7	Kalimela	145	133	101,217	51,037	50,180
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,045**	**979**	**469,582**	**234,614**	**234,968**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahasil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balimela	NAC	Orkel	11,502	5,940	5,562
2	Malkangiri	NAC	Malkangiri	23,114	11,953	11,161
	District (Urban) Total:			**34,616**	**17,893**	**16,723**

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl. No	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Popula-tion	Whether it is Tahasil head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. Block head-quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communi-cation	Banking	
							Senior Secondary School	Coll-ege	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway Station	Comm ercial Bank	Co-oper ative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Korkunda	Chitrakonda	05092800	5,933	Yes	No	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0
2	Kalimela	Kalimela	05118800	7,520	No	Yes	1	0	0	0	No	No	2	0

STATEMENT-8

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

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

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

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

P.S. Code	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
	Malkangiri *	**Total**	**79**	**242**	**119**	**123**	**299**	**7,176**	**5,015**	**2,161**
		Rural	**75**	**235**	**115**	**120**	**279**	**6,615**	**4,579**	**2,036**
		Urban	**4**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**20**	**561**	**436**	**125**
0001	Malkangiri	Total	21	60	30	30	67	1,798	1,186	612
		Rural	18	55	27	28	52	1,314	800	514
		Urban	3	5	3	2	15	484	386	98
	Malkangiri (NAC)	Urban	3	5	3	2	15	484	386	98
0002	Mathili	Total	10	34	15	19	48	1,576	1,115	461
		Rural	10	34	15	19	48	1,576	1,115	461
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Mudulipada	Total	1	4	3	1	47	710	599	111
		Rural	1	4	3	1	47	710	599	111
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chitrakonda	Total	19	55	22	33	25	551	422	129
		Rural	19	55	22	33	25	551	422	129
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Orkel	Total	5	10	6	4	29	920	520	400
		Rural	4	8	5	3	24	843	470	373
		Urban	1	2	1	1	5	77	50	27
	Balimela (NAC)	Urban	1	2	1	1	5	77	50	27
0006	Kalimela	Total	18	61	35	26	55	1,100	796	304
		Rural	18	61	35	26	55	1,100	796	304
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	M.V. 79	Total	3	11	4	7	15	231	150	81
		Rural	3	11	4	7	15	231	150	81
		Urban	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
0008	Motu	Total	2	7	4	3	13	290	227	63
		Rural	2	7	4	3	13	290	227	63
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

The Census of India has all along endeavoured to maintain its tradition of feeding the people with reliable statistical information through its various publications. The District Census Handbook is one of such publications which in real sense, is the mirror of Census, reflecting the demographic features and infrastructural development of the villages and towns of the districts and thereby facilitating the formulation of realistic plans in order to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people at large. The genesis of this publication, after the conduct of the 8th decennial Census in 1951, the first in the post independence era, 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.

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 in the DCH. The Primary Census Abstract was given under the heading "Village Statistics". However, the information on village-wise list of displaced persons and information on Small Scale Industries were presented in the 1951 DCH volume.

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

The District Census Handbooks of 1971 Census were published in three volumes: i) Part-A containing the data on amenities; ii) Part-B incorporating the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and iii) Part-C giving administrative statistics and Census tables. The first two volumes of the DCH i.e. Part A and Part B for the 1971 Census could be published within the time schedule and catered to the needs of the data users. However, difficulties were experienced in collecting administrative statistics from various offices for the preparation of the 3rd volume of the DCH i.e. Part C and its printing. This volume could be published ultimately after much delay. The idea of bringing out the publication of the 3rd volume of the District Census Handbook containing information on administrative statistics etc was dispensed with in 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 upto police station/town levels. By and large, the contents of the Village and Town Directory of 1981 Census were almost similar to those adopted during 1971 Census, barring a few changes necessitated by the requirements of the planners and data users.

The District Census Handbook of 1991 Census was of the same pattern as that 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 imbibed the following novel ideas so far as the presentation of data of these publications were concerned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Brief History of the District

Malkangiri district is full of natural beauty. Long-range hills, dense forests, rivers, streams, reservoir and waterfalls are the major attractions of the district. On the whole, the landscape of the district presents a scenic beauty.

Malkangiri district bears some mythological importance. It is situated in Dandakaranya region, where 'Dandaka' rushi was residing. Lord Rama with Sita and Laxman spent some years in this forest during their 14 years Banabasa. Some people say that the name Malkangiri has been derived from the name of a hill "Malyabanta giri". Some historians believe that the name Malkangiri takes after the name

of a fort "Mallakimardanagarh" constructed by the king Krishna Deo (1676-81) of Nandapur kingdom. Krishna Deo after defeating Mallik, a commander of Golconda, was popularly known as Mallakimardana Krishna.

In the middle of 17th century when Bikram Deo was ruling over Nandapur Kingdom, he shifted the capital of Nandapur Kingdom from Rayagada to Jeypore (literally meaning the place of victory). King Biswambar Deo, the successor of Bikram Deo was ruling over this kingdom during 1672. He was a great military genius. With his strong and well-trained armies he was a terror to the European traders. During his rule some aggressive Pusapatis encroached the territories. In order to protect the kingdom from such aggression he divided it into a number of estates and placed each in charge of a retainer (later on known as Zamindar) who was made responsible for the maintenance of peace and order of the estate. The retainer owed direct allegiance to the king with whom he was tied by the feudal principles. Due to the introduction of such novel system of administration based on land-tenure, Biswamber Deo is regarded as the father of feudal system in Nandapur Kingdom. Placing himself at the helm of this brilliant administrative organization and commanding vast resources of a flung Nandapur territory, Biswambar Deo ruled as a semi-independent monarch caring a little for its future repurcussions. Krishna Deo the successor of Biswambar Deo, ascended the throne of Nandapur kingdom in 1676. Like Biswambar Deo 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 Jeypore palace as a symbol of such heroic deeds. Mallakimardana Krushna organised a confederacy of the chiefs of Malkangiri area where he constructed a strong fort, which was named after him as Mallakimardanagarh and the name Malkangiri is believed to have been a variant form of it. In 1687 the emperor Aurangzeb overthrew the sultan of Golconda and the entire Deccan came under the Moghul rule. To look after the administration of Deccan, he appointed a subedar who later known as the 'Nizam of Hyderabad.

Raghunath Krishna who was ruling over the Nandapur kingdom then was also a powerful ruler. He defeated the Nawab of Chicacole in 1694 and forced him to accept a dishonourable treaty. Rama Chandra Deo- I, who succeeded the throne in 1708, appointed Viziaram Raju as a Dewan to look after the Management of Jeypore estate. This was a political blunder. Viziaram Raju was a very shrewd man. He conspired against the interest of Jeypore and instigated the neighbouring zamindars to encroach upon the contiguous territories of Nandapur Kingdom. Though in 1711 Balaram Deo- III, the successor of Rama Chandra Deo, realised the political anarchy created by Viziaram Raju and dismissed him from the administration, the poison of disloyalty already spread in the minds of zamidars and they acted vigorously against him with the help of Marathas. Thus, during the reign of Balaram Deo- III, the territories of Jeypore began to shrink. Viziaram Raju, who was in search of opportunity, again came forward with full vigour to take revenge and during the reign of Biswanath Deo- III (1712 to 1752) he captured the coastal tracks 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 Moghul emperor Shah Alam who also granted the northern circars to the East India Company. In 1769 Vizagapatnam was made a district headquarters with Mr. John Andrew as the first chief of council. But the hill country Jeypore, 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 Assistant Agent at Jeypore with jurisdiction over present Malkangiri, Nabarangapur and Koraput (except Narayanpatna P.S). The collector of Vizagapatnam was made the head of civil and criminal administration. In 1870 the British rulers shifted the headquarters of Jeypore agency from Jeypore to Koraput town.

In 1930 the tribal people of Koraput who are by nature freedom loving, took part in the National

movement, under the leadership of 'Mahatma Gandhi'.

In 1932 the Government of India appointed a Boundary Commission and on 1st April 1936 a separate province of Orissa amalgamating different Oriya speaking tracts was created and a new district was carved out from Vizianagaram of Madras presidency. This new district was named Koraput. The Government of Orissa vide its notification No. DRC-36/92- 49137/R dated. 1.10.92 divided the erstwhile Koraput district into 4 districts namely Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangapur.

(iii) Administrative set-up

Malkangiri district is situated in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is 618 kms. away from the state headquarters Bhubaneswar. The present Malkangiri district consisting of only one sub-division of erstwhile Koraput district came into existence vide Govt. of Orissa Gazette Notification No. DRC-36/ 92- 49137/R dated. 1.10.92.

Malkangiri district consists of one sub-division, 3 Tahasils, 7 Community Development Blocks, 8 Police Stations and 2 Towns, the names of which are given below.

Sub-division – Malkangiri

Tahsils - Malkangiri, Chitrakonda and Motu.

C.D. Blocks: - Malkangiri, Mathili, Khairaput, Kudumulgum, Korkunda, Kalimela and Podia.

Police Stations: - Malkangiri, Mathili, Mudulipada, Chitrakonda, Orkel, Kalimela, M.V. 79 and Motu

Towns : Malkangiri (NAC), Balimela (NAC)

Villages: - Total number of villages – 1,045

The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrative head of the district. He is the highest revenue authority in the district. He exercises control over law and order situation, looks after developmental works and welfare activities of the district. Being the Chairman of District Development Committee in which all the district level officers of different departments and organizations are members, he reviews the development in respect of health and sanitation, education, agriculture, social welfare and other matters of the district. He recommends various plans and programmes to the Government for meeting the needs of the people as well as the district. Additional District Magistrate, Sub-collector, Block Development Officers, Tahasildars, Revenue Officers and others assist him for smooth administration. The Superintendent of Police helps him for maintenance of law and order in the district.

Jurisdictional changes :

Malkangiri district consists of only one sub-division, Malkangiri. While carving out this new district, there has been no jurisdictional changes at sub-divisional level and no new tahasil is created. At present there are 3 tahasils namely, Malkangiri, Chitrakonda and Motu in the district. Malkangiri tahasil conists of Malkangiri P.S, Mathili P.S and Malkangiri (NAC). Mudulipada PS, Chitrakonda PS, Orkel PS and Balimela (NAC) are under Chitrakonda tahasil. Motu tahasil includes only three police stations namely, Kalimela, M.V.79 and Motu.

Three villages namely- MV-2- Madhupur, MV-42- Jayanagar, MV-42 – Basantpur of Malkangiri P.S have been transferred to Malkangiri Town (N.A.C) during 2001 Census. The total number of villages of this P.S. is 198. Two villages namely (1) Gojiaguda and (2) Kamalapadar of Boipariguda P.S. of Koraput District have been transferred to Mathili P.S vide Govt. of Orissa notification No. 42385/ODA dt. 23.8.93. The total number of villages of this P.S. is 144. Chitrakonda village, which received the status of a census town during 1991 Census, has been declassified and has been included in Chitrakonda P.S. The total number of villages of this P.S. is 266.

A new police station namely M.V-79 consisting of 32 villages has been created vide Government of Orissa Notification No. P 648904 dt.29.9.93. This has been created taking out 25 villages from Motu P.S. and 7 newly created villages. The total number of villages of Motu P.S. is 53. The list shows that there are maximum 18 Gram Panchayats in Mathili C.D. Block and minimum 7 GPs each in Kudumulugum

and Podia C.D. Blocks. Khairaput C.D. Block has the maximum 262 villages. But the least number of (61) villages are in Podia C.D. Block.

(iv) Physical feature :

Malkangiri district is situated between $81^0 24'$ and $82^0 25'$ east longitude and $17^0 49'$ and $18^0 44'$ north latitude in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Koraput district on the north, Khamana and east Godavari of Andhra Pradesh on the south, Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh on the east and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh state on the west.

The district having 5,791 sq. kms of geographical area occupied the 13th rank in the state during 2001 Census. The average height of the district is 350m above the mean sea level having the highest elevation of 926 meters above Mean Sea Level.

The district has a horizontal expansion of nearly 87 kilometers from Kudumulugum C.D Block on the east to Podia C.D. Block on the west, vertical expansion of 80 kms from Mathili C.D. Block in the north to Korkunda C.D. Block on the south, the diagonal expansion from north east to south west is 146 kilometers and from south east to north-west 93 kilometers. The physical shape of the district is triangular with its eastern and western boundaries meeting at the confluence of the rivers Sileru and Sabari near Motu, which is the southern most part of the district as well as of the state.

Topography :

Malkangiri district is a part of southern Orissa Highlands which is sub-divided into three sub-micro regions namely (1) Koraput plateau (2) Malkangiri plateau and (3) Koraput eastern ghat.

(1) Koraput plateau :

This sub-micro region having an average height of 1100 m above the mean sea level consists of some portions of Orkel PS, Malkangiri PS, Mathili PS and Mudulipada PS of Malkangiri district and some areas of Koraput district. There are high hills on the eastern part of this region with the highest peak of 1351 m. whereas western part is comparatively plain having the lowest point of 256 m. in Garia valley. General slope of this plateau is towards the north. The rivers Kolab, Gundari and Garia with numerous hill streams are flowing in this region. The plateau is full of dense and open jungles.

(2) Malkangiri plateau :

This is a small plateau lying in the extreme southwestern part of this district. This region consists of some portions of Motu, Kalimela, Orkel and Malkangiri PS. The average height of the region is 350m. above the mean sea level. It has the highest point of 926 m. above the mean sea level on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa under Malkangiri police station. About half of the plateau is plain. This region is enriched with the valleys of the rivers Potteru Vegu and Sabari. The hills are covered with reserved forests made of dense mixed jungles.

(3) Koraput Eastern Ghat :

The entire region is covered by high hills having the highest point of 1,672 m. above mean sea level. The northern half of this region has downward inclination towards the south, while the southern half towards the north. Many rivers like the Vansadhara, the Nagavali, the Kolab, the Machhkund, the Gundari, and the Potteru Vegu along with numerous hill-streams are flowing in this region. Abounding in a vast stretch of dense forests, a good number of rivers, streams and valleys, this region is a valuable gift of nature.

On the whole, the eastern region of this district consists of mountain ranges and the valley of the Machhkund River. Other regions of the district are comparatively plain and gradually slopping from Govindpalli in the north to Motu in the extreme south. The confluence of the rivers Sileru and Sabari at Motu presents a beautiful natural scenery.

Hills :

The eastern region of this district is full of mountain ranges with high hills spreading over the valley of the river Machhkund. The highest peak is 1,105 feet above the mean sea level. A good number of small hills are also seen on the rocky beds of the rivers.

Rivers :

The Machhkund, the Kolab and the Potteru are the main rivers flowing within the district. In addition

to this, many perennial streams are also there. The Kolab originating from Sinkaram hills on the 915 meter plateaus flows as borderline between Malkangiri and Nabarangapur districts. It also flows as borderline between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh on the western part of the district. In the last part of the river Kolab it is called 'Sabari'. The total length of the river is 451 kilometers, out of which 88 kilometers flow within the state. It meets the river Sileru at Motu and terminates into the river Godavari of Andhra Pradesh.

The river Machhkund originating in the Madgol hills of Visakhapatnam on the 915m. plateau passes through present Koraput district and entering into Malkangiri region forms a boundary line between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. It meets the river Sabari at Motu. Machhkund River is famous for Duduma waterfalls, where a Hydro Electric power station has been set up. Towards the last part, the river Machhkund assumes the name "Sileru" (Rocky stream). The total length of the river is 296 kilometers and nearly 225 kilometers flow through the district covering the boundary line between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

The river Potteru rises from the hills near Balimela and flowing nearly 110 kilometers within the district, it meets the river Sabari on the western boundary of the district.

Tanks :

A good number of tanks known as 'Mundas' or 'Bandhas' are found in the plain areas of the district. A large size reservoir known as 'Balisagar' is situated near Malkangiri.

Lakes :

There are no natural lakes in the district but a vast stretch of water bounded by embankments forms an artificial lake or reservoir known as 'Balisagar' near Malkangiri.

Climate :

The climate of this district is mainly tropical in nature. Being in the fringe of Easternghat ranges, the southwestern monsoon sets in it a little bit earlier. The forests have great influence on its climate. As usual, the district experiences four seasons in a year i.e. the summer (March-May), the rainy (June-Sept), the post monsoon period (Oct-Nov), the winter (Dec-February). The month of May is the hottest month and December is the coldest month in the year.

Temperature :

Since there is no meteorological center in Malkangiri, the temperature recorded at the nearest center in Koraput district is taken into account. The mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures are 36.3^0C and 17.9^0C respectively. Temperature is maximum reaching 45.4^0C or more in the month of May and the temperature is lowest in December i.e. 11.20^0C or less. It is observed that maximum temperature during hot season is gradually increasing as 41.20^0C (1997) 42.6^0C(1998) and 45.40^0C (1999). Both day and night temperatures increase progressively after January up to May and with the onset of monsoon, the temperatures decrease gradually up to December. During the monsoon, the weather is cool and pleasant

Winds :

Wind is generally hot and light during the summer. It blows from southeastern direction. Occasionally hot and strong whirl wind, full of dust blows in the afternoon during this season. Heavy winds with water particle blow moderately during June to September. It blows from southwestern direction alongwith southwestern monsoon. During the post monsoon period and winter, light and dry winds blow from various directions.

Rainfall :

During rainy season, this district receives rainfall due to the influence of the southwestern monsoon. Though the normal annual rainfall of this district is 1648.2 mm, the actual rainfall received during the period 1995 to 1999 are as follows.

Year	Actual rainfall (mm)
1995	1476
1996	1501
1997	1184
1998	1383
1999	1795

This indicates an irregular rainfall, which may be due to massive denudation of forests. The highest normal rainfall 380.3mm occurs in the month of August while it is the least 6.07 mm in January.

Special weather :

Depression in the Bay of Bengal causes widespread and heavy rainfall. Some times it turns into cyclonic storm and causes heavy damage to the crops and houses. Occasional hailstorm during the summer also lashes some areas of the district. During the year 1,917 the district experienced the highest annual rainfall 2,273 mm, whereas in the year 1901 the rainfall was the lowest i.e. only 1,170 mm. The heaviest rainfall in a day in the district was recorded as 306.3 mm on 17.6.1907. Sometimes during monsoon the top of hills in Machhkund valley remains cloudy for days together. During winter the areas adjacent to forests remain covered with tags

Forests :

The district is full of forests with its concentration in Machhkund valley. The density of forests is gradually decreasing due to the merciless felling of trees for podu cultivation and selling of timbers.

Out of the total 5,791 sq kms. of geographical area of the district, 3,355.88 sq. kms i.e. 58 per cent area are covered with forest. Classifications of forest areas as on 31.12.1999 as follows: -

Reserve forest	-	352.44 sq kms
Unclassified forest	-	0.30 sq kms
(Areas under buildings, roads, nurseries of forest dept.)		
Demarcated protected	-	940.61 sq kms
Un-demarcated	-	661.92 sq kms
Other forests	-	400.61 sq kms.

Source- Dist. Statistical Handbook, 1999

The district being situated in the Easternghat region, its forests contain deciduous species like Dharua, Sahaj, Kerala, Bija, Toon, Simul etc. Bamboos of poor quality are commonly available in the forests of the district. Sal and Teak abundantly grow in the valley of Machhkund.

Minerals & Mining :

Minerals like bauxite, limestone, mica, tin, marble graphite and manganese etc. are available in this district.

Soil :

The soil of the district is classified in the following manner.

1) Aqualts – Ustalfs
2) Ustalfs – Ochrepts

Black soils, containing a large percentage of organic matter due to the decomposition of forest grasses, are available in many parts of the district.

Geology :

This district is a part of the southern Orissa highlands, which is sub-divided into the following sub-micro regions.

Unclassified gneisses includes Singhbhum granite, charnockite groups (Archaen), Bengal group (Lower proterozoic), Chhatisgarh, Noagarh, Jagadalpur and Sukma groups (Upper proterozoic)

The main features of the geology of the district are :

(1) Archaeon (Khondalites a Bengal series)
(2) Recent (Laterite and Alluvium)

The commonest rock-type in this district is granite gneiss. Banded magnetite and Gruncrite-quartzites type of rock is seen near Malkangiri- Balimela road and course-cry stalline quartzite type of rock are available in the hills between the triangular regions formed by the rivers Sileru and Sabari.

Flora :

The climate of the district being tropical in nature, varieties of plants and trees suitable to this climate grow in this region. Among them Sal (Shorea robusta), Saguan (teak), Dhaura (Anogeissus latifolia), Piasala (Petrocarpus marsupium), Mohua (Madhuca latifolia), Waou (Dillenia indica), Simili (Bombox malabarium), Gambhari (Gmelina arborea), Karada (Gleistanthus collinus), Kurumi (Adina cordifolia), Bandhan (Ouginia dalbergioides), Kashi (Bridelia retusa), Amla (Phylianthees emblica), Chakunda (Dalbergia lanceolaria) are commonly found in the hill-tracts and lower plateau of this district. Other species like- Pahasisu (Dalbergia latifolia), Kangoda (Xylia xylocarpa), Kasaramba (Goruga pinnata), Bahada (Terminalia belerica) etc. are also available in the hilly regions of the district. Creepers like – Naipalasa

(Spatho lobus rox burghil) Arkawala (Millettia ariculate) grow in the forests. Kanta Baunsa (Bambusa arundinacea) and unidentified bamboo species are commonly found. In addition to this, the hot and moisture climate of the district found suitable for luxuriant growth of some unidentified grasses. Fruit bearing trees like Mango (Mangifera indica), Tentuli (Tamarindus indica) Jamun (Eugenia jambolana), Mohua (Madhuca latifolia), Kendu and Jack fruit etc. are commonly found throughout the district.

Fauna :

Deep forests and valleys of the district provide good scope for growth and shelter of wild animals. Nearly a century back, the forests of this region were inaccessible due to fear of tigers, leopards, panthers, bears etc. Till now that fear is not altogether wiped out, due to their presence (though limited) in the forests. Other animals like jackal, spotted hyaena, deer, barking deer, sambar, wild dog, jungle cat etc. are also seen in the forests. Stripped squirrel, large Indian squirrel (Ratufa indica), porcupine, hare, grey mongoose etc. are commonly seen in the jungles. Common langur (Semnopitheeus entelus), Bandar (Macaca mulatta) and bonnet monkey (Macaca radiata) are also found in good number.

Red and grey fowls are commonly seen in the jungles. Green pigeons and blue imperial pigeons are seen throughout the district. Snipe and painted snipe are mainly seen in high altitude.The bison (Bibos gaurus) is more wide spread in the forest of this district. The common Indian crocodile is found in the Machhkund River.Green valley of Machhkund and vast stretch of hills and forests provide suitable habitat for wild animals and birds.

Cropping pattern :

Cropping pattern in the district mainly depends on monsoon rain and quality of soil. Due to undulating hill tracts, valley, plain and low lying areas, varieties of crops like paddy, wheat, maize, ragi, bazra, mustard, nizer, ground nut, black gram, green gram, red gram, sugarcane, tabacco, cotton and vegetables etc. are grown in different regions of the district. Paddy is the main crop which is grown in plain and low-lying areas. Pulses and oilseeds are grown in dry and slopes of hills. Vegetables are grown in plain areas. Korkunda, Malkangiri, Kudumulgum and Mathili blocks are suitable for growing of fruits like mango and lemon. Orange is extensively grown in Korkunda block.

Land use pattern :

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

Type of land use	Area (in hectares)
Total Geographical area	5,79,100
1.Forest area	1,56,000
2.Net are sown	1,09,517
3. Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net area sown	977
4. Permanent pasture and other grazing lands	24,553
5.Cultivable waste	12,232
6. Land put to non-agricultural uses	25,558
7. Barren and uncultivable lands	48,741
8. Current fallows	31,571
9. Other fallows	15,404

Source: - District Statistical Handbook-1999.

Tenancy :

During 1794 the Jeypore territory was recognized as a separate estate independent of Vizianagaram. In 1863 during the rule of Ramachandra Deo- III, the British assumed the direct administration over the Jeypore territory. They are indifferent to the development of land and occupancy right of the tenants and only interested in land revenue which they collected in a lump sum from the landlords and Zamindars. On the other hand, the landlords collected the land-rent from the tenants who were actually cultivating the land. At that time two systems; Ryotwari and Mustajari were prevailing in this region. In Ryotwari system, the zamindars directly collected the land-rent from the tenants through their officers, while in Mustajari system; the Mustajars collected

the revenue from a village as a whole. Among these two systems, Ryotwari system was better to some extent as it recognized the occupancy right of the tenants and poor tenants could get justice from kind hearted Zamindars due to their direct contact with them. But the Mustajari system did not recognize the legal rights of the tenants. Sometimes the Mustajars were very much oppressive. However, after independence, introduction of Estate Abolition Act 1956 by the Govt. of Orissa brought relief to the tenants. They could enjoy occupancy right over their cultivated lands and paid annual revenue to the Government directly without any intermediary.

Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the district. About 65 per cent of the total population depend on agriculture. Due to undulation of land and hill ranges, shifting cultivation is carried on in many places of the district. However, some plain areas towards the southwestern part of the district are suitable for agricultural purposes. Paddy is the main crop grown in 74.36 per cent of the net area sown. In the rest of the areas, crops like ragi, green gram, black gram, horse gram, til, maize, nizer, mustard, wheat, millet, suan, sweet potato, sugarcane, groundnut, jowar, bazra etc. are grown. Among fruits, mango, guava, lemon, orange, pineapple, banana, jackfruits etc. are cultivated. Spices such as ginger, turmeric, chili, cardamom, pepper, cinnamon, curry leaves etc. are grown throughout the district.

Irrigation :

Agriculture in the district is mainly dependent on monsoon rain. Erratic monsoon causes failure of crops for which the district is frequently affected by drought. Though irrigation is essential for carrying on agricultural activities, its scope is limited in the district due to the undulation of land. The plane areas of the district are irrigated through the Potteru and Jamjodi irrigation project. Ground water is also utilized for irrigation purposes through dug-wells and bore wells. There is wide scope of irrigation through lift irrigation points in the district.

Animal husbandry :

The natural environment of the district provides wide scope for rearing of livestocks. As regards dairy animals, maximum people keep indigenous cattle mainly for agricultural purposes. Collection of milk from the cows is secondary to them. Only a few rear high yielding crossbreed cattle for obtaining milk, which they sell in the market, Rearing of buffaloes is not widely spread. It is limited to a certain section of people as a traditional occupation. As per 1998-99 estimate, the production of milk in this district is only 13.84 metric tons as against the state average of 28000 metric tons. Low production in milk is mainly due to the prevalence of indigenous cows with less yield, high mortality rate and larger dry-spell. However, the veterinary department with its 13 hospitals/dispensaries, 51 livestock aid centers and 10 artificial insemination centers (as per 1998-99 position) is taking active steps to motivate the rural as well as urban people for rearing of improved varieties of animals for better yield.

Poultry :

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

Sheep, goat and pig rearing :

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

Fishery :

Keeping in view the growth of population and change in food habit, the demand for fish is increasing rapidly. The production of fish in this district from all

the sources is above 2500 metric tons. The inland fishery can be broadly classified into three sub-sectors viz. Riverine fishery, Reservoir fishery and Pisciculture fishery. Sea fishing is not available in this district.

Electricity and Power :

This district has a Hydro Electricity Power Project with installed capacity of 360 megawatt (MW) at Balimela. In order to meet the increasing demand of electricity, it is planned to increase its capacity by additional 150 MW. There is another small hydro electric power project on the river Potteru. By the end of 1998-99, 41 per cent of the total villages of the district have been electrified.

Panchayati Raj System :

The three tier Panchayati Raj System was introduced in the state with the enforcement of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, w.e.f. 26th January, 1961 which was further strengthened with the implementation of Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 w.e.f. 1st November, 1993. The major objective of the Panchayati Raj System is to entrust the people with the management of local affairs and develop their capacity for self-governance. In the three tier system of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad at the district level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level and each of them functions within its own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the district for a normal tenure of five years.

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

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the inter-mediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats were established throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and its jurisdiction is co-terminous with the area of the Community Development Block. The Block Development Officer is the Executive head of the Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members. 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 developmental programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments etc. and all other developmental works in their respective localities.

The Gram Panchayat at the primary level is constituted of a group of villages which are divided into wards. Ward members are directly elected by the voters of each ward. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat is elected by the voters of all the wards under the Gram Panchayat and one Naib Sarpanch is elected from amongst the ward members to look after the work of the Panchayat.

This primary unit of democratic de-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural man-power. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation, supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat

roads, cattle pounds, providing street light and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayats under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Panchayat Samiti
1.	Mathili	18	149
2	Khairaput	08	110
3.	Kudumulgum	09	262
4.	Malkangiri	07	81
5.	Korkunda	15	180
6.	Podia	07	61
7.	Kalimela	13	133
	TOTAL	**77**	**976**

There are 1,045 villages in the district, out of which 976 villages are included in 7 Community Development Blocks and 69 villages like forest villages etc. are not included in CD Block.

Industry :

The district has no large and medium industries. A good number of tiny sector units are working in the district. There are 10 Industrial co-operative societies existing in the district, out of which presently 3 units are defunct. A large number of artisans and handicraftsmen are found in the district. Some of them are organized to form 8 societies. There is one weaver's co-operative society functioning at Pandripani with 43 members using 33 active looms. The weavers in the district are mostly engaged in production of course janata clothes.Cottage industries based on forest produce such as hill brooms, leaf plates, rope making etc. have been set up in rural areas. A number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also functioning in the district for the promotion of industrial and artisan activities.

Trade and Commerce :

Owing to inadequate marketing and communication facility, trade and commerce in this district is not so much developed. Brisk trading of commodities like, rice, vegetables, pulses, cloth, grocery and stationery articles are carried on in a number of weekly markets in different areas of the district. Agricultural and Multipurpose Society (LAMPs), Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC) are also functioning in the district to facilitate marketing of rural products. The network of Banking and other financial institutions are also operating throughout the district.

Transport and communication :

The network of communication, which is now available in the district, was a dream before a century. Practically this region was isolated from coastal plane due to inaccessible hill tracts, dense forests, wild animals and malaria infection.

Different types of roads within the District as on 1999 are given below.

Sl. No.	Type of Road	Length in kms.
1	National Highway	-
2	State Highway	158
3	Major District Road	149
4	Other District Road	56
5	Forest Road	94
6	Gram Panchayat Road	2954
7	Classified village Road	152
8	P.S. Road	357
9	Village Road	672
10	Urban Road	216
	Total :	**4808**

(v) Major social and cultural events, significant activities during the decade :

The introduction of various developmental schemes and poverty alleviation programmes such as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y), Community Based Convergent Service (C.B.C.S), Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (I.C.D.S), S.C/S.T Development Finance Corporation, State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Mahila Samities, Rehabilitation of Distressed Women, Condensed Courses of Education for adult women, Voluntary

Action and Family Counselling centers etc. by the Government and the effective implementation of these schemes through the N.G.Os have brought remarkable changes in the sphere of social and cultural activities of the people of the district.

Establishment of schools and colleges, opening of industries have effected changes in the quality of life of the people of the district. As a result of which the percentage of literacy has increased from 20.04 per cent in 1991 to 30.53 per cent in 2001 Census. The participation of women in various fields of activities has also been increased during this period.

The socio cultural pattern of the people of the district is undergoing gradual changes due to their interaction with the people of the other parts of the country through mass media like radio, television, telephone, computer network, newspapers, magazines and other amenities.

(vi) Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the towns of the district :

Balimela :

Balimela is a village in Malkangiri district, about 29 kilometers to the east of Malkangiri. A Hydroelectric Project has been undertaken near the village jointly by the Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. A Dam is constructed at Chitrakonda, 24 kilometers from Balimela across the river Sileru. .

Govindapali :

The village Govindapali is an important place for trade and communication with the Bondas. The road to Bonda hills takes off at Govindapali on the Jeypur-Malkangiri road. There is one Ashram school with the provision of training in various Arts and Crafts

Gupteswar cave :

It is a place of natural beauty and famous for its shrine. It is situated by a forest tract, which starts from the east of Ramgiri upto a distance of 15 kms. through thick sal forest and is adjacent to the Malkangiri plains. The cave is at the top of a limestone hill which is about 151 meters high from surrounding country side. One can reach it by ascending a flight of steps, flanked with lines of Champaka trees. In front of this, there is one roughly circular chamber which is a stalactite, some what resembling a lingam. The lingam is held very sacred in the district and is called Gupteswar. According to mythology, one day a Sabara unexpectedly discovered the lingam of Gupteswar. He then conveyed the news to the Raja of Jeypore, who organized a great feast in honour of the deity (Gupteswar) and the annual feast is still being held in every Sivaratri day under the patronage of his descendants. There are several other caves nearby with little importance.A large number of people from every part of the district congregate here on the day of Sivaratri to pay their homage to the Holy God. Inside the second cave, there is a large stalactite formed by dropping of water containing carbonates. People worship it as the udder of Kamadhenu, the celestial cow and wait under it with outstretched palm to collect drops of water as a divine bliss.

It is said that Ramachandra of epic fame passed through these hills and forests on his way to Panchabati in the Dandakaranya and worshipped here lord Siva "Kedarnath". The lord being very pleased with him blessed him for success in his mission and told him that his name would be remembered forever in this part of the country. One mountain near Gupteswar is thus named Ramagiri, named after Rama, visiting this place in course of his wandering in Dandakaranya forest.

Gupteswar is popularly known as "Gupta Kedar" in Madhya Pradesh. People from this State come in large numbers to worship this deity.

Gupteswar is 65 kilometers by road from Jeypore. Public bus services are available from Jeypore.

Mathili :

It is situated on the main road from Jeypore to Malkangiri, at a distance of about 43 kilometeres from the later in northwest. The village is provided with a dispensary and a school. On market days a large number Bondas, in their scanty but picturesque costumes come down from their hills to visit the market and barter vegetables and forest produce for trinkets. There is a police station in Mathili, which was a center of freedom struggle during the memorable movement of August 1942.

Motu :

Motu is the southern most point of Malkangiri district, situated at the confluence of the rivers Sabari and Sileru. Timber and bamboos are exported in large quantity from this place down the Sabari and Godavari to Rajahmundry. Lunch service (Passenger and goods) plying between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam in the Godavari touches at Motu. This provision works for six months and serves as an important means of carrying necessary articles to the whole of lower part of Malkangiri.

(vii) Census Concepts

Building :

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

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

Permanent houses :

Houses in which the walls and the roofs 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. Roofs may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slates, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

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

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

Census House :

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

non- residential purpose or both.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

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

Institutional Household :

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

Houseless Household :

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

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

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

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

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

1. Bagata
2. Baiga

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

Language and Mother tongue :

As per the Census Concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The Census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the

respondents in Census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

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

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex-ratio :

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

(viii) Non-Census Concepts

Improved drinking water :

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

(i) underground sewerage,

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

(iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

Where the street sewer does not exist, these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water

closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil, which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

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.

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the

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

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

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) :

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

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

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

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population) :

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

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

M7 (5,000,000 and above);

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

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

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

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

(ix) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in Rural-Urban areas in the district shows that, majority of population live in rural areas. The total population of the district is 504,198 with 469,582 rural and 34,616 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is 6.87 per cent compared to the state urban population share of 14.99 per cent. There are 1045 villages, out of which 66 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers 93.13 per cent of total population in the district.

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

There are only two statutory towns and no Census town is located in the district. The population of these towns are Malkangiri(NAC) 23,114 and Balimela(NAC) 11,502. So far as the size of the towns are concerned, Malkangiri(NAC) is categorised under class III towns which is in the range of 20,000-49,999 population and Balimela(NAC) belongs to class IV category which is in the range of 10,000-19,999 population.

While comparing the growth of population in these two towns with 1991 Census, it is seen that, Malkangiri(NAC) has the highest growth rate of 25.95 per cent and Balimela(NAC) has the lowest growth rate of 13.93 per cent. The density of population in the towns of the district is 1,511 while the density of urban population in the state is 1,975.

The urban sex ratio of the district is 935 whereas the rural sex ratio is 1,002 and district total sex ratio is 997.

The district literacy rate is 30.53 per cent for total, 40.14 percent for males and 20.91 per cent for females, which is less than the state average in the respective categories. 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, Malkangiri(NAC) has the highest literacy rate of 65.38 per cent and Balimela(NAC) has the lowest literacy rate of 65.15 per cent. In the rural areas, Kalimela CD Block tops the list with 34.7 per cent literacy and Kudumulgum CD Block is at the bottom with 16.8 per cent literacy.

The work participation rate in the district is 49.11 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.79 per cent. Mudulipada police station has the highest work participation rate 54.7 per cent and Kalimela police station has the lowest work participation rate 46.4 per cent. In the rural areas, the work participation rate is 50.3 per cent and in the urban areas, the work participation rate is 33.42 per cent.

(x) Analysis of Primary Census Abstract Data

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

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

Serial number	Police Station	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Malkangiri	121,764	103,413	18,351	142,026	118,912	23,114	16.6	15.0	26.0	15.1	16.3
2	Mathili	57,591	57,591	0	70,616	70,616	0	22.6	22.6	0.0	0.0	0
3	Mudulipada	19,565	19,565	0	23,543	23,543	0	20.3	20.3	0.0	0.0	0
4	Chitrakonda	43,614	37,633	5,981	52,145	52,145	0	19.6	38.6	-100.0	13.7	0
5	Orkel	52,003	41,907	10,096	62,502	51,000	11,502	20.2	21.7	13.9	19.4	18.4
6	Kalimela	73,734	73,734	0	88,630	88,630	0	20.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	0
7	M.V. 79	30,434	30,434	0	34,149	34,149	0	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0
8	Motu	23,621	23,621	0	30,587	30,587	0	29.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	0
	District Total:	**422,326**	**387,898**	**34,428**	**504,198**	**469,582**	**34,616**	**19.4**	**21.1**	**0.5**	**8.2**	**6.9**

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 504,198 as against 422,326 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 81,872 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 19.4 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (29.5%) is seen in Motu police station and lowest growth rate (12.2%) in M.V. 79 police station. The majority of population in the district lives in rural areas and only 6.87 per cent in urban areas as per 2001 Census, which is lower than 8.15 per cent of urban population in 1991 Census. The growth rate of urban population is highest (25.95%) in Malkangiri police station and lowest (13.93%) in Orkel police station. It is also evident from the table that out of the total 8 police stations in the district, the highest population 142,026 is found in Malkangiri 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	Mathili	148	79,814	39,761	40,053	36 (24.3)	1,973	1,867
2	Khairaput	119	34,446	17,010	17,436	67 (56.3)	2,970	3,220
3	Kudumulgum	264	49,938	24,746	25,192	176 (66.7)	7,541	7,724
4	Malkangiri	79	53,922	26,709	27,213	15 (19.0)	1,040	1,006
5	Korkunda	165	104,637	52,553	52,084	61 (37.0)	3,159	3,138
6	Podia	72	45,608	22,798	22,810	25 (34.7)	1,131	1,159
7	Kalimela	132	101,217	51,037	50,180	43 (32.6)	2,427	2,449
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**979**	**469,582**	**234,614**	**234,968**	**423 (43.2)**	**20,241**	**20,563**

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

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 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	Mathili	52 (35.1)	8,450	8,704	41 (27.7)	13,794	14,103	14 (9.5)	8,945	8,752
2	Khairaput	33 (27.7)	4,721	5,122	12 (10.1)	3,947	3,833	6 (5.0)	3,858	3,881
3	Kudumulgum	73 (27.7)	10,959	11,256	12 (4.5)	3,617	3,699	2 (0.8)	1,433	1,523
4	Malkangiri	28 (35.4)	5,250	5,469	22 (27.8)	8,070	8,222	9 (11.4)	5,822	5,989
5	Korkunda	52 (31.5)	8,818	9,169	29 (17.6)	9,918	10,034	11 (6.7)	8,291	8,076
6	Podia	17 (23.6)	3,150	3,363	16 (22.2)	5,358	5,424	11 (15.3)	7,833	7,714
7	Kalimela	27 (20.5)	4,413	4,447	26 (19.7)	8,525	8,622	22 (16.7)	15,297	15,148
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**282 (28.8)**	**45,761**	**47,530**	**158 (16.1)**	**53,229**	**53,937**	**75 (7.7)**	**51,479**	**51,083**

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	Mathili	5 (3.4)	6,599	6,627	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Khairaput	1 (0.8)	1,514	1,380	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Kudumulgum	1 (0.4)	1,196	990	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Malkangiri	5 (6.3)	6,527	6,527	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Korkunda	11 (6.7)	19,326	18,775	1 (0.6)	3,041	2,892	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Podia	3 (4.2)	5,326	5,150	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Kalimela	13 (9.8)	16,472	15,897	1 (0.8)	3,903	3,617	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**39 (4.0)**	**56,960**	**55,346**	**2 (0.2)**	**6,944**	**6,509**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table –2 gives CD Block-wise distribution of inhabited villages by number and percentage as per the specified population size ranges varying between less than 200 to 10,000 and above. The maximum number of villages i.e.423 (43.2 per cent) are covered under the population size less than 200 followed by population size range 200-499 in 282 (28.8 per cent) villages. Both the villages with these population size ranges constitute 72 per cent of the total 979 inhabited villages of the district. So far as villages having 5000 population or more are concerned there are only two villages in the district. No village in the district has more than 10,000 population.

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

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

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

	Name of Town
	1
(b) Denotified	Nil
(c) Declassified	Chitrakonda(CT)
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

In 1991 census, there were two Statutory Towns and one census town in the district namely Malkangiri Town (NAC), Balimela Town (NAC) and Chitrakonda Town (CT). In 2001 Census, Chitrakonda (CT) is declassified, reducing the total to two number of towns in the district. Earlier in the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population was 8.15 per cent, which has reduced to 6.87 per cent in 2001 Census.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	123	12.6	22,749	4.8
11-20	30	3.1	2,332	0.5
21-50	135	13.8	21,110	4.5
51-100	212	21.7	69,907	14.9
101-200	310	31.7	204,120	43.5
201-300	66	6.7	50,423	10.7
301-500	52	5.3	40,252	8.6
501 +	51	5.2	58,689	12.5
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**979**	**100.0**	**469,582**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the District:		**130**		

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 130 and maximum population i.e. 43.5 per cent of population live in the density range of 101-200. Taking the number of villages, the highest percentage i.e. 31.7 per cent of villages are covered under the density range of 101-200 followed by 21.7 per cent villages under the density range 51-100 and 13.8 per cent of villages under the density range 21-50. 123 numbers of villages i.e. 12.6 per cent of the villages are under the density range 0-10 and 66 villages (6.7%) are under the density range 201-300.

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	998	998	-
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,000	1,000	-
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,004	1,004	-
1941	1,053	1,058	914	996	996	-
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,015	1,015	-

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
1961	1,001	1,015	807	998	998	-
1971	988	1,002	845	936	938	884
1981	981	999	859	962	972	874
1991	971	988	866	985	990	928
2001	972	987	895	997	1,002	935

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 997 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 1981 census and during1991 and 2001 census the district sex ratio is higher than the state sex ratio. The sex ratio in the state has declined from 1,037 to 972 during 1901 to 2001 census period whereas the district sex ratio has increased from 966 to 997 during the same period. As regards, the rural areas of the state and the district, the sex ratio has declined by 52 for the state and increased by 31 for the district 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	Malkangiri	993	1,004	934
2	Mathili	1,000	1,000	
3	Mudulipada	1,029	1,029	
4	Chitrakonda	1,011	1,011	
5	Orkel	1,002	1,018	936
6	Kalimela	989	989	
7	M.V. 79	982	982	
8	Motu	990	990	
	District Total:	**997**	**1,002**	**935**

Table - 6 shows sex ratio by police stations as per 2001 census. In the district, there are 997 females per 1,000 males. However, there is a great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district, which is 1,002 in rural areas and 935 in urban areas. In rural areas, Mudulipada police station has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,029 and M.V.79 police station has the lowest sex ratio of 982. In case of urban areas, Orkel police station has got the higher sex ratio of 936 where as Malkangiri police station has the lower sex ratio of 934 in the district.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
1	Mathili	1,007
2	Khairaput	1,025
3	Kudumulgum	1,018
4	Malkangiri	1,019
5	Korkunda	991
6	Podia	1,001
7	Kalimela	983
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,002**

Table-7 depicting the C.D. Block-wise sex ratio gives a little different figure as compared to police station level sex ratio. Khairaput C.D. Block has the highest sex ratio of 1,025 and Kalimela C.D. Block has the lowest sex ratio of 983. While four CD Blocks have higher sex ratio the remaining three C.D. Blocks have lower sex ratio than the district level (rural) sex ratio of 1,002.

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	18	1.8	1,445	0.3
700-749	12	1.2	895	0.2
750-799	25	2.6	4,193	0.9
800-849	41	4.2	13,849	2.9
850-899	58	5.9	18,124	3.9
900-949	113	11.5	86,005	18.3
950-999	136	13.9	108,203	23.0
1000-1099	334	34.1	177,960	37.9
1100+	242	24.7	58,908	12.5
District Total:	**979**	**100.0**	**469,582**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**1002**		

Table 8 is giving the distribution of rural population as per sex ratio by ranges. It shows that the largest number 334(34.1%) of villages in the district have sex ratio in the range of 1000-1099. 242(24.7%) numbers of villages in the district fall in the sex ratio range of 1100+. It is seen that sex ratio is 50.4 per cent in favour of females and 49.6 per cent in favour of males in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Balimela	NAC	936
2	Malkangiri	NAC	934
Sex ratio (Urban) for the District:		**935**	

As per Table-9, the sex ratio (935) of urban area i.e. in towns is quite lower than the sex ratio in rural areas (1,002). Between the two towns, the lower sex ratio of (934) is seen in Malkangirii (NAC) and the higher sex ratio (936) is seen in Balimela (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	Malkangiri	Total	24,379	12,287	12,092	984
		Rural	20,836	10,455	10,381	993
		Urban	3,543	1,832	1,711	934
2	Mathili	Total	12,977	6,586	6,391	970
		Rural	12,977	6,586	6,391	970
		Urban	0	0	0	0
3	Mudulipada	Total	4,228	2,118	2,110	996
		Rural	4,228	2,118	2,110	996
		Urban	0	0	0	0
4	Chitrakonda	Total	10,358	5,201	5,157	992
		Rural	10,358	5,201	5,157	992
		Urban	0	0	0	0
5	Orkel	Total	11,057	5,526	5,531	1,001
		Rural	9,509	4,778	4,731	990
		Urban	1,548	748	800	1,070
6	Kalimela	Total	15,591	7,842	7,749	988
		Rural	15,591	7,842	7,749	988
		Urban	0	0	0	0
7	M.V. 79	Total	6,035	3,125	2,910	931
		Rural	6,035	3,125	2,910	931
		Urban	0	0	0	0
8	Motu	Total	5,188	2,630	2,558	973
		Rural	5,188	2,630	2,558	973
		Urban	0	0	0	0
	District Total:	**Total**	**89,813**	**45,315**	**44,498**	**982**
		Rural	**84,722**	**42,735**	**41,987**	**982**
		Urban	**5,091**	**2,580**	**2,511**	**973**

Table-10, displays the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for police stations in the district. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is found to vary in between 931 to 1001 among the police stations. The highest sex ratio of 1001 is found in Orkel police station followed by Mudulipada (996) and Chitrakonda (992) Police Station. The sex ratio in rural areas (982) is higher than the sex ratio in urban areas (973) of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is higher in total, rural and urban areas than that of the state sex ratio in the same age group.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	'2	3	4	5	6
1	Mathili	14,737	7,474	7,263	972
2	Khairaput	6,120	3,066	3,054	996
3	Kudumulgum	10,087	5,051	5,036	997
4	Malkangiri	9,535	4,752	4,783	1,007
5	Korkunda	18,602	9,382	9,220	983
6	Podia	7,734	3,926	3,808	970
7	Kalimela	17,907	9,084	8,823	971
	District (Rural) Total:	**84,722**	**42,735**	**41,987**	**982**

As per Table-11, amongst seven C.D. Blocks of the district, the highest sex ratio is found in Malkangiri (1,007) and the lowest in Podia (970). Lower sex ratio than the district rural figure (982) is recorded in three C.D. Blocks. The remaining four C.D. Blocks has 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	158	16.1	4,171	4.9
700-749	29	3.0	1,720	2.0
750-799	54	5.5	5,635	6.7
800-849	70	7.2	6,724	7.9
850-899	63	6.4	8,689	10.3
900-949	64	6.5	8,532	10.1
950-999	43	4.4	9,461	11.2
1000-1099	166	17.0	18,639	22.0
1100+	332	33.9	21,151	25.0
District (Rural) Total	**979**	**100.0**	**84,722**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**982**		

Table-12 gives the distribution of sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages i.e., 332 (33.9 per cent) villages having 25 per cent of population is covered under the ranges 1100+ sex ratio. It is found from the table that 17 per cent of villages have sex ratio in the range 1000-1099 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 22 per cent of population. There are 158 villages, where 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 700. It is found from the table that, sex ratio in the 0-6 age group is 47.0 per cent in favour of girls and 53.0 per cent in favour of boys in the district.

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	Balimela	NAC	1,548	748	800	1,070
2	Malkangiri	NAC	3,543	1,832	1,711	934
	District (Urban) Total :		**5,091**	**2,580**	**2,511**	**973**

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 973 as compared to district rural sex ratio 982. Between the two towns, the lower sex ratio (934) is reported in Malkangiri(NAC) and the higher sex ratio (1,070) is reported in Balimela (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	Malkangiri	Total	142,026	31,550	83,203	22.2	58.6
		Rural	118,912	25,928	79,197	21.8	66.6
		Urban	23,114	5,622	4,006	24.3	17.3
2	Mathili	Total	70,616	5,957	50,806	8.4	71.9
		Rural	70,616	5,957	50,806	8.4	71.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Mudulipada	Total	23,543	1,675	16,559	7.1	70.3
		Rural	23,543	1,675	16,559	7.1	70.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Chitrakonda	Total	52,145	5,473	36,122	10.5	69.3
		Rural	52,145	5,473	36,122	10.5	69.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Orkel	Total	62,502	14,532	31,741	23.3	50.8
		Rural	51,000	11,046	30,580	21.7	60.0
		Urban	11,502	3,486	1,161	30.3	10.1
6	Kalimela	Total	88,630	25,604	43,121	28.9	48.7
		Rural	88,630	25,604	43,121	28.9	48.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	M.V. 79	Total	34,149	13,227	13,106	38.7	38.4
		Rural	34,149	13,227	13,106	38.7	38.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Motu	Total	30,587	9,636	14,880	31.5	48.6
		Rural	30,587	9,636	14,880	31.5	48.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**504,198**	**107,654**	**289,538**	**21.4**	**57.4**
		Rural	**469,582**	**98,546**	**284,371**	**21.0**	**60.6**
		Urban	**34,616**	**9,108**	**5,167**	**26.3**	**14.9**

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 21.4 per cent and 57.4 per cent as against 16.5 per cent and 22.1 per cent respectively in the state However, the rural-urban distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the district shows that 21.0 per cent and 26.3 per cent of total

population are scheduled castes and 60.6 and 14.9 per cent are scheduled tribes. The table further reveals that there is the highest concentration of scheduled castes population (38.7%) in M.V.- 79 police station and lowest concentration (7.1%) in Mudulipada police station. In so far as scheduled tribes population is concerned, the highest concentration is recorded in Mathili police station (71.9 per cent) whereas M.V.-79 police station has the lowest concentration (38.4 per cent).

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	Mathili	79,814	6,348	59,915	8.0	75.1
2	Khairaput	34,446	2,547	25,070	7.4	72.8
3	Kudumulgum	49,938	4,048	36,737	8.1	73.6
4	Malkangiri	53,922	10,814	37,444	20.1	69.4
5	Korkunda	104,637	29,208	56,105	27.9	53.6
6	Podia	45,608	9,649	28,635	21.2	62.8
7	Kalimela	101,217	35,932	40,465	35.5	40.0
	District (Rural) Total:	**469,582**	**98,546**	**284,371**	**21.0**	**60.6**

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 Kalimela(35.5%) C.D. Block followed by Korkunda(27.9%) C.D. Block. In contrast, Khairaput C.D. Block lies at the bottom with only 7.4 per cent of scheduled caste population. As regards the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population, Mathili C.D.Block tops the list with 75.1 per cent of tribal population and the lowest percentage (40.0 %) is recorded in Kalimela C.D. Block.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	537	54.9	0	0.0
Less than 5	128	13.1	1,510	1.5
5-10	86	8.8	4,373	4.4
11-20	69	7.0	7,482	7.6
21-30	50	5.1	13,981	14.2
31-40	31	3.2	19,792	20.1
41-50	26	2.7	16,729	17.0
51-75	37	3.8	29,209	29.6
76 and above	15	1.5	5,470	5.6
District Total	**979**	**100.0**	**98,546**	**100.0**

Table 16 shows proportion of scheduled castes population to total population of the villages. The percentage of scheduled castes population to total population of villages are divided into nine ranges starting from 'Nil' to '76 and above'. The table reveals that out of 979 inhabited villages of the district, 537(54.9%) villages have no scheduled castes population and 15 (1.5%) villages have more than 75 per cent scheduled caste population. However, majority of villages in the district numbering 333 (34%) have scheduled caste population ranging between less than 5 to 30 per cent and they constitute 27.7 per cent of scheduled castes 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	30	3.1	0	0.0
Less than 5	8	0.8	164	0.1
5-10	9	0.9	779	0.3
11-20	24	2.5	6,445	2.3
21-30	34	3.5	9,781	3.4
31-40	37	3.8	11,954	4.2
41-50	56	5.7	23,369	8.2
51-75	130	13.3	54,281	19.1
76 and above	651	66.5	177,598	62.5
District Total	**979**	**100.0**	**284,371**	**100.0**

Like the previous Table, this Table-17 distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribes population. Out of 979 inhabited villages of the district, 30 (3.1%) villages have no scheduled tribes population. It is found that the maximum percentage (62.5%) of total scheduled tribes population of the district live in 651 villages and the concentration of scheduled tribes population in these villages is in the range of 76 and above percentage 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	Balimela (NAC)	11,502	3,486	1,161	30.3	10.1
2	Malkangiri (NAC)	23,114	5,622	4,006	24.3	17.3
District (Urban) Total :		**34,616**	**9,108**	**5,167**	**26.3**	**14.9**

Table-18 presents data on number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population in the urban areas of the district constitute 26.3 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively. Taking two towns of the district into account, Balimela (NAC) has the higher concentration of scheduled castes population (30.3%) and Malkangiri (NAC) has the lower concentration of scheduled castes population (24.3%). Like-wise, Malkangiri (NAC) has the

higher concentration of scheduled tribes population (17.3%) and Balimela (NAC) has the lower concentration of scheduled tribes population (10.1%) 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	Mathili	1,018	1,012
2	Khairaput	961	1,044
3	Kudumulgum	988	1,026
4	Malkangiri	989	1,032
5	Korkunda	970	1,010
6	Podia	981	1,016
7	Kalimela	964	1,011
	District (Rural) Total	**974**	**1,019**

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 974 and 1019 respectively. In case of scheduled castes population, Mathili C.D. Block exhibits the highest sex ratio of (1018) followed by Malkangiri (989), Kudumulgum (988) and Podia (981). Other three C.D Blocks have recorded lower sex ratio than that of the sex ratio of the scheduled castes population of the district. As regards, the sex ratio of the scheduled tribes population, three C.D. Blocks have recorded higher sex ratio and other four C.D Blocks. have recorded lower sex ratio than the scheduled tribes sex ratio of the district. Among the CD Blocks, Khairaput has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1044 and Korkunda has the lowest sex ratio of 1010 in the district.

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	Balimela (NAC)	1,002	1,033
2	Malkangiri (NAC)	937	917
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**962**	**942**

Like the previous table, Table-20 indicates sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in towns of the district. The urban areas of the district have recorded sex ratio of 962 and 942 among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population respectively. Between the two towns of the district, the higher scheduled castes sex ratio (1002) is found in Balimela (NAC) and lower sex ratio (937) is in Malkangiri(NAC). Like-wise the higher scheduled tribe sex ratio of 1033 is in Balimela(NAC) and lower sex ratio (917) is in Malkangiri(NAC).

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	Malkangiri	Total	39,238	25,046	14,192	102,788	46,233	56,555	33.4	42.5	24.2	18.3
		Rural	26,442	17,485	8,957	92,470	41,841	50,629	27	35.8	18.2	17.6
		Urban	12,796	7,561	5,235	10,318	4,392	5,926	65.4	74.7	55.4	19.3
2	Mathili	Total	15,390	10,843	4,547	55,226	24,466	30,760	26.7	37.8	15.7	22.0
		Rural	15,390	10,843	4,547	55,226	24,466	30,760	26.7	37.8	15.7	22.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
3	Mudulipada	Total	3,878	2,830	1,048	19,665	8,771	10,894	20.1	29.8	10.7	19.2
		Rural	3,878	2,830	1,048	19,665	8,771	10,894	20.1	29.8	10.7	19.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
4	Chitrakonda	Total	7,435	5,275	2,160	44,710	20,654	24,056	17.8	25.5	10.3	15.2
		Rural	7,435	5,275	2,160	44,710	20,654	24,056	17.8	25.5	10.3	15.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
5	Orkel	Total	19,179	12,474	6,705	43,323	18,742	24,581	37.3	48.6	26	22.5
		Rural	12,694	8,563	4,131	38,306	16,713	21,593	30.6	41.8	19.7	22.1
		Urban	6,485	3,911	2,574	5,017	2,029	2,988	65.2	75.3	54.1	21.3
6	Kalimela	Total	23,263	15,001	8,262	65,367	29,569	35,798	31.9	40.8	22.8	18.1
		Rural	23,263	15,001	8,262	65,367	29,569	35,798	31.9	40.8	22.8	18.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
7	M.V. 79	Total	10,058	6,422	3,636	24,091	10,809	13,282	35.8	45.5	26	19.6
		Rural	10,058	6,422	3,636	24,091	10,809	13,282	35.8	45.5	26	19.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
8	Motu	Total	8,057	5,279	2,778	22,530	10,093	12,437	31.7	41.4	22	19.5
		Rural	8,057	5,279	2,778	22,530	10,093	12,437	31.7	41.4	22	19.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**126,498**	**83,170**	**43,328**	**377,700**	**169,337**	**208,363**	**30.5**	**40.1**	**20.9**	**19.2**
		Rural	**107,217**	**71,698**	**35,519**	**362,365**	**162,916**	**199,449**	**27.9**	**37.4**	**18.4**	**19.0**
		Urban	**19,281**	**11,472**	**7,809**	**15,335**	**6,421**	**8,914**	**65.3**	**74.9**	**55**	**20.0**

Table-21 presents Police Station level data giving the number of literates and illiterates along with percentage of literates as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 30.5 per cent of the total population and it is 40.1 per cent and 20.9 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For the total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 27.9 per cent and for the total urban population of the district it is at a significantly higher level of 65.3 per cent. In all the police stations along with the district, the literacy rates in case of males are higher than the literacy rates for the females. Orkel police station records the highest literacy of 37.3 percent followed by M.V.79 (35.8%), Malkangiri (33.4%), Kalimela (31.9%) and Motu (31.7%). The other three 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	Mathili	15,774	11,138	4,636	64,040	28,623	35,417	24.2	34.5	14.1	20.4
2	Khairaput	6,640	4,785	1,855	27,806	12,225	15,581	23.4	34.3	12.9	21.4
3	Kudumulgum	6,707	4,758	1,949	43,231	19,988	23,243	16.8	24.2	9.7	14.5
4	Malkangiri	12,220	8,192	4,028	41,702	18,517	23,185	27.5	37.3	18.0	19.4
5	Korkunda	26,697	17,520	9,177	77,940	35,033	42,907	31.0	40.6	21.4	19.2
6	Podia	10,238	6,510	3,728	35,370	16,288	19,082	27.0	34.5	19.6	14.9
7	Kalimela	28,941	18,795	10,146	72,276	32,242	40,034	34.7	44.8	24.5	20.3
District (Rural) Total:		**107,217**	**71,698**	**35,519**	**362,365**	**162,916**	**199,449**	**27.9**	**37.4**	**18.4**	**19.0**

Table-22 shows the number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in the rural areas of the district .So far as the percentage of literates for the total rural population is concerned, Kalimela C.D. Block tops the list with 34.7 per cent literacy followed by Korkunda (31.0%), Malkangiri (27.5%) and Podia(27.0%). The male literacy is highest in Kalimela(44.8%) C.D. Block and lowest in Kudumulgum (24.2%) C.D. Block. Like-wise, the female literacy is highest in Kalimela (24.5%) C.D. Block and lowest in Kudumulgum (9.7%) 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	123	12.6	11,256	2.4
1-10	356	36.4	87,204	18.6
11-20	193	19.7	84,624	18.0
21-30	145	14.8	89,023	19.0
31-40	77	7.9	73,054	15.6
41-50	52	5.3	78,148	16.6
51-60	21	2.1	26,071	5.6
61-70	10	1.0	14,218	3.0
71-80	2	0.2	5,984	1.3
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**979**	**100.0**	**469,582**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**30.5**		

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 (356) constituting 18.6 per cent of the total rural population in the district, have very low rates of literacy between 1-10 per cent. It further reveals that 193 number of villages have literacy rates between 11-20 percent and 145 villages have literacy rates between 21-30 per cent. No village in the district has achieved 100 per cent literacy and no village has even more than 80 per cent literacy. There are zero literacy rates in 123 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	Balimela (NAC)	6,485	3,911	2,574	5,017	2,029	2,988	65.1	75.3	54.1	21.3
2	Malkangiri (NAC)	12,796	7,561	5,235	10,318	4,392	5,926	65.4	74.7	55.4	19.3
District (Urban) Total :		**19,281**	**11,472**	**7,809**	**15,335**	**6,421**	**8,914**	**65.3**	**74.9**	**54.9**	**20.0**

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total urban population of the district is 65.3 per cent, out of which male literacy is 74.9 per cent and female literacy is 54.9 per cent. Between the two towns in the district, Malkangiri (NAC) has recorded higher literacy of 65.4 per cent, out of which male literacy is 74.7 per cent and female literacy is 55.4 per cent. Balimela (NAC) comes next with 65.1 per cent of literacy wherein male and female literacy constitute 75.3 per cent and 54.1 per cent respectively.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mathili	1,983	1,378	605	4,365	1,768	2,597	38.2	53.7	23.0	30.7
2	Khairaput	773	547	226	1,774	752	1,022	37.2	51.5	22.2	29.3
3	Kudumulgum	1,059	707	352	2,989	1,329	1,660	32.6	43.6	21.7	21.9
4	Malkangiri	4,778	2,938	1,840	6,036	2,500	3,536	53.2	64.8	41.4	23.4
5	Korkunda	12,389	7,728	4,661	16,819	7,099	9,720	51.6	63.3	39.5	23.8
6	Podia	4,107	2,502	1,605	5,542	2,370	3,172	51.1	62.1	40.1	22.0
7	Kalimela	15,213	9,656	5,557	20,719	8,640	12,079	51.4	64.1	38.2	25.9
District (Rural) Total :		**40,302**	**25,456**	**14,846**	**58,244**	**24,458**	**33,786**	**49.7**	**62.0**	**37.1**	**24.9**

Table -25 displays literacy figures of scheduled castes of the district sex-wise in different C.D. Blocks. Taking the percentage of literates in the blocks, Malkangiri has the highest percentage of literates (53.2%) and Kudumulgum has the lowest percentage of literates (32.6%). Taking sex-wise literacy, there is a great variation in percentage of literates among males and females, males having 62 per cent and females having 37.1 per cent.

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	56	12.7	754	0.8
1-10	28	6.3	1,408	1.4
11-20	61	13.8	3,613	3.7

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
21-30	63	14.3	5,471	5.6
31-40	44	10.0	8,258	8.4
41-50	58	13.1	19,152	19.4
51-60	71	16.1	43,928	44.6
61-70	25	5.7	14,315	14.5
71-80	10	2.3	1,353	1.4
81-90	8	1.8	189	0.2
91-99	1	0.2	40	0.0
100	17	3.8	65	0.1
District Total:	**442**	**100.0**	**98,546**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**49.7**		

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 442 number of inhabited villages having scheduled castes population in the district, majority of villages numbering 71(16.1%) have the literacy within the range 51-60 per cent. It further reveals that 226 numbers of inhabited villages, constituting 51.2 per cent of villages have the literacy within the ranges 11-50 per cent. It is interesting to note that 56 villages have no literate persons and 17 villages have 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Balimela (NAC)	1,124	736	388	2,362	1,005	1,357	39.1	51.2	26.9	24.2
2	Malkangiri (NAC)	2,872	1,736	1,136	2,750	1,166	1,584	61.2	72.5	49.5	23.0
	Malkangiri* (Urban)	**3,996**	**2,472**	**1,524**	**5,112**	**2,171**	**2,941**	**52.8**	**64.5**	**40.8**	**23.7**

Table-27 depicts number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of scheduled castes population in the towns of the district. It is found that literacy rate of the scheduled caste population in the district (urban) is 52.8 per cent. Between the two towns of the district, Malkangiri (NAC) has the higher rate of literacy (61.2%) and Balimela (NAC) has the lower rate of literacy (39.1%). There is a wide gap (23.7%) between male literacy (64.5%) and female literacy (40.8%) 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	Mathili	8,752	6,543	2,209	51,163	23,233	27,930	18.0	27.2	9.0	18.2
2	Khairaput	3,389	2,621	768	21,681	9,643	12,038	16.5	26.2	7.3	18.9
3	Kudumulgum	3,117	2,390	727	33,620	15,743	17,877	10.7	16.7	4.9	11.8
4	Malkangiri	5,274	3,867	1,407	32,170	14,558	17,612	17.2	25.7	9.0	16.7
5	Korkunda	5,915	4,547	1,368	50,190	23,368	26,822	12.9	19.9	5.9	14.0
6	Podia	2,845	1,949	896	25,790	12,258	13,532	12.0	16.6	7.5	9.2
7	Kalimela	4,016	2,889	1,127	36,449	17,228	19,221	12.1	17.5	6.7	10.8
	District (Rural) Total:	**33,308**	**24,806**	**8,502**	**251,063**	**116,031**	**135,032**	**14.4**	**21.7**	**7.2**	**14.4**

Table-28 shows the number of literates and illiterates along with literacy rate of scheduled tribes population in various CD Blocks of the district. The table reveals that literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population in the district (Rural) is 14.4 per cent. Among the CD Blocks, Mathili has the highest literacy of 18 per cent and Kudumulgum has the lowest literacy of 10.7 per cent. There is a wide gap of 14.4 per cent between male literacy (21.7%) and female literacy (7.2%) among the tribals in the district. The CD Block Khairaput shows the highest difference of 18.9 per cent and Podia C.D. Block has the lowest difference of 9.2 per cent in male and female literacy.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	146	15.4	12,245	4.3
1-10	408	43.0	116,246	40.9
11-20	209	22.0	87,210	30.7
21-30	114	12.0	46,776	16.4
31-40	43	4.5	14,109	5.0
41-50	20	2.1	5,819	2.0
51-60	5	0.5	1,300	0.5
61-70	2	0.2	396	0.1
71-80	1	0.1	226	0.1
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	1	0.1	44	0.0
District Total:	**949**	**100.0**	**284,371**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**14.4**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled tribes population, 2001 is depicted in Table-29. There are 949 number of inhabited villages in the district having scheduled tribes population. The majority of villages numbering 408(43.0%) and constituting 40.9 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the district have the literacy within the range 1-10 per cent. 323 villages constituting 47.1 per cent scheduled tribes population have literacy within the range 11-30 per cent. The table shows that there are 146 villages, where there is no literate person and in 1 village in the district has 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/ female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Balimela (NAC)	335	224	111	826	347	479	34.8	46.6	23.0	23.6
2	Malkangiri (NAC)	1,069	707	362	2,937	1,383	1,554	32.4	41.2	22.8	18.4
Malkangiri District (Urban) :		**1404**	**931**	**473**	**3763**	**1730**	**2033**	**32.9**	**42.4**	**22.9**	**19.5**

Table-30 presents literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population by sex in towns of the district as recorded in 2001 Census. It is found that literacy rate of the scheduled tribes population of the district (urban) is 32.9 per cent. Between the two towns, Balimela (NAC) has the higher rate of literacy (34.8%) and Malkangiri (NAC) has the lower rate of literacy (32.4%).The gap in male and female literacy is 19.5 per cent in the district , 23.6 per cent in Balimela and 18.4 per cent in Malkangiri(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	Malkangiri	Persons	142,026	42,006	29.6	25,302	17.8	67,308	47.4	74,718	52.6
		Males	71,279	32,050	45.0	7,374	10.3	39,424	55.3	31,855	44.7
		Females	70,747	9,956	14.1	17,928	25.3	27,884	39.4	42,863	60.6
2	Mathili	Persons	70,616	20,197	28.6	16,436	23.3	36,633	51.9	33,983	48.1
		Males	35,309	15,226	43.1	5,092	14.4	20,318	57.5	14,991	42.5
		Females	35,307	4,971	14.1	11,344	32.1	16,315	46.2	18,992	53.8
3	Mudulipada	Persons	23,543	8,013	34.0	4,868	20.7	12,881	54.7	10,662	45.3
		Males	11,601	5,339	46.0	1,220	10.5	6,559	56.5	5,042	43.5
		Females	11,942	2,674	22.4	3,648	30.5	6,322	52.9	5,620	47.1
4	Chitrakonda	Persons	52,145	17,185	33.0	10,030	19.2	27,215	52.2	24,930	47.8
		Males	25,929	12,198	47.0	2,797	10.8	14,995	57.8	10,934	42.2
		Females	26,216	4,987	19.0	7,233	27.6	12,220	46.6	13,996	53.4
5	Orkel	Persons	62,502	18,587	29.7	10,873	17.4	29,460	47.1	33,042	52.9
		Males	31,216	14,212	45.5	3,131	10.0	17,343	55.6	13,873	44.4
		Females	31,286	4,375	14.0	7,742	24.7	12,117	38.7	19,169	61.3

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
6	Kalimela	Persons	88,630	27,590	31.1	13,569	15.3	41,159	46.4	47,471	53.6
		Males	44,570	20,342	45.6	3,707	8.3	24,049	54.0	20,521	46.0
		Females	44,060	7,248	16.5	9,862	22.4	17,110	38.8	26,950	61.2
7	M.V. 79	Persons	34,149	10,990	32.2	5,543	16.2	16,533	48.4	17,616	51.6
		Males	17,231	8,101	47.0	1,481	8.6	9,582	55.6	7,649	44.4
		Females	16,918	2,889	17.1	4,062	24.0	6,951	41.1	9,967	58.9
8	Motu	Persons	30,587	9,611	31.4	6,824	22.3	16,435	53.7	14,152	46.3
		Males	15,372	7,274	47.3	1,646	10.7	8,920	58.0	6,452	42.0
		Females	15,215	2,337	15.4	5,178	34.0	7,515	49.4	7,700	50.6
District Total:		**Persons**	**504,198**	**154,179**	**30.6**	**93,445**	**18.5**	**247,624**	**49.1**	**256,574**	**50.9**
		Males	**252,507**	**114,742**	**45.4**	**26,448**	**10.5**	**141,190**	**55.9**	**111,317**	**44.1**
		Females	**251,691**	**39,437**	**15.7**	**66,997**	**26.6**	**106,434**	**42.3**	**145,257**	**57.7**

Table-31 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in different police stations of the district as per 2001 Census. For the district as a whole, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers constitute 30.6 per cent, 18.5 per cent and 50.9 per cent respectively. In case of males of the district, main workers are 45.4 percent; marginal workers 10.5 per cent and non-workers 44.1 per cent and that of females it is 15.7 per cent, 26.6 per cent and 57.7 per cent respectively. Total workers i.e., a combination of main workers and marginal workers of the district is 49.1 per cent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figures of 38.79 per cent for the state. Mudulipada Police Station tops the list in percentage of total workers with (54.7%) followed by Motu (53.7%), Chitrakonda (52.2%) and Mathili (51.9%). Kalimela police station lies at the bottom with 46.4 per cent of the 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	Mathili	Persons	79,814	23,469	29.4	18,330	23.0	41,799	52.4	38,015	47.6
		Males	39,761	17,583	44.2	5,254	13.2	22,837	57.4	16,924	42.6
		Females	40,053	5,886	14.7	13,076	32.6	18,962	47.3	21,091	52.7
2	Khairaput	Persons	34,446	10,766	31.3	8,045	23.4	18,811	54.6	15,635	45.4
		Males	17,010	7,567	44.5	2,187	12.9	9,754	57.3	7,256	42.7
		Females	17,436	3,199	18.3	5,858	33.6	9,057	51.9	8,379	48.1
3	Kudumulgum	Persons	49,938	15,679	31.4	10,984	22.0	26,663	53.4	23,275	46.6
		Males	24,746	10,962	44.3	3,540	14.3	14,502	58.6	10,244	41.4
		Females	25,192	4,717	18.7	7,444	29.5	12,161	48.3	13,031	51.7

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
4	Malkangiri	Persons	53,922	15,806	29.3	9,820	18.2	25,626	47.5	28,296	52.5
		Males	26,709	11,930	44.7	2,846	10.7	14,776	55.3	11,933	44.7
		Females	27,213	3,876	14.2	6,974	25.6	10,850	39.9	16,363	60.1
5	Korkunda	Persons	104,637	33,025	31.6	18,844	18.0	51,869	49.6	52,768	50.4
		Males	52,553	24,561	46.7	4,982	9.5	29,543	56.2	23,010	43.8
		Females	52,084	8,464	16.3	13,862	26.6	22,326	42.9	29,758	57.1
6	Podia	Persons	45,608	14,463	31.7	7,996	17.5	22,459	49.2	23,149	50.8
		Males	22,798	10,980	48.2	2,063	9.0	13,043	57.2	9,755	42.8
		Females	22,810	3,483	15.3	5,933	26.0	9,416	41.3	13,394	58.7
7	Kalimela	Persons	101,217	31,424	31.0	17,404	17.2	48,828	48.2	52,389	51.8
		Males	51,037	23,093	45.2	4,643	9.1	27,736	54.3	23,301	45.7
		Females	50,180	8,331	16.6	12,761	25.4	21,092	42.0	29,088	58.0
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**469,582**	**144,632**	**30.8**	**91,423**	**19.5**	**236,055**	**50.3**	**233,527**	**49.7**
		Males	**234,614**	**106,676**	**45.5**	**25,515**	**10.9**	**132,191**	**56.3**	**102,423**	**43.7**
		Females	**234,968**	**37,956**	**16.2**	**65,908**	**28.0**	**103,864**	**44.2**	**131,104**	**55.8**

Table –32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. in C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 50.3 per cent of its total population out of which 30.8 per cent are main workers and 19.5 per cent 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 56.3 per cent and females constitute 44.2 per cent of the total population. A look at the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that Khairaput C.D. Block has recorded the highest percentage of total workers (54.6%) of which main workers and marginal workers constitute 31.3 percent and 23.4 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Malkangiri C.D. Block is at the bottom with 47.5 per cent of total workers, of which 29.3 per cent and 18.2 per cent are main workers and marginal workers respectively.

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

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	Balimela (NAC)	Persons	11,502	2,879	25.0	727	6.3	3,606	31.4	7,896	68.6
		Males	5,940	2,539	42.7	365	6.1	2,904	48.9	3,036	51.1
		Females	5,562	340	6.1	362	6.5	702	12.6	4,860	87.4
2	Malkangiri(NAC)	Persons	23,114	6,668	28.8	1,295	5.6	7,963	34.5	15,151	65.5
		Males	11,953	5,527	46.2	568	4.8	6,095	51.0	5,858	49.0
		Females	11,161	1,141	10.2	727	6.5	1,868	16.7	9,293	83.3
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**34,616**	**9,547**	**27.6**	**2,022**	**5.8**	**11,569**	**33.4**	**23,047**	**66.6**
		Males	**17,893**	**8,066**	**45.1**	**933**	**5.2**	**8,999**	**50.3**	**8,894**	**49.7**
		Females	**16,723**	**1,481**	**8.9**	**1,089**	**6.5**	**2,570**	**15.4**	**14,153**	**84.6**

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute 33.4 per cent, out of which 27.6 per cent are main workers and 5.8 per cent are marginal workers. The sex-wise break-up of the data reveals that, 50.3 per cent and 15.4 per cent of the total workers in the urban areas of the district are male workers and female workers respectively. It is note-worthy to mention that the percentage of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district is substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 5.8 per cent of the total urban population, out of which males and females contribute 5.2 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. In so far as work participation rate in two individual towns is concerned, Malkangiri (NAC) stands first with 34.5 per cent of total workers and Balimela (NAC) comes next with 31.4 per cent of total workers.

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Malkangiri	Persons	142,026	67,308	39,764	15,133	1,504	10,907
				(47.4)	(59.1)	(22.5)	(2.2)	(16.2)
		Males	71,279	39,424	25,868	5,459	496	7,601
				(55.3)	(65.6)	(13.8)	(1.3)	(19.3)
		Females	70,747	27,884	13,896	9,674	1,008	3,306
				(39.4)	(49.8)	(34.7)	(3.6)	(11.9)
2	Mathili	Persons	70,616	36,633	16,629	13,501	471	6,032
				(51.9)	(45.4)	(36.9)	(1.3)	(16.5)
		Males	35,309	20,318	11,356	5,621	265	3,076
				(57.5)	(55.9)	(27.7)	(1.3)	(15.1)
		Females	35,307	16,315	5,273	7,880	206	2,956
				(46.2)	(32.3)	(48.3)	(1.3)	(18.1)
3	Mudulipada	Persons	23,543	12,881	6,289	4,827	190	1,575
				(54.7)	(48.8)	(37.5)	(1.5)	(12.2)
		Males	11,601	6,559	3,635	1,868	135	921
				(56.5)	(55.4)	(28.5)	(2.1)	(14.0)
		Females	11,942	6,322	2,654	2,959	55	654
				(52.9)	(42.0)	(46.8)	(0.9)	(10.3)
4	Chitrakonda	Persons	52,145	27,215	12,804	10,160	443	3,808
				(52.2)	(47.0)	(37.3)	(1.6)	(14.0)
		Males	25,929	14,995	8,278	3,915	200	2,602
				(57.8)	(55.2)	(26.1)	(1.3)	(17.4)
		Females	26,216	12,220	4,526	6,245	243	1,206
				(46.6)	(37.0)	(51.1)	(2.0)	(9.9)

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

Serial number	Name of Police Station	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Orkel	Persons	62,502	29,460	14,900	6,475	1,412	6,673
				(47.1)	(50.6)	(22.0)	(4.8)	(22.7)
		Males	31,216	17,343	9,529	2,700	388	4,726
				(55.6)	(54.9)	(15.6)	(2.2)	(27.3)
		Females	31,286	12,117	5,371	3,775	1,024	1,947
				(38.7)	(44.3)	(31.2)	(8.5)	(16.1)
6	Kalimela	Persons	88,630	41,159	27,787	7,978	1,068	4,326
				(46.4)	(67.5)	(19.4)	(2.6)	(10.5)
		Males	44,570	24,049	18,483	2,562	316	2,688
				(54.0)	(76.9)	(10.7)	(1.3)	(11.2)
		Females	44,060	17,110	9,304	5,416	752	1,638
				(38.8)	(54.4)	(31.7)	(4.4)	(9.6)
7	M.V. 79	Persons	34,149	16,533	12,245	2,338	655	1,295
				(48.4)	(74.1)	(14.1)	(4.0)	(7.8)
		Males	17,231	9,582	7,733	957	72	820
				(55.6)	(80.7)	(10.0)	(0.8)	(8.6)
		Females	16,918	6,951	4,512	1,381	583	475
				(41.1)	(64.9)	(19.9)	(8.4)	(6.8)
8	Motu	Persons	30,587	16,435	11,579	3,748	455	653
				(53.7)	(70.5)	(22.8)	(2.8)	(4.0)
		Males	15,372	8,920	7,157	1,216	99	448
				(58.0)	(80.2)	(13.6)	(1.1)	(5.0)
		Females	15,215	7,515	4,422	2,532	356	205
				(49.4)	(58.8)	(33.7)	(4.7)	(2.7)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**504,198**	**247,624**	**141,997**	**64,160**	**6,198**	**35,269**
				(49.1)	**(57.3)**	**(25.9)**	**(2.5)**	**(14.2)**
		Males	**252,507**	**141,190**	**92,039**	**24,298**	**1,971**	**22,882**
				(55.9)	**(65.2)**	**(17.2)**	**(1.4)**	**(16.2)**
		Females	**251,691**	**106,434**	**49,958**	**39,862**	**4,227**	**12,387**
				(42.3)	**(46.9)**	**(37.5)**	**(4.0)**	**(11.6)**

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 57.3 per cent are cultivators, 25.9 per cent are agricultural labourers, 2.5 per cent are household industry workers and 14.2 per cent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that, male

participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of cultivators and other workers and vice-versa in case of agricultural labourers and household industry workers. The Police Station-wise distribution of total workers indicates that in almost all police stations, maximum number of workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

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	Mathili	Persons	79,814	41,799	20,285	14,854	487	6,173
				(52.4)	(48.5)	(35.5)	(1.2)	(14.8)
		Males	39,761	22,837	13,631	5,898	282	3,026
				(57.4)	(59.7)	(25.8)	(1.2)	(13.3)
		Females	40,053	18,962	6,654	8,956	205	3,147
				(47.3)	(35.1)	(47.2)	(1.1)	(16.6)
2	Khairaput	Persons	34,446	18,811	8,985	7,135	244	2,447
				(54.6)	(47.8)	(37.9)	(1.3)	(13.0)
		Males	17,010	9,754	5,553	2,633	163	1,405
				(57.3)	(56.9)	(27.0)	(1.7)	(14.4)
		Females	17,436	9,057	3,432	4,502	81	1,042
				(51.9)	(37.9)	(49.7)	(0.9)	(11.5)
3	Kudumulgum	Persons	49,938	26,663	14,066	8,970	683	2,944
				(53.4)	(52.8)	(33.6)	(2.6)	(11.0)
		Males	24,746	14,502	8,826	3,614	276	1,786
				(58.6)	(60.9)	(24.9)	(1.9)	(12.3)
		Females	25,192	12,161	5,240	5,356	407	1,158
				(48.3)	(43.1)	(44.0)	(3.3)	(9.5)
4	Malkangiri	Persons	53,922	25,626	16,900	6,158	276	2,292
				(47.5)	(65.9)	(24.0)	(1.1)	(8.9)
		Males	26,709	14,776	10,899	2,514	131	1,232
				(55.3)	(73.8)	(17.0)	(0.9)	(8.3)
		Females	27,213	10,850	6,001	3,644	145	1,060
				(39.9)	(55.3)	(33.6)	(1.3)	(9.8)
5	Korkunda	Persons	104,637	51,869	31,500	12,418	1,918	6,033
				(49.6)	(60.7)	(23.9)	(3.7)	(11.6)
		Males	52,553	29,543	20,591	4,506	427	4,019
				(56.2)	(69.7)	(15.3)	(1.4)	(13.6)
		Females	52,084	22,326	10,909	7,912	1,491	2,014
				(42.9)	(48.9)	(35.4)	(6.7)	(9.0)
6	Podia	Persons	45,608	22,459	15,900	4,384	423	1,752
				(49.2)	(70.8)	(19.5)	(1.9)	(7.8)
		Males	22,798	13,043	10,359	1,358	105	1,221
				(57.2)	(79.4)	(10.4)	(0.8)	(9.4)
		Females	22,810	9,416	5,541	3,026	318	531
				(41.3)	(58.8)	(32.1)	(3.4)	(5.6)

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
7	Kalimela	Persons	101,217	48,828	33,460	9,348	1,725	4,295
				(48.2)	(68.5)	(19.1)	(3.5)	(8.8)
		Males	51,037	27,736	21,509	3,287	372	2,568
				(54.3)	(77.5)	(11.9)	(1.3)	(9.3)
		Females	50,180	21,092	11,951	6,061	1,353	1,727
				(42.0)	(56.7)	(28.7)	(6.4)	(8.2)
	District (Rural) Total	**Persons**	**469,582**	**236,055**	**141,096**	**63,267**	**5,756**	**25,936**
				(50.3)	**(59.8)**	**(26.8)**	**(2.4)**	**(11.0)**
		Males	**234,614**	**132,191**	**91,368**	**23,810**	**1,756**	**15,257**
				(56.3)	**(69.1)**	**(18.0)**	**(1.3)**	**(11.5)**
		Females	**234,968**	**103,864**	**49,728**	**39,457**	**4,000**	**10,679**
				(44.2)	**(47.9)**	**(38.0)**	**(3.9)**	**(10.3)**

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

Like the previous table, Table-35 distributes workers of the district C.D. Block-wise, by sex into four categories of economic activities. The table shows that 50.3 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-wise break-up, 59.8 per cent, 26.8 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 11.0 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers respectively. The sex-wise break-up of the district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (38.0%) and household industry workers (3.9%) is comparatively higher than that of males. It is found that workers in majority of CD Blocks are either cultivators or agricultural labourers.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Balimela (NAC)	Persons	11,502	3,606	121	165	102	3,218
				(31.4)	(3.4)	(4.6)	(2.8)	(89.2)
		Males	5,940	2,904	68	73	65	2,698
				(48.9)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(92.9)
		Females	5,562	702	53	92	37	520
				(12.6)	(7.5)	(13.1)	(5.3)	(74.1)

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	Malkangiri (NAC)	Persons	23,114	7,963	780	728	340	6,115
				(34.5)	(9.8)	(9.1)	(4.3)	(76.8)
		Males	11,953	6,095	603	415	150	4,927
				(51.0)	(9.9)	(6.8)	(2.5)	(80.8)
		Females	11,161	1,868	177	313	190	1,188
				(16.7)	(9.5)	(16.8)	(10.2)	(63.6)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**34,616**	**11,569**	**901**	**893**	**442**	**9,333**
				(33.4)	**(7.8)**	**(7.7)**	**(3.8)**	**(80.7)**
		Males	**17,893**	**8,999**	**671**	**488**	**215**	**7,625**
				(50.3)	**(7.5)**	**(5.4)**	**(2.4)**	**(84.7)**
		Females	**16,723**	**2,570**	**230**	**405**	**227**	**1,708**
				(15.4)	**(8.9)**	**(15.8)**	**(8.8)**	**(66.5)**

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 33.4 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and out of the total workers majority (80.7 %) are engaged in activities other than agriculture and household industry while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (7.8%), agricultural labourers (7.7%) and household industry workers (3.8%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found not only in case of male-female break-up of the district (urban) data but also in case of individual towns.

(xi) Brief analysis of the data on Houses and Household Amenities, Houselisting Operations

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	Mathili	148	113	23	140	20	4	13	2	1	26	27
		(100)	(76.4)	(15.5)	(94.6)	(13.5)	(2.7)	(8.8)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(17.6)	(18.2)
2	Khairaput	119	55	11	86	8	6	11	2	2	21	14
		(100)	(46.2)	(9.2)	(72.3)	(6.7)	(5.0)	(9.2)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(17.6)	(11.8)

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 #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Kudumulgum	264	74	12	226	11	4	20	1	0	43	7
		(100)	(28.0)	(4.5)	(85.6)	(4.2)	(1.5)	(7.6)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(2.7)
4	Malkangiri	79	60	15	75	9	8	14	2	0	24	12
		(100)	(75.9)	(19.0)	(94.9)	(11.4)	(10.1)	(17.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(30.4)	(15.2)
5	Korkunda	165	99	26	150	15	10	14	3	0	49	14
		(100)	(60.0)	(15.8)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(6.1)	(8.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(29.7)	(8.5)
6	Podia	72	50	14	72	8	6	17	3	3	17	6
		(100)	(69.4)	(19.4)	(100.0)	(11.1)	(8.3)	(23.6)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(23.6)	(8.3)
7	Kalimela	132	92	18	118	15	6	18	3	1	17	20
		(100)	(69.7)	(13.6)	(89.4)	(11.4)	(4.5)	(13.6)	(2.3)	(0.8)	(12.9)	(15.2)
District Total:		979	543	119	867	86	44	107	16	7	197	100
		(100)	(55.5)	(12.2)	(88.6)	(8.8)	(4.5)	(10.9)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(20.1)	(10.2)

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in C.D. Blocks of the district. Out of the total 979 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 543 (55.5%) villages, medical facility in 119(12.2 %) villages, improved drinking water facility in 867(88.6%) villages, post office in 86(8.8%) villages, telephone in 44(4.5%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways available in 107 (10.9%) villages, banks in 16(1.6%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 7 (0.7%) villages. As many as 197 (20.1%) villages are approached by pucca road and 100 (10.2%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicate that, although spectacular progress has been made on education and improved drinking water facility in the district, yet the areas like 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	Mathili	79,814	73,426	27,215	77,783	24,641	7,444	12,063	4,930	3,798	19,073	25,316
		(100)	(92.0)	(34.1)	(97.5)	(30.9)	(9.3)	(15.1)	(6.2)	(4.8)	(23.9)	(31.7)
2	Khairaput	34,446	27,100	12,892	31,459	8,477	7,926	10,446	3,520	3,639	15,594	10,048
		(100)	(78.7)	(37.4)	(91.3)	(24.6)	(23.0)	(30.3)	(10.2)	(10.6)	(45.3)	(29.2)

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
3	Kudumulgum	49,938	24,300	5,458	44,623	6,349	3,361	7,785	2,186	0	14,336	5,830
		(100)	(48.7)	(10.9)	(89.4)	(12.7)	(6.7)	(15.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(28.7)	(11.7)
4	Malkangiri	53,922	49,796	17,436	53,310	11,480	11,559	11,413	2,812	0	20,849	11,979
		(100)	(92.3)	(32.3)	(98.9)	(21.3)	(21.4)	(21.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(38.7)	(22.2)
5	Korkunda	104,637	93,544	48,691	103,434	36,738	33,238	30,642	6,632	0	47,716	28,476
		(100)	(89.4)	(46.5)	(98.9)	(35.1)	(31.8)	(29.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(27.2)
6	Podia	45,608	43,419	19,333	45,608	14,577	13,580	20,574	8,509	7,325	18,008	13,065
		(100)	(95.2)	(42.4)	(100.0)	(32.0)	(29.8)	(45.1)	(18.7)	(16.1)	(39.5)	(28.6)
7	Kalimela	101,217	89,441	29,795	97,755	28,596	14,852	26,916	10,445	7,520	29,220	31,473
		(100)	(88.4)	(29.4)	(96.6)	(28.3)	(14.7)	(26.6)	(10.3)	(7.4)	(28.9)	(31.1)
District Total:		**469,582**	**401,026**	**160,820**	**453,972**	**130,858**	**91,960**	**119,839**	**39,034**	**22,282**	**164,796**	**126,187**
		(100)	**(85.4)**	**(34.2)**	**(96.7)**	**(27.9)**	**(19.6)**	**(25.5)**	**(8.3)**	**(4.7)**	**(35.1)**	**(26.9)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well 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 C.D. Blocks of the district. It may be seen from the table that, out of 469,582 inhabitants, 85.4 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 34.2 per cent by medical facility, 96.7 per cent by improved drinking water facility, 27.9 per cent by post and telegraph facility, 19.6 per cent by telephone facility, 25.5 per cent by transport and communication facility, 8.3 per cent by Banking facility, 4.7 per cent avail benefit from agricultural co-operative societies, 35.1 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 26.9 per cent enjoy power supply facility. The rural areas of the district as a whole is quite progressive in providing education and improved drinking water facility whereas lagging behind with respect to power supply, medical, banking facility and agricultural credit societies.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	190	145	101	436
(b) Middle School	232	337	301	870
(c) Degree College	24	69	884	977

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
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	15	30	932	977
(b) PHC	129	227	597	953
3. Post Office	286	315	292	893
4. Telephone	79	95	761	935
5. Bus Service	189	173	532	894
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	73	135	755	963
(b) Cooperative Bank	24	96	858	978
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	43	59	870	972

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 the total 979 inhabited villages of the district, 436 villages do not have Primary School, 870 villages have no Middle School and 977 villages do not have any Degree College. There is no hospital in 977 villages of the district while Primary Health Center is not available in 953 villages. Like-wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 893, 935, 894, 963, 978 and 972 number of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that, 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 said facilities.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5 -15	174	95	22	19	11	20	3	0	33
	(100.0)	(54.6)	(12.6)	(10.9)	(6.3)	(11.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(19.0)
16 - 50	536	290	62	41	23	68	9	3	127
	(100.0)	(54.1)	(11.6)	(7.6)	(4.3)	(12.7)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(23.7)
51+	267	158	35	26	10	18	4	4	37
	(100.0)	(59.2)	(13.1)	(9.7)	(3.7)	(6.7)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(13.9)
Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District Total	**979**	**543**	**119**	**86**	**44**	**107**	**16**	**7**	**197**
	(100.0)	**(55.5)**	**(12.2)**	**(8.8)**	**(4.5)**	**(10.9)**	**(1.6)**	**(0.7)**	**(20.1)**

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

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

Table-40 presents data on distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. From the table, it is seen that majority of villages in the district numbering 536 come under the distance range of 16-50 kilometers from the nearest statutory town while 267 villages are at above 51 kilometers from the towns, 174 villages under the distance range 5-15 kilometers and one village at less than five kilometers from the towns. It is clear from the table that the villages, which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communica-tions $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	705	286	27	597	16	4	40	1	0	101	25
	(100.0)	(40.6)	(3.8)	(84.7)	(2.3)	(0.6)	(5.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(3.5)
500-999	158	144	36	154	23	8	31	4	1	46	32
	(100.0)	(91.1)	(22.8)	(97.5)	(14.6)	(5.1)	(19.6)	(2.5)	(0.6)	(29.1)	(20.3)
1000-1999	75	73	30	75	23	15	19	2	2	30	24
	(100.0)	(97.3)	(40.0)	(100.0)	(30.7)	(20.0)	(25.3)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(40.0)	(32.0)
2000-4,999	39	38	24	39	22	15	15	8	3	18	17
	(100.0)	(97.4)	(61.5)	(100.0)	(56.4)	(38.5)	(38.5)	(20.5)	(7.7)	(46.2)	(43.6)
5000-9999	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Tota	**979**	**543**	**119**	**867**	**86**	**44**	**107**	**16**	**7**	**197**	**100**
	(100.0)	**(55.5)**	**(12.2)**	**(88.6)**	**(8.8)**	**(4.5)**	**(10.9)**	**(1.6)**	**(0.7)**	**(20.1)**	**(10.2)**

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

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

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

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that, 705 villages come under less than 500 population, 158 villages come under the range 500-999, 75 villages come under 1000-1999, 39 villages come under 2000-4999, two villages come under the range 5,000-9,999 and no village has the population above 10,000. It is evident from the table that the villages, which come 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	Mathili	148	60,802	36.2	1.2
2	Khairaput	119	41,885	16.0	1.4
3	Kudumulgum	264	56,528	14.7	0.9
4	Malkangiri	79	41,812	35.5	6.4
5	Korkunda	165	71,987	38.3	10.1
6	Podia	71	44,398	33.8	0.6
7	Kalimela	133	43,791	23.9	1.2
	District Total:	**979**	**361,203**	**29.1**	**4.2**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table-42 shows land use pattern of different C.D. Blocks in the district. It indicates that, the percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the district is 29.1 per cent and the rest 70.9 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the areas not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that, the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 4.2 per cent. Taking the percentage of cultivable area to total area in different CD Blocks into account, Korkunda CD Block is at the top with 38.3 per cent and Kudumulgum CD Block is at the bottom with 14.7 per cent of cultivable area. Taking the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area, Korkunda CD Block is at the top with 10.1 per cent and Podia CD Block is at the bottom with 0.6 per cent of irrigated area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administ-ration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	216	40	176	182	55	7	82	0	37
2	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	220	134	86	217	42	41	114	0	20
District Total :		**219**	**103**	**116**	**205**	**46**	**30**	**103**	**0**	**26**

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 in case of Balimela (NAC) and from taxes it is higher in case of Malkangiri (NAC). The amount of expenditure is more in public works and general administration.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balimela (N.A.C.)	5.2	4.3	2.6	1.7	0.9
2	Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	8.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9
	District Total	**7.2**	**2.9**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**0.9**

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 are about seven Primary Schools, about three 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	Balimela (N.A.C.)	9
2	Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	45
	Distrct Total	**33**

Number of beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 populations pertaining to different towns in the district is presented in Table 45. It shows that 33 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	Balimela (N.A.C.)	11,502	978	8.5
2	Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	23,114	3,815	16.5
	District Total	**34,616**	**4,793**	**13.8**

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in towns of the district. It is revealed from the table that, there are two towns in the district i.e. Balimela (N.A.C.) and Malkangiri(NAC) wherein slums are available. The slum population of the town constitutes 13.8 per cent of its total population.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	'3	'4
1	Balimela (N.A.C.)	Confectionary	Honey
		Candle	Til
		Icecream	Groundnut
2	Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	Bidi	Jute
		Bamboo Product	Til Seed
		Wooden Furniture	Mohua Flower

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 Confectionary, Candle, Ice cream, Bidi, Bamboo Product and Wooden Furniture. The items exported mainly include Honey, Til, Groundnut, Jute, Til seed and Mohua Flower.

(xii) Analysis based on houselist Data, Census 2001

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

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

Like the previous Censuses the Census of India, 2001 was conducted in two phases namely, I) House-listing 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 households essentially required by various departments of the union and state governments and many other non-governmental organizations for development and planning in different projects of housing sector.

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	Total	99,563	95,808	3,755	19,367	18,169	1,198	65,068	63,963	1,105
	No exclusive room	1,971	1,963	8	427	423	4	1,254	1,253	1
	One room	52,142	50,705	1,437	10,404	9,921	483	34,952	34,330	622
	Two rooms	36,854	35,389	1,465	6,678	6,162	516	24,510	24,132	378
	Three rooms	5,391	4,921	470	1,233	1,109	124	2,797	2,727	70
	3+ rooms	3,205	2,830	375	625	554	71	1,555	1,521	34
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Rented	Total	4,016	2,834	1,182	753	511	242	912	732	180
	No exclusive room	64	52	12	12	6	6	29	26	3
	One room	1,417	1,119	298	281	208	73	408	337	71
	Two rooms	1,550	1,170	380	326	239	87	332	259	73
	Three rooms	684	304	380	90	35	55	80	55	25
	3+ rooms	301	189	112	44	23	21	63	55	8
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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
Others	Total	5,832	3,358	2,474	1,416	695	721	1,721	1,364	357
	No exclusive room	103	94	9	30	30	0	45	37	8
	One room	2,342	1,574	768	682	338	344	975	806	169
	Two rooms	2,013	1,131	882	458	222	236	522	401	121
	Three rooms	934	312	622	182	67	115	108	63	45
	3+ rooms	440	247	193	64	38	26	71	57	14
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
District Total	Total	109,411	102,000	7,411	21,536	19,375	2,161	67,701	66,059	1,642
	No exclusive room	2,138	2,109	29	469	459	10	1,328	1,316	12
	One room	55,901	53,398	2,503	11,367	10,467	900	36,335	35,473	862
	Two rooms	40,417	37,690	2,727	7,462	6,623	839	25,364	24,792	572
	Three rooms	7,009	5,537	1,472	1,505	1,211	294	2,985	2,845	140
	3+ rooms	3,946	3,266	680	733	615	118	1,689	1,633	56
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1

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 109,411 of which 21,536 are scheduled caste households and 67,701 are scheduled tribe households. As shown in the table, 91.00 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their own houses as against 93.93 percent in rural areas and 50.67 per cent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitute 3.67 percent in total areas of the district as against 2.78 per cent in rural and 15.95 per cent in urban areas.

Tenure status among scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe households in total, rural and urban areas in the district manifests the same pattern as seen among the total households. In urban areas of the district 55.44 per cent of the SC households and 67.30 percent of the ST households live in their own houses as against 11.20 per cent of the SC households and 10.96 per cent of the ST households live in rented houses in the district.

Apart from the households who live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses are categorised as 'others'. The percentages of these households are 5.33 per cent in the total area of the district as against 3.29 per cent in rural and 33.38 per cent in urban areas. Tenure status among Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe households in this category in total, rural and urban areas in the district manifests the same pattern as seen among the total households in this category.

The table also gives the details on the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households. A room used for dwelling purposes should have walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in it. It should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's

room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors into consideration availability of number of dwelling rooms to the households has been calculated and is shown in Col.2 of this table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely 'no exclusive room' as shown in Col.2 of the house list Table 48 means a dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only one room in a census house, which is used as a shop or office but the household also stays in it. Thus, households having 'no exclusive room' number 2138 among total household 469 are scheduled caste and 1328 for Scheduled tribe rhouseholds 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
	Malkangiri*30	**14,151**	**42,485**	**52,752**	**11,149**	**41,013**	**49,818**	**3,002**	**1,472**	**2,934**
		(12.93)	**(38.83)**	**(48.21)**	**(10.93)**	**(40.21)**	**(48.84)**	**(40.51)**	**(19.86)**	**(39.59)**
01	Malkangiri	3,913	15,114	10,871	2,312	13,890	8,881	1,601	1,224	1,990
		(13.09)	(50.54)	(36.35)	(9.22)	(55.36)	(35.40)	(33.25)	(25.42)	(41.33)
02	Mathili	1,675	5,050	9,555	1,675	5,050	9,555	0	0	0
		(10.29)	(31.01)	(58.67)	(10.29)	(31.01)	(58.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Mudulipada	532	1,626	3,601	532	1,626	3,601	0	0	0
		(9.24)	(28.23)	(62.53)	(9.24)	(28.23)	(62.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Chitrakonda	1,901	4,808	5,110	1,901	4,808	5,110	0	0	0
		(16.08)	(40.68)	(43.24)	(16.08)	(40.68)	(43.24)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Orkel	2,630	5,322	5,984	1,229	5,074	5,040	1,401	248	944
		(18.87)	(38.18)	(42.93)	(10.83)	(44.73)	(44.43)	(53.97)	(9.55)	(36.36)
06	Kalimela	2,074	7,158	9,351	2,074	7,158	9,351	0	0	0
		(11.16)	(38.50)	(50.30)	(11.16)	(38.50)	(50.30)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	M.V. 79	834	2,053	3,956	834	2,053	3,956	0	0	0
		(12.19)	(30.00)	(57.80)	(12.19)	(30.00)	(57.80)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Motu	592	1,354	4,324	592	1,354	4,324	0	0	0
		(9.44)	(21.59)	(68.96)	(9.44)	(21.59)	(68.96)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

Note:-

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

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

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

Table -49 provides percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at the district and police station level in Malkangiri 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 12.93 per cent as against 38.83 per cent households in semi permanent houses and 48.21 per cent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses also holds good in the rural areas of the district. But, the distribution of households in urban areas of the district depicts a different picture. Here households living in permanent houses constitute 40.51 per cent as against 19.86 per cent in semi permanent and 39.59 per cent in temporary houses.

The percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at police station level manifests a different trend. There are 8 police stations in Malkangiri district. Out of these 8 police stations only one police station i.e., Malkangiri has 50.54 per cent households living in semi permanent houses in total area. In other police stations it varies between 21.59 per cent to 40.68 per cent. The same pattern of percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is also seen in the rural areas among police stations. However, in case of urban areas of two police stations in the district 33.25 per cent of households live in permanent houses in case of Malkangiri and 53.97 per cent in case of Orkel police station.

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
	Malkangiri * 30	**Total**	**109,411**	**97,184**	**11,018**	**5,472**	**7,434**	**11,488**
				(88.82)	**(10.07)**	**(5.00)**	**(6.79)**	**(10.50)**
		Rural	**102,000**	**90,080**	**6,708**	**3,095**	**4,168**	**8,318**
				(88.31)	**(6.58)**	**(3.03)**	**(4.09)**	**(8.15)**
		Urban	**7,411**	**7,104**	**4,310**	**2,377**	**3,266**	**3,170**
				(95.86)	**(58.16)**	**(32.07)**	**(44.07)**	**(42.77)**
01	Malkangiri	Total	29,904	27,924	4,168	1,904	2,619	3,807
				(93.38)	(13.94)	(6.37)	(8.76)	(12.73)
		Rural	25,089	23,170	1,440	348	679	1,970
				(92.35)	(5.74)	(1.39)	(2.71)	(7.85)
		Urban	4,815	4,754	2,728	1,556	1,940	1,837
				(98.73)	(56.66)	(32.32)	(40.29)	(38.15)
02	Mathili	Total	16,285	14,531	1,038	558	551	1,469
				(89.23)	(6.37)	(3.43)	(3.38)	(9.02)
		Rural	16,285	14,531	1,038	558	551	1,469
				(89.23)	(6.37)	(3.43)	(3.38)	(9.02)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Mudulipada	Total	5,759	4,162	367	128	162	194
				(72.27)	(6.37)	(2.22)	(2.81)	(3.37)
		Rural	5,759	4,162	367	128	162	194
				(72.27)	(6.37)	(2.22)	(2.81)	(3.37)
		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
04	Chitrakonda	Total	11,819	7,264	1,022	697	884	1,535
				(61.46)	(8.65)	(5.90)	(7.48)	(12.99)
		Rural	11,819	7,264	1,022	697	884	1,535
				(61.46)	(8.65)	(5.90)	(7.48)	(12.99)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
05	Orkel	Total	13,940	13,090	2,137	1,110	1,646	2,079
				(93.90)	(15.33)	(7.96)	(11.81)	(14.91)
		Rural	11,344	10,740	555	289	320	746
				(94.68)	(4.89)	(2.55)	(2.82)	(6.58)
		Urban	2,596	2,350	1,582	821	1,326	1,333
				(90.52)	(60.94)	(31.63)	(51.08)	(51.35)
06	Kalimela	Total	18,590	17,634	1,523	629	741	1,261
				(94.86)	(8.19)	(3.38)	(3.99)	(6.78)
		Rural	18,590	17,634	1,523	629	741	1,261
				(94.86)	(8.19)	(3.38)	(3.99)	(6.78)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	M.V. 79	Total	6,844	6,712	571	320	676	779
				(98.07)	(8.34)	(4.68)	(9.88)	(11.38)
		Rural	6,844	6,712	571	320	676	779
				(98.07)	(8.34)	(4.68)	(9.88)	(11.38)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
08	Motu	Total	6,270	5,867	192	126	155	364
				(93.57)	(3.06)	(2.01)	(2.47)	(5.81)
		Rural	6,270	5,867	192	126	155	364
				(93.57)	(3.06)	(2.01)	(2.47)	(5.81)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

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

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

Bathroom means bathroom within the house

Toilet means toilet within the house

Drainage means closed and open drainage

As shown in the Table-50, in the total area of the district 88.82 per cent households enjoy improved drinking water facility as against 88.31 per cent in rural and 95.86 per cent in urban. Coming to the police station level, Chitrakonda (61.46 %) is at the lowest proportion among the police stations.

Availability of electricity is 10.07 per cent for the district as against 6.58 per cent for rural area of the district and 58.16 per cent for urban area. Bathroom facility is available in 5 per cent of the whole area of the district as against 3.03 per cent for rural and 32.07 per cent in the urban area.Similarly, toilet facility is prevalent among 6.79 per cent for the whole area of the district as against 4.09 per cent in the rural area and 44.07 per cent in the urban area. Lastly, availability of drainage facility is 10.50 per cent for the district as against 8.15 per cent in the rural and 42.77 per cent in the urban area.

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

P.S. Code	District/Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Malkangiri*30	**Total**	**109,411**	**99,659**	**2,938**	**757**	**930**	**2,711**	**1,745**	**89**	**364**	**26**	**192**
				(91.09)	**(2.69)**	**(0.69)**	**(0.85)**	**(2.48)**	**(1.59)**	**(0.08)**	**(0.33)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.18)**
		Rural	**102,000**	**95,845**	**2,695**	**540**	**454**	**1,539**	**465**	**69**	**215**	**16**	**162**
				(93.97)	**(2.64)**	**(0.53)**	**(0.45)**	**(1.51)**	**(0.46)**	**(0.07)**	**(0.21)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.16)**
		Urban	**7,411**	**3,814**	**243**	**217**	**476**	**1,172**	**1,280**	**20**	**149**	**10**	**30**
				(51.46)	**(3.28)**	**(2.93)**	**(6.42)**	**(15.81)**	**(17.27)**	**(0.27)**	**(2.01)**	**(0.13)**	**(0.40)**
01	Malkangiri	Total	29,904	26,335	749	529	102	804	1,187	13	131	7	47
				(88.07)	(2.50)	(1.77)	(0.34)	(2.69)	(3.97)	(0.04)	(0.44)	(0.02)	(0.16)
		Rural	25,089	23,832	550	364	88	76	96	7	46	6	24
				(94.99)	(2.19)	(1.45)	(0.35)	(0.3)	(0.38)	(0.03)	(0.18)	(0.02)	(0.10)
		Urban	4,815	2,503	199	165	14	728	1,091	6	85	1	23
				(51.98)	(4.13)	(3.43)	(0.29)	(15.12)	(22.66)	(0.12)	(1.77)	(0.02)	(0.48)
02	Mathili	Total	16,285	15,269	478	33	29	301	128	4	10	6	27
				(93.76)	(2.94)	(0.20)	(0.18)	(1.85)	(0.79)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.17)
		Rural	16,285	15,269	478	33	29	301	128	4	10	6	27
				(93.76)	(2.94)	(0.20)	(0.18)	(1.85)	(0.79)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(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)
03	Mudulipada	Total	5,759	5,492	95	0	18	39	42	0	56	1	16
				(95.36)	(1.65)	(0.00)	(0.31)	(0.68)	(0.73)	(0.00)	(0.97)	(0.02)	(0.28)
		Rural	5,759	5,492	95	0	18	39	42	0	56	1	16
				(95.36)	(1.65)	(0.00)	(0.31)	(0.68)	(0.73)	(0.00)	(0.97)	(0.02)	(0.28)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
04	Chitrakonda	Total	11,819	10,861	119	7	152	589	59	0	21	0	11
				(91.89)	(1.01)	(0.06)	(1.29)	(4.98)	(0.50)	(0.00)	(0.18)	(0.00)	(0.09)
		Rural	11,819	10,861	119	7	152	589	59	0	21	0	11
				(91.89)	(1.01)	(0.06)	(1.29)	(4.98)	(0.50)	(0.00)	(0.18)	(0.00)	(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	Cow-dung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
05	Orkel	Total	13,940	12,294	124	109	478	573	211	28	75	10	38
				(88.19)	(0.89)	(0.78)	(3.43)	(4.11)	(1.51)	(0.20)	(0.54)	(0.07)	(0.27)
		Rural	11,344	10,983	80	57	16	129	22	14	11	1	31
				(96.82)	(0.71)	(0.50)	(0.14)	(1.14)	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.27)
		Urban	2,596	1,311	44	52	462	444	189	14	64	9	7
				(50.50)	(1.69)	(2.00)	(17.80)	(17.10)	(7.28)	(0.54)	(2.47)	(0.35)	(0.27)
06	Kalimela	Total	18,590	17,366	653	38	107	169	112	44	58	1	42
				(93.42)	(3.51)	(0.20)	(0.58)	(0.91)	(0.60)	(0.24)	(0.31)	(0.01)	(0.23)
		Rural	18,590	17,366	653	38	107	169	112	44	58	1	42
				(93.42)	(3.51)	(0.20)	(0.58)	(0.91)	(0.60)	(0.24)	(0.31)	(0.01)	(0.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	M.V. 79	Total	6,844	5,951	568	39	24	234	4	0	13	1	10
				(86.95)	(8.30)	(0.57)	(0.35)	(3.42)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.19)	(0.01)	(0.15)
		Rural	6,844	5,951	568	39	24	234	4	0	13	1	10
				(86.95)	(8.30)	(0.57)	(0.35)	(3.42)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.19)	(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)
08	Motu	Total	6,270	6,091	152	2	20	2	2	0	0	0	1
				(97.15)	(2.42)	(0.03)	(0.32)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)
		Rural	6,270	6,091	152	2	20	2	2	0	0	0	1
				(97.15)	(2.42)	(0.03)	(0.32)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Percentages are shown in brackets

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

As shown in the Table -51, nine types of fuels are used for cooking purpose. In the total area of the district, 91.09 per cent of households use firewood as against 93.97 per cent in rural and 51.46 per cent in urban area. In urban areas next to firewood is cooking gas (17.27 %), coal (15.81 %), electricity (6.42 %), crop residue (3.28 %) etc. Coming to the town level analysis , use of firewood in Malkangiri town is 51.98 per cent followed by cooking gas (22.66%), coal (15.12 %), crop residue (4.13 %) and cowdung cake (3.43 %) etc. In Balimela (NAC) coming under Orkel P.S., use of firewood is 50.50 percent of households followed by electricity is 17.80 per cent, coal in 17.10 per cent and cooking gas in 7.28 per cent of households.

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

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSETS, 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	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Malkangiri* 3	**Total**	**109,411**	**20,360**	**20,051**	**7,027**	**926**	**30,955**	**2,719**	**468**	**70,169**
				(18.61)	**(18.33)**	**(6.42)**	**(0.85)**	**(28.29)**	**(2.49)**	**(0.43)**	**(64.13)**
		Rural	**102,000**	**16,768**	**16,997**	**3,861**	**566**	**26,766**	**1,741**	**350**	**67,917**
				(16.44)	**(16.66)**	**(3.79)**	**(0.55)**	**(26.24)**	**(1.71)**	**(0.34)**	**(66.59)**
		Urban	**7,411**	**3,592**	**3,054**	**3,166**	**360**	**4,189**	**978**	**118**	**2,252**
				(48.47)	**(41.21)**	**(42.72)**	**(4.86)**	**(56.52)**	**(13.20)**	**(1.59)**	**(30.39)**
01	Malkangiri	Total	29,904	6,657	6,179	2,725	357	11,212	1,082	148	16,604
				(22.26)	(20.66)	(9.11)	(1.19)	(37.49)	(3.62)	(0.49)	(55.52)
		Rural	25,089	4,451	4,310	740	106	8,549	405	80	15,091
				(17.74)	(17.18)	(2.95)	(0.42)	(34.07)	(1.61)	(0.32)	(60.15)
		Urban	4,815	2,206	1,869	1,985	251	2,663	677	68	1,513
				(45.82)	(38.82)	(41.23)	(5.21)	(55.31)	(14.06)	(1.41)	(31.42)
02	Mathili	Total	16,285	2,031	2,169	660	71	3,100	340	57	12,161
				(12.47)	(13.32)	(4.05)	(0.44)	(19.04)	(2.09)	(0.35)	(74.68)
		Rural	16,285	2,031	2,169	660	71	3,100	340	57	12,161
				(12.47)	(13.32)	(4.05)	(0.44)	(19.04)	(2.09)	(0.35)	(74.68)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
03	Mudulipada	Total	5,759	604	509	163	13	587	77	16	4,830
				(10.49)	(8.84)	(2.83)	(0.23)	(10.19)	(1.34)	(0.28)	(83.87)
		Rural	5,759	604	509	163	13	587	77	16	4,830
				(10.49)	(8.84)	(2.83)	(0.23)	(10.19)	(1.34)	(0.28)	(83.87)
		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	Chitrakonda	Total	11,819	1,181	1,322	520	68	848	122	37	9,946
				(9.99)	(11.19)	(4.40)	(0.58)	(7.17)	(1.03)	(0.31)	(84.15)
		Rural	11,819	1,181	1,322	520	68	848	122	37	9,946
				(9.99)	(11.19)	(4.40)	(0.58)	(7.17)	(1.03)	(0.31)	(84.15)
		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	Orkel	Total	13,940	3,868	3,498	1,546	169	5,060	479	89	7,733
				(27.75)	(25.09)	(11.09)	(1.21)	(36.30)	(3.44)	(0.64)	(55.47)
		Rural	11,344	2,482	2,313	365	60	3,534	178	39	6,994
				(21.88)	(20.39)	(3.22)	(0.53)	(31.15)	(1.57)	(0.34)	(61.65)
		Urban	2,596	1,386	1,185	1,181	109	1,526	301	50	739
				(53.39)	(45.65)	(45.49)	(4.20)	(58.78)	(11.59)	(1.93)	(28.47)

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSETS, 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	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
06	Kalimela	Total	18,590	4,269	3,790	851	164	6,173	379	81	11,016
				(22.96)	(20.39)	(4.58)	(0.88)	(33.21)	(2.04)	(0.44)	(59.26)
		Rural	18,590	4,269	3,790	851	164	6,173	379	81	11,016
				(22.96)	(20.39)	(4.58)	(0.88)	(33.21)	(2.04)	(0.44)	(59.26)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
07	M.V. 79	Total	6,844	948	1,643	430	53	2,271	137	23	3,789
				(13.85)	(24.01)	(6.28)	(0.77)	(33.18)	(2.00)	(0.34)	(55.36)
		Rural	6,844	948	1,643	430	53	2,271	137	23	3,789
				(13.85)	(24.01)	(6.28)	(0.77)	(33.18)	(2.00)	(0.34)	(55.36)
		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	Motu	Total	6,270	802	941	132	31	1,704	103	17	4,090
				(12.79)	(15.01)	(2.11)	(0.49)	(27.18)	(1.64)	(0.27)	(65.23)
		Rural	6,270	802	941	132	31	1,704	103	17	4,090
				(12.79)	(15.01)	(2.11)	(0.49)	(27.18)	(1.64)	(0.27)	(65.23)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

As regards banking services it may be mentioned here that banks refer to all types of commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks, and the service availed means the head of the household or any other member in the household is availing banking service provided by the bank or post office bank as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, only 20,360 or 18.61 per cent households out of the total 109,411 households in Malkangiri district avail banking services as against 48.47 per cent in the urban and only 16.44 per cent in rural areas.

As regards different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all the assets, since 28.29 per cent households in total, 26.24 per cent in rural and 56.52 per cent 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 and rural areas of the district. In urban areas possession of television (42.72 %) holds second position followed by Radio/ Transistor (41.21 %). Expensive household assets like telephone, scooter, car, jeep claim very negligible proportion both in rural and total areas of the district. However, in the urban areas, 4.86 per cent households have telephone connection and 13.2 per cent households possess scooter, motorcycle, moped and only 1.59 per cent own car, jeep, van etc.

Regarding to banking services availed by households at police station level, it is seen that 27.75 per cent of households in total areas of Orkel police station avail banking services followed by 22.96 per

cent households in Kalimela police station and 22.26 per cent households in Malkangiri police station. Banking services in total areas in other police stations varies between 9.99 per cent to 27.75 per cent. In the rural areas of the police stations, this proportion varies between 9.99 per cent to 22.96 per cent. However, in the urban areas, the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably high.

Coming to household assets at the police station level, it is seen that maximum proportion of households ranging between 7.17 to 36.3 in total and rural areas and 55.31 to 58.78 in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset distantly followed by radio/ transistor and television sets. Valuable assets like scooter, motorcycle, moped, car, jeep, van, telephone etc.are possessed by a negligible proportion of households both in total and rural areas.

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

(xiii) Scope of Village Directory :

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

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

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

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

village. In case of non-availability of any of the amenities in the village, distance in broad ranges of the nearest place where the facility is available has been provided in the directory.

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

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

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

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

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

(xiv) Scope of Town Directory :

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

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

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

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

Statement- I: This statement presents the status and growth history of towns. In Col.1 of the statement serial number of the town and in Col.2 name of the town in alphabetical order along with the class and

administrative status have been furnished. In Col.3 location code of the town and in Col.4, the name of the tahasil and police station in which the town is situated are given. Col.5 gives the names of C.D.Blocks of census towns. Area of the town(in square kilometer), number of households including houseless households, population and growth rate of population, density and sex ratio etc. are presented in subsequent columns.

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

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

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

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

Statement- VI: Information on three most important commodities exported, three most important commodities manufactured, 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 numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

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

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

.The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

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

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

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

Column 6: Educational

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 7 : Medical

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

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

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

Column 8 : Drinking Water

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

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

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

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

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

Column 10: Commercial and Co-operative Banks

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

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

Column 11: Credit Societies

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

distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

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

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

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

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. 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 C. D Block wise of the district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The district Malkangiri was having two statutory towns, namely, Malkangiri (NAC) and Balimela (NAC) and one Census town, namely, Chitrakonda (CT) in 1991 Census. However, during 1991-2001 Census periods three villages merged in Malkangiri (NAC) and Chitrakonda (CT) has been denotified. No outgrowth at 2001 Census has been cropped up.

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

Sl.No.	Name of village	Location code No.	Merged in towns and outgrowths
1	2	3	4
1.	M.V.42-Jayanagar	19/11/6/0132	Malkangiri (NAC)
2.	M.V.45-Basantpur	19/11/6/0133	Malkangiri (NAC)
3.	M.V. 2-Madhupur	19/11/6/0134	Malkangiri (NAC)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KALIMELA C.D. BLOCK - 0007

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
MATHILI C.D. BLOCK - 0001

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KHAIRAPUT

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KHAIRAPUT C.D. BLOCK - 0002

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KUDUMULGUM

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF KUDUMULGUM C.D. BLOCK - 0003

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : MALKANGIRI

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
MALKANGIRI C.D. BLOCK - 0004

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KORKUNDA

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF KORKUNDA C.D. BLOCK - 0005

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : PODIA

BLANK

VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
PODIA C.D. BLOCK - 0006

MAP OF C . D. BLOCK : KALIMELA

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
KALIMELA C.D. BLOCK - 0007

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 : MALKANGIRI *

Sl No	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	Mathili	148	79,814	113	122	11	13
2	Khairaput	119	34,446	55	57	6	6
3	Kudumulgum	264	49,938	74	77	12	13
4	Malkangiri	79	53,922	60	66	13	13
5	Korkunda	165	104,637	99	126	32	33
6	Podia	71	45,608	50	53	20	21
7	Kalimela	133	101,217	92	111	15	15
District (Rural)		**979**	**469,582**	**543**	**612**	**109**	**114**

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Educational institutions (contd.)							
		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Mathili	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	Khairaput	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	Kudumulgum	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	Malkangiri	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Korkunda	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0
6	Podia	6	7	2	2	1	1	0	0
7	Kalimela	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	District (Rural)	**39**	**40**	**7**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**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	Mathili	0	0	35	1	1	2	2	5	6
2	Khairaput	0	0	64	0	0	1	1	4	4
3	Kudumulgum	0	0	190	0	0	1	1	4	4
4	Malkangiri	0	0	19	0	0	1	1	3	3
5	Korkunda	1	2	66	0	0	0	0	4	4
6	Podia	0	0	21	1	1	1	1	3	3
7	Kalimela	0	0	41	0	0	1	1	5	5
	District (Rural)	**1**	**2**	**436**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**28**	**29**

Sl No	Name of C.D.block	Medical institutions (contd.)										
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Maternity Home/Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Mathili	22	22	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	125
2	Khairaput	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	108
3	Kudumulgum	11	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	252
4	Malkangiri	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
5	Korkunda	25	25	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	139
6	Podia	13	13	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	58
7	Kalimela	16	16	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	114
District (Rural)		**112**	**112**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**6**	**860**

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	Mathili	0	62	42	0	35	5	0	140	68	4
2	Khairaput	0	29	26	0	14	59	0	87	75	23
3	Kudumulgum	0	86	49	0	127	90	11	230	193	7
4	Malkangiri	0	57	8	0	4	6	7	75	60	0
5	Korkunda	0	115	72	0	35	18	18	152	124	7
6	Podia	0	41	45	0	15	0	4	71	59	0
7	Kalimela	0	86	71	0	41	28	26	126	104	5
District (Rural)		**0**	**476**	**313**	**0**	**271**	**206**	**66**	**881**	**683**	**46**

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	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Mathili	19	0	1	3	0	1	4	11	0	2
2	Khairaput	8	0	0	3	0	0	6	11	0	0
3	Kudumulgum	11	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	10
4	Malkangiri	9	0	0	5	0	0	8	14	0	0
5	Korkunda	14	0	1	6	0	1	10	12	0	2
6	Podia	7	0	1	3	0	1	6	9	0	9
7	Kalimela	14	0	1	2	0	1	6	18	0	0
District (Rural)		**82**	**0**	**4**	**24**	**0**	**4**	**44**	**85**	**0**	**23**

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	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Mathili	2	2	27	121	1	2	1	1	0	0
2	Khairaput	2	2	14	105	2	2	0	0	0	0
3	Kudumulgum	1	1	7	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Malkangiri	2	2	12	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Korkunda	3	3	14	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Podia	3	4	6	65	3	3	1	1	0	0
7	Kalimela	3	4	20	113	1	1	0	0	0	0
District (Rural)		**16**	**18**	**100**	**879**	**7**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Mathili	0	0	0	32	16	16
2	Khairaput	0	0	0	9	1	1
3	Kudumulgum	0	0	0	4	3	3
4	Malkangiri	0	0	0	12	12	12
5	Korkunda	0	0	0	10	10	10
6	Podia	0	0	0	4	4	4
7	Kalimela	0	0	0	9	3	3
District (Rural)		**0**	**0**	**0**	**80**	**49**	**49**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Name of the District : MALKANGIRI *

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	Mathili	148	35	108	3	0	2
2	Khairaput	119	64	53	2	0	0
3	Kudumulgum	264	190	73	0	0	1
4	Malkangiri	79	19	57	1	1	1
5	Korkunda	165	66	89	5	1	4
6	Podia	71	21	49	0	0	1
7	Kalimela	133	41	79	9	2	2
	District Total:	**979**	**436**	**508**	**20**	**4**	**11**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:MALKANGIRI *

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	Mathili	148	35	102	11	5
2	Khairaput	119	64	49	6	4
3	Kudumulgum	264	190	62	12	4
4	Malkangiri	79	19	47	13	7
5	Korkunda	165	66	67	32	10
6	Podia	71	21	30	20	6
7	Kalimela	133	41	77	15	3
	Total:	**979**	**436**	**434**	**109**	**39**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:MALKANGIRI *

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	Mathili	0	2	0	73	59
2	Khairaput	0	0	0	12	28
3	Kudumulgum	0	4	0	44	78
4	Malkangiri	0	0	0	15	57
5	Korkunda	0	1	0	28	112
6	Podia	0	0	0	12	41
7	Kalimela	0	0	0	20	83
	District Total:	**0**	**7**	**0**	**204**	**458**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : MALKANGIRI *

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	Chitrakonda	05092800	Korkunda	5933	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Kalimela	05118800	Kalimela	7520	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District : MALKANGIRI *

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

There is no Census Town in the district

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

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

Name of the District : Malkangiri

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

There is no census town in the district

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

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

Name of the District:MALKANGIRI *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Mathili		
1	05031900	Koiliguda
2	05032100	Sargiguda
3	05032300	Jamuguda
4	05035500	Kuasiguda
5	05035700	Maliguda
6	05050400	Durkaguda
7	05050800	Kantabaunsaguda
8	05050900	Kulabeda
9	05051600	Dangaras
10	05051700	Kerangajaba
11	05051800	Kosalamundaguda
12	05051900	Katapadar
13	05052100	Dandipadar
14	05056300	Bachalmeta
15	05057600	Brahmanguda
16	05057800	Kansariput
17	05058000	Katepali
18	05058100	Dangariguda
19	05058800	Galiaguda
20	05059000	Sunapadar
21	05060000	Bhatiguda
22	05060200	Bandhaguda
23	05060300	Sana Jhulanibahal
24	05061000	Kandikiguda
25	05061300	Madhiguda
26	05061800	Dumaliguda
27	05063600	Podaguda
28	05064100	Gaudaguda
29	05064500	Jhulanibahal
30	05068300	Badaliguda
Name of CD Block: Khairaput		
31	05054000	Durkajodi
32	05054100	Dokarijodi
33	05054200	Baliamba
34	05054300	Samakunda-1
35	05054400	Sorgiguda
36	05054600	Baghaangar
37	05054700	Kadhuapada
38	05054800	Tangirigadon
39	05054900	Disariguda
40	05055000	Rukniatal
41	05055100	Debhaguda
42	05055200	Dombabeda
43	05055300	Bengapani
44	05055400	Adarladi
45	05055500	Koprakut
46	05055600	Andhari
47	05055700	Badaghat
48	05055800	Samakunda-Ii
49	05055900	Nuaguda-Ii
50	05064300	Kamalapadar
51	05064800	Mainsikhal
52	05064900	Chimatapali
53	05065000	Kusumaput
54	05065300	Kasalakondaguma
55	05065400	Lunakhari
56	05065600	Gumajharan
57	05065700	Dabuguda
58	05066000	Kantabaunsa
59	05066200	Maliguda
60	05066400	Sisaput
61	05066700	Pujariguda
62	05066900	Kutunipadar
63	05067000	Baliguda
64	05067400	Goiguda
65	05067500	Tulaguram
66	05067600	Prasantapur
67	05067700	Pakhanaguda
68	05067800	Dabuguda (B)
69	05068400	Gaudaput
70	05068700	Rauliguda (Kadamguda)
71	05069600	Pusuruguda

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:MALKANGIRI *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
72	05070100	Jhariaguda
73	05070200	Kenduguda
74	05070600	Karadabadi
75	05071500	Baunsapada
76	05071600	Badapada
77	05072100	Katamaguda
78	05072400	Bhaliapadar
79	05072500	Sindhiguda
80	05072600	Khilaguda
81	05072800	Tusaipada
82	05073600	Bandiguda
83	05073800	Gokharipada
84	05074000	Silaiguda
85	05074200	Baraguda
86	05074300	Kichapada
87	05074400	Anguraguda
88	05102000	Palakaguda
89	05102100	Baridiguda
90	05102300	Tagabeda
91	05102400	Bhataguda
92	05102500	Khariguda
93	05105100	Giringiwada
Name of CD Block: Kudumulgum		
94	05074500	Khajuriguda
95	05074600	Gangapada
96	05074700	Suripoda
97	05074900	Dandrabeda
98	05075000	Taimal
99	05075100	Rava
100	05075300	Naringijholla
101	05075400	Tikarapada
102	05075600	Totaguda
103	05076000	Aralipada
104	05076100	Taber
105	05076200	Nanamanjari
106	05076300	Mariveda
107	05076500	Bhajaguda
108	05076600	Sadaram
109	05076800	Tentulipader
110	05076900	Tikarpoda
111	05077000	Bachilipadar
112	05077200	Ghusumpadar
113	05077300	Ramaguda
114	05077400	Damagad
115	05077500	Kodalibandha
116	05077800	Ghanabeda
117	05078000	Kumudaguda
118	05078200	Kusumaput
119	05078300	Salganput
120	05078600	Malaput
121	05078700	Tankuguda
122	05079200	Gorasethu
123	05079300	Matikhala
124	05079400	Mundiguma
125	05079500	Tutugumi
126	05080000	Podakhala
127	05080100	Palasapader
128	05080200	Panapader
129	05080400	Kutunipadar
130	05080600	Gardenpadar
131	05080800	Kondabamreng
132	05080900	Kharkaguda
133	05081200	Gajalbandha
134	05081300	Majhiguda
135	05081600	Bhutjhola And Mahupadar
136	05081800	Bhatajhola
137	05081900	Raipur
138	05082400	Rajabandha
139	05082500	Gopiguda
140	05082600	Kondeng
141	05082700	Purunakondeg
142	05083000	Santalepader
143	05083100	Nilaram
144	05083200	Badtalpadar
145	05083300	Nuaguda
146	05083400	Bhitardarlabeda
147	05083500	Karenjaguda
148	05083600	Kusumput
149	05083800	Gaudaput
150	05083900	Similipader
151	05084000	Ladiguda
152	05084100	Jampurulu
153	05084200	Jajpalama
154	05084300	Gajalgumi
155	05084500	Tarabeda
156	05084600	Kumbhipatiaguda
157	05084900	Tikarpada
158	05085000	Gopinathguda
159	05085100	Nuaguda
160	05085200	Hanjariaguda
161	05085300	Tentapali
162	05085400	Kadaput
163	05085600	Sutugandhi
164	05085700	Sitagandhi
165	05085900	Elampanka
166	05086000	Tumulumamudi
167	05086200	Bandoguda
168	05086300	Ranginiguda
169	05086400	Lochapani
170	05086500	Dudhapalli
171	05086600	Kadalibandha
172	05086700	Hantalguda
173	05086800	Gandhiguda
174	05087300	Nuaguda

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:MALKANGIRI *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
175	05087800	Tentuliguda
176	05087900	Jamujodi
177	05088100	Katapali
178	05088200	Jumdama
179	05088300	Chitanguru
180	05088400	Kutedurubandha
181	05088500	Kotauru
182	05088600	Mandapali
183	05088700	Limatang
184	05088800	Anibirida
185	05088900	Donkataru
186	05089000	Gunamba
187	05089100	Singavaram
188	05089200	Telal
189	05089300	Chitangachilika
190	05089400	Tamerpalli
191	05089500	Luharam
192	05089700	Bhimaram
193	05089800	Arnabeta
194	05090400	Pelangrai
195	05090500	Limagandi
196	05090800	Khajuriguma
197	05090900	Kharimala
198	05091300	Phulagandhi
199	05091400	Metaguda
200	05091500	Paneshgandhi
201	05091600	Hatipadar
202	05091700	Iswarguda
203	05091800	Baiguda
204	05091900	Kalpader
205	05092000	Khilaput
206	05092100	Phulpader
207	05092200	Dantunuguda
208	05092400	Sariapali
209	05092500	Bangurupoda
210	05092600	Anjaraguda
211	05092700	Lambasingi
212	05096600	Pabiliguda
213	05096700	Banguru
214	05096800	Rekhapali
215	05096900	Kamarguda
216	05097000	Padmagiri
217	05097100	Limalori
218	05097200	Dharamaguda
219	05097300	Dabalpahada
220	05097400	Bangurusudha
221	05097500	Godamadugulu
222	05097600	Kerapalli
223	05097700	Jajpalam
224	05097800	Sikatpali
225	05097900	Pitamari
226	05098000	Tatiparu
227	05098100	Kadamjhola
228	05098200	Kandhasuapali
229	05098400	Nuatekpadar
230	05098500	Tekpadar
231	05098600	Gazed
232	05098800	Banjholi
233	05099000	Kukuluguda
234	05099100	Chintandoli
235	05099200	Dabuguda
236	05099400	Surubandha
237	05099500	Dandalagundhi
238	05099600	Iskabandha
239	05099700	Sunagoi
240	05099800	Chikipanesa
241	05099900	Bateru
242	05100000	Nerudupali
243	05100100	Suapali
244	05100200	Ganmetpada
245	05100300	Bhaluguda
246	05100400	Pedalanka
247	05100500	Garidibandha
248	05100600	R.F. Beat
249	05100700	Tialamamudi
250	05100800	Ghisingibeda
251	05103200	Manikapur
252	05103900	Dhaudaguda
253	05104000	Dangakunda
254	05104100	Ranginiguda
255	05104400	Baliguda
256	05104800	Dandasenaguda
257	05105200	Tikarapada
258	05105600	Kantasaru
259	05105700	Parajapadar
260	05105800	Majurlendi
261	05105900	Ramapur
262	05106100	Mangarajodi
263	05106200	Totaguda
264	05107100	Kadamguda
265	05107200	Podakhal
266	05107300	Simagandhi
267	05107400	Banasulbhata
268	05107500	Maliguda
269	05107600	Kondelbandha
270	05109000	M.V.36
Name of CD Block: Malkangiri		
271	05031100	Madkaguda
272	05031300	Baghajhola
273	05032400	Tanginitanga
274	05034000	Mauliguda
275	05034500	Rangamatiguda
276	05036600	Bayanaikguda
277	05037400	Kenduguda
278	05037800	Khadikajodi

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:MALKANGIRI *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
279	05037900	Erakusumi
280	05038000	Kukudaguda
281	05038100	Bhimarangini
282	05038200	Ranginiguda
283	05038700	Nuasimagudi
284	05038800	Champanagar
285	05038900	Rampur
286	05041200	Munusa
Name of CD Block: Korkunda		
287	05033700	Gotiguda
288	05039100	Tentuliguda
289	05039200	Pakhanaguda
290	05039400	Tongoguda
291	05040000	Rengabandha
292	05040100	Rejarguda
293	05040400	Singalguda
294	05041800	Banuru
295	05041900	Adiguda
296	05042000	Karanjaguda
297	05042100	Similiguda
298	05042400	Saragiguda
299	05042500	Jamuguda
300	05042700	Dhumusoliguda
301	05043200	Chalanpoda
302	05044200	Laxmanpur
303	05044600	Talapadar
304	05045300	Ramapadar
305	05046700	Sukraguda
306	05046800	Medirkhal
307	05047000	Sindhibhat
308	05047500	Barkamadri
309	05049600	Tekguda
310	05049800	Jamuguda
311	05082000	Baleguda
312	05082100	Khilaguda
313	05082200	Mahadhebpur
314	05082300	Bagariaguda
315	05092900	Doraghata
316	05093000	Maliguda
317	05093100	Bisoiguda
318	05093300	Phulapadar
319	05093400	Badaput
320	05093900	Mantriput
321	05094000	Padalput
322	05094100	Kalpadar
323	05094200	Rathaguda
324	05094300	Paliguda
325	05094400	Kotaguda
326	05094700	Purunapani
327	05094800	Badput
328	05095300	Ghagadabandha
329	05095400	Ghatikonda
330	05096000	Tatamanguda
331	05103700	Degra R.F.
332	05105400	Siraguda
333	05107700	Nuaguda
334	05108000	Rangamatiguda
335	05108500	Mahupadar
336	05108700	M.V.-53
337	05109100	M.V.-51
338	05109600	Tarlakota R.F.
339	05109700	Chitapari
340	05110100	Nuaguda
341	05110200	Chitapari-Ii (Sidheswarpur)
342	05110700	M.V.-52
343	05111300	Tandikonda R.F.
344	05111800	Gandhi
345	05113500	Khillaguda
346	05113600	Pakhanaguda
347	05116900	Duduguda
348	05117200	Lachhamanguda
Name of CD Block: Podia		
349	05112300	Itaguda
350	05112700	Nunurguda
351	05112800	Durumaguda
352	05112900	Ramaguda
353	05113400	Deoguda
354	05114900	Entaguda
355	05115000	Damaguda
356	05115100	Musiguda
357	05115200	Bandingiguda
358	05115300	Kariaguda
359	05129900	Laxmanguda
360	05130000	Mesaguda
361	05130300	Silaguda
362	05130400	Reddipal
363	05130500	Lachhipuram
364	05131800	Kadamaliguda
365	05132300	Rambharam
366	05132700	Baribancha
367	05133200	Sunabeda
368	05133300	Kamalpuram
Name of CD Block: Kalimela		
369	05115500	M.P.V.-56
370	05116400	Gumukaguda
371	05116700	Talguda
372	05117600	Doraguda (Mpv-9)
373	05119400	Koyaguda
374	05121000	Mariguda
375	05121100	Sitapali
376	05121200	Panchalpada
377	05121300	Tatiguda
378	05121700	Pitakonda
379	05122000	Jantri
380	05122300	Muraliguda

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:MALKANGIRI *

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
381	05122400	Jadaput
382	05122600	Sadar
383	05122800	Arabeti
384	05123200	Kanheiguda
385	05123300	Kurubu
386	05123700	Singabaram
387	05124300	Ramachandrapur
388	05124400	Gunthabeda
389	05124500	Dayaltungi
390	05124600	Ambapadar
391	05124700	Kamalapadar
392	05124900	Jalagulur
393	05125000	Elakanur
394	05125500	Gilamadingi
395	05125700	Madhumal
396	05125900	Jadaamba
397	05126200	Sanapapulur
398	05127500	Idigunda
399	05127700	Rajanguda
400	05129300	Billigura
401	05129500	Mangipalli
402	05129600	Kandalgura
403	05132000	Basantinagar
404	05133800	Tindraspally
405	05133900	Kantabanjiguda
406	05134000	Kusumput
407	05134200	Penkurai
408	05134900	Berenpalli

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	Mathili	149	1	148	55
2	Khairaput	130	11	119	82
3	Kudumulgum	271	7	264	194
4	Malkangiri	83	4	79	26
5	Korkunda	187	22	165	75
6	Podia	80	9	71	43
7	Kalimela	145	12	133	62
	District Total:	**1,045**	**66**	**979**	**537**

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	Mathili	149	1	148	1
2	Khairaput	130	11	119	2
3	Kudumulgum	271	7	264	9
4	Malkangiri	83	4	79	0
5	Korkunda	187	22	165	10
6	Podia	80	9	71	1
7	Kalimela	145	12	133	7
	District Total:	**1,045**	**66**	**979**	**30**

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:MALKANGIRI *

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
Name of CD Block: Mathili		
Less than 5		
	05052800	Biranpali
	05052600	Barubeda
	05058600	Bedurpali
	05057900	Saragiguda
	05059200	Bijapadar
	05058700	Katapali
	05057400	Nuaguda
	05036000	Khairapali
	05063100	Dangarkhali
	05058500	Mahupadar
	05061700	Purunaguda
	05052700	Kangarabeda
	05058900	Badarengabeda
	05035300	Mukaguda
	05058400	Kurumpali
	05035900	Tangaguda
	05057800	Kansariput
	05062500	Daniguda
	05061500	Katrimajhiguda
	05053300	Timasput
	05057300	Talapadar
	05031500	Bhandaripangam
	05056800	Karapali
	05052400	Chamandaras
	05057200	Bhainsaghat
	05061600	Salapapadar
	05056600	Kenduguda
	05056400	Patraguda
	05062900	Kaliapujariguda
	05036800	Pokhanamunda
	05053600	Bimanpali
	05031400	Markapali
	05064600	Kutilaguda
	05068300	Badaliguda
	05059800	Dalapatiputa
5-10		
	05062700	Samarathaguda
	05051500	Kopara
	05053500	Durukajodi
	05062300	Meka
	05063800	Khadimati
	05062400	Sananayakguda
	05031800	Pullapali
	05062000	Damapada
	05035400	Nayakguda
	05064400	Kaudiguda
	05053400	Kadapadar
	05052300	Temurupali
	05053800	Dhungiaput
	05063400	Badaguda
	05060500	Dhaudaguda
	05058300	Kamarpali
	05063200	Kadamguda
	05056000	Chalanguda
	05059500	Chedenga
	05051100	Dalapatiguda
	05063700	Bandamajhiguda
	05035200	Katameta
	05056900	Saradhaput
11-20		
	05060900	Mundaguda
	05064000	Chaulmendi
	05050500	Sanoguma
	05056700	Duraguda
	05056200	Godiali
	05056100	Udulibeda
	05057700	Salimi
	05064700	Champajharan
	05060700	Ambaguda
	05061100	Burudiguda
	05064500	Jhulanibahal
	05053700	Patraput
	05050900	Kulabeda
	05050700	Kartanpali
	05035600	Chalanaguda
	05068900	Gangarajguma
	05062800	Patraguda
	05060600	Bariabahal
	05063300	Siriguda
	05051400	Udegiri
	05059600	Sindhabeda
	05060800	Madkamiguda
	05056500	Mendukuli
	05060100	Mathili
	05051300	Sarangapali
	05051200	Kutunipali
21-30		
	05053100	Kianga
	05051000	Netalgandhi
	05063500	Pangam
	05061900	Katiguda
	05050300	Luler
	05064100	Gaudaguda
31-40		
	05052900	Jigidipali
41-50		
	05053000	Badserpali
51-75		
	05035500	Kuasiguda

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
Name of CD Block: Khairaput		
Less than 5		
	05069500	Kuriguda
	05071100	Amalabhata
	05068800	Lacher
	05071200	Podaghat
	05101400	Sikhapali
	05069700	Semiliguda
	05068600	Aunliput
	05073300	Dantipada
	05068700	Rauliguda (Kadamguda)
	05069600	Pusuruguda
	05102600	Muduliguda
	05073400	Mudulipada
5-10		
	05066200	Maliguda
	05073100	Andrahal
	05105000	Oringi
	05101600	Butiguda
	05101800	Rahasbeda
11-20		
	05053900	Govindapali
	05070200	Kenduguda
	05074100	Pindajangar
	05069300	Lamataput
	05065900	Gadabapada
	05101100	Pushpali
	05070700	Khairaput
	05068000	Khemaguru
	05069400	Pandraguda
	05071300	Mundiguda
	05070500	Kumbharput
	05101500	Kalapali
21-30		
	05072200	Anagel
	05068500	Kadamaguda
	05071000	Tankamunda
	05054900	Disariguda
	05072700	Patraput
	05066300	Sanadural
51-75		
	05066100	Badadural
	05054200	Baliamba
Name of CD Block: Kudumulgum		
Less than 5		
	05085900	Elampanka
	05077600	Andirapali
	05101700	Naliguda
	05075100	Rava
	05104000	Dangakunda
	05103100	Gundriguda
	05096800	Rekhapali
	05087700	Papermenta
	05084900	Tikarpada
	05096900	Kamarguda
	05098000	Tatiparu
	05106900	Kandelaguda
	05103900	Dhaudaguda
	05092300	Badpader
	05098500	Tekpadar
	05087000	Bidarpakhana
	05106500	Rangamguda
	05092400	Sariapali
	05085800	Gajalmamudi
	05104300	Tekaguda
	05077100	Arapadar
	05103400	Siripeta
5-10		
	05104200	Parkanmala
	05091200	Janbai
	05077900	Panasput
	05106200	Totaguda
	05089800	Arnabeta
	05081500	Nilapari
	05081600	Bhutjhola And Mahupadar
	05086800	Gandhiguda
	05101300	Gotiguda
	05078900	Singoi
	05077400	Damagad
	05106100	Mangarajodi
	05098400	Nuatekpadar
	05078500	Handikhal
	05083700	Darlabeda
	05107100	Kadamguda
	05090200	Siliguma
	05106400	Somnathpur
11-20		
	05084600	Kumbhipatiaguda
	05106600	Apanamala
	05079800	Bihanagudi
	05079400	Mundiguma
	05092500	Bangurupoda
	05087200	Jantapai
	05104900	Purunaguma
	05091600	Hatipadar
	05104700	Kudumuluguma
	05082400	Rajabandha
21-30		
	05080200	Panapader
	05101200	Chitapari
	05099600	Iskabandha
	05081700	Nakamamudi
	05080100	Palasapader
31-40		
	05090800	Khajuriguma
	05081400	Pipalpader

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	05082700	Purunakondeg
	05106700	Maheswarpur
51-75		
	05096600	Pabiliguda
	05100800	Ghisingibeda
	05088900	Donkataru
	05099300	Dolimamudi
	05099400	Surubandha
	05097900	Pitamari
76 and above		
	05083200	Badtalpadar
	05108600	Bikramapur
	05076500	Bhajaguda
	05081900	Raipur
	05109000	M.V.36
Name of CD Block: Malkangiri		
Less than 5		
	05033000	Kacheli
	05032900	Tandapali
	05043600	Thakurpali
	05043400	Gaudaguda
	05037500	Ganjaibahal
	05034300	Nuaguda
	05037000	Marakapali
	05038000	Kukudaguda
	05037800	Khadikajodi
	05043500	Goreguda (M. V. - 3)
	05036400	Tapaguda
	05036100	Baraja
	05040800	Simagudi
	05038500	Sorisamalo
	05036300	Adomunda
	05041400	Daniguda
	05103500	Limaguda
	05036900	Bijapadar
5-10		
	05034700	Gudunadu
	05041300	Munusakonda
	05037400	Kenduguda
	05036700	Dengaguda
	05038100	Bhimarangini
	05038400	Bandhaguda
	05037700	Gudumupadar
	05103600	Degra
	05040900	Champakhari
	05036600	Bayanaikguda
	05037600	Biralakhanpur
	05046400	Tamasa
	05035100	Bhaluguda
	05036500	Gongola
	05037200	Pujarimunda
11-20		
	05036200	Pedawada
	05037300	Jhatikaguda
	05035000	Pandiripani
	05037100	Sargiguda
	05033900	Jharapali
	05030500	Tangapali
21-30		
	05034900	Serapali
	05034100	Padmagiri
31-40		
	05034200	Pedakonda
	05103800	Machiamba
41-50		
	05032700	Boilapari
	05041000	Himansupali (M.V.111)
	05046200	Dhariguda
	05043000	Nilimari
51-75		
	05041100	Talaguda
	05043100	Boilapari
	05034800	Michubariguda
76 and above		
	05041500	Batapali
	05043800	Jaganathpali (M.V.-5)
	05043300	Rabindranagar
Name of CD Block: Korkunda		
Less than 5		
	05045000	Kotamateru
	05045400	Orkelguda
	05042200	Kaliamunda
	05033600	Damaguda
	05039300	Tondiki
	05039400	Tongoguda
	05110100	Nuaguda
	05109300	Pramilapadar
	05039100	Tentuliguda
	05096500	Rajal Konda
	05109900	Santoshpur Chitapari-I
	05093700	Doraguda
	05039800	Alur
	05040300	Chalanguda
	05095200	Burudiput
	05047200	Kichibheli
	05096400	Arinji Alias Kantabanjaguda
	05047100	Buduguda
	05049600	Tekguda
	05044100	Ramaguda
	05047300	Kumbharguda
	05110200	Chitapari-Ii (Sidheswarpur)
5-10		
	05042800	Nuaguda
	05110500	Chitapari(Jaganathpur)
	05110300	Tarapur Chitapari-Iii
	05094900	Eragapu

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	05040200	Nuaguda
	05082200	Mahadhebpur
	05111300	Tandikonda R.F.
	05041600	Koilipari
	05093500	Kamarguda -Ii
11-20		
	05043700	Shyamnagar
	05046600	Ponarguda
	05093300	Phulapadar
	05110600	Nilakhamar
	05093400	Badaput
	05108100	Tarlakota
	05045600	Palkonda
	05093100	Bisoiguda
	05095900	Haripur
	05094500	Ramaguda
	05043900	Jagatapali
	05110900	Chimitapalli
	05109600	Tarlakota R.F.
	05040700	Gondhipali
	05107900	Pushpali M.V.103
21-30		
	05116800	Pagurukonda
	05049300	Dudimetla
	05110000	Balimela
	05095100	Bailiguda
	05095000	Nuaguda
	05046900	Tumasapali
	05093800	Tunnelcamp
	05095500	Kankaraipoda
	05111200	Katapali
	05109500	Chitapari
	05095800	Guntabeda
	05108500	Mahupadar
	05047400	Korukonda
	05044000	Siadimala
31-40		
	05110800	Kamwada
	05092800	Chitrakonda
	05093000	Maliguda
	05049400	Mariwada
	05093600	Silaiput
	05045700	Sikhapali
	05117100	Pulimetla
	05046500	Chidupali
	05109200	Potrel
41-50		
	05111100	Markelguda
	05049100	Kachalawada
	05049200	Mandapalli
	05095300	Ghagadabandha
	05042600	Mahulput
	05048100	Balakati
	05048500	Gurakhunta
51-75		
	05048900	Kadelmetla
	05117000	Badali
	05108800	M.V.-37
	05111400	Ramakrishnapalli M.V.109
	05045900	Tandapali
76 and above		
	05110700	M.V.-52
	05108700	M.V.-53
	05109100	M.V.-51
	05111500	Madhusudanpur M.V.104
	05093200	Mahupadar
	05092900	Doraghata
	05109700	Chitapari
	05111600	Laxmanpali M.V.108
	05111700	Gopabandhu Nagar M.V.122
Name of CD Block: Podia		
Less than 5		
	05114300	Venchanpalli
	05112500	Cheruguda
	05113700	Erbanpalli
	05113000	Uskalbag
	05112000	Batanawada
	05134700	Kushanapaly
	05113300	Iralgonda
	05113200	Daranpalli
5-10		
	05112400	Parsanpalli
	05112100	Materu
	05132800	Motu
11-20		
	05114700	Kolaganda
	05112600	Niliguda
	05127800	Bhubanpalli
	05115400	Kapanpalli
21-30		
	05126500	Kurti
	05128000	Ginipalli
	05115700	Bapanpali
	05114400	Podia
	05114600	Kaladapalli
31-40		
	05115900	Gotanpali
	05128300	Semilibencha
41-50		
	05128200	Putumpali
	05126600	Wallampali
	05128100	Pendalbai
	05115600	Supulur
51-75		
	05128900	Lachipeta
	05129000	Kunanpali

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
Name of CD Block: Kalimela		
Less than 5		
	05130700	Koikonda
	05120400	Kurukundi
	05121700	Pitakonda
	05131500	Manyamkonda
	05124400	Gunthabeda
	05122100	Naguluru
	05119500	Kangurkonda
	05124600	Ambapadar
	05125500	Gilamadingi
	05118000	Usakapali
	05122900	Chilikalamami
5-10		
	05125200	Guralur
	05126100	Papulur
	05121800	Karkatpalli
	05122000	Jantri
	05125800	Kurumanur
11-20		
	05121500	Sindhiguda
	05120300	Arnamala
21-30		
	05120600	Bejangiwada
	05126900	Girikanpali
	05133700	Anantapalli
	05117900	Teliguda
	05119800	Gagarmetla
	05118600	Koimetla
	05124300	Ramachandrapur
	05116600	Supali
	05119300	Mangipalli
	05133600	Malabharam
	05123500	Badigata
31-40		
	05120500	Badaliguda
	05126700	Tamanpalli
	05119600	Potakhal
	05131400	Potteru
	05120200	Bapanpalli
	05131000	Phulkonkonda
	05119900	Gampakonda
	05118900	Bhenkatapalli
	05118300	Undurganda
	05121300	Tatiguda
	05127300	Telarai
	05119000	Panimetla
	05122500	Ghatiguda
	05127000	Tigal
	05118800	Kalimela
41-50		
	05118400	Padganpalli
	05117300	Gumuka
	05131900	Sarbanpaly
	05130800	Maharajpalli
	05127200	Pedawara
	05120000	Salamarikonda
	05127400	Jakalgandi
	05127600	Nalagunti
	05118500	Maranpalli
51-75		
	05118100	Sangel
	05119100	Ambaguda
	05120100	Patakonda
	05123600	Kutmanpali
	05117500	Chitrangpali
	05129200	Oramgura
	05131100	Pendikonda
	05130900	Lugel
	05132000	Basantinagar
	05117700	Daraguda
	05115500	M.P.V.-56
	05132100	Krushnanagar
	05126800	Murubanpali
	05117400	Erabanpali
	05131700	Tendraspaly
	05118700	Kowasiguda
	05119700	Eraganda
	05117600	Doraguda (Mpv-9)

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 : MALKANGIRI *

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Mathili		
5-10		
	05056400	Patraguda
11-20		
	05061500	Katrimajhiguda
	05060400	Baliguda
21-30		
	05056000	Chalanguda
	05060100	Mathili
	05068900	Gangarajguma
	05059800	Dalapatiputa
	05056100	Udulibeda
31-40		
	05051100	Dalapatiguda
	05035500	Kuasiguda
	05068300	Badaliguda
41-50		
	05052700	Kangarabeda
	05053000	Badserpali
	05063500	Pangam
	05050300	Luler
	05062800	Patraguda
	05060900	Mundaguda
51-75		
	05059600	Sindhabeda
	05064700	Champajharan
	05056200	Godiali
	05053100	Kianga
	05056500	Mendukuli
	05062600	Pakhanaguda
	05053800	Dhungiaput
	05060700	Ambaguda
	05052800	Biranpali
	05063700	Bandamajhiguda
	05060500	Dhaudaguda
	05051000	Netalgandhi
	05058400	Kurumpali
	05052900	Jigidipali
	05064500	Jhulanibahal
	05052500	Dhakadarasi
	05063300	Siriguda
	05031900	Koiliguda
	05051200	Kutunipali
	05052400	Chamandaras
	05061900	Katiguda
	05063400	Badaguda
	05057800	Kansariput
	05057700	Salimi

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
76 and above		
	05051300	Sarangapali
	05036800	Pokhanamunda
	05057000	Telekabecha
	05035600	Chalanaguda
	05035400	Nayakguda
	05035200	Katameta
	05052300	Temurupali
	05053700	Patraput
	05052600	Barubeda
	05060600	Bariabahal
	05057200	Bhainsaghat
	05064000	Chaulmendi
	05059100	Sarangapali
	05056300	Bachalmeta
	05035300	Mukaguda
	05064400	Kaudiguda
	05051400	Udegiri
	05063800	Khadimati
	05059500	Chedenga
	05058500	Mahupadar
	05060800	Madkamiguda
	05061100	Burudiguda
	05050700	Kartanpali
	05051500	Kopara
	05058300	Kamarpali
	05056700	Duraguda
	05056900	Saradhaput
	05057500	Padiarasi
	05062400	Sananayakguda
	05050900	Kulabeda
	05050600	Bara
	05063200	Kadamguda
	05056600	Kenduguda
	05031400	Markapali
	05062300	Meka
	05050500	Sanoguma
	05053200	Sindhiguda
	05035800	Mutebeda
	05057300	Talapadar
	05031500	Bhandaripangam
	05053400	Kadapadar
	05062500	Daniguda
	05061600	Salapapadar
	05062700	Samarathaguda
	05062000	Damapada
	05057900	Saragiguda
	05058900	Badarengabeda
	05053600	Bimanpali
	05031800	Pullapali
	05031700	Saragiguda
	05035900	Tangaguda
	05031600	Durumguda
	05053500	Durukajodi

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05062900	Kaliapujariguda
	05059200	Bijapadar
	05056800	Karapali
	05061700	Purunaguda
	05063000	Gundenguda
	05063100	Dangarkhali
	05064600	Kutilaguda
	05050400	Durkaguda
	05030900	Pitatango
	05059900	Daiguda
	05053300	Timasput
	05069000	Ambapada
	05059000	Sunapadar
	05058600	Bedurpali
	05058700	Katapali
	05057400	Nuaguda
	05063600	Podaguda
	05036000	Khairapali
	05061400	Singalbecha
	05062200	Dusanadu
	05068200	Pedaguda
	05052200	Kukurkund
	05052000	Tulasi
	05031000	Golitangiri
	05032000	Sandhimunda
	05032100	Sargiguda
	05032200	Muduliguda
	05032300	Jamuguda
	05035700	Maliguda
	05050800	Kantabaunsaguda
	05051600	Dangaras
	05051700	Kerangajaba
	05051800	Kosalamundaguda
	05051900	Katapadar
	05052100	Dandipadar
	05057100	Raniguda
	05057600	Brahmanguda
	05058000	Katepali
	05058100	Dangariguda
	05058200	Pedaguda
	05058800	Galiaguda
	05059300	Matiguda
	05059400	Jamuguda
	05059700	Ramaguda
	05060000	Bhatiguda
	05060200	Bandhaguda
	05060300	Sana Jhulanibahal
	05061000	Kandikiguda
	05061200	Anlajodi
	05061300	Madhiguda
	05061800	Dumaliguda
	05062100	Muchukiras
	05068100	Pujhariguda (B)

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Khairaput		
Less than 5		
	05068700	Rauliguda (Kadamguda)
11-20		
	05071300	Mundiguda
	05065300	Kasalakondaguma
	05068800	Lacher
	05066200	Maliguda
	05070500	Kumbharput
21-30		
	05072700	Patraput
	05068600	Aunliput
31-40		
	05053900	Govindapali
	05065600	Gumajharan
	05070400	Uparaput
	05065200	Madakapadar
41-50		
	05070700	Khairaput
	05054200	Baliamba
	05066100	Badadural
	05068000	Khemaguru
	05070300	Majhiguda
	05067100	Sanuguda
	05069300	Lamataput
51-75		
	05069400	Pandraguda
	05069200	Kadaguda
	05065000	Kusumaput
	05065100	Paruguda
	05069600	Pusuruguda
	05066300	Sanadural
	05071000	Tankamunda
	05065900	Gadabapada
76 and above		
	05068500	Kadamaguda
	05054900	Disariguda
	05101500	Kalapali
	05064300	Kamalapadar
	05055900	Nuaguda-Ii
	05072200	Anagel
	05066000	Kantabaunsa
	05101100	Pushpali
	05101600	Butiguda
	05074100	Pindajangar
	05070200	Kenduguda
	05102600	Muduliguda
	05101800	Rahasbeda
	05073400	Mudulipada
	05066500	Barangabadi
	05067200	Dhemasapadar
	05105000	Oringi
	05064200	Gojiagoda
	05073100	Andrahal

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05065400	Lunakhari
	05071100	Amalabhata
	05069500	Kuriguda
	05073300	Dantipada
	05070100	Jhariaguda
	05070900	Bayaguda
	05065500	Sukriput
	05101900	Gadiput
	05071200	Podaghat
	05101400	Sikhapali
	05069700	Semiliguda
	05071700	Dumuripada
	05055100	Debhaguda
	05073900	Krisanipada
	05102100	Baridiguda
	05054000	Durkajodi
	05054100	Dokarijodi
	05054300	Samakunda-1
	05054400	Sorgiguda
	05054600	Baghaangar
	05054700	Kadhuapada
	05054800	Tangirigadon
	05055000	Rukniatal
	05055200	Dombabeda
	05055300	Bengapani
	05055400	Adarladi
	05055500	Koprakut
	05055600	Andhari
	05055700	Badaghat
	05055800	Samakunda-Ii
	05064900	Chimatapali
	05065700	Dabuguda
	05065800	Dalapatiguda
	05066400	Sisaput
	05066600	Podipada
	05066700	Pujariguda
	05066800	Balikunda
	05066900	Kutunipadar
	05067000	Baliguda
	05067300	Chapalapada
	05067400	Goiguda
	05067500	Tulaguram
	05067600	Prasantapur
	05067700	Pakhanaguda
	05067800	Dabuguda (B)
	05069100	Kandhaguda
	05070600	Karadabadi
	05070800	Kandhatalguda
	05071400	Raulguda
	05071500	Baunsapada
	05071600	Badapada
	05072100	Katamaguda
	05072400	Bhaliapadar
	05072500	Sindhiguda
	05072600	Khilaguda
	05072800	Tusaipada
	05072900	Bondapada
	05073200	Badabel
	05073500	Bandhaguda
	05073600	Bandiguda
	05073700	Chalanpada
	05073800	Gokharipada
	05074000	Silaiguda
	05074200	Baraguda
	05074300	Kichapada
	05074400	Anguraguda
	05102000	Palakaguda
	05102300	Tagabeda
	05102400	Bhataguda
	05102500	Khariguda
	05105100	Giringiwada
Name of CD Block: Kudumulgum		
Less than 5		
	05106700	Maheswarpur
	05079600	Sindiput
	05081900	Raipur
5-10		
	05076500	Bhajaguda
11-20		
	05104700	Kudumuluguma
	05078500	Handikhal
	05091600	Hatipadar
21-30		
	05078700	Tankuguda
	05083200	Badtalpadar
	05078900	Singoi
	05106400	Somnathpur
	05096900	Kamarguda
	05097900	Pitamari
31-40		
	05083400	Bhitardarlabeda
	05099300	Dolimamudi
	05099400	Surubandha
	05106100	Mangarajodi
	05100000	Nerudupali
	05079200	Gorasethu
	05091200	Janbai
	05080100	Palasapader
41-50		
	05088900	Donkataru
	05078200	Kusumaput
	05087800	Tentuliguda
	05099900	Bateru
	05079000	Bejingi
	05092400	Sariapali
	05077900	Panasput
	05106500	Rangamguda
	05087400	Nuadoliamb

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05096600	Pabiliguda
51-75		
	05082400	Rajabandha
	05104800	Dandasenaguda
	05081700	Nakamamudi
	05078300	Salganput
	05102900	Laktiguda
	05082700	Purunakondeg
	05092100	Phulpader
	05097000	Padmagiri
	05081400	Pipalpader
	05090800	Khajuriguma
	05090200	Siliguma
	05083700	Darlabeda
	05088000	Purulubandha
	05103000	Padiapali
	05089600	Maliguda
	05100100	Suapali
	05087700	Papermenta
	05079800	Bihanagudi
	05106300	Pilakusumi
	05087300	Nuaguda
	05106600	Apanamala
	05077200	Ghusumpadar
	05077400	Damagad
	05103100	Gundriguda
	05104900	Purunaguma
	05088700	Limatang
	05078800	Jamuguda
	05089700	Bhimaram
	05087000	Bidarpakhana
	05077600	Andirapali
76 and above		
	05086900	Kuniguda
	05084600	Kumbhipatiaguda
	05084800	Kunturpader
	05099600	Iskabandha
	05089800	Arnabeta
	05101200	Chitapari
	05080200	Panapader
	05082500	Gopiguda
	05087900	Jamujodi
	05079700	Khajuriguda
	05087600	Lauguda
	05074500	Khajuriguda
	05077800	Ghanabeda
	05090700	Badapada
	05086800	Gandhiguda
	05087200	Jantapai
	05090000	Korlamal (I)
	05088800	Anibirida
	05089900	Mutamba
	05084300	Gajalgumi
	05075100	Rava
	05099800	Chikipanesa
	05080000	Podakhala
	05092500	Bangurupoda
	05090400	Pelangrai
	05104300	Tekaguda
	05079400	Mundiguma
	05104400	Baliguda
	05106900	Kandelaguda
	05103400	Siripeta
	05103200	Manikapur
	05107100	Kadamguda
	05086400	Lochapani
	05104200	Parkanmala
	05075700	Jantri
	05098400	Nuatekpadar
	05087100	Tentaguda
	05081500	Nilapari
	05104000	Dangakunda
	05091500	Paneshgandhi
	05077700	Dangarpadar
	05096700	Banguru
	05101300	Gotiguda
	05092000	Khilaput
	05075600	Totaguda
	05081600	Bhutjhola And Mahupadar
	05075900	Dabuguda
	05079300	Matikhala
	05084700	Jodamba
	05088300	Chitanguru
	05106200	Totaguda
	05079100	Mukudupali
	05089400	Tamerpalli
	05077100	Arapadar
	05075400	Tikarapada
	05084900	Tikarpada
	05084400	Janturai
	05086500	Dudhapalli
	05085800	Gajalmamudi
	05104600	Pakhanaguda
	05078600	Malaput
	05092300	Badpader
	05098500	Tekpadar
	05107000	Dudumaguda
	05107200	Podakhal
	05103900	Dhaudaguda
	05078000	Kumudaguda
	05096800	Rekhapali
	05088500	Kotauru
	05085900	Elampanka
	05092700	Lambasingi
	05099100	Chintandoli
	05091100	Badaput
	05101700	Naliguda
	05104500	Doraguda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05098700	Sarkubanda
	05103300	Sindhiguda
	05076700	Kodigandhi
	05084500	Tarabeda
	05074900	Dandrabeda
	05074600	Gangapada
	05074700	Suripoda
	05074800	Bayapada
	05075000	Taimal
	05075200	Muduliguda
	05075300	Naringijholla
	05075500	Ambilibeda
	05075800	Dhakadpadar
	05076000	Aralipada
	05076100	Taber
	05076200	Nanamanjari
	05076300	Mariveda
	05076400	Sanyasiguda
	05076600	Sadaram
	05076800	Tentulipader
	05076900	Tikarpoda
	05077000	Bachilipadar
	05077300	Ramaguda
	05077500	Kodalibandha
	05078100	Tabalaguda
	05078400	Goilikhari
	05079500	Tutugumi
	05079900	Daraguda
	05080300	Panaspadar
	05080400	Kutunipadar
	05080500	Dudumaguda
	05080600	Gardenpadar
	05080700	Kenduguda
	05080800	Kondabamreng
	05080900	Kharkaguda
	05081000	Purunapani
	05081200	Gajalbandha
	05081800	Bhatajhola
	05082600	Kondeng
	05082900	Dumuripader
	05083000	Santalepader
	05083100	Nilaram
	05083300	Nuaguda
	05083500	Karenjaguda
	05083600	Kusumput
	05083900	Similipader
	05084000	Ladiguda
	05084100	Jampurulu
	05084200	Jajpalama
	05085000	Gopinathguda
	05085100	Nuaguda
	05085200	Hanjariaguda
	05085300	Tentapali
	05085400	Kadaput

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05085500	Panasgandhi
	05085600	Sutugandhi
	05085700	Sitagandhi
	05086000	Tumulumamudi
	05086100	Doliamba
	05086200	Bandoguda
	05086300	Ranginiguda
	05086600	Kadalibandha
	05086700	Hantalguda
	05088100	Katapali
	05088200	Jumdama
	05088400	Kutedurubandha
	05088600	Mandapali
	05089000	Gunamba
	05089100	Singavaram
	05089200	Telal
	05089300	Chitangachilika
	05090100	Karlamal (Ii)
	05090300	Bailiguma
	05090500	Limagandi
	05090900	Kharimala
	05091000	Kadaguma(I)
	05091300	Phulagandhi
	05091400	Metaguda
	05091700	Iswarguda
	05091800	Baiguda
	05091900	Kalpader
	05092200	Dantunuguda
	05092600	Anjaraguda
	05097100	Limalori
	05097200	Dharamaguda
	05097300	Dabalpahada
	05097400	Bangurusudha
	05097500	Godamadugulu
	05097600	Kerapalli
	05097700	Jajpalam
	05097800	Sikatpali
	05098100	Kadamjhola
	05098200	Kandhasuapali
	05098300	Eskapali
	05098600	Gazed
	05098800	Banjholi
	05098900	Ralegeda
	05099000	Kukuluguda
	05099200	Dabuguda
	05099500	Dandalagundhi
	05099700	Sunagoi
	05100200	Ganmetpada
	05100300	Bhaluguda
	05100400	Pedalanka
	05100500	Garidibandha
	05100600	R.F. Beat
	05100700	Tialamamudi
	05104100	Ranginiguda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05105200	Tikarapada
	05105500	Chilipodar
	05105600	Kantasaru
	05105700	Parajapadar
	05105800	Majurlendi
	05105900	Ramapur
	05106000	Hatiamba
	05107300	Simagandhi
	05107400	Banasulbhata
	05107500	Maliguda
	05107600	Kondelbandha
Name of CD Block: Malkangiri		
Less than 5		
	05043300	Rabindranagar
11-20		
	05043800	Jaganathpali (M.V.-5)
21-30		
	05041000	Himansupali (M.V.111)
	05043400	Gaudaguda
	05041500	Batapali
	05034800	Michubariguda
31-40		
	05043000	Nilimari
	05041100	Talaguda
41-50		
	05043100	Boilapari
	05040900	Champakhari
	05032700	Boilapari
51-75		
	05046200	Dhariguda
	05103800	Machiamba
	05035000	Pandiripani
	05036500	Gongola
	05034100	Padmagiri
	05034900	Serapali
	05036100	Baraja
	05034200	Pedakonda
	05036600	Bayanaikguda
	05041400	Daniguda
	05033900	Jharapali
	05035100	Bhaluguda
	05037100	Sargiguda
76 and above		
	05103600	Degra
	05036900	Bijapadar
	05030500	Tangapali
	05037200	Pujarimunda
	05036300	Adomunda
	05037300	Jhatikaguda
	05046400	Tamasa
	05043500	Goreguda (M. V. - 3)
	05033800	Jhileruguda
	05034700	Gudunadu
	05103500	Limaguda
	05038400	Bandhaguda
	05036200	Pedawada
	05037600	Biralakhanpur
	05037700	Gudumupadar
	05038100	Bhimarangini
	05036700	Dengaguda
	05041300	Munusakonda
	05038500	Sorisamalo
	05037400	Kenduguda
	05043600	Thakurpali
	05036400	Tapaguda
	05040800	Simagudi
	05037000	Marakapali
	05037500	Ganjaibahal
	05032900	Tandapali
	05033100	Murepali
	05038300	Batriatal
	05037800	Khadikajodi
	05038000	Kukudaguda
	05032600	Mongo
	05034300	Nuaguda
	05041200	Munusa
	05030600	Udupa
	05039000	Telimeta
	05038600	Sindhrimalo
	05033000	Kacheli
	05030700	Tulenguda
	05030800	Akuru
	05031100	Madkaguda
	05031200	Lakhanpur
	05031300	Baghajhola
	05032400	Tanginitanga
	05032500	Kenduguda
	05032800	Jaduguda
	05033200	Konaguda
	05034000	Mauliguda
	05034400	Padarapali
	05034500	Rangamatiguda
	05034600	Kusumabahal
	05037900	Erakusumi
	05038200	Ranginiguda
	05038700	Nuasimagudi
	05038800	Champanagar
	05038900	Rampur
Name of CD Block: Korkunda		
Less than 5		
	05111000	Tandikonda
5-10		
	05093200	Mahupadar
	05082100	Khilaguda
11-20		
	05092800	Chitrakonda
	05094100	Kalpadar
	05047400	Korukonda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30		
	05045900	Tandapali
	05109500	Chitapari
	05103700	Degra R.F.
	05117000	Badali
	05117100	Pulimetla
	05094900	Eragapu
31-40		
	05048900	Kadelmetla
	05093800	Tunnelcamp
	05093000	Maliguda
	05048100	Balakati
	05045700	Sikhapali
	05049200	Mandapalli
	05042700	Dhumusoliguda
41-50		
	05094200	Rathaguda
	05095100	Bailiguda
	05096400	Arinji Alias Kantabanjaguda
	05096300	Rampur
	05048500	Gurakhunta
	05095800	Guntabeda
	05093100	Bisoiguda
	05109200	Potrel
	05046600	Ponarguda
	05110600	Nilakhamar
	05049100	Kachalawada
	05039300	Tondiki
51-75		
	05110800	Kamwada
	05046500	Chidupali
	05095300	Ghagadabandha
	05107700	Nuaguda
	05042600	Mahulput
	05094000	Padalput
	05111100	Markelguda
	05116800	Pagurukonda
	05049400	Mariwada
	05111300	Tandikonda R.F.
	05108100	Tarlakota
	05110900	Chimitapalli
	05094500	Ramaguda
	05094600	Narasingpur
	05040700	Gondhipali
	05046900	Tumasapali
	05047100	Buduguda
	05044000	Siadimala
	05093600	Silaiput
	05110000	Balimela
	05108500	Mahupadar
	05093500	Kamarguda -Ii
	05107900	Pushpali M.V.103
	05111200	Katapali
	05095500	Kankaraipoda
	05095000	Nuaguda
	05110500	Chitapari(Jaganathpur)
	05047300	Kumbharguda
	05049300	Dudimetla
	05082200	Mahadhebpur
76 and above		
	05044100	Ramaguda
	05039200	Pakhanaguda
	05040300	Chalanguda
	05093400	Badaput
	05043700	Shyamnagar
	05109600	Tarlakota R.F.
	05043900	Jagatapali
	05045600	Palkonda
	05095900	Haripur
	05105400	Siraguda
	05096500	Rajal Konda
	05093300	Phulapadar
	05042800	Nuaguda
	05033600	Damaguda
	05041600	Koilipari
	05033500	Chidipali
	05110100	Nuaguda
	05040200	Nuaguda
	05095400	Ghatikonda
	05096100	Gadagurai
	05110300	Tarapur Chitapari-Iii
	05039600	Bandokiguda
	05082000	Baleguda
	05109900	Santoshpur Chitapari-I
	05050100	Banamalipur
	05110200	Chitapari-Ii (Sidheswarpur)
	05047200	Kichibheli
	05096200	Talapadar
	05082300	Bagariaguda
	05049600	Tekguda
	05109400	Uskapalli
	05093700	Doraguda
	05095200	Burudiput
	05039800	Alur
	05041800	Banuru
	05047000	Sindhibhat
	05094800	Badput
	05045500	Singarajkhunta
	05095600	Oragel
	05094300	Paliguda
	05039100	Tentuliguda
	05109300	Pramilapadar
	05044500	Dungasaskhal
	05039400	Tongoguda
	05044300	Kamalapadar
	05042200	Kaliamunda
	05039900	Titibheru
	05044700	Akharpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05045400	Orkelguda
	05045000	Kotamateru
	05033300	Titango
	05033400	Bududi
	05033700	Gotiguda
	05039500	Nuabondiki
	05039700	Guraghat
	05040000	Rengabandha
	05040100	Rejarguda
	05040400	Singalguda
	05040600	Bankiguda
	05041700	Suliapadar
	05041900	Adiguda
	05042000	Karanjaguda
	05042100	Similiguda
	05042300	Patanaguda
	05042400	Saragiguda
	05042500	Jamuguda
	05042900	Saradaguda
	05043200	Chalanpoda
	05044200	Laxmanpur
	05044400	Daduguda
	05044600	Talapadar
	05044900	Matapaka
	05045100	Koyagiri
	05045200	Namagonda
	05045300	Ramapadar
	05046700	Sukraguda
	05046800	Medirkhal
	05047500	Barkamadri
	05047900	Palmeta
	05048000	Dudameta
	05049700	Churuguda
	05049800	Jamuguda
	05093900	Mantriput
	05094400	Kotaguda
	05094700	Purunapani
	05095700	Kapatuti
	05096000	Tatamanguda
	05107800	Simakonda
	05108000	Rangamatiguda
	05111800	Gandhi
	05113500	Khillaguda
	05113600	Pakhanaguda
	05116900	Duduguda
	05117200	Lachhamanguda
Name of CD Block: Podia		
Less than 5		
	05128900	Lachipeta
11-20		
	05132700	Baribancha
	05129000	Kunanpali
31-40		
	05114400	Podia
	05132800	Motu
	05128300	Semilibencha
	05128200	Putumpali
41-50		
	05115600	Supulur
	05126600	Wallampali
	05114300	Venchanpalli
	05128000	Ginipalli
	05128100	Pendalbai
51-75		
	05115900	Gotanpali
	05114700	Kolaganda
	05115400	Kapanpalli
	05115700	Bapanpali
	05127800	Bhubanpalli
	05126500	Kurti
	05114600	Kaladapalli
76 and above		
	05112600	Niliguda
	05128400	Gorakhapali
	05115100	Musiguda
	05112100	Materu
	05113200	Daranpalli
	05112400	Parsanpalli
	05113300	Iralgonda
	05115800	Polur
	05134700	Kushanapaly
	05112000	Batanawada
	05113000	Uskalbag
	05128600	Tandabai
	05112500	Cheruguda
	05132900	Katagura
	05132600	Binayakpur
	05130600	Uruballi
	05114800	Udaygiri
	05114100	Rodanpalli
	05114500	Kunchanpalli
	05113700	Erbanpalli
	05129700	Kandapally
	05114200	Pangata
	05111900	Pegadapalli
	05112300	Itaguda
	05112700	Nunurguda
	05112800	Durumaguda
	05112900	Ramaguda
	05113100	Nandiwada
	05113400	Deoguda
	05113800	Silakota
	05114900	Entaguda
	05115000	Damaguda
	05115200	Bandingiguda
	05115300	Kariaguda
	05119200	Kotaguda
	05128500	Katanpali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05129800	Peta
	05129900	Laxmanguda
	05130000	Mesaguda
	05130300	Silaguda
	05130400	Reddipal
	05130500	Lachhipuram
	05131800	Kadamaliguda
	05132200	Pusuguda
	05132300	Rambharam
	05132400	Muraliguda
	05132500	Alma
	05133000	Madiguru
	05133200	Sunabeda
	05133300	Kamalpuram
	05133400	Mukanpalli
	05133500	Goreshpalli
Name of CD Block: Kalimela		
Less than 5		
	05131700	Tendraspaly
	05126200	Sanapapulur
5-10		
	05129200	Oramgura
	05127600	Nalagunti
	05132100	Krushnanagar
11-20		
	05118700	Kowasiguda
	05120600	Bejangiwada
	05117400	Erabanpali
	05117500	Chitrangpali
	05119700	Eraganda
	05131100	Pendikonda
	05118800	Kalimela
	05126800	Murubanpali
21-30		
	05120000	Salamarikonda
	05123600	Kutmanpali
	05130900	Lugel
	05121300	Tatiguda
	05133700	Anantapalli
	05117700	Daraguda
	05118900	Bhenkatapalli
	05119300	Mangipalli
	05127000	Tigal
	05127400	Jakalgandi
	05119600	Potakhal
31-40		
	05119100	Ambaguda
	05118500	Maranpalli
	05131900	Sarbanpaly
	05121500	Sindhiguda
	05130800	Maharajpalli
	05120300	Arnamala
	05117300	Gumuka
	05122700	Brundamamedi
	05121400	Pedakonda
41-50		
	05127200	Pedawara
	05133600	Malabharam
	05120100	Patakonda
	05126700	Tamanpalli
	05122500	Ghatiguda
	05118000	Usakapali
	05131000	Phulkonkonda
	05118100	Sangel
	05119900	Gampakonda
	05119800	Gagarmetla
	05124300	Ramachandrapur
	05127300	Telarai
	05118400	Padganpalli
51-75		
	05119000	Panimetla
	05120200	Bapanpalli
	05123500	Badigata
	05128700	Biliguda
	05131400	Potteru
	05121900	Chintalwada
	05120400	Kurukundi
	05120500	Badaliguda
	05118300	Undurganda
	05118600	Koimetla
	05126900	Girikanpali
	05122900	Chilikalamami
	05117900	Teliguda
	05116600	Supali
76 and above		
	05122000	Jantri
	05121800	Karkatpalli
	05125800	Kurumanur
	05121000	Mariguda
	05130700	Koikonda
	05124000	Sailuru
	05126100	Papulur
	05124900	Jalagulur
	05124400	Gunthabeda
	05125200	Guralur
	05124600	Ambapadar
	05131500	Manyamkonda
	05125500	Gilamadingi
	05119500	Kangurkonda
	05125700	Madhumal
	05129100	Doganda
	05122100	Naguluru
	05123700	Singabaram
	05121700	Pitakonda
	05126400	Petal
	05121600	Kosalkunda
	05116200	Peruwai
	05116400	Gumukaguda

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	05116500	Odelguda
	05116700	Talguda
	05117800	Mudakhal
	05118200	Enchimetla
	05119400	Koyaguda
	05121100	Sitapali
	05121200	Panchalpada
	05122200	Chintagunalur
	05122300	Muraliguda
	05122400	Jadaput
	05123000	Dulagandi
	05123100	Tekagura
	05123200	Kanheiguda
	05123300	Kurubu
	05123400	Marigata
	05123900	Sudhakunta
	05124100	Badasailur
	05124500	Dayaltungi
	05124700	Kamalapadar
	05124800	Badapadar
	05125000	Elakanur
	05125100	Busupaka
	05125300	Alurkota
	05125600	Sarigata
	05126300	Kamalpur
	05127100	Jabanpalli
	05127500	Idigunda
	05127700	Rajanguda
	05129300	Billigura
	05129400	Idikonda
	05129500	Mangipalli
	05129600	Kandalgura
	05131300	Singrajkota
	05133800	Tindraspally
	05133900	Kantabanjiguda
	05134000	Kusumput
	05134200	Penkurai
	05134300	Togurkota
	05134500	Poluru
	05134600	Dopenkonda
	05134800	Nilakota
	05134900	Berenpalli

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

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mathili	0001	Mahupadar	6	25.25	1,206	5,686	137	4,686
		Temurupalli	8	50.3	1,038	4,779	139	4,143
		Salimi	10	41.41	945	4,100	196	3,200
		Kartanpali	9	39	928	4,051	473	3,209
		Kianga	8	33.12	947	4,065	695	2,638
		Kutunipali	8	31.64	1,135	4,905	539	3,709
		Dhungiaput	5	27.2	803	3,317	275	2,368
		Dalapatiguda	7	23.62	858	3,580	313	2,511
		Chedanga	8	41.23	1,168	4,721	453	3,556
		Mecca	5	32.54	1,089	4,716	214	4,284
		Katapali	8	49.82	627	2,775	13	2,631
		Bhejaguda	11	55.43	1,552	6,752	369	5,733
		Naikguda	11	40.13	1,280	5,461	280	4,650
		Pangam	14	34.56	1,101	4,977	557	3,817
		Chaulamandi	7	25.24	1,041	4,233	376	2,966
		Ambaguda	7	14.24	557	2,481	267	1,993
		Mathili	8	19.96	1,292	5,804	802	2,025
		Udulibeda	9	24.54	781	3,411	250	1,796
		CDBlock Total	**149**	**609.23**	**18,348**	**79,814**	**6,348**	**59,915**
Khairaput	0002	Podaghat	5	40.69	1,086	4,722	380	4,289
		Rahasbeda	13	42.79	1,415	5,690	386	4,641
		Khairaput	15	26.64	1,000	4,233	515	2,237
		Kadamguda	12	69.66	724	3,193	229	1,874
		Gobindapalli	35	69.1	1,699	7,076	472	3,885
		Badadural	16	49.46	808	3,279	405	2,176
		Andrahal	14	58.8	700	2,561	99	2,388
		Mudulipada	20	86.83	928	3,692	61	3,580
		CDBlock Total	**130**	**443.97**	**8,360**	**34,446**	**2,547**	**25,070**
Kudumulgum	0003	Somanathpur	24	59.63	1,656	7,174	1,829	4,104
		Kudumuluguma	23	68.27	1,976	8,481	616	5,290
		Nakamamudi	32	98.95	1,313	5,765	673	4,737
		Andrapalli	20	41.33	729	3,268	41	3,034
		Panasput	20	44.66	880	3,877	109	2,247
		Jodamba	44	118.85	1,073	4,552	156	4,027
		Papermetla	31	62.61	1,347	6,072	173	4,775
		Badapadar	23	34.47	1,210	5,231	145	3,878
		Rallegada	54	40.18	1,286	5,518	306	4,645
		CDBlock Total	**271**	**568.95**	**11,470**	**49,938**	**4,048**	**36,737**

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malkangiri	0004	Padmagiri	14	88.21	1,936	9,629	1,766	7,126
		Jhorapalli	10	52.19	1,365	6,676	1,110	5,128
		Pandripani	15	55.64	1,631	7,664	1,082	5,545
		Gangola	9	51.02	1,507	6,473	474	4,912
		Birlaxmanpur	8	55.67	1,347	5,477	188	5,182
		Goudaguda	21	78.82	2,294	11,167	3,003	6,276
		Tamasa	6	36.57	1,345	6,836	3,191	3,275
		CDBlock Total	**83**	**418.12**	**11,425**	**53,922**	**10,814**	**37,444**
Korkunda	0005	Matapaka	10	106.18	1,780	8,521	3,292	4,868
		Chalanguda	20	89.68	1,611	7,430	729	6,154
		Tandiki	13	49.84	921	4,457	19	3,936
		Korukonda	7	31.18	1,598	7,495	1,429	3,282
		Tumusapalli	10	45.72	1,632	8,411	2,962	4,496
		Sikharpalli	14	55.8	1,900	9,807	3,948	4,407
		Bedali	9	33.95	1,709	9,060	3,901	3,160
		Mariwada	7	42.69	984	4,747	1,506	2,960
		Kamawada	8	36.77	1,378	6,858	1,737	4,094
		Potrel	14	39.68	1,343	6,088	1,624	3,331
		Tarlakota	29	49.36	1,780	8,441	2,960	4,121
		Nilakhamar	6	32.33	1,180	5,537	1,231	2,577
		Doraguda	20	42.98	1,308	5,526	970	3,663
		Guntabeda	12	55.43	1,067	4,465	512	3,241
		Chitrakonda	8	15.07	1,837	7,794	2,388	1,815
		CDBlock Total	**187**	**726.66**	**22,028**	**104,637**	**29,208**	**56,105**
Podia	0006	Niliguda	10	55.63	885	3,868	117	3,687
		Materu	6	81.99	913	4,015	93	3,890
		Podia	6	57.09	1,599	6,866	1,329	3,309
		Bapanpalli	13	75.32	1,372	6,353	1,671	3,831
		Semilibancha	13	93.01	1,645	8,127	2,348	4,595
		Tandabai	10	67.71	2,208	10,793	3,992	4,439
		Motu	23	22.01	1,243	5,504	99	4,802
		CDBlock Total	**81**	**452.76**	**9,865**	**45,526**	**9,649**	**28,553**
Kalimela	0007	Girkanpalli	7	43.94	1,730	8,470	3,878	3,649
		Venktapalam	6	46.65	1,195	6,067	2,181	2,126
		Chitrangapalli	10	23.56	1,239	6,480	2,590	2,638
		Kongurukonda	6	11.66	1,655	8,736	3,881	2,563
		Bejangiwada	18	17.83	1,685	7,781	1,238	3,483

Appendix-VIII - Village Directory

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Gompakonda	5	12.21	943	4,939	1,976	1,936
		Kalimela	5	42.73	2,386	11,383	5,012	2,491
		Talarai	17	67.05	1,591	7,970	1,916	5,241
		Naligunthi	6	51.39	1,673	8,440	3,537	1,986
		Maharajapalli	10	47.41	2,754	13,810	6,794	3,531
		Malavaran	11	15.74	1,289	6,194	1,301	3,173
		Manyamkonda	15	37.92	1,128	5,344	1,474	3,270
		Populur	28	22.09	1,312	5,685	154	4,460
		CDBlock Total	**144**	**440.18**	**20,580**	**101,299**	**35,932**	**40,547**

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

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

Others columns need no comments.

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

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

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

Column 9& 10 :

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

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

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

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

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

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

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

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

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

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

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

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

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

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

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

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13:

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

Column 14:

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

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

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

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

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

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

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom.

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

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

The following codes are used :

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

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

Column 11 to 14

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/ PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

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

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

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

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

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

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

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

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

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

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

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

Column 9 : Number of Banks

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

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

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

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

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

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahasil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	43001000	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	18.1	4,900			
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	43002000	Orkel	Korkunda	4.9	2,507			

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
											1981	1991	2001
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)					7,494	15,575 (+107.8)	18,351 (+17.8)	23,114 (+26.0)	1,279.8	889	927	934
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)						9,454	10,096 (+61.8)	11,502 (+13.9)	2,371.5	846	918	936

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) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	1250	33.5	17.5	Bhubaneswar (618)	Malkangiri (0)
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	1250	33.5	17.5	Bhubaneswar (653)	Malkangiri (35)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
		Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahasil / Police station/ C. D. Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	Malkangiri (0)	Vizianagaram(A.P.) (274)	Bhubaneswar (618)	Jeypur(Umuri) (109)	Yes (0)	-
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	Chitrakonda (27)	Vizianagaram(A.P.) (268)	Bhubaneswar (653)	Jeypur(Umuri) (103)	Yes (0)	-

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	3,095	157	1,529	305	-	-	5,085
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	461	58	1,743	155	-	65	2,482

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	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	965	449	953	2,632	-	18	5,016
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	636	151	83	947	-	280	2,096

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	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	23,114	5,622	4,006	KR(61) PR(39)	OSD	2,169	1,419	-	750
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	11,502	3,486	1,161	KR(110) PR(6)	OSD	1,232	982	-	250

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	OHT (205)	Yes	1,843	14	450	458	-
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	ST, Pt	T,TW	BWP (-)	Malkangiri (35)	593	29	219	189	-

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	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	23,114	H HC FWC TB	105	S AC
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	11,502	H FWC	10	ASC

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities*				
		Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Malkangiri(N.A.C.)	Vizianagaram(274)	Vizianagaram(274)	Sunabeda(151)	Type O	2
2	IV Balimela(N.A.C.)	Vizianagaram(268)	Vizianagaram(268)	Sunabeda(181)	Type SHType O	2

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)				
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
1	III Malkangiri(N.A.C.)	3	5	19		Vizianagaram(274)
2	IV Balimela(N.A.C.)	3	5	6		Vizianagaram(268)

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	III Malkangiri(N.A.C.)	1	1	2	PL RR
2	IV Balimela(N.A.C.)	-	-	1	-

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	Jute	Til Seed	Mohua Flower	Bidi	Bamboo Product	Wooden Furniture	4	1	-
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	Honey	Til	Groundnut	Confectionary	Candle	Ice cream	1	-	1

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)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	Mundaguda, Pradhaniguda, Satyamguda, Pakhnaguda, Jhatimaticplony, Gondiaguda Nuaguda, Lathiaguda, Mv(2)-Madhopur, Bhatisalguda	No	758	3,815	9	OSD, O
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)	Chayanguda, Durgamandirline, Medical Backside, Nuasahi, Oldorkel, Ranacamp, Pumpli	No	297	978	6	OSD, O

Serial number	Class and name of town	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						
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	III Malkangiri (N.A.C.)	168		590	-	ST, Pt	61	79	34	
					-					
2	IV Balimela (N.A.C.)			200	-	O, Pt	7	59	5	

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

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

The analysis of the data of Malkangiri district shows that among 7 C.D. Blocks in the district, Mathili C.D.Block has highest number (18) of Gram Panchayats. Malkangiri and Podia C.D Blocks both are at the least with only 7 number of Gram Panchayats each.

Table - I

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mathili	0001	Mahupadar	6	25.25	1,206	5,686	137	4,686
		Temurupalli	8	50.3	1,038	4,779	139	4,143
		Salimi	10	41.41	945	4,100	196	3,200
		Kartanpali	9	39	928	4,051	473	3,209
		Kianga	8	33.12	947	4,065	695	2,638
		Kutunipali	8	31.64	1,135	4,905	539	3,709
		Dhungiaput	5	27.2	803	3,317	275	2,368
		Dalapatiguda	7	23.62	858	3,580	313	2,511
		Chedanga	8	41.23	1,168	4,721	453	3,556
		Mecca	5	32.54	1,089	4,716	214	4,284
		Katapali	8	49.82	627	2,775	13	2,631
		Bhejaguda	11	55.43	1,552	6,752	369	5,733
		Naikguda	11	40.13	1,280	5,461	280	4,650
		Pangam	14	34.56	1,101	4,977	557	3,817
		Chaulamandi	7	25.24	1,041	4,233	376	2,966
		Ambaguda	7	14.24	557	2,481	267	1,993
		Mathili	8	19.96	1,292	5,804	802	2,025
		Udulibeda	9	24.54	781	3,411	250	1,796
		CDBlock Total	**149**	**609.23**	**18,348**	**79,814**	**6,348**	**59,915**
Khairaput	0002	Podaghat	5	40.69	1,086	4,722	380	4,289
		Rahasbeda	13	42.79	1,415	5,690	386	4,641
		Khairaput	15	26.64	1,000	4,233	515	2,237

Table - I

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Kadamguda	12	69.66	724	3,193	229	1,874
		Gobindapalli	35	69.1	1,699	7,076	472	3,885
		Badadural	16	49.46	808	3,279	405	2,176
		Andrahal	14	58.8	700	2,561	99	2,388
		Mudulipada	20	86.83	928	3,692	61	3,580
		CDBlock Total	**130**	**443.97**	**8,360**	**34,446**	**2,547**	**25,070**
Kudumulgum	0003	Somanathpur	24	59.63	1,656	7,174	1,829	4,104
		Kudumuluguma	23	68.27	1,976	8,481	616	5,290
		Nakamamudi	32	98.95	1,313	5,765	673	4,737
		Andrapalli	20	41.33	729	3,268	41	3,034
		Panasput	20	44.66	880	3,877	109	2,247
		Jodamba	44	118.85	1,073	4,552	156	4,027
		Papermetla	31	62.61	1,347	6,072	173	4,775
		Badapadar	23	34.47	1,210	5,231	145	3,878
		Rallegada	54	40.18	1,286	5,518	306	4,645
		CDBlock Total	**271**	**568.95**	**11,470**	**49,938**	**4,048**	**36,737**
Malkangiri	0004	Padmagiri	14	88.21	1,936	9,629	1,766	7,126
		Jhorapalli	10	52.19	1,365	6,676	1,110	5,128
		Pandripani	15	55.64	1,631	7,664	1,082	5,545
		Gangola	9	51.02	1,507	6,473	474	4,912
		Birlaxmanpur	8	55.67	1,347	5,477	188	5,182
		Goudaguda	21	78.82	2,294	11,167	3,003	6,276
		Tamasa	6	36.57	1,345	6,836	3,191	3,275
		CDBlock Total	**83**	**418.12**	**11,425**	**53,922**	**10,814**	**37,444**
Korkunda	0005	Matapaka	10	106.18	1,780	8,521	3,292	4,868
		Chalanguda	20	89.68	1,611	7,430	729	6,154
		Tandiki	13	49.84	921	4,457	19	3,936
		Korukonda	7	31.18	1,598	7,495	1,429	3,282
		Tumusapalli	10	45.72	1,632	8,411	2,962	4,496
		Sikharpalli	14	55.8	1,900	9,807	3,948	4,407
		Bedali	9	33.95	1,709	9,060	3,901	3,160
		Mariwada	7	42.69	984	4,747	1,506	2,960
		Kamawada	8	36.77	1,378	6,858	1,737	4,094
		Potrel	14	39.68	1,343	6,088	1,624	3,331
		Tarlakota	29	49.36	1,780	8,441	2,960	4,121
		Nilakhamar	6	32.33	1,180	5,537	1,231	2,577
		Doraguda	20	42.98	1,308	5,526	970	3,663
		Guntabeda	12	55.43	1,067	4,465	512	3,241

Table - I

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

Name of the C.D.Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Households	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Chitrakonda	8	15.07	1,837	7,794	2,388	1,815
		CDBlock Total	**187**	**726.66**	**22,028**	**104,637**	**29,208**	**56,105**
Podia	0006	Niliguda	10	55.63	885	3,868	117	3,687
		Materu	6	81.99	913	4,015	93	3,890
		Podia	6	57.09	1,599	6,866	1,329	3,309
		Bapanpalli	13	75.32	1,372	6,353	1,671	3,831
		Semilibancha	13	93.01	1,645	8,127	2,348	4,595
		Tandabai	10	67.71	2,208	10,793	3,992	4,439
		Motu	23	22.01	1,243	5,504	99	4,802
		CDBlock Total	**81**	**452.76**	**9,865**	**45,526**	**9,649**	**28,553**
Kalimela	0007	Girkanpalli	7	43.94	1,730	8,470	3,878	3,649
		Venktapalam	6	46.65	1,195	6,067	2,181	2,126
		Chitrangapalli	10	23.56	1,239	6,480	2,590	2,638
		Kongurukonda	6	11.66	1,655	8,736	3,881	2,563
		Bejangiwada	18	17.83	1,685	7,781	1,238	3,483
		Gompakonda	5	12.21	943	4,939	1,976	1,936
		Kalimela	5	42.73	2,386	11,383	5,012	2,491
		Talarai	17	67.05	1,591	7,970	1,916	5,241
		Naligunthi	6	51.39	1,673	8,440	3,537	1,986
		Maharajapalli	10	47.41	2,754	13,810	6,794	3,531
		Malavaran	11	15.74	1,289	6,194	1,301	3,173
		Manyamkonda	15	37.92	1,128	5,344	1,474	3,270
		Populur	28	22.09	1,312	5,685	154	4,460
		CDBlock Total	**144**	**440.18**	**20,580**	**101,299**	**35,932**	**40,547**

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

Koraput 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 and age one, two, three and five respectively. The table shows a sharp decline of child mortality in age one, two, three, and five in 1991 in persons, males and females in the state and the district. In 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.

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-III.

Child-woman ratio :

The ratio between the child and woman is a very useful and simple form of fertility measurement. Child-woman ratio is the ratio of children under five years of age (0-4 year) and women from 45-49 years of age. As per the 1991 Census, the child-woman ratio was 46.5 at the state level. At the district level, it is seen that seven districts namely Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Phulabani, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal have recorded higher child-woman ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child-woman ratio.

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

As shown in the table, the number of children ever born per married woman in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level. 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, Phualbani, 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.Phulbani	156	204	5.00	6.60	39.06	4.06	49.5	18.21
9.Balangir	132	170	4.30	5.71	32.57	4.02	46.0	17.83
10.Kalahandi	120	141	3.82	4.57	29.86	3.94	44.7	17.57
11.Koraput	**133**	**166**	**4.18**	**5.33**	**34.10**	**3.63**	**49.3**	**18.03**
12.Ganjam	99	129	3.12	4.17	24.06	4.21	48.5	17.69
13.Puri	123	164	3.96	5.38	29.92	4.28	41.9	18.00

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

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, 44.61 per cent constituting 44.61 per cent males and 44.62 per cent females are from other districts of the state. This shows that nearly 45 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., 10.85 per cent constituting 8.40 per cent males and 13.25 per cent females.In case of immigrants from other countries, the percentage is substantially higher in the district than that of the state. In this case 46.99 per cent males and 42.13 per cent females in the district are much higher than that of 2.67 per cent males and 1.33 per cent females of the state.This is mainly due to rehabilitation of the refugees of other countries in this district.

Table-IV
Inmigrants classified by place of birth, 2001

State/ District	Total			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	3,189,242	1,159,780	2,029,462	2,472,336	868,127	1,604,209	658,984	260,729	398,255	57,922	30,924	26,998
				(77.52)	(74.85)	(79.05)	(20.66)	(22.48)	(19.62)	(1.82)	(2.67)	(1.33)
Malkangiri	69,553	34,470	35,083	31,029	15,376	15,653	7,545	2,897	4,648	30,979	16,197	14,782
				(44.61)	(44.61)	(44.62)	(10.85)	(8.40)	(13.25)	(44.54)	(46.99)	(42.13)

Table - V depicts inmigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 11,165 imigrants classified by their place of last residence, of which 5,020 males and 6,145 females. Maximum 78.70 per cent iNmigrants are from other districts of the state. INmigrants from other states are 16.32 per cent and in case of other countries the immigrants are very negligible, i.e., within 4.98 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 84.00 per cent males and 74.37 per cent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other stateS of the country constitute 16.32 per cent of which 10.88 per cent are males and 20.76 per cent are females. International migration to the district is confined within 5.12 to 4.87 per cent.

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/ District	State/ District			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs			From other Countries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	1,176,547	494,822	681,725	942,929	388,565	554,364	229,687	103,986	125,701	3,931	2,271	1,660
				(80.14)	(78.53)	(81.32)	(19.52)	(21.01)	(18.44)	(0.33)	(0.46)	(0.24)
Malkangiri	11,165	5,020	6,145	8,787	4,217	4,570	1,822	546	1,276	556	257	299
				(78.70)	(84.00)	(74.37)	(16.32)	(10.88)	(20.76)	(4.98)	(5.12)	(4.87)

ANNEXURE – V

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

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

In 2001 Census, six major religions of the State and the district along with their population are shown in Table- VI.

As noticed in Table- VI, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 95 per cent in the state and the district. In the district, followers of Hindu religion constitute 98.29 per cent. The proportion of Christian religion is 1.25 per cent. The followers of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions form a very negligible proportion varying between 0.03 to 0.36 per cent.

A look at the rural urban distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 93 per cent of followers of Hindu and 74 per cent of Christian religions are reported from rural areas of the district. The concentration of followers of Muslim, Sikh and Jain religions is found in urban areas of the district.But the cent per cent Buddhist religion are mainly seen in rural areas of the district.The details of state and district-wise distribution of religion is presented in Table- VI.

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

Table -VI

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

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Percentage	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	All Religions	36,804,660	100.00	85.01	14.99
	Hindus	34,726,129	94.35	85.51	14.49
	Christians	897,861	2.44	85.00	15.00
	Muslims	761,985	2.07	58.33	41.67
	Others	361,981	0.98	98.03	1.97
	Religion not stated	20,195	0.05	89.17	10.83
	Sikhs	17,492	0.05	11.96	88.04
	Buddhists	9,863	0.03	85.93	14.07
	Jains	9,154	0.02	34.04	65.96
Malkangiri	All Religions	504,198	100.00	93.13	6.87
	Hindus	495,556	98.29	93.47	6.53
	Christians	6,300	1.25	74.13	25.87
	Muslims	1,807	0.36	72.27	27.73
	Others	208	0.04	97.12	2.88
	Religion not stated	156	0.03	98.72	1.28
	Jains	135	0.03	15.56	84.44
	Sikhs	24	0.00	25.00	75.00
	Buddhists	12	0.00	100.00	-

ANNEXURE - VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001Census

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

As shown in Table-VII, the never married category claims 49.33 per cent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 45.01 per cent. The widowed category forms only 5.19 per cent and divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.46 per cent.

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 52.91 per cent males belong to never married category as against 45.73 per cent among females. Similarly 44.58 per cent of males and 45.45 per cent of females belong to married category. Only 2.11 per cent of males and 8.28 per cent of females belong to widowed category. Divorced and separated marital status constitutes a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

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

Table -VII

Sexwise distribution of Population by Marital Status, 2001 Census

State /District	Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	Total	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
	Never married	18,447,277	10,117,851	8,329,426
		(50.12)	(54.22)	(45.91)
	Married	16,518,353	8,172,008	8,346,345
		(44.88)	(43.79)	(46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175	336,052	1,370,123
		(4.64)	(1.80)	(7.55)
	Divorced/Separated	132,855	34,659	98,196
		(0.36)	(0.19)	(0.54)
Malkangiri	Total	504,198	252,507	251,691
	Never married	248,719	133,611	115,108
		(49.33)	(52.91)	(45.73)
	Married	226,962	112,574	114,388
		(45.01)	(44.58)	(45.45)
	Widowed	26,181	5,329	20,852
		(5.19)	(2.11)	(8.28)
	Divorced/Separated	2,336	993	1,343
		(0.46)	(0.39)	(0.53)

ANNEXURE- VII

Age, Sex and Education in the State and 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 person in different educational levels in state :2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table - IX

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

Name of District	Educational Level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Malkangiri	Total Population	504,198	252,507	251,691
	Literate	126,498	83,170	43,328
	i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	5,685 (4.49)	3,581 (4.31)	2,104 (4.86)
	ii) Below Primary	44,192 (34.93)	28,103 (33.79)	16,089 (37.13)
	iii) Primary	38,736 (30.62)	24,911 (29.95)	13,825 (31.91)
	iv) Middle	18,120 (14.32)	12,545 (15.08)	5,575 (12.87)
	v) Matric/Secondary	11,022 (8.71)	7,520 (9.04)	3,502 (8.08)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	3,943 (3.12)	2,745 (3.30)	1,198 (2.76)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	26 (0.02)	20 (0.02)	6 (0.01)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	968 (0.77)	771 (0.93)	197 (0.45)
	ix) Graduate & above	3,806 (3.01)	2,974 (3.58)	832 (1.92)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Malkangiri district is 504,198 of which 89,813 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Malkangiri district comes to 414,385 of which 207,192 are males and 207,193 are females. The literates and educated persons in the district are 126,498 comprising of 83,170 males and 43,328 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 25.08 per cent of the total population of the district. The distribution of literates for the district is shown in Table- IX above.

The attainment of education of persons, males and females is classified in different educational levels as shown in the above table. Among these educational levels, below primary educational level constitute more than on- third of the total literate persons, both among males and females. The next educational levels to follow are middle and primary. Matriculation/ secondary education level claims 9.04 per cent among males and 8.08 per cent among females. Graduate and above educational level has claimed comparatively higher percentage among males and females than higher secondary, technical diploma and technical degree levels.

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

Table -X

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

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of women aged 15-44 years	Percentage of women aged 15-44 years by educational level					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate but below middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Graduate	Graduate & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA	Total	8,589,378	100	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
Malkangiri	Total	116,083	100	81.44	10.20	3.56	4.10	0.70
	Rural	107,549	100	84.53	9.46	2.98	2.67	0.37
	Urban	8,534	100	42.58	19.51	10.90	22.10	4.91

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 except the level of 'literate but below middle'.

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 claims only 0.61 per cent in the 1991 Census.

Table -XI

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

State/ District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
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
Malkangiri	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	194,302	99,110	95,192	182,935	93,311	89,624	11,367	5,799	5,568
	No. of Children attending School	51,445	30,228	21,217	46,303	27,462	18,841	5,142	2,766	2,376
	Percentage	26.48	30.5	22.29	25.31	29.43	21.02	45.24	47.7	42.67

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 194,302 children of which 99,110 are males and 95,192 are females. Number of children in the rural areas of the district is 182,935 as against 11,367 in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the district, 29.43 percent among males and 21.02 per cent among females are attending schools. Similarly in the urban areas, 47.70 per cent among males and 42.67 per cent among females are attending schools.

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

ANNEXURE- VIII
Mother tongues, 2001 Census

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

The Census of India is the richest source of language data and has thrown much light on the ethnic and linguistic characteristics of population. Like the previous censuses, the mother tongue as returned by each individual was collected, 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 Orissa and in Table - XIII for the district.

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

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

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

Table -XIII

Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Malkangiri 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	Proportion	
						Rural	Urban
	MALKANGIRI	**504,198**	**100.00**	**469,582**	**34,616**	**93.13**	**6.87**
1	ORIYA	203,066	40.28	177,192	25,874	87.26	12.74
2	KOYA	112,149	22.24	111,845	304	99.73	0.27
3	BENGALI	108,486	21.52	104,750	3,736	96.56	3.44
4	TELUGU	16,022	3.18	13,540	2,482	84.51	15.49
5	PARJI	15,771	3.13	15,520	251	98.41	1.59
6	KHOND/KONDH	5,779	1.15	5,779	0	100.00	0.00
7	HALABI	5,426	1.08	5,425	1	99.98	0.02
8	DHURWA	4,457	0.88	4,457	0	100.00	0.00
9	KUI	3,108	0.62	3,098	10	99.68	0.32
10	SANTALI	2,446	0.49	1,974	472	80.70	19.30
11	GADABA	2,075	0.41	2,075	0	100.00	0.00
12	HINDI	961	0.19	257	704	26.74	73.26
13	SAVARA	947	0.19	911	36	96.20	3.80
14	URDU	857	0.17	617	240	72.00	28.00
15	Total of Other Mother Tongues	22,648	4.49	22,142	506	97.77	2.23

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 14 mother tongues, speakers of Oriya mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 40.28 per cent of the total speakers as shown in the annexure. The next numerically major mother tongue is Koya with 22.24 per cent of the total speakers followed by Bengali 21.52 percent, Telugu 3.18 per cent and Parji 3.13 per cent. The proportion of the rest of the mothere tongues in the district varies between 0.17 per cent to 1.15 per cent.

Distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 87.26 per cent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly more than 95 per cent of speakers of Koya, Khond/Kandha, Parji, Halabi, Kui, Savara and Gadaba are seen in the rural areas of the district. But the speakers of Telugu, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu are concentrated mostly in urban areas of the district.

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